



HAWORTH CROSS ROADS & STANBURY

NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2019 - 2030



SUBMISSION PLAN
June 2019

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Photographs courtesy of Stephen Hogg, John Huxley, David Mahon, Tito Arana and Mark Currie



Foreword

The area covered by this Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP) is the three villages in Haworth, Cross Roads and Stanbury Parish. Our three villages each have their distinctive character. Haworth with its association with the Bronte family, and also the Worth Valley Railway, has become a significant tourist destination and needs to retain its historic charm. Cross Roads with Lees is probably the oldest inhabited part of the Worth Valley – its ancient roots and mill village character need equally to be recognised and retained. Stanbury, a traditional South Pennine hilltop village, has its own unique rural attractions.

The production of a NDP is a very new and exciting way for communities such as ours to shape the future of the area we live in and we are very proud that our Neighbourhood Development Plan Steering Group, with a great deal of community support, has progressed the plan to the pre-submission stage. The process of creating the plan has been led by committed members of your community, supported by the parish clerks, and is part of the Government's revised approach to planning, which aims to give local people more say about what happens in the area in which they live. Communities like ours have been granted this important new power through the Localism Act of 2011. Ultimately we will all be able to decide whether or not to adopt this plan through a local referendum.

The NDP contains over 30 new planning policies, covering areas where Bradford Council is expected to confirm new development, and those where future development is also considered possible. Given the granting of permission for in the region of 200 new houses in the parish since 2009, the hope is that we need only receive up to another 200 over the next 12 years. The policies recognise that our settlements need to continue to be separated by open green spaces to protect the individual character of each and that new development should remain consistent in character, scale and density with the traditional housing stock. They explore a whole range of current and possible future biodiversity, community, economic, environmental, housing, infrastructure, landscape, transport and traffic matters, mainly planning but also non-planning in nature. It will be the job of Bradford Council to implement the planning policies, but the parish council's task to police that implementation and to lead on many of the non-planning actions, alongside other key partners and stakeholders.

Our policies have been drafted following considerable interaction and consultation with residents in the parish over the last 4 years. In addition to holding our steering group meetings in public, we have also held drop-in sessions in all 3 villages and sent every resident a Policy Intentions Document back in spring 2015. Views and comments received at each of our 3 consultation stages have been most useful and form part of the evidence base that supports the plan.

Our thanks go to all the members of our steering group, who have provided us with great help in producing our policies. Thanks also to all other members of our community, whose names are too numerous to mention, for taking the time to contribute their thoughts and views. Special mention should be made finally of John Huxley who chaired the steering group for the majority of the last 4 years and remains a member.



Chair of Parish Council
David Mahon



Chair of Steering Group
Tito Arana



1. Introduction

Background to the Haworth, Cross Roads and Stanbury Neighbourhood Plan

The Haworth, Cross Roads and Stanbury Neighbourhood Development Plan ('Neighbourhood Plan') is a new type of community-led planning document introduced by Government in the 2011 Localism Act. Neighbourhood Plans are part of a raft of new community rights to enable local communities to better shape their places.

A Neighbourhood Plan can be used to decide where new development takes place, what type it should be and what it should look like, together with other matters of local interest such as open space and community facilities. It cannot be used to stop development already allocated or permitted, or propose less development than that in the Local Plan (The Bradford Core Strategy, Replacement Unitary Development Plan and emerging Site Allocations Plan). It could, however, propose more development than the Local Plan if a community was so minded. Neighbourhood Plans also provide the opportunity for communities to set out other non-planning actions and aspirations so that the resultant document presents a holistic framework for the future of an area over the next 10 to 15 years (up to 2030 in the case of this plan).

The process of producing a plan also provides an opportunity for communities to work with their District Council on the allocation of sites as well as other corporate objectives, such as improving equality, cohesion and integration and recognising diversity.

Once 'made' (i.e. 'adopted'), the plan forms part of the statutory Local Plan ('The Bradford Local Plan') and carries real legal weight in decisions on planning applications and planning appeals.

The decision to produce a Neighbourhood Plan for Haworth, Cross Roads and Stanbury was taken by the parish council on 26th November 2012. A Neighbourhood Plan was seen as an opportunity to have a direct influence on planning policy. It was felt that Haworth's dependence on its historic appearance and literary connections, to sustain one of its key income drivers – tourism - needed to be taken seriously; that the viability of Cross Roads's civic identity should be maintained; and that Stanbury should continue to be conserved as an outstanding example of a South Pennine hill village. At the same time, the need to sustain the whole parish's business community, and by definition jobs, was also clearly recognised. The parish council was of the opinion that the community's views on planning matters often lacked weight when planning applications within the parish were considered by City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council (CBMDC) and that producing a Neighbourhood Development Plan would give the community a louder voice at city hall.

2. The Neighbourhood Plan Area Yesterday and Today



Yesterday

Haworth, Cross Roads and Stanbury Civil Parish is formed by three distinctive communities, each with its own character and history.

Haworth

Medieval Haworth is not listed in the Domesday Book, but a century later, grants of arable land are on record. The Church of St Michael and All Angels dates back to the early C14th, but there may have been a church and a hedged settlement upon the site long before that time.

Initially this was an agrarian economy, later supplemented by lead mining, stone quarrying and hand loom weaving. The introduction of toll roads in the middle of the C18th improved trade and communications and the Bluebell Turnpike through Haworth signalled such changes. The quality of textiles improved at this time with the introduction of wool from the eastern counties of England.

During the industrial revolution, water-powered mills producing cotton and woollen products brought an influx of immigrant labour from three main areas; notably farm labourers from Wiltshire, silk weavers from the midlands and, closer to home, miners from Swaledale in North Yorkshire.

In 1820, the Reverend Patrick Bronte moved with his family from Thornton to become the parson of Haworth Church. Daughters Charlotte, Emily and Anne wrote their iconic books, which became classics of English literature, whilst living at the Parsonage.

Steam power for the mills improved production and the completion of the Worth Valley railway spur in 1867, which connected Haworth to the Midland Railway at Keighley, revolutionised access to wider markets for local textiles. During the latter decades of the C19th, the east side of Haworth, later to be called Brow, or Brow Side, was set aside for building homes for the influx of labour to serve the expanding textile industry. This comprised mainly terraced and back to back housing with a number of under dwellings/flying freeholds on the steepest sections of the hill side.

From the late C19th, Haworth Urban District Council was formed and later ran its own gas and lighting services and created Haworth Central Park, opened in 1927. This council was subsumed into Keighley during the 1936/7 reorganisation of local government. As the fame of the Bronte sisters grew, the village began to develop a tourist industry to cater for the growing needs of people keen to visit the home of these authors.

Cross Roads

The hamlets of Bocking, Barcroft, Sugden End, Bingley Road and Lees comprise what later became Cross Roads. Early documents confirm the existence of these settlements under the auspices of Rievaulx Abbey and Nostell Priory, but from 1338, records show that the major landholders were the Knights Hospitallers of Jerusalem and an area adjacent to Lees Farm was known as “Hospital Rode” (rode – a clearing) and later called Hospital Royd. Lees Farm is possibly the oldest dwelling in the community.

Although farming, hand loom weaving and stone quarrying were the main sources of income in this area, it is worth noting that the first mill in the valley was Syke Mill at Lees, (originally Leys – a meadow) built c.1571. This was water-powered and may have been a flour mill, although records as to its use are not known. This was replaced in the 1840s with Lees Mill producing textiles, although the main road through Lees is still known locally as “The Syke”. Ebor Mill on nearby Ebor Lane was one of the earliest textile mills in the valley with the original building dating from the 1790s.

The amalgamation of these hamlets into the single entity of Cross Roads may date from the establishment of the Keighley to Halifax turnpike circa 1760, when the ancient east to west Haworth to Bingley Road combined with the improved north to south turnpike, to create a crossroads that resulted in an influx of trade and would have been an important meeting and stopping place for travellers and the transport of goods.

An important development in retail trading was the opening in 1861 of the Lees and Cross Roads Cooperative Society No. 88, just 15 years after the establishment of the movement by the Rochdale pioneers.

Cross Roads was governed by Haworth UDC from 1895 until 1937 when the UDC was subsumed into Keighley.

Stanbury

Stanbury is the smallest of the three communities, being comprised of a linear village street set on a hill top and a number of outlying farms, with an adult population of around 250 people.

An important find of a Bronze Age cremation pot with other ceramics and metal was uncovered in the village during building work, proving that the area has been inhabited since prehistoric times.

Stanbury is noted in the Domesday Book of 1086 and the name is thought to be derived from a Viking term for a farm or settlement. Mainly an agrarian economy, little is known until the C17th where it is noted that at Holton Croft in the village there was a Quaker burial site dating from 1656 where a total of 45 people were interred. No buildings remain prior to the C17th and the village tends to be made up of buildings in clusters from the C17th, C18th and C19th.

The inception of the Bluebell Turnpike, that improved the highway from Bradford to Colne, led to the development of wool and worsted textile manufacture and, indeed, Stanbury was one of the leading centres of such production in the late C18th and, at that time, was a more important producer than Bradford.

During the C19th, the Stanbury economic base moved from agricultural to textile production and at its height, there were five textile mills operating in the locality.

The construction of the Lower Laithe Reservoir, which took from 1911 to 1925, due to a combination of WW1 and labour disputes, changed the face of the south side of the village, submerging farmland and the hamlet of Smith Bank and diverting the course of Moorside Lane.

Today

The three communities of today rest full-square on the communities of yesteryear. Much of today's population still live in housing built for mill workers and mill owners; many of the actual mill buildings still survive, accommodating modern businesses or themselves now housing local people; yesterday's shop premises still commonly host today's shops, cafes and restaurants – still serving community needs, even if those needs are much-changed with the passage of time. The original turnpikes and railway spur are, respectively, today's major roads and a major component of the local tourist-based economy.

One of the key issues and priorities for Haworth, Cross Roads and Stanbury today is the conservation of this built heritage which so firmly underpins present-day life for its constituent communities. Conservation is also the watchword for the area's iconic moorland and river valley landscapes, which form the backdrop to and basis for both its former industrial wealth and current Bronte-fuelled, tourism-led prosperity.

The more things change, the more they stay the same and housing, facilities, travel and work remain as much a concern today as they ever were. As such, this plan seeks to address the modern-day housing issues – of mix, density and of the right homes in the right places; to protect existing and provide new, much-needed, community facilities; to deal with the pressures of today's road traffic, while encouraging more sustainable, alternative transport modes; and to help support the area's vital tourist industry.

Threaded throughout the plan is the determination to ensure that all new development in the area - whether desired or simply received - respects and is in keeping with the best of the development that has gone before. This area is founded on its distinctive communities, their character and history. This plan aims to keep it that way.



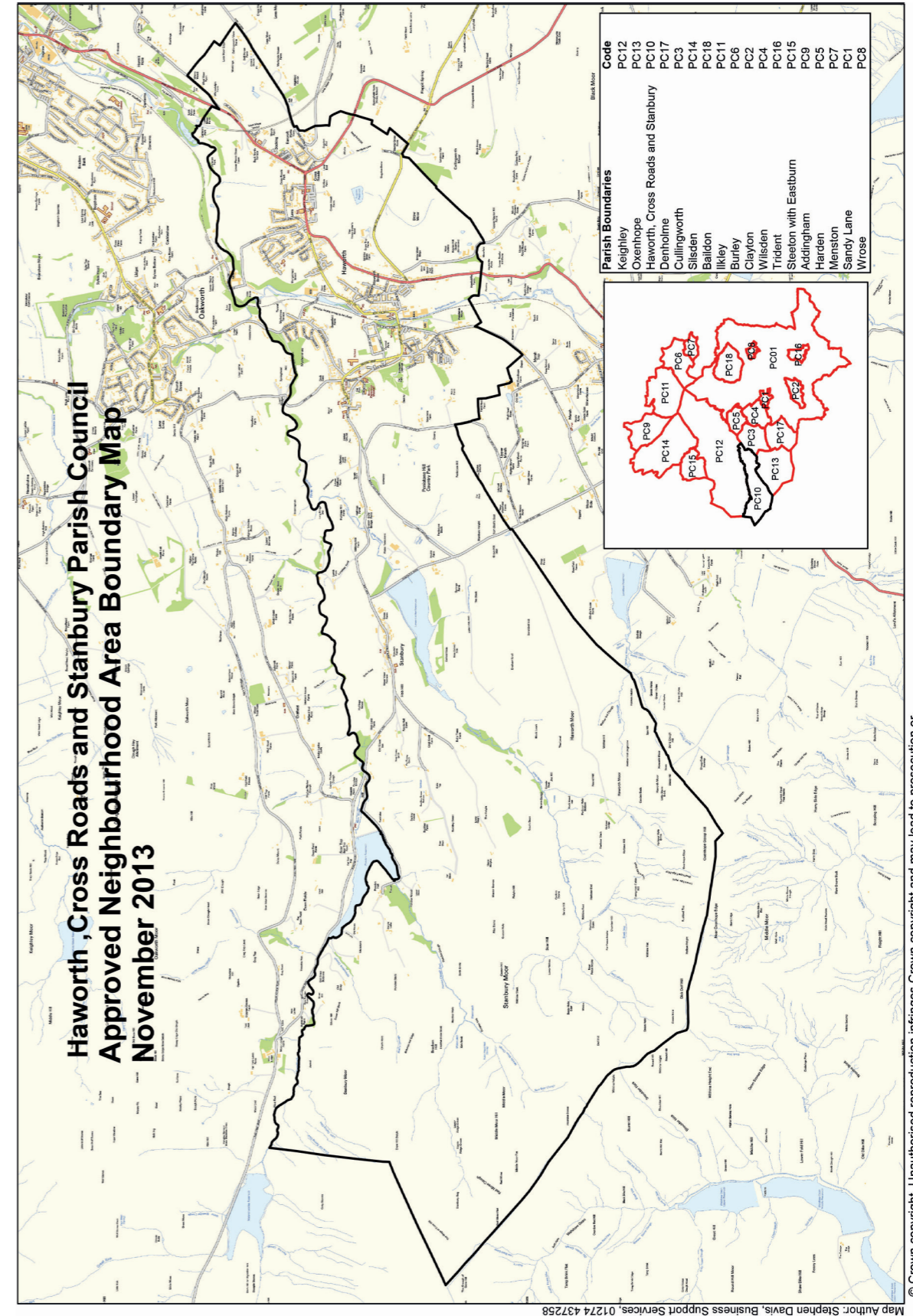
3. The Neighbourhood Plan Preparation Process

This Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP) has been prepared by residents and members of the parish council, working as part of the Haworth, Cross Roads and Stanbury NDP Steering Group. The work has been supported by independent consultants, CBMDC and Planning Aid England. The process has involved a number of key steps.

The Neighbourhood Area

The first step in the neighbourhood planning journey is always to define the extent of the area the plan will cover ('The Neighbourhood Area'). An application to CBMDC for the designation of the Neighbourhood Area was made on 7th March 2013. The Neighbourhood Area was approved by the council on 5th November 2013.

In parished areas, it is normal to approve the whole of the parish as the Neighbourhood Area and this was the case with Haworth, Cross Roads and Stanbury. The designated Neighbourhood Area is illustrated by Map 1 below. The Neighbourhood Plan and its policies can only apply to this area, not beyond.



MAP 1: The Haworth, Cross Roads and Stanbury Neighbourhood Area



Consultation and Evidence Gathering

The decision to develop a Neighbourhood Plan was taken by the parish council in November 2012, as detailed in Chapter 1. Following this decision, the parish council, which had been driving the project forward hitherto, decided to hand over the work to a steering group involving both councillors and interested community members. It also resolved to merge already ongoing work on a 'community plan' into the work of the NDP steering group. Once properly constituted, the parish council devolved budgetary and decision-making powers down to the group and work gathered momentum. The early work of the group was guided by Planning Aid England, including agreement regarding terms of reference and the initiation of a programme of initial public consultation meetings.

The consultation meetings were the focus of the steering group's early work. As a matter of policy and equity it was decided that the consultation meetings should be staged in all three village centres so that every part of the community had an opportunity to be involved in the process. Banners, posters, press releases, social media and a specially-designed website were the tools used to provide maximum exposure for the project. The parish council's newsletter that is delivered to every household in the parish also carried information and requests for information.

At the consultation meetings, attendees were asked to feedback their comments on general planning topics via a system of 'dotmocracy'. This system of giving attendees ten coloured dots, which they placed against issues they thought to have the highest priority, enabled the steering group to focus their thinking in terms of the key issues which NDP planning policies needed to address.

In 2014, the parish council engaged a planning consultant, which led to the production of a Policy Intentions Document in spring 2015, based on an analysis of initial community engagement work. This set out what the parish council was minded to include in a final draft Neighbourhood Plan. The 'document', together with a questionnaire, was circulated to all households, as well as to local businesses and CBMDC. Supporting drop-in events were also held. Over 280 respondent households (a roughly 9% response rate) indicated clear majority support for the proposed vision, aims and intentions.

The responses to the consultation on the Policy Intentions Document were used to guide detailed evidence gathering and to develop a first full draft Neighbourhood Plan. This draft now contained a number of policies and proposals relating to individual sites and buildings within the Neighbourhood Area. As such, it was considered necessary to carry out a targeted informal consultation with those with legal interests in these sites/buildings, as well as giving local people the opportunity to comment on these detailed proposals.

The 'Informal Sites Consultation' was carried out over a three week period from 19th February until 12th March 2018. The consultation included community drop-ins in each of the three main areas of the parish. A total of 35 individual respondents made representations relating to 40 of the 125 consultation sites, together with 6 additional sites which were suggested for consideration.

Following amendments to plan policies as a result of the consultation, a plan draft was submitted to CBMDC for informal comment, and screening opinions in respect of Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment prepared by the parish council's consultants in order to satisfy European Union Regulation requirements.

Draft Plan, Submission and Examination

The responses to the consultation on the Policy Intentions Document and informal sites consultation were used during 2018 to develop a Pre-Submission Draft Haworth, Cross Roads and Stanbury Neighbourhood Plan. The draft plan was the subject of a statutory six week Regulation 14 consultation period from October to December 2018. This attracted 44 separate detailed representations from a range of statutory consultees, organisations and individuals, via Survey Monkey, e-mail and written submissions. A series of three public drop-in events, held during November, attracted 43 people.

This current Submission Draft Plan has been subject to amendment, following detailed analysis of the statutory consultation results. It is now formally submitted, as required, to CBMDC for a six week Regulation 16 publicity period, accompanied by a Basic Conditions Statement and Consultation Statement. There will then follow an independent examination. Subject to a successful outcome and any amendments as required by the examiner, the plan will then proceed to a community referendum of all registered voters on the electoral role within the Neighbourhood Area. If a majority are in favour, the Neighbourhood Plan will then be 'made' (i.e. adopted) by CBMDC as part of the statutory development plan for the area. From that point onwards, it will become the starting point for deciding on planning applications within the Haworth, Cross Roads and Stanbury Neighbourhood Area.

Full information on all of the consultations undertaken are provided in the Consultation Statement which accompanies this Submission Draft Plan.

Structure of the Plan

The core of the Neighbourhood Plan that follows comprises 3 main chapters and a set of appendices:-

Chapter 4: The Vision and Aims for Haworth, Cross Roads and Stanbury – sets out an overall 'vision statement' of how the community would wish the parish to be by the year 2030, together with a set of aims framed in order to achieve that vision.

Chapter 5: The Plan Policies and Community Actions – sets out the detailed planning policies, under six key themes, which have been developed in order to meet the plan's aims and deliver on its overall vision. These are accompanied by non-planning 'community actions' which, together with the planning policies, constitute a holistic statement for each theme of what needs to be done in the Neighbourhood Area over the next 12 years in order to meet community needs and aspirations.

Chapter 6: Monitoring, Review and Implementation – recognises that the Neighbourhood Plan, once 'adopted', is a living document which needs to stay in the parish council's eye and be a standing agenda item. The 'Project Delivery Plan' in particular will be a key element of the plan which will guide the implementation of identified community actions and be rolled forward annually to keep it current and up-to-date.

The Appendices – provide detailed site-based and other information underpinning many of the planning policies and community actions set out in Chapter 5.

There is in addition a detailed evidence base, held by the parish clerk and to be found online here; (<http://www.haworthcrossroadsstanburyndp.org.uk/>), which contains the detailed references and links to other documents which have been drawn on in order to produce this plan.

4. The Vision & Aims for Haworth, Cross Roads and Stanbury



Background

In the 2015 Policy Intentions Document consultation, the following vision statement and detailed aims for this Neighbourhood Plan, developed by the Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group, were strongly endorsed by some 93% of the 286 respondents in the consultation exercise. As such, they remain the foundation of this plan.

The vision statement is aspirational. It paints a picture of how the parish council and its community would wish the parish to be 12 years from now. There is no guarantee that this will happen but it nonetheless constitutes an achievable, if challenging, ambition for all involved in the life of Haworth, Cross Roads and Stanbury. The aims which follow the statement are designed to help achieve the vision. The planning policies and actions which form the core of this plan (Chapter 5) will work to deliver the aims and, through them, the vision itself.

Vision Statement

By 2030 the parish will have accepted its inevitable share of Bradford's growing population, but, in keeping with its staunch, centuries-old non-conformist and co-operative traditions, very much on its own terms. Growth and development will have been balanced and sustainable, managed, well integrated, well-built and well designed – in short the right development in the right places.

New housing will have maximised the use of the existing housing stock and extant recyclable properties, be true to the local vernacular and catering for local needs as well as aspirations.

There will be new facilities, delivered hand-in-hand with the housing, together with complementary infrastructure and employment, offering local jobs for local people. Each village will have more and improved community services and green spaces, while our all-important tourists will enjoy an enhanced accommodation and leisure offer. A new emphasis on a multi-mode transport system, with car parking appropriate to all local needs, will make the experience of moving around the parish more efficient and pleasurable for all.

Above all else, the changes in the parish will have fully respected what makes the parish so special to residents and visitors alike. The surrounding South Pennine countryside, with its hills and iconic windswept moorland, will be intact, as will the green lungs which separate and permeate its villages. Each village will retain its own sense of community and history, reflected in more effective preservation and use of its heritage assets.

Stanbury will still appear as the classic hill farming village, but quietly progressive and receptive to its changing role in a changing world.

Cross Roads will still stand proudly as the Pennine valley's oldest community, historically shaped by its two mills and with those same mills at the heart of its hamlet's heritage-based prosperity.

Haworth will have remained synonymous with the Brontes and its steam rail past, its festivals and its tourism, strengthened in its role as the valley's thriving service centre.

Aims

- To identify and adequately protect the parish's built heritage assets.
- To ensure that all new development is in keeping with existing and historical architectural character.
- To address car parking problems across the parish and improve provision.
- To improve public transport provision.
- To secure better walking, horse riding and cycling routes within the parish.
- To protect, improve and encourage further community and recreational services and facilities in all elements.
- To protect green spaces of local community value.
- To secure new housing which meets identified housing needs.
- To ensure that new housing and commercial sites are developed in the best possible way, relative to their characteristics, surroundings and neighbouring uses.
- To secure and grow local employment opportunities.



5. The Plan Policies and Community Actions

5.1 Built Heritage, Development and Design

Introduction

This section of the plan picks up on the importance which the vision statement attaches to each village's sense of history, their heritage assets and their preservation, and the reflection of local vernacular in the design of new development.

The section's provisions contribute directly to the delivery of the following plan aims:-

- To identify and adequately protect the parish's built heritage assets.
- To ensure that all new development is in keeping with existing and historical architectural character.
- To ensure that new housing and commercial sites are developed in the best possible way, relative to their characteristics, surroundings and neighbouring uses.

Haworth Conservation Area – Development and Design

Initial public consultation on the Neighbourhood Plan called for a “more active conservation programme” in respect of the parish's heritage. The follow-on Policy Intentions Document consultation in 2015 attracted over 92% support for suggested built heritage, design and development policies, including a specific policy intention regarding conservation area development and design.

Much of the central core of Haworth (see Map 2) enjoys conservation area status dating back to the original designation of the Haworth Conservation Area in 1971 and subsequent extension in 1978. Following CBMDC's last review, the current conservation area and associated appraisal (CAA) were approved in January 2007. This affords the area substantial statutory protection against adverse development and change. This appraisal however is now out of date (NB ten year review is overdue) and as such may become increasingly less effective in guiding development. Core Strategy Policy EN3 (Historic Environment) provides complementary protection to the conservation area, in particular through Clause G.

The conservation area designation sets a standard of development within the area, monitoring and controlling it, to ensure that proposals within or adjacent are sympathetic to the area's special character, and avoiding the destruction of key features that are essential to fully appreciate its historical and architectural context.

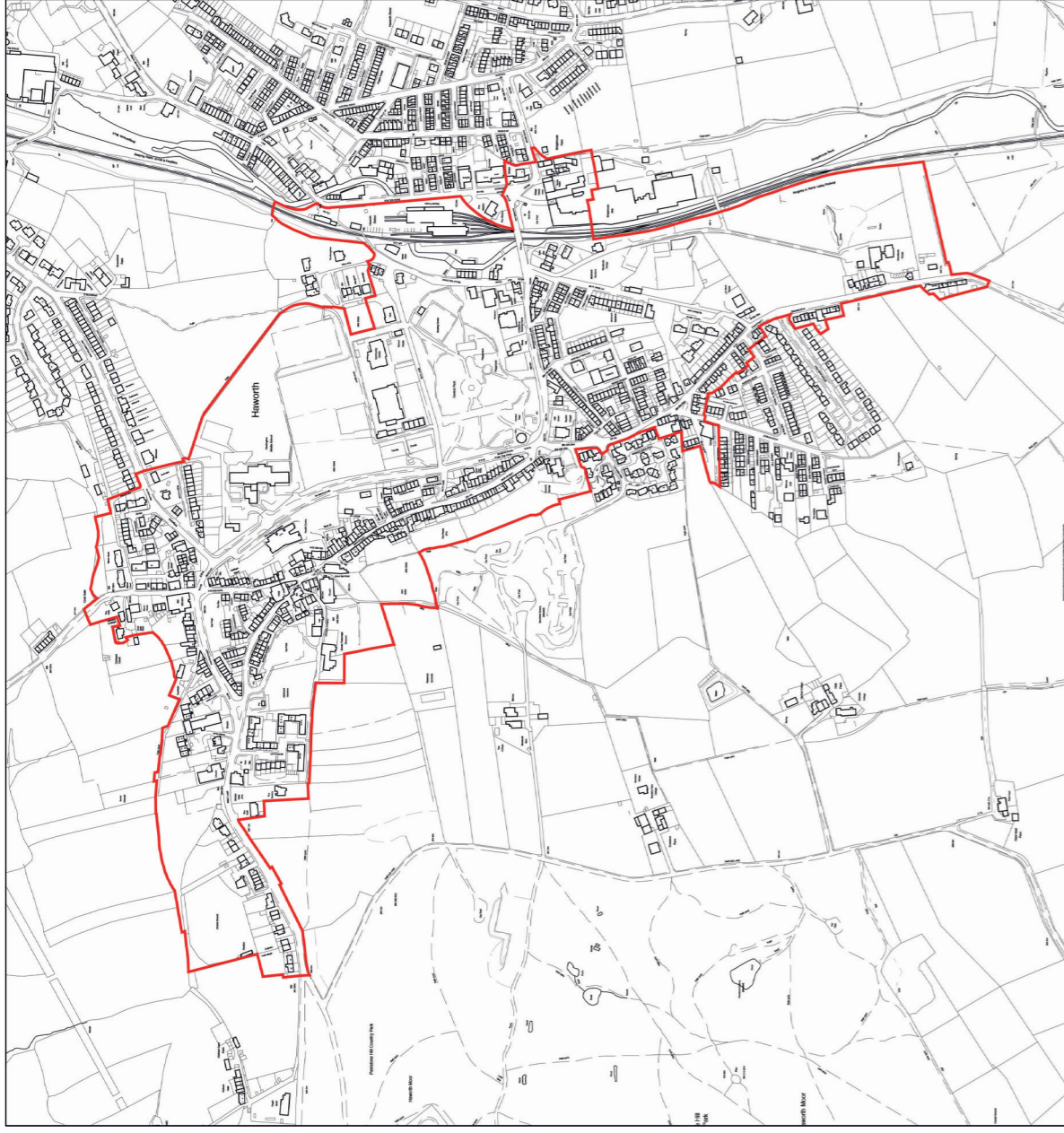
The conservation area is the village's major distinctive asset in terms of its special architectural and historic character. It sits within the folds of the Pennine moorlands, with its primary focus around Main Street, from Sun Street to the south up to North Street to the north. It also includes Central Park and the Bridgehouse area. Its rugged and sturdy appearance is characterised by the predominant use of indigenous natural stone on all the planes of development.

The key characteristics of the conservation area are set out in the CAA. The appraisal summarises the key elements as:-

- Built-up Main Street linking the former 'greens' by St Michael's Church and Haworth Old Hall;
- Organic street pattern;
- Piecemeal terraced and fold development;
- Fine grain of development;
- Mix of building and land uses (including park and railway station) to give distinctive 'town centre' character;
- Rural fringes to the south, north and west;
- The form of the built environment responds to the topography;
- Traditional natural building materials: stone walls, stone slates, and painted timber;
- Local vernacular architecture for most buildings;
- Sloping topography providing open views;
- Stone boundary walls.

The CAA lists the important features and details which contribute to the essential character of the conservation area. Based on these key features and details, and on the original Haworth Conservation Area Assessment (HCAA), Neighbourhood Plan Policy BHDD1 sets out the main ways in which development should seek to retain character in order to bring about successful new development within the conservation area. This policy adds detail to the provisions of Core Strategy Policy EN3 and gives additional weight to the provisions of the CAA and HCAA.

In the framing of Policy BHDD1, it is recognised that while future development in Haworth Conservation Area needs to be mindful of its character, it should also be distinctly of its time. Poorly designed and detailed pastiche development can be as eroding to special character as development that shows no regard to its setting.



HAWORTH CONSERVATION AREA	Conservation Area boundary. 	FEBRUARY 2003 <small>Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. 100019304</small>	 NORTH <small>Scale 1:5,000</small>
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MAP 2: Haworth Conservation Area



STANBURY CONSERVATION AREA	Conservation Area boundary. 	OCTOBER 2005 <small>Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. 100019304</small>	 NORTH <small>Scale 1:2,500</small>
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MAP 3: Stanbury Conservation Area

POLICY BHDD1: HAWORTH CONSERVATION AREA – DEVELOPMENT AND DESIGN

In order to preserve and enhance the character and appearance of Haworth Conservation Area, as shown on the Neighbourhood Plan Policies Map, new buildings, and extensions and alterations to existing buildings, within or affecting the setting of the conservation area, should reflect its distinctive local characteristics and achieve the following objectives:

- Layout should reflect the traditional building pattern of the conservation area;
- Development must maintain and respect the significant views and vistas into, out of, and through the conservation area (as detailed at Appendix 1);
- Development must reflect existing architectural detailing in terms of roof forms, use of chimney stacks, coursing and pointing of stonework, the proportions of window openings, joinery profiles and opening pattern of new and replacement windows and doors;
- Use of quality materials that reflect the interest of the area and sit harmoniously with the existing building fabric and respect the uniformity in the colour and texture of the built form of the conservation area;
- Use of external surfacing materials in accordance with those traditionally used in the particular part of the conservation area affected;
- Retention of existing boundary walls, gates, gateposts and railings in the development and incorporation of new means of enclosure in a way which complements those already in existence using similar materials and details;
- Retention of other architecturally or historically interesting features that testify to the evolution of the structures and are of good quality in their own right;
- Incorporation of the reinstatement of traditional features, based on a historical understanding of the structure and where possible evidence of the original detail - where the replacement of features is necessary this should be done on a like-for-like basis;
- Where traditional features have been replaced by modern alternatives, the reinstatement of original traditional features should be the presumed aim of conservation;
- Retention of traditional shopfronts, with any new or replacement shopfronts being required to reflect the distinctive character of the conservation area;
- Retention of important trees that are of amenity value;
- Retention of key open spaces that have been identified in the Haworth Conservation Area Appraisal as contributing positively to the character of the conservation area, together with their existing identity.

There is some scope for modern architectural innovation, provided it respects the distinctiveness of the approved conservation area as shown.

The sympathetic enhancement of the area will be encouraged.

Stanbury Conservation Area – Development and Design

Stanbury's conservation area is key to its essential identity and any development within or impinging upon it must look to maintain and enhance the qualities for which it was designated. This is consistent with the views of local people as expressed through Neighbourhood Plan consultations to date.

The whole of Stanbury village (see Map 3) benefits from conservation area status dating back to the original designation of the Stanbury Conservation Area in 1973. Following CBMDC's last review, the current conservation area and associated appraisal (CAA) were approved in April 2008. This affords the area substantial statutory protection against adverse development and change. As with Haworth, this appraisal is now out of date and may become increasingly less effective in guiding development. Core Strategy Policy EN3 (Historic Environment) provides complementary protection to the conservation area, in particular through Clause G.

The conservation area designation recognises the unique and historic value of the settlement and its setting, on an elevated ridge of land between two steep valleys. The village of Stanbury developed from a scattered agricultural settlement, located on a busy route between Yorkshire and Lancashire, into a thriving industrial village in the 19th Century. Despite its transformation and growth, the village retains its green and rural setting. The conservation area boundary includes all the buildings in the village as well as some of the fields immediately adjoining the settlement. These fields, which extend to the south as far as the banks of Lower Laithe Reservoir, form an important part of the character of the conservation area.

The key characteristics of the conservation area are set out in the CAA. The appraisal summarises the key elements as:-

- Main land use residential and agricultural;
- A mix of building ages and types, illustrative of the social and historic development of Stanbury's agricultural and industrial past;
- Predominately clusters of terraced houses built in the 17th, 18th, and early 19th Centuries;
- Self-contained sense of place;
- Important views across the valley and between the buildings;
- Size of gardens to houses dependant on original status;
- A traditional roofscape;
- Traditional natural building materials.

The CAA lists the important features and details which contribute to the essential character of the conservation area. Based on these key features and details, and on the original Stanbury Conservation Area Assessment (SCAA), Neighbourhood Plan Policy BHDD2 sets out the key ways in which development should seek to retain character in order to bring about successful new development within the conservation area. This policy adds detail to the provisions of Core Strategy Policy EN3 and gives additional weight to the provisions of the CAA and SCAA.

In the framing of Policy BHDD2, it is recognised that while future development in Stanbury Conservation Area needs to be mindful of its character, it should also be distinctly of its time. Poorly designed and detailed pastiche development can be as eroding to special character as development that shows no regard to its setting.



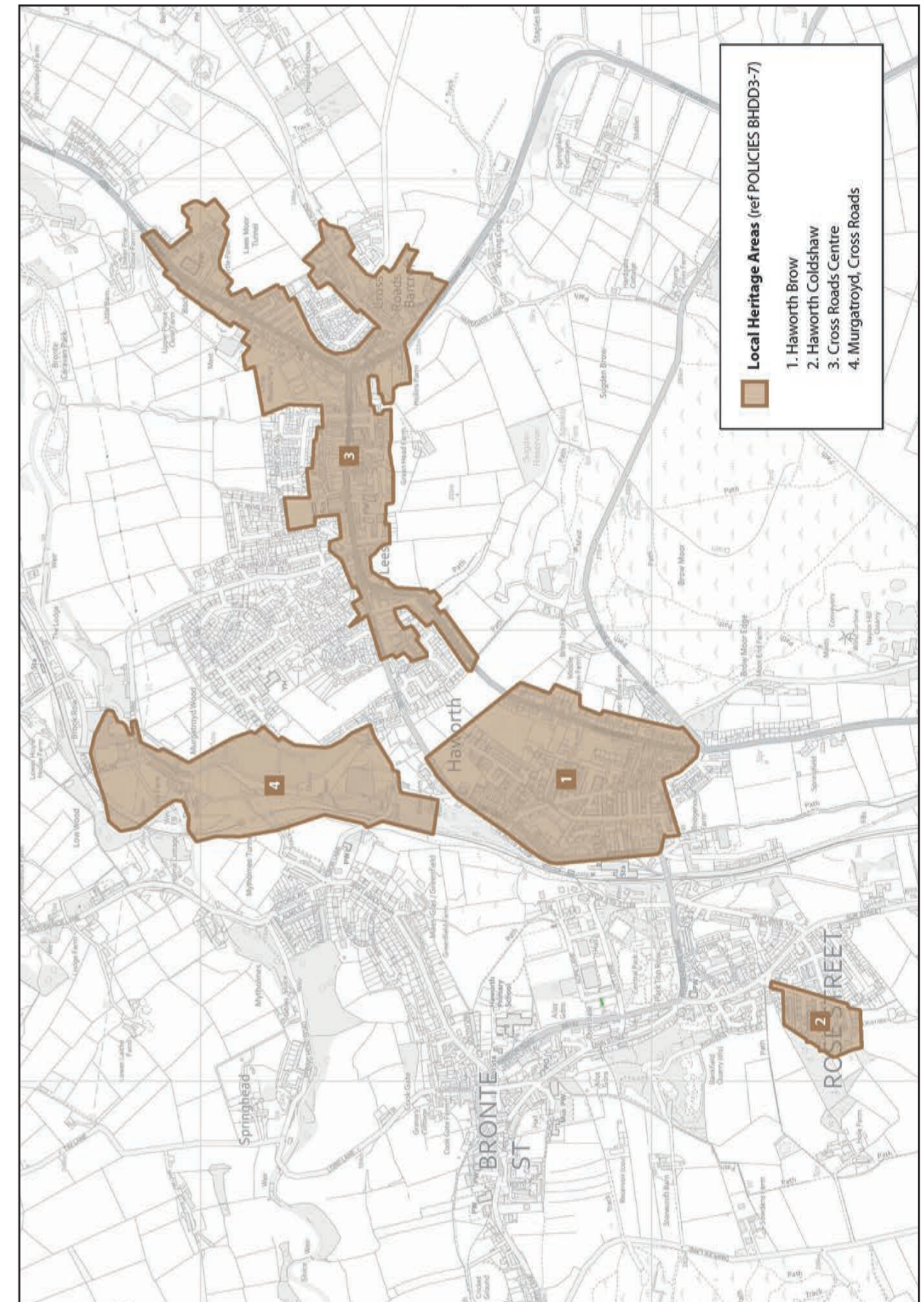
POLICY BHDD₂: STANBURY CONSERVATION AREA – DEVELOPMENT AND DESIGN

To preserve and enhance the character and appearance of the Stanbury Conservation Area, as shown on the Neighbourhood Plan Policies Map, new buildings, and extensions and alterations to existing buildings, within or affecting the setting of the conservation area, should reflect its distinctive local characteristics and achieve the following objectives:

- Layout should reflect the traditional building pattern of the conservation area;
- Development must maintain and respect the significant views and vistas into, out of, and through the conservation area (as detailed in Appendix 1);
- Development must reflect existing architectural detailing in terms of roof forms, use of chimney stacks, coursing and pointing of stonework, the proportions of window openings, joinery profiles and opening pattern of new and replacement windows and doors;
- Use of quality materials that reflect the interest of the area and sit harmoniously with the existing building fabric and respect the uniformity in the colour and texture of the built form of the conservation area;
- Use of external surfacing materials in accordance with those traditionally used in the particular part of the conservation area affected;
- Retention of existing boundary walls, gates, gateposts and railings in the development and incorporation of new means of enclosure in a way which complements those already in existence using similar materials and details;
- Retention of other architecturally or historically interesting features that testify to the evolution of the structures and are of good quality in their own right;
- Incorporation of the reinstatement of traditional features, based on a historical understanding of the structure and where possible evidence of the original detail - where the replacement of features is necessary this should be done on a like-for-like basis;
- Where traditional features have been replaced by modern alternatives, the reinstatement of original traditional features should be the presumed aim of conservation;
- Retention of traditional shopfronts, with any new or replacement shopfronts being required to reflect the distinctive character of the conservation area;
- Retention of important trees that are of amenity value;
- Retention of key open spaces that have been identified in the Stanbury Conservation Area Appraisal as contributing positively to the character of the conservation area, together with their existing identity.

There is some scope for modern architectural innovation, provided it respects the distinctiveness of the approved conservation area as shown.

The sympathetic enhancement of the area will be encouraged.



MAP 4: Local Heritage Areas

Local Heritage Areas

As already stated, the community has called for a “more active conservation programme” in respect of the parish’s heritage. The Policy Intentions Document consultation in 2015 attracted over 92% support for suggested built heritage, design and development policies, including a specific policy intention regarding areas of heritage value.

As set out above, much of the central core of Haworth already enjoys conservation area status. The current designation however excludes two areas of the village – Haworth Brow and Coldshaw - felt, with good evidential justification, to be worthy of similar protection. It is also the view, based on evidence, that two areas of Cross Roads – Cross Roads Centre and Murgatroyd – warrant the same consideration. These areas have been assessed in line with guidance set out in Historic England’s advice note 1 (HEAN 1) “Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management” and adjudged to meet criteria warranting their identification as Local Heritage Areas. The Neighbourhood Plan Policies Map illustrates these areas, as does Map 4. Appendix 2 sets out the detailed evidence and assessments.

Conservation area extensions/satellites to cover these areas will be pursued with CBMDC by the parish council under the Neighbourhood Plan umbrella, following up, in the case of Haworth Brow and Coldshaw, on past attempts to obtain designation. In the meantime this plan will put in place ‘Local Heritage Area’ policies to provide some at least interim guidance regarding development and design for the four areas in question.

POLICY BHDD3: LOCAL HERITAGE AREAS

The following areas, as shown on the Neighbourhood Plan Policies Map, are defined as Local Heritage Areas:-

- 1. Haworth Brow.
- 2. Haworth Coldshaw.
- 3. Cross Roads Centre.
- 4. Murgatroyd, Cross Roads.

The sympathetic enhancement of these areas will be encouraged.

POLICY BHDD4: HAWORTH BROW LOCAL HERITAGE AREA

Within or within the setting of the defined Local Heritage Area, as detailed in Appendix 2, development will be encouraged which:-

- Reflects the general, traditional pattern of buildings and spaces in the heritage area, especially in scale and proportion, although there is some scope for modern architectural innovation provided that it reflects the character of Haworth Brow.
- Reflects local ‘roofscapes’.
- Uses materials (including on external ground surfacings) reflective of those used presently in that particular part of the heritage area, with particular preference for traditionally used materials, in order to strengthen the textural grain of the heritage area.
- Preserves the area’s remaining cobbled surfaces.
- Maintains and respects the significant views and vistas into, out of and through the area.



POLICY BHDD5: HAWORTH COLDSHAW LOCAL HERITAGE AREA

Within or within the setting of the defined Local Heritage Area, as detailed in Appendix 2, development will be encouraged which:-

- Reflects the general, traditional pattern of buildings in the heritage area, especially in scale and proportion, although there is some scope for modern architectural innovation provided that it reflects the character of Haworth Coldshaw.
- Reflects local ‘roofscapes’.
- Uses materials (including on external ground surfacings) reflective of those used presently in that particular part of the heritage area, with particular preference for traditionally used materials, in order to strengthen the textural grain of the heritage area.
- Preserves the area’s remaining unmade roads and lanes.
- Maintains and respects the significant views and vistas, into, out of and through the area.

POLICY BHDD6: CROSS ROADS CENTRE LOCAL HERITAGE AREA

Within or within the setting of the defined Local Heritage Area, as detailed in Appendix 2, development will be encouraged which:-

- Retains surviving historic buildings and historic architectural building features;
- Reflects the general, traditional pattern of buildings in the heritage area, especially in scale and proportion, although there is some scope for modern architectural innovation provided that it reflects the character of Cross Roads Centre.
- Reflects local ‘roofscapes’.
- Uses materials reflective of those used presently in that particular part of the heritage area with particular preference for traditionally used materials, in order to strengthen the textural grain of the heritage area.
- Maintains and respects the significant views and vistas, into, out of and through the area.

POLICY BHDD7: MURGATROYD LOCAL HERITAGE AREA

Within or within the setting of the defined Local Heritage Area, as detailed in Appendix 2, development will be encouraged which:-

- Retains surviving historic buildings and historic architectural building and other features, including fencing;
- Retains and where possible restores remnant features associated with the area's industrial heritage, e.g. bridges, goits, weirs, sluice gates;
- Retains the existing configuration of water courses, channels and bodies (e.g. mill ponds);
- Retains and enhances the area's green open landscape, together with its well-wooded aspect;
- Uses materials reflective of those traditionally used in the heritage area, in order to strengthen the area's textural grain;
- Seeks to maintain and where appropriate enhance permeability through the area;
- Has full regard to the potential for archaeological remains and to the need for archaeological surveys and recording in areas of acknowledged or potential value;
- Has full regard to the potential for surviving historic architectural building features and to the need for architectural surveys and recording in areas of acknowledged or potential value;
- Accommodates agreed action as a result of any archaeological or architectural surveys.
- Maintains and respects the significant views and vistas, into, out of and through the area.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

In the consultation on the Neighbourhood Plan Policy Intentions Document in 2015, 92% of respondents supported policies aimed at respecting locally distinctive architecture and protecting local heritage assets.

The Neighbourhood Area retains many individual heritage buildings, structures and sites, 84 of which have been 'listed' by Historic England and are as such already protected in law. These include in Haworth, the grade I listed Haworth Parsonage and grade II* Church of St Michael and All Angels; in Cross Roads, Lees Methodist Church; and in Stanbury, the grade II* Ponden Hall. The area also contains Central Park, Haworth, which is a grade II Registered Historic Park (see the parish council's online evidence base for full details of all of the above).

Other buildings within the two conservation areas are identified as 'key unlisted buildings' within the Conservation Area Appraisals and also enjoy substantial protection via conservation area legislation. The evidence base includes maps showing all such buildings.

All the above enjoy additional protection via clauses D and E of Core Strategy Policy EN3 (Historic Environment).

Other buildings and historical features however, such as Haworth's Former Bronte Cinema, the Almshouses in Cross Roads and Griffe Mill near Stanbury, remain relatively unprotected against unsympathetic development, despite generic reference to them in Clause F of Policy EN3. A candidate list of these local assets has been thoroughly assessed (based on Historic England (HE) Local Heritage Listing guidance) by the Neighbourhood Development Plan Steering Group. These assessments are included here at Appendix 3. Based on these assessments, a total of 68 assets were adjudged to meet HE criteria. As a result, the Neighbourhood Plan will introduce policy in order to seek to protect what makes these 'Non-Designated Heritage Assets' important and to encourage appropriate enhancement. This is in the context of NPPF para 195 and Core Strategy policy and adds to that policy by specifying those assets of local significance.

POLICY BHDD8: PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS

The particular significance of any Non-Designated Heritage Asset (including its setting), as listed below and identified on The Neighbourhood Plan Policies Map, will be taken into account when considering the impact of any development proposal on such an asset. Any conflict between the asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal should be avoided or minimised.

Haworth

- Ashmount Country House Hotel (70)
- Bridgehouse Mill Goit (71)
- Former Bronte Cinema (77)
- Former Corner Shop, Victoria Road (101)
- Former Hippodrome Cinema (72)
- Green Lea, Mytholmes (103)
- Haworth Cemetery (112)
- Haworth Cenotaph (114)
- Haworth Primary School (143)
- Haworth Stocks (76)
- Mill Hey Primitive Methodist Chapel (75)
- Mill Pond, Ebor Mill (144)
- Nos 2 & 6 North Street (former Town Head Farm) (145)
- Nos 34-48 Mill Hey (146)
- Flying Freeholds/Under Dwellings, Oak Street/Apsley Street/Prince Street (147)
- Old Mill Hey Police Station (73)
- Old Sun Hotel (148)
- Our Lady and St Joseph's Catholic Church (149)
- The Old Fire Station (rear of Mill Hey) (150)
- Three Graces Masonic Lodge (74)
- Woodlands Railway Bridge (163)
- Worthside House (151)

Cross Roads

- Almshouses (78)
- Barcroft Farm (164)
- Bocking Co-op (79)
- Bocking Mill (80)
- Bocking Primitive Methodist Chapel (81)
- Bocking Working Men's Club (82)
- Central Co-op Building (83)
- Cliffe House (84)
- Cross Roads Inn (86)
- Cross Roads Park Old Bowls Pavilion (99)

- Cross Roads Park Toilet Blocks, Entrance Walls & Gate Piers (91)
- Cross Roads Primitive Methodist Chapel (87)
- East Terrace Co-op Building (100)
- Former Lees Village Institute (East Lees Hall) (88)
- Former St James Vicarage (Halifax Road) (108)
- Green Head Farm and Barn (165)
- Hollins Farm (166)
- Leadbeater's & Snowden's Shops (92)
- Lees & Cross Roads Branch Co-op No 1 Building (85)
- Lees Primary School (93)
- Lees House (94)
- Lees Mill/Damside Mill (95)
- Longlands Hall (96)
- Longlands Hall Gatehouse (97)
- Myrtle Farm and Barns (167)
- Myrtle House (89)
- Myrtle Lodge (Myrtle House Gatehouse) (90)
- Smithfield Cottage (102)
- Spring Mount (104)
- The Pinnal (off Bingley Road) (168)
- The Toll House (106)
- The Vicarage, Haworth Road ('Woodbine Cottage') (105)
- Vale Barn (152)
- Vale Cottages and Schoolroom (169)
- Vale Farm (153)
- Vale Mill ('New Part') (107)
- West View Terrace (109)
- Wild's Old Bakery (110)

Stanbury

- Buckley Green Bottom Cottage (111)
- Griffe Mill (113)
- Lower Laithe Reservoir (154)
- Lower Laithe Reservoir Railways (155)
- 'Oldgate' Packhorse Track (156)
- Sladen Bridge (157)
- Sladen Valley Treatment Works (158)
- Stanbury Cemetery, including War Memorial (159)

Their sympathetic enhancement will be encouraged.

Community Actions

In addition to the plan's core planning requirement to seek to protect, and look for the enhancement of, the area's built heritage areas and assets through the development and planning process, and to work through that process in order to secure development which respects and reflects the area's special architectural and historic character, both inside and outside the conservation areas, the following complementary actions and aspirations, to be pursued either locally or via outside agencies, have been identified. These originate from suggestions made by the local community in the four rounds of Neighbourhood Plan consultations so far undertaken, as reviewed by the Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group.

These are presented in more detail in the 'Project Delivery Plan' to be found in Chapter 6.

- Haworth Conservation Area - lobby CBMDC regarding review and extensions/satellites at Brow and Coldshaw.
- Stanbury Conservation Area – lobby CBMDC regarding review.
- New conservation areas – lobby CBMDC regarding potential new conservation areas at Cross Roads Centre and Murgatroyd.
- Information/awareness-raising – advice and encouragement to land/property owners in the conservation areas, local heritage areas and of non-designated heritage assets regarding conservation, maintenance and enhancement of their properties, via an information leaflet.
- Local Heritage Area (LHA) management/improvement - establish joint working with CBMDC Countryside in respect of open spaces in LHAs.





5.2 Green Environment

Introduction

This section of the plan responds to the vision statement’s aspirations to respect the area’s South Pennine countryside, as well as the green lungs which separate and permeate its settlements, and to see every village enjoying more and better green spaces.

The section’s provisions contribute directly to the delivery of the following plan aim:-

- To protect green spaces of local community value.

Landscape, Biodiversity/Geodiversity and Green Infrastructure

Community engagement on the Neighbourhood Plan to date, from the earliest meetings in 2014 through to the Policy Intentions Document consultation in 2015 consistently refers to the need to protect Green Belt, greenfield(s), the countryside, open hills, views and the landscape/’village-scapes’.

The natural environment in which Haworth, Cross Roads and Stanbury sit is both outstanding and dramatic, consisting of open moorland, pastureland and deep valleys with wooded slopes descending to the valley floors. It is highly valued in its own right, but with its Bronte connections has become an international tourist attraction. This landscape is classified and described in full detail in CBMDC’s Landscape Character Assessment Supplementary Planning Document (SPD), Volumes 3 and 10, respectively covering the Pennine Upland and Worth and North Beck Valleys.

This extensive and highly-prized landscape contains within it individual areas and sites of significant nature conservation value, notably the South Pennine Moors Special Protection Area (SPA) and Special Area of Conservation (SAC), which is of Europe-wide importance for its rare and threatened habitat types and breeding bird populations. The South Pennine Moors are also designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest by Natural England. Further designated sites of regional or local interest include Dimples End Quarry, Brow Moor and Penistone Hill Country Park.

The importance and value of the area’s ‘Bronte landscape’ is fully recognised within the Bradford Core Strategy and its many facets afforded high level protection through a raft of policies:-

- Strategic Core Policy SC7 – Green Belt
- Strategic Core Policy SC8 – Protecting the South Pennine Moors and their Zone of Influence
- Policy EN2 – Biodiversity and Geodiversity
- Policy EN4 – Landscape
- Policy DS2 – Working with the Landscape
- Policy EN5 – Trees and Woodlands
- Strategic Core Policy SC6 – Green Infrastructure

The operation of Policy EN4 is further underpinned by the detailed character area and landscape type provisions of the aforementioned Landscape Character SPD.

This Neighbourhood Plan cannot strengthen this comprehensive suite of policies, but can build on it by adding a more local spatial and policy dimension to green infrastructure coverage.

Policy SC6 provides a strategic context for the Neighbourhood Area’s green infrastructure as well as a policy context for more local green infrastructure provision. Based on regional level work by Natural England and the Leeds City Region (see 2009’s “Yorkshire and Humber Green Infrastructure Mapping Project” in the online evidence base), the policy identifies the South Pennine Moors as a strategic ‘Green Infrastructure’ asset. The Worth Valley is also identified as a district corridor, while ‘Great Northern Trail and Shibden’, which touches on the Cross Road’s area, is designated a sub-regional corridor. Policy specifically states that “mitigating the adverse effects of increased recreation upon the South Pennine Moors SPA/SAC will be a priority”.

As a context for local policy action, SC6 states that “further work to define Green Infrastructure will be carried out through the preparation of the other Local Plan documents” and that green spaces and corridors which can be assessed as making a significant contribution towards green infrastructure criteria (as itemised in the policy) will be protected. The positive role of plans and policies in relation to green infrastructure is further supported in clause A of the policy, with the role of Neighbourhood Plan policies and proposals specifically cited in the policy’s supporting text (NB under ‘Indicators’ and in paras 3.96 and 3.99).

As such, this plan defines in detail, in map form, the area and boundaries of already identified ‘Green Infrastructure’ within the Neighbourhood Area, i.e. South Pennine Moors, Worth Valley and Great Northern Trail and Shibden, based on the strategic work already undertaken. Within this, the plan identifies Bridgehouse Beck as a sub-area within the Worth Valley. Bridgehouse Beck constitutes a local green link within the built-up area and performs important functions as an environmental buffer, wildlife corridor (embodying a designated biodiversity site and Local Green Spaces) and conduit for recreational access routes, connecting the community with the surrounding green space and countryside. All green infrastructure is detailed at Appendix 4 and shown on The Neighbourhood Plan Policies Map.

The identification, protection, enhancement and promotion of a range of green infrastructure will support the Core Strategy aspiration to mitigate the adverse effects of increased recreation on the strategically important South Pennine Moors SPA/SAC, by helping to divert recreational pressures into more local areas.

POLICY GE1: GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

Green Infrastructure, as listed below and shown on The Neighbourhood Plan Policies Map, should be protected from development which would sever it or harm its operation as part of a multifunctional wildlife, amenity and recreational network:-

- South Pennine Moors
- The Worth Valley
- Great Northern Trail and Shibden
- Bridgehouse Beck

Any development adjacent to or permitted within Green Infrastructure should include measures to enhance or extend it where appropriate.

Local Green Space

One of the issues ‘tabled’ by the community in initial public consultation on this plan was that of green open spaces and outdoor recreation. In the follow-up 2015 Policy Intentions Document consultation some 90% of respondents supported proposed community services, facilities and green space policies, including a specific policy intention regarding the protection of community green space.

The Government’s National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) provided local communities, including those preparing Neighbourhood Plans, with the new power of Local Green Space (LGS) designation, enabling them to identify for special protection green areas of particular value to them, whether for landscape, recreational or wildlife value, subject to certain criteria as set out in NPPF paragraphs 99 and 100. As a result of this provision, such areas will enjoy a high level of protection against development, consistent with that afforded by Green Belt designation. As such, development would only be approved in very special circumstances, as set out in NPPF paragraphs 101 and 143-147 (Proposals affecting the Green Belt).

The parish council has assessed a candidate list of Local Green Space sites against the relevant NPPF criteria. Appendix 5 sets out the assessments of those candidate sites which were considered eligible for LGS designation and which are covered, as a result, by Policy GE2 below. It also sets out the assessment methodology. Assessments of candidate sites not considered eligible are to be found in the plan’s online evidence base. As a basis for this process, consideration has been given to the green space protection afforded to local sites by the adopted Replacement Unitary Development Plan (saved policies OS2, OS3, OS6 and OS7), to regional and local nature conservation designations and to the key green areas identified within conservation area appraisals. This is within the context of Core Strategy Policy EN1 (Protection and Improvements in provision of Open Space and Recreation Facilities – particularly Clauses A and D).



POLICY GE2: LOCAL GREEN SPACE

The areas listed below and shown on the Neighbourhood Plan Policies Map are designated as Local Green Space. Development on these areas will not be permitted other than in very special circumstances:-

Haworth

- Allotments off Main Street (11)
- Baden Street Woodland (126)
- Brow Top Road (160)
- Ebor Mill Nature Reserve (127)
- Gas Street Community Garden (129)
- Hall Green Baptist Chapel Burial Grounds (130)
- Haworth Brow – Dean Street/Portland Street (131)
- Haworth Central Park (1)
- Haworth Cricket Pitch (2)
- Haworth Primary School Grounds (133)
- Land at Haworth Village Hall (135)
- Mytholmes Rec (3)
- Rawdon Road Allotments (12)
- St Michael and All Angels Churchyard (161)
- West Lane Allotments (10)
- West Lane Baptist Church Burial Grounds (139)
- West Lane Methodist Chapel Burial Grounds (2)

Cross Roads

- Cross Roads Park (5)
- Lees Methodist Church Grounds (162)
- Lees School Field (6)
- Longacres Park (Massey Fields Play Area) (4)

Stanbury

- Stanbury Cemetery (13)
- Stanbury Playground (8)

Local Green Space Enhancement

The last CBMDC assessment of local green space in the Neighbourhood Area was carried out on the council's behalf in 2006 by consultants Knight, Kavanagh and Page. The resultant Bradford Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study underpins Core Strategy Policy EN1 in respect of provisions for the improvement of open space and recreation facilities. This study assessed a variety of open spaces across the Neighbourhood Area, however detailed assessment data is not available and would in any case now be over ten years out of date and of limited value. It is however noted that Lees Primary School Playing Fields (NB identified as LGS) were assessed as being of poor quality.

In 2008, CBMDC identified 23 separate green space sites across the Neighbourhood Area. Qualitative data on these sites is scant, although Central Park, Haworth was noted as having a 70% quality rating (NB 'green' = high), while the rating for Cross Roads Park was only 35% (NB 'red' = poor). The quality of Cross Roads Park has improved greatly in recent years through the efforts of Friends of Cross Roads Park. Moreover, the partnership between the Friends of Haworth Park and CBMDC has seen the park consistently maintain its Green Flag status for over 10 years, as a result of steady improvement.

Neighbourhood Plan consultations have elicited community calls for improved parks. However, in the absence of comprehensive, objective, up-to-date data on quality, the parish council considers it unreasonable to highlight specific sites in need of improvement. As such, Neighbourhood Plan Policy GE3 adopts a generic approach to LGS enhancement through new development.

POLICY GE3: LOCAL GREEN SPACE ENHANCEMENT

Development which would result in the enhancement of any designated Local Green Space site where improvement is needed and which complies with other policies in this Neighbourhood Plan or the Local Plan will be encouraged.

New Green Space

In the initial Neighbourhood Plan consultations, responses called variously for more sporting and playing field facilities and more for young people. In 2015 some 90% of Policy Intentions Document respondents supported proposed green space policies, including a specific policy intention regarding new recreational facilities.

The open space needs of Bradford have been identified in the aforementioned 2006 Knight, Kavanagh, Page Study. This showed the Neighbourhood Area to be deficient in a number of categories:-

- Natural and semi-natural space – minor gap in provision;
- Amenity Greenspace – lacking in north Haworth (NB Mytholmes);
- Allotments – minor gap in provision (e.g. Cross Roads);
- Cemeteries – lacking across the area.

While it can be said that little has changed since the assessment, the parish council view now is that cemetery space is not considered to be lacking in the Neighbourhood Area.

Part B of Core Strategy Policy EN1 provides for new open space and recreational facilities through new housing development, including the addressing of identified local deficiencies where development involves Green Belt or 'greenfield' release. Part C contains special provision for mitigating green space, where such development adds to recreational pressures on the South Pennine Moors. Part F requires the setting of quantitative and accessibility standards as part of the Local Plan.

Within this supportive context, Neighbourhood Plan Policy GE4 specifically identifies the types of new green space and the parts of the Neighbourhood Area deficient in provision, based on the most up-to-date assessment and on documented community views.

Additionally, Policy GE5 identifies a specific opportunity for the establishment of a new open space resource centred on Sugden Reservoir to the south of Cross Roads. The area in question comprises the reservoir itself (formerly used for angling) and the field to the east (a former cricket ground). Both have been publically accessible in the past, but this has not been the case for a number of years. 'Sugden Swamp' which pre-dated the reservoir fed the stream which powered Syke Mill and later Lees Mill in the valley to the north-west – the area may have industrial archaeological interest as a result. The area also forms part of the Sugden End Bradford Wildlife Area (itself part of a Candidate Local Wildlife Site), details of which are included here in the report at Appendix 6.

POLICY GE4: PROVISION OF NEW OPEN SPACE

Development which would result in or contribute to the provision of new open space, in the following categories and which complies with other policies in this Neighbourhood Plan or the Local Plan will be encouraged.

- Natural and Semi-natural Space
- Amenity Greenspace
- Allotments
- Outdoor Sports

The provision of amenity greenspace in the Mytholmes area of north Haworth would be particularly encouraged.

POLICY GE5: LAND AT SUGDEN RESERVOIR

Land at Sugden Reservoir, as identified on The Neighbourhood Plan Policies Map, presents an opportunity for new open space, providing for water-based biodiversity/nature conservation with associated sensitively-designed public access, angling and car parking.

Any development of the site for open space purposes should take account of the following:-

- The desirability of restricting motorised vehicular access to the area, from Hardgate Lane only;
- The desirability of providing new footpaths, bridleways, cycle paths as appropriate, linked into the existing Public Rights of Way network;
- The need for an ecological assessment and agreement as to resultant action, prior to the commencement of any works on site;
- The need for an archaeological assessment to assess industrial archaeological interest and agreement as to resultant action, prior to the commencement of any works on site.

Community Actions

In addition to the plan's core planning provisions regarding the protection, enhancement and extension of the area's green infrastructure and local green/open spaces, the following complementary actions and aspirations have been identified, to be pursued either locally or via outside agencies. These originate variously from four rounds of community consultation, as reviewed by the Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group.

These are presented in more detail in the Project Delivery Plan to be found in Chapter 6.

- Improve local parks and green/open spaces – research needed to identify specific parks and green/open spaces in need of improvement and the improvements needed.
- New green/open space – identify sites/opportunities for the creation of new natural/semi-natural space, amenity greenspace, allotments and outdoor sports facilities.
- Land at Sugden Reservoir Project – initial research to produce project brief and development plan.
- Trees - undertake Neighbourhood Area wide tree survey; identify significant unprotected trees; seek TPO protection for significant trees; set up a working group to oversee and prioritise areas for working, e.g. development sites, Local Heritage Areas.



5.3 Community Facilities and Services

Introduction

This community facilities and services section addresses the desire for each village to have more and improved community services, in particular for new facilities to be delivered hand-in-hand with new development. It also addresses the aspiration for a strengthened role for Haworth as the valley's thriving service centre and an enhanced tourist leisure offer.

The section's provisions contribute directly to the delivery of the following plan aim:-

- To protect, improve and encourage further community and recreational services and facilities in all elements.

Protection and Enhancement of Facilities

In response to initial Neighbourhood Plan consultations, the community raised a range of services and facilities issues, covering essential community infrastructure (e.g. community centre), schools and indoor recreation and with a clear mandate to try to protect key services and facilities such as Butt Lane Community Centre (Haworth Village Hall) and Haworth Fire Station (NB sadly unsuccessful). In the 2015 Policy Intentions Document consultation, some 90% of respondents supported proposed community services, facilities and green space policies, including a specific policy intention re the protection of existing community services and facilities.

Both Core Strategy and RUDP policy are silent on the subject of retaining existing community facilities. Paragraphs 91 and 92 of the NPPF however provide a clear basis for planning policy in this regard, with paragraph 92 specifically stating that policies should “guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services, particularly where this would reduce the community's ability to meet its day to day needs” and that they should “ensure that established... facilities and services are able to develop and modernise and are retained for the benefit of the community.” Further, the NPPF states (para 96) that access to a network of opportunities... for sport and physical activity is important for the health and well-being of communities.

Neighbourhood Plan policy will fill the local policy gap by identifying, and evidencing, the facilities of particular value to the community and to which Policy CF1 below will apply (ref Appendix 7 and the 'Community Facilities' evidence base document online) and the particular local circumstances which should govern loss or alternative provision. This is within the context of May 2017 amendments to the Use Classes Order which now permit further changes in the use of facilities without the need for express planning permission, allowable changes which Policy CF1 reflects.

POLICY CF1: PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Development requiring planning permission, which would result in the loss of any of the community facilities listed below, as detailed in Appendix 7 and shown on The Neighbourhood Plan Policies Map, will be resisted, unless:

- The facility would be replaced by equivalent or superior provision in a suitable location, as agreed through negotiation between the local planning authority and the developer, or
- It can be demonstrated that there is no longer any need for the facility or that it is financially unviable.

Development which would improve these facilities for the benefit of Haworth, Cross Roads or Stanbury communities, and which complies with other policies in this Neighbourhood Plan or the Local Plan, will be encouraged:

- Civic and Community
- Educational
- Health/Social Care
- Religious
- Social and Entertainment
- Sports and Leisure

Provision of New Community Facilities

In consultation, the community has specifically highlighted the lack of certain facilities within the parish, including a library, a leisure centre, facilities for young people and for Stanbury village. As already stated, some 90% of Policy Intentions Document respondents supported proposed community facilities policies, including specific policy intentions regarding the provision of new community and recreational services and facilities.

Bradford's 2008 Sport and Recreation Facilities Assessment, carried out by Strategic Leisure Ltd, predicted that by 2018 the Keighley constituency, within which the Neighbourhood Area falls, would be deficient when judged against future demand in terms of swimming pools, sports halls and artificial turf pitches, and in surplus only in respect of health and fitness centres. None of these facilities were present within the Neighbourhood Area in 2008 and, with the exception of the all-weather pitch at Haworth Primary School, are still lacking.

CBMDC's 2013 (as updated) Local Infrastructure Plan recognises that Haworth is an important cultural attraction and that increasing accessibility to this cultural amenity is a priority. It states that "feasibility work is also ongoing to create a multi-function community hub in Haworth. A new building would be needed to include a library for the village and a replacement community centre". Improving accessibility to these facilities for residents from surrounding rural areas is critical to helping deliver sustainable communities in the Pennine moors.

Findings from both the 2008 and 2013 reports supports the community view as expressed through consultation and underpins the proposed policy approach.

Saved RUDP Policies CF7A and CF7B respectively covering built facilities for community sport and recreation, and indoor sports and recreation facilities, support such provision, with such support now reflected in Core Strategy Policy EN1. Previous RUDP policy support for community uses (Policy CF3) has also now been taken on by the Core Strategy, with Policy PN1 (Clause B, paragraph 3) suggesting that the plan will address deficiencies: "Provision will be made for associated community facilities... to address current deficiencies". Provision is also in line with NPPF paragraphs 91 and 92, with paragraph 92 specifically stating that policies should "plan positively for the provision and use of... community facilities (such as... meeting places, sports venues...) and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments."

Policy CF2 below adds to this by specifying the types of new facility which would be welcomed and where.

POLICY CF2: PROVISION OF NEW COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Development proposals for the provision of new community facilities within the Neighbourhood Area will be encouraged, in particular:-

- A library
- Indoor recreational facilities;
- Young people facilities.

Any such facilities will:-

- Be located within or adjacent to existing settlements;
- Be of a scale relative to the size of existing settlements;
- Meet the needs of Neighbourhood Area residents.

High Speed Broadband

Historically, there has been a failure to provide sufficient internet and mobile connectivity to the Neighbourhood Area, where local people require a modern, efficient and reliable telecommunications infrastructure for both private and commercial usage. While general connectivity is acknowledged to have improved, particular issues remain in Stanbury.

The provision of an effective telecommunications system is an important aspect of sustainable development, particularly economic growth, which is supported by Government-backed initiatives to provide good connectivity. Within this context, Core Strategy Policy EC1 (Creating a successful and competitive Bradford District economy within the Leeds City Region) states that "planning decisions should help to deliver... ICT and communications infrastructure, installation and take up of high speed broadband, particularly as a priority in rural and peripheral areas of the Bradford District." More specifically, Sub Area Policy PN1 (South Pennine Towns and Villages) states that there will be a focus on supporting initiatives for the extension of high speed broadband to rural communities, while PN2 (Investment Priorities for the Pennine Towns and Villages) highlights a focus on support for the development and extension of high speed broadband, especially in rural and other less accessible areas.

The provision of fibre optic infrastructure is considered to be the most robust and 'future proof' method of delivering enhanced connectivity and therefore all new residential and economic development within the locality will be encouraged to address this issue and facilitate improvements where viable. This policy is intended to ensure that where developments are undertaken which have the ability to contribute towards the provision of an improved telecommunication infrastructure, opportunities are maximised to benefit the local communities most in need where possible.

POLICY CF3: BROADBAND AND TELECOMS

The development of superfast broadband will be supported, particularly in Stanbury.

New residential and business space development should, where possible, provide superfast broadband.

Community Actions

In addition to the plan's core planning provisions regarding the protection, enhancement and provision of new community facilities, together with the support for development-led superfast broadband, the following complementary actions and aspirations have been identified, to be pursued either locally or via outside agencies. These originate variously from four rounds of community consultation, as reviewed by the Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group.

These are presented in more detail in the Project Delivery Plan to be found in Chapter 6.

- Haworth Library Project.
- Haworth Bank Project.
- Indoor recreational facilities - leisure centre.
- Facilities for younger people.
- Improve Stanbury broadband services.



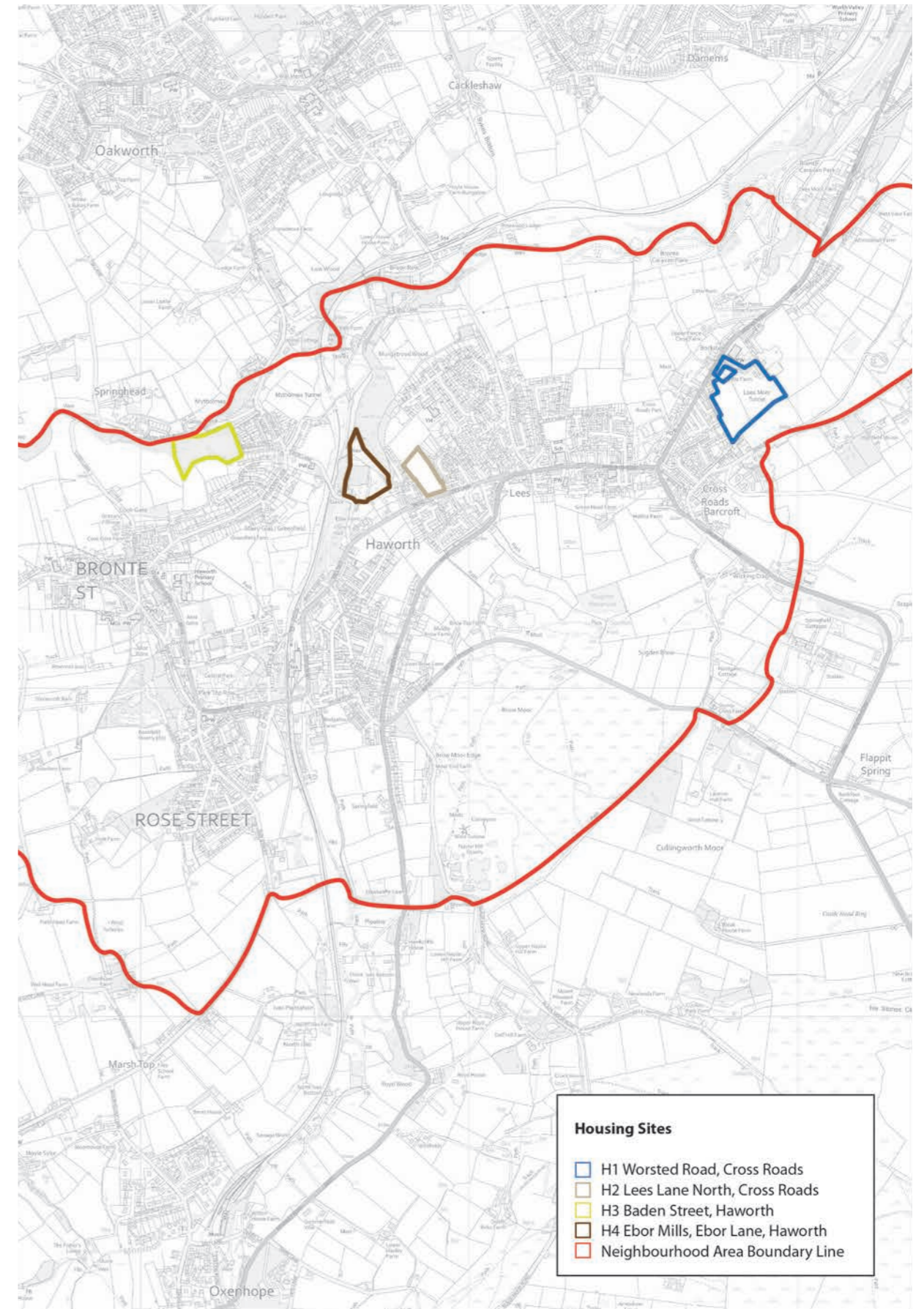
5.4 Housing

Introduction

This section is framed within the context of the vision statement's acceptance of the parish receiving its allotted share of Bradford's growing population. It responds directly to the statement's aspiration that any such growth-led development will be balanced and sustainable, managed, well integrated and well-designed, as well as true to the local vernacular. It speaks also to the belief that new housing should cater for local needs as well as aspirations and that maximised use of the existing housing stock should be a priority.

It specifically addresses the following plan aims:-

- To identify and adequately protect the parish's built heritage assets.
- To ensure that all new development is in keeping with existing and historical architectural character.
- To protect green spaces of local community value.
- To secure new housing which meets identified local needs.
- To ensure that new housing and commercial sites are developed in the best possible way, relative to their characteristics, surroundings and neighbouring uses.



MAP 5: Housing Sites covered by Neighbourhood Plan Policies

Housing Sites – Development Requirements and Aspirations

In initial Neighbourhood Plan consultations in 2014, issues around the scale and possible location (both general and specific) of any new housing understandably excited much interest in the area's communities. This was at a time when Core Strategy numbers were yet to be fixed and the large number of sites in the SHLAA (Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment) inevitably gave rise to speculation, rumour and misinformation as to sites to be identified for development. At the time of the 2015 Policy Intentions Document consultation, these issues had been taken out of the NDP equation and over 83% of respondents expressed support for the document's focussed housing policy intentions, including a specific intention to set out 'concept statements/outline development briefs' for any allocated housing sites.

The Bradford Core Strategy and Land Allocations Plan (part of the Bradford Local Plan) will ultimately together determine the level of housing development and the sites which will accommodate it in the Local Service Centre of Haworth. Over the years to 2030 the adopted Core Strategy (Policy HO2) commits to delivering 400 new homes in Haworth, including existing planning permissions, unimplemented but deliverable or developable sites allocated for residential development in the RUDP and safeguarded land sites identified in the RUDP.

On this basis, a number of previously identified sites in Haworth (including Cross Roads) are expected to be confirmed for housing development through the Land Allocations Plan. They are likely to include the following:-

- Worsted Road, Cross Roads (safeguarded site) (RUDP K/UR5.31) – “a new greenfield site, revised from that allocated for housing in the adopted UDP and located on the edge of the urban form. Investment in drainage infrastructure and retention of trees on site are required.” (ref RUDP) – likely to deliver a minimum of 83 homes (ref SHLAA3, 2015).
- Lees Lane North, Cross Roads (previously identified) (RUDP K/H1.36) - revised site from adopted UDP. A part brownfield, part greenfield site within the settlement. Planning permission granted for residential use.” (ref RUDP) – likely to deliver a minimum of 27 homes (ref SHLAA3, 2015);
- Baden Street, Haworth (safeguarded site) (RUDP K/UR5.12) – “a new greenfield site, allocated for housing on the adopted UDP and located on the edge of the settlement. Development of the site would be restricted by the need to protect its ecological value.” (ref RUDP) – likely to deliver a minimum of 18 homes (ref SHLAA3, 2015).

The development of these sites will be subject to the requirements of Core Strategy Policy SC8 regarding the protection of the South Pennine Moors SPA and SAC and their zone of influence. Lees Lane North and Baden Street fall within Zone B, i.e. land up to 2.5km from the SPA and SAC boundary, within which “it will be considered, based on such evidence as may be reasonably required, whether land proposed for development affects foraging habitat for qualifying species of the SPA”. Worstead Road falls within Zone C, i.e. land up to 7km from the SPA and SAC boundary, within which “it will be considered how recreational pressure on the SPA or SAC that such development might cause, will be effectively mitigated”.

The Neighbourhood Plan represents an important opportunity to set out detailed parameters, requirements and aspirations in respect of the way these three sites will be developed, via 'concept statements cum outline briefs'. These are set out in Policies H1-H3 below.

POLICY H1: WORSTED ROAD, CROSS ROADS

In the event that the principle of residential development is accepted via a site allocation in the Land Allocations Plan and/or relative to the requirements of Core Strategy Policy SC8, development at Worsted Road, as identified on The Neighbourhood Plan Policies Map, will be delivered in accordance with following requirements:-

- Retention of mature trees on site;
- Retention and improvement of footpath from Barcroft to Halifax Road;
- Installation of a pedestrian crossing on Halifax Road;
- Provision of specialist accommodation and accessible homes for older people and people with disabilities;
- Preservation or enhancement of the character or appearance of the Cross Roads Centre Local Heritage Area adjacent to the site, including compliance with Policy BHDD6;
- Preservation of the special architectural or historic interest of the Non-Designated Heritage Assets on-site and adjacent to the site, together with their settings.

POLICY H2: LEES LANE NORTH, CROSS ROADS

In the event that the principle of residential development is accepted via a site allocation in the Land Allocations Plan and/or relative to the requirements of Core Strategy Policy SC8, development at Lees Lane North, as identified on The Neighbourhood Plan Policies Map, will be delivered in accordance with following requirements:-

- Retention of mature trees along the Lees Lane boundary and across the site;
- Retention of stone boundary walls.





POLICY H3: BADEN STREET, HAWORTH

In the event that the principle of residential development is accepted via a site allocation in the Land Allocations Plan and/or relative to the requirements of Core Strategy Policy SC8, development at Baden Street, as identified on The Neighbourhood Plan Policies Map, will be delivered in accordance with following requirements:-

- Protection of trees on site subject to Tree Preservation Orders;
- The carrying out of an ecological assessment and agreement as to appropriate resultant action, prior to the commencement of any works on site;
- Protection of the biodiversity interest of the Bradford Wildlife Area within which much of the site is located;
- Mitigation measures in relation to the site's location within the Bradford Wildlife Area;
- Retention and improvement of the footpath between Baden Street and Lord Lane;
- Provision of off-road car parking over and above the adopted indicative standard of average 1.5 spaces per dwelling for non-town/city centres (ref Policy HT4 and Appendix 8).
- Provision of safe motorised vehicular access to the site, including construction traffic.

In addition, the plan identifies the Ebor Mills, Ebor Lane site in Haworth (SHLAA3, 2015, HA/005) as presenting a further opportunity for housing development. The site is identified as falling within 'village greenspace' as identified in the RUDP, but currently comprises largely single storey sheds and two and three storey mill buildings, many of them listed. RUDP Policy OS7 (Village Greenspace) states that "on land defined.....as village greenspace, development will not be permitted where it would result in the loss of open space which is important to the character, visual amenity and local identity of the settlement." As the land in question is not open space and any development would be subject to requirements concerning, in particular, the protection of any special heritage and green open space/tree interests, including trees subject to Tree Preservation Orders, it is considered that any development as envisaged would be in conformity with adopted policy.

The development of Ebor Mills will be subject to the requirements of Core Strategy Policy SC8 regarding the protection of the South Pennine Moors SPA and SAC and their zone of influence. The site falls within Zone B, i.e. land up to 2.5km from the SPA and SAC boundary, within which "it will be considered, based on such evidence as may be reasonably required, whether land proposed for development affects foraging habitat for qualifying species of the SPA".

POLICY H4: EBOR MILLS, EBOR LANE, HAWORTH

The site at Ebor Mills, as identified on The Neighbourhood Plan Policies Map, presents an opportunity for the development of new housing.

In the event that the principle of residential development is accepted via a site allocation in the Land Allocations Plan and/or relative to the requirements of Core Strategy Policy SC8, development at Ebor Mills, as identified on The Neighbourhood Plan Policies Map, will be delivered in accordance with following requirements:-

- Preservation of the special architectural or historic interest of the listed Ebor Mill and bridge and their settings;
- The need for an archaeological assessment to assess industrial archaeological interest and agreement as to resultant action, prior to the commencement of any works on site;
- Protection of trees on site subject to Tree Preservation Orders;
- Regard to flood risk both on and off site, in line with the site's flood zone status;
- Preservation or enhancement of the character or appearance of the Murgatroyd Local Heritage Area both within and adjacent to the site, including compliance with Policy BHDD7;
- Compliance with Policy GE1 in respect of the Bridgehouse Beck Green Infrastructure corridor;
- Provision of safe motorised vehicular access to the site;
- The desirability of providing new footpaths, bridleways, cycle paths as appropriate, linked into the existing Public Rights of Way network, including a link to Haworth Railway station forecourt.

Development on Allocated Housing Sites

As stated above, it is The Bradford Core Strategy and Land Allocations Plan which will together determine the level of development and the sites which will accommodate it in the Local Service Centre of Haworth and whether there will be any allocated sites within the Neighbourhood Area. This Neighbourhood Plan cannot influence the outcome or vary from whatever is finally decided.

This plan can however have a significant say on how any allocated sites would actually be developed on the ground, by setting out general parameters, requirements and aspirations in order to help shape the make-up, layout, infrastructure and design of future development.



POLICY H5: NEW HOUSING DEVELOPMENT – KEY GUIDING PRINCIPLES

New housing development should seek to achieve the following:-

- The avoidance of adverse impacts on the Neighbourhood Area’s landscape, nature conservation and open space assets.
- The avoidance of adverse impacts on the Neighbourhood Area’s conservation area, ‘Local Heritage Area’ and built heritage assets.
- The avoidance of adverse impacts on local road safety and traffic congestion.
- The delivery of all essential highways improvements upfront before any construction works commence on site.
- The provision of quick and easy access to the local public transport network.
- The protection of existing Public Rights of Way and cycle paths.
- The creation of new pedestrian, bridleway and cycling routes and the bridging of gaps in and making of improvements to existing routes in order to encourage people to walk, horse-ride and cycle.
- The provision of quick and easy access to local community facilities, including educational and health facilities.
- The provision of in-curtilage, off-street parking at a level which does not add to any existing evidenced local parking problems in the immediate vicinity of a development site.
- Protection of on-site trees subject to Tree Preservation Orders and retention of any other mature trees on site.
- Retention of stone boundary walls and other on-site stone walls where possible.



Development on Non-Allocated Housing Sites

The allocation of particular sites for future housing development cannot of course preclude developer applications on additional sites within the Neighbourhood Area. The local community has made it clear throughout Neighbourhood Plan consultations that development should be focussed on brownfield sites and that issues of transport, educational and health infrastructure, together with accessibility to other community infrastructure, should be determining factors in permitting further housing.

In the first instance, the response to any such applications is governed by the relevant policies of the Bradford Core Strategy – principally P1, SC1 and SC4. These, respectively, spell out the national presumption in favour of sustainable development (P1); overall spatial priorities (SC1); and expectations regarding planning decisions in Local Service Centres such as Haworth.

Within this context, Policy H6 below sets out more local considerations to be addressed, in determining whether or not housing development on unexpectedly proposed sites or small sites below the allocation size threshold are acceptable.

POLICY H6: NEW HOUSING DEVELOPMENT ON NON-ALLOCATED SITES

Housing development on non-allocated land will be acceptable in principle, providing that:-

- Greenfield land is not developed if it has intrinsic value as amenity space or for recreation or biodiversity/geodiversity or makes a valuable contribution to the visual, historic and/or spatial character of the Neighbourhood Area, with particular reference to the policies contained in sections 5.1 and 5.2 of this plan.
- The number of dwellings does not exceed the capacity of infrastructure, as existing or provided as a condition of development, in respect of:-
 - Transport – including congestion impacts, highway safety and ease of access to the local road network;
 - Education – local primary and secondary school places;
 - Health – local medical service places, including doctor and dental practices
- For developments of 5 or more dwellings, the location accords with applicable Core Strategy Accessibility Standards.

Housing Density

Taking an overview of the built-up areas of Haworth, Cross Roads and Stanbury, it can reasonably be concluded that the past pattern of development has led to generally high housing densities. This is, for example noticeably the case within the area's two conservation areas and in the Brow Local Heritage Area. While the community has been largely silent on the density issue, the general opposition to Green Belt and 'greenfield' development and support for brownfield development, points to a view that any new housing development to be received into the area should make the most of previously developed land, in order to minimise Green Belt/greenfield land take. As such, it can be reasonably concluded that there is support for maximising density levels on any land to be developed.

Bradford Core Strategy Policy H05 (Density of Housing Schemes) states that "densities should normally achieve at least a minimum of 30 dwellings per hectare". Policy Clause C, however, allows for the setting out of detailed, locally specific, density targets, while the policy generally supports "delivering the most houses possible while taking account of the need to arrive at a well-designed layout which reflects the nature of the site, its surroundings and given the type and size of housing needed in the area".

Within this context of community and policy support, this plan therefore sets out a locally specific approach which seeks to maximise density levels over and above the Core Strategy minimum requirement.

POLICY H7: HOUSING DENSITY

Housing development within or adjacent to the built-up areas of the Neighbourhood Plan Area should seek to achieve a density appropriate to the density and character of housing in the immediate locality and, where possible, a net density in excess of 30 dwellings per hectare, providing such densities are reflective of the topographical and landscape constraints of the development site in question and its surroundings, and as long as the resulting scheme would provide acceptable living standards for existing and future occupiers.

Housing Mix

In initial Neighbourhood Plan consultations in 2014, the area's communities voiced questions about both the type and size of any new housing. This was carried through in to the 2015 Policy Intentions Document consultation, where over 83% of respondents expressed support for the document's housing policy intentions, including a specific intention to set out a policy on housing type and mix.

In late 2016, the parish council commissioned consultants Chris Broughton Associates to carry out a study, in order to gain an understanding of the housing needs and requirements of local households, so as to inform Neighbourhood Plan housing policies.

The study points to the following conclusions:-

- The population is likely to age considerably over the next 20 years;
- More housing choice is needed for elderly downsizers to enable them to remain in the local community if they wish, particularly bungalows;
- There has been a trend of younger adults leaving the area and taking their children with them;
- There is a need for mid-priced, non-terraced, market housing, for first and second time movers or elderly downsizers;
- There is a very strong demand for private rented housing across the price and quality range, with investors seeking to acquire suitable properties to meet demand.

- There is a relatively small amount of local need for additional social or affordable rented housing.

The full study is available in the plan's online evidence base.

In support of the study's findings regarding elderly needs, CBMDC's 2013 Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) found that Haworth is a popular retirement location with pent up demand for property.

Core Strategy policy on housing mix (Policy H08) states that the council will ensure that a mix and balance of housing is provided, to meet the needs of the district's growing population and that all large sites (0.4ha in size or delivering 10 or more dwellings – i.e. most allocated/identified sites in the Neighbourhood Area – see Policies H1-6 above) will be expected to incorporate a mix of housing types, sizes, prices and tenures. In clause D, the policy further states that there should be particular emphasis on a number of strategic housing priorities, including the following of particular relevance to the Neighbourhood Area:-

- Delivering more family housing of 2-4 bedrooms;
- Increasing the supply of accessible housing, able to meet people's needs throughout their lives;
- Supporting the provision of specialist accommodation for older people in areas of greatest demand.

The policy also provides (clause B) for robust local evidence or information to provide a basis for the exact housing mix on large sites and (clause C) for specific guidance on housing mix in an area to be set out in Neighbourhood Plans.

As stated above, the policy specifically addresses accessible homes and the provision of specialist accommodation, especially for older people. The Core Strategy states (para 5.3.129) that large sites will be expected to include a proportion of accessible homes and should consider the provision of specialist housing for older people and people with disabilities. It further states (para 5.3.131) that the provision of specialist accommodation (e.g. bungalows, sheltered housing, extra care), especially for older people, will be supported in suitable locations with good access to amenities and services and in areas of greatest anticipated demand. Policy H1 above identifies Worsted Road, Cross Roads as a site where specialist accommodation and accessible homes will be a particular requirement of development due to its proximity to facilities on Haworth Road.

NPPF paragraph 61 states that the size, type and tenure of housing needed for different groups in the community should be assessed and reflected in planning policies, including people who rent their homes.

With regard to affordable housing, consultations show both local concerns and support for NDP policy to make suitable provision. However, SHMA and Local Housing Needs Assessment evidence suggest that existing Core Strategy policy (Policy H011) already substantially addresses community concerns and documented local needs, with the exception of the required local mix in terms of housing size, type and tenure

Based on community views and up-to-date assessment evidence, and in the context of permissive Core Strategy and NPPF policy, Policy H8 below sets out detailed local housing mix requirements, covering size, type and tenure, together with specific older peoples and affordable housing needs.



POLICY H8: HOUSING MIX

On larger sites, of 0.4ha and above or 10 dwellings or more, development will be expected to provide a housing mix with a particular emphasis on:-

- Smaller dwellings (1-2 bedrooms), including accessible housing and housing suitable for older people.
- Medium-sized dwellings (3 bedrooms) suitable for families.

Having regard also to the most up-to-date local housing needs evidence.

Developments consisting primarily of large (4 bedroom) detached dwellings will be resisted. Affordable housing should be provided with the same emphases.

A particular emphasis on dwellings for private rental is also encouraged.

Developments should provide a range of housing types, particularly semi-detached, small detached and bungalow units, but respecting and taking into account the location and nature of the site and its surroundings.

Community Actions

The plan sets out core planning provisions regarding requirements and aspirations for potential key development sites in the area, key guiding principles for other new housing development and the testing of any proposed development on non-allocated sites, together with housing density and mix provisions. In addition, it identifies the following complementary action, to be pursued either locally or via outside agencies, which originates from Neighbourhood Plan consultation, as reviewed by the Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group.

This is presented in more detail in the Project Delivery Plan to be found in Chapter 6.

- Baden Street Parking/Garage Area - investigate the feasibility of tackling /reinstating disused/ degraded area, in co-operation with landowners and local residents.
- Empty Homes – develop a strategy with actions to tackle and reduce the number of empty homes in the Neighbourhood Area.



5.5 Employment and Tourism

Introduction

This section responds to the vision of new employment being delivered hand-in-hand with new housing and the aspiration of local jobs for local people, by specifically addressing an aspect of tourism-related employment. In so doing, it seeks also to further improve the area's tourist accommodation offer.

It specifically addresses the following plan aim:-

- To secure and grow local employment opportunities.

New Employment Development

The community has expressed a general view that one of the aims of the NDP should be to secure and grow local employment opportunities. In the Policy Intentions Document consultation of 2015, 90% of respondents agreed with the concept of both retaining existing employment land in employment use and of providing new employment land, subject to evidence regarding need and site suitability. Consultation with major local employers in 2016 uncovered the following key issues:-

- A desire to stay and consolidate local operations;
- Lack of space to expand;
- Poor access, particularly for heavy vehicles;
- Lack of parking for staff and customers.

Core Strategy Policy EC4 (Sustainable Economic Growth), Clause C, already protects land and buildings currently or last in use for business or industrial purposes, subject to a demonstration that they are no longer suitable for such use, in terms of location, accessibility, adjacent land uses, environmental impacts and market significance. This plan cannot realistically strengthen this protection.

Regarding new employment development, Core Strategy Policy EC4 – Clauses F, G and H – already provide general support for sustainable economic growth and new economic development in places like Haworth, Cross Roads and Stanbury. Additionally, Policy PN1 (Clause C – Economic Development) supports the economic diversification of South Pennine settlements to retain local employment and supports initiatives for the sustainability and diversification of agricultural and rural enterprise. Again, this plan cannot strengthen this general support, other than by the identification of suitable development sites, none of which are obviously available or have been put forward by the community. As such, the parish council is resolved to remain silent on this matter.

The one area where it is considered that this Neighbourhood Plan can provide some added local value is with regard to the employment potential of the area's thriving tourism economy, and in particular the potential for hotel development and visitor accommodation generally. The need for a hotel has been specifically raised by the community during consultations, and the parish council is minded to offer general policy support for the encouragement of appropriate hotel and other visitor accommodation development within the Neighbourhood Area.

Alongside Policy EC4 (Clause F) and its encouragement of tourism-based economic enterprise and PN1 (Clause C), promoting sustainable tourism, Core Strategy Policy EC1 (delivery of non-business class sectors such as tourism) and PN2 (encouraging initiatives that develop sustainable tourism that respects the character of the south Pennines) set a positive context for sensitive hotel and visitor accommodation development in the area.

POLICY E1: HOTEL DEVELOPMENT

There is an opportunity for hotel development within the Neighbourhood Area. Any such development should be located within the Local Centres of Haworth Main Street, Haworth Mill Hey and Cross Roads, then edge of centre locations. Only if suitable sites are not available should out of centre sites be considered. Development should be of a size relative to the size of existing settlements and should have regard to the following:-

- Provision of adequate in-curtilage, off-street parking;
- Avoidance of adverse impacts on any existing local parking issues;
- Safe access from the highway network and avoidance of increased local traffic congestion;
- Neighbour amenity, including noise and light intrusion.

POLICY E2: VISITOR ACCOMMODATION

The development and retention of locally-based visitor accommodation that respects the character of the South Pennines, and in particular the Bronte heritage of Haworth, the Bronte Parsonage Museum and the importance of the Keighley and Worth Valley Steam Railway, and which complies with other policies in this Neighbourhood Plan or the Local Plan, will be encouraged.

Any such development should have regard to accessibility and sustainable transport, local character and design.

Community Actions

In addition to the plan's core planning provision regarding the promotion of new hotel development in the Neighbourhood Area, the following complementary actions and aspirations have been identified, to be pursued either locally or via outside agencies. These originate variously from three rounds of community consultation, as reviewed by the Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group.

These are presented in more detail in the Project Delivery Plan to be found in Chapter 6.

- Identify sites/opportunities for hotel development in the area.
- Improved tourist signage.



5.6 Highways and Travel

Introduction

This section responds to the plan's vision of a new emphasis on multi-mode transport, improving the experience of moving around the area, while ensuring car parking appropriate to all local needs.

It specifically addresses the following plan aims:-

- To address car parking problems across the parish and improve provision.
- To improve public transport provision.
- To secure better walking, horse riding and cycling routes within the parish.

Car Parking

Early Neighbourhood Plan consultations have shown road traffic issues to be a key area of community concern, with a wide variety of issues raised, including car parking problems. Two particular parking issues have emerged, namely congestion in Haworth village centre and congestion around the area's three primary schools at school drop-off and pick-up times, both caused by a lack of off-street car parking. The 2015 Policy Intentions Document consultation showed 86% respondent support for policy intentions regarding traffic and transport, including specific provisions for improved car parking in the village centre and primary school parking/drop-off areas.

Adopted Core Strategy policy (Policy TR2 Parking) prioritises a reduction in car usage and a modal switch to more sustainable forms of transport such as walking, cycling and public transport, but nonetheless recognises (Clause B) that the provision and management of car parking must be related to traffic congestion and supports (Clause C) a reduction in on-street parking. Additionally, Policy TR4 (Transport and Tourism), states (Clause A) that "areas of tourist, cultural and heritage significance should not be adversely affected by the impact of transport".

Saved RUDP Policy TM17 (Protection of Car and Coach Parking Outside the City and Town Centres), explicitly states that public car and coach parks in tourist areas such as Haworth, should not be developed for other purposes and provides for compensatory provision in the event of any such development. In doing so, it recognises that such car parks in tourist areas are essential for taking parking off the streets, easing congestion, improving general environmental quality and road safety.

In an attempt to more specifically address Haworth centre's parking issues, this plan adopts, through policy HT1, the dual approach of seeking to protect existing public car parking locations and welcoming additional provision.

In Haworth, but to a greater extent in Cross Roads, private car parks also make a telling contribution to the control of on-street parking and the reduction of traffic congestion. Indeed in Cross Roads, in the absence of any public car parking, their contribution is essential. The loss of such parking in Cross Roads would throw employee car parking onto the streets, adding to existing issues of school-related parking (see below), but would also be detrimental to local shop trade by reducing available spaces for people wanting to use the shops. Core Strategy Policy TR2, as already stated, sets out a context for managing congestion and reducing on-street parking. Policy HT2 below builds on this by seeking to protect the existing level of private, non-residential car parking in Haworth and Cross Roads in order to manage local on-street parking and congestion issues.

On-street parking is a problem at all three of the area's primary schools (Haworth, Lees and Stanbury) at drop-off and pick-up times. Discussions with each school (see Appendix 9) have indicated acute awareness of the problem, but with no obvious short term solution in terms of land available to create car parking or drop-off areas. With an eye on possible longer term opportunities, Policy HT3 of this plan positively welcomes any suitable development-related opportunity which may arise.

As a complementary approach, the parish council is keen to prevent the congestion problems from worsening and views the attachment of car parking standards to new development as one means of achieving this. Appendix 4 to Core Strategy Policy TR2 already sets out such indicative standards for all types, sizes and locations of development and this plan cannot vary from them without strong justification. Government planning policy regarding the local setting of standards via Neighbourhood Plans further constrains this plan's options, except where localised exceptional circumstances and problems can be clearly demonstrated. As such, plan Policy HT4 is limited to the safeguarded housing site at Baden Street (ref Policy H3), where there are clearly evidenced existing parking and resultant access/congestion problems and a need to balance parking with the impact it could have on the on-street parking environment outside this site, without positive management over and above adopted indicative standards (see Appendix 8).

POLICY HT1: HAWORTH CENTRE PUBLIC PARKING

Development of existing public car parking areas, as shown on The Neighbourhood Plan Policies Map, which would result in the loss of car parking capacity will be resisted. Where development is permitted, provision of compensatory car parking of equal or greater capacity will be expected within Haworth centre.

Development acceptable in principle, which would provide for additional centre car parking capacity will be encouraged.



POLICY HT2: PROTECTION OF PRIVATE NON-RESIDENTIAL PARKING AREAS

Development proposals that result in the loss of, or adversely affect, private non-residential car parking provision in Haworth and Cross Roads, as listed below and identified on The Neighbourhood Plan Policies Map, will not be supported unless:

- i) It can clearly be demonstrated that the loss of parking will not have an adverse impact on existing parking issues in the nearby area; or
- ii) Adequate and convenient replacement of car parking spaces will be provided on the site or nearby.
 - Changegate/North Street Car Park (1)
 - Haworth Old Hall Car Park (2)
 - Community Centre (Village Hall) Car Park (3)
 - Parkside Social Club Car Park (5)
 - Masonic Hall/Lodge Car Park (6)
 - Damside Mill Car Park (7)
 - Lees Methodist Church Car Park (8)
 - BT Telephone Exchange Car Park (9)
 - Cross Roads Inn Car Park (10)
 - Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Car Park (124)
 - Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Overspill Car Park (125)
 - Railway Station Car Park (170)

POLICY HT3: PRIMARY SCHOOL PARKING AND DROP-OFF AREAS

Development which would provide for new off-road car parking and/or drop-off areas, capable of servicing the needs of Haworth, Lees or Stanbury Primary Schools and which complies with other policies in this Neighbourhood Plan or in the Local Plan, will be encouraged.

POLICY HT4 – CAR PARKING STANDARDS FOR NEW HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AT BADEN STREET, HAWORTH

Any new housing development at Baden Street, as identified on the Neighbourhood Plan Policies Map, should exceed the adopted indicative car parking standard for non-city/town centre dwellings, of an average of 1.5 spaces per unit, in recognition of the clear and compelling justification that it is necessary to manage the local road network in the vicinity of this development site.

Improved Public Transport Provision

Public transport shortcomings have been raised through community consultations to date and significant support provided for the intention to address them through plan policy. Two specific service improvements have been suggested, namely new direct bus routes to Bradford Royal Infirmary and Halifax.

Core Strategy policies are both generally and specifically supportive of improvements to public transport in the Neighbourhood Area. Policy TR3 (Public Transport, Cycling and Walking) Clauses A, B and C all reference such improvements, with A and B variously linking development with improvements and investment, while TR4 highlights the need to provide improved sustainable transport access to existing tourist destinations. More specifically, policies for the South Pennine Towns and Villages (PN1 and PN2) highlight the need for bus improvements both within the South Pennines and with Bradford and Halifax and for these to be an investment priority. PN2 Clause A explicitly references Haworth.

Within this extremely supportive strategic policy context, Policy HT5 below sets out more detailed and locally specific requirements in order to address local concerns. It is expected that the contribution to improving services will be determined with reference to Core Strategy Policy ID3 (Developer Contributions) and in particular the factors listed in Clause A relevant to the nature and scale of contribution sought.

POLICY HT5 – IMPROVED PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Developments which are likely to be served by and increase patronage of public transport services should contribute to improving those services through, for example, enabling new bus service routes, improvements to existing bus routes and provision of associated infrastructure such as bus shelters. Bus routes between the Neighbourhood Area and key destinations such as Bradford Royal Infirmary and Halifax are particularly important in this regard.



Improved Walking, Horse Riding and Cycling Provision

Early Neighbourhood Plan consultations revealed the desire for more cycling opportunities to be an issue for the community. The proposed Oxenhope to Keighley cycle route, via Haworth, was specifically highlighted in this regard. Policy intentions in respect of this issue received over 85% support from respondents to the 2015 NDP consultation.

The value and potential of walking, horse riding and cycling within the Neighbourhood Area, particularly linked to local tourism, is recognised strategically, by CBMDC and other partners. The area already boasts a number of recognised trails, ways and paths including the Pennine Way, Bronte Way, Worth Way and Senior Way, as well as numerous guided walks taking in other public rights of way and permissive paths. CBMDC's Rights of Way Improvement Plan provides a strategic focus for improvements, maintenance and the coordination of innumerable interest groups, user groups and stakeholders, including landowners. It is included in the plan's online evidence base.

This section of the NDP focuses on the potential for new development to bring about improvements and extensions to the existing rights of way network, including cycle routes, as well as one specific route which the parish council would like to see brought to final fruition. This is the proposed Keighley and Worth Valley Cycleway, the subject of a 'Feasibility Report on Possible Routes' by David Pearson, commissioned by Haworth Village Trust with support from CBMDC and The Countryside Agency in 2001. The NDP is strongly supported in these aspirations by a raft of Core Strategy policies.

Policy TR3 (Public Transport, Cycling and Walking) states that walking and cycling infrastructure and services will be safeguarded and improved through a variety of planning and development related measures. Policy clauses A, F and G go on to make explicit links between development, the use of walking and cycling, links to networks through appropriate layouts and the creation of attractive places that encourage walking and cycling. TR4 (Transport and Tourism) supports improved sustainable transport access to existing tourist destinations (Clause B) and supports the development of 'transport based' leisure attractions such as cycle and walking trails and bridleways (Clause D). Green Infrastructure policy SC6 provides further support (see also Section 5.2 above) as does Sub Area Policy PN1 (Clause E). Additional support is provided by Saved RUDP Policies TM8 (New Pedestrian and Cycle Links) and TM10 (The National and Local Cycle Network).

In relation to Policy HT6 below, the expected contribution to network improvements or new desired provision will be determined with reference to Core Strategy Policy ID3 (Developer Contributions) and in particular, the factors listed in Clause A relevant to the nature and scale of contributions sought.

HT6 – IMPROVED WALKING, HORSE RIDING AND CYCLING PROVISION

Development directly affecting the Haworth, Cross Roads and Stanbury public rights of way and cycleway network, as shown on The Neighbourhood Plan Policies Map, will be expected to be compatible with it and contribute to it.

Development likely to increase pedestrian footfall and/or horse/cycle usage within the network will be expected to contribute to highlighted improvements or new desired provision, as shown on The Neighbourhood Plan Policies Map, in their immediate vicinity and to provide connections to the network.

Development proposals which would add to and/or improve the public rights of way or cycling network and which comply with other policies in this Neighbourhood Plan or in the Local Plan, will be encouraged.

HT7 – KEIGHLEY AND WORTH VALLEY CYCLEWAY

The line of a proposed Keighley and Worth Valley Cycleway, within the Neighbourhood Area, is shown on The Neighbourhood Plan Policies Map. Development which would prevent or harm the development of a route along the identified line will be resisted.

Development which would contribute to the delivery of the proposed route and which complies with other policies in this Neighbourhood Plan or in the Local Plan, will be encouraged.

Community Actions

In addition to the plan's core planning provisions regarding the protection and improvement of local car parking, improved public transport and better walking, horse riding and cycling opportunities, the following complementary actions and aspirations have been identified, to be pursued either locally or via outside agencies. These originate variously from four rounds of community consultation, as reviewed by the Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group.

These are presented in more detail in the Project Delivery Plan to be found in Chapter 6.

- Tackle traffic congestion, e.g. on Haworth Main Street.
- Speeding – e.g. on Lees Lane, Hebden Road (north from the area boundary), Halifax Road, the A629 (north from Flappit Spring), West Lane.
- Improve condition of roads – e.g. Sun Street/Cold Street in Haworth and Stanbury village.
- Improve public transport – e.g. direct routes to Halifax and Bradford Royal Infirmary; bus timetabling.
- Tackle HGV traffic through Stanbury and access routes to Vale Mill.
- Increased crossing patrols, 'walking bus' and 'park 'n' stride' initiatives at Haworth and Lees schools.
- Weaver's Hill Car Park – formalisation of its 'Public Car Park' status; improve coach parking facilities; community operation.

- Improve cycle routes – Keighley and Worth Valley Cycleway; Great Northern Trail; National and Local Cycle Network.
- Improve Public Rights of Way:-
 - FP118 Oldfield Lane – clearance and upgrade to bridleway;
 - BW127 – repair due to erosion;
 - FP151 Weaver's Hill Car Park to Dimples Lane – upgrade to bridleway;
 - FP156B and FP156C – surface improvements due to erosion;
 - BW160 Hardgate Lane – very poor condition; requires improvement;
 - FP160 Hardgate Lane – upgrade to bridleway. Repairs to eroded surface. Improve access at each end;
 - FP167 – reinstatement due to erosion and nearby construction work.





6. Monitoring, Review, Implementation

Monitoring, Review and Strategic Delivery

The Haworth, Cross Roads and Stanbury Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP) will be delivered and implemented over the plan period 2019-2030. It seeks to provide the focus for change within the parish/Neighbourhood Area, but is not a rigid ‘blue-print’, rather a framework for change. The plan will be subject to annual monitoring by the parish council and to periodic review, again by the council, certainly at the end of the plan period, but earlier if circumstances require.

The core planning policies of the NDP will be delivered through their application by the planning officers and members of CBMDC, as the determining body for those applications (or by the Secretary of State in the case of appeals) and by the actions of developers, in accordance with planning permissions granted by CBMDC and associated planning conditions. Section 106 Agreements will work to mitigate site development impacts in line with NDP policies where required.

In addition, Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), collected by CBMDC as a ‘tax’ on development, will help to pay for any infrastructure needed as a result of growth within the parish, including green space and highways improvements. This will be particularly the case in respect of new housing development. CIL is a relatively new levy on development introduced by Government in 2008 and implemented in Bradford by CBMDC in July 2017.

Community Infrastructure Levy in the Parish

Alongside CBMDC’s role in relation to CIL, the parish council is also a potential beneficiary of the levy, currently receiving 15% of all CIL income on eligible developments within the parish to spend on local projects related to new development, rising to 25% once the Neighbourhood Plan is adopted.

This plan identifies potential areas where levy monies could be used to benefit Haworth, Cross Roads and Stanbury and address the wishes of the community. The ‘Project Delivery Plan’ table below provides more detail on these areas.

Community Actions and Approaches

Chapter 5 of this plan identifies a large number and wide range of themed non-planning actions and approaches wished for and supported by the community.

These actions and approaches will be delivered in a variety of pro-active ways, by a range of agencies and organisations, including:-

- CBMDC – via public services, direct council funding, New Homes Bonus;
- CBMDC – via local grant schemes;
- Lottery funding – e.g. Heritage Lottery, Big Lottery Fund;
- Parish Council – CIL (see above) and other funding;
- Local voluntary groups.

A number of buildings are identified in the plan (5.3 Policy CF1) as community facilities to be protected against development or change of use, due to the importance they have for the daily lives and activities of members of the community. These are key ‘Assets of Community Value’, largely in private ownership, and capable of being registered as such, along with other qualifying assets, with CBMDC under the terms of the 2011 Localism Act. Such registration requires the registering body, which could be the parish council, to be notified of any intention to change the use of or to sell the asset and grants them the opportunity to put together a proposal to purchase it in order to preserve its current use.

Project Delivery Plan

The table below pulls together all of the identified community actions and approaches from Chapter 5 of the plan and lists them in terms of theme, title, brief description, potential funding source, and potential lead/partners. It also distinguishes between ‘lobbying/influencing/investigative’ actions as opposed to direct actions involving funding/expenditure – lobbying etc. actions are shown in bold.

THEME	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	POTENTIAL FUNDING	POTENTIAL LEAD/PARTNER ORGANISATION(S)
BHDD-Built Heritage/ Development/ Design	Conservation Areas	Lobby CBMDC re review/ assessment of proposed extensions/new areas in Haworth & Cross Roads (LHAs)		HCRSPC/HVT/ KDLHS/KWVR/BS/ Local District Cllrs
BHDD-Built Heritage/ Development/ Design	Conservation Areas	Lobby CBMDC re review of Stanbury CA		HCRSPC/KDLHS/HVT
BHDD-Built Heritage/ Development/ Design	Conservation Areas	Produce heritage advisory leaflet for owners of land/ property with heritage interest	HCRSPC-CIL/ HCRSPC	HCRSPC/CBMDC/ HVT/KDLHS
BHDD-Built Heritage/ Development/ Design	Local Heritage Areas	Joint working re management/ improvement of green/ open spaces	HCRSPC-CIL/ HCRSPC/ CBMDC	HCRSPC/CBMDC/ HVT

THEME	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	POTENTIAL FUNDING	POTENTIAL LEAD/PARTNER ORGANISATION(S)
GE-Green Environment	Local Green Space	Research parks/ green spaces in need of improvement		HCRSPC/HVT/FHP/FCRP
GE-Green Environment	Local Green Space	Research sites/ opportunities for new green space		HCRSPC/HVT
GE-Green Environment	Local Green Space	Sugden Reservoir Project – produce project brief/ development plan	HCRSPC-CIL/ HCRSPC/ Community Grants & Funding	HCRSPC
GE-Green Environment	Trees	Tree survey and protection overseen by new working group	HCRSPC-CIL/ HCRSPC	HCRSPC/FCRP/FHP/HVT

THEME	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	POTENTIAL FUNDING	POTENTIAL LEAD/PARTNER ORGANISATION(S)
CF-Community Facilities & Services	New Community Facilities	Promote/support/ develop library in Haworth	CBMDC/ HCRSPC-CIL/ HCRSPC/ Sponsorship/ Community Grants & Funding	HCRSPC/CBMDC
CF-Community Facilities & Services	New Community Facilities	Lobby re bank branch in Haworth		HCRSPC/HVT/ Local District Cllrs
CF-Community Facilities & Services	New Community Facilities	Promote/support/ develop new indoor recreation facilities	CBMDC/HCR-SPC-CIL /HCRSPC	HCRSPC/CBMDC/ Local Sports & Leisure Groups
CF-Community Facilities & Services	New Community Facilities	Provision of more youth activities and facilities across the area	CBMDC/ HCRSPC-CIL/ HCRSPC/ Community Grants & Funding	HCRSPC/CBMDC/ BAT/Existing Youth Groups
CF-Community Facilities & Services	High Speed Broadband	Lobby re improvements to Stanbury broadband services		HCRSPC/Local District Cllrs

THEME	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	POTENTIAL FUNDING	POTENTIAL LEAD/PARTNER ORGANISATION(S)
H-Housing	Baden Street	Investigate feasibility of tackling degraded parking/garage area		HCRSPC/landowners/ local residents
H-Housing	New Homes	Strategy, action, lobbying re reducing number of empty homes in area		HCRSPC/Local District Cllrs

THEME	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	POTENTIAL FUNDING	POTENTIAL LEAD/PARTNER ORGANISATION(S)
E-Employment & Tourism	Hotel Development	Research sites/ opportunities for hotel development		HCRSPC/CBMDC
E-Employment & Tourism	Tourism signage	Improve tourist signage	CBMDC/ HCRSPC-CIL/ HCRSPC	HCRSPC/CBMDC

Key to 'Project Delivery Plan' table abbreviations:-

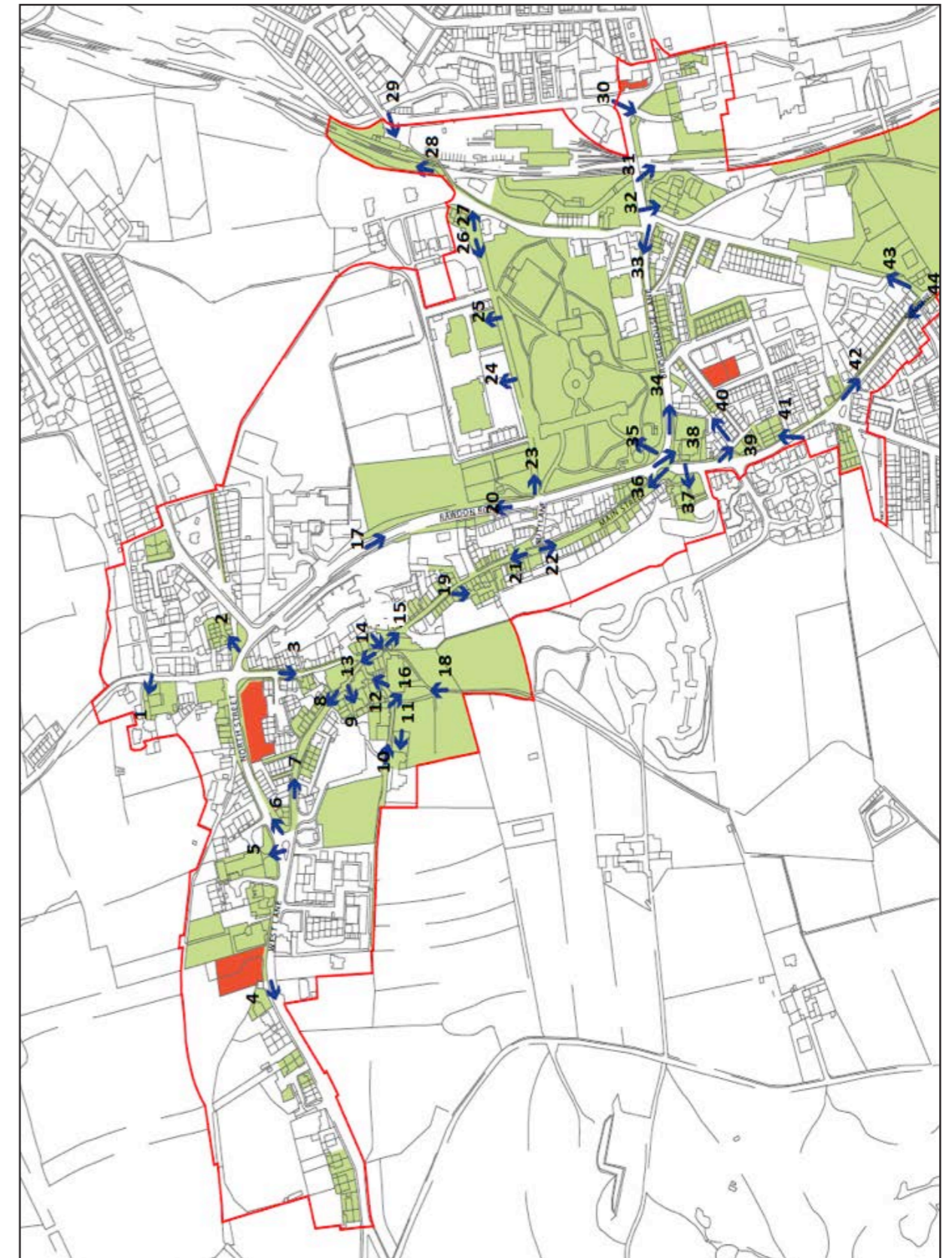
- BAT – Bronte Academy Trust
- BS – Bronte Society
- CBMDC – City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council
- CIL- Community Infrastructure Levy
- FCRP – Friends of Cross Roads Park
- FHP – Friends of Haworth Park
- HCRSPC – Haworth, Cross Roads and Stanbury Parish Council
- HVT – Haworth Village Trust
- KDLHS – Keighley & District Local History Society
- KWVR – Keighley & Worth Valley Railway
- WYM – West Yorkshire Metro



THEME	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	POTENTIAL FUNDING	POTENTIAL LEAD/PARTNER ORGANISATION(S)
HT-Highways & Travel	Roads	Investigate possible actions to address traffic congestion hot spots		HCRSPC/CBMDC/ Police
HT-Highways & Travel	Roads	Lobby responsible bodies re speeding hot spots		HCRSPC/CBMDC/ Police/Local District Cllrs/Local Schools
HT-Highways & Travel	Roads	Lobby CBMDC re road maintenance hot spots		HCRSPC/CBMDC/ Local District Cllrs
HT-Highways & Travel	Roads	Lobby responsible bodies re controlling HGVs in area hot spots		HCRSPC/Local District Cllrs
HT-Highways & Travel	Car Parking	Weaver's Hill Car Park – various actions	CBMDC/ HCRSPC-CIL /HCRSPC	HCRSPC/HVT/ CBMDC
HT-Highways & Travel	Public Transport	Lobby re improved bus services & timetabling		HCRSPC/WYM/Bus Companies/Local District Cllrs
HT-Highways & Travel	Public Rights of Way	Lobby for specified improvements		HCRSPC/CBMDC/ Landowners
HT-Highways & Travel	Walking	Walk to School Campaign focussed on Haworth, Lees & Stanbury Primary Schools	HCRSPC-CIL /HCRSPC/ Schools	HCRSPC/Schools
HT-Highways & Travel	Cycling	Lobby/develop improved/new routes	HCRSPC-CIL /HCRSPC/ CBMDC/ Community Grants & Funding	HCRSPC/CBMDC/ Sustrans

APPENDIX 1: KEY VIEWS/VISTAS

HAWORTH CONSERVATION AREA



Haworth - Views/Vistas Key Map



VIEW 1

View of grade II listed building, the Manor House, situated on Lord Lane. This mid-C18th property still retains its walled gardens with iron railings and central square corniced piers with ball finials, supporting wrought iron gates which open onto a stone paved path.



VIEW 2

View of a row of three cottages numbers 5, 7 and 9 Little Street. The cottages are late C18th/early C19th grade II listed buildings. Two-storey, one bay each with plain stone surround doorways to the left and a 3-light flat-faced mullion window to right and above.



VIEW 3

View looking up Changelogate towards Main Street. The houses in the foreground on both sides are new build leading to the early C19th terraced cottages and the White Lion Hotel on the far right at the junction with Main Street.



VIEW 7

View is of the cobbled North Street looking towards West Lane. The cottages on the left hand side, numbers 21, 25, 29 and 33, are grade II listed buildings. These are early C19th back-to-back cottages with cellars.



VIEW 8

View looking in the opposite direction to View 7, towards Main Street.



VIEW 9

View of the enclosed yard, The Fold, with its cottages built in 1851. The cobbled road can be seen along with the stone-flagged footpath to the right.



VIEW 4

Looking towards open country in direction of Stanbury. The cottages on the right are grade II listed buildings, formally one dwelling. On the right is a dry stone wall running alongside the road and adjacent fields which run uphill towards Dimples Lane. The start of Penistone Hill can be seen in the background.



VIEW 5

View of the grade II listed Baptist chapel built 1752, enlarged 1775 and rebuilt 1844. In the distance behind the chapel are fields which surround the village of Oakworth beyond. The chapel graveyard can be seen in front and to the sides of the chapel with low stone wall surround and iron gates.



VIEW 6

View of North Street with its terraced cottages on the right. The first cottage in view on the right is No 52, a grade II listed building which dates from 1757 and was rebuilt 1833. It is an unusual-shaped 2-storey corner property. On the left hand side of North Street there is the low walled grassed graveyard of the Baptist chapel.



VIEW 10

View when standing at the side of Bronte Parsonage looking towards the Main Street. The cobbled road is Church Street with the grade 1 listed building, Bronte Parsonage, on the right and the grade II listed Haworth Schoolrooms on the left. This was built as a Sunday school in 1832. In the middle of the view is Haworth parish church. All three buildings were at the core of the C19th village of Haworth and attract thousands of tourists each year.



VIEW 11

View of the front of Bronte Parsonage, a grade 1 listed building, which is now a museum to the Bronte Family. The parsonage was occupied by the Bronte family from 1820 onwards and was later extended to form the museum. Most of the novels were written here which makes it an international tourist attraction. The view includes the walled gardens with a large lawn circled by a stone-flagged path. The gardens include mature trees and shrubbery.



VIEW 12

View of the cobbled Church Street running alongside the parish church on the right. There are two back-to-back cottages in view with stone steps leading up to the door.



VIEW 13

View of the top of the historic Main Street. On the left is a grade II listed traditional red telephone box with terraced cottages and shops beyond. The Main Street is cobbled with stone footpaths on both sides. In the middle of the view at the junction of North Street and Changegate is the former bank and Tourist Information Centre, the building dating back to 1849. Its short tower and pyramidal roof can be seen. To the left and set back from this building, just in view, is the White Lion Hotel.



VIEW 14

View shows the grade II Black Bull Inn and attached water trough. This was reputedly the favourite haunt of Branwell Bronte and thus a tourist attraction. To its right in the centre ground is the Parish Church St Michael and All Angels, grade II* listed. The earliest part of the church, the base of the tower, probably built in C16th, the upper part C18th, the rest of the church rebuilt in 1879. In the foreground is a flight of 7 stone steps leading to the main gate, with narrow gate to right and kissing-gate to left, the gates flanked by railings and three large 3 stone gate piers.



VIEW 15

View down the historic cobbled Main Street with its terraced cottages and shops on both sides. On the left are 3 dwellings of which two are back-to-back. They were built in C19th. There is a cart arch entrance on the left to access the rear of the properties. In the far distance Black Moor above Oxenhope can be viewed.



VIEW 19

View from Main Street into the cobbled street and the enclosed courtyard of Lodge Street. There are 3 cottages in view, which were built mid-late C18th and are grade II listed. The masonic lodge meetings were held here and it included in its membership Branwell Bronte. In the centre of this view is a fountain with a large stone base. On the right-hand side of the view there are stone steps with iron railings giving access to one of the cottages which sits above another street level one-storey cottage.



VIEW 20

View of Rawdon Road looking towards North Street. On the left is the high supporting wall for a new development of dwellings which includes the medical practice. On the right is the tree-lined grassed bank which runs between the footpath and the allotments and then Haworth Primary School.



VIEW 21

View from the mid-point of Main Street looking up in the direction of the church. There are terraced cottages and shops on both sides of the cobbled street including a grade II listed buildings on the right, namely Nos 32, 36 and 38 Main Street.



VIEW 16

View from the back of Haworth Parish Church looking along the stone-flagged footpath towards Weavers Hill. The footpath dissects the graveyard with the lower area fenced. There are mature trees within the graveyards and alongside the footpath.



VIEW 17

View looking down Rawdon Road towards Bridgehouse Lane. On the left is a tree-lined grassed sloping bank. Beyond the stone wall at the bottom of the banking there is a view of the allotments. On the right of the view is walled banking and a row of houses.



VIEW 18

Full view of the Parish Church of St Michael and All Angels. The base of the tower probably built in C16th, upper part C18th, rest of church rebuilt 1879. The main entrance of the church can be seen as well as the graveyard to the front. The stone footpath forks to give access to the top and main entrance of the church. Mature trees surround the church and the graveyards.



VIEW 22

View looking down from Main Street in the direction of Oxenhope. On the right is the grade II listed Fleece Inn built in the mid C19th and a row of terraced properties running down to the bottom of the street. These properties include the taller three-storey former Cooperative building built in 1897. Looking over to the left and in the distance there is a view of Black Moor, Oxenhope.



VIEW 23

View of Butt Lane looking downhill in the direction of the railway station. Although the top few yards of Butt Lane have been tarmacked, the remainder of Butt Lane in view is cobbled. On the left are the tennis courts and the new-build housing of Haworth Mews. Butt Lane has low stone walls on both sides from the top to bottom. On the right hand side, the wall forms the boundary to the tree-lined Haworth Central Park.



VIEW 24

View of the former Haworth Board School on Butt lane opened in 1895. The former school was converted into apartments in 2007 but retains its character. The view includes the low stone wall which runs the length of Butt lane and the wrought iron railings.



VIEW 25

View of Haworth Village Hall with car park to the left and a grassed area of land to its front. The view includes the low stone wall which runs the length of Butt Lane and the wrought iron railings.



VIEW 26

View of Butt Lane looking uphill in the direction of Haworth Central Park. Butt Lane is cobbled and wide at this point although it narrows nearer the top. On both sides there are low stone walls running from bottom to top. On the left hand side, the wall forms the boundary to the tree-lined Haworth Central Park.



VIEW 27

View of the grade II listed cottages, Nos 8, 10, 11, 12 and 13 Belle Isle. These are early C19th and are back-to-back at the bottom of the cobbled Butt Lane overlooking the railway station.



VIEW 31

View from the railway bridge on Bridgehouse Lane, with on the left the grade II listed Bridgehouse Mills, which is currently being re-developed into apartments, with seventy new houses being built some of which can be seen in the background. The historic Keighley and Worth Valley Railway Line is in the centre alongside Bridgehouse Beck. To the right of the beck is a wooded area with the hillside of Black Moor, Oxenhope just visible in the background.



VIEW 32

View of the cottages on Belles Isle, with their gardens facing onto the single track road. At the rear of the cottages an area of woodland can be seen which borders the Bridgehouse Beck and KWVR railway line.



VIEW 33

View looking up Bridgehouse Lane towards the historic Main Street. On the left hand side of the road are mid C19th terraced cottages with a larger three-storey building in view as the road bends. On the right are cottages which now form one as a bed and breakfast. In the distance the stone wall and mature trees of Haworth Central Park can be seen above.



VIEW 28

View of the Keighley Worth Valley Railway Station platform and tracks at Haworth. The left hand side of this view is a tree-lined hillside with an area of garden opposite the platform. On the right of the view is the rear of the grade II listed station building with its platform and ticket office.



VIEW 29

View of the front of the historic Keighley Worth Valley Railway Station and its forecourt. The station was built in 1866 and is a grade II listed building. At the rear of the station there is a view of the mature trees that line the bottom of the hill along the rail line.



VIEW 30

View of the Grade II listed Bridgehouse Mills, currently being re-developed as residential apartments whilst maintaining the historic façade of the mill building.



VIEW 34

View shows Haworth Central park on the left with its low stone wall and mature trees lining Bridgehouse Lane. In the foreground on the right is the Methodist Chapel graveyard whilst in the distance, Haworth Brow and the start of Black Moor can be seen.



VIEW 35

View is of one of the main entrances to Haworth Central Park. The view includes two stone pillars and low wall leading to the main path through the park. There are mature trees on both sides of the path along with flower beds and shrubbery. In the centre of the view is the bandstand with the tree-lined Butt Lane visible in the background.



VIEW 36

View looking up the historic cobbled Main Street. On the left are a pair of cottages with shops which are early C19th, both grade II listed. There are cottages in view on both sides of the Main Street with the taller old Cooperative building and the grade II listed Fleece Inn visible on the top left hand side.



VIEW 37

View of Haworth Old Hall formerly a farmhouse and now a public house. This is one of the oldest buildings in Haworth dating back to 1621. The building has a raised, lawned area now used by customers as a sitting out area.



VIEW 38

View of Hall Green Chapel which is dated 1824. This grade II listed building is two storey with a basement. It has stone steps leading to the main entrance from Bridgehouse Lane. To the left of the building is the graveyard which extends to the rear out of view. Also visible at the rear of the chapel is the former Victoria Hall.



VIEW 39

View of three mid-C19th stone cottages. The two left hand cottages have been converted into one house with a walled garden. The right hand cottage was converted to a shop.



VIEW 43

View looking down Ivy Bank Lane towards Bridgehouse Lane. On the left hand side is a row of large terraced houses. They all have gardens to the front onto the unmade road. On the right is the land where a mill formally stood. This has mainly been demolished although one of the large stone sheds still remains in view.



VIEW 44

View of Sun Street looking towards Main Street. There are cottages on both sides of the road mostly built early to mid C19th. The larger Old Cooperative building can be seen on the left on the corner, it was built in 1854.



VIEW 45 (NB viewpoint not shown on views/vistas key map)

View from fields at Marsh Lane/Woodlands Rise/Anglesey Place looking out east towards Brow Side and Black Moor.



VIEW 40

View of the rear of Fern Street. On the left is the rear of the Hall Green Chapel whilst on the right there is a row of cottages leading to the former Victoria Hall. This meeting hall in a terrace of houses was built in 1854 by the Oddfellows Friendly Society.



VIEW 41

View of a row of cottages on Fern Street, including two cottages which were formerly one dwelling, built in the late C17th and converted C18th. They are both grade II listed buildings. The cottages which are the two lower ones are now somewhat hidden from view behind wooden fencing panels.



VIEW 42

View of Sun Street looking in the direction of Oxenhope. The majority of the terraced cottages in view on both sides of the road were built mid C19th.



VIEW 46 (NB viewpoint not shown on views/vistas key map)

View from fields at Marsh Lane/Woodlands Rise/Anglesey Place looking south towards Oxenhope.



VIEW 47 (NB viewpoint not shown on views/vistas key map)

View of prominent patchwork of fields on rising land west of Marsh Lane, south of Woodlands Rise/Anglesey Place, when approaching/entering the village from Oxenhope. These fields form the southern setting to the conservation area.



VIEW 48 (NB viewpoint not shown on views/vistas key map)

View of prominent patchwork of fields on this rising land to the south of the village (seen in View 47) looking towards the settlement from the opposite hillside to the east. These fields form the southern setting to the conservation area.



VIEW 49 (NB viewpoint not shown on views/vistas key map)

View from the opposite hillside, across the valley on Hebden Road to the east, looking west into this prominent patchwork of fields, known as Weavers Hill, on this rising land to the west of the village. These fields form part of the western setting to the conservation area, their eastern third actually falling within the conservation area west of the Weavers Hill residential development.



VIEW 50

View of the patchwork of fields on this rising land east of Brow Top is prominent in views from the gap adjacent to Butt Lane in the otherwise built-up frontage of the eastern side of Main Street in the Haworth Conservation Area, providing a rural prospect from the centre of the village.



VIEW 51

This rising field from West Lane forms part of the landscape setting of the settlement and contributes to the approach to the conservation area from the west. There are views across this site towards the conservation area from Dimples Lane.



VIEW 52

View from the bottom of Dimples Lane looking east across the site towards the conservation area. It includes the public footpath along its southern edge looking towards the village and the parsonage.



VIEW 53 (NB viewpoint not shown on views/vistas key map)

View of the patchwork of fields at Hawkcliffe Farm, on this rising land to the south of the village. They are prominent in views towards the settlement from the west. These fields form part of the southern setting to the Haworth Conservation Area.



VIEW 54 (NB viewpoint not shown on views/vistas key map)

View of the patchwork of fields at Hawkcliffe Farm, on this rising land to the south of the village. They are prominent on the southern approaches to the village along Hebden Road from Oxenhope. These fields form part of the southern setting to the Haworth Conservation Area.

STANBURY CONSERVATION AREA



Stanbury - Views/Vistas Key Map



VIEW 1

View looking down Main Street towards Haworth, dry stone walls, the mature trees of Stanbury Cemetery on the left and abundance of fields on the right.



VIEW 2

View looking towards Oldfield, stunning views of the fields and the dry stone walls, with moorland to the far left.



VIEW 3

View looking towards Lower Laithes/Sladen Valley Reservoir. The valve tower is prominent as are the open fields next to Lower Intake Farm. Above is the moors with its blanket of heather.



VIEW 7

View looking over towards Penistone Hill. Below is the wall of the road that leads from Lower Laithes/Sladen Valley Reservoir; above are fields surrounded by dry stone walls, with moorland and the former Penistone Hill Quarry.



VIEW 8

View looking south towards Lower Laithes Reservoir and the hills beyond, illustrating one of the key characteristics of the conservation area, namely how the self-contained sense of place contrasts with important views out across the valley between the buildings.



VIEW 9

View looking over towards Oldfield, with dry stone walls and large expanse of fields and garden silver birches in the foreground right.



VIEW 4

View looking from Main Street towards the moors. The last wall before the moorland is what is known as the Enfield Side and is the route to Bronte waterfalls. Many evergreen trees have been planted in the foreground.



VIEW 5

View looking up Main Street, the dry stone wall runs up both sides of the road until it reaches the houses, quite a few fairly mature trees are on both sides of the road.



VIEW 6

View looking over towards Oldfield, with characteristic fields and stone walls, tree-lined becks and moorland to the upper left.



VIEW 10

View looks over to Oldfield with many fields and dry stone walls and moorland coming into view in the upper left corner.



VIEW 11

View looking down the valley, with characteristic fields, dry stone walling and moorland on higher ground.



VIEW 12

View illustrating one of the key characteristics of the conservation area, namely how the self-contained sense of place and the settlement's traditional buildings and roofscape contrast with important views out across the valley between and above the buildings.



VIEW 13

View looking up back lane which runs adjacent to Main Street. Dry stone walls line both sides of the road, with mature trees to the right.



VIEW 14

View looking over towards Oldfield, with dry stone walls prominent, surrounding the many fields. Trees cling to the valley bottom and the hillside becks and are also prominent on the horizon.



VIEW 15

This view captures the intimacy of the conservation area, contrasted with the hills and open moorland above/beyond.



VIEW 16

View looks over towards Oldfield, with dry stone wall field boundaries, scattered trees and traditional farm track in the foreground. Moorland is also visible on the horizon.



VIEW 17

View looks up and across the small farm road which runs parallel to the Main Street and conservation area with church clearly visible. The farm track features traditional dry stone walls either side of the road.



VIEW 18

View captures the essence of the Pennine mill village with traditional dwellings framed by the rolling hills and moorland of Enfield Side, glimpsed through a gap in the street. The trees in the middle ground signify the location of the reservoir.



VIEW 19

View looking towards the Enfield Side and the moors above, with Lower Laithe Reservoir in the valley bottom flanked by many trees.



VIEW 20

View of Stanbury Children's Playground/Park, with magnificent views south across the reservoir/valley to woodland, fields, dry stone walls, the open moorland and the former quarry of Penistone Hill to top left.



VIEW 21

View looking over new development in progress towards the trees on the banks of the reservoir, with the Enfield Side and open moorland above.



VIEW 22

Classic view looking down Main Street, with its many listed properties, towards the school.



VIEW 23

View looking over towards Oldfield and its characteristic hillside landscape.



VIEW 24

View looking over towards the Enfield Side and upper moorland, with trees on the banks of the reservoir below and open field and school in the foreground.



VIEW 25

View looking across to Oldfield with its characteristic hillside landscape.



VIEW 26

View looking over towards Ponden and Ponden Reservoir from near junction of Back Lane and Hob Lane.



APPENDIX 2: LOCAL HERITAGE AREAS

1. HAWORTH BROW

Haworth Brow ('The Brow') is situated on the east side of Haworth and is bounded by Station Road to the west, Brow Road to the south and Mill Hey - including both sides of the road - to the north and part of Hebden Road to the east. However, towards Cross Roads, this blends into the Lees area.

The Brow was built during the second half of the C19th to house working people employed in the burgeoning local textile mills such as nearby Bridgehouse. Another factor in the growth of Brow is no doubt the advent of the railway, which in 1867 linked the Worth Valley to the main line in Keighley, allowing fast, cost effective and regular access for both goods and passengers to and from the wider world. It is locally valued as a legacy of the late Industrial Revolution and an indication of the living conditions of working people at that time.

Brow is notable for its streets built into the steep hillside. Much of this is back to back housing, with some flying freeholds/under dwellings where a four storey building would have the bottom two floors on one street and the top two facing the opposite way on the street above. Built from local sandstone and roofed with Welsh slate these, although compact, were superior to the cottage dwellings that preceded them. They demonstrate how the Victorians maximised space using a method peculiar to steeply sloping Pennine villages.

There is a particularly good example at Oak Street/Apsley Street/Prince Street (Non-Designated Heritage Asset - NDHA) where the lower two floors on Oak Street are 'under dwellings' that comprise two floors and are built into the hillside, with no light or exit to the rear. The two floors above are called 'flying freeholds' with access from the opposite direction on Prince Street, the road above, but of course are 'through by light' to the rear. There are shared ownership issues relating to items such as roofs, drains and foundations. Also, 'under dwellings' can suffer from damp. Nonetheless they offered an ingenious solution to providing housing on steeply sloping sites.

The following sets out particular examples of important surviving features in 'The Brow':-

- To the rear of Mill Hey is a row of cottages, with gardens across the cobbled street, some of which pre-date the mass development of Brow. At the far end is a non-conformist chapel.
- The imposing chapel building on Mill Hey (NDHA) highlights the importance of religion in the C19th. During this period, Haworth boasted at least five non-conformist chapels in addition to the parish church at the top of Main Street.
- There are a number of footpaths and shortcuts on the Brow which highlight the importance of convenient footpaths giving local people easy access to local amenities such as shops, places of work and worship, at a time when most people travelled on foot:-
 - On the west side of the chapel, which runs from Mill Hey up to Ouse Street (NB tarmacked over in recent years, in the interests of giving better access for residents with limited mobility).

- Cobbled footpath running from the former Royal Oak public house, opposite the railway station, up to Prince Street - another useful shortcut for residents to access the railway station, local shops and of course liquid refreshments!

- A now disused cobbled way between Mill Hey and Prince Street that led either into or around the old Haworth Gasworks.

- The courts off Lot St provided light and space for residents who otherwise lived in close proximity with their neighbours. Still relevant today, these examples of Victorian living provided space in an age when this was often overlooked in high density housing for working people.
- Depending upon the severity of the contours of Brow, there are examples of both stepped roof lines and sloping roof lines, the latter with communal guttering and down pipes.
- Evidence of the many shops that served the residents in years gone by which, by their very nature, led to the euphemism 'corner shop' to describe any small local retail outlet serving its community, e.g. house on corner of Victoria Road/Prince Street with corner entrance converted from former shop (NDHA).
- Tyne Street is the smallest named street in the parish. Just wide enough for a hand cart, it serves two back to back homes behind two others fronting on Prince Street.
- The Bronte Cinema (NDHA) on Victoria Road. Opened in 1921 and built in local stone, with stalls and a circle seating 788, it operated independently until it closed on 29th July 1956. It is now a workshop/ warehouse.
- At the back of Mill Hey is the old fire station (NDHA), which housed a horse-drawn appliance and provided stabling for the horse.
- At the bottom of River Street is a carved corbel stone supporting a corner cut-off to facilitate vehicles turning in this narrow road.
- The building at the bottom of Brow Road (listed) with a handsome fascia and dovecote is said to have been a livery stable and may have served as a carriage house and stabling for Bridge House, adjacent to Bridg house Mills on the other side of the very short cobbled Surgery St.

The number of dwellings that have been modernised with dormer conversions and upvc doors & windows, plus the grassing over of a number of side streets c1960s, detracts from the area's character.

Key elements:-

- Predominantly late Victorian/Industrial Revolution era mill workers housing associated with local textile mills, illustrative of the social and historical development of nineteenth century Haworth;
- A built form which responds to the topography, with sloping and stepped terraced streets built into the steep hillside;
- Terraced and court housing development with distinctive back-to-back and flying freehold/under dwelling housing types;
- Traditional natural building materials – local sandstone and Welsh slate;
- A network of footpaths and shortcuts, some still cobbled.

(NB Based on a 2007 parish council report on Brow prepared at the time of the last revision of the Haworth Conservation Area by CBMDC as evidence to support its proposed inclusion in the conservation area)

BASIS OF DESIGNATION: SETTING; HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT; LIVED EXPERIENCE; ASSETS; LOCAL DISTINCTIVENESS

2. HAWORTH COLDSHAW

The 'hamlet' of Coldshaw lies to the west of Sun Street and is centred on Cold Street. It is a mixed residential area displaying a variety of house types and sizes, dating back to Victorian times and earlier. Its unmade cul-de-sacs leading west off Cold Street are particularly distinctive.

The dwellings between Sun Street and Cold Street comprise a mix of properties, from new build to Victorian and some even earlier. To the west of Cold Street are a number of unpaved cul-de-sacs with a mix of housing, dating from the second half of the C19th. Built in local stone with Welsh slate roofing, this part of Coldshaw would appear to have been to house working people, with a mix of back to back and through dwellings. At the top of some of these cul-de-sac are some larger houses, some of a later period. Many of the original wooden doors and windows have been replaced with upvc, although currently dormer conversions are relatively rare. Despite these unsympathetic modernisations, the area retains much of its original character.

The area has some architectural merit and is of interest due to the alleyways between streets and unmade roads and narrow lanes at the rear of the dwellings, some of which are footpaths or wider, but too narrow for modern vehicular access. A number of the dwellings in Coldshaw have small gardens, an improvement in living conditions over much of 'The Brow', which may indicate that these were possibly intended for superior artisans or built for sale rather than rental. Although the buildings in the side streets are utilitarian, it is clear that some of the facades facing Cold Street have some embellishments with curved tops to the doorways and the occasional ornate stained glass window, indicating pretensions of a higher quality.

Hill Street shows a wide but unmade road, yet with stone flagged pavements. These streets may have been surfaced in the past, but as with all of the area west of Cold Street, it is unadopted. The first two dwellings are back to back, whereas those higher up are through houses.

Tulip Street is the final unmade road at the south end of Cold Street, with a short row of back to back houses, leading up to Coldshaw Top and Violet Street behind, with two rows of through cottages that run north/south, in opposition to the rest of the dwellings in the vicinity. This part of Coldshaw again has unmade roads.

Sand Street illustrates the narrow rear access to these cottages. The end cottage is back to back, but the two adjacent, whilst not back to back, are not through by light.

Pink Street shows both sloping and stepped roof lines and stone pavements, but an unmade roadway, common to this area.

Hill Street features a large detached house at the top of the unmade road. This is one of the more imposing dwellings mentioned earlier that feature good sized gardens and a higher standard of construction.

Rosslyn Grove is mostly post WW1 housing, although again built in local stone with slate roofing.

Key elements/features:

- A mix of housing ages, types and sizes, some with distinctively small gardens, largely utilitarian in character, reflecting different periods of development;
- Predominance of traditional natural building materials – local sandstone and Welsh slate;
- Significant number of unmade/unadopted cul-de-sacs and rear lanes, lending to the area a rural, 'out-of-time' character;
- Mix of sloping and stepped rooflines.

(NB Based on a 2007 parish council report on Coldshaw prepared at the time of the last revision of the Haworth Conservation Area by CBMDC as evidence to support its proposed inclusion in the conservation area)

BASIS OF DESIGNATION: HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT; LIVED EXPERIENCE; LOCAL DISTINCTIVENESS

3. CROSS ROADS CENTRE

Cross Roads Centre extends in a 'dog-leg' along both sides of Halifax Road and Haworth Road, from Myrtle Drive in the north-east, to the Lees Lane/Hebden Road area in the west, in so doing taking in all – Bocking, Barcroft, Bingley Road, Sugden End and Lees – of the five hamlets which make up the present-day village of Cross Roads – the oldest village in the Neighbourhood Area.

The area that makes up 'Cross Roads Centre' was largely built in the second half of the C19th and early part of the C20th. It comprises the places where the local community worked, resided and lived out their lives and represents a classic example of mill-related and mill owner led development at this time. Within this wider picture it is also illustrative, through the buildings that remain, of the growth and importance of the local Co-operative movement in this part of Yorkshire.

Lees Mill, at the western end of the area, was built in 1844 by the Merralls on the site of the earlier Syke Mill. The Merralls lived in the adjacent Cliffe House (built 1835) and later (1884), Edwin Merrall built and occupied the nearby handsome Longlands Hall with its gatehouse to the south at the end of the former driveway (now Longlands Drive). The Merralls donated land for a village institute and were heavily involved in funding the building of St. James Church (listed). All of these surviving buildings are identified as Non-Designated Heritage Assets (NDHA). Much of the lower part of the village's terraced housing stock was provided through the Merralls or to house its mill workers.

At the opposite end of the area, Bocking Mill (aka Cross Roads Mill) was built by Thomas Henry Haggas in 1869. One of the original storehouses survives, together with Haggas's imposing Myrtle House residence, with its attendant lodge (NB all NDHA). Haggas donated land for the establishment of Cross Roads Park, in the early 1920s, which retains several original buildings from this time (all NDHAs). The park is also designated as Local Green Space.

A third mill-owning family – the Greenwoods of Bridgehouse and Vale Mills – donated land for an expansion of Cross Roads Park and for the 1926 almshouses (NDHA) on Haworth Road.

The remainder of the area provides a representative picture of mill village life at this time, with characteristic examples of terraced housing (e.g. in Annie, Ruth and Cecil Streets); places of worship (e.g. Methodist chapels/churches on both Halifax and Haworth Roads, including the listed Lees Methodist Church - built 1873) and associated vicarages; places of education and recreation (e.g. Lees Board School, Lees Village Institute); and village shops. Many of these have been identified as NDHAs. The majority of the area is of characteristic stone and Welsh Slate construction lending to it a uniform appearance, much as it would have been (albeit less weathered) some 150 years ago.

The village's shops warrant particular mention, boasting four remaining examples of former Co-operative stores buildings (all NDHAs). This includes the first co-operative shop in the village, built 1861 at East Terrace, off Haworth Road – one of the first hundred to be built nationally in the wake of the pioneering Lancashire movement. This fact is commemorated by a surviving window in the Central Co-operative Building on Haworth Road.

Key elements/features:

- 7 listed buildings/structures, together with 29 Non-Designated Heritage Assets;
- Late C19th/early C20th mills, mill owners residences, millworkers housing and civic/commercial mill village development, illustrative of late industrial revolution/Victorian England and its social history;
- Predominant local stone and Welsh slate building construction;
- Surviving early Co-operative store buildings illustrative of the notable growth of the movement in West Yorkshire in the late C19th and early C20th;
- Associations with historically important local figures, notably the Merrall and Haggas families.

BASIS OF DESIGNATION: HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT; LIVED EXPERIENCE; ASSETS; LOCAL DISTINCTIVENESS



4. MURGATROYD

The area here christened ‘Murgatroyd’ (after the woodland which lies at its heart) sits on the western edge of Cross Roads, to the east of the Keighley and Worth Valley Railway. It comprises a significant section of the Bridgehouse Beck corridor (identified as ‘Green Infrastructure’), extending from Vale Mill in the north to Ebor Mill in the south. The Ebor Mill site itself, together with the nature reserve to the south are identified as ‘village greenspace’ in the RUDP and subject to the protection afforded by saved RUDP Policy OS7.

Murgatroyd is a largely open green area, save for the mills at its two extremities, which through its legacy of industrial archaeological heritage, tells the story of the area’s water-powered mills from c1800 onwards and the coming of the railway in the second half of the C19th.

The Mills

At the northern end of the area and corridor stands Vale Mill, to the north of Murgatroyd Wood (a Local Green Space). The oldest part of the mill is grade II listed, with the remainder identified as a Non-Designated Heritage Asset (NDHA). The Greenwoods of Vale Mill also built a surviving row of cottages and a Sunday school (now a private residence) at the northern end of Mytholmes Lane.

Between the mill and the wood is a complete mill goit (or goyt) which served Vale Mill. The goit is of substantial construction, partly in tunnel, but mostly exposed. The size of the structure is such that in part, it resembles a small tub boat canal - it is certainly comparable with, for example, the Shropshire Tub Boat Canal, although it never fulfilled a canal purpose.

The ‘ironmongery’ and other features associated with the goit, such as sluices and the like, together with overflow weirs, mill streams, mill races etc., remain completely extant and extend well into the woodland.

At the area’s southern end sits Ebor Mill, also grade II listed, together with its associated bridge and in-built weir. In addition, to the south of Ebor Lane and the mill, is to be found the former mill pond – now overgrown, returned to nature and of local wildlife value (NB an identified Bradford Wildlife Area within the Ebor Mills Nature Reserve Local Green Space) – but a prime example of its kind.

The Railway

Extending south from the River Worth, are the routes of two ‘incarnations’ of the Keighley and Worth Valley Railway, the first built between 1865 and 1867 and subsequently abandoned in 1892, to be replaced by a new and the current route from Oakworth to Ebor Lane, known as ‘the deviation’.

The wood and its surrounding area in the valley bottom is of exceptional railway heritage interest, out of all proportion to its size and location. The initial building of the railway caused Mytholmes Lane to be significantly diverted and its original route can now be seen via an abandoned bridge over the Bridgehouse Beck whose purpose, without proper understanding and interpretation, is quite mystifying. Surviving piers/pillars from the original 1867 trestle bridge viaduct can also still be seen in the river wall and in the open field to the west of Vale Mill (NB site of the former mill pond).

The new route of Mytholmes Lane (a Public Right of Way), which winds round the hill, is an elongated ‘Z’ bend that avoids its original route over an abandoned, nearly buried, bridge and is a classic example, if not the classic example, of a railway-constructed road replacing a long-established footpath route. It is clearly built to railway standards and methods of construction.

Also situated in the wood are footpaths, built to replace the abandoned parts of Mytholmes Lane, which still have fencing (‘Midland Railway Unclimbable Fencing’) made by the Midland Railway Company at its Derby-based iron foundry.

Notably, this area was the location for most of the activity associated with the world-famous film ‘The Railway Children’.

Key elements/features:-

- Open and wooded landscape richly illustrative of C19th industrial development;
- Extensive surviving former mill and associated buildings;
- Extensive remains of water-based infrastructure associated with C19th water-powered mills;
- Extensive surviving C19th structures and remains associated with the development of the historic Keighley and Worth Valley Railway;
- Historic walking route;
- Association with culturally important and well-loved Railway Children film.

BASIS OF DESIGNATION: SETTING; HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT; LIVED EXPERIENCE; OPEN/GREEN; ASSETS; LOCAL DISTINCTIVENESS



APPENDIX 3: NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS

Feature name ¹ (and map ref. no.)	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
Almshouses, Cross Roads (78)	Haworth Road, Cross Roads	Historic almshouses with original features	The almshouses were built in the 1920s in memory of Sarah and William Midgley by Sarah's son Joseph. The land was given by John Greenwood esq of Function House, Chichester. They are still used for the purpose they were intended, i.e. to provide living accommodation for the elderly and poor of the village. The front aspect of the building has many architectural features including balconies on the upper and lower floors both of which feature wooden black and white painted facades in a mock Tudor style. The door headers are also mock Tudor and are curved at the top and feature mock Tudor doors. Both of the outer gables feature an elaborate curved stone and keystone design above the windows which mirrors the same design above the date stone which is central to the building. In the middle of the keystone and curved stone surround above the date stone is a detailed stone carving featuring fruit at the base then trees and two people with what looks like sun rays in the background. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: RARITY; AESTHETIC VALUE; GROUP VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION; SOCIAL/COMMUNITY VALUE
Ashmount Country House Hotel (70)	Mytholmes Lane, Haworth	Large Victorian detached house and gardens	This house has an unusual layout, being built in reverse with front away from the street to maximise garden space. Built in 1869/1870 by Dr Amos Ingham, the house has through him a literary connection in that Dr Ingham had been physician to Charlotte and Patrick Bronte and their servant Tabitha in their later years. It was described in the Keighley News of the day as “the beautiful mansion at the north end of Haworth”. It made such an impression that the trade directories from 1871 to 1927 all had an extensive description of the house and grounds. An entire book – “Ashmount, Haworth” by S R Whitehead, 2010 – is devoted to it. BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: RARITY; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION
Balcony Farm House	Dimples Lane, Haworth	Original farm house with surviving features	Balcony Farm used to have a number of outbuildings and barns but the main house has remained the same. The building is made of sandstone as is the roof. The front aspect consists of a roof lintel supported by stone dentils, there are also mullion windows on the upper floors and lower floors. The house has a stone surround on the perimeter of the property and the original exterior railings are still in place as is the gate along with its stone gate supports BASIS OF DESIGNATION: NONE

¹ Does the feature have a name locally eg building name? If not, a brief description.

² A more detailed description of the physical form.

³ Age, Rarity, Aesthetic Value, Group value (ie a grouping of assets with a clear visual, design or historic relationship), Historic association, Archaeological interest, Designed landscapes, Landmark status, Social or Communal value

Feature name ¹ (and map ref. no.)	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
Barcroft Farm (164)	Barcroft, off Bingley Road, Cross Roads	Substantial, stone-built former farm house	Reportedly dating back to before 1700, this large former farm house was the main building of the farm that managed the fields above the new tumpike road from Keighley to Halifax which was built in 1794. It features jamb surrounds and stone heads on every window and the main door at the front of the property and on all the windows at the rear. The building also has, at both the front and the rear, stone dentils supporting the upper cornice. It also has two large chimney stacks on the top of both gable walls. BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: AGE
Bocking Co-op (79)	Halifax Road, Bocking	Historic former Co-op building with surviving features	This roadside building was the old Bocking Co-op, known as Lees and Cross Roads Co-op Number 2. It was built in 1898. The front aspect of the building is very much like it was in 1898. The windows on the lower floor are now single pane, where they were originally 3 windows on each side. The size and position of the windows are still as originally built. The upper floor windows' header and footer stones are still intact. Both the front and side aspects have an upper cornice with supporting dentils. The side aspect also has some windows that are single pane and sash in design. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: GROUP VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION
Bocking Mill (80)	Halifax Road, Bocking, Cross Roads	Last building that formed part of historic Bocking Mill, with surviving original features	This is the last building remaining of the former Bocking Mill. The building would once have been used to house finished wool or provide storage. It is made of sandstone and is an imposing roadside building. All of the lower level windows are the old single pane windows and frames from when it was used by the mill. There is a roof cornice supported by dentils. The mill at Bocking was owned for the majority of its working life by Thomas Henry Haggas of Myrtle House. During WW1, Haggas ran an ambulance for Cross Roads from the mill. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: RARITY; AESTHETIC VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION
Bocking Primitive Methodist Chapel (81)	Halifax Road, Bocking, Cross Roads	Historic Methodist chapel with surviving features	The old Bocking Primitive Methodists Chapel was built in 1873 and continued as a place of worship until the early/middle part of the 20th century. The original door header is still intact, as is the date and memorial stone on the front aspect of the building. The top of the building on the front aspect is triangular and pantheon in style. The side aspect features corning and dentils below the roof. The window surrounds are still intact and feature curved upper headers. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: RARITY; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION

Feature name ¹ (and map ref. no.)	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
Bocking Working Men's Club (82)	Halifax Road, Bocking, Cross Roads	Historic working men's club with original features	The working men's club has been in existence since 1918 and has played an important part in village life. It is a roadside property made of sandstone, the roof is also made of sandstone. The front aspect features several mullion windows. For many years it served to meet the demand for a place to meet and socialise for the workers of Bocking Mill and since the 1950's Nelson Transport also. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: HISTORIC ASSOCIATION; SOCIAL/COMMUNITY VALUE
Bridgehouse Mill Goit (71)	Rear of Bridgehouse Mills, extending south from Brow Road, parallel to Bridge-house Beck.	Stone-built water course associated with listed mill	The Bridgehouse Mill Goit is a stone-built channel, constructed by James Greenwood around 1810 to feed water to the grade II listed Bridgehouse Mill (built 1790 - the first water-powered textile mill in the area), in order to power the mill's large 40 foot diameter waterwheel. The goit can be followed for approximately 500 metres, but is recorded as being originally over half a mile long. The goit starts at a sluice gate at this half mile point (NB outside the Neighbourhood Area). There is no mill pond in connection with the upper mill which the goit fed, but the goit itself widens considerably towards the mill and would have provided some storage capacity, acting essentially as its own mill pond. Although dry and overgrown in places, the channel is clearly visible with its stone sides still intact. Much of the iron work has been removed however a cast iron gate still remains which gave access from the goit to the mill. There is an iron bridge across the goit which forms part of a public right of way (No 167). It was fabricated by Dorman Long of Middlesbrough (who also built the Tyne Bridge and Sydney Harbour Bridge). The original 1860 bridge has been replaced sometime after 1875. The goit was still providing water to the mill in 1912 when the mill was damaged by fire. BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: AGE; RARITY; GROUP VALUE; ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST
Buckley Green Bottom Cottage (111)	Off Back Lane, Stanbury	Historical cottage	The building was once home to the last handloom weaver in Stanbury. The man in question was Timothy ('Timmy') Feather (1825-1910). He was quite a character and was often interviewed and pictured on postcards, achieving almost iconic status in the local area. He lived in this same cottage all his life and wove by hand – mainly worsted but then later cotton - for most of his life. His loom still survives and is housed in the Cliffe Castle Museum in Keighley where his bedroom workshop with all his equipment has been set up. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: HISTORIC ASSOCIATION

Feature name ¹ (and map ref. no.)	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
Central Co-op Building (83)	Haworth Road, Cross Roads	Historic Co-op building with several notable original features	The Central Co-op Building is a prominent building in the centre of the village. It still houses shops and eating outlets and offices and plays an important part in village life. Built at the end of the 19th century it has many of its original features, including some leaded windows and also all the original mechanical hoists. The windows of the upper floors are single pane sash windows, which may be original. The windows have a solid stone surround and the top header is slightly curved. The original window which commemorates the East Terrace Co-op as the 88th built nationally is also intact. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: GROUP VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION
Cliffe House (84)	Off Lees Lane, Cross Roads (adjacent Lees Mill – see separate assessment)	Former residence of historic mill owner, with surviving features	Built in 1835 and once the home of the Merralls, local mill owners, the house was split in the 1900s and remains divided into two separate residences, known as Cliffe House 'west' (No 1) and 'east' (No 2). The entire building is made of sandstone. It has a number of mullion windows and also has quite a few with plain sandstone headers and footers. Retains some original internal features including a staircase. The front garden of the building is more or less intact with some original stone features, including walls. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: AGE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION
Cross Roads Inn (86)	Halifax Road, Cross Roads	Historic public house with surviving features	The Cross Roads Inn has been part of village life for over 200 years. It was owned for many years by the Bailey Family. The building is made of sandstone and features mullion windows on the upper floors of the front aspect. The lower floors now feature a single window either side of the front door. The corner of the building features large quoins with alternate long and short returns. The roof is also made of sandstone and it is alleged that Branwell Bronte once read Wuthering Heights here. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: AGE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION; SOCIAL/COMMUNITY VALUE

Feature name ¹ (and map ref. no.)	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
Cross Roads Park Old Bowls Pavilion (99)	Cross Roads Park	Original bowls pavilion and former park keeper's hut	This building is an original feature of the park, and was built almost 100 years ago as the park keeper's hut before becoming the bowls pavilion. Together with the memorial building, it is one of only 2 remaining original park buildings. It is believed to have been designed by local resident Albert Thompson who had a hand in designing both Cross Roads and Haworth park and its features. The building is not over elaborate. It is made of sandstone and features a mullion window to the front aspect. The coping stone on the top of the building, which is also made of sandstone, features two semi-circle drops which are also topped by curved coping stones. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: RARITY; GROUP VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION; SOCIAL/ COMMUNITY VALUE
Cross Roads Park Toilet Blocks, entrance walls and gate piers (91)	Entrance to Cross Roads Park, Haworth Road	Original matching pair of cottage -style toilet blocks, with surviving features	These are original standout features at the entrance to Cross Roads Park, built in the late 1920s, probably designed by Albert Thompson of Bingley Road, Cross Roads. These toilets are still used for what they were designed for. The buildings feature cottage-style roofs with rosemary roof tiles. Below the roof is rendered white wash walls for the upper part of the building, the lower part of the building is made of sandstone. At the front of both toilet blocks are a flower bed and behind each flower bed is a sandstone wall and elaborate pillars that form the entrance of the park. The surfacing at the entrance is cobbled. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: AESTHETIC VALUE; GROUP VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION; LANDMARK STATUS; SOCIAL/COMMUNITY VALUE
Cross Roads Primitive Methodist Chapel (87)	Halifax Road, Cross Roads	Historic Methodist chapel with surviving features	Built in 1884 the Cross Roads Primitive Methodist Chapel provided a place of worship for around 100 years. The front aspect of the building features a triangular Pantheon type design to the upper wall and roof. The corners of the front aspect feature impressive quoins. Both the front door and windows have curved header stones which also encompass a keystone effect embellishment. The date stone and the commemorative stone are still intact on the front aspect. The side aspects to the building feature a cornice with dentils and the same curved headers and key stone embellishments that mirror the front aspect. The original stone surrounding wall with sloping top stones is still intact, as are the steps which are divided into three by the original iron banisters. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: RARITY; AESTHETIC VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION

Feature name ¹ (and map ref. no.)	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
East Terrace Co-op Building (100)	No 2 East Terrace, off Haworth Road	The first Co-op building in the village	Built in 1861, this was the very first Co-op in the village. Following its success, three more followed locally. This was also only the 88th to be built nationally, just 15 years behind the Lancashire pioneers. The building is a normal terrace property at the bottom of East Terrace. In the last 157 years the building exterior has hardly altered at all. The building is made entirely of sandstone and has stone headers and footers on every window. There is one mullion window on the lower floor. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: RARITY; GROUP VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION
Former Bronte Cinema, Haworth (77)	Victoria Road, Haworth	Historic cinema building with surviving original features	This former cinema built from local stone was opened as an independent cinema in 1923 and operated until it closed its doors in 1956. The cinema opened on April 21st 1923 with a 778-seat auditorium. It closed on July 28th 1956. The building was sold in 1961 and has since operated as a non-ferrous scrap warehouse. The exterior of the building has a curved balustrade decorated with stone balls, built from local stone. Because the site is steeply graded, the proscenium is at the front of the building, and the operating box is located beneath the balcony. Inside, the balcony and proscenium remain intact. When the cinema closed, the entrance steps were removed to create vehicle access to the raked floor of the stalls. The old cinema still retains some of its features including elaborate plasterwork and woodwork of the 1923 design. The name Bronte Cinema is still clearly visible on the large stone tablet above the entrance doors, as is the rounded stone-topped gable end. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: RARITY; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION
Former Corner Shop, Victoria Road (101)	Corner of Victoria Road and Prince Street, Brow, Haworth	Former stone-built corner shop with interesting features	Sandstone-built 'split-storey' terraced house (3 storeys to Victoria Road/2 to Prince Street) with interesting corner entrance, common in Haworth shops, indicating that it was originally built as a shop. There are 4 steps leading up to the entrance door which is in the centre of a small wall designed to allow the door to be put on this type of aspect and property. The stone lintel above the door is curved and attractive. To the Prince Street aspect there is a large wooden door opening, which is likely to lead to a cellar or a former goods storage area. On the Victoria Road aspect there appears to be an alteration of one window to reduce it and this was more than likely done when the shop changed to sole residential use. Reminds of the many 'corner shops', many now long gone, which were a feature of residential areas in the second half of the C19th. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: AESTHETIC VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION

Feature name ¹ (and map ref. no.)	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
Former Hippodrome Cinema (72)	Belle Isle Road, Haworth	Historic former cinema building with surviving external features.	<p>This residential building was formally the Hippodrome Cinema built in 1913, one of two cinemas built and operated in Haworth. Built as an 'Electric Picture Hall' by Pearson and Cryer – also known as 'Old Pictures'. For a number of years operettas were performed here, but the introduction of equipment which turned 'silent' films into 'talkies' made it unsuitable for them. The cinema closed in 1961 and later became the Museum of Childhood before being converted to Belle Isle Apartments. The building, although now converted to residential apartments, still retains its external character with its distinctive rounded stone gable frontage and four columns. It retains its original windows to the front including a small oval window and central high round window.</p> <p>BASIS OF DESIGNATION: AESTHETIC VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION</p>
Former Lees Village Institute/ East Lees Hall (88)	Nares Street, off Haworth Road, Cross Roads	Historic former village institute with surviving original features	<p>Built in 1898, the former village institute ('village hall') was built on land given by the Merralls who owned Lees and Ebor Mill. The building is made of sandstone. It features 4 foundation stones laid by Prince Smith, Thomas Henry Haggas, Edwin and George Merrill – all locally important historical figures. All the windows were built with stone lintels and the main roof is flanked by two triangular gable ends. When built, it featured a magnificent stone staircase with wooden banister, art room, gymnasium, billiard room and reading room. The original staircase survives as part of No3 East Lees Hall. This is one of 5 separate residential properties into which the institute has been converted.</p> <p>BASIS OF DESIGNATION: RARITY; AESTHETIC VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION</p>
Former St James Vicarage (108)	46 Halifax Road, Cross Roads	The original vicarage for the village with surviving features	<p>This building is the original vicarage for St James Church.</p> <p>The main front aspect of the house features mullion windows on both the right and left side of the door on both floors. There is also a central window above the door. The building is made of sandstone and has an upper cornice with supporting dentils. The boundary wall is original and includes sloping top stones. At the front corners of the wall are two pillars and there are two pillars at the central gate entrance, one that has St James carved into it and the other has vicarage carved into it.</p> <p>BASIS OF DESIGNATION: AESTHETIC VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION</p>

Feature name ¹ (and map ref. no.)	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
Green Head Farm and Barn (165)	South of Albion Street, off Haworth Road, Cross Roads	Substantial stone-built farm house and barn	<p>Reportedly dating from before 1700. Farmed for many years by tenant farmers, once owned by the Merralls (local mill owners) and last tenanted by the Reddihoughs. Owned since 1969 by the Holmes family who were also at Sugden End Farm and Hollins Farm.</p> <p>A very large farm house and adjoining farm built in part before 1700. Includes an old milking dairy. The main farm house building and adjoining barn are made completely of sandstone and also have a sandstone flag roof. The main house also has stone headers and sills on all the windows. The barn has a large wooden sliding door, possibly original.</p> <p>BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: AGE; GROUP VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION</p>
Green Lea (103)	Mytholmes Lane, Haworth	Arts and Crafts style house	<p>Detached house built circa 1932 for the owner of Ashmount Mill (local textile mill) in late Arts & Crafts style with an interesting stained glass window on the staircase at the north side, which includes the name of the house.</p> <p>BASIS OF DESIGNATION: AESTHETIC VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION</p>
Griffe Mill (113)	'Griffe Road' (unmade), north of Stanbury, in the lower valley near the River Worth	Ruins of historic 18th century mill	<p>Griffe Mill is a ruin of what was a working mill for over 120 years. The mill was opened in the late 18th century by William Hollings and was owned and run by the likes of Joseph Lister and the Merralls. In the 1820s it became a worsted mill but it closed for the last time in 1928. The building has since been in ruin but plays a very important part in the history of Stanbury and although outside the conservation area enough of it remains to be protected for future generations. The mill used to have supporting weaving sheds and also a mill pond which powered a water wheel.</p> <p>"Griffe started as a cotton-spinning mill in the 1790s, converted to worsted spinning around 1820 and expanded in the middle of the 19th to include weaving sheds as well as a six-storey spinning mill. The remains of the mill are ruinous but extensive. The goit can be traced from a sharp bend in the river some distance upstream to the now drained mill pond immediately above the buildings. The wheel pit is still to be found and there are the remains of a large pipe running into the top of the pit. This was used to feed water to a turbine which replaced the water wheel. A mill chimney also survives indicating that the water power was, here as in many other local mills, supplemented by steam power in the 19th. Large parts of the spinning mill survive as do the remains of a dwelling where, in 1841, the mill manager Stephen Merrall lived." (ref Steven Wood "Haworth – A Strange Uncivilized Little Place").</p> <p>BASIS OF DESIGNATION: AGE; RARITY; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION; ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST</p>

Feature name ¹ (and map ref. no.)	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
Haworth Cenotaph (114)	Bridgehouse Lane, Haworth	Granite cenotaph to first world war dead	<p>Grey granite stone cenotaph surmounting square stone plinth. Inscription and names on base in incised black lettering. Carved lettering at top of cenotaph with battle honours France, Flanders, Gallipoli, Mesopotamia. Metal relief of sword on shaft of cenotaph. Laurel wreath in relief on plinth. Inscribed with 100 names. 4730mm high; 1220 deep/wide. No 152 Memorial in the shape of an obelisk. The memorial was supplied by Barber & Heseltine of Pontefract and its setting was designed by Ratcliffe Barnet, Keighley's Waterworks Engineer. Condition: fair (Historic England).</p> <p>History: A Haworth War Memorial Committee formed early in 1923 which pledged to commemorate those "who paid the supreme sacrifice during the recent war". Its chairman was a Dr O H A Magga. One of its members was Dr William James McCracken who, as medical officer with the navy in 1915, had tended to dying poet Rupert Brooke on his way to Gallipoli. 'Site number 3' was chosen at the bottom of Bridgehouse Lane. It was unveiled and dedicated by Lieutenant-Colonel C M Bateman of the Duke of Wellingtons Regiment on Armistice Sunday 1923. Haworth's ex-service men marched to the ceremony led by Dr McCracken. The Haworth Public Prize Band accompanied hymns sung by the united choir drawn from all the local places of worship. Rev T W Story, a former Vicar of Haworth, dedicated the memorial.</p> <p>Some important dates and further information:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 31st of January 1923 - first meeting of the war committee; • 15th of February 1923 - Public Meeting held at the Drill Hall; • 28th of March 1923 - £167 had been raised by public subscription, of which £100 was given by Michael Merrall; • 1924 - There was a dispute between the committee and Barber & Heseltine over liability over remedial work required after the latter's installation of the memorial; • 5th of October 1925 - Accounts show that the local cost was £557 3s 6d of which £549 0s 2d was raised by subscription; • 7th of September 1925 - Haworth Urban District Council agreed to take over the war memorial and maintain it in the future; • 15th November 1925 - Thomas Duerden received the war memorial on behalf of the council at a service held on that day. <p>BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: HISTORIC ASSOCIATION; LANDMARK STATUS; SOCIAL/ COMMUNITY VALUE</p>

Feature name ¹ (and map ref. no.)	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
Haworth Cemetery (112)	Cemetery Road, Haworth	Historic cemetery	<p>Haworth Cemetery came into being in 1873 after the graveyard at St Michaels and All Saints Church became overcrowded. Since that date the cemetery has been used to bury not only the residents of Haworth but also some of the surrounding villages including Cross Roads which doesn't have a cemetery any more. The cemetery houses 17 Commonwealth war graves from both WW1 and WW2, including a Haworth born soldier who served in the Yorkshire Regiment. It is also the resting place of Elizabeth Mary ('Lily') Cove, a parachutist who was tragically killed, aged 21, in a failed parachute jump from a hot air balloon at Haworth Gala in 1906. Her grave is marked by a handsome headstone erected by public subscription. The story is preserved in a surviving gala handbill, a postcard of the balloon ascent and a funeral card.</p> <p>BASIS OF DESIGNATION: AESTHETIC VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION; SOCIAL/ COMMUNITY VALUE</p>
Haworth Primary School (143)	Rawdon Road, Haworth	Handsome modern school building in reused stone	<p>Former Hartington Middle School. Built 1982 by Bradford City Council Architects Department (Project Architect J K Tyler). Quite large complex in reused stone with wide sweeping low-pitched roofs, unfussily detailed – ref Pevsner.</p> <p>The school buildings are constructed in traditional style in stone with slate roofs and characterised by several changes in level to cope with the steep slope. The school is surrounded by natural stone and reconstituted stone walls and retaining walls, along with timber fences and some metal fences.</p> <p>The school is a good example of a new development integrated into the historic environment of Haworth Conservation Area. Pevsner's description suggests that it is rather better than the conservation area appraisals 'providing a neutral contribution to character' would suggest.</p> <p>BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: AESTHETIC VALUE</p>
Haworth Stocks (76)	Main Street, by church gates	Historic stone and wood stocks	<p>Stone blocks and frame with wooden stocks. Little is known about the history of the stocks. Their age and date of last use are not known. The earliest records of them appear to be a large scale plan made for the Haworth Local Board in 1853 and a photograph which was taken around 1860. In May 1907 Jonas Bradley photographed the Rev T.W. Story, Rector of Haworth, in the stocks in the rectory (the old rectory i.e. the Parsonage) garden. The photograph shows the stocks just in front of the window of the Wade extension to the Parsonage - what is now the library window. Bradley's notes read as follows: "15/5/1907 Rev T.W. Story, Rector of Haworth, in the stocks recently "restored" and placed in the Rectory Garden, Haworth". 1st Aug. /1909 - In July the stocks were removed from the Rectory Garden and erected on the right hand side of the church gates.</p> <p>BASIS OF DESIGNATION: AGE; RARITY; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION; SOCIAL/COMMUNITY VALUE</p>

Feature name ¹ (and map ref. no.)	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
Hollins Farm (166)	South of Nelson Street, west of Lune Street, off Halifax Road Cross Roads	Substantial farm house and barn	Built in 1741 Hollins farm is one of the oldest buildings in Lees and Cross Roads. The building comprises of both a stone farm house which also has an adjoining barn attached. Made entirely from sandstone, and featuring a stone slate roof. The main house has corner quoins which have both long and short returns and large chimney stack. The barn features a large stone arch where the barn door is. There are also 2 porches which look original and one has a small chimney stack. BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: AGE; GROUP VALUE
Leadbeater's and Snowden's Shops (92)	Haworth Road, Cross Roads, at corner Ruth Street	Pair of traditional shops	Leadbeaters used to run their butchers from the other side of Haworth Road but moved to the current location some 25/30 years ago. Leadbeaters forms half of a pair of shops, with Snowden's Grocery shop. Snowden's grocers has been part of the village for over 60 years. For many years it has been run by Albert Snowden and his late wife Margaret. The 2 shops mirror each other in a number of ways - matching windows and window/door surrounds, door entrances to the side (although doors themselves changed), window blinds to protect produce in the summer, cellar lighting/ventilation. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: GROUP VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION; SOCIAL/ COMMUNITY VALUE
Lees and Cross Roads Branch Co-op No 1 Building (85)	Haworth Road, Cross Roads	Historic Co-op building with original external features	This was the second co-op in the village and was built around 1870. It has retained many of its original features. The door and door frames are original, the door surrounds are made of stone and are on the corner aspect of the building. The upper windows on both side aspects are mullion in design. The lower windows are now single pane one-piece windows where they used to be 4-piece windows. The building is sandstone in construction. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: GROUP VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION
Lees Primary School (93)	Haworth Road, Cross Roads	Historic board school building with notable original features including tower	Built in 1899, the magnificent Board School building is at the heart of the village and is made totally of sandstone except for the tower. The building consists of many features, the two entrance buildings were once the girls and boys entrances. The spire tower is a unique feature which has been used on many occasions by the school. The main hall building also has a date stone. The building has played an important part in village life over the last nearly 120 years. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: AESTHETIC VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION; SOCIAL/ COMMUNITY VALUE

Feature name ¹ (and map ref. no.)	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
Lees House (94)	Haworth Road, Cross Roads	Prominent Victorian/Edwardian property with notable windows	Lees House is built in sandstone and has some lovely feature windows. In the front aspect, both upper and lower floor windows are mullion in design, the lower windows are topped with turret effect stones. The upper floor windows have curved semi-circle middle headers on both windows. On the corner of the front aspect are large quoins with alternate long and short returns. On the side aspect there is a round window on the upper floor and the window on the lower floor is also mullion in design. The house has a stone exterior wall. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: AESTHETIC VALUE
Lees Mill/ Damside Mill (95)	Lees Lane, Cross Roads	Historic former mill with some original external features	Lees Mill was built in 1844 by the locally important Merralls. The mill suffered a fire which closed it in the 1960s but many of the original features are intact. Part of the building is now known as Damside Mill as it used to be next to the dam from where they drew the water to scour the wool as it was being processed. It is now in commercial, workshop usage. All the original window sizes are the same as when it was a working mill but all now have modern window frames. The Damside part has had new windows installed but these are done in the style of the original windows and are the same size. Both parts of the building have upper cornices supported by dentils. The building is made of sandstone and the roof is slate. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: AGE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION
Longlands Hall Gatehouse (97)	Longlands Lane, off Lees Lane, Cross Roads	Gatehouse to the Longlands estate	Built in 1884, it was one of the two gatehouses that served both Longlands Hall and Law House. Both Law House and the second gatehouse that served it have now been demolished. Connected to local mill owners and philanthropists, the Merralls. The house has many architectural features. At the front of the building is a surrounding curved stone balustrade. On the corner of the walls adjoining the roof are stone lanterns which reputedly are connected to the Knights Templar. On top of the pillars at either side of the entrance lane are two huge stone balls which are embellished with ornate stone carvings. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: AESTHETIC VALUE; GROUP VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION

Feature name ¹ (and map ref. no.)	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
Longlands Hall (96)	Longlands Lane, off Lees Lane, Cross Roads	Historic residence of mill owner Edwin Merrall, with notable external and internal original features	<p>This building is historically important as the home of Edwin Merrall and family - owners of Lees Mill - who played a very big part in shaping the village including giving money to both the churches and the village institute.</p> <p>Built in 1884, this magnificent house has many interesting architectural features. The entrance porch consists of a turreted roof, the upper floor has windows with round dome stone headers. The lower floor has mullion windows. Inside the building there is a magnificent wooden staircase which leads past the wonderful windows which have bird and leaf motifs painted onto them. On the first floor there is a wooden balcony which surrounds a void down to the ground floor and has many carvings on the pillars and the surrounding wooden panels. The house retains much of the original grounds.</p> <p>BASIS OF DESIGNATION: AESTHETIC VALUE; GROUP VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION</p>
Lower Laithe Reservoir (154)	West of Reservoir Road near Stanbury, 1.2m west of Haworth	Impressive early C20th reservoir	<p>A man-made upland reservoir built 1914-25 for Keighley Corporation – engineer M Ratcliffe Barnett (ref Pevsner). It was initially approved under the Keighley Waterworks and Improvement Act of 1869, but work did not begin on its construction until 1911 and even then was delayed because of the First World War. The reservoir was officially opened in August 1925 in front of a crowd of over 8,000 people. Its final cost was £500,000. The reservoir has an embankment as the dam head which is straight and extends to a length of 1,010 feet (310 m), a height of 84.5 feet (25.8 m) and which also supports Waterhead Lane between Oxenhope and Stanbury village.</p> <p>The dam head is concrete with a clay puddle core. There is a spillway at the northern end which drops down to the adjoining waterworks facility (see separate assessment: Sladen Valley Treatment Works). Stone for the reservoir was sourced from the nearby Dimples Quarry (now abandoned and in the Penistone Hill Country Park) which was 0.31 miles (0.5 km) south east of the reservoir. A narrow gauge railway, operated by a rope worked incline, was used to transfer the quarried product to the dam head. Clay for the central core was worked from a quarry 2 miles (3.2 km) west of Stanbury and necessitated laying a steam worked railway to bring the clay to the dam head. The spillway and embankment were modernized and improved as part of a £60 million programme of investment by Yorkshire Water.</p> <p>“The reservoirs and associated works in the upper Worth Valley are a remarkable, though little remarked, testament to the talents of the Victorian civil engineer.” (Ref Steven Wood “Haworth – A Strange Uncivilized Little Place.”)</p> <p>BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: AESTHETIC VALUE; LANDMARK STATUS</p>

Feature name ¹ (and map ref. no.)	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
Lower Laithe Reservoir Railways (155)	Stanbury Moor – various. Generally WSW of Back Lane towards Flaught Hill	Remnants of historic branch railway line used in construction of Lower Laithe Reservoir	<p>When Lower Laithe Reservoir was built (c.1911-1925) narrow gauge steam locomotives were used to carry building materials etc. to/from/around the reservoir site. This was almost certainly the first time that steam railways were employed in reservoir construction in the Worth Valley. For a short period around 1921 there was a line to Stanbury Moor which was used to fetch clay from the puddle field just north of the New Intakes (around OS SD987360). The puddle field is passed on the walk from Stanbury to Top Withins about 700 yards past Upper Heights. The line was about two miles long and climbed over 400 feet. The main account of the Lower Laithe railways is given by Harold Bowtell on pages 63-70 of his book Lesser Railways of Bowland Forest and Craven Country, Plateway Press, 1988. A number of traces of the railway remain in the form of embankments (SW of Back Lane extension), walled up gaps in the field walls (ref fields north and south of Bully Trees) and a clearly discernible change in vegetation as the line crosses Flaught Hill (from South Dean heading WNW).</p> <p>The line to the puddle field had a branch which served Smoker Quarry near Bully Trees. This quarry provided much of the building stone used in the reservoir. Apart from one wall at SE000363 which shows (or used to show) two walled gaps - one for the main line and one for the quarry branch – very little in the way of physical, on-the-ground evidence remains.</p> <p>BASIS OF DESIGNATION: RARITY; GROUP VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION; ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST</p>
Mill Hey Primitive Methodist Chapel (75)	Mill Hey, Haworth	Historic former Methodist chapel with surviving original external features	<p>The Methodist chapel on Mill Hey was built in 1870 by the Primitive Methodists, a more politically radical branch than the Wesleyan Methodists. A rear extension was added in 1900. It may have added to or replaced an earlier chapel built in 1836. They began meeting in a cottage in Mill Hill in 1820 and opened the first chapel with Sunday school in 1836. As congregations began to fall in the twentieth century the Methodist chapels in the area were rationalised, bringing congregations together under one roof. The Mill Hey Chapel was closed in 1954. The building was then used as a warehouse but has not been occupied for many years. Although the building has now been empty and boarded up for many years it still retains its external chapel features and character.</p> <p>The traditional stone arched windows are still intact and visible although the wooden frames have been removed and boarded up. The building has had planning permission granted in the past to convert it into living accommodation. The roof cornice is decorated with stone dentils whilst the corners of the building have stone quoins which have alternate long and short returns.</p> <p>BASIS OF DESIGNATION: AGE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION</p>

Feature name ¹ (and map ref. no.)	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
Mill Pond, Ebor Mill (144)	Ebor Lane, Haworth	Former Ebor Mill mill pond	This mill pond dates back to the early industrial revolution when water power was the only energy source for operating textile machinery. It was reduced in size as a result of the construction of the adjacent railway. Now overgrown and 'returned to nature' (NB identified as Bradford Wildlife Area and LGS in the Neighbourhood Plan), it remains a prime example of its kind and was unusual in being on the stream itself. BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: AGE; RARITY; GROUP VALUE; ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST
Myrtle Farm and Barns (167)	Top/east end of Worstead Road, off Halifax Road, Cross Roads	Stone-built farm house and associated buildings	Built in the mid-19th century, this stone farm was built by the Haggas Family. Made entirely of sandstone, the main farm building has a chimney at either end of the roof on the gable ends of the property. The front aspect windows on the main farm building and the door all are surrounded by stone jambs. The extensive farm buildings once comprised the stables for Myrtle House. Many of the original windows and barn doors are still in place. The outbuildings are all made of sandstone and there are many sloping aspects which are also made of sandstone. They feature substantial, large stone jambs around many of the windows and doors. BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: GROUP VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION
Myrtle House (89)	Top of Myrtle Drive, off Halifax Road, Cross Roads	Historic Victorian residence of former mill owner Thomas Haggas, with many surviving external features	This was the house of Thomas Henry Haggas, who used to own Bocking Mill in the late 19th century until the 1930's. Thomas did much for Cross Roads and is an important historical figure. The building is an imposing large Victorian house made in sandstone. The front of the property features a cornice with dentils and also a door cornice with scrolled stone supports. The side aspect has both a stone mullion window and a bay mullion window. There is also an extension which has a cornice with dentils and which was built as a billiard room. The house has extensive grounds with the original stone steps leading to the higher level of the garden. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: AESTHETIC VALUE; GROUP VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION

Feature name ¹ (and map ref. no.)	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
Nos 2 & 6 North St (Former Town Head Farm) (145)	North side of North St, to the rear and west of the weaving shed (corner North St/ Changegate)	Stone-built c.17th former farm building, now a semi-detached dwelling, with surviving features	This building was originally Town Head Farm recorded as early as circa 1670 as a working farm, although it may be much older. Rendered and white painted with large Yorkshire stone quoins. It features four early lead fire insurance plaques on the south wall facing the street. It is within the Haworth Conservation Area. Although now divided into two dwellings, this is one of the oldest buildings in Haworth. BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: AGE; RARITY
Nos 34-48 Mill Hey (146)	Mill Hey, Haworth	Early 19th Century terraced cottages	These are an example of early 19th century terraced cottages in a row of eight. They are on the edge of the Haworth Conservation Area adjacent to the Primitive Methodist Chapel built in 1886. The cottages are at the bottom of the hillside that is Haworth Brow. Later terraced cottages were built on this hillside to provide housing for the mill workers. This row of cottages have a cobbled access road running the full length of the back of the row. The unusual feature of these cottages is that they have long gardens at the rear. The later developments of terraced housing on the Brow Side do not feature individual gardens. The cottages retain their original features in respect of the windows and doors although three have had additional dormer windows added to the front. The cottages can be seen on the Ordnance survey map of 1852. BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: AGE; GROUP VALUE
Flying Freeholds/ Under Dwellings, Oak Street/ Apsley Street/ Prince Street (147)	Between Oak Street and Apsley/ Prince Street, Brow, Haworth	Classic under dwelling/flying freehold millworker terraced houses	This is a row of Victorian terraced houses cut into the steep Brow hillside of the village built to maximise space to house the millworkers. The four storey terraced buildings are each split into two, two storey dwellings one underneath facing out on to Oak Street. These are known as "under dwellings" which are built into the hillside with no light or access from the rear. The top two storeys form Apsley and Prince Street and were called "flying freeholds" they have "through by light" rears with no access due to their elevated position. They form part of the Haworth Brow Local Heritage Area identified in the Neighbourhood Plan, featuring rows of Victorian terraced houses which have remained relatively intact and with little development over the years. The properties at No2 and 4 Apsley Street are particularly good examples within this row. These two buildings (4 dwellings) also have windows to the end elevation at each level. BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: RARITY; GROUP VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION

Feature name ¹ (and map ref. no.)	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
Old Mill Hey Police Station, Haworth (73)	Mill Hey, Haworth	Historic former police station, with surviving original external and internal features	This former police station was built in 1907 at the same time as the Three Graces Masonic Lodge immediately across the road on Mill Hey. The two buildings form the entrance to Haworth when travelling from Cross Roads. The land was purchased from local mill owners Merralls and provided living accommodation for the local sergeant as well as a public reception area and cells. The exterior frontage of the building remains largely the same with no alterations to the windows or doors. The property has had a conservatory added to the rear over the area formally the exercise yard. One tiled police cell remains with its metal door and inspection hatch intact. The building was sold by the local authority in 1977 and is now a privately owned residential property. The building although converted to a house still retains its external character. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: RARITY; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION; LANDMARK STATUS
Old Sun Hotel, Haworth (148)	West Lane, Haworth	Stone-built, early C18th building, now public house	Dating back to at least the 1800s the Old Sun Hotel stands at the top of Haworth on West Lane and was used in the middle 19th century to collect tolls for the turnpike road running to Colne. The building is made of sandstone as is the roof. The side aspect has stone dentils below the guttering and each window has a header and sill that is painted in a cream colour. The central window also has a curved header which is quite unusual. At the front aspect is a stone porch. Although extended and altered, this blends in well and doesn't detract from the building. There appears also to be an old stone well near the entrance which might have been used to water horses. Also, at the side of the road are still some stone cobbles which once upon a time would have been installed to stop the wear from horses and carriages. BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: AGE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION; SOCIAL/COMMUNITY VALUE
'Oldgate' Packhorse Track (156)	From Long Bridge (east of Stanbury) to Marsh Lane (south of Haworth), via Penistone Hill	Remnants of historic packhorse track	A packhorse route which crosses the Neighbourhood Area from north to south which has no name overall but is here christened 'Oldgate'. It starts as Street Lane, outside the area, on the north side of the River Worth near Oldfield, later becoming Hey Lane and reaching the River Worth (the northern boundary of the Neighbourhood Area) at its confluence with Sladen Beck and crossing it by Long Bridge (listed), a very fine example of a packhorse bridge. The route climbs steeply out of the valley by way of a holloway known as Oldfield Gate. This is probably the finest section of holloway in the area although it is much overgrown and the revetment wall has been destroyed for the sake of its stone in recent years. Above Oldfield Farm the track crosses the Blue Bell turnpike (West Lane/Sun Lane) and strikes out across Penistone Hill. At the southern end of Penistone Hill the route turns north towards Haworth for a short distance (briefly outside the area) until an obvious packhorse way is picked up at Marsh End and heads south-east, at which point the track crosses into Oxenhope. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: AGE; RARITY; GROUP VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION; ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

Feature name ¹ (and map ref. no.)	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
Our Lady and St Joseph's Catholic Church, Haworth (149)	Top of Ebor Lane Haworth at the junction of Mytholmes Lane	Attractive but unusually plain stone-built church in unconventional orientation	A modest Gothic church of the 1920s by a local architectural practice which specialised in building Catholic churches. Though undistinguished, it is an attractive small church, built from local stone and entirely harmonious within its setting. Unusual as it has a very plain interior, more in keeping with a non-conformist place of worship. Mass for the expanding mill community of Haworth was first said at Shepherd's Lodge in 1917. The parish was established in 1922 when Craven Royds, a detached double-fronted house in Ebor Lane, Mytholmes (a hamlet north of Haworth), was purchased for £1,500, for use as the presbytery. The house has a large garden stretching down the hill and the new church was erected at the bottom of the garden; the foundation stone was laid on 10 June 1924 and the church opened on 19 April 1925. The architect was Charles Simpson of Edward Simpson and Son of Bradford and the reported cost of the building was £2,700. The church has the altar facing south but in this section all references will be to conventional orientation, i.e. as if the church faced east. Built of local sandstone with a blue slate roof, the church is modest in size and of plain Early English Gothic style. Nave and sanctuary in one, southwest porch and a large sacristy projecting from the southeast corner. The gabled west front has a pair of tall lancets. Small porch projecting to the right with a gable facing south and the entrance on the west side set within a shallow open porch under a segmental arch. The north side has six evenly spaced lancet windows, whilst on the south side there are just two similar windows owing to the gabled porch and the gabled sacristy which has a chimney rising from the gable. The east gable has an encircled sexfoil window set high up. The interior has no division between nave and sanctuary and a continuous boarded roof with scissor-braced trusses, with quasi-hammerbeams supported on stone corbels. The lancet windows are set within segmental-arched reveals. The walls are plastered, with a decorative panel treatment to the dado. Simple open-back pews arranged herringbone fashion. A Gothic reredos has long since been removed and the sanctuary fittings are simple and modern. Carved and painted wood statue of Our Lady on the south side of the nave, commissioned in 1920 from Italy. Life-size plaster statue of Our Lord at the west end. Stations of the Cross, plaster relief panels within Gothic frames. Attractive though not special. The east window has stained glass depicting Our Lady in a decorative frame. NB: The presbytery/church house does not form part of the NDHA. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: AESTHETIC VALUE; SOCIAL/COMMUNITY VALUE

Feature name ¹ (and map ref. no.)	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
Pedley's Old Telephone Exchange	Haworth Road, Cross Roads (adj current telephone exchange)	Historic former telephone exchange, with some original external features	The building is rectangular with a triangular wall at the gable end of each end of the building. On the four corners are very large quoins with alternate long and short returns. The building stands in the middle of its own grounds and the exterior grounds wall on two sides are made of sandstone with a triangular top stone. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: NONE
The Pinnal (Off Bingley Road) (168)	Above Lane Ends, Bingley Road, Cross Roads	Grassed area formerly used as local livestock 'pinnal' (pin fold/pound)	Formerly the village Pin Fold (or pound), a name which locals shortened to "Pinnal". This was the field where loose livestock were taken and from where owners claimed their livestock on payment of a fine. BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: AGE; RARITY
Sladen Bridge (157)	Haworth to Stanbury Road at its lowest point (OS SE01863720)	Historic bridge with rare and unique stone markings	In 1997 when Sladen Bridge was being rebuilt the workmen found two stones which had been hidden for many years. One was a Haworth UDC boundary stone and this is now built into the wall on the south side of the bridge. The other bore the inscription "Hang On". It was intended to tell carters to take on extra horses for the ascent of Hollings Brow. It is a great rarity - only seven other "horse stones" are known in England and only one of these refers to taking on extra horse at the foot of a hill. The others are "take off" stones which would have been at the top of a hill. It dates from about 1764 but may well have been re-cut since then. There is a turnpike regulation to which this refers. BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: AGE; RARITY; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION
Sladen Valley Treatment Works (158)	East of reservoir dam/Reservoir Road, near Stanbury	Modern stone-built works in pleasing traditional style	The original treatment works were built at the same time as the Lower Laithe Reservoir in August 1925. The current works date from 1992, by the Robinson Partnership for Yorkshire Water, but retain some original features. Described by Pevsner as "remembering stone-built farm buildings but not pastiche". BASIS OF DESIGNATION: AESTHETIC VALUE

Feature name ¹ (and map ref. no.)	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
Smithfield Cottage (102)	Haworth Road, Cross Roads (next to the entrance of Cross Roads Park)	Quirky stone-built house with historical associations and surviving original external features	An unusual, irregularly shaped and shallow-depth sandstone-built house from the 1800s. It features stone cornice and dentils at the front of the property, mullion windows on the first floor and also date stone. On each corner of the front aspect are quoins with alternate long and short returns. The boundary wall is also made of sandstone and features sloping top stones. Original steps up to the property. The house is a key focal point on entering the village/Haworth Road from the north. The house is locally historically notable because in 1854 a dancing bear called 'Donna' was staying in a disused building (blacksmiths?) next door and it accidentally got set on fire. The locals compensated the visitors with a respectful sum of money. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: AESTHETIC VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION; LANDMARK STATUS
Spring Mount (104)	Bingley Road, Cross Roads	Edwardian house with surviving original features	Spring Mount is an imposing Edwardian building at the top of Bingley Road, owned for many years by the Thompson and then the Bailey Families. In the front aspect, there is a cornice with supporting dentils and all the windows are mullion in design except the middle one which is a single window. There are stone cornices above each of the window and door headers. The ridge slates on the top of the roof are also quite elaborate in that they stand upright and have holes drilled into the middles. The original steps leading to the main front door are also intact. The original wall to the property with sloping top stones is also still intact. It retains many original internal features. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: AESTHETIC VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION
Stanbury Cemetery, including War Memorial (159)	Sun Lane/ Lumbfoot Road, Stanbury	Historic cemetery containing Commonwealth war graves and WW1 war memorial	Built in 1888. Contains 4 Commonwealth war graves from soldiers from the first and second world wars. Also the location of the local war memorial, commemorating the fallen from the first world war from both Stanbury and neighbouring Oldfield villages. The memorial was built to commemorate the fallen of the first world war. It was built shortly after the war with money raised from public subscriptions. The memorial is made completely of local sandstone and is 10-15 feet in height and square in design. It features 11 fallen upon it and includes the inscription "Time Passes But Memory Clings". Until recently the memorial was not marked on Remembrance Sunday, instead residents use to travel to nearby Haworth to their memorial where the fallen of Stanbury are also listed. However the parish council have now instigated a return to the marking of the Stanbury Memorial and each year the support from Stanbury grows. The cemetery is attractively treed with a substantial stone wall surrounding. It has been identified by CBMDC as a Bradford Wildlife Area. BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: AESTHETIC VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION; SOCIAL/ COMMUNITY VALUE

Feature name ¹ (and map ref. no.)	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
The Old Fire Station, Haworth (150)	Back Mill Hey, Haworth	Stone-built, cobbled and flagged former fire station	The building, believed to be circa 1900 (if not before) and used as a fire station, is at the rear of former mill cottages in an enclosed yard. It formally housed a horse drawn appliance and stabling for the horse. It is thought it housed the first fire appliance in the village and possibly in the Worth Valley. This may have been provided by one of the Haworth textile mills for their own benefit as well as that of the community. The building is not in a good state of repair and has more recently been extended to the side to form another stone-built storage shed/garage. The building has large double wooden doors with stone supporting pillars and lintel; these are broken and are in need of replacing. Internally the floor is half cobbled with stone setts and the other half stone flags. There is a window in the roof space which could have been a hayloft access. BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: HISTORIC ASSOCIATION
The Toll House (106)	Halifax Road, Cross Roads	Historic early C19th toll house, with some surviving original external features	The toll house Cross Roads came into being 1805 when the new road to Keighley was built in the late 18th century. After the road was complete it had to be paid for, for that reason the toll house was built. The building is made of sandstone and some of the original surrounding wall at the upper end of the property is still intact. The side aspect features a cornice with dentil supports. It also has the original door opening intact together with the original stone step which people would use to enter to enable them to pay the toll prior to commencing their journey. The property has been subject to alterations and extensions. Research indicates that the property is listed at turnpike.org.uk as Tollhouse No36, Halifax Road, Cross Roads, on the A629 just north of the junction of the A6033, Grid Ref 04627/37757. Ian Shackleton in his online history of Cross Roads notes it as 'The Bar House', built 1805 following the construction of the Ingrow to Denholme road in 1794, and in operation till 1870. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: AGE; RARITY; AESTHETIC VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION
The Vicarage, Haworth Road ('Woodbine Cottage') (105)	Off Haworth Road, Cross Roads	Victorian house with surviving features	The house was built in 1875 by a local butcher, as a private house. It was originally known as Woodbine Cottage. The diocese acquired the property in 1965 and the vicar of St James lived here for a short time before the churches of Cross Roads and Haworth merged, removing the need for a vicarage. After this, the property was used as a church group facility before it was sold. The front aspect of the house features a cornice with corbels. The window surrounds of the lower floor are mullion in design. The header and footer lintels are fairly simple in appearance. The house is of sandstone. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: HISTORIC ASSOCIATION

Feature name ¹ (and map ref. no.)	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
Three Graces Masonic Lodge (74)	Mill Hey, Haworth	Masonic lodge with historic associations, with some surviving original features	This masonic lodge was built in 1907 on land bought from the mill owners Merralls and Sons and was built at the same time as the police station immediately across the road on Mill Hey. The building is still in use today occupied by the 'Three Graces Haworth 408'. This was the lodge formed in 1792 and that Branwell Bronte was a member of from 1836 until his last recorded meeting in 1842. The exterior of the main building remains as built, although the ground floor windows fronting on to Mill Hey have been removed and filled with matching stone to cut out traffic noise. A single-storey extension has been added to the side to form a new entrance. The double cross on the gable belongs to the Plains of Mamre Knight Temple Preceptory. The date stone has the monogram 'TG' of the Three Graces Lodge, and the date 1907. The old police station and the masonic lodge are the gateway to Haworth being the first two buildings when entering the village from Cross Roads. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: HISTORIC ASSOCIATION; LANDMARK STATUS
Vale Barn, Cross Roads (152)	Vale Mill Lane, Cross Roads	Former stone-built barn with historic origins	The date stone above the arch on Vale Barn suggests the barn came later than the adjacent Vale Farm, in 1895 and was part of the estate that once belonged to Vale Mill. The barn was owned by Jonas Sugden who owned Vale Mill and it is connected to Vale Farm. He also built a row of cottages and a Sunday school nearby. The barn includes many features - each window has stone headers and cills and on the side aspect of both gables are two stone crosses believed to be incorporated into the design because Jonas Sugden was deeply religious. There is still the original stable block which has been extended to provide a tastefully made garage. BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: AESTHETIC VALUE; GROUP VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION
Vale Farm, Cross Roads (153)	Vale Mill Lane, Cross Roads	Historic farm house	The farm house dates from between 1795-1844 and was part of the estate that once belonged to Vale Mill. The farm was owned by Jonas Sugden who owned Vale Mill. He also built a barn, row of cottages and a Sunday school nearby. The farm consists of many features - each window has stone headers and cills as well as jamb stones on each side. There is also an entrance porch which has been added later, but this has been done in keeping with the garden. The front aspect has stone details supporting the guttering. In the interior there is an original stone fireplace and side cupboard. BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: AGE; AESTHETIC VALUE; GROUP VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION

Feature name ¹ (and map ref. no.)	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
Vale Mill (‘new part’) (107)	Vale Mill Lane, Cross Roads	Historic former mill buildings	The ‘old part’ of the mill is listed (ref Historic England description – water-powered cotton-spinning mill built by John Greenwood in 1792). This designation relates to the ‘new part’ of the mill – integrated worsted mill of circa 1850-70 for Jonas Sugden (NB mills bought by Sugden 1840). Four-storey spinning mill to south of Greenwood mill with shed behind. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: RARITY; GROUP VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION; LANDMARK STATUS
Vale Mill Cottages and Schoolroom (169)	North end of Mytholmes Lane, just off Vale Mill Land, Cross Roads	Row of former mill-workers cottages and former schoolroom	Built in the mid-19th century by John Greenwood as part of the Vale Mill complex. This row of cottages, with former schoolroom at the northern end, has remained virtually unchanged up to the present day. Built completely from local sandstone, each window and door is surrounded by stone jambs, each house also has a small chimney. Internally many of the original fire places still exist and are present on both the upper and lower floors. Also low wooden oak beams are still in place on ground floors. The unadapted lane in front of the row appears much as it must have done at the time of construction. Cited in J Hodgson “Textile Manufacture in Keighley” (1879), P219 and by Pevsner. Referred to in Historic England listing of Vale Mill (Old Part). BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: GROUP VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION
West View Terrace (109)	42 & 44 Cross Roads, Cross Roads	Terraced housing with surviving original features, including external balcony	Made of sandstone the buildings feature curved upper header stones above the windows and doors. The two houses at the right hand side of West View Terrace still have a date stone which is worn and no longer readable. It has a cornice with dentil supports and has a balcony made also of sandstone which is above what would have been cellar/under dwellings once upon a time, but now part of the houses above. The balcony features the original iron handrail which will have been left even when others were collected for the First World War due to fact it would have left a dangerous drop. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: AESTHETIC VALUE; GROUP VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION

Feature name ¹ (and map ref. no.)	Location	Description ²	Why is the feature of interest and significance? What evidence exists to support the proposed selection?
Wild’s Old Bakery (110)	Rear Haworth Road, Cross Roads	Historic bakery building with some surviving external features	Situated behind the parade of shops which still includes the Wild’s bakery shop, this building was the Wild’s bakery up until the mid-1990s. The building is made of sandstone and all the original window surrounds are the same size they were when the building was built. The header and footer lintels are simple in design and the gable end of the building near the almshouses has a sloping roof on both sides which feature flat sandstone coping stones on the edge of the roof. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: RARITY; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION
Worthside House, Haworth (151)	Belle Isle Road, Haworth	400 year old stone-built house with varied history	Believed to have been built over 400 years ago as one large house but has been much changed over the years. The house was initially divided into two houses, one of which provided servant accommodation. It was then extended to the rear to form a third joined but separate dwelling with access from the rear. In the early 1800s the rear of the premises were occupied by a wine merchant and wine was sold from the basement. The current occupant moved into the house 40 years ago and made one house from the three. The house retains very few original features of its historic past. This building is within Haworth Conservation Area, occupying a key open space with important trees, making a positive contribution to character. BASIS OF DESIGNATION: AGE; AESTHETIC VALUE; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION
Woodlands Railway Bridge (163)	250 metres south of Bridgehouse Lane on KWVR line	3 Arch Stone Railway Bridge spanning KWVR line and Bridgehouse Beck	Stone-built three arch bridge. Spans Bridgehouse Beck and the KWVR line. It was designed and built by the local Otley engineer John Mc Landsborough in 1866 when the railway was extended to Oxenhope. The full railway line opened in 1867, funded predominantly by local wealthy mill owners from Oakworth, Haworth and Oxenhope. The Woodlands Bridge was built for and paid for by Richard S Butterfield the owner of the adjacent Bridgehouse Mills. He had the bridge built so that he could access the back of his mills directly from his home at Woodlands House. Both properties are now Grade 2 listed buildings. The bridge is no longer used and since the closure of the mills it has been capped at both sides to make it inaccessible. The driveway to Woodlands House has been changed and so no longer links to the bridge. The new building development across the bridge on the Bridgehouse Mill site has involved the construction of a large retaining boundary wall preventing any future access across from the east. The bridge forms part of the historic Keighley Worth Valley Railway and can be seen when walking the “Railway Children’s”, walk from or to Oxenhope. BASIS FOR DESIGNATION: RARITY; HISTORIC ASSOCIATION; DESIGNED LANDSCAPE; LANDMARK STATUS



APPENDIX 4: GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

SOUTHERN PENNINE MOORS (UPLANDS) - AREA

The Southern Pennine Moors (or ‘Uplands’) form part of the “backbone of England”. They are given ‘Area’ status in Natural England’s 2009 Yorkshire and Humber Green Infrastructure Mapping Project and impinge significantly on the western half of the Neighbourhood Area.

The Southern Pennine Moors link the Yorkshire Dales National Park and Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty in the north with the Peak District National Park in the south and straddle the regional boundary between Yorkshire & Humber and North West regions, including to the west of Haworth. The moors comprise several large expanses of moorland which sit between the valleys of the Wharfe, Aire (NB fed by the Worth – see separate entry), Calder and Colne rivers.

This is the only upland landscape in the country not to have a statutory landscape designation but these large areas of moorland are internationally recognised for their biodiversity value both in terms of their habitats and the wildlife supported by them (NB identified as Special Protection Area (SPA), Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)). Most of the moorland is accessible with large areas of open access land and the Pennine Way and Pennine Bridleway national trails as well as other footpaths. Investment in green infrastructure should aim to promote the positive management of the moors which, with large areas of upland peat, would not only be beneficial for wildlife but could also be used to sequester large amounts of carbon and reduce the effects of flooding by slowing water draining off the moors.

Function Indicators:-

Open Space: Most of the area is open access moorland.

Biodiversity: South Pennine Moors SPA/SAC/SSSI. Very large areas of Blanket Bog Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) habitat.

Landscape: Iconic “Bronte” landscape.

Products from the Land: Much of the area is used for agriculture and for shooting.

Flood Risk: The area largely drains eastwards into the Rivers Aire (via the Worth), Calder and Colne. Flooding is a big issue in each of these rivers and positive upland management could reduce surface drainage by increasing the water retention capacity of the moorland.

Climate Change: The area is covered with large areas of blanket bog and upland peat which, if managed sensitively, will act as a significant carbon sink.

Accessibility: Pennine Way. Pennine Bridleway. Much of the area is open access moorland.

Recreation: Promoted access routes.

Cultural: Large number of scheduled monuments present as well as other undesignated cultural assets.

Tourism: Top Withens.

Poor Quality Environments: Degraded areas of upland peat. Areas blighted by major power lines.

GREAT NORTHERN TRAIL AND SHIBDEN – SUB-REGIONAL CORRIDOR (S13)

This sub-regional corridor, as identified in Natural England’s 2009 Yorkshire and Humber Green Infrastructure Mapping Project, connects the Worth Valley in the north to the Calder Valley in the south. As such, it forms a vital urban fringe link between the Aire and Calder Valleys. Its northernmost tip impinges slightly on the Neighbourhood Area near Bingley Road, Cross Roads, to the north east of the area.

The northern part of the corridor centres on the disused railway which ran from Thornton to Keighley. Sections of the old railway have been opened for walkers and cyclists by Sustrans and their aim is to complete the link from Keighley to Thornton with a link into central Bradford. The railway section of the corridor includes features of industrial and transport heritage including Thornton and Hewenden viaducts and built heritage such as Thornton Conservation Area. The section from Cross Roads to Keighley would need to pass through the 1400m Long Lees Moor Tunnel.

Function Indicators:-

Biodiversity: Sugden End Bradford Wildlife Area. Upland Heath BAP habitat sites.

Products from the Land: Areas of agricultural land throughout the corridor.

Accessibility: Great Northern Trail Sustrans route (NB aspiration to extend north through Neighbourhood Area at Cross Roads). Bronte Way. Senior Way. Footpaths throughout the area.

Cultural: Keighley to Thornton railway line.



WORTH VALLEY – DISTRICT LEVEL CORRIDOR (D82)

Entirely contained within Bradford, the Worth Valley links urban central Keighley with the South Pennine Uplands (see separate entry) to the south-west and is of district importance, as identified by Natural England in its 2009 Yorkshire and Humber Green Infrastructure Mapping Project. It impinges significantly on the northern half of the Neighbourhood Area.

Fed from the uplands above Haworth and Oxenhope (via its tributary, Bridgehouse Beck – see separate entry), the River Worth runs through Haworth and then on through central Keighley before joining the River Aire to the north. From a relatively steep-sided valley, the corridor opens up into agricultural land with a well-developed rights of way network. The famous Keighley and Worth Valley steam railway runs along its length and, along with Haworth and the surrounding Bronte moors, adds to the corridor's tourism offer. Although this corridor exhibits 10 functions within the Neighbourhood Area, it has been classified as being at district level as it is relatively small scale.

Function Indicators:-

Openspace: Central Park, Haworth; Cross Roads Park.

Biodiversity: South Pennine Moors SSSI. Bradford Wildlife Areas at Lower Laithe Reservoir, Stanbury Cemetery and Baden Street (Haworth). Numerous BAP sites.

Landscape: The landscape of the corridor and wider valley is an important part of the attraction of the area to tourists. Combination of preserved railway buildings, historic industrial architecture and the fast flowing river create a quintessential northern landscape.

Products from the land: Agricultural land throughout the corridor – mainly to the south around Haworth and on valley sides.

Flood Risk: Management of water at the top of the catchment may reduce flood intensity at Keighley around the confluence of the River Worth with the Aire.

Accessibility: West Yorkshire Cycle Route, Bronte Way, Worth Way, good network of footpaths and bridleways throughout the corridor. Good access to open country.

Recreation: Cricket ground at Haworth. Promoted access routes.

Cultural: Bronte Parsonage, Haworth

Tourism: Keighley & Worth Valley Railway. Bronte Parsonage. Haworth.

Economic Growth: Tourism is very important to the economy of the area. As the landscape of the area is so important to the tourism industry it is important that the green appearance of the area is retained.

BRIDGEHOUSE BECK – PART OF DISTRICT LEVEL CORRIDOR (D82)

The Bridgehouse Beck corridor extends from the southern boundary edge of the Neighbourhood Area at Hawkcliffe (where it enters the area from Oxenhope), through Haworth (in the Station Road/Mill Hey area), and then northwards between the Mytholmes area of Haworth to the west and The Lees area of Cross Roads to the east, to join the River Worth (see separate entry) near Vale Farm at the area's northern boundary. It takes in peripheral open land on both banks throughout its length.

The corridor is demonstrably multi-functional. It follows the Keighley and Worth Valley Railway throughout its length and is largely accessible and/or visible from a range of footpaths and pavement vantage points, notably from the well-promoted and interpreted Railway Children Walks and The Worth Way. It is flanked by various Local Green Spaces and Local Heritage Areas as identified in the Neighbourhood Plan, many of which have inherent wildlife value (e.g. Ebor Mills Nature Reserve). It also boasts sites of individual heritage value, including both listed buildings (e.g. Haworth Railway Station) and Non-Designated Heritage Assets (e.g. Bridgehouse Mill Goit). A large central swathe of the corridor, covering the Ebor Mills and Greenfield Farm areas, is identified as 'village greenspace' in the RUDP and subject to the protection afforded by saved RUDP Policy OS7.

While the corridor is identified as part of the River Worth district level corridor in Natural England's 2009 Yorkshire and Humber Green Infrastructure Mapping Project, it is considered that for Neighbourhood Plan (i.e. land use planning purposes), it is necessary to define, map and describe it closely at local level, rather than relying on the broad brush, strategic approach adopted in the Natural England project. This is particularly the case, given that the corridor runs for most of its length through the urban, built-up area of Haworth, where land is largely outside of Green Belt and subject to a range of potential development pressures.

Function Indicators:-

Open Space: much of the corridor is flanked by areas of green open space including the following proposed as Local Green Space (LGS) in the Neighbourhood Plan – Land to East of Sun Street/Ivy Bank Lane (Woodlands Estate); Land to west of Keighley and Worth Valley Railway; Ebor Mill Nature Reserve; Murgatroyd Wood.

Biodiversity: Ebor Mill Nature Reserve Bradford Wildlife Area. Other LGS with local wildlife value.

Landscape: The landscape of the corridor is an important part of the attraction of the area to tourists. Combination of 'iconic' "Railway Children" landscape, historic industrial architecture (e.g. mills) and the fast flowing beck create a quintessential northern landscape.

Products from the Land: some agricultural land within the corridor.

Flood Risk: The area drains northwards into the River Worth.

Accessibility: Railway Children Walks. The Worth Way. Good network of footpaths throughout the corridor.

Recreation: Promoted access routes.

Cultural: Number of listed buildings present as well as other non-designated cultural assets. Falls partly within Haworth Conservation Area and adjacent to three local heritage areas as proposed in the Neighbourhood Plan.

Tourism: Keighley and Worth Valley Railway.

Economic Growth: Tourism is very important to the economy of the area. As the landscape of the area is so important to the tourism industry it is important that the green appearance of the area is retained.



APPENDIX 5: LOCAL GREEN SPACE SITES ASSESSMENT

SELECTION AND ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

Candidate Local Green Space (LGS) sites were identified from the following sources:-

- CBMDC's 2008 database and map of Haworth Open Space;
- CBMDC RUDP open space sites;
- Key Open Spaces as identified in CBMDC's Haworth and Stanbury Conservation Area Appraisals;
- Regionally and locally designated wildlife sites;
- NDP Steering Group local knowledge;
- NDO community consultation exercises.

Sites on the candidate list were assessed by NDP Steering Group members, using an assessment pro-forma based on NPPF LGS eligibility criteria. Each site was subject to a site visit, the pro-forma completed and a recommendation as to designation made. All site assessments were reviewed and moderated by the parish council's NDP planning consultants (Directions Planning Consultancy Ltd) and a final recommendation for each made and reported to the steering group by the consultants. The final decision as to designation or not was then made by the steering group and agreed by parish council full council.

11. Allotments off Main Street, Haworth	
Location	West of Main Street/north of Weaver's Hill car park, Haworth.
Size	0.45ha.
Proximity to community served (ref NPPF 100a)	Site sits on the western edge of Haworth village. Just off the village's main commercial thoroughfare and north of its main car park. The site potentially serves allotment holders village-wide, but given the village's small size, it is fair to say that the green space is in reasonably close proximity to (and reasonably accessible to) the community it serves.
Local in character/extensive tract of land? (ref NPPF 100c)	Yes – fully occupied. Many of the tenants have sheds and sitting areas within their allotted space.
Landscape significance, e.g. beauty, tranquillity (ref NPPF 100b)	Yes - identified as a 'key open space' in the Haworth Conservation Area Appraisal and as making 'a positive contribution to character'. Well-tended with all plots growing flowers, plants or vegetables during season. Also hens kept on two of the allotments.
Historic significance (ref NPPF 100b)	None known.
Recreational value (ref NPPF 100b)	Yes – fully occupied. Many of the tenants have sheds and sitting areas within their allotted space.
Wildlife richness (ref NPPF 100b)	Limited local value.
Summary Assessment/ Basis for Recommendation	This is an important community site, both local in character and in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves. It has particular local significance as a recreational resource, as evidenced by its full occupation and waiting list, and also landscape significance. Given its intensive use and obvious popularity, it is a demonstrably special space for local people.
Recommendation	Designate as Local Green Space.

126. Baden Street Woodland, Haworth	
Location	Immediately south of Spring Head Road, west of Baden Street and North View Terrace.
Size	2.02ha.
Proximity to community served (ref NPPF 100a)	The site has residential areas immediately to the north-west (Spring Head Mills development); to the east and the south, with the wider Mytholmes community of Haworth beyond. It serves a primarily local community (see below) and is in reasonably close proximity to that community.
Local in character/extensive tract of land? (ref NPPF 100c)	The site is local in character.
Landscape significance, e.g. beauty, tranquillity (ref NPPF 100b)	Yes – attractive woodland on north-facing slope down to the River Worth. The woodland extends 200m from Baden Street. The land slopes steeply in places down to Springhead Road and the River Worth. The land is undulating with a narrow beck running through the middle down into the Worth. The woodland is covered by a Tree Preservation Order.
Historic significance (ref NPPF 100b)	None known – wood is present on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1852.
Recreational value (ref NPPF 100b)	Yes – there is a well-used footpath linking Baden Street to Lord Lane. This is used by both serious walkers, local dog walkers and horse riders. The two permissive paths are part of the Haworth Conservation Walk and there is signage with maps outlining the routes, displayed on Lord Lane.
Wildlife richness (ref NPPF 100b)	Yes – previously identified by CBMDC as falling within a Bradford Wildlife Area. Assessed in 2017 as part of a candidate Local Wildlife Site, with species-rich acid grassland and scrub habitats. Local observation reports that the area has lots of wet bogs which support a good range of plant life. Full supporting survey data held by CBMDC. Falls within the River Worth corridor.
Summary Assessment/ Basis for Recommendation	This is an important community site, both local in character and in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves. It has particular local significance as an informal recreational and landscape resource and for its rich wildlife. Further, it forms part of a larger wildlife site to the east and of the River Worth district level corridor as identified in Natural England's 2009 "Yorkshire and Humber Green Infrastructure Mapping Project." Given its use and local appreciation, it is considered to be a demonstrably special space for local people. The site's LGS designation would secure its additional recreational, landscape and wildlife benefits to the local community over and above the safeguards to its open status afforded by the existing Green Belt designation.
Recommendation	Designate as Local Green Space.

160. Brow Top Road	
Location	South of Brow Top Road, west of Black Moor Road and to the east of properties fronting Hebden Road.
Size	0.37ha.
Proximity to community served (ref NPPF 100a)	Space is located on south-eastern edge of Haworth with residential properties to the north on Brow Top Road and east on Hebden Road.
Local in character/extensive tract of land? (ref NPPF 100c)	The space is local in character.
Landscape significance, e.g. beauty, tranquillity (ref NPPF 100b)	Yes - the space can be seen from the Haworth Main Street and Central Park areas and is part of the lower slopes of Brow Moor rising to east. There is a panoramic view across the valley of Haworth including the Main Street and conservation area.
Historic significance (ref NPPF 100b)	None known.
Recreational value (ref NPPF 100b)	Yes –the space is open with an unmade, but well-defined, footpath running from the east on Black Moor Road to the junction of Hebden Road and Brow Top Road. There is evidence of dog walking and a bench is situated in the middle of the area with views across to Haworth Main Street and the conservation area. This land is used by walkers and also as a picnic area in the summer months.
Wildlife richness (ref NPPF 100b)	Local - the land is a sloping triangular area of woodland with a mix of small trees and bushes providing local bird habitat. Space falls within the River Worth district level corridor as identified in Natural England's 2009 "Yorkshire and Humber Green Infrastructure Mapping Project".
Summary Assessment/ Basis for Recommendation	The space is both local in character and in close proximity to the residential area of Haworth Brow, as well as serving a wider constituency of visitors to Brow Moor to the east. It holds particular local landscape and recreational significance, as well as having some wildlife value. Its use and the presence of a bench indicates that it is demonstrably special to the local community. The site's LGS designation would secure its additional landscape, recreational and wildlife benefits to the local community over and above the safeguards to its open status afforded by the existing Green Belt designation.
Recommendation	Designate as Local Green Space.

5. Cross Roads Park	
Location	West of Halifax Road & north of Haworth Road, Cross Roads.
Size	1.78 ha.
Proximity to community served (ref NPPF 100a)	Park sits at the heart of the local communities it serves, i.e. those of Barcroft, Bocking, Bingley Road and Lees that make up Cross Roads, just off the principal commercial streets of Haworth Rd and Halifax Rd.
Local in character/extensive tract of land? (ref NPPF 100c)	The space is local in character.
Landscape significance, e.g. beauty, tranquillity (ref NPPF 100b)	Yes – the Friends of Cross Roads Park have utilised funding to start restoration works on the park, including upkeep of walkways and grassed areas, planting and upkeep of trees within the park. It overlooks the Worth Valley railway route, Lees, Oakworth, Bogthorn, Exley Head and Ilkley Moor. Benches are located at the bottom of the park for people to take in the benefit of this scenic view.
Historic significance (ref NPPF 100b)	Yes – the park including bowling green were created in 1921, to commemorate the dead of World War I. The land for the park was donated by T.H. Haggas. The small original bowling pavilion is currently being restored. The “Rest House” within the park lists the 291 residents who served in the war, this includes the 39 that died fighting, and this was home to the bowling club in the 1990s at the height of its popularity. It was listed by Historic England in 2018 as a result of the efforts of local people. As well as a tablet outside the rest house, a tree was planted on 12th May 1937 to commemorate the coronation of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth. There are further plans for renovation of the park, all of which aim to enhance the facilities whilst taking the park back to its historic roots.
Recreational value (ref NPPF 100b)	Yes – the park is a lovely community park with something to offer everyone. It is regularly used by dog walkers, joggers, people taking a shortcut into the village on the way to the shops, children for playing football and basketball in the multi-use games area. It provides off-road cycling for younger riders in the skate park. The park hosts local family-orientated days that have been organised and run both by Bradford Council and the Friends of Cross Roads Park group. Local Brownie and Scout groups also use the park facilities. It is used by 50-100 people on a daily basis, with this number being higher in the summer months and when there is a park event. Cared for by Friends of Cross Roads Park.
Wildlife richness (ref NPPF 100b)	Limited - the host of trees and bushes within the park provide useful local wildlife habitat and link to the open fields to the north and River Worth beyond. The park forms part of the River Worth district level corridor as identified in Natural England’s 2009 “Yorkshire and Humber Green Infrastructure Mapping Project.”
Summary Assessment/ Basis for Recommendation	This is a very important community site, both local in character and in close proximity to the community it serves. It has particular local significance as a key recreational resource, valued also for its landscape character and historical connections. Further, it has strategic green network value. Given its intensive use and the level of care and interest taken in it by the local community, it is a demonstrably special space for local people.
Recommendation	Designate as Local Green Space.

127. Ebor Mill Nature Reserve, Haworth	
Location	South and west of Ebor Lane, east of Keighley and Worth Valley Railway, west of Mill Hey.
Size	1.93ha.
Proximity to community served (ref NPPF 100a)	Site sits on Haworth’s eastern edge bordered by houses on Ebor Lane and Mill Hey, and in close proximity to the Haworth Brow area of the village.
Local in character/extensive tract of land? (ref NPPF 100c)	The site is local in character.
Landscape significance, e.g. beauty, tranquillity (ref NPPF 100b)	Yes – an attractive area of woodland and wetland clearly visible from Ebor Lane, vantage points on Mill Hey and from the KWVR line. Inherent value for those visiting the site. Falls within a ‘village greenspace’ as identified in CBMDC’s RUDP.
Historic significance (ref NPPF 100b)	Yes – the reserve is centred on the former Ebor Mill millpond (proposed as a Non-Designated Heritage Asset in this plan) which once powered the listed mill on the north side of Ebor Lane and on Bridgehouse Beck which fed/continues to feed the former pond, now wetland.
Recreational value (ref NPPF 100b)	Yes – there is formal access at Ebor Lane bridge, an information/interpretation board just inside the entrance and paths. The site was restored for public use by CBMDC, with funding from Airedale Springs Ltd and continues to be the responsibility of CBMDC. The site is not as well-used by local people as it could be. This is because it was allowed to become overgrown and unkempt following the closure of the mill and the loss of funding. Work by volunteers in recent months has however improved both appearance and wildlife habitat to community benefit.
Wildlife richness (ref NPPF 100b)	Yes – identified by CBMDC as a Bradford Wildlife Area. Position adjacent to Bridgehouse Beck affords it local corridor value. Supports fish in the beck; birds such as grey heron, kingfisher, grey wagtail, dipper, tawny owl, kestrel and sparrowhawk; brown hare and deer. Further, it forms part of the River Worth district level corridor as identified in Natural England’s 2009 “Yorkshire and Humber Green Infrastructure Mapping Project.”
Summary Assessment/ Basis for Recommendation	This is an important community site, both local in character and in close proximity to the community it serves. It has particular local landscape, historic, recreational and wildlife significance. The recent efforts of local volunteers indicates that its community value is on the increase. Given its significance on multiple levels and the community’s active interest in its wellbeing, it is a demonstrably special space for local people.
Recommendation	Designate as Local Green Space.

129. Gas Street Community Garden	
Location	Between Gas Street Car Park, Victoria Road and Oak/Apsley Street.
Size	0.223ha.
Proximity to community served (ref NPPF 100a)	The space lies just off Mill Hey and is embedded in the local Haworth Brow community, abutting terraced housing on Victoria Road, Prince Street and Oak Street.
Local in character/extensive tract of land? (ref NPPF 100c)	The space is local in character. It was specifically created as a local 'community' garden.
Landscape significance, e.g. beauty, tranquillity (ref NPPF 100b)	Yes – the space can be seen from the Haworth Brow area and breaks up the area of terraced housing that surrounds it. The users have a view of the Haworth Brow area and the moorlands towards Penistone Hill and beyond.
Historic significance (ref NPPF 100b)	None known.
Recreational value (ref NPPF 100b)	Yes – the space is used by the local residents, in particular local young people. The area is grassed and has a footpath crossing through linking Victoria Road to Oak Street and to the footpath to Mill Hey. The path and area is well-used by dog walkers and locals using the shops and businesses on Mill Hey. There is a purpose-built metal shelter with seating which was provided for the young people of Haworth to use as a meeting place. The area is gated with litter bins and full public access. The bins are being used and the littering problem and grassed areas indicate regular usage.
Wildlife richness (ref NPPF 100b)	Limited local - the trees and bushes within the area provide some useful local habitat in an otherwise heavily built-up area of the village, providing a home to birds and other wildlife.
Summary Assessment/ Basis for Recommendation	The space is both local in character and in close proximity to the community it serves. It has particular local recreational significance, notably for young people, together with some landscape and local wildlife interest. Given its origins as a community garden and its intensive local use, it is a demonstrably special space for local people.
Recommendation	Designate as Local Green Space.

130. Hall Green Baptist Chapel Burial Grounds, Haworth	
Location	At the junction of Bridgehouse Lane and Sun Street, Haworth.
Size	0.075.
Proximity to community served (ref NPPF 100a)	The space is well-embedded in the built-up area of Haworth village, close to the Coldshaw residential area.
Local in character/extensive tract of land? (ref NPPF 100c)	The space is local in character.
Landscape significance, e.g. beauty, tranquillity (ref NPPF 100b)	Yes – identified as both a 'key open space' and as 'providing a positive contribution to character' in the 2007 Haworth Conservation Area Appraisal. It affords key views/vistas to west, north and east, while itself forming the object of a key view/vista south down Rawdon Road. Despite its 'main road' location off Bridgehouse Lane, it offers a relatively tranquil area for contemplation.
Historic significance (ref NPPF 100b)	Yes – the burial grounds are to the east and south of Haworth's oldest still practicing religious building and contain the graves of families with long connections to Haworth and the Worth Valley.
Recreational value (ref NPPF 100b)	Yes – an integral part of an active, thriving Baptist church community. Contains graves belonging to many long-established families in the Worth Valley communities. Its historic links are integral to today's still active and thriving religious community. The grounds remain a place for quiet contemplation and memorial.
Wildlife richness (ref NPPF 100b)	No.
Summary Assessment/ Basis for Recommendation	The space is both local in character and in close proximity to the community it serves. It has particular local 'recreational', landscape and historic significance. Given its use and significance in the lives of many, it is a demonstrably special space for local people.
Recommendation	Designate as Local Green Space.

131. Haworth Brow Dean Street Portland Street	
Location	Between Portland Street, Hebden Road, Dean Street & Cliffe Street.
Size	0.66ha.
Proximity to community served (ref NPPF 100a)	Space sits on the eastern edge of the Haworth Brow residential area that it serves, with housing on Portland Street, Dean Street and Hebden Road abutting.
Local in character/extensive tract of land? (ref NPPF 100c)	The space is local in character.
Landscape significance, e.g. beauty, tranquillity (ref NPPF 100b)	Yes – this area can be seen from the Haworth Main Street and Central Park area and breaks up the mass of terraced housing which forms the Haworth Brow. Users have a view of the Haworth area and the moorlands towards Penistone Hill and beyond.
Historic significance (ref NPPF 100b)	None known.
Recreational value (ref NPPF 100b)	Yes – the space is used by the residents of the area. The area comprises open grassland with trees and scrub, well-used by walkers. The top of the area bordering with Hebden Road is tree-lined giving the area the feel of a park. The area is dissected by a footpath which links Dean Street diagonally to Cliffe Street and abutted on its northern edge by a path from Cliffe Street to Hebden Road (Right of Way 272). The grassed area and paths are regularly used by dog walkers and there is bench seating which gives a view over the valley to Haworth Central Park, Main Street and Mytholmes Lane areas. There are litter bins in use along the footpaths.
Wildlife richness (ref NPPF 100b)	Local - the trees and bushes on the site provide locally useful wildlife habitat in a predominantly closely built-up area. Site also acts as a stepping stone to the open countryside to the east, across Hebden Road.
Summary Assessment/ Basis for Recommendation	The space is both local in character and in close proximity to the community it serves. It has particular local landscape and recreational significance. Given its intensive community use, it is a demonstrably special space for local people.
Recommendation	Designate as Local Green Space.

1. Haworth Central Park	
Location	Rawdon Road/Butt Lane, Haworth.
Size	2.84ha.
Proximity to community served (ref NPPF 100a)	The park is centrally situated within Haworth village and serves the whole community as well as a wider visitor/tourist constituency.
Local in character/extensive tract of land? (ref NPPF 100c)	The space is local in character.
Landscape significance, e.g. beauty, tranquillity (ref NPPF 100b)	Yes – listed as a Historic Park and Garden by Historic England. Also identified as a ‘key open space’ in the Haworth Conservation Area Appraisal, with many ‘important trees’ and as ‘providing a positive contribution to character’. The park receives and affords many important views/vistas. On the 21st July 2006, Haworth Central Park was awarded a coveted Green Flag. Green Flag is the national award for parks and green spaces in England and Wales and is a means of recognising the park as a high quality green space. The park has kept this green flag status ever since.
Historic significance (ref NPPF 100b)	Yes - listed as a Historic Park and Garden by Historic England. On 17th November 1926 Emmott Rawdon Estate sold the land for the park to Haworth Urban District Council. On the 26 January 1929 Haworth Central Park was completed; “Site an excellent one but laying out has proved difficult due to steepness. Cost £11,000 so bowling green deferred until later”. On the 12th May 1937 a tablet was erected at Haworth Central Park to commemorate the opening of the bowling green and pavilion on the coronation day of their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.
Recreational value (ref NPPF 100b)	Yes – prized local amenity for local people. It is well-used by dog walkers, joggers and of course children who just come to play. Events are held in the park and the local community benefits from taking part in the events and income that is provided as a result of this. Friends of Haworth Park work hard and have carried out numerous projects in the park, including securing a grant and restoring the parks bandstand in 2013. More recently they have worked on a project for a memorial garden to try to put a stop to memorials being placed in the surrounding moors. There is something for all ages from a play on the slide, to a simple stroll. Well-used by locals and tourists/visitors alike. The park forms part of the main tourist route from the KWVR Station into the village. The park hosts a full calendar of events from 1940s weekend, teddy bears picnics, Shakespeare in the park and steampunk festivals that are well received by tourists and the local community.
Wildlife richness (ref NPPF 100b)	Limited – provides local habitat in the built-up area of Haworth, with birds, squirrels and other wildlife seen in the park through the year.
Summary Assessment/ Basis for Recommendation	This is a very important community site, both local in character and in close proximity to the community it serves. It has particular local significance as a key landscape, historic and recreational resource. Given its intensive community use and community care/involvement, it is a demonstrably special space for local people.
Recommendation	Designate as Local Green Space.

2. Haworth Cricket Pitch	
Location	West Lane, Haworth.
Size	0.86ha.
Proximity to community served (ref NPPF 100a)	The pitch is located at the north-west corner of Haworth village. It serves the whole community and is as such in reasonably close proximity to that community.
Local in character/extensive tract of land? (ref NPPF 100c)	The space is local in character.
Landscape significance, e.g. beauty, tranquillity (ref NPPF 100b)	Yes – with uninterrupted open views to the bottom (northern) edge and open farmland, with stone walls and seating around for spectators.
Historic significance (ref NPPF 100b)	Yes – the formation of Haworth Wesleyan Cricket Club took place in 1887. This later became Haworth Methodists CC. The club is probably the oldest in the district to have maintained a continuous existence since formation.
Recreational value (ref NPPF 100b)	Yes – the cricket club has approximately 50 players registered and runs 8 coaching sessions for 5-11 year olds in June and July. Anyone and everyone are welcome to come inside the ground to watch the cricket, have a drink at the bar, or buy a cricket tea. Visitors to Haworth often visit and exclaim over the fabulous ground. The bar is open every Saturday afternoon out of season until the new year. It closes between then and reopens March for the start of season. The club (HCC) also hosts several cross country events organised by local athletics clubs. Add in charity events and open use to local organisations that make it a full support package for the local community. Haworth CC is a Community Amateur Sports Club (CASC) and they own the ground. The club has attained the ECB's coveted Clubmark standard since 2012. HCC hosts senior, open age cricket every Saturday between mid-April to mid-September. Playing in 22 league matches in total plus at least 2 Sunday cup games - more if they have a cup run. The club house was refurbished in 2011, and nearly 4 years ago after being awarded a Sport England grant of £50,000 to drain the outfield, this took nearly 2 years as the club still used the ground to play in season. Part of the agreement was that the pitch will remain as a sports field for at least 25 years. The club has an active committee who keep the grounds and facilities up to scratch. Recently they have added a LED 5 foot high scoreboard, and built a new scoreboard.
Wildlife richness (ref NPPF 100b)	None inherent. But falls within the River Worth district level corridor as identified in Natural England's 2009 "Yorkshire and Humber Green Infrastructure Mapping Project", having some strategic 'green network' value as a result.
Summary Assessment/ Basis for Recommendation	This is an important community site, both local in character and in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves. It has particular local significance as a recreational resource with additional landscape and historic interest, plus strategic green network value. Given its focus for community activity and being the only surviving cricket pitch in the Neighbourhood Area, it is demonstrably special to the local community. The site's LGS designation would secure its additional recreational, landscape and historic benefit to the local community over and above the safeguards to its open status afforded by the existing Green Belt designation.
Recommendation	Designate as Local Green Space.

133. Haworth Primary School Grounds	
Location	North of Acre Lane, east of Rawdon Road allotments, south of properties in Mytholmes Lane.
Size	3.55ha.
Proximity to community served (ref NPPF 100a)	The grounds are centrally situated within Haworth village and serve the school community throughout the village and beyond, as well as the wider community.
Local in character/extensive tract of land? (ref NPPF 100c)	The grounds are local in character.
Landscape significance, e.g. beauty, tranquillity (ref NPPF 100b)	Yes – site is part of larger expanse of open green land, including 'the donkey fields' to the east (NB proposed LGS 137) which can be seen from Haworth Brow. It includes a line of 'important trees' (as identified in the Haworth Conservation Area Appraisal) separating the sports area from the nature area in the south-west of the site.
Historic significance (ref NPPF 100b)	None known.
Recreational value (ref NPPF 100b)	Yes - the grounds are used by the school for a variety of recreational purposes, including sports, play and nature studies. The areas are also publically accessible and open to the community. The area consists of a wooded area used for a nature trail by the primary school bordering on the Rawdon Road Allotments. There are two multi-use all-weather courts, again used by the school for all sports and outdoor activities throughout the academic year and for after-school clubs. The area has a football pitch and a separate all weather area which are part of Bradford Council land but open to the public. There is no local football team, however the field is used for school sports and by locals for playing of ball games and running. The all-weather area is used for local events including car boot sales and car parking at local events such as the Tour de Yorkshire, 40s and 60s weekends and Christmas events. Two well used public footpaths run along the site's east and north-east boundaries.
Wildlife richness (ref NPPF 100b)	Local - 0.4 hectares of nature trail (a permissive footpath) in the wooded area bordering Acre Lane and Rawdon Road allotments provide local habitat for wildlife and educational purposes. Falls within the River Worth district level corridor as identified in Natural England's 2009 "Yorkshire and Humber Green Infrastructure Mapping Project", having some strategic 'green network' value as a result.
Summary Assessment/ Basis for Recommendation	The space is both local in character and in close proximity to the community it serves. It has local recreational significance as well as some landscape and wildlife interest. Given its intensive use, by both the school and wider population, it is demonstrably special to the local community.
Recommendation	Designate as Local Green Space.

135. Land at Haworth Village Hall	
Location	Between village hall and Butt Lane.
Size	0.16oha.
Proximity to community served (ref NPPF 100a)	The space is centrally situated within Haworth village and serves the community/hall users throughout the village and beyond.
Local in character/extensive tract of land? (ref NPPF 100c)	The space is local in character.
Landscape significance, e.g. beauty, tranquillity (ref NPPF 100b)	Yes – site identified as ‘key open space’ and as ‘providing a positive contribution to character’ in the 2007 Haworth Conservation Area Appraisal (HCAA). Includes ‘important trees’ along its southern boundary and forms the focus of a key view/vista north from Central Park. Forms setting to the village hall ‘key unlisted building’ as identified in the HCAA.
Historic significance (ref NPPF 100b)	None known.
Recreational value (ref NPPF 100b)	Yes - used for a variety of purposes throughout the year. These include weddings, stalls and re-enactment activities on the 40s and 60s weekend, steampunk engine displays, scouts and youth services outdoor activities. There are a number of local fairs staged at the hall which also use this land outside for stalls or displays. The scouts also use this area as a safe overnight camping area.
Wildlife richness (ref NPPF 100b)	No.
Summary Assessment/ Basis for Recommendation	The space is both local in character and in close proximity to the community it serves. It has local recreational and landscape significance. Given its intensive community use and symbiotic link to the adjacent village hall, it is a demonstrably special space for local people.
Recommendation	Designate as Local Green Space.

162. Lees Methodists Church Grounds	
Location	Haworth Road, Cross Roads – opposite Lees Primary School & at west end of Douglas Street.
Size	0.066ha.
Proximity to community served (ref NPPF 100a)	The space lies at the heart of the Cross Roads community which it primarily serves.
Local in character/extensive tract of land? (ref NPPF 100c)	The space is local in character.
Landscape significance, e.g. beauty, tranquillity (ref NPPF 100b)	<p>At the front of the church are two lawn areas that are separated by an entrance path, many of the external walls in their distinctive stone are original. The gates at two of the entrances are original In front of church, near to the road 5 large old holly trees, of varying quality, but are as a group important to give height to that landscape, some reshaping would improve them.</p> <p>2 large beech trees - superb specimens, great majestic appearance and integral part of the landscape/townscape - very important feature of the village and worthy of TPOs. 1 fine silver birch, about 40 years since it was planted.</p> <p>Surrounding the car park</p> <p>2 large American lilacs planted about 40 years ago 2 large Cotoneaster, tree like, one with yellow berries/one with red berries 1 Mountain Ash (Sorbus ‘Sheerwater Seedling’) - beautiful columnar shape - planted 40 years ago 1 mature cherry 2 very large sycamores 1 Birch (in front garden) 1 large Poplar 1 fairly young Oak, probably 20 feet tall (Quercus rubra) 1 Christmas tree - nice specimen now some 20ft tall 1 Flowering Cherry</p> <p>In summary, the space provides an attractive well-treed part of the largely built-up Haworth Road/Cross Roads centre street scene.</p>
Historic significance (ref NPPF 100b)	Local - the church and its grounds have stood in Lees in the region of 170 years. The burial grounds house a lot of locally important people, including William and Sarah Midgley who gave money to the church and also built the almshouses, all the headstones in the alterations remain and can be visited and studied.
Recreational value (ref NPPF 100b)	The grounds are on occasion used by the church congregation and sometimes by the various groups who hire the church hall to the rear of the building. The grounds are a place for quiet contemplation and memorial.
Wildlife richness (ref NPPF 100b)	Limited local.
Summary Assessment/ Basis for Recommendation	The space is both local in character and in close proximity to the community it serves. It has particular local landscape and historic significance, plus some local informal recreational value. Given its use and significance in the lives of many, it is a demonstrably special space for local people.
Recommendation	Designate as Local Green Space.

6. Lees School Field, Lees, Cross Roads	
Location	Lees Bank Road/north of Lees Primary School.
Size	0.43ha.
Proximity to community served (ref NPPF 100a)	The site lies at the heart of the Cross Roads community which it primarily serves. Specifically abutting properties in Lees Bank Road, Lees Bank Drive & Valley View Gardens.
Local in character/extensive tract of land? (ref NPPF 100c)	The space is local in character.
Landscape significance, e.g. beauty, tranquillity (ref NPPF 100b)	Limited local – it is a largely open grassland with mature trees surrounding the perimeter.
Historic significance (ref NPPF 100b)	Some – Lees opened as a primary school in 1899 and the school field is part of the original site.
Recreational value (ref NPPF 100b)	Yes – School field. This field was historically used for the village gala, which was successfully re-introduced in 2017. Ticket sales indicate it was attended by over 100 paying adults in the 1st year – there was no charge for children attending the event. This brought together the local community in a fun day for all and restored the community spirit that residents who live here enjoy. Without this field this community event would not be able to be held as there is not another site large enough to house it. The local scout group uses this field for outdoor activities. Also, the field is used for matches by local football teams, sports pitches being at a premium in the area.
Wildlife richness (ref NPPF 100b)	Limited local – Birds, squirrels as well as the occasional toad can be found.
Summary Assessment/ Basis for Recommendation	The space is both local in character and in close proximity to the community it serves. It has local recreational significance, plus some minor historic, landscape and wildlife interest. Given its intensive community use and symbiotic link to the adjacent primary, it is a demonstrably special space for local people.
Recommendation	Designate as Local Green Space.

4. Longacres Park/Massey Fields Play Area, Cross Roads	
Location	Extreme western end of Longacres Lane/Massey Fields, Cross Roads.
Size	0.17ha.
Proximity to community served (ref NPPF 100a)	The space is located on the western edge of Cross Roads adjacent to existing residential areas.
Local in character/extensive tract of land? (ref NPPF 100c)	The space is local in character.
Landscape significance, e.g. beauty, tranquillity (ref NPPF 100b)	No.
Historic significance (ref NPPF 100b)	None known.
Recreational value (ref NPPF 100b)	Yes – small park with slides and swings (NB the only set in the Cross Roads area) that is perfect for babies and younger children. It also has a grassed area to the side that is used by children playing football and dog walkers.
Wildlife richness (ref NPPF 100b)	Limited – A few trees border the park. Has some value by association with adjacent Murgatroyd Wood and Land Adjacent Longacres Park (NB proposed LGSs 142 and 7 respectively) and as part of the River Worth district level corridor as identified in Natural England's 2009 "Yorkshire and Humber Green Infrastructure Mapping Project."
Summary Assessment/ Basis for Recommendation	The space is both local in character and in close proximity to the community it serves. It has particular local recreational significance as well as some wildlife interest. Given its intensive community use and the fact that it is the sole formal play area for young children in this part of Cross Roads, it is a demonstrably special space for local people. The site's LGS designation would secure its additional recreational benefit to the local community over and above the safeguards to its open status afforded by the existing Green Belt designation.
Recommendation	Designate as Local Green Space.

3. Mytholmes Rec, Haworth	
Location	North end of Victoria Avenue – opposite junction with Alma St/North View Terrace.
Size	0.1ha.
Proximity to community served (ref NPPF 100a)	The space sits at the northern tip of the Mytholmes residential area of Haworth.
Local in character/extensive tract of land? (ref NPPF 100c)	The space is local in character.
Landscape significance, e.g. beauty, tranquillity (ref NPPF 100b)	No.
Historic significance (ref NPPF 100b)	None known.
Recreational value (ref NPPF 100b)	Yes – the whole area is grassed and there are swings, little rocking horses, a slide & climbing frame. There are benches and a bin to help keep it tidy. Perfect for smaller children. Without this park, local children/families would have to go to Central Park. Recently had equipment painted in a community scheme.
Wildlife richness (ref NPPF 100b)	Space falls within the River Worth district level corridor as identified in Natural England's 2009 "Yorkshire and Humber Green Infrastructure Mapping Project."
Summary Assessment/ Basis for Recommendation	The space is both local in character and in close proximity to the community it serves. It has particular local recreational significance as well as some green network infrastructure value. Given its intensive community use and the fact that it is the sole formal play area for young children in this part of Haworth, it is a demonstrably special space for local people. This is further evidenced by the recently completed community painting scheme. The site's LGS designation would secure its additional recreational benefit to the local community over and above the safeguards to its open status afforded by the existing Green Belt designation.
Recommendation	Designate as Local Green Space.

12. Rawdon Road Allotments, Haworth	
Location	East side of Rawdon Road, Haworth (NB north of tennis courts).
Size	0.55ha.
Proximity to community served (ref NPPF 100a)	Site is centrally located within Haworth village. The site potentially serves allotment holders village-wide, but given the village's small size, it is fair to say that the green space is in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves.
Local in character/extensive tract of land? (ref NPPF 100c)	The space is local in character.
Landscape significance, e.g. beauty, tranquillity (ref NPPF 100b)	Yes – identified as a 'key open space' and as 'providing a positive contribution to character' in the Haworth Conservation Area Appraisal. 'Important trees' identified along its western boundary. Part of key views/vistas north and south along Rawdon Road. All the separate allotments are well tended with all of them growing flowers, plants or vegetables during season.
Historic significance (ref NPPF 100b)	Possibly dating back to the first distribution of allotment land by the Allotments Association following the post-WW1 Land Settlement Facilities Bill.
Recreational value (ref NPPF 100b)	Yes – a parish council controlled allotments since August 2013. Site has 24 Tenants. There is currently a waiting list that dates back to 2015 so the waiting time for an allotment is 2-3 years. There are 20 people on the waiting list. Many of the tenants have sheds and sitting areas within their allotted space.
Wildlife richness (ref NPPF 100b)	Limited local. But space falls within the River Worth district level corridor as identified in Natural England's 2009 "Yorkshire and Humber Green Infrastructure Mapping Project."
Summary Assessment/ Basis for Recommendation	This is an important community site, both local in character and in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves. It has particular local significance as a recreational resource, as evidenced by its full occupation and waiting list, and as a landscape resource within the context of Haworth Conservation Area. It also has some historic and wildlife value. Given its intensive use and obvious popularity, it is a demonstrably special space for local people.
Recommendation	Designate as Local Green Space.

161. St Michael & All Angels Churchyard, Haworth	
Location	Near the top of/west off Main Street, Haworth.
Size	0.57ha.
Proximity to community served (ref NPPF 100a)	The space sits on the western edge of Haworth village. Just off the village's main commercial thoroughfare and near to its main car park.
Local in character/extensive tract of land? (ref NPPF 100c)	The space is local in character.
Landscape significance, e.g. beauty, tranquillity (ref NPPF 100b)	<p>Yes - the space is identified as a 'key open space', containing many 'important trees' in CBMDC's 2007 Haworth Conservation Area Appraisal. Also as an area 'providing a positive contribution to character', affording many key views or vistas.</p> <p>The maintenance of the churchyard is done by CBMDC. Grass between the graves is cut up to six times a year. An inspection of the graves and trees are carried out twice a year by Bradford officers. All the trees are protected by Tree Preservation Orders.</p> <p>Originally the trees were planted around 1860 to soak up the water which runs through the graveyard from the moors.</p>
Historic significance (ref NPPF 100b)	Yes - it has been estimated that 42,000 bodies are buried in the churchyard, but an official figure is not known - the actual figure could be higher or lower. The oldest known grave is 1640 but the church was been at this location since the C15th and it appears earlier graves are missing. The burial registers go back to 1645. In 1849 as a result of the graveyard being overcrowded and badly drained, Patrick Bronte requested improvements. In 1850 as a result of a visit of General Board of Health, all future gravestones were not to be laid flat on the ground as they were limiting the growth of shrubs and not helping with body decomposition. Some graves contain whole families, with 14 bodies known to occupy one grave. In 1883 the graveyard was closed under the Burial Act 1853, by order of Queen Victoria. Although the Bronte family are buried under the church in a crypt, many visitors consider the churchyard is the Bronte Graveyard where they and their relatives and friends are buried.
Recreational value (ref NPPF 100b)	<p>Yes - there are two parts to the churchyard. The inner section which only covers a tenth of the whole area is still used by the current church. Weddings held at the church use this area for photographs of the event. The remaining area is classed as a 'closed graveyard'. It is a place set aside as the final resting place for the deceased of the Village and the surrounding area.</p> <p>The churchyard, although a burial ground, is also a garden; a place for quiet reflection and recreation. The Parish Church have placed a number of benches in the grounds for the use of locals and visitors. Thousands of visitors visit the graveyard every year examining the headstones. As stated above, many consider it to be the 'Bronte Graveyard'.</p> <p>One of the main footpaths from the top end of the village leads to one of the main car parks and out onto the moors. The footpath goes directly through the middle of the churchyard.</p>
Wildlife richness (ref NPPF 100b)	Limited Local - A large family of rooks live in the trees in the churchyard. Large number of plants also grow in the graveyard which in turn brings a variety of insects.
Summary Assessment/ Basis for Recommendation	The space is local in character and in close proximity to the local community it serves. Lying at the heart of Haworth's historic village and adjacent to Bronte Parsonage, it is also in close proximity to/readily accessible to Haworth's large tourist community. It has particular local landscape, historic and recreational significance, as well as some limited local wildlife value. It is in many ways demonstrably special to the local community.
Recommendation	Designate as Local Green Space.

13. Stanbury Cemetery, Stanbury	
Location	Junction Sun Lane/Lumbfoot Lane, Stanbury.
Size	0.58ha.
Proximity to community served (ref NPPF 100a)	The space lies a quarter of a mile from the east end of Stanbury village; a half mile from the village's western edge. As such, it can be reasonably argued that it is in reasonably close proximity to the community it largely serves.
Local in character/extensive tract of land? (ref NPPF 100c)	The space is local in character.
Landscape significance, e.g. beauty, tranquillity (ref NPPF 100b)	Yes - well-treed perimeters make it an attractive feature in the otherwise sparsely vegetated landscape. Site affords good views of surrounding countryside.
Historic significance (ref NPPF 100b)	Yes - this cemetery was opened in 1888 and has 4 x graves from the 1st and 2nd World War.
Recreational value (ref NPPF 100b)	Yes - as place for quiet contemplation and to remember the local deceased of the village and local area.
Wildlife richness (ref NPPF 100b)	Yes - identified by CBMDC as a Bradford Wildlife Area. Falls within the River Worth district level corridor as identified in Natural England's 2009 "Yorkshire and Humber Green Infrastructure Mapping Project."
Summary Assessment/ Basis for Recommendation	The space is local in character and in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves. It holds particular local landscape, historic, recreational and wildlife significance. Given its use and significance in the lives of many, it is a demonstrably special space for local people. The site's LGS designation would secure its additional multiple benefits to the local community over and above the safeguards to its open status afforded by the existing Green Belt designation.
Recommendation	Designate as Local Green Space.

8. Stanbury Playground, Stanbury	
Location	South of Main Street adjacent Staunch Farm.
Size	0.03ha.
Proximity to community served (ref NPPF 100a)	The playground is centrally located in the village.
Local in character/extensive tract of land? (ref NPPF 100c)	The space is local in character.
Landscape significance, e.g. beauty, tranquillity (ref NPPF 100b)	Yes – the space is within the conservation area of Stanbury. It is identified in the Stanbury Conservation Area Appraisal as ‘key open space’ affording key views/vistas to the south/south-east, and as ‘providing a positive contribution to character’.
Historic significance (ref NPPF 100b)	None known.
Recreational value (ref NPPF 100b)	Yes – the playground is grassed and well maintained. It houses football nets, swings, a roundabout, see-saw, climbing frame and slide. There are interactive toys along the sides of the park for toddlers. The site benefits from benches and bins. The only park in Stanbury – well used by local children of all ages.
Wildlife richness (ref NPPF 100b)	No.
Summary Assessment/ Basis for Recommendation	The space is both local in character and in close proximity to the community it serves. It has particular local recreational significance as well as landscape value. Given its intensive community use and the fact that it is the sole formal play area for young children in the village, it is a demonstrably special space for local people. The site’s LGS designation would secure its additional recreational and landscape benefits to the local community over and above the safeguards to its open status afforded by the existing Green Belt designation.
Recommendation	Designate as Local Green Space.

10. West Lane Allotments, Haworth	
Location	West Lane/Church Street, Haworth.
Size	0.34ha.
Proximity to community served (ref NPPF 100a)	Site sits on the north-western edge of Haworth village. Just off the village’s main commercial thoroughfare and adjacent to the parsonage/museum car park. The site potentially serves allotment holders village-wide, but given the village’s small size, it is fair to say that the green space is in reasonably close proximity to (and reasonably accessible to) the community it serves.
Local in character/extensive tract of land? (ref NPPF 100c)	The space is local in character.
Landscape significance, e.g. beauty, tranquillity (ref NPPF 100b)	Yes - all the separate allotments are well tended with all of them growing flowers, plants or vegetables during season. Identified as a ‘key open space’ in the Haworth Conservation Area Appraisal and as ‘providing a positive contribution to character’.
Historic significance (ref NPPF 100b)	None known.
Recreational value (ref NPPF 100b)	Yes – parish council allotments since August 2013. This site has 16 tenants. There is currently a waiting list that dates back to 2015 so the waiting time for an allotment is 2-3 years. There are 20 people on the waiting list. Many of the tenants have sheds and sitting areas within their allotted space.
Wildlife richness (ref NPPF 100b)	Limited local.
Summary Assessment/ Basis for Recommendation	This is an important community site, both local in character and in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves. It has particular local significance as a recreational resource, as evidenced by its full occupation and waiting list, and as a landscape resource within the context of Haworth Conservation Area. Given its intensive community use, obvious popularity and allied landscape significance, it is a demonstrably special space for local people.
Recommendation	Designate as Local Green Space.

139. West Lane Baptist Church Burial Grounds, Haworth	
Location	North and south sides of Baptist Church on north side of West Lane.
Size	0.010ha (0.038 at back, 0.056 at front).
Proximity to community served (ref NPPF 100a)	Space is located in the northern area of the village, but serves a village-wide community.
Local in character/extensive tract of land? (ref NPPF 100c)	The space is local in character.
Landscape significance, e.g. beauty, tranquillity (ref NPPF 100b)	Yes – south portion identified as a ‘key open space’ in the 2007 Haworth Conservation Area Appraisal. Both portions as areas ‘providing a positive contribution to character’. The rear burial ground is on the north side of the church and abuts a green lane which runs along the north edge of the burial ground. There are views over the River Worth Valley and across to Oakworth. The south facing burial ground runs along the front, southern aspect of the chapel and is bisected by a path leading to the main entrances of the chapel. The southern portion forms part of an identified ‘key view/vista’ from West Lane. Grounds form setting to the listed church.
Historic significance (ref NPPF 100b)	Yes – setting to listed church. Contains graves belonging to many long-established families in the Worth Valley communities.
Recreational value (ref NPPF 100b)	Yes – an integral part of an active, thriving church community. Contains graves belonging to many long-established families in the Worth Valley communities. The grounds remain a place for quiet contemplation and memorial.
Wildlife richness (ref NPPF 100b)	No. Space falls within the River Worth district level corridor as identified in Natural England’s 2009 “Yorkshire and Humber Green Infrastructure Mapping Project.”
Summary Assessment/ Basis for Recommendation	The space is both local in character and in close proximity to the community it serves. It has particular local landscape, historic and recreational significance, plus some green network infrastructure value. Given its use and significance in the lives of many, it is a demonstrably special space for local people.
Recommendation	Designate as Local Green Space.

2. West Lane Methodist Chapel Burial Grounds	
Location	To the rear of Haworth Methodist Chapel, West Lane, Haworth.
Size	0.175ha.
Proximity to community served (ref NPPF 100a)	Space is located in the northern area of the village but serves a village-wide community.
Local in character/extensive tract of land? (ref NPPF 100c)	The space is local in character.
Landscape significance, e.g. beauty, tranquillity (ref NPPF 100b)	Yes – identified as a ‘key open space’ in the 2007 Haworth Conservation Area Appraisal and as ‘providing a positive contribution to character’. The burial grounds are split into two separate portions. The first section is immediately adjacent to the chapel’s north-facing wall and runs down to a green lane that runs from Mytholmes, west to nearby farm land. It contains many ornamental graves. The overflow burial ground is on the opposite side of the green lane. Both facing wide open views of the Worth Valley and across to Oakworth. Forms setting to a ‘key unlisted building’ in the conservation area.
Historic significance (ref NPPF 100b)	Yes – the burial grounds belong to the Methodist Chapel. The original church was established by Rev. William Grimshaw in approx 1753. Although the original building has been demolished, the current church operates out of the former Sunday School. Many long-established families in the area have ancestors interred within the burial ground.
Recreational value (ref NPPF 100b)	Yes – although the burial ground is closed, Haworth Methodist Chapel is still active and the grounds contain the graves of many current Worth Valley families. The grounds remain a place for quiet contemplation and memorial.
Wildlife richness (ref NPPF 100b)	None inherent. But space falls within the River Worth district level corridor as identified in Natural England’s 2009 “Yorkshire and Humber Green Infrastructure Mapping Project.”
Summary Assessment/ Basis for Recommendation	The space is both local in character and in close proximity to the community it serves. It has particular local landscape, historic and recreational significance, plus some green network infrastructure value. Given its use and significance in the lives of many, it is a demonstrably special space for local people. The site’s LGS designation would secure its additional multiple benefits to the local community over and above the safeguards to its open status afforded by the existing Green Belt designation.
Recommendation	Designate as Local Green Space.



APPENDIX 6: SUGDEN END EXTENSION TO BROW MOOR Evaluation of Bradford Wildlife Area against Local Wildlife Site Criteria (NB as amended for Neighbourhood Plan purposes)

Site Name/ Code: Sugden End extension to Brow Moor.	Location: adjacent to Haworth.
Date of Survey: 12/09/2012 & 27/06/2017.	Surveyor: E. Skinner & Fiona Denham. West Yorkshire Ecology
Grid Reference: SE043373.	Site Area (Ha): 1.22 proposed LWS boundary (16.49 original BWA boundary).
Natural Area: Southern Pennines.	Public Access: public footpath across part of site.
NVC Communities: H12, S12, S28, U4, M6, wet woodland/scrub.	

Site Description

NB Those parts of evaluation relevant to ‘Land at Sugden Reservoir’ site are in bold text below.

Sugden End is located next to Cross Roads, spanning to the north and Haworth, to the west of the site. **It is of geological interest as it is a glacial overflow channel.** There are some agriculturally improved grazing fields adjacent to the site. Brow Moor LWS is situated directly to the south of this site, designated for its dry heath/wet heath/blanket bog communities (Mo1 and Fe5).

A small disused reservoir is present to the western part of the site. There is area of open water with Salix scrub along the margins with swamp vegetation along the waters-edge with patches dominated by Typha latifolia mainly along the northern and eastern edge of the reservoir. This best fits NVC community S12 Typha latifolia swamp. An area along the southern edge of the reservoir is dominated by rushes including Juncus effusus, Juncus acutiflorus and Eleocharis palustris. Other waters-edge species include Galium palustre, Phalaris arundinacea, Juncus bulbosus, Ranunculus flammula, Sphagnum spp., Potamogeton polygonifolius, Carex echinata, C. viridula, Hydrocotyle vulgaris, Eriophorum angustifolium, Molinia caerulea, Equisetum fluviatile and Phragmites australis.

Bordering the southern part of the reservoir is an area of M6 Carex echinata – Sphagnum recurvum/auriculatum mire community. This mire is species rich with locally abundant to frequent Carex echinata, C. viridula, Eriophorum angustifolium, Sphagnum spp., Hydrocotyle vulgaris and occasional Carex ovalis, Anthoxanthum odoratum, Molinia caerulea, Dactylorhiza maculata, D. fuchsii, D. praetermissa, D. x grandis, Ranunculus flammula, Viola palustre, Equisetum palustre, Oreopteris lymbosperma, Juncus bulbosa, J. articulatus, J. acutiflora, Myosotis secunda, Lotus pedunculatus and Carex panicea.

Small localised areas of running water through the M6 mire comprise locally dominant and abundant Potamogeton polygonifolius, Carex echinata, C. viridula, C. nigra, Equisetum fluviatile, Eriophorum angustifolium, Lemna minor and Ranunculus sp. (water-crowfoot).

An area of wet woodland lies to the southeast of the reservoir with a canopy comprising a mix of Salix cinerea, S. capraea and S. fragilis. This woodland/scrub comprises a species rich herb layer with species including Hydrocotyle vulgaris, Molinia caerulea, Ranunculus flammula, Viola palustre, Myosotis secunda, M. scorpioides, Lotus pedunculatus and Equisetum fluviatile.

There were a number of swallows feeding overhead.

To the south of the reservoir is a steep bank comprising dry heath which adjoins Brow Moor LWS. This best fits NVC community H12 Calluna vulgaris - Vaccinium myrtillus heath. This contains abundant Calluna vulgaris, frequent Vaccinium myrtillus, occasional Galium saxatile, Festuca ovina, Agrostis capillaris, Holcus lanatus, Deschampsia flexuosa, Blechnum spicant and Athyrium filix-femina, and locally frequent Rubus fruticosus.

The field to the east comprises a mix of neutral and acid grassland and dry heath. The dry heath is present on towards the southern boundary and is on a steep slope. This is also H12 and contains species including abundant Vaccinium myrtillus, frequent Festuca ovina, occasional Calluna vulgaris, Deschampsia flexuosa, Agrostis capillaris, Nardus stricta, Blechnum spicant, Juncus effusus and J. squarrosus.

The acid grassland present is of the U4 community. The species list includes frequent Holcus lanatus and Agrostis capillaris, occasional Anthoxanthum odoratum, Festuca ovina, Nardus stricta, Deschampsia flexuosa, Galium saxatile and Potentilla erecta, as well as occasional sprigs of Vaccinium myrtillus and Calluna vulgaris.

Ecological Evaluation

Sugden End is now proposed as an extension to Brow Moor which lies on adjacent land to the south and west. The proposed boundary includes the reservoir and surrounding poor fen and swamp communities and the dry heath/acid grassland to the south and east of the reservoir.

The swamp vegetation meets Criteria Sw1 and Sw2 scoring 13/10 and 6/5 respectively for swamp species diversity. The woodland/scrub meets Criteria Wd3 scoring 10/10 for wet woodland species diversity.

The M6 acid flush, adjacent to the reservoir is species rich scoring 15/8 for poor fen Fe4 but is less than the required 0.25 hectares to qualify (bordering willow scrub, rush and pond areas have also been included within the proposed boundary, as part of the wetland unit).

The wet woodland scores 10/10 against Wd3 but is only 0.33ha in size and therefore does not qualify under Wd3.

The heathland habitat covers less than 10 hectares, and so does not meet Criteria Mo1. It is suggested that the Sugden End site should be added to the adjacent Brow Moor LWS as it contains the same habitats and similar communities and directly adjoins the site. This will enable the whole of the Sugden End site (with revised boundary), including the acid grassland/dry heath, fen, swamp, to meet Criteria Mo1.

The U4 acid grassland, in the field to the east of the reservoir, is close to meeting Criteria Gr4. It scores 9/8 for acid grassland species diversity and is over 0.25ha, but it covers less than 50% of the entire field area.

The Brow Moor with Sugden End is 42.61ha and meets mixed habitat criteria Mh2 supporting wet heath/bog (4), dry heath (3), lowland acid grassland (4), open water and swamp (2), secondary semi-natural woodland (2), scrub communities of more than one species (2), Wildlife Habitat Network (2) scoring 19/12 from habitats in table 15.

The semi-improved grassland surrounding the reservoir originally within the BWA has been removed from the proposed site boundary. The bank comprising scrub along the west of the site has also been removed from the proposed site boundary.

APPENDIX 7: COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Civic & Community

- Visitor Information Centre, Haworth
- Worth Valley Police & Community Contact Point, Haworth
- Haworth Village Hall
- Cross Roads Park Toilet Blocks
- Central Park Toilets, Haworth
- Bronte Museum Car Park Toilet Blocks, Haworth
- Haworth Main Post Office
- Cross Roads Post Office
- The Old School Room, Haworth

Educational

- Lees Primary School, Cross Roads
- Haworth Primary School
- Stanbury Village School

Health/Social Care

- Haworth Medical Centre
- Mill Hey Pharmacy, Haworth
- Ambler Way Support Services/Rough Nook, Haworth
- Three Sisters and Bronte View Care Home, Cross Roads
- The Discovery Centre, Cross Roads
- Lindisfarne Care Home, Haworth

Religious

- St James Church, Cross Roads
- Lees Methodist Church, Cross Roads
- Church of the Latter Day Saints, Cross Road
- St Michael & All Angels, Haworth
- West Lane Methodist Church, Haworth
- West Lane Baptist Church, Haworth
- Our Lady & St Joseph's RC Church, Haworth
- Hall Green Baptist Church, Haworth
- St. Gabriel's Church, Stanbury



Social & Entertainment

Cross Roads

- Cross Roads Inn
- Bocking Working Men's Club
- The 3 Acres
- Bronte Hotel

Haworth

- The Fleece Inn
- The Old Sun Inn
- Haworth Old Hall
- The Old White Lion
- Mill Hey Brew House (formerly The Royal Oak)
- The Black Bull
- The Kings Arms
- Parkside Social Club
- Haworth Steam Brewery
- Haworth Conservative Club
- Cobbles and Clay, Haworth

Stanbury

- Wuthering Heights
- Old Silent Inn

Sports & Leisure

- Haworth Cricket Club
- Haworth Tennis Club
- Haworth Bowling Pavilion
- Cross Roads Park Memorial Building and Rest Room
- Haworth RDA Riding for the Disabled
- The MAC (Martial Arts Academy) at Haworth, Cross Roads



APPENDIX 8: BADEN STREET PARKING AND CONGESTION PROBLEMS

Baden Street is a residential street consisting, on one side of the road, of a row of terraced houses, and, on the other, a row of newer town houses. Vehicular access is from Mytholmes Lane with the other end of Baden Street being a dead end opening on to fields and woodland.

There is very little off-street parking at Baden Street. The first two detached properties have and use off-street parking, while two of the town houses have made one space each in their gardens. The remainder of the residents park on the road. They park against the kerb, fully on the road on the left hand side when entering, but half on the footpath and road on the right hand side.

Below are views from both ends of Baden Street.



When the town houses were built an off-street parking area with garages was constructed at the end of the street. The garages are not used for vehicles and most are in a state of disrepair and the land has become overgrown and again not now used for vehicles.



Baden Street is 116m in length and at its widest between back Alma Street and Mytholmes Lane. This short stretch is 6.4m wide while the remainder of Baden Street is 5.4m wide. There are footpaths along both sides which are 1.8m wide. During a period of one month, visits were made during the mornings, afternoons and overnight to assess the parking. During the daytime, Monday to Friday, there can be 8 to 12 vehicles parked at any one time. This causes no obstruction or movement issues, other than from some illegal parking on the footpath.

From 9pm until 7am daily there were between 28 and 37 cars/vans parked in Baden Street on both sides of the road. At the peak of 37 vehicles, there were no spaces at all other than the mouth of Back Alma Street and the entrances to the private parking spaces. With an average length of a vehicle being 4.8m, 90m of the road's 116m length was taken up on both sides of the road. There is also one parking bay in Baden Street marked "Disabled".



Overnight, the width of vehicular access on Baden Street is reduced to less than 3m along most of its length. The road is 5.4m wide, the parked cars are on average 1.8m wide, plus half the width of the cars on the pavement, which reduces the free road width to around 2.7m. The minimum width a fire appliance pump requires is 3.5m. Above is an example of the limited space available.

There are regularly up to five commercial, transit-type, vehicles parking on Baden Street overnight, thus reducing the free road further.

Alma Street, which is off Baden Street, is a terraced street with no off-road parking at all. Overnight and weekends the whole of Back Alma Street is full with the residents' vehicles.

APPENDIX 9: SCHOOLS CONSULTATION – PARKING PROBLEMS

Haworth Primary School

(Note of a 2014 meeting with school head Helen Thompson)

Parking is an ongoing issue for the school and is set to worsen as the school's numbers increase.

All families are given a permit to use the Changegate Car Park at pick-up and drop-off times, but very few choose to do this. Instead, a lot of complaints are received from local residents, particularly around the Heathcliff area due to parents parking inconsiderately. The school is in constant talks with the medical centre, which has had issues with doctors not being able to get out and patients not being able to get in due to parents using their car park. The site manager now cones off the layby outside school on a daily basis to prevent inconsiderate parking and is outside school at the start and end of the day to deal with the issue. The school has requested that the layby be re-designated as disabled parking, specifically for use of the 12 families who access the DSP Unit.

The school has no plans to and can see no feasible way of providing additional parking. Safe access via the back of the school would not be possible due to the steep incline of the land and there being 126 steps up to the school.

Lees Primary School

(Note of letter received from Executive Head Teacher Gill Holland in 2014)

At the start and end of the school day, parking is a problem and can cause a serious risk to life. The area with the low pavement, in front of the front gate of the church, is used as parking and there are frequent requests to parents to move, as it is a hazard to people walking on there, especially with prams. If there could be some planters on the edge in order to stop parking, that would help.

We looked at starting a walking bus after school but got little response and as it relies on parent volunteers to run, we were unable to proceed.

Teachers are encouraged to park on the side and back roads but this can also be a problem. We regularly contact parents about considerate parking. We have looked into parking again in the school grounds but this is not viable. The only solution would be to build a car park on our school field. Again, this would be an issue to residents with cars coming down there to access the car park. There would be issues too regarding how we could restrict to just teachers/parents/visitors. This would also take a substantial part of our school field, as well as being a cost we cannot meet either.

Stanbury Village School

(Note of a 2014 meeting with school head Graham Swinbourne)

Parking is also an ongoing issue at Stanbury Village School. The school head has recently worked with former parish councillor James Hutton on a 'park and stride' scheme, encouraging families to park at the Haworth end of the village and walk the back lane into the village. Two pilots of this were relatively successfully. James successfully lobbied for CBMDC Highways to resurface the verge at the far end of the village to provide better parking provision. Again, there is no plan or suitable land available to provide additional parking.

APPENDIX 10: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Affordable Housing

Housing provided to specific eligible households whose needs are not met by the market. It is generally provided by either the district council, or by a 'Registered Provider'. There are two main types:

- Social rented affordable housing – housing rented at rates which are generally affordable to households in the lower decile of earnings.
- Intermediate affordable housing – housing available at below market rents or prices which are generally affordable to households in the lower quartile of earnings. It provides homes for those who can only afford to pay for part of their homes, but allows access onto the 'first step' of the housing ladder. There are three types of intermediate affordable housing:
 - Intermediate or submarket rent – the intermediate affordable units are rented out at rents above those of social rent but below market rents.
 - Shared equity/shared ownership – the occupier buys part of the house and pays a discounted rent on the remaining part, which is owned by a Registered Social Landlord (Registered Provider).
 - Low cost homes for sale/discounted sale – the occupier buys the house at a fixed percentage below its cost on the open market. When the house is sold on, this same percentage discount is passed on to the next buyer.
- Affordable rented affordable housing – defined by national government. Rents can be up to 80% of local market rents. As such, affordable rent will be more or less affordable depending on the locality of where local market rent levels are measured. In some high value areas, affordable rented affordable housing will not be sufficiently affordable for either households on lower quartile or lower decile earnings.
- Market housing which is low cost, for instance because it is small or is in an area where houses generally sell at cheaper prices, is not classed as affordable housing.

Built Heritage

Buildings, structures and relics of historical and/or architectural value.

Candidate Local Wildlife Site

A site of local wildlife interest with the potential to be designated as a Local Wildlife Site (see below) in accordance with West Yorkshire wide assessment criteria as set out by West Yorkshire Ecology Service.

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

A financial charge which local authorities can charge on most types of new development in their area, depending on viability. The money will be spent on infrastructure to support the development of the area.

Conservation Area

Section 69 of the Civic Amenities Act 1967 gives local councils the power to designate as conservation areas, "areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance". Designation gives control over the demolition of buildings and provides the basis for policies designed to preserve or enhance all the aspects of character or appearance that define an area's special interest.

Conservation Area Appraisal (CAA)

A conservation area appraisal defines the special interest, character and appearance of a conservation area, providing a sound basis for development control (planning) decisions. It helps planning officers, developers, designers and the public at large assess whether a proposed development affecting a conservation area would, or would not, preserve or enhance the character and appearance of that area. Development proposals which affect the conservation area will be judged for their effect on the area's character and appearance as identified in this conservation area appraisal.

Consultation Statement

A required written statement on how a Neighbourhood Plan has been consulted on, which must be submitted to the Local Planning Authority alongside the actual plan. The statement should contain:

- details of people and organisations consulted about the proposed Neighbourhood Plan;
- details of how they were consulted;
- a summary of the main issues and concerns raised through the consultation process;
- descriptions of how these issues and concerns were considered and addressed in the proposed Neighbourhood Plan.

Core Strategy

The principal document within the Local Development Framework. It sets out the spatial vision for the future of Bradford to 2030, and provides broad policies to shape development.

Development

Legally defined as: "the carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operations in, on, over or under land, or the making of any material change in the use of any buildings or other land".

Development Plan Documents (DPDs)

The statutory documents which contribute towards making up the Local Development Framework. All DPDs must be subject to rigorous procedures of community involvement, consultation and independent examination, and once adopted, decisions on planning applications must be made in accordance with them.

Employment Land

Employment land relates to all B Class employment sectors including office floor space (B1a Use Class) and general employment land. General employment land includes research and development (B1b class), light industry (B1c), general industry (B2) and storage or distribution (B8) but excludes office floor space (B1a).

Green Belt

A designation for areas of open land around certain cities and large built-up areas where strict planning controls apply to keep this land permanently open or largely undeveloped. The purposes of the Green Belt are to check the unrestricted growth of large built-up areas, prevent neighbouring towns from merging and preserve the special character of historic towns. It also aims to safeguard the countryside from encroachment and assist urban regeneration by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land. The designation is not intended to be a statement of the quality or attractiveness of the open land.

Green Corridor

Green corridors are green spaces which can link housing areas to the national cycle network, town and city centres, places of employment and community facilities. They help to promote environmentally sustainable forms of transport such as walking and cycling within urban areas and can also act as vital linkages for wildlife dispersal. They often act as major breaks around and between parts of settlements.

Green Infrastructure (GI)

An integrated and connected network of green spaces, which have more than one use and function. GI is both urban and rural and includes protected sites, woodlands, nature reserves, river corridors, public parks and amenity areas, and sport facilities, together with green corridors.

Green Space

A collective term to describe areas of open space and vegetation, whether public or private, used for formal or informal recreation. Examples include recreation grounds, parks, linear spaces alongside rivers, grass playing pitches, bowling greens, tennis courts, pedestrian areas in village centres, small play spaces within housing areas, or woodland.

Hectare (Ha)

One hectare (ha) is equivalent to 10,000 square metres (100m x 100m). This is approximately the same size as a full size football pitch.

Housing Needs Assessment (HNA)

A study based on the gathering and objective assessment of robust data in order to seek to understand the specific housing requirements of a neighbourhood and to work out the 'fair share' of wider housing growth that should be planned for, including the quantity and type (mix) of new housing.

Infrastructure

Basic urban services necessary for development to take place, for example, roads, electricity, telephone lines, sewerage and water. It is also used to refer to transport provision and social infrastructure, such as education and health facilities, and green infrastructure.

Key Unlisted Building

An unlisted building within a conservation area which makes a positive contribution to that area's special architectural or historic interest.

Land Allocations Plan

Provides site/land allocations and details that will help to deliver the Core Strategy's long term spatial vision, objectives and policies. It is a key LDF document in identifying specific allocations for development.

Listed Building

Any building or structure which is included in the statutory list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest as compiled by Historic England.

Local Development Framework (LDF)

The collection of development documents, which set out the local planning authority's policies. They take into account the impact of development on the economy, the environment and the social make-up of the area.

Local Green Space (LGS)

Designated areas of special protection (equivalent to Green Belt), for green areas of particular value to local communities, as judged against criteria of proximity, 'specialness' and 'localness' as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) paragraphs 76-78.

Local Heritage Area (LHA)

Areas of local architectural and/or historical interest within the Haworth, Cross Roads and Stanbury Neighbourhood Area, considered by the local community as potential extensions to or satellites of the area's existing conservation areas, to be considered as part of a conservation area review.

Local Wildlife Site (LWS)

A designated site of wildlife interest in accordance with West Yorkshire wide assessment criteria as set out by West Yorkshire Ecology Service. This is a new classification scheme involving CBMDC and other West Yorkshire local authorities, involving the progressive re-assessment of sites subject to previous less strict assessment and designation schemes.

Major Development

Defined by Circular 15/92 as "the erection of 10 or more dwellings, or, if this is not known, where the site is 0.5 hectares or more; in other cases, where the floor space to be created is 1,000 square metres or more, or the site area is 1 hectare or more."

Mixed Use Development

The development of a single site (or building) with two or more complementary uses.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

The government planning policy document adopted in March 2012, intended to make national planning policy and guidance less complex and more accessible. It introduced a presumption in favour of sustainable development.

Natural Heritage

Land, sites, features, habitats and species of wildlife or geological value.

Neighbourhood Area (NA)

The local area, with defining boundary, for which a Neighbourhood Plan is being prepared.

Neighbourhood Plan (NP)

A plan prepared by a parish or town council or a Neighbourhood Forum for a particular Neighbourhood Area (made under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and Localism Act 2011).

Neighbourhood Plan Map

An Ordnance Survey scale map (or maps) showing the locations (i.e. sites, buildings) where the policies and proposals of the Neighbourhood Plan will apply. May also include contextual information about sites designated or subject to policies and proposals in other plans, e.g. the Bradford Core Strategy.

Non-Allocated Site

A site not allocated for development (e.g. housing or employment) in the Local Development Framework.

Non-Designated Heritage Asset (NDHA)

A building or structure identified and assessed by the local community (using Historic England Local Listing Guidelines) as having local architectural and/or historic value, with the potential for 'local listing' by the local authority or even statutory listing by Historic England.

Open Space

Green space with the addition of civic space, usually comprising hard landscaped open areas for public gathering and churchyards.

Permeability

Permeability describes the extent to which an area permits (or restricts) the movement of people or vehicles in different directions. Permeability is generally considered to be positive as it permits ease of movement and avoids severing neighbourhoods. Areas which lack permeability, e.g. those severed by major roads, or with many long cul-de-sacs, are considered to discourage movement on foot and encourage longer journeys by car.

Public Right of Way (PROW)

A route over which the public have a right to pass, whether or not the land that it crosses is privately-owned. The rights have been legally recorded on the Definitive Map and Statement. There are three categories; Footpath, Bridleway and Carriageway, and there are also permissive footpaths and bridleways.

Replacement Unitary Development Plan (RUDP)

Part of the current statutory development plan (i.e. together with the Core Strategy and other documents) for the whole of Bradford District. It's saved policies help to provide a framework for all new developments and are used as one basis for making decisions regarding land use and planning applications. It is being progressively replaced by the emerging LDF, including the Land Allocations Plan currently in preparation.

Rights of Way Improvement Plan (ROWIP)

The ROWIP is a statutory document prepared by CBMDC under section 60 of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000. It establishes the action plan for the Bradford rights of way network over a specified time period.

Section 106 Agreement/Planning Obligations

Legal agreements negotiated by the landowner or developer with the district council in response to a planning application. They are used to make development proposals acceptable in planning terms, and in order to mitigate against the impact new development will have upon a district's existing infrastructure, such as transport provision, local community facilities, and green space.

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

A protected area designated as being of special interest by virtue of its flora, fauna, geological or geomorphological features. SSSIs are designated under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 by Natural England.

Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

Area which has been given special protection under the European Union's Habitats Directive. Provides increased protection to a variety of wild animals, plants and habitats and is a vital part of global efforts to conserve the world's biodiversity.

Special Protection Area (SPA)

Area which has been identified by the European Commission as being of international importance for certain breeding, feeding, wintering or migrating rare and vulnerable species of bird populations found within the EU countries. They have statutory protection under the EC Directive for the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409.

Starter Home

A compact house or flat specifically designed and built to meet the requirements of young people buying their first home.

Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)

Part of the Bradford Local Plan evidence base which the Government requires CBMDC to produce. The primary role of this assessment is to provide an indication of the scale, nature and distribution of potential housing land across the district. This involves identifying sites with potential for housing; assessing their capacity to accommodate houses; and determining, having collected information about land ownership, development constraints and economic viability, whether and when the land could be developed.

Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA)

A key part of the Bradford Local Plan evidence base, as required by the Government. Provides an assessment of the scale, range and type and tenure of homes – both market and affordable - that will be required across Bradford district, based on analysis of demographic, social and housing market drivers. A key document for determining affordable housing requirement quotas.

Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)

SPDs deal with specific issues (thematic or site specific) and elaborate upon the policy and proposals in Development Plan Documents (DPDs).

Sustainability Appraisal (SA)

A process and a document that takes into account the social, environmental and economic effects of a plan to allow decisions to be made that accord with sustainable development. It also makes sure that plans produced will last.

Sustainable Development

Seeking to ensure that all development has a minimal detrimental impact on the environment whilst maximising environmental, economic and social gains. A widely-used and accepted international definition of sustainable development is "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". There are five shared principles of sustainable development in the UK. The aim is to live within environmental limits and achieve a just society, by means of a sustainable economy, good governance and sound science.



APPENDIX 11: LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CAA – Conservation Area Appraisal

CBMDC – City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council

CIL – Community Infrastructure Levy

DPD – Development Plan Document

GI – Green Infrastructure

Ha – Hectare

HNA – Housing Needs Assessment

HCRSPC – Haworth, Cross Roads and Stanbury Parish Council

LDF – Local Development Framework

LGS – Local Green Space

LHA – Local Heritage Area

LWS – Local Wildlife Site

NA – Neighbourhood Area

NDHA – Non-Designated Heritage Asset

NDP – Neighbourhood Development Plan

NPPF – National Planning Policy Framework

PROW – Public Right of Way

ROWIP – Rights of Way Improvement Plan

RUDP – Replacement Unitary Development Plan

SA – Sustainability Appraisal

SAC – Special Area of Conservation

SHLAA – Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment

SHMA – Strategic Housing Market Assessment

SPA – Special Protection Area

SPD – Supplementary Planning Document

SSSI – Site of Special Scientific Interest

UDP – Unitary Development Plan





**HAWORTH
CROSS ROADS
& STANBURY
PARISH COUNCIL**

HAWORTH CROSS ROADS AND STANBURY PARISH COUNCIL

NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLAN

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