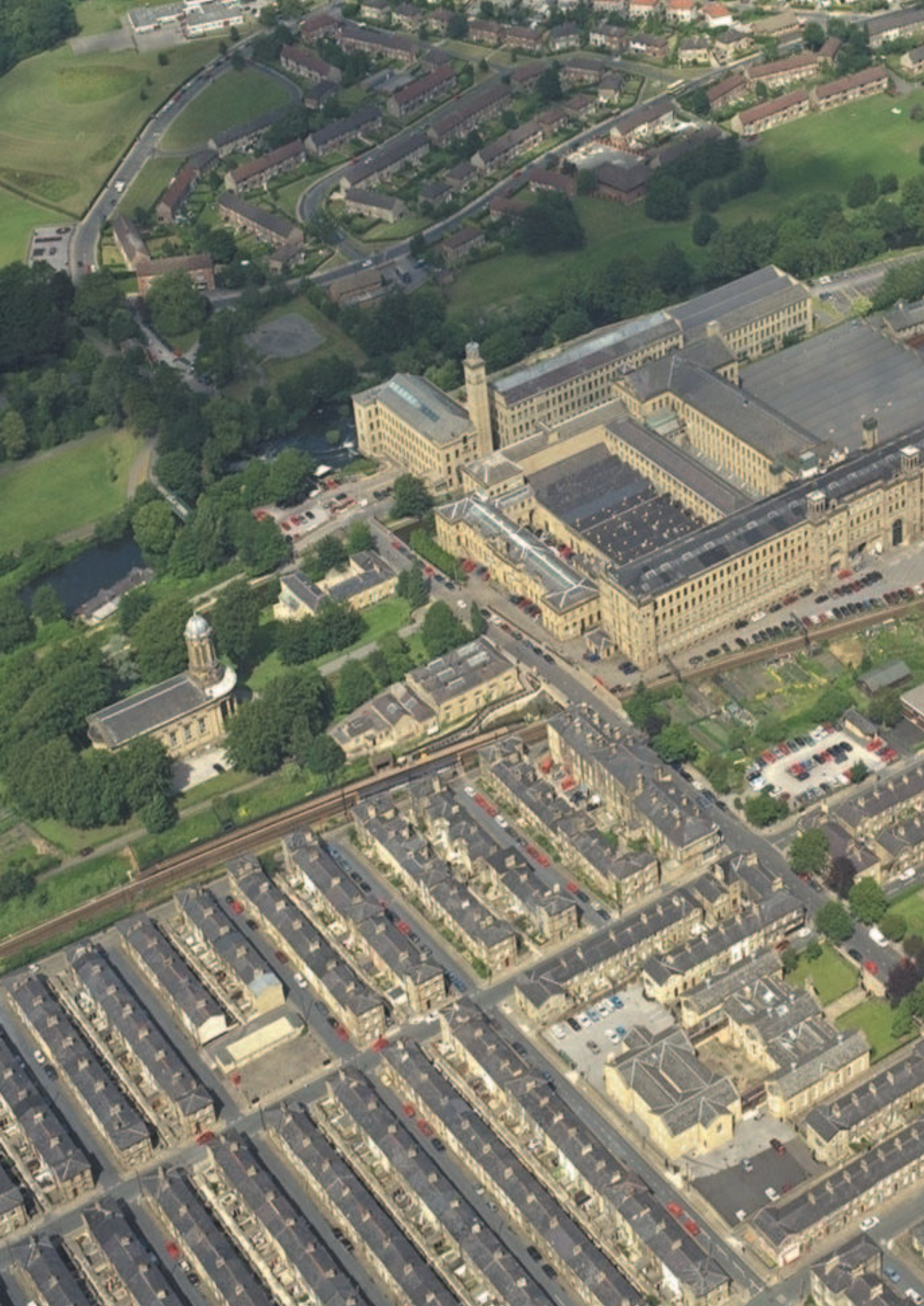


NOMINATION OF
SALTAIRE VILLAGE
FOR INCLUSION IN
THE WORLD
HERITAGE LIST



ENGLISH HERITAGE





An aerial photograph of an industrial site, likely Ironbridge Gorge. The image shows a large, multi-story industrial building with a prominent tall, brick chimney. The building has a dark roof and is surrounded by a parking lot filled with cars. In the foreground, there are several rows of residential buildings, likely worker housing, with dark roofs and light-colored walls. The area is surrounded by greenery and a road with a few cars. The overall scene depicts a well-preserved industrial landscape.

Foreword

It is now over fifteen years since the UK nominated Ironbridge Gorge for Inscription on the World Heritage List. Since then, Ironbridge has remained the United Kingdom's only World Heritage Site representing our pre-eminent role in the industrial revolution.

In June 1999, the Government announced the twenty-five cultural and natural sites to be included on the UK's new Tentative List of sites for future nomination for World Heritage status. In identifying these sites, we took into account UNESCO's World Heritage Committee's desire to widen the range of sites included in the World Heritage List, particularly into the area of industrial archaeology. Accordingly, we produced proposals which we believed represented values and places that are truly of universal significance, and which we hope will help further to extend the concept of World Heritage beyond the monumental and architectural, which are already well represented on the List. The inception and process of industrialisation have of course self-evidently changed and moulded the way in which all the peoples of the world now live.

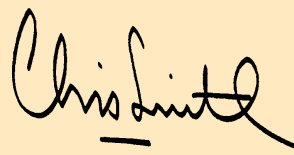
I am delighted that the Government is now able to nominate formally three of the industrial sites on the Tentative List: the Derwent Valley Mills, Saltaire and New Lanark, in addition to the Blaenavon Industrial Landscape, which was nominated in 1999.

Saltaire is named after its creator, Titus Salt, and the River Aire, beside which it is built. It is the finest example in England of an integrated textile mill with its associated housing and public buildings. It was the most complete model village to be built in the textile industry and has survived better than many of its peers. Developed from 1850 onwards, Saltaire represents the culmination of a process that began in the Derwent Valley in Derbyshire a century earlier. At Saltaire, the Factory System, based on mechanised textile production pioneered first by Lombe with his Silk Mill at Derby and greatly developed by Richard Arkwright and his associates at Cromford and other sites in the Derwent Valley and elsewhere, achieves its apogee. Saltaire illustrates the integration of processes and transport, the utilisation of steam power, and the provision of model housing and social amenities, all of which

are dignified by unified architectural treatment. The proposed site comprises the area designated as the outstanding Conservation Area of Saltaire and includes the mills, employees' dwellings, shops, almshouses, a former hospital and school, a magnificent Congregational chapel, an institute, a college and a landscaped park.

After textile production finally ceased in 1986, Saltaire Mill became a flagship regeneration project, combining in the main mills a mix of art galleries, restaurants and retail shopping with micro electronic production. The settlement has also preserved its character and now the village and buildings, like the mill, are experiencing levels of interest comparable to that experienced as a model village under Titus Salt. The preparation of this nomination document has shown the importance of addressing fully the concept of outstanding universal value, and to demonstrate to the international community that the nominated site fully justifies Inscription on the World Heritage List.

Many people and organisations have been involved in the production of this nomination, but I would like to thank in particular City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council and English Heritage for all the work they have put into preparing this document. I am pleased to give my full support to this nomination for World Heritage status.



**The Right Honourable
Chris Smith MP**

*Secretary of State for Culture,
Media and Sport*



Preface

It has long been recognised that the textile industry was in the vanguard of the Industrial Revolution in Britain and was of paramount importance in the country's development of an industrialised economy. No other industry has left architectural remains as impressive, diverse and widespread, both chronologically and geographically, as the textile industry, and the mills which still dominate the landscape of large parts of northern England are the most obvious reminders of the industry's pre-eminence. These buildings are particularly British, owing little to other cultures, and each innovative stage has left some record in the landscape before being rendered obsolete. Many of these stages were already obsolete when this technology was exported overseas, thus Britain is the only country where a complete spectrum of development can be established from surviving remains.

The current nomination for World Heritage status of the mill landscapes and settlements of the Derwent Valley, New Lanark and Saltaire seeks to encapsulate much of this spectrum. These landscapes are the tangible evidence of the development of the factory system which was the very British contribution to the development of the world textile industry. It is no coincidence that these three sites have witnessed seminal events in the development of the movement to conserve the industrial heritage. In 1972, following a conference visit to New Lanark, a proposal was framed to form the Association for Industrial Archaeology; the following year the first ever international conference on the industrial heritage, the precursor of TICCIH (The International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage), made a pilgrimage to Cromford and, in 1997, the Institute of Historic Building Conservation had its northern launch at Saltaire.

ICOMOS (The International Council on Monumental Sites) is considering a proposal that TICCIH should co-ordinate a study of how sites of the world textile industry might be assessed for their candidature for UNESCO's (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) World Heritage List. TICCIH is the world organisation for industrial archaeology, promoting conservation, research, recording and education in all aspects of industrial heritage. Its Textile Section operates from the office of the TICCIH Executive President, Eusebi Casanelles, based in a textile museum in Terrassa near Barcelona. The museum is part of the chain of sites comprising the Museu de la Ciència i de la Tècnica de Catalunya and Eusebi Casanelles is recognised as one of the foremost experts on the history of the textile industry. Eusebi writes of the proposal to nominate Saltaire as a World Heritage site:

'The model textile village of Saltaire is one of the supreme examples of the combination of manufacturing efficiency with social concern, one of the most interesting strands in the evolution of industrial production in the modern world. Its influence was very widely felt, and can be seen for example at Crespi d'Adda in Italy, recognised by UNESCO in 1995, or the Colonies Textils in Spain. Continuous use and sympathetic conservation have meant that the settlement with its institutions is still much as it was originally built.'



World Heritage List

NOMINATION FORM

Conventions concerning the protection of the world culture and natural heritage.

Under the terms of the Convention concerning the Protection of The World Cultural and Natural Heritage, adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO in 1972, the Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, called the 'World Heritage Committee', shall establish, under the title of 'World Heritage List', a list of properties forming part of the cultural and natural heritage which it considers as having outstanding universal value in terms of such criteria as it shall have established.

The purpose of this form is to enable States parties to submit to the World Heritage Committee nominations of properties situated in their territory and suitable for inclusion in the World Heritage List.

This Nomination Document has been prepared in accordance with the 'Format for the nomination of cultural and natural properties for inscription on the World Heritage List', issued by UNESCO

The form has been completed in English and is sent in three copies to:

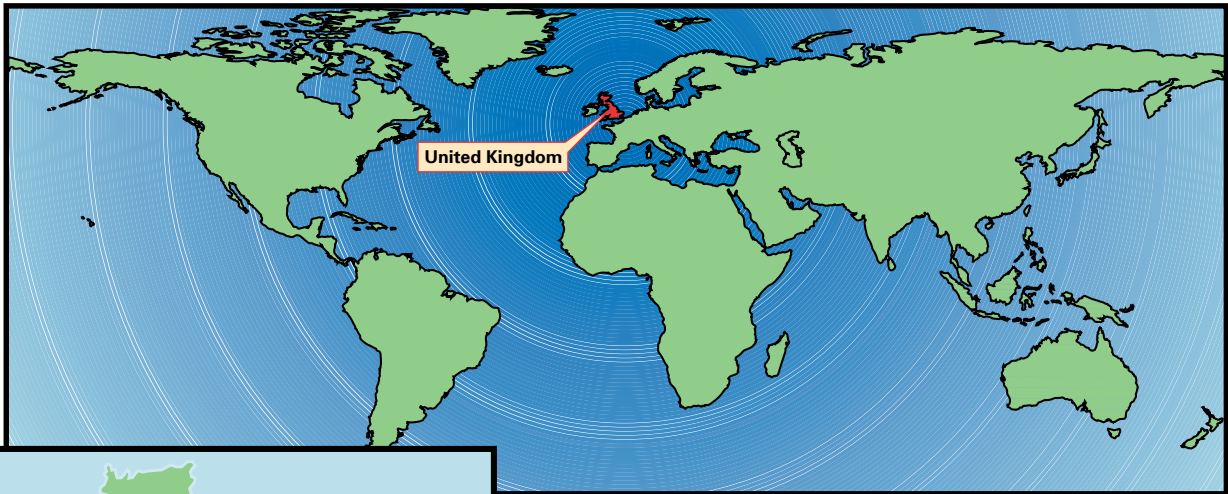
The Secretariat
World Heritage Committee
Division of Cultural Heritage
UNESCO
7 Place de Fontenoy
75352 Paris 07 SP
France

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL
ORGANISATION



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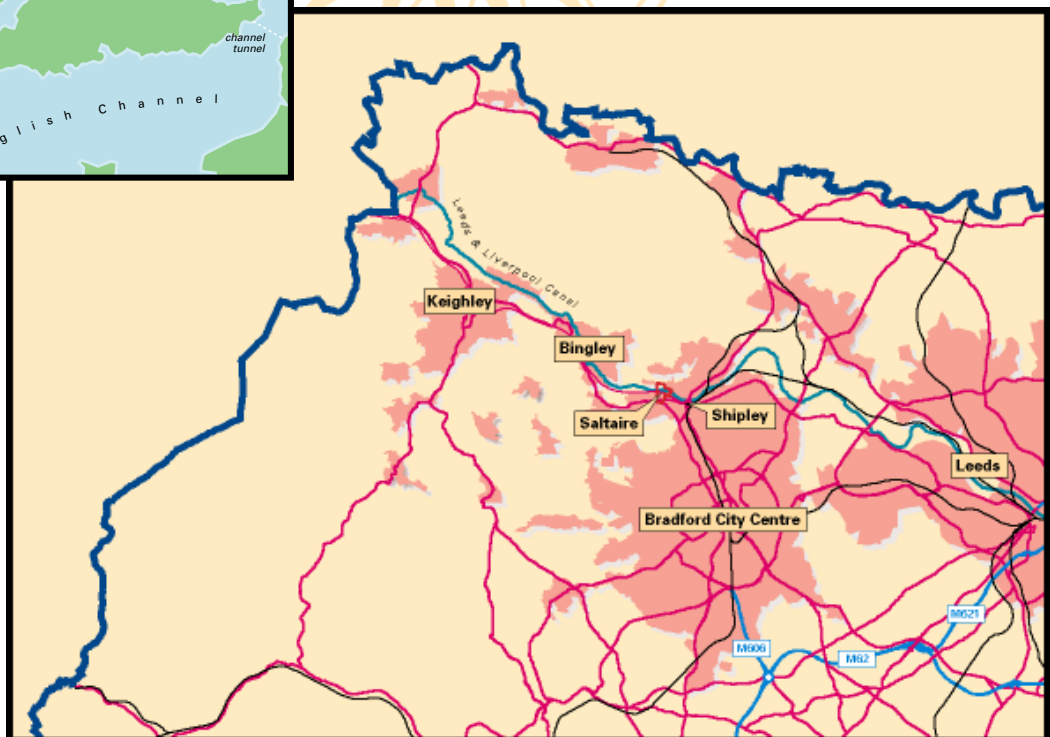
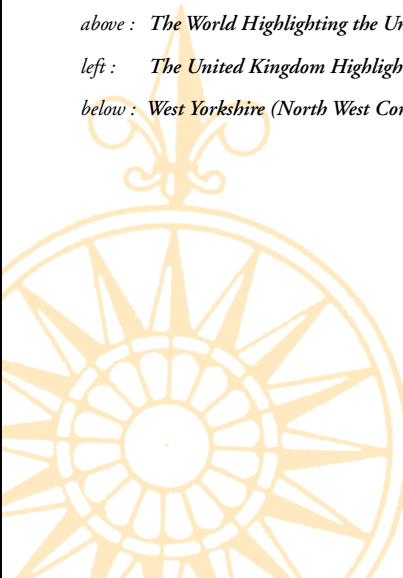


above : The World Highlighting the United Kingdom



left : The United Kingdom Highlighting Bradford in West Yorkshire

below : West Yorkshire (North West Corner)



1. Identification of Property



1 (a) (b) (c) (d) Location

Saltaire is located in West Yorkshire in the north of England, and lies within the administrative boundary of the City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council.

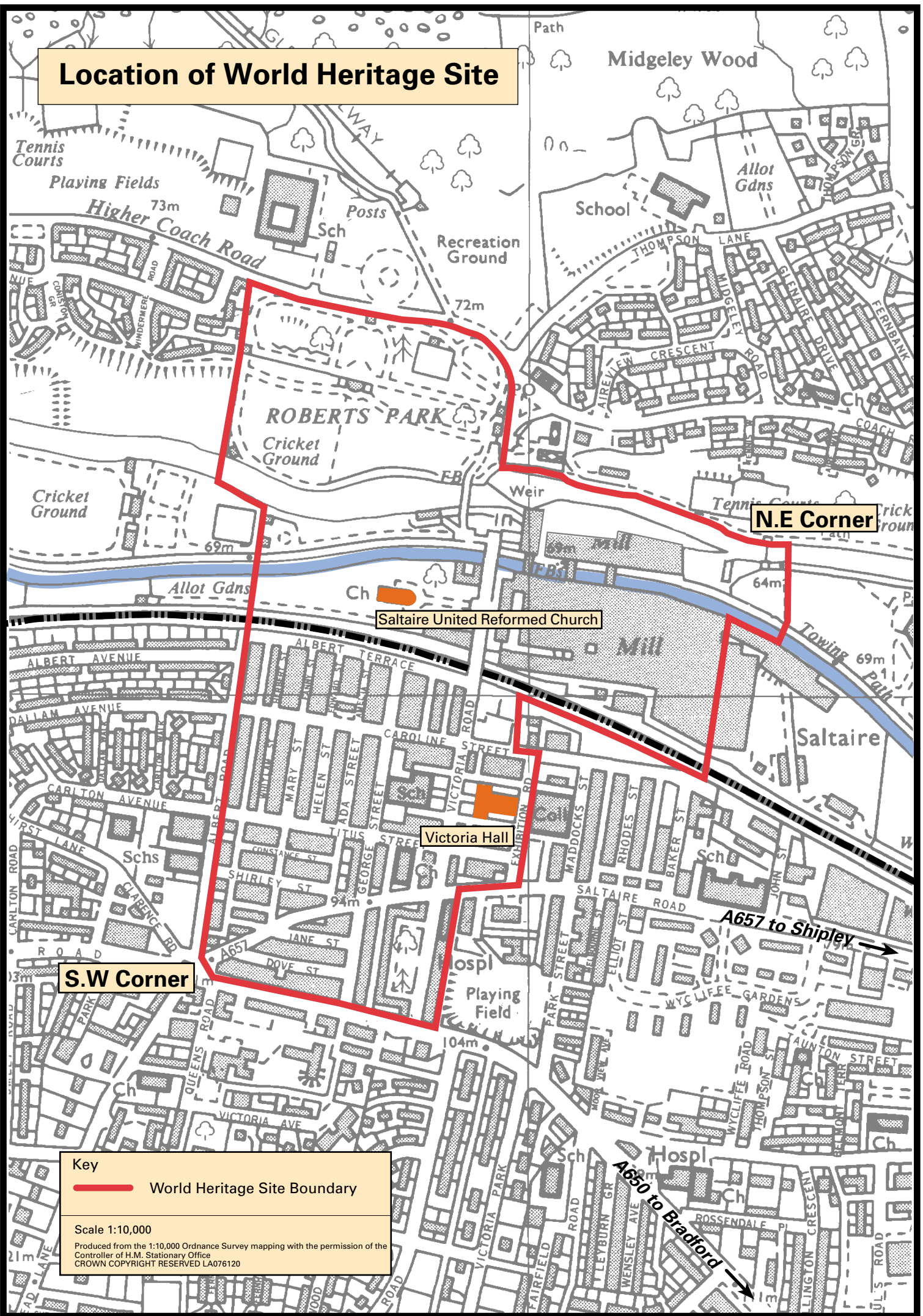
The maps provided overleaf indicate Saltaire's location globally, nationally and in relation to the main urban centres of England, including its nearest neighbours, Bradford, Manchester and Leeds. It is 5.5 km north of the major city of Bradford, in the heartland of the former British textile industry.

The village and mill cover 20.3 hectares, on land that slopes down to the River Aire. The area immediately adjacent to Saltaire to the south, east and west is predominantly residential with some commercial uses. To the north are Walker Wood and Midgeley Wood, leading out to Baildon Moor. This land is designated as a 'Green Belt', which will remain open to protect the city of Bradford from urban sprawl.

The properties within the village are predominately Listed as Buildings of Special Architectural or Historical Interest, and the entire area is designated as the Saltaire Conservation Area.

1 (a) Country	1 (b) Region	1 (c) Property	1 (d) Location	
United Kingdom	West Yorkshire	Saltaire	<i>North East Corner</i>	
			Latitude	53 50 36 N
			Longitude	01 47 00 W
			<i>South West Corner</i>	
Latitude	53 50 06 N			
Longitude	01 47 64 W			
			<i>Victoria Hall</i>	
				53 50 14 N
				01 47 20 W
			<i>Saltaire United Reformed Church</i>	
				53 50 30 N
				01 47 36 W

Location of World Heritage Site




N.E. Corner

Saltaire United Reformed Church

Victoria Hall

S.W. Corner

Key

 World Heritage Site Boundary

Scale 1:10,000

Produced from the 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationary Office
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1 (e) Boundary

Site Boundary

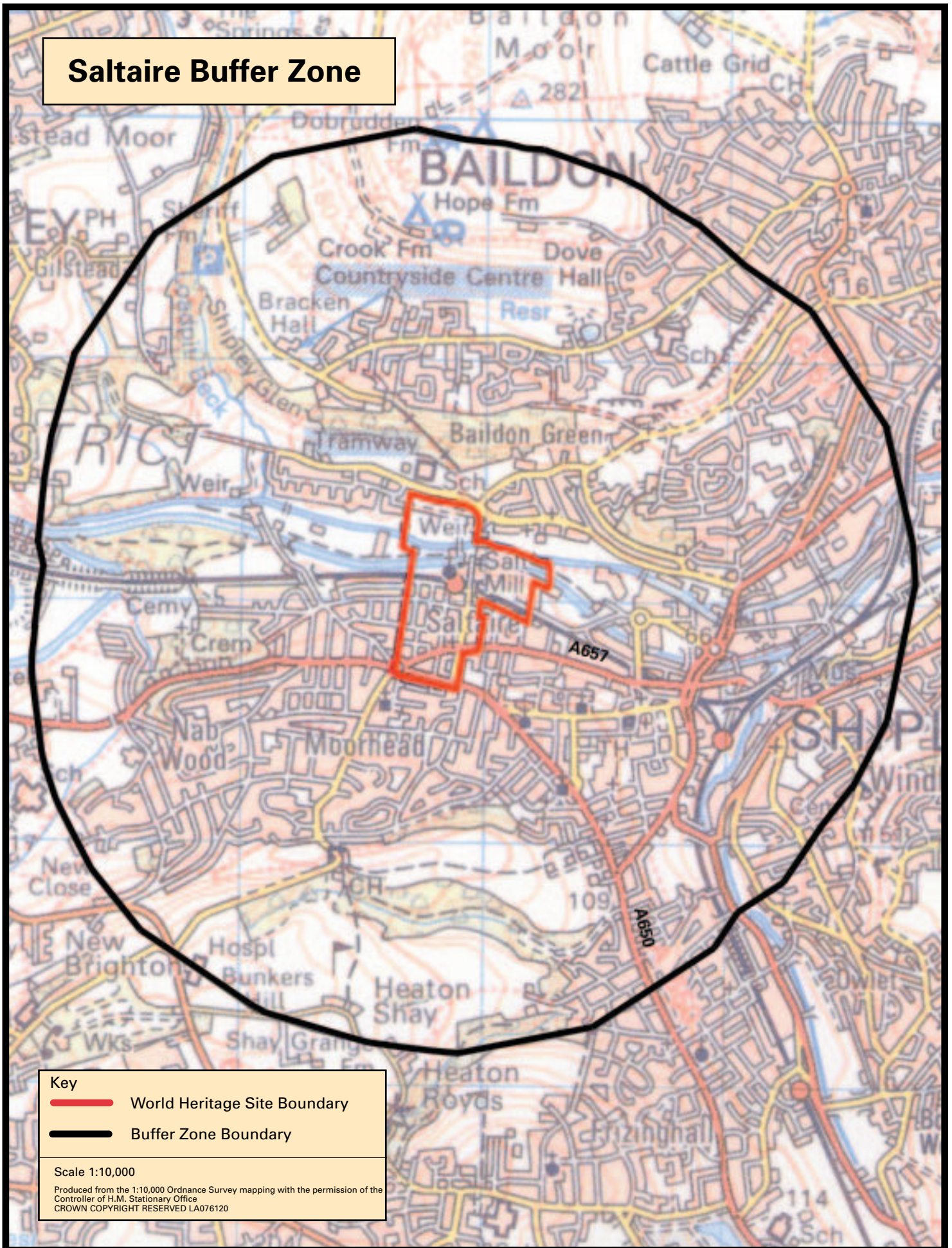
The extent of the nominated site is defined by the following principles:

- Only buildings and features that exemplify the outstanding universal value of the nominated World Heritage Site have been included;
- Where possible, the boundary coincides with Salt's original enterprise, which comprised the model village of Saltaire and its associated buildings, the majority of the mill complex and Roberts Park.



World Heritage Site Boundary



Saltaire Buffer Zone



Key

-  World Heritage Site Boundary
-  Buffer Zone Boundary

Scale 1:10,000

Produced from the 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationary Office
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Buffer Zone

Saltaire is situated on the edge of Shipley, which is a suburb of the city of Bradford. The village, with its mill, were originally founded on a greenfield site, but are now almost completely surrounded by urban development. Fortunately, its setting in the valley of the River Aire, ensures views out of the village to the surrounding countryside. However, roads bound the site on one side and development of a mixed nature and design quality dominates the rest of the immediate neighbouring area. It is essential, therefore, that a buffer zone protects Saltaire from development pressures that may do harm to its significance.

The buffer zone has been determined on the basis of Saltaire's visual envelope. It will extend over a total area of 1078 hectares to afford additional controls over future development and landscape changes that may affect the views into Saltaire, and the important views out of the village to the countryside beyond. In the Management Plan for the Site, proposals will be put forward for policies to enhance the already extensive current levels of protection that are provided under the Town and Country Planning system in this country. Detailed information on extant policies and procedures is provided in Section 4 of this document.

The first stage in determining the extent of the buffer zone was carried out using computerised Geographical Information Systems (GIS), which produced a map illustrating all the surrounding points that were visible from within Saltaire.

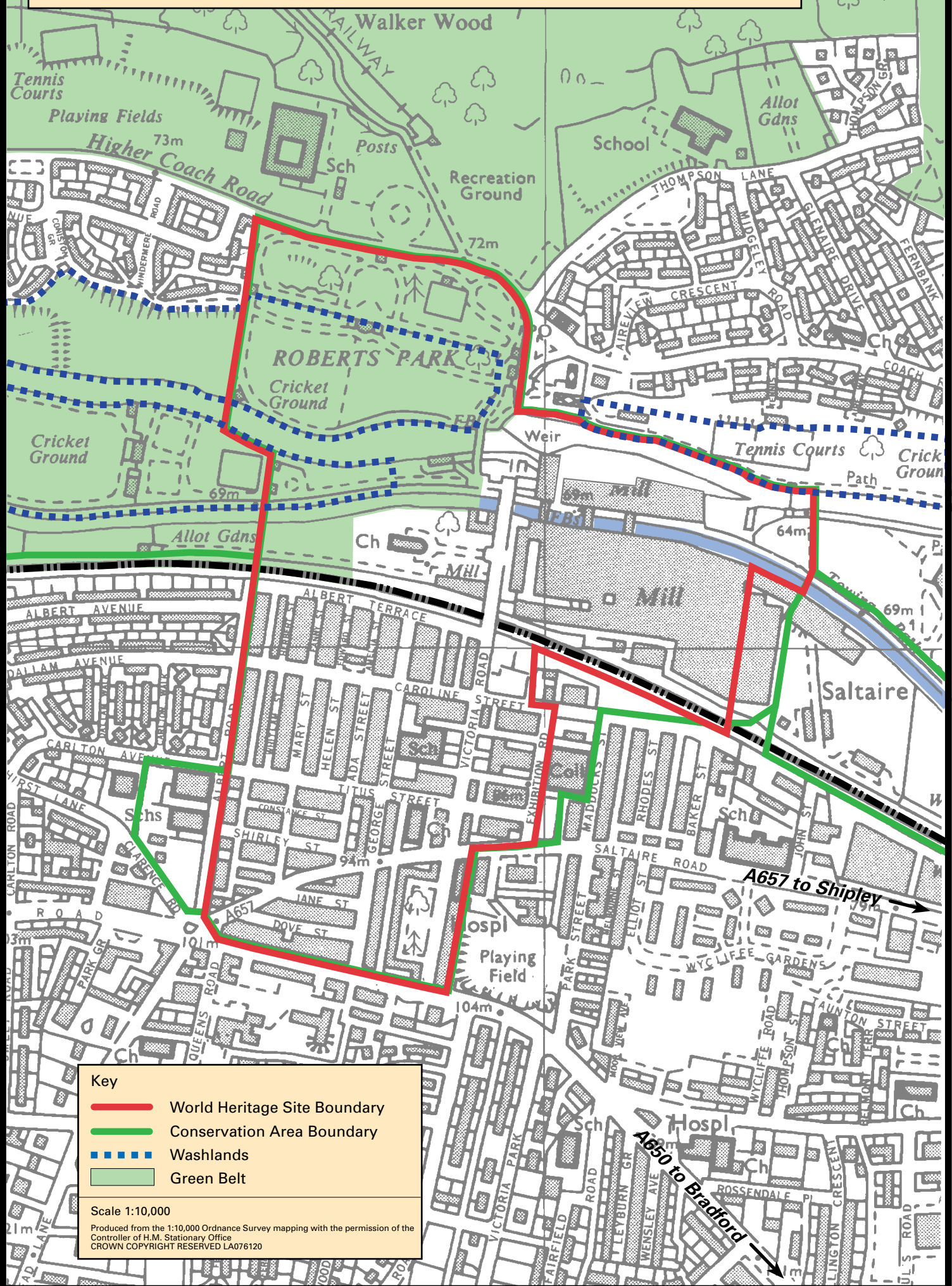
Due to the topography of the valley, the findings of the GIS exercise were not entirely satisfactory in that few areas of any significant size were either completely visible or completely obscured from Saltaire. The main exception to this was an area of radius 1.5km around the village, within which views into and out of Saltaire were largely uninterrupted. Beyond this radius, planning policies protect any significant areas of urban greenspace that are visible. The perimeter of this area was also supported by its coincidence with countour points.

On the basis of the technical study, and on a visual survey of the area, it is therefore proposed that Saltaire's buffer zone should extend for a radius of 1.5km from the village.

1(f) Area of Nominated Site

The area of the proposed World Heritage Site is approximately 20 hectares, which represents, almost exactly, the size of the land initially purchased by Salt. The buffer zone covers an area of 1078 hectares.

Surrounding Areas Covered by Protective Policies

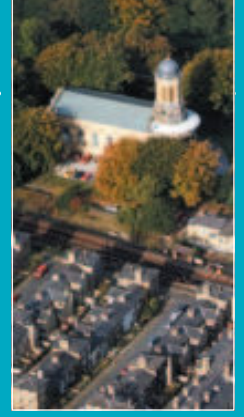


Key

- World Heritage Site Boundary
- Conservation Area Boundary
- - - Washlands
- Green Belt

Scale 1:10,000

Produced from the 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationary Office
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2. *Justification for Inscription*

2 (a) Statement of Significance of Saltaire

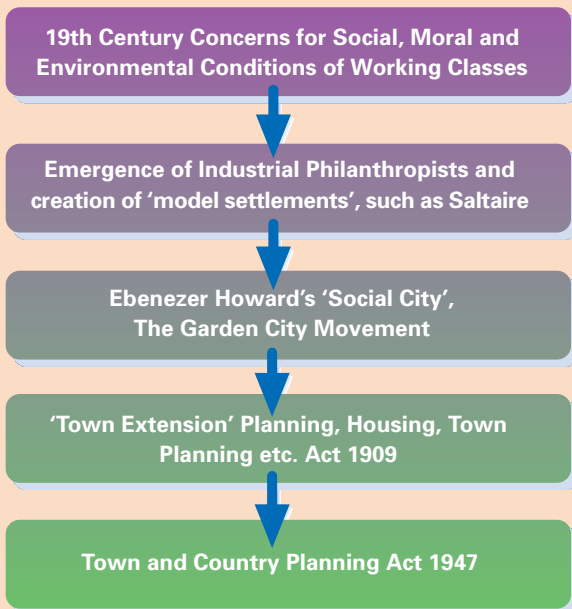
The settlement of Saltaire is of outstanding universal significance in three ways. First, it encapsulates the maturing of industrial society and the industrial system. Secondly, it represents an important stage in the development of a formal land-use planning system. Thirdly, in its unified architectural style, its construction quality and its building hierarchy, it exhibits mid-Victorian society's pre-eminence in European imperialist and technological domination, and the paternalistic, moral and practical philanthropy that was characteristic of that society. All this exists in a remarkably complete physical entity, which continues to operate as a living and working community.



Saltaire represents a culmination of the development of ‘model settlements’ as a solution to the urban problems of the industrial age. There were already precedents for this approach, most notably at New Lanark in Scotland, where Robert Owen had developed a model community on the upper reaches of the River Clyde, linked to the mill and village that David Dale had built in the late eighteenth century with the help of Richard Arkwright. Another is at Verviers in Belgium, which was founded at the beginning of the nineteenth century. However, Saltaire was larger in scale than New Lanark - a town rather than a village - it was clearly related to the large industrial towns of the West Riding of Yorkshire. Similar developments were appearing elsewhere in the industrialising world at around the same time; for example at the Cité Ouvrière at Mulhouse in Alsace, Eastern France, and at Lowell and New Harmony in the U.S.A. Saltaire, however, provided the most complete example of close integration between workplace, homes and community facilities.

As well as this ingenious integration of land uses, which is still clearly to be seen in the existing settlement, the location of Saltaire represents a great leap forward in the art of urban and regional planning. It was deliberately sited in the open country, close to, but physically separate from its ‘parent city’ of Bradford. It is, in fact, the first known example of ‘planned dispersal’ as a solution to the problem of urban congestion. Later model villages like Bourneville, Port Sunlight and New Earswick followed a similar pattern, but were influenced by a new design philosophy - the Arts and Crafts Movement which gave rise to Ebenezer Howard’s ‘Garden Cities were themselves a further development of town planning. All of these owe a debt to the formative influence of Saltaire, which occupies a unique place in the history of modern town planning. This is a view that has been endorsed by two eminent British authorities on planning history, Professor Sir Peter Hall and Dr. Anthony Sutcliffe, during discussions in the course of preparing this Nomination.

Evolution of the Town & Country Planning System in the United Kingdom



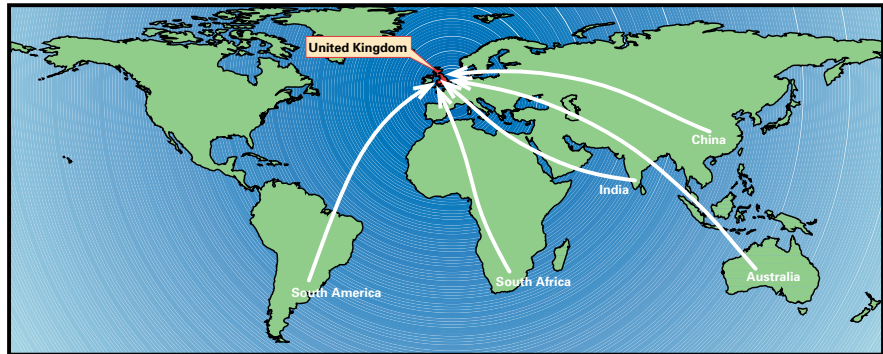
Saltaire’s particular role in the emergence of the modern town and country planning system is that it provided a link between the ad-hoc responses of individual philanthropists and the formation of a comprehensive and regulated approach towards urban growth.

During the late 18th and early 19th centuries, there was an absolute refusal by central governments to adopt any form of public town planning as it was against the intellectual and political culture of Britain, which was dominated by free-market, laissez-faire thinking. In the public domain, it was left to local government to respond to the problems of public health; in the private domain, enlightened

industrialists found themselves acting, by default, as town planners in their creation of 'model' settlements. Salt occupied these domains - both as Mayor of Bradford and as an industrialist.

In a wider sense, Saltaire encapsulates the spirit of the age of mid-Victorian Britain. This period saw the triumph of free trade, when Britain became the first true exponent of the 'global market' and was the powerhouse of the industrial world. At the same time, British society was being forced to confront the degrading effects that industrialisation was having on both the environment and the growing urban population.

Salt was in the vanguard of progress in all these matters. His choice of location for Saltaire meant that he could construct one of the biggest and most technically advanced textile mills yet seen and could take full advantage both of regional resources and international markets, importing raw materials from around the world, especially from Asia and Latin America. In this respect Saltaire represents a microcosm of Britain's global influence and dominant position in world trade at that time.

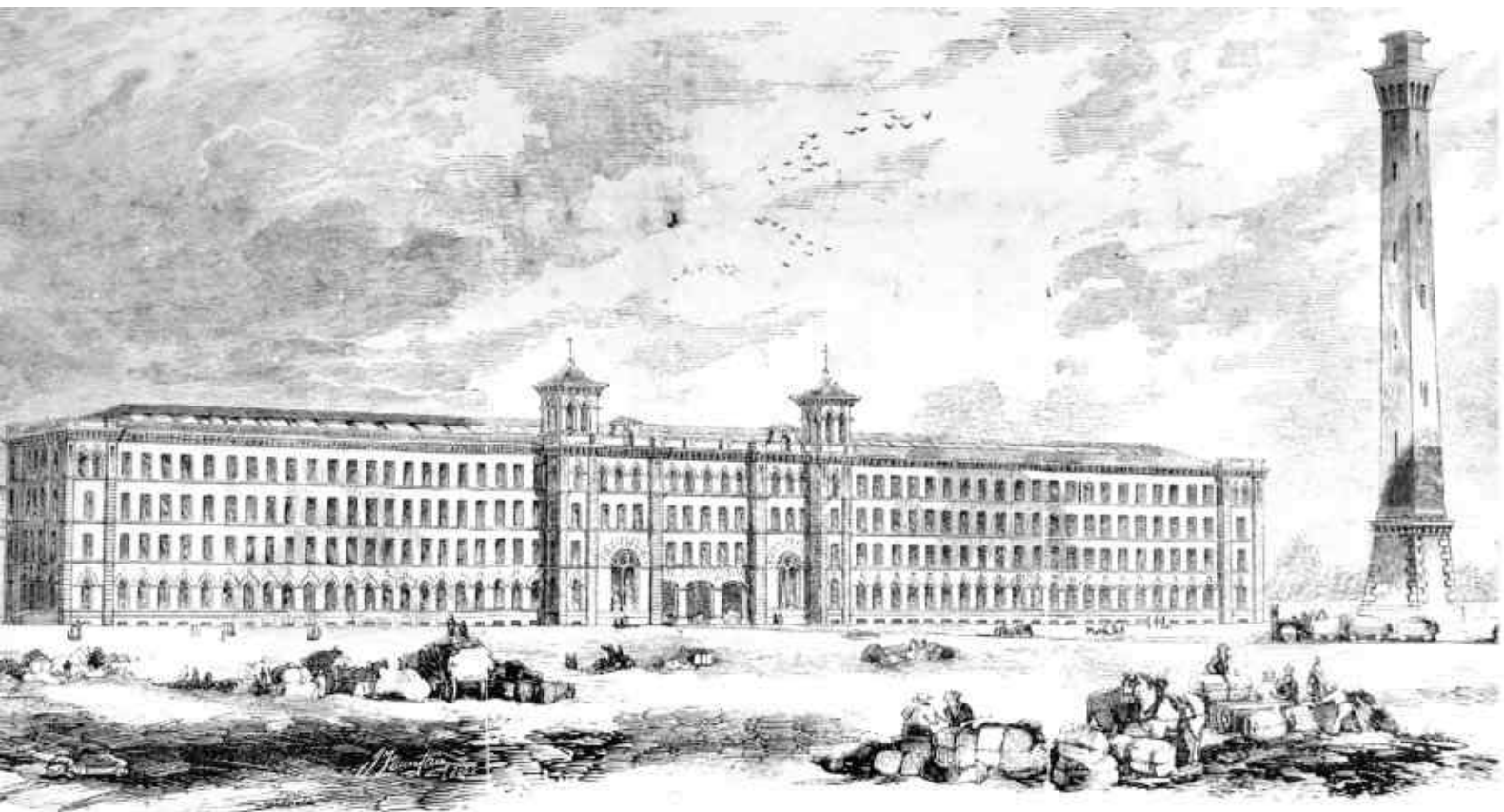


Salt's experience of the deprivations suffered by the working classes in mid-nineteenth century Bradford, together with his own deeply-held religious beliefs, convinced him of the need to provide a high quality physical and social environment for his dependent workforce. His sense of civic duty and strong interest in architecture led to the creation of the planned town of Saltaire. Such was the quality of the town and its fabric that it stands today, nearly 150 years later, almost complete and essentially unchanged.

“The greatest integrated worsted mill was Saltaire Mills, Shipley, built by Titus Salt between 1850 and 1853. It is the perfect illustration of planned integration, comprehending not only the processes within the complex but also the relationship between the mill and its surroundings. The new settlement of Saltaire was part of the original plan and the mill was situated to take advantage of the river for water and the canal and railway for transport.”

(Yorkshire Textile Mills 1770-1930, The Royal Commission of the Historic Monuments of England and West Yorkshire Archaeology Service)

The huge mill complex was perfectly functional but was designed, detailed and embellished to such high standards that it gave the appearance of a palace rather than a factory. Just as remarkable were the community provisions, including the school, hospital, church, almshouses, wash house, communal dining hall and park. Salt aimed to provide his workforce and their dependants with all that was necessary for their health, hygiene, education and their cultural, moral and spiritual improvement. There is no doubt this was motivated, partly, by his wish to create and maintain a compliant and productive workforce, but the quality of community provision was remarkable by the standards of the time and even surpasses much that is provided today. Similarly, the housing he provided, whilst strictly hierarchical in a paternalistic way, was all soundly built, comfortable and spacious. The contrast between this solid, orderly terraced housing and the contemporary congested back-to-back slums and tenements of Bradford was profound and provided an important model that was used by other enlightened industrialists in later years.



2 (b) Comparative Analysis: National and International

“Palaces of industry almost equal to the palaces of the Caesars!”

(The Mayor of Bradford at the Opening of Saltaire Mill)

Saltaire Mills and settlement is the finest example in England of an integrated textile mill with its associated housing and public buildings. Developed from 1853 to 1876, it was the most complete model village to be built in the textile industry and has survived better than any of its peers. By combining the integration of work, place and community it represents the culmination of a process that began in the Derwent Valley eighty years earlier and was refined by Robert Owen at New Lanark at the beginning of the century.

Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, and Crespi D’Adda in Italy, the only textile complex to be inscribed so far as a World Heritage Site, consciously uses Saltaire as a model even down to the derivation of its name. Founded in 1875 by Cristoforo Crespi, as with Saltaire, it combines its founder’s name with the river on which it sits. It too displays an architectural unity - the numerous community buildings were built to a common Italian Gothic motif between 1893 and 1925.

A comparative analysis of Saltaire’s pre-cursors and imitators both in Britain and abroad only heightens the significance of Saltaire itself. It is to the Derwent Valley that one must look to the first development of textile mill settlements. Sir Richard Arkwright at Cromford, the Strutt family at Belper and Milford and the Evans family at Darley Abbey all provided houses of above average quality for their workers. In time these settlements were endowed with community buildings by their founders, but this was very much an organic process spread over a considerable period of time and with little element of conscious planning or style. Somewhat later David Dale created a cohesive mill settlement in the Scottish vernacular at New Lanark, which under his son-in-law Robert Owen was to develop as a model philanthropic mill village graced with formal community buildings. The restrictive site at New Lanark did not allow for a spacious layout of these buildings but has also prevented later developments which would have detracted from the period unity of the settlement.

The mills and the settlements of the Derwent Valley and New Lanark are equally important parts at one end of the spectrum of the development of the world textile industry that has Saltaire at its centre and its global imitators beyond.

Between New Lanark and Saltaire chronologically there were several lesser textile mill settlement in this country such as those of Samuel Greg at Styal, the Ashworth family at Bank Top, Turton and Egerton in Lancashire, and at Copley built by Edward Akroyd. Akroyd’s more famous village of Akroyden with its 92 houses deigned by Sir George Gilbert Scott around a village green was developed from 1859 onwards and is therefore roughly contemporary with Saltaire. In Scotland, the lead given by New Lanark was not followed up, Walkerburn created from 1855 onwards by the Ballantyne family, is contemporary with Saltaire but lacks the scale and architectural refinement of

the mills, houses and community buildings. In Northern Ireland where the linen industry persevered long after its decline on the mainland, small model communities were developed around mills such as Bessbrook and Sion Mills but these do not approach the mainland settlements in scale and style.

In Europe the Derwent Valley and New Lanark mill settlements had their immediate imitators. The first, Brugelmann's mill and settlement at Ratingen built in 1784 were even named Cromford. Others in France and Bohemia struggled to copy the British models, as the export of technology was prohibited and therefore hazardous and imperfect.

In France in the luxury branches of the textile industry there were some very early mills with associated settlements such as that at Villeneuve, Herault and Dijonval, Sedan, but these, because of their specialised and expensive products, did not influence the wider industry and thus did not have the impact of their British counterparts. By the beginning of the 19th century small textile mill settlements were appearing in towns such as Verviers in Belgium where from 1808 onwards blocks of flatted tenements were erected to serve the newly built mills. But it was not until the middle of the century that anything to compare with the British models started to appear. The settlement built for the Dolfuss cotton mills at Mulhouse in France is exactly contemporary with Saltaire and of a similar scale but lacks the unified architectural treatment.

The fledgling textile industry in America also struggled to be competitive in the early years of the 19th century but it is in America that the main parallels to Saltaire can be sought. The mill towns of New England such as Lowell and Amoskeag certainly rival those of England in scale and landscape but they are creations of several companies and the company housing was typically of a lodging type for a transient workforce. They therefore cannot be compared directly with Saltaire, which is exclusively the product of a single initiator.

Saltaire Mill as a Flagship Mill

Throughout the development of the textile industry there have been mills that have been visited by influential commentators and held up as exemplars and some of these have survived today to become flagships for the development of the industry. Saltaire Mill is very much one of these.

There are only slight remains of the very first of these - Lombe's Italian Works in Derby which in the early 18th century attracted attention from Defoe amongst others and, when its patent expired in 1732, bred a generation of silk mills elsewhere. It was followed spectacularly by Arkwright's first mill at Cromford which spawned hundreds of imitators many of which, being developed under licence from Arkwright, are quite faithful copies. At Cromford much survives of Arkwright's original complex of mills and also his Masson Mill (1783) which became a flagship mill of the next decade and influenced New Lanark and Stanley Mills, the Scottish flagship mills.

Developments in the fireproofing of mills and in the further application of power to textile processes created a new series of flagship mills at the turn of the century. William Strutt's innovations with fireproof structures at Derby and Belper in the 1790s and his correspondence with Bage led to the first fully fireproofed mill being built in 1797 at Ditherington near Shrewsbury. Ditherington Flax Mill survives as the first such mill in the world and Strutt's North Mill at Belper (1804), the second oldest surviving fireproof mill, is a refinement on Ditherington and has the earliest iron framed roof in any mill. Belper North Mill was the mill chosen by Farey for his model English Mill in his detailed article in Rees's Cyclopaedia published in sections in the second decade of the 19th century. K F Schinkel on his fact finding tour of England did not gain access to the mills at Belper but did record the next recognised flagship mill - Stanley Mill in Gloucestershire which survives today with its magnificent iron framed interior.

With the advent of steam power the focus for emulation shifted to the northern cities, notably Manchester and Leeds, with their dense complexes of huge mills in suburbs such as Ancoats and Holbeck. No single mill stands out as a flagship for this period of development but Marshall's extravagant Temple Works designed by Bomomi in 1840 brought a new architectural sophistication to mill building.

Saltaire Mill was to be the flagship mill for the second half of the 19th century. When it opened in 1853 it was not only the last influential word in mill technology but also an architectural beacon for the industry. Fairbairn, its technical designer was to publish Saltaire as his model mill and he himself exported the structural technology to places such as Ivangorod in Russia. The sophisticated integration of textile processes and transport links combined with its commercial success ensured a host of imitators albeit mostly on a smaller scale. One mill that was comparable, though twenty years later, was Samuel Lister's Manningham Mills in nearby Bradford here again the architecture is on a grand scale while the technology innovatory. It too became a flagship mill.

The turn of the twentieth century saw the focus shift to the mill towns ringing Manchester. The huge mills of Bolton, Oldham, Rochdale and Stockport were designed by specialist architects and collectively influenced mills throughout the world but no single mill had the impact of the earlier mills such as Cromford, Belper or Saltaire.

Saltaire as a Company Village and Model Settlement

The principal reason for Saltaire's inscription as a World Heritage Site is because the town can be seen as the culmination of the development of mills and their settlements in the textile industry. It also has its place, and was a formative influence, in the genesis of a housing movement that was to blossom in the garden cities of the early twentieth century. Thus Budgett Meakin could write in 1905 in the context of the ideal housing of labour:

In England the earliest village of the class under consideration was Saltaire, founded in 1853 on the outskirts of Bradford by the late Sir Titus Salt for the 3000-4000 employees at his woollen mills. Now that our ideals have so far advanced.....there is a tendency to disparage the immense stride marked by its construction over half a century ago..... This however is a mistake as whatever models we can point out today are the direct outcome and development of these pioneer experiments, and of the principles which underlay them. (Model Factories and Villages 1905)

The provision of housing for a workforce brought together for a specific project has, of course, a very long pedigree stretching back to ancient Egypt as proved by excavation. Philanthropic or even paternalistic overtures are less easy to discern and await the 18th century for conscious physical expression. At this time the Moravian religious community established utopian settlements at Fulneck, south of Bradford, and Fairfield, to the east of Manchester. In the Derwent Valley both the Strutt and Evans families were greatly concerned with the welfare of their workers and at New Lanark under Robert Owen this concern was to become a Utopian creed. In Europe social theories, such as those of Rousseau, inspired short-lived experiments such as the colony of silk workers created under royal patronage at San Leucio, Naples.

Outside the textile industry, the advent of the railways in the 1830s led by the end of the decade to the development of railway settlements clustered around the railway companies' engineering works. Several of these settlements such as those at Derby, Wolverton, Crewe, Swindon and Ashford were built and controlled by the railway companies themselves but they were born of necessity and while they may have been paternalistic to a greater or lesser degree they had little, or no, philanthropic motives.

Saltaire on the other hand can be regarded as the apogee of the paternalistic mill town, in both scale and ambition. Dominated by its mill and with its gradations of employees housing, Saltaire represents the culmination of the tradition of paternalistic philanthropic development amongst enlightened textile employers as well as being a vital stage in the evolution of town planning in response to urbanisation. At Saltaire, Salt had the capital and

the vision to make his village a showpiece for paternalistic capitalism



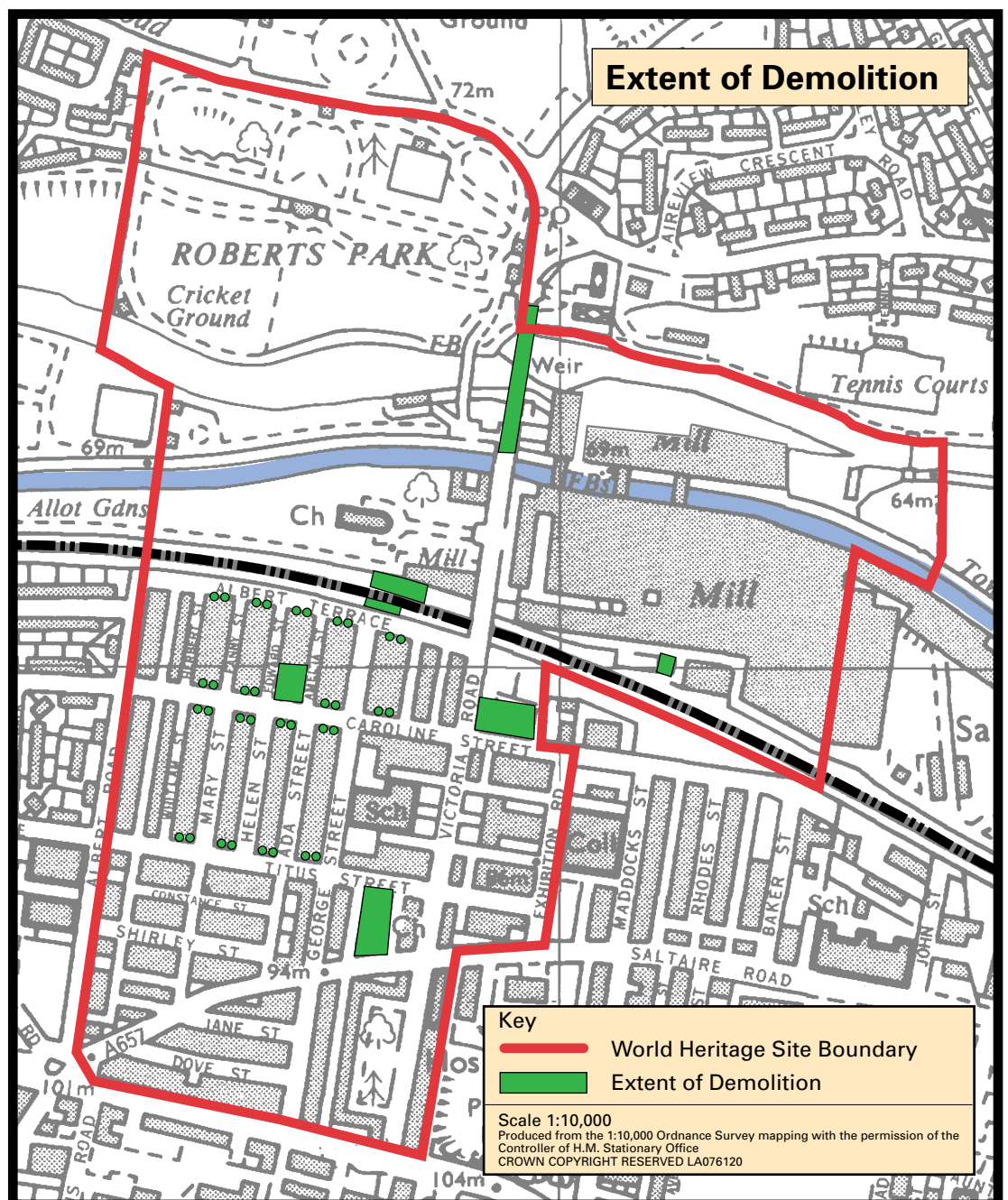
The fact that it attracted so many influential visitors during its construction, shaping the future of urban design and town planning, and that it still attracts admiration and recognition today in its prestigious visitors and awards from around the world, confirms its international heritage value.

2 (c) Authenticity

Saltaire meets the test of authenticity in design, materials, workmanship, setting and the distinctive character of its industrial landscape components.

The site retains the pre-existing sections of the River Aire, the Leeds and Liverpool Canal and the Midland railway line, which were so important in influencing Salt to set up his model enterprise on this tract of land outside Bradford in 1851.

Most of the original structure of the village and its mills has survived. However, the mill machinery has been removed as part of the process of change through which the buildings and village have survived and been used by successive generations.



Less than 1% of the original buildings has been lost in the twentieth century, namely the Wash House, the Wesleyan Methodist Church, the Congregational Sunday School and Midland Railway Station. There has also been some loss of character of the housing by the insertion of a number of modern windows and doors, and the demolition of some rear boundary walls. Grant-aiding the restoration of original features and raising the house owners' awareness of the significance of the village has now reversed this trend.

Changes to the buildings have reflected the need to maintain the properties' economic viability, but alterations have been made within the overall constraints of maintaining the form and significance of the buildings and retaining the original features wherever possible. The techniques and materials used have been sympathetic and sensitive to the character of the buildings and the open spaces within the site. Where buildings have been completely demolished, no attempt has been made to reconstruct them. From the evidence of the original plans for the buildings and the village, it can be seen that the necessary changes that have taken place have had no significant impact upon the significance of Saltaire.

The mills and village of Saltaire demonstrate the culmination of the architectural expression of the combination of textile factory, steam power and social infrastructure for the workforce that developed during the earlier stages of the Industrial Revolution, and the way in which they remain largely unaffected by subsequent development.

The housing is still inhabited and all the mill buildings and other social infrastructure are still in use. They have, therefore, by their nature, developed and will continue to develop under the influence of socio-economic and cultural demands on the site. However, they also reflect, in their continuing use, the need to maintain the integrity of design, material, workmanship and setting appropriate to their outstanding universal value.



The site is strongly protected by government legislation. The individual major buildings and groups of houses were listed as Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest in 1985. Under the government's national criteria for listing, listed status confirms that they are substantially unaltered from their original form and confers a high degree of protection from adverse change. This level of protection is supplemented further by the site's additional status as a Conservation Area, designated in 1971.

Three storey house along Caroline Street with its original detailed windows and doors.

2 (d) Criteria under which Inscription is Nominated

The Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (par. 24) state that 'a site which is nominated for inclusion in the World Heritage List will be considered to be of outstanding universal value for the purpose of the Convention when the Committee finds it meets one or more of six criteria'. It is considered that Saltaire satisfies three of the criteria:

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

Saltaire provided a model for resolving the problem of how to deal with rapid urbanisation in an industrial society. This problem did not really exist before 1800, but it erupted in Britain in the nineteenth century and spread rapidly, first to mainland Europe and North America, and subsequently to the rest of the world. The creation of Saltaire was one of the first successful solutions to the problems of the unprecedented urban growth of industrialisation. The planned model settlement, which was a complex and self-contained socio-economic unit, represents an important stage in the development of modern town planning. Not only did it represent the integration of industrial, residential and civic buildings and open spaces within a framework of unified urban design, but it showed how this could be created on a greenfield site away from the parent city by means of 'planned dispersal'.



Criterion (iii) The site should bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilisation, which is living, or which has disappeared.

By the middle of the nineteenth century Great Britain was the first industrialised nation in the world. Its international trade, colonisation and political linkages led it to become the first truly global 'superpower', albeit for only a few decades. Whilst its supremacy lasted, much of the urban development which took place showed the self-confidence and technological flair and sense of civic pride and social

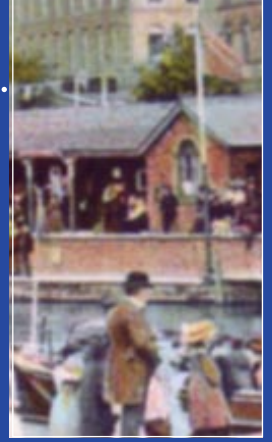
philanthropy that mirrored the spirit of the mid-Victorian age. This is seen in Salt's Mill, which was built to resemble an Italian Renaissance palace whilst operating at the cutting edge of industrial technology. It is also evident in the ordered hierarchy and unified architectural style of employees' housing and the institutional buildings. The survival of the ensemble at Saltaire, almost intact, provides its own authenticity for it meeting this criterion.

Criterion (iv) The site should be an outstanding example of a type of building or architectural or technological ensemble or landscape, which illustrates a significant stage in human history.

The town of Saltaire, as it was built in the mid-nineteenth century, constitutes an architectural and technological ensemble that reflects the culmination of the first wave of the Industrial Revolution. It shows this in two ways. First, Salt's Mill is a most remarkable industrial complex, which demonstrates both the most advanced technology of the age and a sophisticated use of integrated transport networks to optimise the area's locational advantages. Salt's Mill is described in *Yorkshire Textile Mills* as 'one of the largest mill complexes to be designed in a unity', and is undisputedly one of the largest, best designed and most architecturally accomplished textile mills of the 1850s. Secondly, the construction of a settlement for the workforce, which included not only good quality housing but a range of handsome and 'improving' facilities, demonstrates Victorian philanthropic paternalism at its best. The fact that William Fairbairn was the best mill engineer of the time and the prominent architects, Lockwood and Mawson, designed the settlement as a harmonious whole, undoubtedly contributed greatly to the success of Salt's enterprise.



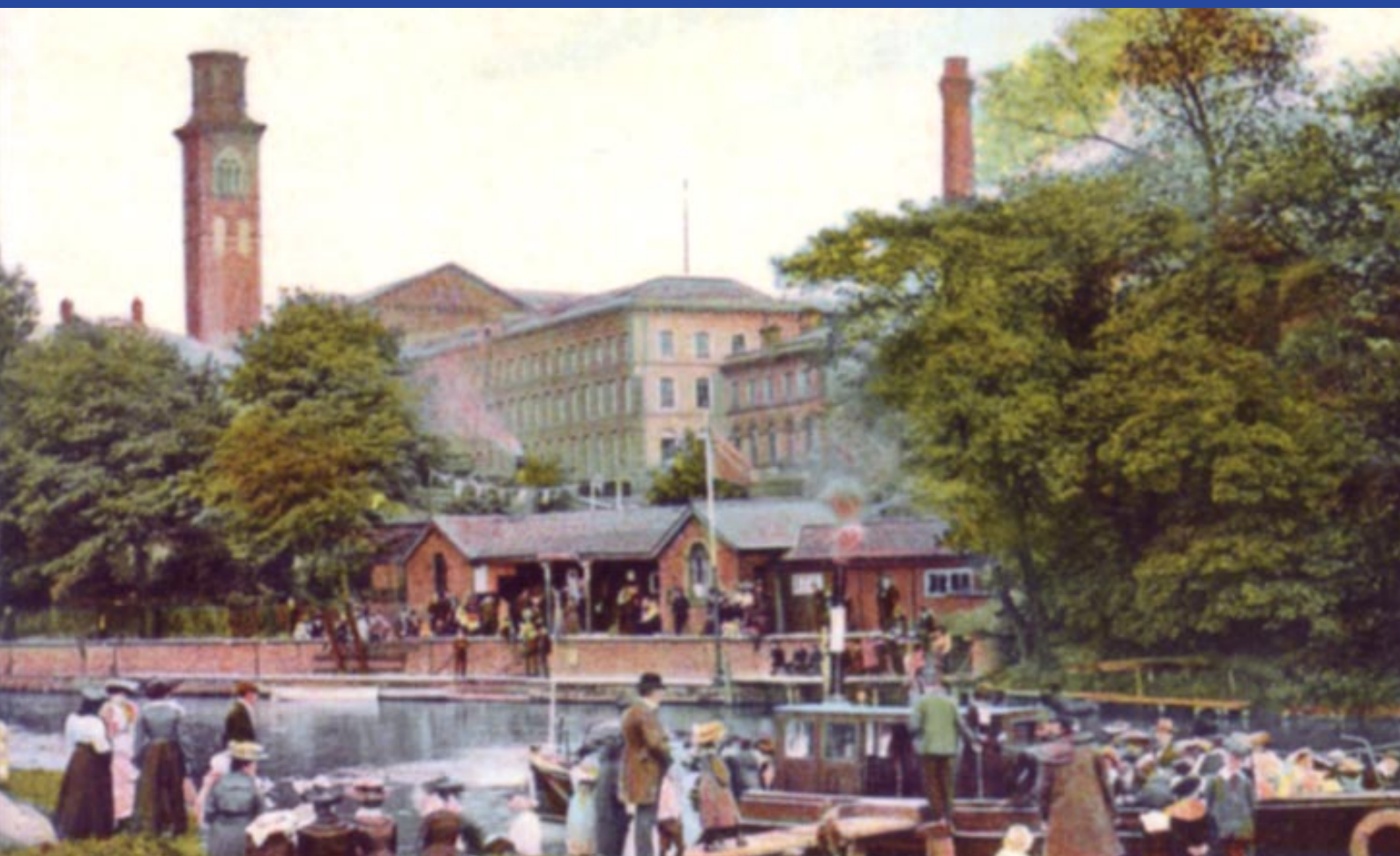
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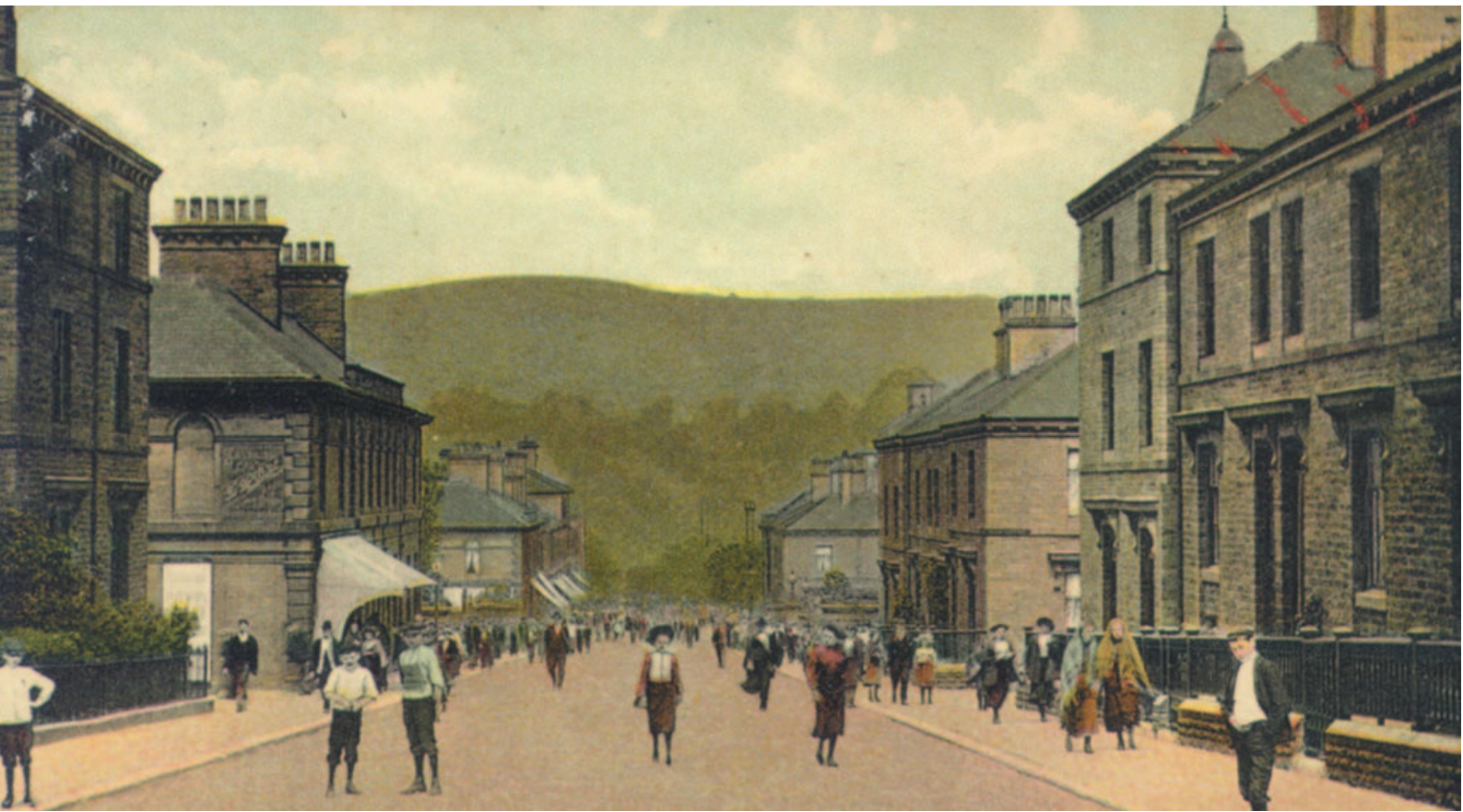


3 (a) Description of Property

Salt took his factory and its workers out of the physical and environmental chaos of inner Bradford to greenfield land where he could build an ordered community that would serve his needs as a businessman and a philanthropist. The layout of Saltaire is the antithesis of what was left behind in Bradford: where Bradford was crowded, the new village would provide space for his workers and his mills to grow; where Bradford was chaotic and unplanned, Saltaire would be built on the most efficient urban design principle of the gridiron; where Bradford was filthy and ugly, Saltaire would be built in grandiose, uniform architectural style.

It was reported in 'The Builder' in 1852 that, 'Wide streets, spacious squares, with gardens attached, ground for recreation, a large dining hall and kitchens, baths and washhouses, a covered market, schools and a church; each combining every improvement that modern art and science has brought to light are ordered to be proceeded with by the gentleman who has originated this undertaking. The expense has been set down at half-a-million of money...'

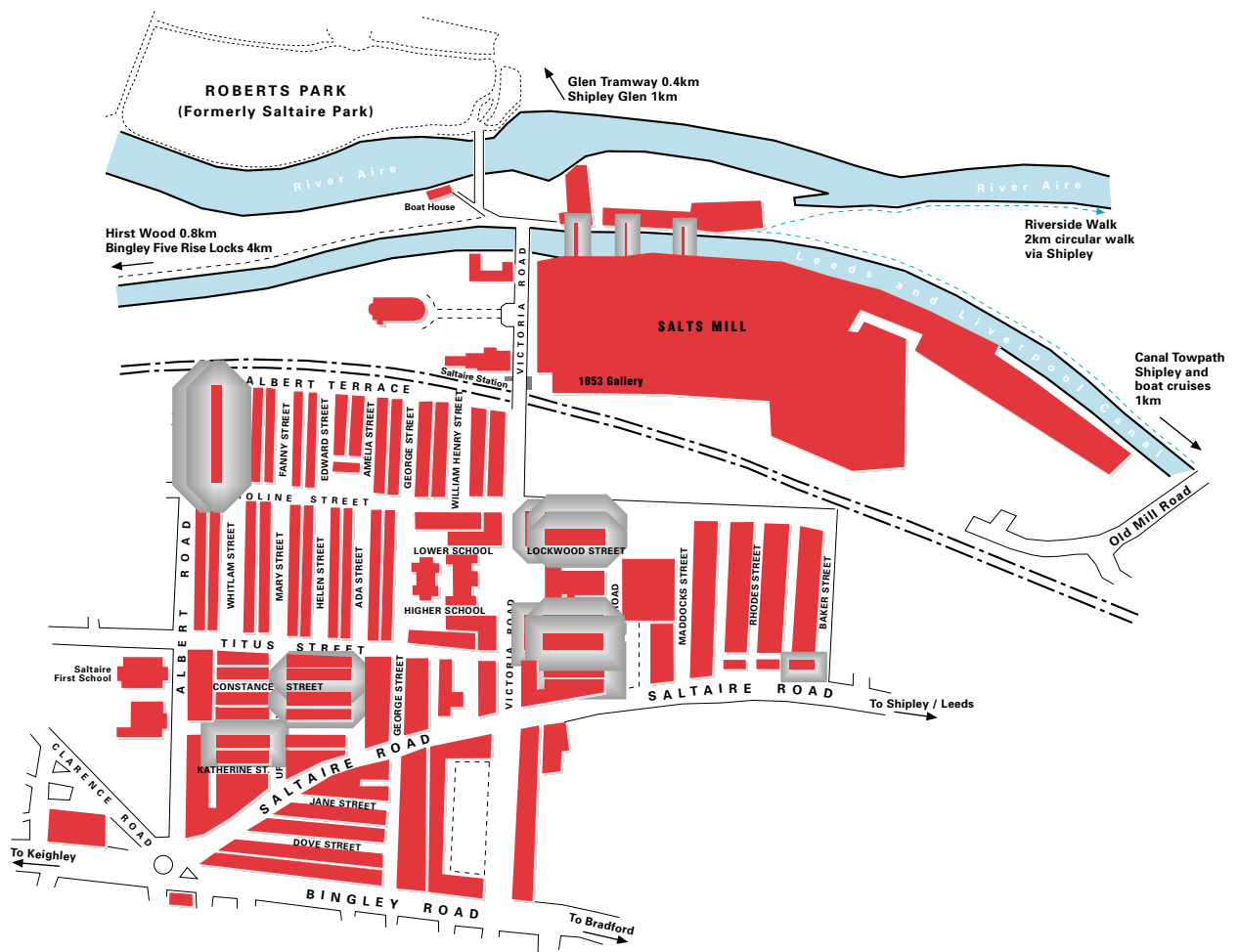




Home time!

In essence, the driving forces of the industrialist and philanthropist are clearly evident in Saltaire:

- The gridiron layout of the town was designed to be efficient in terms of land-use planning (to satisfy the needs of the rational businessman, but also comply with the latest recommendations on healthy urban design);
- The provision of hospitals, allotments and libraries would improve the quality of life for the community (and would also make them healthier, stronger, educated and more able to achieve higher levels of output);
- The uniform architectural design and standard of workmanship provided an attractive and good quality environment (to provide better living conditions for his workers and to stand as a memorial to his achievements as an industrialist);
- The buildings were well constructed and built to last, the municipal buildings were also adorned with Salt's initials and his coat of arms. They were built to ensure that the man and his works would be remembered long after his death. Unlike many other ancient memorials, his legacy was a highly practical one - the village of Saltaire.





Saltaire - A Model Village

Saltaire was built as a single, planned model industrial village between 1851 and 1876. It was consistently constructed from natural materials - a warm coloured local sandstone and Welsh slate, generally in the Italianate style. The Mill was built before the houses, as it would take time for it to be fitted out and become operational. Immediately after its official opening in 1853, work began on the rest of the village and continued until 1876.

The concept was devised and realised by Salt, who was a man of high ideals and advanced social consciousness, as well as a successful businessman. The plan of Saltaire and the design of its buildings were the responsibility of the architects, Henry Lockwood and William and Richard Mawson, who were experienced in civic and industrial design. His engineer, William Fairbairn, was accepted as one of the finest engineers available.

Saltaire was built on a gridiron plan, with its roads named after Queen Victoria and her consort, Albert, after members of Salt's family, and the architects, Lockwood and Mawson. The first phase of road construction saw the streets organised on a north-south orientation. The latter phase was constructed east-west, so that the external appearance of the village from the Bradford to Bingley road was enhanced. Almost all the grand public and community buildings were built on Victoria Road, which led to the Mill. Most of the housing was built in the west of the village.



Saltaire Mill and its settlement are currently being re-assessed in a national thematic listing review of the Textile Industry being undertaken by English Heritage. The findings of this review, and its recommendations to the DCMS, will not be known in time for nomination but in the opinion of the assessors, many of the buildings on the Saltaire list, because of its relatively early date, are undergraded. There is no doubt that the mill itself will be recommended for Grade I.



SALTS



Salts Mill (1851-1853)

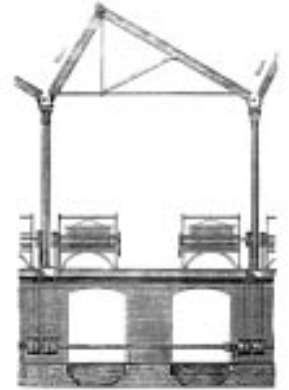
Listed Grade II*

Work began on the mill complex in 1851 and it was officially opened in 1853, on Titus Salt's 50th birthday. Designed by Lockwood and Mawson in the Italianate style, the building was intentionally impressive and was known as 'The Palace of Industry'. Fairbairn, who was an eminent civil engineer, executed the mill construction and engineering. The main frontage of the mill was designed to face the railway, and it was clearly intended to be an important advertisement for the firm.

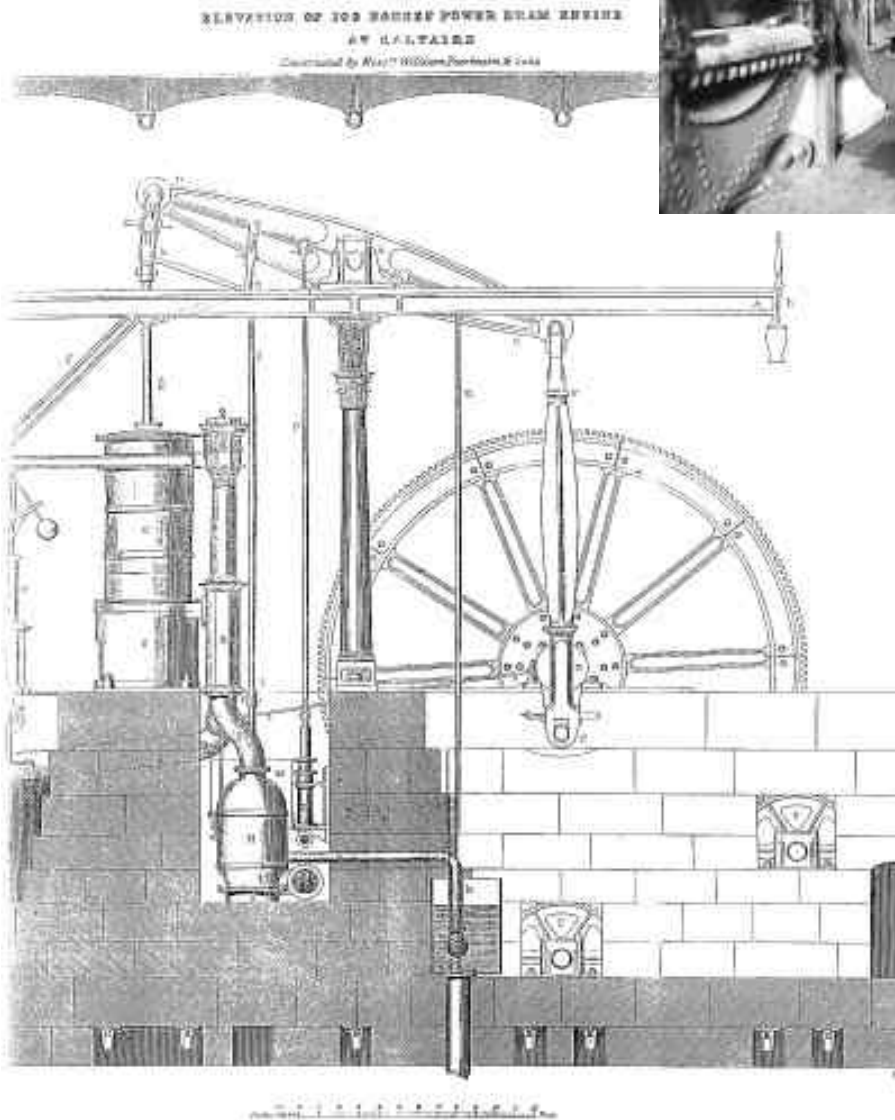
Lockwood and Mawson's first design for the mill, costed at £100,000, was rejected by Salt as being 'not half large enough'. Balgarnie (1877) reports that Lockwood was to deduce that money would not be an issue provided the work was carried out efficiently and that the mill should provide 'ventilation, convenience and general comfort'. He continues, 'Hitherto, manufactories had been built with little regard to such conditions, and as for the buildings themselves, there was a decided lack of architectural taste in them. But the manufactory now proposed was to be, externally, a symmetrical building, beautiful to look at, and, internally, complete with all the appliances that science and wealth could command'. The finished building was described as being '*...constructed of massive stonework in the boldest style of Italian architecture. The walls look more like those of a fortified town than of a building destined to the peaceful pursuits of commerce.*'

Salts Mill south elevation as seen from Victoria Road. The visual appearance of the mill is unaltered apart from the blinds at the windows, used to moderate light into spaces now used as galleries, retail, restaurants and offices. Recent electrification of the railway line which runs beside the mill has been achieved with minimal detrimental effect to the mill.

The whole structure was built of stone externally, with a brick and cast iron internal framework to minimise the risk of fire. It was fitted with two of Fairbairn's beam engines, generating 1250 horsepower, with 10 subterranean boilers, underground shafting, upright shafting and belting. The vast subterranean reservoir was partly fed by rainwater and supplied the boilers and beam engines. The drive shafts and other elements of machinery were located under the floor to reduce the risk of industrial injury. This outstanding example of planned integration enabled almost the whole of the worsted production process to be executed economically under one roof.



*Underground installation of boilers, shafting and belting was designed for Salts Mill with the aims of providing a safer working environment and an integrated approach to the production of textiles.
Source : RCHME*



*Elevation of the 100 Horse Power Beam Engine used at Saltaire. Designed by Fairbairn.
Source : WYAS*

The entire complex was constructed in warm coloured local sandstone, hammer-dressed with ashlar and rock-faced dressings, with red brick lining, a hipped Welsh slate roof and deeply bracketed cornice.

The entrance and office block to the complex on Victoria Road has two storeys with a basement level at the left due to the sloping ground. The frontage facade comprises a symmetrical arrangement of 20 bays with two symmetrically placed projecting bays.



Top : The main entrance to Salts Mill Offices stands directly opposite the entrance to the Saltaire United Reformed Church, Victoria Road. The offices are now used by PACE and Salts Estates Ltd.

The frontispiece of three bays has a giant portal with round-arched head extending into the first storey and is surmounted by a tall turret with a segmental pediment and flanking scrolls. To each side of the portal is a three-light canted bay with round-arched centre light. The ground floor windows are round-arched with rusticated voussoirs, whilst the first floor windows have cambered heads.

The railings and piers (Listed Grade II), which were probably also designed by Lockwood and Mawson, were erected between 1860 and 1870.

The main mill building has four storeys with a basement in a T-shaped plan, with lower sheds in the angles and extending to the east. The south facade is 166 metres in length and 22 metres high, comprising 60 bays arranged symmetrically, with a pair of centrally-placed projecting bays with round-headed openings on the ground floor. Two square attached towers, also symmetrically placed either side of the projecting bays, project above the eaves, pierced by pairs of round-arched openings. They are capped with hipped roofs. The main facade is terminated at the west and east ends by projecting bays.

The three upper floors of the facade are punctuated with cambered-headed windows linked by string courses at cill level, whilst the ground floor windows are round-arched with rusticated rock-faced voussoirs, also linked by a similar string course. A deep-

bracketed eaves cornice caps the whole composition. A parapet links the central bays and towers.

The roof structure was of an advanced design, with cast iron struts with wrought iron rods that, unlike the floors below, did not require decorative cast iron columns for support. The resultant huge undivided space was considered to be the largest 'room' in the world at that time.

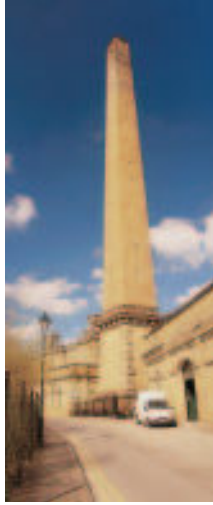
The dramatic mill chimney (Listed Grade II) dominates the main facade, which is free standing and offset to the eastern end of the facade. The chimney stands 68 metres high and is built of hammer-dressed stone. It tapers upwards from a square base, which has rusticated quoins and a cornice on large square brackets. The upper part of the chimney is plain, with only slit-like recesses.

The extensive single storey sheds have round-arched windows, segmental-headed cart-entries and a deep parapet.

The rear elevation has three gables, each with semi-circular window. The left elevation has five tall panels with altered windows and corniced heads. Later additions are found to the right elevation and at the rear. The New Mill (1868)



The elevation shows the north face of the main spinning mill from the inner mill yard which retains its stone setted carriageway. Original cast iron window details survive on the mill.







New Mill

Listed Grade II

Designed by Lockwood and Mawson the New Mill stands on the site of Dixon Mill. Further additions are dated 1871, including the Dye House. Constructed in similar materials to the main mill complex, the New Mill has two four-storey blocks with lower sheds attached to the north and east. The larger block, running parallel to the canal, faces south and has twenty-eight bays by four bays of industrial casement windows. The other block, on the west side of the group, has fourteen bays of industrial casements, with segmental heads to its west facade. There is a projecting wing at the left and to the right, there is a small entrance lodge.

Between the two blocks is the ornate chimney, which is based upon the campanile



of the church of Santa Maria Gloriosa dei Frari in Venice. It has a square tower with paired round-arched sunken panels, above which are three-light round-arched louvered openings with hoodmoulds. An octagonal lantern with round-arched openings surmounts a deep-bracketed cornice.

Opposite page : New Mill from Roberts Park looking across the River Aire. New Mill was a listed building at risk (see insert). In 1992 work started to fully repair and refurbish the mill for residential and office use. Block A shown in this photograph is now the headquarters for Bradford Health Authority. The building has full conference facilities on the top floor.

Top right : Drawing by John Ayers, used in the Saltaire Trail - a self-guided walk of Saltaire.

Right : New Mill from the Leeds and Liverpool Canal bridge. The extent of the mill building along the canal side is illustrated, and of unique interest is the one surviving pedestrian footbridge link between Salts Mill and New Mill (seen in the foreground). Originally there were three such links.



The Dining Room (1854)

Listed Grade II

The Dining Room was the first building to be completed after the main Mill and was provided to serve cheap meals to those workers who had to travel - 600 breakfasts and 700 dinners daily. The Dining Room also served as a schoolroom, public meeting hall and religious services were held there until custom-built premises were provided within Saltaire village.

Lockwood and Mawson completed the Dining Room in 1854. It stands opposite the main mill complex and was once connected by a tunnel under the road (this has now been blocked off). The single storey building is constructed of hammer-

dressed stone, with ashlar dressings and a hipped Welsh slate roof. The elevation to Victoria Road has seven bays, with the central bay forming the doorway; the others contain windows framed by pilasters supporting a full entablature with bracketed cornice. Above the central bay is the Salt coat of arms, with scroll support, open pedimented top and festooned base.



Above : Salt invented his own coat of arms which he used on several buildings in Saltaire.

Left : The Dining Room on Victoria Road is directly beside the Saltaire railway station. The railings indicate the access to the platform. The former Dining Room is used by Shipley College and has recently undergone internal refurbishment to upgrade its teaching facilities.



Housing (1854-1868)

Listed Grade II

Until the completion of the housing, workers were brought into work by special train each day.

The houses in Saltaire are a fine example of 19th century hierarchical workers' homes (plans and drawings of the different designs are held by the City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council and Saltaire Studies Centre). They were built by Lockwood and Mawson between 1854 and 1868. All the properties are of hammer-dressed stone with Welsh slate roofs. Each was equipped with its own water and gas supply and an outside lavatory. House sizes vary, from 'two-up two-down' terraces to much larger, homes with gardens for the managers. The workmen's houses are all 'through terraces', allowing light and air to penetrate and allowing soil to be removed from the privies (lavatories) without passing through the house. All the houses are laid out on a formal grid pattern.

The first phase of housing, in twelve parallel streets running at right angles from a wider road (Caroline Street) provided homes for 1000 people occupying the 14 shops and 163 houses and boarding houses. This initial phase of building (1854-57) had the terraces running north-south, but subsequent phases of development switched the orientation to east-west. The monotonous rhythm of the unbroken frontages of the terraced rows was interrupted by the insertion of three-storey buildings, which were originally lodgings for single people.

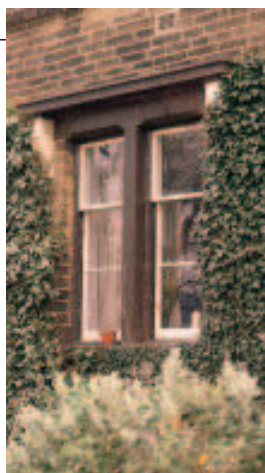
The street names acknowledged members of the Salt family, the Royal family and the architects of the village:

- Victoria Road, Albert Road and Albert Terrace were named after Queen Victoria and her consort, Albert;
- Caroline Street was named after Salt's wife;
- Titus, William Henry, George, Amelia, Edward, Fanny, Herbert, Whitlam, Mary, Helen and Ada Streets were named after his sons and daughters;
- Katherine, Jane and Dove Streets were named after his daughters-in-law;

Building Programme for Saltaire

The Mill	1853	Edward Street	1854
Albert Terrace	1854-61	Fanny Street	1854
Victoria Road	1854-68	Herbert Street	1854
William Henry Street	1854	Titus Street	1854-68
George Street	1854-68	Whitlam Street	1857
Amelia Street	1854	Mary Street	1857
Helen Street	1857	Ada Street	1857
Congregational Church	1859	Constance Street	1861
Shirley Street	1862	Bath and Wash House	1863
Lower School Street	1868	Upper School Street	1868
Lockwood Street	1868	Mawson Street	1868
Katherine Street	1868	Jane Street	1868
Dove Street	1868	Myrtle Place	1868
Daisy Place	1868	Fern Place	1868
Harold Place	1868	Gordon Place	1868
Albert Road	1868	New Mill	1868
School	1868	Methodist Chapel	1868
Almshouses	1868	Hospital	1868
The Institute	1871	Park	1871
Congregational Sunday School	1876		





- Gordon Terrace, Shirley Street and Harold Place were named after his grandsons;
- Constance Street was named after his granddaughter;
- Lockwood Street and Mawson Street were named after the architects of Saltaire;
- Myrtle, Daisy and Fern Place were named after maids from the Salt household.

The properties in Amelia Street are typical of Lockwood and Mawson's early house styles, being relatively plain and austere in design. They open straight onto the pavement, with a scullery to the rear of the front room, two bedrooms upstairs, a small cellar and a back yard. The buildings at the end of the terraces were three storeys high and were designed to be boarding houses. They had no back yards and, later, after they were converted into houses, some rear sections were demolished in 1937 to create private space to the rear of the properties, and to allow better ventilation. At the end of each row, two houses were built in a back-to-back style, but with two open elevations.

Titus Street was planned as one of the wider main thoroughfares in the village. Its houses represent an improved image for the company's workmen's houses, having more architectural detail to door and window surrounds, and the end properties have overhanging eaves to the gables. The orientation of the street (east-west) gave a better visual appearance to the village when viewed from the Leeds Turnpike, with gardens and house fronts evident, rather than the gable ends of the long terraces. 37 Titus Street is one of the typical small shops provided in the later development. Many of these remain today, retaining their original frontages.

The next stage of development included Whitlam, Helen, and Mary Streets. These were completed in 1857, and consisted of terraces of workers' cottages, built to the same robust unadorned style as the first stage. The terraces have endhouses that are

slightly larger, break forward and are of two bays with round-arched and archivoluted doorway and window. The two square-headed first-floor windows are on a cill band. The rest of the houses each have a plain doorway and one window to each floor. Some have inserted bathroom windows. The end houses were endowed with finer architectural detailing due to their visual importance to Titus and Caroline Street.

Subsequent housing had improved facilities and more architectural pretension, which reflected the Victorian's growing love of detail and ornamentation. Reynolds (1983) also notes that *'Salt and his architects decided that the reputation of the firm required a better image than that provided by the rather dour accommodation being offered to the workmen. The visual impact of pleasant houses running along the (Leeds and Bradford) roadside was much better than one which would have been provided by a view of long and regular terraces stretching away down the hill.'*



Above Top : Original window detail from Albert Road.

Above : Original arched top window.

Left : No. 1 William Henry Street is a typical example of a well maintained terrace house with a small front garden. The details of the doors and windows including the glazing are original. The houses are deceptively spacious and provide popular living accommodation. This photograph highlights the character of the housing with the interaction between two and three storey dwellings.

Right : A semi-detached larger house with gardens along Albert Road. These dwellings were originally occupied by the managers at the mill.



Constance Street and Shirley Street are examples of this next phase and style of building. They run along the contours of the hillside and its houses have more generous proportions and greater decorative detailing than the early homes.

Fanlights with stepped reveals surmount the front doors, and the ground floor windows are all round arched and archivolted. A row of shops fronted Victoria Road, and provided living accommodation above the shops.

William Henry Street and George Street had terraces of overlookers' houses with taller boarding houses built at each end. The overlookers' houses were the best appointed, having wider frontages and small front gardens, round-arched ground-floor openings with dressed stone heads. Internally they provided a sitting room, kitchen, scullery, cellar and three bedrooms. The taller, middle houses had four to six bedrooms.

The next stage of housing, bounded by Caroline Street and Titus Street, was completed in 1857 as workmen's homes and the majority were extremely plain in design,



but still provided excellent standards of accommodation for the period. Albert Road was built in 1868 as part of the final phase of housing, in which senior executives of the firm lived in twenty-two large, well-appointed properties with more elaborate gothic detailing and larger gardens. They are symmetrical in arrangement, with the middle properties having two central doorways in a single doorcase with pilaster jambs, central engaged colonnette, frieze and cornice. A gable bay breaks forward from each house, with a two-light Venetian gothic window with central colonnette to a blind circle in the tympanum and alternately coloured voussoirs. Typical residents of these houses in the 1870s were the Minister of the Congregational Church, the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages, schoolteachers and foremen.



Top left : Victoria Road shops offer a variety of services for the visitor and resident. The view down Victoria Road accentuates top topography of the site and the open views out of Saltaire to Baildon Moor.

Left : No. 1 Albert Road. Once a large dwelling - now used for banking and business services. The building has had major internal refurbishment and reveals an impressive plaster ceiling to the banking hall on the ground floor.

Bottom left : Typical mill workers terraced housing opening straight onto the street. These houses have had their original window and door details re-instated.

1 Albert Road is the only detached house in the village and it is the biggest. In the 1870s, it was occupied by Frederick Wood, the company's chief cashier. The two-storey building with attic has a central round-arched porch with pilaster jambs and Venetian gothic windows (similar to others on Albert Road) and a gabled dormer with round-arched lights which breaks through the eaves.

By 1871 Saltaire provided homes for 4300 people in just twenty-five acres.



Stables and Carriage Houses (1855-1868)

Listed Grade II

The single storey building on Victoria Terrace comprises a seven-bay façade, with two-storey houses giving an L-shape to the group. The carriage house at the rear encloses the setted courtyard. On either side of the central, square-headed carriage entrance are three blind bays, framed and separated by pilasters which support a full entablature with a bracketed cornice. The

blind panels to the right have a recently inserted door and two windows in keeping with the original building.

The four houses each have a 4-panel door and tall sash window to the ground floor. The first floor has eight symmetrically placed square sashes. The chimney stacks have bracketed cornices. The carriage house has three large entrances and two oculi at high level.



The Stables and Carriage Houses, on the bank of the Leeds/Liverpool Canal, as viewed from the steps of the Saltaire United Reformed Church. These buildings were adapted to store vehicles used by the Salt Mill directors before being converted to residential use by the late Jonothan Silver.

The New Mill tower can be seen in the background contributing to the views over Baildon hillside.





The Congregational Church (1856-59)

(United Reformed Church)

Listed Grade 1

Salt was a deeply religious man who believed that his talents and wealth were given to him by God. He firmly believed that, without His help, the Mill and Saltaire would not exist. The adopted family motto is 'quid non deo juvante' (everything is possible with God's help). Consequently, he had the Congregational Church built directly opposite the main offices of the mill complex, creating a direct link between his secular and non-secular activities.

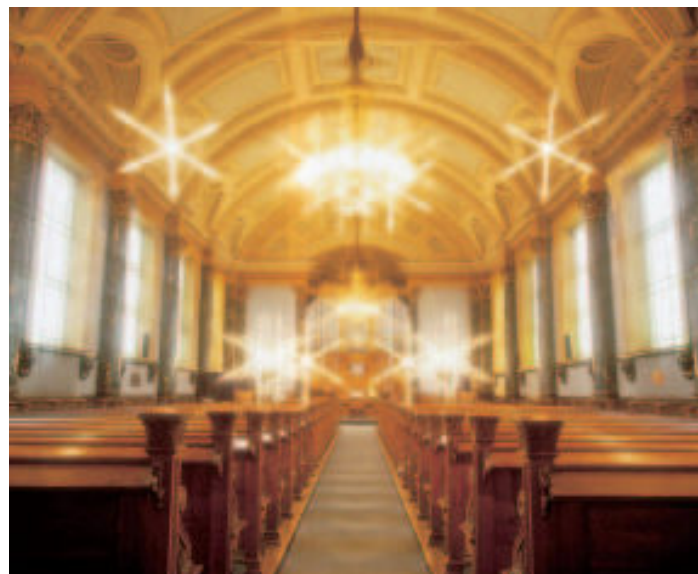
The Church is also an outstanding example of the architects' skill in interpreting classical forms. Stylistically, this is no reproduction of a design from antiquity, nor is it simply a base for applied Renaissance ornament. Classical motifs are faithfully used, though the building, particularly inside, has a strong French feel to it, as do the majority of Lockwood's 'Classical' interiors.

The Congregational Church was built between 1856-59 at great expense (£16,000). It was constructed in ashlar with a Welsh slate roof. Like the rest of the village, it was also built in the Italianate style. It has an aisle-less nave, a semicircular portico and a lead-roofed mausoleum in the south of the building. At the east end, the giant Corinthian columns support a round tower base, with three clock faces. Above

this, the tower has eight engaged columns supporting the dome. The interior is equally spectacular, with dark blue scagliola pilasters, richly decorated segmental coffered ceiling and straight-backed oak pews for a congregation of 600 people.

A small gallery was built to the rear of the church at the insistence of Salt's wife, Caroline, so the family could sit over the rest of the congregation. Salt refused to use the balcony himself, as he preferred to sit with his workforce. To bring home this point, he had erected two massive gilt chandeliers to obscure the view from the balcony for his family. Hausburg of Liverpool designed the chandeliers, and Holts of Leeds made the organ.

At the west end is a carved marble bust of Sir Titus on a square pedestal, with the Salt coat of arms. His workforce as a sign of gratitude presented the bust to him in 1856. The coat of arms was designed by Thomas Milnes of London, and depicts a helm and a crest of alpaca. The Salt family mausoleum is richly decorated and elaborately detailed with Corinthian pilasters, round arched central panels, and a central Roman altar with festoons and lions' heads surmounted by a decorated urn.



Above : Ormate Lockwood & Mawson 'classical' interior with scagliola columns, carved oak pews and decorative coffered vaulted ceiling. In 1998 the church was used to launch the Institute of Historic Building Conservation in the North of England.



Above top right : Saltaire United Reformed Church tower, following its repair and restoration during 1998-99. Further external and internal restoration works are scheduled for the future. The church is in use and open to the public.

Above : Bust of Salt placed inside the main entrance of the church. Presented in 1856 by a grateful workforce.

Opposite page : Saltaire United Reformed Church viewed from Victoria Road, prior to external restoration. Note the Salt Mausoleum to the left of the church.

Below : The Salt Mausoleum is situated at the south side of the church. It contains Salt and some members of his family.



The Almshouses (1868)

Listed Grade II

On the west side of Victoria Road, the Italianate-style Almshouses form a symmetrical U-shaped composition around Alexandra Square, which is one of the few open areas in the village. It was never designed as an informal recreation area, but for the enjoyment of the almshouses' residents. There were originally 45 almshouses, each with an oven, boiler and



pantry, together with a single bedroom. 41 of the properties remain, as four were absorbed by the expansion of the Infirmary and Dispensary. The planned capacity was 60 residents. Although many of the occupants were former employees, this was not a necessity. The requirements were a good moral character and incapacity for labour, by reason of age, disease or infirmity.

Designed by Lockwood and Mawson, the houses are of one and two storeys with alternate gabled and entrance bays. The end blocks and four intermediate blocks are two-storeyed and gabled. The three-bay, two-storey central block has gabled outer bays with enriched tympana, each with a roundel with the initials 'TS' to the left and 'CS' to the right. It is also inscribed with Salt's family motto, *Quid Non Deo Juvante*, with a palm and oakleaf support and small alpaca crest.

The houses are entered by paired entrances with four-panel doors in open porches with central colonnettes. In the porches of Nos. 38 and 35 Victoria Road are two upright stones bearing the names of residents and, on one dated 1868-75, there is the legend *'Here the wicked cease from troubling and the weary be at rest'* and the other 1875-78, bears the quotation *'Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord'*.

To the east side of Victoria Road is an ordered and near symmetrical Italianate-style facade of 14 houses, consisting of

alternate gabled bays and entrance bays. Again, the central three-bay block has gabled left and right bays with enriched tympana, each with a roundel inscribed with 'TS' to the left and 'CS' to the right. The central square bell-turret with an enriched pedimented top is inscribed 'Opened September 1868'.

Stone ashlar piers and square-section cast-iron railings dignify both groups of houses. When built, this small group of homes had a chapel of its own, and good views from the central garden down to the Mill, then beyond to the other side of the valley and up towards Baildon Moor.



Chimney stacks and roof restorations are some of the works completed as part of a full programme of repairs funded by the City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council, English Heritage and the Heritage Lottery Fund.



Above : Upright stone tablets list some early residents of the almshouses.

Left : The almshouses viewed from Alexandra Square.



Above top : Salt's Hospital from Saltaire Road (main frontage).

Above : Salt's Hospital from Victoria Road.

Below : Main frontage of extended 2nd floor of the hospital. The hospital closed in 1979 and was converted to its current use as a private residential care home.

The Hospital (1868)

Listed Grade II

Despite efforts to reduce the dangers of millwork, injuries were still commonplace but, with the existence of a hospital so close at hand, accidents and illness could be dealt with promptly. The workers also paid into a sickness benefit scheme.

The original hospital and dispensary was two storeys high and had nine beds. A third floor was added in 1908-09, making it able to provide 17 beds. During 1926-27, the hospital was further extended to accommodate a further 30 beds.

The hospital is constructed of pitch-faced stone with ashlar dressings. The three-storey building has an asymmetrical facade of eleven bays in an ordered Italianate style. Several bays break forward and are gabled. The windows are round-arched and single light, or paired with a central collonnette; some have decorative friezes. Larger windows have cambered heads and all have pointed hoodmoulds.

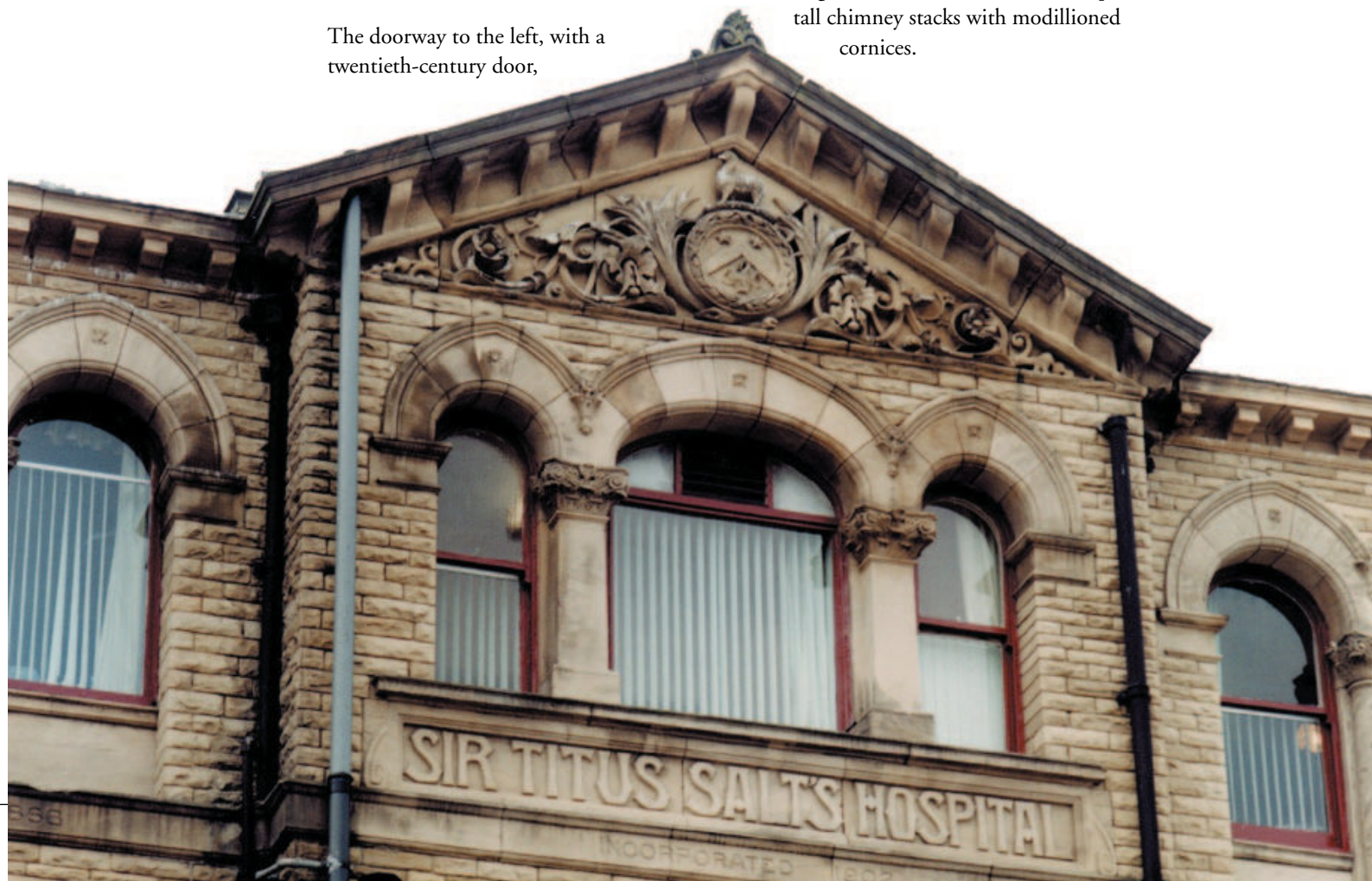
The doorway to the left, with a twentieth-century door,

has a fanlight with the glazed words 'Sir Titus Salt's Hospital' and carved above 'Opened September 1868'. To the right is an open porch with a central collonnette infilled with twentieth century glazing and inner glazing reading 'Private Entrance' and 'Sir Titus Salt's Hospital'. There is a stone band between floors.

The left facade, on Saltaire Road, is symmetrical with the gabled centre bay breaking forward, its tympanum enriched with foliage and the Salt coat of arms. There is a central three-light canted bay window to the ground floor and a central triple-group window at the second floor with a panel below with the raised letters 'SIR TITUS SALT'S HOSPITAL'. Flanking windows are paired with round-arched lights and central collonnettes.

The rear elevation is plainer, but the right end, nearest Saltaire Road, is treated as the main facade. The building has a Welsh slate roof and typical bracketed eaves.

One of the modillioned gables has a tympanum, which is richly carved with foliage and central roundel. The hospital has tall chimney stacks with modillioned cornices.







The School (1869) (Shipley College)

Listed Grade II*

The single storey school is dated 1869 and is constructed of rock-faced stone with ashlar dressings. The building comprises three pedimented pavilions joined by a tower and three-bay open colonnade, with lower rooms behind. The central pavilion has a central part breaking forward with two round arched windows with console keystones flanked by Corinthian columns that support an entablature. The tympanum is elaborately carved with a roundel bearing the Salt coat of arms with an alpaca to each side and foliage decoration. Above is an elaborate bell-turret with the carved figures of boy and a girl and a globe. The side pavilions project and each has a large Venetian window; in the tympanum of each is a roundel bearing the initials 'TS'. The pediments also have acroteria.

A nine-bay, two-storey wing projects at the rear. The left and right returns are of eight bays with three bays to each side of a more elaborate two-bay gabled centre.

There is a low, rock-faced stone boundary wall to the front area with cast-iron railings to the right and left sides with round bars and dog-bars with spearhead finials. Two large corner piers with sculpted lions by Thomas Milnes of London, represent 'Determination' and 'Vigilance'. The school



was designed to take 750 children, with boys and girls segregated in the two principal rooms and infants in the smaller central room. The building is set back from the road and the front area, along with that of the Institute opposite, forms a garden square.



Above top : Main entrance to the school from Victoria Road between a piered and gated opening.

Above : A new annex has been built in the school grounds. The detailing of the new structure closely follows the style of Saltaire. The annex is connected to the original school by a glazed link which creates an inner courtyard.

The Institute (1867-71)

(Victoria Hall)

Listed Grade II*

The Saltaire Institute was built between 1867-71 at a cost of £18,366, and was officially opened on the 21st November 1872. Designed by Lockwood and Mawson, it is a symmetrical T-plan building of two storeys and a basement. It is constructed of ashlar rock-faced stone, with a Welsh slate roof. The front façade has a central bay that breaks forward with an elaborate square tower and pyramidal ashlar roof.



Above : Principal elevation of the Institute from Victoria Road. Complete external repair and restoration has been undertaken. It provides meeting rooms, which are used by the community for a variety of social uses. Shipley College use the Institute for educational purposes and the Reed Organ and Harmonium Museum is housed in this building.

Right : Salt was made a Baronet in 1869 and was therefore entitled to an official coat of arms. The institute bears the official coat of arms which includes the palm of a hand.

The central portal has a tympanum, with a cartouche bearing the Salt coat of arms, flanked by carved figures by Thomas Milnes of 'Art' and 'Science'. The first floor round-arched windows have carved head keystones. The entrance hall has a large, stone dogleg staircase with turned balusters. The main hall has an elaborately plastered, coffered roof.

Outside, on the front corners of the property, two sculpted lions representing 'War' and 'Peace', also designed by Thomas Milnes, sit on large square bases. They sit opposite a matching pair in front of the school, which represent 'Determination' and 'Vigilance'.

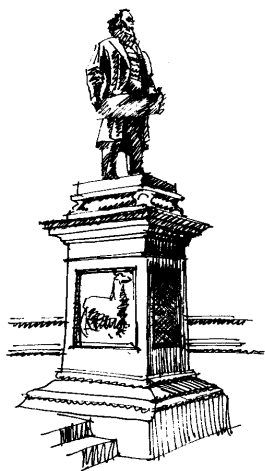


'Peace'

The building originally contained a lecture hall for 800 people, another smaller hall for 200, a library, reading room, games' room, billiard room with four tables, drill room, gymnasium, armoury, kitchen and meeting rooms. The Institute was claimed to have all the advantages of a public house without any of its evils.



Above : Victoria Square, Victoria Road. This postcard illustrates the importance of the space between The Institute and The School. Mirrored gardens, boundary features and the placing of the four stone 'lions' create the formal space between these two principal buildings.



Above : Line drawing of Salts statue by John Ayers.

Above top right : Bell tower on the Lodge house at the east entrance to Roberts Park. The bell was rung each evening to announce the closing of the park.

Right : Half Moon Pavillion in Roberts Park.

Below : Postcard showing the original north east entrance to Roberts Park (the Park is on the right). The highway in the middle of the picture is the former road bridge which spanned the River Aire from Coach Road into Saltaire.

Roberts Park (1871)

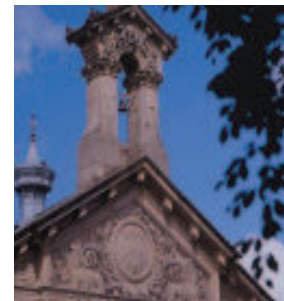
Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England (Grade II)

Roberts Park covers approximately 6 hectares and was opened on 25th July 1871. It was landscaped by William Gay of Bradford, who was also responsible for the setting out of Bradford's famous necropolis at Undercliffe. The river was widened at this point to make it suitable for swimming and boating and a boathouse was built on the opposite bank. A cricket ground was laid out by the river and a promenade was constructed with refreshment rooms beneath, and a bandstand above, enjoying views across to the mill. Specimen shrubs and trees were planted along the walks. The park had strict opening hours, with its closing being signalled by a bell that is still on the lodge near Coach Road.

A bronze statue of Sir Titus Salt was erected in the park in 1903 to celebrate 50 years of the opening of the Mill and Salt's 100th birthday. The statue was commissioned by

Sir James Roberts (the then mill owner) and cast by Mr F Derwent Wood of Chelsea.

The park has an east-west axis, with pavilions, a central bandstand with croquet and bowling greens. In the south of the park is a cricket pitch, with the semi-formal layout of paths, surrounded flowerbeds, shrubs and trees to the north. Sir James Roberts purchased the park in 1891 and renamed it Roberts Park.





The Boathouse

Unlisted

The Boathouse stands on the banks of the River Aire, overlooking Roberts Park. It has been extensively altered and converted into a restaurant and public house.



Above : Postcard of the River Aire with the Boathouse represented in its original form. The former road bridge, crossing the river is clearly visible in front of the mills.

3 (b) History and Development

Bradford

The history of Saltaire is intrinsically linked to the history of the textile industry and the development of Bradford, as well as the beginning of a global economy and the influence of Great Britain as the industrial powerhouse of the world and the growing Empire.

The worsted trade started in Bradford in the middle of the 18th century as the centre of a semi-rural textile production system, but it began to grow rapidly with the advent of steam power. The city's pre-eminence in the industry was due to the local availability of the resources needed in the manufacturing process, such as coal (to power the steam engines), iron-ore (for the manufacture of machinery), soft water (for scouring raw wool), sandstone (for building) and transport (the Leeds and Liverpool Canal and the Midland Railway).

Bradford's success acted as a magnet for migrants from the British countryside and world-wide, helping to swell the city's population in the unprecedented urban population explosion that was a characteristic of the Industrial Revolution, swelling from only 8,500 in 1780 to almost 104,000 seventy years later.

Success bred success and, by the middle of the 19th century, Bradford was one of the fastest growing cities in Europe. Whilst the entrepreneurs of the age lived in luxury, and protected their families from the environmental degradation of the industrial cities by moving them into grand homes in the suburbs and the countryside, the workers' living conditions were abysmal. Life expectancy for the average man or woman was just over 20 years. Apart from dangerous working conditions, workers lived in an atmosphere that was polluted by over 200 mill chimneys, belching out sulphurous smoke. The watercourses, from which the workers drew their supplies, were blackened with dyestuffs and effluent. Their housing was damp, unstable and overcrowded, with little or no ventilation. Bradford gained the reputation as being one of the most polluted towns in England.

'Every other factory town in England is a paradise in comparison to this hole. In Manchester the air lies like lead upon you; in Birmingham it is just as if you were sitting with your nose in a stove pipe; in Leeds you have to cough with the dust and the stink as if you had swallowed a pound of Cayenne pepper in one go - but you can put up with all that. In Bradford, however, you think you have been lodged with the devil incarnate. If anyone wants to feel how a poor sinner is tormented in Purgatory let him travel to Bradford.'

(From an article written about Bradford in 1846 for a German newspaper by George Weerth, a German on holiday in England.)



Titus Salt

Titus Salt's family was part of Bradford's phenomenal growth in the early days of the textile industry. Titus was born in Morley, West Yorkshire. In 1822, his father moved the family to Bradford to start a business as a wool-stapler and Titus joined him as a partner in 1824.

Salt's determination to succeed was evident by the late 1820s, when he purchased some Donskoi wool from Russia, but had difficulty in persuading manufacturers to use it because of its rough and tangled nature. Not to be thwarted, Salt developed the technology himself and set up in Thompson's Mill, Silsbridge Lane to spin the wool for himself. By 1836, he had expanded his empire to five mills in Bradford.

In 1836 Salt bought a consignment of three hundred bales of alpaca hair from Messrs. Hegan & Co. of Liverpool. Using his experience with the Donskoi wool, Salt devised a way to spin and weave the Peruvian Alpaca wool to produce a new class of goods called alpaca cloth. This proved to be very popular as the cloth was cheap, light in weight and looked like more expensive silk. The cloth became very fashionable, especially when it became known that Queen Victoria had ordered dresses made from alpaca.

Despite the culture of the period, which was generally acquiescent about exploiting the environment and the workforce to make as much profit as possible, Salt was committed to reducing Bradford's pollution problems and the effects on its people. In 1842, he fitted all his factories with the *Rodda Smoke Burner*, which produced relatively little pollution. In 1848, when he became Mayor of Bradford, he tried to persuade the Corporation to pass a by-law that would require all factory owners to use the burner. There was tremendous opposition to the proposal, as other factory owners refused to accept that smoke produced by their factories was damaging people's health.



Titus Salt
1803-1876

The Building of Saltaire - The Architects and the Engineer

When the Council refused to take any action on the pollution issue, Salt decided to expand his enterprise away from Bradford. In 1849 he met with architects Lockwood and Mawson to discuss his proposals. Henry Lockwood (1811-1878) and Richard Mawson (1834-1904) had joined forces in 1848 in Bradford, although Lockwood had begun practising in Hull in 1834. They were amongst Bradford's most prolific architects. The years when the practice of Lockwood and Mawson was at its peak corresponded almost exactly with the era of most significant expansion in Bradford and most other northern towns. Their first major project in Bradford was St. George's Hall, followed by the Wool Exchange and the Town Hall.



City Hall, Bradford, designed by Lockwood and Mawson. Work started in 1870 and the building was opened in 1873.

Lockwood and Mawson were one of the most successful firms of English provincial architects in the Victorian era. They were instrumental in the development of Bradford, a town that became a city during Victoria's reign, and developed from little more than a village into the world centre of the worsted trade in less than a century.

Henry Lockwood was born in Doncaster, where his family played an active part in the Nonconformist community of the town. Mawson's particular strengths were in estimating and project management skills, which were severely tested during the construction of Saltaire. Even by Victorian standards, this was a huge undertaking and one which few architectural practices of the time would have had the capacity to handle.

The partners had quickly cultivated a relationship with the 'city fathers' on their arrival in the town and they were very much the favoured architects of the Congregationalists around Bradford. Their religious and political convictions would have made them acceptable to the like-minded industrialists, such as Salt. They were chosen as the architects for the two clubs that such men would frequent - the Union Club and the Liberal Club - both built in 1877.

William Fairbairn (1789-1874) was one of the most celebrated Victorian mechanical engineers and a major contributor to the literature of the Industrial Revolution. He was President of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers in 1854-55. Fairbairn is reported to have said, '*I have a strong desire to distinguish myself as a man of science*', and his ingenuity in solving engineering problems resulted in his being commissioned as a technical advisor and designer for prestigious projects, such as the Menai and Conwy Bridges with Robert Stephenson.

He arrived in Manchester in 1814 and went into partnership with James Lillie. Their first major contract was for the drive shafting for Murray's Mill (Ancoats, Manchester), where he was able to implement his ideas on improved reliability by reducing the weight and dimensions of the components, resulting in fewer breakages. He also used wrought iron in the manufacture of drive shafts, instead of the traditional cast iron, which was more susceptible to breakages. This expertise was sought for the construction of Salt's Mill to ensure that it was built to the highest standards of efficiency and safety, especially fireproofing. For Fairbairn, this proved to be his largest commission in the design of textile mills, where he was responsible for the planning of the whole mill, with the exception of the architectural detail, which remained the province of Lockwood and Mawson.

Whilst the idea of constructing a mill and working village was not new, Saltaire's significance lies in the scale and grandeur of the finished product, and the authenticity and integrity of the site today. Salt was inspired by men like Robert Owen (1771-1858), who had developed the model village concept at New Lanark in 1800, where he and his partners acquired the mills started by David Dale and Richard Arkwright. Yet, to build a new town was still a colossal undertaking, and the area had to be chosen with great care to ensure the success of the enterprise. Land was found a few miles north of Bradford. The choice of site was influenced by a combination of economic, philanthropic and practical considerations:

- *The area had access to its own water supply for the manufacturing process (there was a growing shortage of soft water in Bradford);*
- *The transportation links were excellent. The site had access to the River Aire, the Leeds and Liverpool Canal and the Midland Railway line and was almost equidistant from major east and west coast ports (Hull and Liverpool) for the import and export of materials;*
- *The majority of Salt's whole operation could be brought together under one roof using modern, efficient technology (expansion was not possible in Bradford, where land was scarce and expensive). It enabled the vertical integration of virtually the entire textile manufacturing process to be achieved on one site, which at this stage in the development of the industry was economically very beneficial;*
- *The area would provide a better environment for his workforce, with more spacious and healthy living conditions, clean air and access to the open countryside;*
- *The Brick Tax and Window Tax had been repealed, so larger buildings were not penalised and natural light could be used to better effect. The new building could be aligned on an east-west axis to maximise daylight; and*
- *A new building could be fireproofed.*

The timing of the building of Saltaire was fortunate in that full integration was not possible until Lister's combing machines had become available in the

1840s. Then, twenty years after the building of Saltaire there was a slump in the lustre cloth trade caused by a change in fashion to all wool worsteds, manufactured primarily in France. Integrated mills planned in the 1870s were only partly built, like Young Street Mill at Manningham. The design of mills was also to change radically with the advent of large-scale production of steel in 1856 by Henry Bessemer, and the use of reinforced concrete beams.

Ultimately, the integrated mill housed almost the complete production process from sorting through to finishing, one of the first mills of its type to do so. Its huge scale and use of the Italianate style was deliberately impressive to compensate for the lack of architectural design in the manufacturing industry at the time. Saltaire was one of the earliest mills to use Italianate detailing, other mill complexes like Dalton Mill, Manningham Mill and Legram's Mill followed this style. The mill was opened on 20th September 1853, on Salt's 50th birthday, when the whole workforce and the guests were entertained to a lunch in the 'weaving sheds'.

Saltaire Mill could be seen as a culmination of a distinct phase of the evolution of textile mills, incorporating many developments that had progressed the textile industry from Arkwright's Cromford Mill of 1771 to the building of Saltaire. These developments include:

- *The iron framed building using cast iron and wrought iron for members in compression and tension;*
- *The use of rotative steam power first appeared at Papplewick Mill, Nottinghamshire in 1786;*
- *The railway engine and transport network;*
- *The north-lit shed from the 1820s;*
- *The multi-storey buildings;*
- *The fireproof building construction first used at Ditherington Flax Mill, Shrewsbury in 1796-7;*
- *The automation of the production process, changing the industry from individual cottage industries and allowing planned integration;*
- *The design layout centrally located steam engines to reduce the loss of power in transmission; and*
- *The design layout enclosed the stairwell at the end of the buildings to allow large open workspaces.*

Whilst the businessman in him determined that the mill should be constructed first, an accompanying settlement was seen as a necessary and philanthropic gesture, following on from Salt's personal commitment derived from his own experience of working-class deprivation in industrial Bradford. Until the first cottages were completed, workers were brought in by train and, even after the houses were completed, a proportion of his workforce continued to travel in to work from the surrounding areas.

The model village was a means of providing a well-disciplined environment, imposing an approved lifestyle for its residents. Salt planned that his new village should have over 800 dwellings, wide streets, recreational land, a large dining hall and kitchens, baths and wash houses, an institute and a church. He included allotments as part of the original village plan to improve the quality of the workers' diets. They were one of the few areas of open greenery that was not a formal garden, and they gave rise to the Horticultural, Pig, Dog, Poultry and Pigeon Society in 1876. There was an annual show, which expanded to include horse jumping and an athletics meeting of national standing.

Salt's achievements at Saltaire are truly representative of the spirit of the times. Whilst the church and its teachings were an important part of the typical Victorian industrialist's family life, something of a very secular nature was entering into their spiritual activities. As can be seen in the funerary fashions of the period, political and industrial leaders no longer felt it enough to accumulate their good works as credits to ensure their safe passage into the afterlife. They wanted recognition for their efforts whilst still alive, and to ensure that the greatness of their achievements was remembered long after they were dead. On a public scale, civic pride in building grand town halls and in providing recreational grounds advertised the success of the industrialist, and has been interpreted as a boastful gesture, rather than a physical realisation of philanthropic motivation.

Whilst Salt was certainly not inhibited by false modesty - evident in his naming of the village and most of its streets after himself and his family - there was undoubtedly a genuinely philanthropic concern for his workforce in the making of the community and social provisions in Saltaire, as well as a shrewd calculation of the economic benefits he would realise through the increased productivity of a contented and loyal workforce.

Saltaire had a wide range of housing and facilities by the time of its completion, but none of it was home for the Salt family. In 1867, Salt bought Crow Nest at Lightcliffe, a late 18th century mansion that he had leased from 1844 to 1858. Its distance from his mill at Saltaire was compensated for by the inclusion of a private suite of rooms within the Salts Mill office block.

John Ruskin saw Salt's motives more as a subjugation of the working classes rather than conciliation. Whilst a principal motivation for Saltaire was undoubtedly to make money, what made Salt different from his peers in Bradford was his desire not to do this at the expense of his workers. Ruskin's charge in retrospect seems harsh. Salt need not have provided housing above the byelaw standard, nor did he need to provide such extensive facilities, including almshouses for former workers, hospital and dispensary and the Institute and park. Salt gave the workers the opportunity to expand their minds, and in providing different types of housing (based on a study of the requirements of his employees) for different classes of worker, he arguably gave his employees something to strive for.

Below : Interior of the West Wing at Crow Nest C1917.

Bottom : Crow nest at Lightcliffe. Both photographs are owned by Mr. Geoffrey Kershaw, grand nephew of Mr. Richard Kershaw who purchased the property in 1878 following Salt's death.



Saltaire - An International Success Story

During the construction phase of Saltaire, Salt and his model village were gaining national and international recognition. Numerous dignitaries visited Saltaire, including Lord Palmerston and members of the British Association for Advancement of Social Sciences in 1859. Lord Cavendish, the Prime Minister of New Zealand, and his wife visited Saltaire and the Burmese and Japanese ambassadors also came to admire Salt's creation.

At the Paris Exhibition in 1867 Salt was encouraged to enter a competition for the best welfare scheme. He replied, *"What has been attempted at Saltaire arose from my own private feeling and judgement, without the most remote idea that it would become subject of public interest and inquiry. A sense of duty and responsibility has alone actuated me, and I would have avoided publicity. If the answers given to the questions of the Imperial Commissioners, or if any of the facts, which experiment or experience has elicited, prove of benefit to the public, or should lead others to adopt, and enable them to surpass the result of my effort, I shall be thankful. For myself, I can enter into no competitive rivalry for well-doing, and the particulars and illustrations furnished of the establishment of Saltaire, are placed at the service of His Imperial Majesty's Commissioners on the distinct understanding that they are not given in competition for any prize, nor subject to the arbitration of a jury"*. In the same year he was awarded the "Legion d'Honneur" by Napoleon III for his work at Saltaire. A further accolade came when he was created a Baronet in 1869 and was granted the crest he had been using the past nineteen years as his coat of arms. Sir Titus Salt died on the 29th December 1876, shortly after the last building in the village was completed. He was given a civic funeral on the 15th January 1877 and buried in the mausoleum at Saltaire Congregational Church. The funeral route was lined with an estimated 100 000 people, most mills were closed for the day, and the cortege extended for over a mile.

The Legacy of Saltaire

After Salt's death in 1876, only three of his sons took any interest in the business - Titus Junior, who died in 1887 at the age of 44, Edward and George. In July 1881 the firm was registered as a limited liability company under the directorship of Edward and Titus Junior, with Charles and William Stead. Profits went into decline as the mixed fancy goods produced by the company went out of fashion. More important than this was the effective closing of the American market when President McKinley imposed heavy duties on manufactured products. In a last attempt to secure a corner of the market in America, Salts established a plush fabric plant at Bridgeport USA, but this enterprise failed, and in September 1892 the company was wound up.

Four Bradford businessmen, John Rhodes, John Maddocks, Isaac Smith and James Roberts took over the mill and village in June 1893. The latter became sole owner in 1899 and sold his assets for £2million in February 1918 to

another syndicate of Sir James Hill and his sons, Henry Whitehead and Ernest Gates. This company reformed in 1923 to become Salts (Saltaire) Ltd.

The village was sold to the Bradford Property Trust in 1933 thus enabling houses to be bought by their occupiers for the first time in the village's history.

During the inter-war period, the new business flourished with raw materials being drawn from all over the globe - South Africa, South America, Australia, India and China. The list of fabrics manufactured at the mill in 1937 is impressive - mohair, alpaca, cashmere, camel hair, crossbred and botany yarns for both men and women's clothing, serge or fancy worsted and mohair suiting for men's wear in great variety, including Belwarp. For women there were serges, gabardines, plain and fancy costume cloth and dress goods, as well as mohair and alpaca linings.

During the Second World War production concentrated on manufacturing goods for the services, employing displaced persons from Eastern Europe. In the 1950s, the ethnic structure of the workforce was to be complemented by male immigrants from Commonwealth countries, employed for the night shift, which women were not allowed to by law at that time.

In 1958 Illingworth Morris & Company Limited purchased the Salt Mill complex for over four and half million pounds. The group also acquired Woolcombers Ltd in 1972, and all the combing activity was moved away from Salts Mill; the dyeing section was closed shortly after, and the spinning eventually contracted out to Daniel Illingworth Limited.

The chimney of the mill stood originally at 76m high, the top 8m were removed in 1971 for safety reasons. In the same year Saltaire was designated a Conservation Area.

In the early 1980s, Salts Mill was in economic decline, which affected the village, too. Many of the major buildings became semi-redundant and the fabric of the whole complex began to fall into disrepair. Despite this downturn in fortune, the Saltaire Village Society was formed in 1984 to try and regenerate the area.

The mill finally closed in 1986, and was purchased in June of the following year by Jonathan Silver. His dynamic personality was to have a tremendous influence over the whole of Saltaire in the coming years.

- **1987** The 1853 Gallery was opened in the Mill, exhibiting works of the local-born artist with an international following, David Hockney. The world's media descended on the gallery on 10th November 1989, when Hockney faxed 144 pages of art from California and 'fax art' was created.

- **1990** Pace Micro Technology began to rent space in the Mill - a company that is world-renowned for digital technology for satellite, cable and terrestrial receiving equipment.

- **1992** The Royal Mail stamp, designed by Hockney, was launched at the Mill. Major refurbishment programmes started on the shops, the Institute and the School.

- **1993** Instead of being in decline, the Mill had become an exciting, vibrant place, full of activity. Hockney's 'very new paintings' were exhibited (the only place in England to house the paintings), attracting over 90,000 visitors, the Mill has a new Hockney exhibition almost every year. Salt's Diner opened and it can now accommodate 370 people.

- **1994** Saltaire's Traders' Association was formed, with Jonathan Silver as its first president.

- **1996** Prince Charles visited Saltaire to attend a meeting of the 'Prince's Regeneration Through Heritage' scheme, with Salts Mill providing the perfect backdrop for the event. Saltaire won the Civic Trust's Centre Vision Award.

- **1997** Saltaire won the Europa Nostra award for Conservation-Led Regeneration. This is Europe's highest award for heritage projects. Jonathan Silver died. His ten-year involvement with Saltaire has had an enormous impact on the regeneration and rejuvenation of the Mill and village.

- The Rt. Hon. Chris Smith MP, Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport, visited and, more recently, in August 1999, a delegation arrived from the University of Hong Kong's Department of Geography and Geology. Another stamp based on Hockney's picture of Salts Mill was produced by the Post Office as part of its millennium celebration.

Saltaire is now a busy, vibrant and economically viable village. The shops on Victoria Road and Gordon Terrace are thriving; domestic property is sought after because of the quality of the environment and the excellent rail links to Leeds and West Yorkshire. The continuing interest in the village's history and the demand to work and live in today's Saltaire shows that the original design was part of a successful, sustainable formula which will take it into the twenty-first century.



3 (c) Form and Date of Most Recent Records

AGENCY	TITLE	DATE
Department for Culture, Media & Sport	The Statutory List provides a brief description of the buildings of 'Special Architectural or Historic Interest' within the area. The City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council holds the record in computerised form.	Periodic updates
City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council	Saltaire Conservation Area was designated in 1971 under the provision of the Civic Amenities Act 1967, now the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Conservation Area Appraisals and Reviews, including maps, descriptions and character statements.	Periodic updates
City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council	Photographic Review. All residential properties photographed. Next review due in 2000.	Periodic updates
City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council	Conservation Area Partnership Schemes. The condition of the residential properties was recorded during the lifetime of the Schemes.	April 1996-March 1999 & April 1998 -Jan 2001
West Yorkshire Archaeology Service	WYAS is funded by the five West Yorkshire Metropolitan District Councils to maintain the County's Sites and Monuments Record and to provide archaeological advice. The primary record number for the SMR is WYAF SMRPRN 3657, this file contains information on Saltaire with a summary computer record. Constant updates.	1985 onwards
English Heritage	Survey of Roberts Park for inclusion on the Register of Parks and Gardens.	1984
English Heritage	The Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments of England's Historic Buildings Report : Salts Mill in the form of photographs, sketch plans and text.	1986
City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council	Roberts Park Condition Survey for Heritage Lottery Funding.	1998
City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council	Technical Report for the Refurbishment of Almshouses at Saltaire Village.	April 1994
Church Trustees	United Reformed Church Condition Survey	1999
Dr. Charles Brown The Browns Matthews Partnership, Warwick	Victoria Hall Quinquennial Inspection	5 yearly
Dr. Charles Brown The Browns Matthews Partnership, Warwick	The School Quinquennial Inspection	5 yearly
Rance Booth & Smith	The Dining Hall : Rolling Programme of planned maintenance with an annual survey of the fabric.	1998
Salts Estates Ltd	Salts Mill : Regular Surveys for maintenance and refurbishment purposes.	Periodic Updates
Bradford Health Authority National Health Service	The New Mill : Property Survey	2 yearly
Methodist Church Central Services	Saltaire Methodist Church Condition Survey	5 yearly
City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council	Detailed drawings at 1:1 and 1:20 were prepared, illustrating the original detailing to windows and doors and shop fronts.	1989 - 1992
DEVELOPMENT PLANS		
City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council	Unitary Development Plan	1988 (currently under review)
<i>NB The majority of the major buildings within Saltaire have regular condition surveys and maintenance programmes. These records are commissioned by individual property owners and are not published.</i>		

3 (d) Present State of Conservation

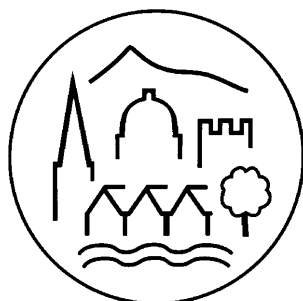
In 1986, several of Saltaire's Listed Buildings stood empty, including masterpieces of the original design - Salts Mill, the New Mill and the Coach House. In the village, too, the buildings were beginning to look shabby. Since that low point, the fabric of Saltaire has recovered. The Salts Mill is now occupied, the New Mill has been converted into offices for Bradford Health Trust and privately owned residential flats, and the Coach House has recently been restored. All the major buildings are now in use and in capable hands in terms of their future maintenance.



In addition to these projects, many environmental schemes have been undertaken to ensure the settings of the Listed Buildings are enhanced. These works have included the use of high quality materials in the use of the footpaths and highways wherever possible.

The houses are popular and only one or two stand empty for any length of time. Generally, they are fully occupied and there is a healthy turnover on the housing market. The community is stable, as are the house prices. The influx of younger people also ensures that the houses are well maintained, as younger people tend to be more active and also have greater disposable income. There are no Listed Buildings at Risk in Saltaire. However, whilst the structure and composition of the village is secure, the visual details within the Conservation Area are still lacking in many places, and the focus for the future needs to be concentrated on features such as doors, windows and chimneys.

In 1996, recognition of the work that had been carried out in Saltaire began to surface. No fewer than 15 organisations in the village, including Salts Mill, received awards from the Civic Trust, including the Boots Centre Vision Award, given for the most outstanding contribution to the improvement of a town or city centre, beating Edinburgh Opera House and London's new Waterloo Station. Amongst the improvements that so impressed the judges was Silver's conversion of Salt's former coach house. HRH Prince Charles said, *'I was delighted to see what Jonathan Silver has achieved at Salts Mill. It was wonderful to see a high-tech business located within a 19th century mill'*.



In 1997, the village beat 120 entrants from 20 European countries to win Europe's top award for conservation and restoration - the Europa Nostra IBI medal, presented by Prince Henrik of Denmark. The medal was awarded *'for the overwhelming achievement by the private and public initiative in regenerating a famous 19th Century industrial community through the conservation of its architectural heritage'*.

State of Conservation of Individual Buildings

● **Salts Mill** has undergone restoration and the partitioning of the original large workspaces to convert the old mill into economically viable uses. All partitioning is reversible. Further space is available and will be refurbished as demand decreases and finances become available. Around 70% of the roof has been replaced, the building is generally in good structural condition. The multi-million pound investment has come exclusively from private sources. The building is now occupied by a mixture of retail and manufacturing uses.



● **The New Mill** was extensively refurbished in 1992/3 at a cost of over £1million. It is now in a good state of repair and fully occupied. The western end of the new mill has been converted to offices for Bradford Health Authority and the canal side building into 98 privately owned apartments. This work involved the partitioning of the original large workspaces, but is reversible. Vehicular access was created through the basement areas.



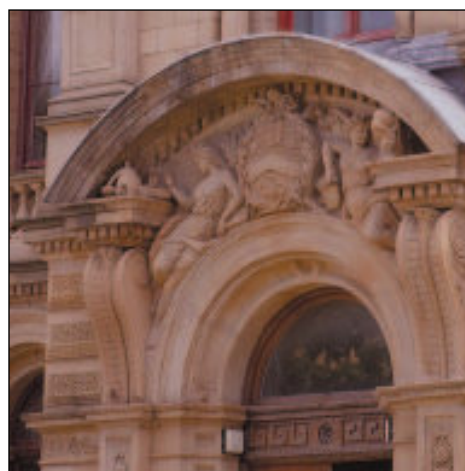
● **The Dining Room** is currently fully occupied by Shipley College, which owns the building. The building was completely refurbished and converted to its present use by Langtrey Langton Architects of Bradford in 1998 as part of a £4.5million investment in Saltaire by Shipley College. Partitions were introduced into the large dining area to provide suitable teaching accommodation, but the work is reversible. An annual inspection of the fabric of the building is executed by local architects Rance Booth & Smith on behalf of the College. The property is in excellent repair, with only minor maintenance needed to the land within its curtilage.



● **The Saltaire United Reformed Church** formerly the Congregational Church, was partly refurbished in 1998-99 by Saltaire architects Rance, Booth and Smith, at a cost of over £0.5million, funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund and English Heritage towards the cost of the reconstruction of the roof (east end) and tower to maintain the original use of the building and ensure its long term survival. Phase II of the project, which includes work to the walls, windows and portico is still to be carried out.



● **Victoria Hall** formally known as the Institute is owned by the Salts Foundation and leased on a peppercorn rent to the City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council. The hall is generally in a good state of repair following an extensive refurbishment by the Council in 1992 at a cost of £1.35million. This included repairs to the roof, decorative stonework and windows, the stabilising of ceilings and full redecoration. The basement floor is sub-let to Shipley College, the ground floor has in one room a world renowned reed organ and harmonium museum with examples of the instruments from all over the globe. The other rooms on the ground floor and first floor are rented out for weddings, meeting and performances. The gardens to the north and south at the rear of the building require maintenance.



● **The School** is in a good state of conservation. The building was extensively refurbished in 1992 that included the removal of all later additions to the building and restoration of the original fabric. At the same time an extension that mirrors the style of the original building was added to the rear. It is linked to the main building by two walkways. The building is fully occupied by Shipley College.



● **The Almshouses** are currently undergoing phased refurbishment, which includes windows, doors, roofs and chimneys. The properties are fully occupied. The central landscaped area requires maintenance.



● **The houses'** condition and the extent to which original features have survived vary greatly throughout the village. A total of £1.225million has been spent via the former Town Scheme and more recently the Conservation Area Partnership Scheme reinstating and repairing original features. However, there is still a substantial amount of work required and it is very much a long-term aim to bring all of the properties back to the original appearance. The houses are generally fully occupied, and the area is much sought-after in the property market.



● **Roberts Park** is in need of restoration. Much of the planting is now over-mature and overgrown, with the result that the area is beginning to look neglected. The City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council is currently preparing a proposal for the restoration of the park and other landscape areas of Saltaire.



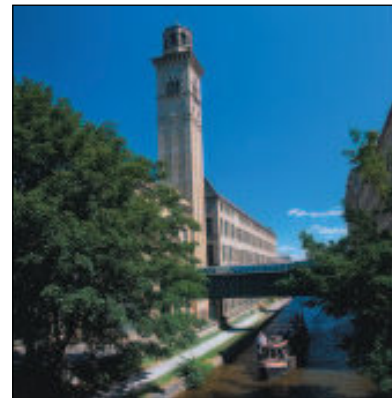
● **The Hospital** underwent extensive refurbishment to convert it into a nursing home. It is in a good state of repair.



● **The Railway Station** opened in 1984 and was constructed on the site of the original Midland Railway Station, which closed in 1964 and was subsequently demolished. The station shelters are clad in local stone. The railings to the ramp were designed to match the original railings, and the overhead line equipment was painted black to be less visually intrusive.



● **The Canal** is owned by British Waterways, which has a rolling programme of planned maintenance and investment for the Leeds and Liverpool canal. The canal side walls and towpaths are in need of repair.



● **The River Aire** is subject to an assessment of its water quality under national guidelines and targets. The water is graded according to its purity, with Grade A being the highest quality and Grade F the poorest. The most recent published results (1998) show that the samples of water taken from Salts Weir over a three-year period were classed as Grade C.



● **The Wash House** was opened in 1863 and comprised 24 baths (12 male and 12 female), a Turkish bath, six washing machines, a rubbing and boiling tub, wringing machine and hot air dryers. The facilities were not used and were converted into housing. These also proved unpopular and were eventually demolished in 1894. Garages currently occupy the site.

● **The Wesleyan Methodist Church** was built in 1868 on land gifted by Salt in 1866. The building was demolished in 1970 due to its deteriorating condition and the design being impractical for modern use. The site now has a new church, the Saltaire Methodist Church, which was built in 1971. It is stone faced and its original flat roof was replaced with a slate pitched roof, which was more in keeping with the surrounding roof style.



● **The Congregational Sunday School** was the last building for which Salt was responsible. It was opened in 1876 and demolished in 1972. It was built on land originally intended for a hotel. Since 1994, the land has been used as a car park and toilet facilities for visitors which have been provided at a cost of £67,000.



3 (e) Policies & Programmes Related to the Presentation and Promotion of the Property

The aims of the policies and programmes related to the presentation and promotion of the property are to:

- Increase sustainable tourism
- Raise levels of awareness for visitors and the local community
- Aid economic regeneration

The City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council has produced a Saltaire Trail leaflet that provides a short history of Saltaire and a suggested self-guided walk around the village. To supplement this, five interpretation panels are to be erected around the village in the Summer of 2000.

The Tourist Information Centre on Victoria Road sells a range of illustrative guides to the area, as well as organising guided tours around the village. The Centre, which opened in 1985, is privately owned, and has a wide range of information on other attractions within the area to supplement and promote the Saltaire visitor experience.

The internet offers extensive coverage on Saltaire, from its history to current news on the following web sites:

- www.bradford.gov.uk
- www.bradford.gov.uk/tourism/trails/saltaire/saltaire_1/htr
- www.ytb.org.uk
- www.cravenherald.co.uk/bradford/shiopley/tourism/shiopley.ht
- www.yorkshirenet.co.uk/shiopleyglentramway/index.htr
- www.members.tripod.co.uk/saltaire/tourist.htr
- www.boston.co...tories/travel/saltaire_england.ht
- www.members.tripod.co.uk/saltaire.albert.ht
- www.members.tripod.co.uk/photos.htr
- www.members.tripod.co.uk/bibliogr.ht
- www.members.tripod.co.uk/Braine.ht
- www.members.tripod.co.uk/victoria.ht
- www.members.tripod.co.uk/~saltaire/History1.ht
- www.members.tripod.co.uk/~saltaire/History2.ht
- www.members.tripod.co.uk/~saltaire/new.ht
- www.members.tripod.co.uk/~saltaire/heritage.ht
- www.unesco.org/whc/archive/nara94.ht
- www.leonard1.dircon.co.uk/hellow1.ht
- www.rudi.herts.ac.uk/ppo/bura/award97/bpa97_8.ht
- www.spartacus.schoonet.co.uk/lrsalt.ht
- www.bitc.org.uk/rth/saltaire.htr
- www.clanvis.com/loc/sm2.ht
- www.clanvis.com/loc/hock.ht

The City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council promotes the village, the 1853 Gallery and Salt's Mill as a visitor destination for coach operators, tour operators and group travel organisers via a programme of Travel Trade Exhibitions, Direct Mail and a Travel Trade Directory.

The Shipley Resource Centre on Exhibition Road, based at the Library of Shipley College, has a collection of documents, photographs and other memorabilia on Saltaire. These items are available upon request during the College's term time, and are often on display during the holiday periods.

The Regional Development Agency (Yorkshire Forward) is currently working on a re-branding of Yorkshire that will link into Yorkshire Tourist Board's (YTB) regional strategy. YTB is keen to develop synergy between the region's attractions in order to prolong visitor stays and to induce more long-distance visitors to the region. The district's multiple attractions offer excellent potential for strengthening visitor links with other successful ventures in neighbouring areas, notably the Dales, Moors, Haworth and Brontë Country, the Yorkshire Sculpture Park, etc.



Future marketing activity will embody sustainable tourism in meeting the needs of visitors whilst protecting the significance of Saltaire in terms of its environment, culture and community.

4. *Management*

4 (a) Management Plan

The Management Plan for the Site that will be submitted in support of the Nomination will look at the main issues affecting the area and suggest objectives, and programmes of action to ensure a holistic and co-ordinated approach to management. The plan provides a clear framework for the continuing protection and conservation of Saltaire's heritage qualities, whilst providing a sustainable and economically viable future for the site.

The approach to the Management Plan incorporates the following aims:

- To establish a forum of those with ownership of, and management rights over, land within Saltaire. This will include the occupiers of all residential and commercial properties. The purpose of this will be to work towards a consensus between those who will have direct control over the land to produce a strategy which is realistic and achievable, and which will be implemented in a sensitive and sustainable manner;
- To use the 'Statement of Significance' provided in the Nomination document to develop a detailed strategy for the management of the site that will protect its significance;
- The Management Plan for the Site will be a working document. It will be comprehensive and flexible, written in a clear and factual style, and capable of continuous development;
- To identify the incidences and levels of vulnerability to the cultural heritage of the area;
- To develop proposals for the protection and enhancement of the special qualities and significance of Saltaire and identify a strategy by which they will be implemented and maintained; and
- To identify and review the status and effectiveness of current measures within the site that are designed to protect and enhance the area's special status and significance.

An established framework of central and local government legislation and planning policies covers the whole of Saltaire. These policies are set out in sections 4(d) and 4(g) and cover protection, conservation and regeneration of the area.

The Management Plan for the Site is being prepared in accordance with the “Management Guideline for World Cultural Heritage Site” by Bernard M Fielden and Jukka Jokileto. The Management Plan examines the key issues affecting the site, highlighting objectives for the continuing conservation and prosperity of Saltaire, and provides a framework to ensure a fully co-ordinated approach to management.

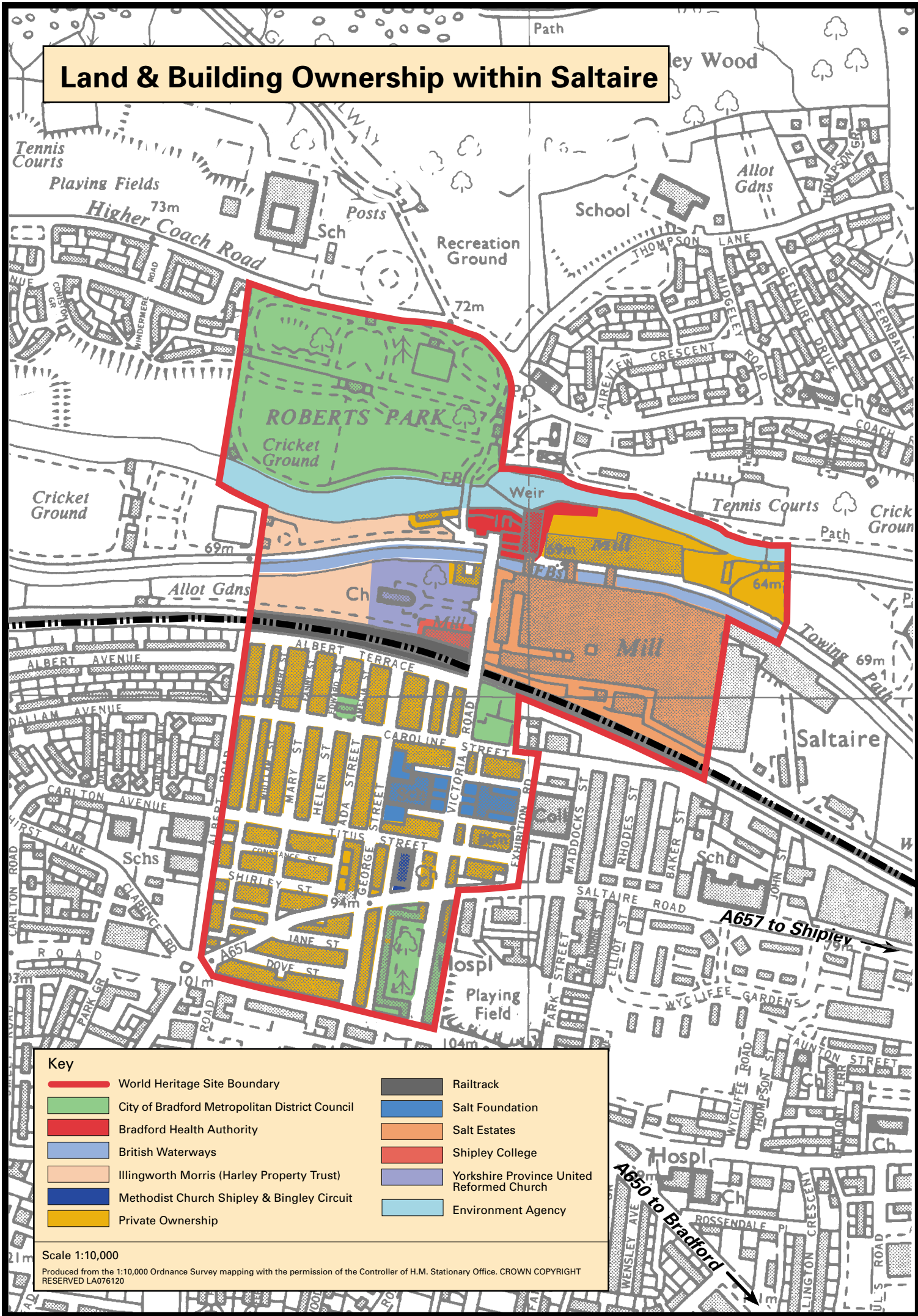
The Management Plan for the Site that will be submitted in support of this Nomination continues to be developed and refined. As advised in the guidelines (Section 5.2.4), the Plan is in loose-leaf form and is subject to continuous review. Each of the issues identified as having an impact upon the significance of Saltaire will determine a series of projects and policies that will guide changes to the village and the mills in the short, medium and long term. The Management Plan will identify the methods by which these aims will be achieved, such as through funding that has already been secured or sought, or new policies in the UDP.

4 (b) Ownership

Within Saltaire there is a wide variety of property owners, with the majority of buildings in private ownership. The following table identifies the owners of the land and buildings. A map provided opposite supplements the table below.

OWNER	LAND AND BUILDINGS
City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council	Majority of Almshouses Roberts Park Car Park Allotments to front of Salts Mill Highways
Bradford Health Authority	Offices at New Mill, and car parks to the front and the rear
British Waterways	Leeds and Liverpool Canal
Illingworth Morris (Hartley Property Trust)	The Rose Garden The Sports Ground Land to rear of Church Housing to Stable Block
Methodist Church Shipley & Bingley Circuit	Saltaire Methodist Church
Private Ownership	Residential Properties Shops 4 Almshouses Apartments at New Mill
Railtrack	Track and land between fences
Salt Foundation	The School The Institute (Victoria Hall)
Salts Estates Ltd	Salts Mill
Shipley College	The Dining Hall Land by Railway near Dining Hall Allotments in Caroline Street
Yorkshire Province United Reformed Church	Saltaire United Reformed Church

Land & Building Ownership within Saltaire



Key	
	World Heritage Site Boundary
	City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council
	Bradford Health Authority
	British Waterways
	Illingworth Morris (Harley Property Trust)
	Methodist Church Shipley & Bingley Circuit
	Private Ownership
	Railtrack
	Salt Foundation
	Salt Estates
	ShIPLEY COLLEGE
	Yorkshire Province United Reformed Church
	Environment Agency

Scale 1:10,000
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4 (c) Legal Status

STATUS	AREA/PROPERTIES
Conservation Area	Saltaire was designated a Conservation Area in 1971 by the former West Riding County Council. The Leeds-Liverpool Canal was designated as a Conservation Area in 1982.
Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest (Listed Buildings)	The UK Government listed almost the entire village in 1985.
Register of Parks and Gardens	Roberts Park was designated Grade II in 1984. English Heritage compiles a Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest.

The whole of the nominated World Heritage Site of Saltaire is a Conservation Area, which was designated in 1971 by the West Riding County Council under the provision of the Civic Amenities Act 1967. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal has also been designated a Conservation Area since 1982, but does not overlap the Saltaire Conservation Area. The physical relationship between the two is illustrated overleaf.

Over 99.5% of the buildings and structures within Saltaire have been designated as buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest (Listed Buildings) under the provisions of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

Saltaire Mill and its settlement are currently being re-assessed in a national thematic listing review of the Textile Industry being undertaken by English Heritage. The findings of this review, and its recommendations to the DCMS, will not be known in time for nomination but in the opinion of the assessors, many of the buildings on the Saltaire list, because of its relatively early date, are undergraded. There is no doubt that the mill itself will be recommended for Grade I.

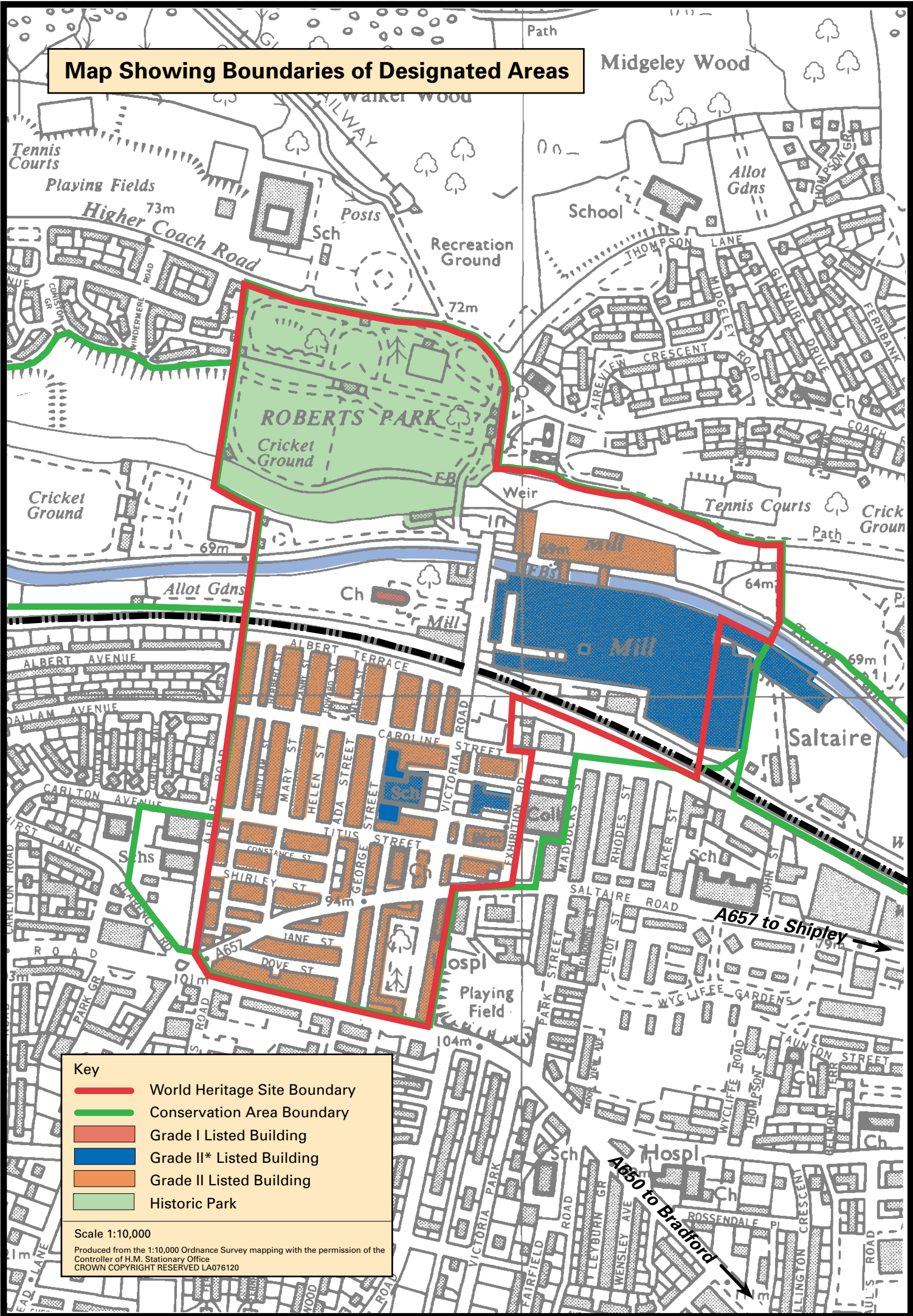
There are three grades of Listed Buildings identified within the Act. The current position at Saltaire is as follows.

- **Grade I** are the most important and best-preserved buildings. Only about 2% of all Listed Buildings in England are within this category. Saltaire has one Grade I listed building (the United Reformed Church),
- **Grade II*** is the second category. Only about 4% of listed buildings are in this grade in England. Saltaire has three Grade II* Listed Buildings (the Institute, the School and Salts Mill); and
- **Grade II** comprises about 94% of England's Listed properties. Saltaire has over 800 Grade II Listed Buildings.

English Heritage compiles a Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest, which has a similar grading system to Listed Buildings. Roberts Park in Saltaire is designated Grade II in the register.

The map opposite identifies the location of these features.

Map Showing Boundaries of Designated Areas



Key

- World Heritage Site Boundary
- Conservation Area Boundary
- Grade I Listed Building
- Grade II* Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building
- Historic Park

Scale 1:10,000

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4 (d) Protective Measures

New development and changes to existing properties in England are covered by the British system of land-use planning, which is controlled by central government through the Secretary of State for the Environment, Transport and the Regions, and the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport. In particular, the latter has a duty, under Part I of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, to compile a list of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Importance (Listed Buildings).

This section covers the protection afforded the built and natural heritage in some detail, as it is felt that the significance of Saltaire is safeguarded, to a large extent, under these existing measures. Information is also given here on how these already comprehensive measures can be further strengthened for World Heritage Sites.

At the local level, the City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council as the Local Planning Authority, has a statutory duty to consider all applications for development in the built and natural environment and for proposals to alter or demolish listed buildings. Where there are any potentially contentious issues, or where any proposals affect properties or land of a particularly sensitive nature, such as certain historic buildings and areas, the application may be referred to the Secretary of State for the Environment, Transport and the Regions. Under the provision of Part II of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, the Local Planning Authority also has a duty to designate and care for Areas of Special Architectural or Historic Interest (Conservation Areas).

The work of Local Planning Authorities falls into two broad categories:

- Forward Planning, which formulates policies for future development within the administrative area, and
- Development Control, which considers applications for Listed Building Consent and all planning applications for land-use development, including changes of use of property or land.

Forward Planning

Local Planning Authorities are required to produce a 'Development Plan' for their area. These plans comprise a comprehensive written statement, supported by a map, which spells out the local authority's proposals for development in its area in the future. Saltaire is within the City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council's administrative area, which produces a Unitary Development Plan (UDP). This Plan is reviewed regularly and is subject to extensive public consultation. The relevant plans and their policies for Saltaire are provided in section 4 (g).

The duties of the Local Planning Authorities extend to the designation of Conservation Areas. Within these areas, there are additional planning controls designed to protect their special character and local distinctiveness.

Conservation Areas must be reviewed from time to time, and strategies prepared for their protection and enhancement. The City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council employs specialist officers to carry out its duties in relation to the historic environment [details of their expertise is provided in section 4 (i)]. These officers have a close working relationship with local groups with expert knowledge on the historic features within the area, and with English Heritage, which is a national agency which, amongst other things, gives assistance and advice to local authorities and the owners of historic properties on their care and maintenance. It also acts as an advisor to central Government on matters relating to the historic environment. The planning officers' work will also involve the application for funding for work to historic properties from agencies such as English Heritage and the Heritage Lottery Fund.

Development Control

All development is subject to control by the Local Planning Authority. Typically, an application for proposed work, or change of use, will be submitted to the relevant authority for its consideration. The professional planning officers will consider the proposals, and then submit their recommendation to the members of a 'Planning Committee', which is made up of representatives of the area who are democratically elected to the local authority, or to senior officers acting under delegated powers. The planning application may then be approved or refused. The approval may be subject to certain conditions, such as the types of material to be used. If an application is refused, then the applicant may appeal to the Secretary of State against the decision, and the appeal will be considered by the 'Planning Inspectorate', which is an independent government agency called in to make decisions where dispute exists. Applications may also be 'called in' for consideration by the Secretary of State.

Planning officers and elected members have a close working relationship with English Heritage and amenity societies in the consideration of applications relating to works to historic properties and areas.

If a planning application is not submitted for work which requires approval by the local planning authority, or if work is not carried out in accordance with the decision it has made, the local authority may take 'enforcement action' to rectify any breach of planning control. This control extends to development and changes of use affecting Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. Any work involving these historic features must be seen to preserve or enhance their special qualities. Work to a Listed Building is likely to require a special form of planning approval - Listed Building Consent - to ensure that works are carried out in accordance with the relevant legislation. Enforcement action may be initiated and the local authority is also empowered to require or carry out urgent works to a listed building that it considers to be vulnerable.

Sites of archaeological value are protected by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, which requires that any work carried out to a site identified as being of important archaeological value must first obtain Scheduled Monument Consent.

With regard to World Heritage Sites, inscription does not carry with it additional statutory controls. However, as stated in Planning Policy Guidance 15 (see below) 'inclusion (on the World Heritage List) does highlight the outstanding international importance of the site as a key material consideration to be taken into account in determining planning and listed building consent applications'. There is extensive legal precedent in caselaw for the Government's regard for historic buildings and areas, an example of which is given in *Bath Society v Secretary of State* (1991), where it is stated that 'the special attention which the inspector is bound to give to the provisions of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 is of particular importance where the site concerned is of 'such universal value that protecting it is the concern of all mankind'.

Where substantial planning proposals are submitted, the local authority is empowered to require a formal environmental assessment to accompany the planning application. Recently, the scope of the environmental assessment procedures has been enhanced under the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Assessment) Regulations 1999.

Planning Policy Guidance

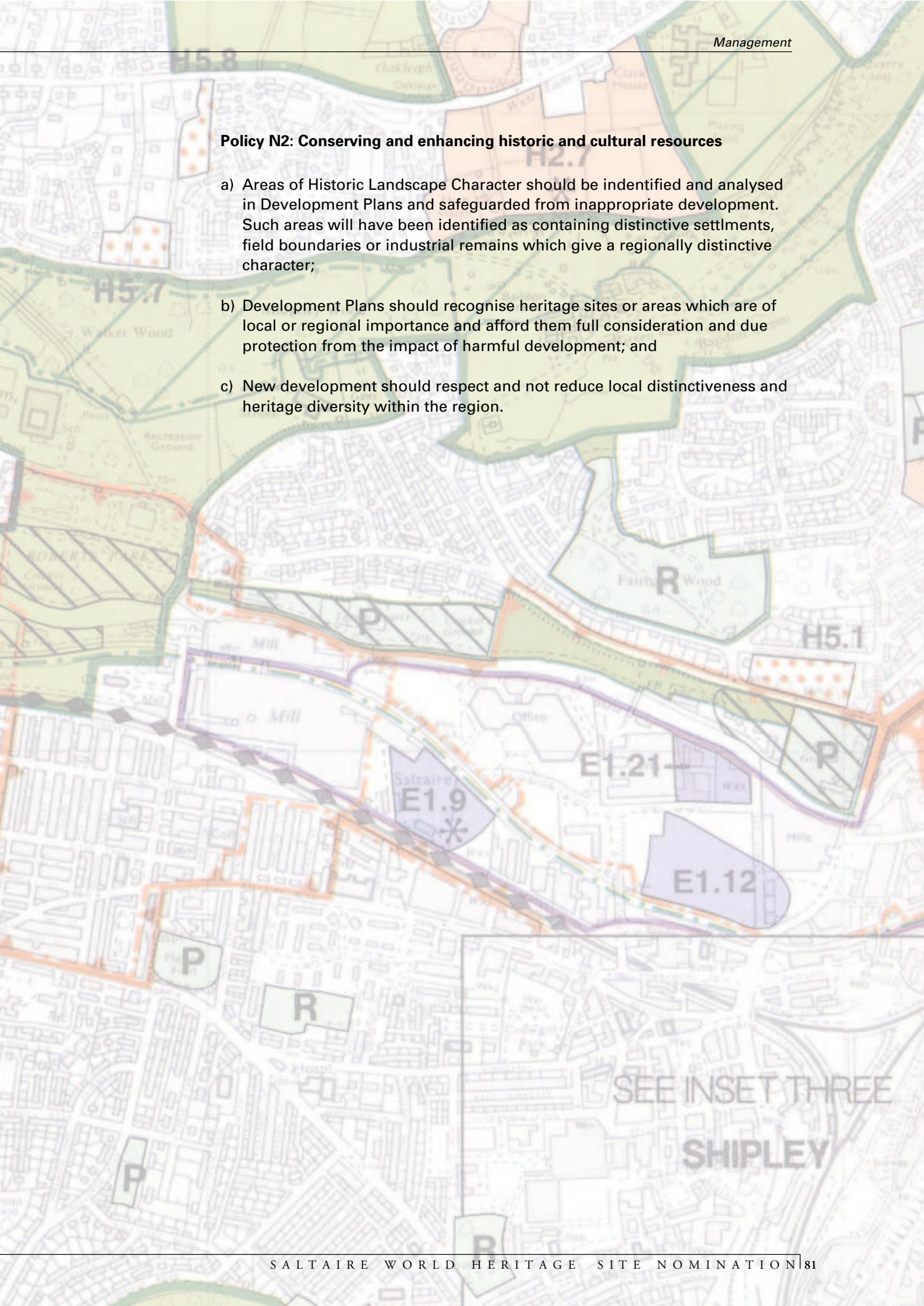
All decisions and proposals, whether strategic or local, should be made in accordance with the statutory framework. To assist in this, central government also provides a range of guidance on land-use planning issues. These 'Planning Policy Guidance Notes' (PPGs) do not have a statutory basis, but they represent central Government's views on development and are taken into account in determining planning applications and appeals. One of the key PPGs for conservation is PPG15: *Planning and the Historic Environment*, which requires that Management Plans are prepared for World Heritage Sites.

Central Government recognises the need for extra protection for World Heritage Sites. It requires each Local Planning Authority to formulate specific planning policies for them. Further, they are instructed to place great weight on the need to protect them for the benefit of future generations as well as our own, as part of a sustainable strategy for the future of the historic environment.

The United Kingdom has recently devolved powers to the regions in its Regional Government Offices. Regional Planning Guidance (RPG) is therefore becoming an increasingly important element of Government guidance in the determination of planning applications and policies, and is able to guide development in a manner that reflects local and regional issues. The new RPG for Yorkshire and Humberside is currently in draft form. It will be the subject of an Examination in Public in June 2000 and may, therefore, change. However, it does reflect the most recent Government thinking on the subject. The draft document is entitled: *Regional Assembly for Yorkshire and Humberside (October 1999) 'Advancing Together Towards a Spatial Strategy - Draft Regional Planning Guidance'*. Within this document, special consideration is given to 'Historic and Cultural Resources' and puts forward a draft policy for inclusion in future plans:

Policy N2: Conserving and enhancing historic and cultural resources

- a) Areas of Historic Landscape Character should be identified and analysed in Development Plans and safeguarded from inappropriate development. Such areas will have been identified as containing distinctive settlements, field boundaries or industrial remains which give a regionally distinctive character;
- b) Development Plans should recognise heritage sites or areas which are of local or regional importance and afford them full consideration and due protection from the impact of harmful development; and
- c) New development should respect and not reduce local distinctiveness and heritage diversity within the region.



4 (e) Management Authority

The following management bodies have legal responsibility for managing the property that relates to their organisation within the nominated World Heritage Site of Saltaire. The individuals named in section 4 (f) have responsibility for the day-to-day control of their management bodies holdings within Saltaire.

The other properties within Saltaire that are not covered by the following bodies are generally all in private ownership and managed by their owners.

Management Authority

AUTHORITY	REMIT	LEVEL OF AUTHORITY
Saltaire Working Group	Co-ordinated approach to the management of the heritage resource	• Lead Officers
City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council	Full unitary authority powers	• Area Planning Officer • Heritage Conservation Manager • Principal Planner (Strategy & Implementation) • Principal Planner (Development Control)
English Heritage	Statutory responsibility to advise Government on heritage matters	• Regional Director
British Waterways	A national agency with responsibility for maintaining canals and associated features	• Regional Manager
Environment Agency	A national agency with responsibility for natural watercourses	• Regional Manager
Railtrack	A national agency with responsibility for all rail infrastructure	• Infrastructure Contracts Manager
Salt Foundation	Private sector organisation with full responsibility for key buildings (The Institute and The School)	• Chairman
Salts Estates Ltd	Management of Salts Mill and associated car parks	• Directors
Saltaire Methodist Church	Management responsibility for Saltaire Methodist Church	• Trustees
United Reformed Church	Management responsibility for Saltaire United Reformed Church	• Trustees
ShIPLEY College	Management responsibility for College property	• Principal
Bradford Health Authority	Local agency with management responsibility for the west building of the New Mill and much of the surrounding car park	• Chief Executive

4 (f) Level at which Management is Exercised

NAME	POSITION	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
Mr Stephen Bateman	<i>Heritage Manager</i>	City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council Jacobs Well Manchester Road BRADFORD BD1 5RW	01274 754551
Mr David Talbot	<i>Principal Outdoor Amenities Manager</i>	City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council Jacobs Well Manchester Road BRADFORD BD1 5RW	01274 752658
Mr Ian Donnachie	<i>Chief Executive</i>	Bradford Health Authority New Mill Victoria Road SALTAIRE West Yorkshire BD18 3LD	01274 366112
Dr. David Fraser	<i>Regional Director</i>	English Heritage 37 Tanner Row YORK YO1 6WP	01904 601991
Mr Terry Horan	<i>Waterway Manager Leeds & Liverpool Canal</i>	British Waterways Dobson Lock Apperley Bridge BRADFORD BD10 OPY	01274 611303
Mr R G Dwyer		Hartley Property Trust 39 Charles Street LONDON W1X 8LQ	0171 409 0220
Mr P Tullet		Environment Agency Pheonix House Global Avenue LEEDS LS11 8PG	0113 244 0191
Mr A Cook	<i>Infrastructure Contracts Manager</i>	Railtrack PLC West Offices Room 102 YORK YO1 1HT	01904 525740
Mr Alec Law	<i>Chairman</i>	Salt Foundation City Hall BRADFORD BD1 1HY	01274 757969
Rev. Sarah Jemison		Saltaire Methodist Church Hazlehurst 8 Bradford Road SHIPLEY West Yorkshire BD18 3NP	01274 583356
Mr R Silver	<i>Director</i>	Salts Estates Limited Salts Mill SALTAIRE West Yorkshire BD18 3LB	01274 531185
Ms Jean McAllister	<i>Principal</i>	ShIPLEY College Exhibition Road Saltaire SHIPLEY West Yorkshire BD18 3SW	01274 757222
Mr J A Hunter	<i>Secretary</i>	Trustees of the United Reformed Church C/O Micklethwaite Grange Micklethwaite BINGLEY West Yorkshire	01274 562001

4 (g) Agreed Plans

As mentioned in 4(d), there exists a comprehensive system of town and country planning to ensure the sustainable use of land and buildings, which extends controls over the development, protection and management of the built and natural environment.

In preparing proposals, plans and policies, the local authority has a duty to carry out extensive public consultation. This is to ensure a local consensus, raise levels of public awareness for the value of the area and to ensure community support in the management of the area. In areas of special historic value, such as Saltaire, public consultation is extended to include English Heritage and amenity groups that provide invaluable support and guidance in the preservation, enhancement and promotion of the historic environment.

Bradford's Unitary Development Plan has an end-date of 2001, so is currently being reviewed. The review plan will look forward for the next 15 years to 2016. As part of the review process, policies and proposals within the existing plan are to be reassessed and updated in light of new government guidance (PPGs and RPGs), current trends and any changes in circumstance. The current UDP was prepared within the context of the RPG statement that: *'The principal strategic objectives for West Yorkshire are to foster economic growth and to revitalise the urban areas, whilst ensuring the conservation of the countryside and the urban heritage.'*

The inscription of Saltaire as a World Heritage Site and its associated buffer zone provide an opportunity to inform the UDP review. When the Nomination and Management Plan for the Site are subsequently adopted as Supplementary Planning Guidance by the Council, special planning policies will need to be formulated for incorporation into the Management Plan.

The Plans that have been adopted by governmental or other agencies and which will have a direct influence on the ways in which the land is developed, conserved, used and visited in relation to Saltaire and the proposed buffer zone are listed below, together with an outline of their content:

THE CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN COUNCIL UNITARY DEVELOPMENT PLAN (Adopted 1998)

The UDP is the statutory land use plan for Bradford District that identifies land that should be protected from development due to its special landscape, open space, wildlife or historic qualities. It also identifies land for development to meet the needs of the District for homes, jobs and recreation within a framework of national and regional policy guidance.

The overall strategy for the UDP is contained within Part I of the UDP Policy Framework. This sets out the principal or strategic policies for development and other uses of land within the District (pages 6-9 of the UDP Policy Framework). These are:

- *New proposals must have regard to the need to provide development that is environmentally sustainable;*
- *Proposals for new development will need to ensure that the quality of the built and natural environment is maintained and, where practical, improved;*
- *The countryside, together with urban and village greenspaces, which have an amenity, recreational or nature conservation value to the community will be protected for their own sakes for public enjoyment;*
- *The Plan will facilitate the regeneration of the local economy and the provision of new employment opportunities;*
- *The development land needs of the District's growing and changing population will be provided for;*
- *The city and town centres will be supported as major shopping, service, leisure and employment centres; and*
- *The projected growth in road traffic will be restricted and its impact on the people of the District and the environment will be minimised.*

This forms the framework for the detailed policies and proposals contained in Part II of theUDP:

POLICY EN1

Development in the Green Belt

Except in very special circumstances, planning permission will not be given within the Green Belt as defined on the Proposals Maps for the construction of new buildings for purposes other than agriculture and forestry, essential facilities for outdoor sport and outdoor recreation, cemeteries or for other uses of land which preserve the openness of the Green Belt and which do not conflict with the purposes of including land in it.

POLICY EN20

Alterations to Listed Buildings

Planning permission for the alteration or extension of Listed Buildings will normally be granted provided that all of the following criteria are satisfied:

- (i) The essential character of the building is preserved;
- (ii) Features of special interest are preserved;
- (iii) Materials sympathetic to the Listed Building are used;
- (iv) The development would be of appropriate scale and massing.

POLICY EN21

Setting of Listed Buildings

Planning permission for development close to Listed Buildings will be granted provided that it does not adversely affect the setting of the Listed Buildings.

POLICY EN23

Conservation Areas

Development within Conservation Areas shown on the Proposals Maps or subsequently designated, including extensions or alterations to existing

buildings, should be sympathetic to the character and appearance of the conservation area by satisfying all of the following criteria:

- (i) Be built of materials which are sympathetic to the conservation area;
- (ii) Incorporate appropriate boundary treatment and landscaping;
- (iii) Be of a scale and massing appropriate to the immediate locality;
- (iv) Must not result in the loss of open space that contributes to the character and appearance of the conservation area.

Development close to conservation areas which is highly visible from within or has a significant impact on their setting should ensure that the scale, massing and materials are appropriate to the character and appearance of the conservation area.

POLICY EN24

Large Historic Buildings in Conservation Areas

Planning applications for the re-use or conversion of large historic buildings in conservation areas will be granted, provided that their important characteristic features are retained. Proposals for the demolition of large historic buildings in conservation areas will not normally be permitted.

POLICY EN26

Archaeology

Where proposals may adversely affect Class II or Class III archaeological areas, developers will be required to provide an independent archaeological evaluation that will assist in determining whether:

- (i) The site merits preservation in situ; or
- (ii) The site merits preservation by record; or
- (iii) No action is necessary.

Where (i) or (ii) applies:

- a) Developers must demonstrate in writing that adequate provision will be made for an appropriate level of investigation.
- b) Development which could result in the unrecorded loss of the archaeological remains will not be permitted.

POLICY EN27

Environmental Improvement and Design

All development proposals should maintain or where practical make a positive contribution to the environment through quality of design, layout and landscaping. In particular they should:

- (i) Be well related to the existing character of the locality in terms of design, scale and materials;
- (ii) Not intrude on to prominent skylines;
- (iii) Retain important ecological and landscape features;
- (iv) Provide a quality setting for the development;
- (v) Incorporate adequate design arrangements for servicing, waste handling and storage.

POLICY EN32**Environmental Improvement of Transport Corridors**

Development proposals alongside or highly visible from the transport corridors identified on the proposals maps should maintain or where practical make a positive contribution to the environment of those corridors through:

- (i) The provision of high quality landscaping and boundary treatment;
- (ii) High standards of design and appearance of buildings;
- (iii) The provision, where appropriate, of satisfactory screening.

POLICY EN33**The Leeds-Liverpool Canal**

Development proposals alongside or highly visible from the Leeds and Liverpool Canal should maintain or where practical make a positive contribution to its recreational, tourism and environmental value by:

- (i) Retaining or improving public access to the Canalside;
- (ii) Retaining features of historical importance to the Canal;
- (iii) Incorporating appropriate quality landscaping.

SALTAIRE-SHIPLEY CORRIDOR SCHEME

The Saltaire-Shipley Corridor is one of two areas identified in the UDP as regeneration areas under Policy R1:

POLICY R1**Regeneration Areas**

Proposals for development including environmental improvement which contribute to the framework for the regeneration areas defined on the Proposals Maps will be permitted.

The main regeneration issues in Shipley Constituency include:

- Supporting the conservation of the built heritage and encouraging tourism management;
- Improving the environment by enhancing important local greenspace; and
- Maximising development opportunities arising from improvements to transport infrastructure.

A Summary of Direct and Indirect Outputs of Saltaire/ShIPLEY Scheme

DIRECT OUTPUTS		INDIRECT OUTPUTS
Jobs created	1500	Improved economy
Training places	600	Improved opportunities
Houses improved and restored	400	Improved standard of living and enhanced image
Tourist attractions	5	
Canalside improvements	1	Waterside investment
Conservation Areas enhanced	2	Inward investment
Vacant Listed buildings brought back into use	5	Sustainable restoration

Some of the Scheme’s initiatives are outlined below:

Saltaire Town Scheme

In 1989, the Saltaire Town Scheme was established by the City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council and English Heritage to redress the loss of traditional character to the buildings in Saltaire. The Town Scheme provided 40% grants for the restoration of original features and repairs to the properties. The scheme ran for seven years and has recently been superseded by a Conservation Area Partnership Scheme to continue the restoration of architectural features.

Re-Use of Salts Mill

The Council worked closely with the new owners of Salts Mill to enable the 75,000 square metres of space to be brought back into various uses to create employment opportunities, a demand for services, shops and local economic prosperity.

Restoration of Public Buildings and Open Space

Saltaire contains several public buildings and a historic park, Roberts Park, which are managed by the Council; the strategy has included their restoration to a high standard. The strategy intends to restore the park as a historic open space and attract regular local and visitor use.

Transport and Highways

Liaison with the Council’s Highway Maintenance Section led to the reinstatement of traditional flags to footways and specific setted areas within the village. Period lighting has been installed in certain areas.

Salts Mill road was completed in 1993 and was predominantly funded by the European Regional Development Fund. Its primary function is to facilitate the re-use of vacant and derelict industrial and commercial buildings along the Saltaire/ShIPLEY Corridor.

British Waterways has completed repairs to two important canalside buildings (Shipleigh warehouse) which are now back in use as leisure and office accommodation.

A visually attractive pedestrian link has been provided along the canal side from Saltaire to Shipleigh, although the towpath is yet to be restored.

Tourism and Educational Initiatives

The establishment of a Tourist Information Centre, networks with other TICs throughout the country, to promote Saltaire and its surroundings as a place to visit. This has been undertaken by the private sector using a former shop on Victoria Road.

The Council has already produced literature and drawings explaining the historical development of Saltaire and detailed drawings of the village. Economic regeneration and conservation are subjects studied by many people for project work and dissertations. Students are assisted whenever possible with talks, advice, information and visits.

As part of the Council's strategy for the future, each house owner will be issued with a maintenance directory that will explain how to maintain his or her properties in good order. The directory will include all traditional details relevant to their properties and advice on the process that each owner should follow. It will also record works already undertaken and what will require to be done in the future.

A self-guided walk around the village containing approximately 30 points of interest has been produced. Copies of this have been given to local school children to heighten their awareness of how important their home is.

Community Involvement

At all times, the Council has encouraged the local community to become involved with works which are being implemented within Saltaire through Neighbourhood Forums and the Saltaire Project Team. Everyone in Saltaire is kept informed of any changes, news or events that may be forthcoming. This is done by newsletters and an excellent advice service to owners. Public meetings are also held when required.

Development Control

High standards of development control prevail within the conservation areas, with materials and details having to be traditional to the environment.

ECONOMIC STRATEGY 2000-2005 - 'A STRATEGY FROM BRADFORD CONGRESS'

The Strategy sets out a five-year programme to revitalise the economy in the Bradford District. It strongly reflects the aims of the Regional Economic Strategy prepared by Yorkshire Forward and Bradford's 2020 Vision. One of its aims is to achieve sustainable economic growth through businesses equipped to succeed in the global economy. In discussion with the District's stakeholders and businesses, the Strategy identifies the quality of its rural and architectural heritage as being one of the area's key strengths. Its Programme for 2000-2005 includes:

- *Achieving City of Culture status;*
- *Developing its industrial property heritage to provide homes and meet the needs of the modern economy;*
- *Introducing an Integrated Transport Strategy; and*
- *Promoting the role of Leeds/Bradford Airport as the regional airport for business and leisure travellers.*

4 (h) Sources and Levels of Finance

Over the last ten years, millions of pounds have been invested in the conservation and regeneration of Saltaire. Some of this money has come from the public sector in the form of Saltaire's Conservation Area Partnership Scheme, which enters into a partnership and commitment with local property owners, to fund the repair and restoration of historic properties.

TOWNSCHEMES		
	City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council	English Heritage
1989 - 1992	£97,500	£97,500
1992 - 1996	£140,000	£140,000
CONSERVATION AREA PARTNERSHIP SCHEMES		
1996 - 1997	£40,000	£40,000
1997 - 1998	£40,000	£40,000
1999 - 2000	£40,000	£40,000
2000 - 2001	£40,000	£40,000
TOTAL	£437,500	£437,500

The proposed refurbishment of Roberts Park and other open spaces within Saltaire is expected to be financed by a combination of grants from the Heritage Lottery Fund, English Heritage, the private sector and the City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council.

Given the economic profile of Saltaire, it is expected that private sector investment will continue to play a vital role in the conservation of the village in partnerships with the local people and the City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council. The current initiative to provide five new interpretation panels around the village is one such enterprise, where the local authority and local businesses are funding the project.

The United Kingdom's Government and the European Union have also injected significant sums of money into regenerating the local and regional economy. However, in Saltaire, most of the investment has come from the private sector, with twenty-first century entrepreneurs investing in their future in the way that Salt did two centuries ago. Details of expenditure on the restoration of private buildings within Saltaire are not publicly available.

The Management Plan for Saltaire will address the area's future requirements, such as replacing historic details. The financing of this project is not yet agreed, but it is likely to be a combination of grants from a partnership of the Heritage Lottery Fund, English Heritage, the private sector and the City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council.

Bradford, Shipley and Saltaire have benefited from European Regional Development Funding Objective 2 status for the last six years and will continue to do so for the next seven years. In the past, this source of funds has helped finance the development of strong tourist industries and poles of tourist activity. The new Objective 2 Programme will continue to support tourism and cultural activities as an important component of urban regeneration.

4 (i) Sources of Expertise and Training in Conservation and Management Techniques

The City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council employs a number of specialist officers in its Heritage Team. A brief account of their qualifications and experience is provided below:

NAME	POSITION	QUALIFICATIONS & PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIP
Stephen Bateman	Heritage Manager	RIBA, IHBC
Wyn Jones	Conservation Officer	Diploma in Town & Regional Planning, MRTPI, IHBC
Jonathan Ackroyd	Conservation Officer	BSc (Hons) Geography, Diploma in Heritage Management, IHBC
Christine Kerrin	Conservation Officer	Post Graduate Diploma in Urban & Regional Planning, MRTPI, IHBC
<i>RIBA (Royal Institute of British Architects)</i> <i>IHBC (Institute of Historic Building Conservation)</i> <i>MRTPI (Member of the Royal Town Planning Institute)</i>		

All agencies and individuals have access to English Heritage, which is a national organisation formed in 1984 to provide advice, support and funding for the heritage of England. It is staffed by experts in a wide range of specialised conservation work, and provides advice to the national government on heritage issues. It also provides direct funding for conservation projects, advises the Heritage Lottery Fund on the distribution of its grants and offers technical advice to the owners and managers of historic properties and areas.

British Waterways employees who work on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal have all had training in conservation; its stonemasons have had specialist training in the preparation and use of traditional materials.

4 (j) Visitor Statistics and Facilities

Visitor Statistics

It should be noted that the figures given below were provided by independent operators and may, therefore, have been provided as publicity material. Whilst their integrity is not disputed, they may not be representative of the numbers of visitors to the area in the sense that they may include those whose purpose was not purely tourist-orientated. For example, the statistics provided by the Tourist Information Centre will include people who visited the shop in its retail capacity, rather than for gaining information on the history and facilities within Saltaire.

Visitor Statistics for the Village of Saltaire

YEAR	SALTAIRE VILLAGE <i>(Source : Salts Mill)</i>	SALTAIRE <i>(Source : TIC)</i>
1991	208,000	
1992	260,000	
1993	350,000	
1994	800,000	
1995	625,000	78,000
1996	700,000	123,000
1997	750,000	143,000
1998	765,000	152,000

Saltaire Village

The village is open all year round. Exact visitor figures are difficult to establish as the village has open, free access. The Tourist Information Centre (TIC) was created and nationally networked in July 1995. The Centre provides comprehensive local information and a link to all the area's attractions, a hotel and accommodation booking service (free to client), conference venue finding and booking service, payphone and fax service. It also offers the Saltaire Trail booklet, which provides visitors with the opportunity to take a self-guided tour of the village.

The Centre provides organised guided walks, designed for individuals who wish to know more about Saltaire; guided tours are available for pre-booked groups.

Transport & Parking Facilities

The village is well serviced by the public transport network, with many bus routes running through the village. A regular train service is also available, which provides links throughout West Yorkshire and connects with services nation-wide.



A coach drop-off and pick-up point operates on Exhibition Road; the coaches are parked outside the village.

The Waterbus also runs a regular service from Shipley to Bingley stopping off at Saltaire during the summer months.

The Leeds/Bradford International Airport is only 10km from Saltaire, providing regular connections to the Continent.

Opposite the shops on Victoria Road is a pay-and-display car park that holds 28 cars. The car park also provides toilet facilities for male, female and disabled users. A further car park with 30 spaces is available on Exhibition Road, which also serves the local population. Provision is made for general parking and 'Residents Only' parking on the streets within Saltaire.



Visitor Attractions in the Immediate Area

Salts Mill

Salts Mill is one of the main attractions of Saltaire, offering a compelling and dynamic visitor experience.

Entrance to Salts Mill and the 1853 Gallery is free of charge. This enables easy public access to internationally renowned works of art, and also to the building itself.

The 1853 Gallery comprises three inter-connected galleries, which contain the world's largest collection of artwork by Bradford-born artist, David Hockney, one of the most famous living artists. The gallery also contains the collection of the late Jonathan Silver's Burmantofts pottery.

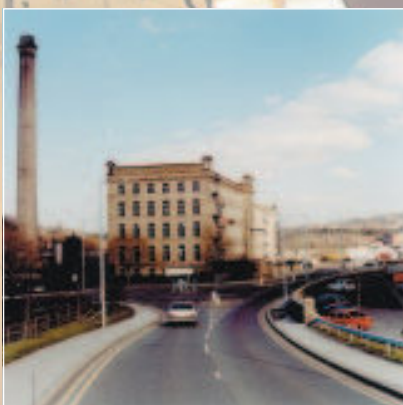
Salts Diner is a licensed restaurant that can accommodate over 300 people; there is also a coffee bar, both of which are open at lunchtime only.

Salts Mill also hosts a wide variety of theatrical productions and charity events in the evenings.

Salts Mill has an extensive book shop, which sells a wide range of books, prints and postcards.

Luxury shopping is provided in Salts Mill for goods such as kitchenware, furniture and clothes.

Vehicular access to the mill is via the Shipley-Saltaire link road to the east of the mill, leading to an extensive car park in the east of the site.



Restaurants

There are a number of takeaways and other eating establishments within the village.

Shops

The shops on Victoria Road include the Victoria Centre, which houses a range of antiques on three floors. There are also three second-hand bookshops, a clothes shop and a shop selling pottery and prints within the village. The shops on Gordon Terrace have a wide variety of goods for the visiting shopper as well as the local consumer.



Museums

In Victoria Hall, there is the Reed Organ and Harmonium Museum, which exhibits examples of these instruments from all over the world. The collection is one of the finest in the world and attracts many foreign visitors. The Hall is also available for hire.



The Leeds and Liverpool Canal is a manmade watercourse that is over 200 years old and runs through Saltaire. Walking along the towpath or riding on a traditional narrowboat waterbus to the west of the village takes you to Bingley Five Rise Locks. This Grade I Listed locks system is superbly maintained and is an impressive piece of engineering. A restaurant boat also operates on this stretch of canal during the summer months and by request off-season.



ShIPLEY GLEN Cable Tramway is a short distance to the north of Roberts Park and is the oldest working cable tramway in Great Britain (excepting cliff lifts). Dating from 1895, with a 20-inch gauge, there are two tracks with a pair of trams on each line. The 1/4 mile journey takes the passenger from the valley bottom up the steep incline to Shipley Glen. At the top are a children's funfair and pleasure ground, as well as pleasant open countryside.



Bracken Hall Countryside Centre is a short distance away from the top of the tramway, and has permanent exhibitions on local and natural history. The centre also has a wildlife garden, pond and wildlife meadow and a programme of guided walks and tours.

Visitor Attractions in the Surrounding Area

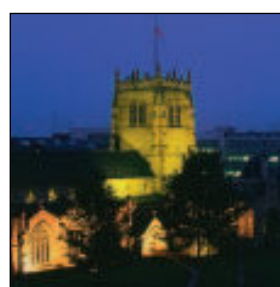
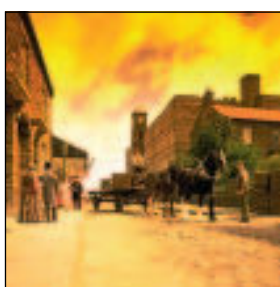
Bradford Industrial Museum and Horses at Work exhibit machinery from Bradford's 'Golden Industrial Heritage' and has working shire horses.

Bolling Hall is a fine example of a 17th Century Yorkshire Manor house with a late mediaeval tower. Now a local history museum.

Cartwright Hall has a magnificent art gallery with a collection of late Victorian and Edwardian works and two contemporary exhibition galleries.

Bradford Cathedral, dating from the 14th Century, has a new attraction called Liferforce, which opened in June 2000. Liferforce is an exhibition dedicated to understanding religious values, faiths and beliefs, with a contemporary digital recording gallery.

Undercliff Cemetery is a unique Victorian cemetery with over 23,000 graves and 123,600 interments. It was designed by William Gay of Bradford, who was also responsible for the design of Roberts Park in Saltaire. The cemetery provides a fascinating glimpse into the social history of the area.



The National Museum of Photography, Film and Television in Bradford offers a variety of exhibits and programmes, reflecting 20th century culture. It has six floors of galleries for photography, animation, media and advertising, and has 3 cinemas.

Haworth is the home of the world famous Brontë sisters, who were authors of classic novels, such as *Wuthering Heights*. 'Brontë Country' includes the attractions of the Brontë Parsonage Museum, Keighley and Worth Valley Steam Railway and the National Trust property, East Riddleston Hall. The Parsonage is internationally renowned and attracts visitors from all over the world.

Ilkley Moor is a rugged landscape that attracts walkers and tourists to its beautiful scenery and its associations with the novel, *Wuthering Heights*.



The 16th Century Manor House at Ilkley features Roman and prehistoric artefacts and has a small art gallery on the upper floor.

Keighley Museum at Cliffe Castle specialises in natural history and geology. Part of the house is furnished in the style of an 1880s home.



5. Factors Affecting the Site

5 (a) Development Pressures

There are limited opportunities for new development within the site. The protection provided for the site under the town and country planning system, plus the review of Bradford's UDP policies to take account of the status of Saltaire as a World Heritage Site and its buffer zone, would guard against the implementation of proposals that were a threat to Saltaire's significance.

Beyond the site's boundaries, the growth of Shipley and the region's transport infrastructure has resulted in Saltaire being surrounded by development for the last hundred years or more. The UDP has identified very few areas that are available for new development. Consequently, the development pressures that could impact upon Saltaire and its setting are minimal, and are likely to stem (if at all) from an intensification of the existing uses, rather than any large scale new development.

Despite the minimal nature of any development pressure, it is proposed that the following steps will be taken to protect Saltaire and its buffer zone from any proposals that would be harmful to its significance.

It is proposed that the following policies would be adopted by the City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council:

World Heritage Site

The Local Planning Authority will regard the inclusion of Saltaire on UNESCO’s list of World Heritage Sites as a key material consideration in determining planning applications for development affecting Listed Buildings and their setting in the Conservation Area.

World Heritage Site Buffer Zone

Development will only be permitted provided that:

- (i) It does not directly or indirectly adversely affect the significance of the World Heritage Site; and
- (ii) It does not impede the significant views into and out of the village of Saltaire.

In addition to this new, specific policy, current policies that include reference to heritage features of ‘local and national’ value will be reviewed to include the term ‘outstanding universal value’.

5 (b) Environmental Pressures

The River Aire has a sewerage works located upstream from Saltaire that discharges into the river. The installation is meeting the consent to discharge conditions as there is sufficient dilution within the river. The River Aire has a long-term quality objective of RE3 (River Ecosystem 3) on a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 is the best and 5 the worst. The RE3 objective equates to a General Quality Assessment of Grade C that the river is currently achieving. The nearest air pollution monitoring station is at Shipley town centre, the results from this station will be worse than at Saltaire because of the higher volumes of traffic, about 25% more cars and light vans, and over 50% more Heavy Goods Vehicles.

PARTS PER BILLION	SHIPLEY	NATIONAL AIR QUALITY OBJECTIVES
Nitrogen Dioxide	12.65	21.00
Dust Particles	19.72	40.00

As can be seen from the above table, the air pollution level in Saltaire is well below the national objective. The threat to the fabric of the village is, therefore, minimal.

5 (c) Natural Disasters (Risk Preparedness)

Tectonic

Due to Saltaire's location within the country, and globally, it is felt that there are no foreseeable dangers from natural phenomenon. In terms of tectonic potential, the UK experiences a negligible amount of earthquake activity of a very low level and very infrequently; there is no likelihood of volcanic activity or of threat from tidal waves or other similar natural phenomenon. The only minimal threat could possibly come from fire or flooding.

Fire

In the event of a fire, from whatever source, the UK has a comprehensive and reliable system of emergency services. The government guidelines are that one fire tender should arrive within five minutes and that two should reach the fire within eight minutes. There is a fire station less than one mile from Saltaire, so the target times would be safely achieved.

Fire protection systems are in place in the following principal buildings and comply with British Standard (BS 5839: Part 1: 1998):

- *The Boathouse has a basic fire alarm system;*
- *New Mill Residential Blocks have comprehensive fire alarm and detection system of the highest standard offering life safety and property protection cover;*
- *New Mill (Bradford Health Authority) has a basic manual alarm system, with the addition of some localised detection providing a reasonable level of property protection;*
- *Salt's Mill has an alarm and detection system that covers the occupied areas;*
- *8 Victoria Road (Beatie's Bed & Breakfast) have recently undergone extensive alterations, including the provision of a comprehensive fire alarm and detection system;*
- *Shipleigh College Mill Building (Old Dining Room) has recently been refurbished and has a good alarm and detection system;*
- *Shipleigh College Salt Building (The School) has been extensively refurbished and is known to be well provided for in terms of alarm and detection systems;*
- *Salt's Hospital is a private nursing home and is required by law to have adequate fire protection systems in place; and*
- *Victoria Hall has a public entertainment licence, so is regularly inspected and is known to have an extensive fire alarm and detection system.*

Flood

The country also has an efficient system of flood defences, which would normally only affect coastal areas, but which can sometimes threaten inland areas as a result in the rise in river levels. Saltaire's location in the bottom of the valley of the River Aire may suggest that the site could be in danger of this type of flooding, however remote the chances may be, but there are areas of land along the main rivers of the district that provide essential storage of floodwater. The Environment Agency has designated these areas as 'Washlands', which are mostly part of the natural river floodplains. If a river is deprived of its washland, for example by development that raises the height of the land or creates a barrier to floodwater, then this can lead to more serious flooding problems elsewhere. The washlands of the River Aire are, therefore, protected in the UDP by the following policy:

POLICY EN34

Washlands

Development will not be permitted on washlands defined on the Proposals Map except where:

- (i) The proposed development would not significantly affect the function of the washland; and
- (ii) There would be no serious risk to the development from flood debris or pollution.

5 (d) Visitor & Tourism Pressure

The increase in visitors to Saltaire is generally seen as an economic benefit for the whole community. However, further increases may:

- *Produce greater erosion of the fabric of the village's pavements and steps through more intensive use. If this were to be the case, the deterioration would be minimal and occur over a long period of time. Any increased costs in maintenance would be insignificant;*
- *Produce more vehicular activity. Visitors will be encouraged to arrive in Saltaire by public transport; however, many will still prefer to travel by private car and coach. This issue will be examined more closely within the Management Plan for the Site;*
- *Produce greater spending, which will have positive direct and indirect benefits for the community, generating increased community income; and*
- *Have a detrimental effect on people living in Saltaire. This could be mitigated against by careful visitor management and through the consultation process already in place with residents of the village.*

5 (e) Transport & Traffic Management

There are a number of issues relating to traffic within the site, including the management of traffic within the village of Saltaire, the commercial traffic generated by Salts Mills and the relationship of the major trunk road to the village. Whilst accessibility to the site is vital in order to maintain its commercial viability, the volume and speed of the traffic within the site could present environmental and safety issues if not adequately addressed. These issues are addressed within the Management Plan for the Site, and also within Bradford's UDP (see Chapter 13) and by the West Yorkshire Provisional Local Transport Plan (July 1999).

5 (f) Number of Inhabitants within the Site and Buffer Zone

The Nominated World Heritage Site contains 765 houses (plus 98 new apartments within the New Mill) and 53 domestic scale shops and offices. It has a total population of approximately 3000 residents (1991 Census) and approximately 1500 people are employed in the area. The area of the Buffer Zone is 1078 hectares and has a population of approximately 20,000 people. The Buffer Zone contains a mixture of different quality housing, as well as mixed commercial, retail, recreation and community buildings. None of the activities currently within the site, or planned, are seen to have any serious potential to affect or threaten the Nominated World Heritage Site.

6. *Monitoring*

6 (a) Key Indicators for Measuring State of Conservation

Baseline information is already available from previous activity, such as the Conservation Area Partnership Scheme, photographic records, listed building surveys, etc. Precedents have already been set under earlier initiatives for the monitoring of achievement within the area. New targets will be set within the medium of the Management Plan for the Nominated World Heritage Site, so that the condition of the site and the progress in recording, conservation and implementation can be effectively measured.

6 (b) Administration Arrangements for Monitoring Property

The basis of effective monitoring of Saltaire is in place through established practices and records of the authorities and agencies currently responsible for its care, promotion and maintenance:

The City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council has a statutory duty to preserve and enhance the heritage resource of its areas. It has established an extensive database and library on Saltaire's special historic and architectural characteristics. It also undertakes a photographic survey of all listed properties within the village. An experienced and dedicated Heritage Team carries out all work.

British Waterways has a duty to maintain the Leeds and Liverpool Canal as a cruising waterway. It is also committed to monitoring, conserving and promoting the waterway heritage resource.

Railtrack has a duty to monitor and maintain all structures on its land.

The majority of properties within Saltaire are in private ownership. As such, they will be subject to periodic survey by insurance companies and building surveyors.

In addition to the existing provision, the enhanced status of Saltaire as a World Heritage Site would warrant the appointment of a suitably qualified and experienced Implementation Officer to oversee and co-ordinate current and future activity relating to the area.

6 (c) Results of Previous Reporting Exercises

As stated in 3 (c), the local authority has maintained extensive records and a range of historical references is readily available at the sources provided.

7. Documentation

7 (a) Illustrations

- Page 1:
Aerial photograph of Saltaire with detailed inserts.*
- Page 2 and Page 3:
Aerial photograph of Saltaire.
- Page 6:
Saltire United Reformed Church Tower
- Page 8:
Carved Lion named 'Peace' outside Victoria Hall by T. Milnes of London.
- Page 13:
Aerial photograph of Saltaire highlighting the World Heritage Site.
- Page 17:
Aerial photograph of Saltaire from the north east showing part of the town and the southern aspect of Salts Mill.*
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- Page 20:
Drawing of Salts Mill.
- Page 24:
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- Page 27:
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Postcard: Testimony to a Cultural Tradition.
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- Page 29:
Postcard: View from Roberts Park, across the River Aire to the Boathouse.
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Hometime!
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- Page 37:
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- Page 38:
New Mill from Roberts Park.
- Page 39:
New Mill from Leeds and Liverpool Canal Bridge on Victoria Road.
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- Page 40:
The Dining Room on Victoria Road.
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- Page 43:
Example of a larger semi-detached house along Albert Road.
- Page 44:
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No 1 Albert Road, a large detached property.
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Page 46:
Saltire United Reformed Church from Victoria Road.

Page 47:
Saltire United Reformed Church interior by Lockwood and Mawson.

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Page 49:
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Page 50:
The School from Victoria Road.

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Drawing of Titus Salt.

Page 57:
Line Drawing of the City Hall, Bradford, designed by Lockwood and Mawson.

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Surrounding visitor attractions.

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7 (b) Copies of Site Management Plans and Extracts from Others

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- *Economic Strategy 2000-2005 - A Strategy from Bradford Congress (Draft for Consultation), April 2000-04-16.*
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