

Local Development Framework for Bradford

Landscape Character

Supplementary Planning Document

Volume 3: Pennine Upland

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City of Bradford MDC

www.bradford.gov.uk

FOREWORD

This is Volume 3 of the Landscape Character Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) and outlines the Landscape Character Assessment of Pennine Upland.

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

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

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

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

Landscape Character SPD - USER GUIDE

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

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

The SPD comprises of 11 documents, these are:

Introduction and Methodology	
Volume 1: Airedale	Volume 6: Thornton & Queensbury
Volume 2: Esholt	Volume 7: Tong Valley
Volume 3: Pennine Upland	Volume 8: Wharfedale
Volume 4: Rombalds Ridge	Volume 9: Wilsden
Volume 5: South Bradford	Volume 10: Worth and North Beck Valleys

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

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

HOW TO USE THE SPD:

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

PENNINE UPLAND

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1.0 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

- 1.1 The Pennine Upland is a sparsely inhabited landscape characterised by a large tract of elevated open moorland and sweeps of upland pastures whose landform is highlighted by the strong field pattern of stone walls across the rolling contours of the land. The general lack of vertical structures or landmarks is important and the treeless, heather dominated vegetation of the moorland accentuates the bleak, windswept wilderness nature of the landscape whilst the wide open skyline emphasises the scale of its setting. However, the small pockets of moorland, which occur on the ridge of high land, wrapping around the settlements of Haworth and Oxenhope, underline the Pennine character of the area, of the close proximity of moorland to settlement.
- 1.2 The Pennine Upland character area extends around the western and south western edges of the Bradford District with 'fingers' of high ground extending between the pastoral side valleys of the Worth and North Beck Valley character area, culminating in Penistone Hill Country Park west of Haworth and between Haworth and Cullingworth/Denholme and a large plateau beyond the North Beck Valley in the north, towards Keighley.
- 1.3 The boundaries of the Pennine Upland character area are formed by the Bradford district boundary to the west and southwest. The ridges of high land interlock with the Worth and North Beck Valley character area to the north east and the Pennine Upland is also contiguous with the Wilsden and Thornton/Queensbury character areas to the east and a small area of Airedale to the north.
- 1.4 There are only three landscape types within the Pennine Upland and no settlements other than isolated farmsteads; a factor which contributes to its simple character. Gritstone Moorland is the largest area by far in the west and south west of the character area; in addition two small outcrops occur at Black Moor and Brow Moor. A relatively large area of upland pasture occurs on the high plateau to the west of Keighley around Steeton Moor and two smaller pockets of mixed upland pasture lie on the ridge above Haworth and Oxenhope to the east.
- 1.5 **Key Landscape Elements**
- Brontë associations
 - Rolling, glacially influenced topography
 - Strong horizontal emphasis
 - Sparsely settled; scattered, isolated farmhouses
 - Absence of trees and woodland, except in steep wooded cloughs
 - Patchwork of upland pastures and gritstone walls on moorland fringe.
 - Large scale, open and exposed with a sense of remoteness and elevation
 - Wide, open sweeps of uninhabited moorland affording extensive views.

2.0 NATURAL LANDSCAPE

2.1 LANDFORM

2.1.1 The character area forms the eastern side of the south Pennine moorland plateau, rising from approximately 300 m to 450 m A.O.D. at the district boundary. Although it rolls in a series of ridges intersected by the valleys of the Worth and North Beck it is largely flat in nature. Sharp millstone grit terraces and edges are a distinctive feature. This is a large-scale unenclosed landscape, giving long, open and sweeping views.

2.2 GEOLOGY

2.2.1 The Pennine Upland is underlain by carboniferous rocks of sequential millstone grit and shale. Rock outcrops form distinctive features created by frost weathering during the cold periglacial periods of the last Quaternary.

2.3 SOILS

2.3.1 Thin, acidic deposits of glacial till with shallow deposits of peat cover most of the moorland area. Deeper pockets of peat create areas of blanket bog.

2.4 BIODIVERSITY

- The Pennine Upland Character Area constitutes land of high conservation value. The majority of the area is designated as a Special Protection Area (SPA) under the European Wild Birds Directive; the SPA is of international importance of breeding bird populations of moorland and moorland fringe habitats and is also a Site of Special Scientific Interests (SSSI).
- South Pennines SPA & SAC – a total area of 64,983 hectares of which 4489 hectares are within Bradford (approximately half is within this character area – the other half is within Wharfedale); diverse and extensive upland plant communities forming a rich mosaic of habitats.
- Hallas Rough Park (SEGI)- a small, but significant range of wet heath and mire communities within the open moorland/common land of Black Moor; the valley mire community is the best in the county and includes a national rare plant species.

- Thornton Moor Reservoir – a Third Tier Site which is owned by Yorkshire Water. A Bradford Ornithological Group nature reserve with over 147 bird species recorded; located on the edge of the South Pennines SPA and SAC.

BIODIVERSITY					
HABITAT		GENERAL SUMMARY			
Woodlands		<p>There is no woodland of significance within this area, only occasional small shelterbelts throughout such as at Middle Redcar Farm, on Redcar Lane near Steeton and farms around Cullingworth Moor.</p> <p>There are no ancient woodlands within this character area.</p>			
Hedgerows		There are no hedgerows within this character area.			
Grasslands		<p>Many of the grasslands have been improved, limed and fertilized, but some of the moorland fringe upland pastures contain acidic wet flushes and soft rush pastures occur the lower slopes. These 'in-bye pasture' are home to many invertebrates which, in turn, provide food for the breeding waders for which the area is important; these grasslands and are a key habitat in the South Pennines with strong biodiversity links to the moorland.</p>			
Moorland		<p>A substantial part of the area is covered by internationally important unenclosed moorland, containing blanket bog, heather moorland, acid grassland and wet flushes/mires. Other large areas of moorland are Black Moor and Brow Moor, which have local ecological significance and provide valuable recreation resources close to Haworth and Oxenhope.</p>			
Wetlands		<p>Thornton Moor Reservoir and Stubden Moor Reservoir close by form large, ornithologically important open water areas in the south of the character area; Redcar Tarn and Steeton Reservoir in the north are much smaller water bodies, the latter contains good populations of the regionally rare marsh cinquefoil (<i>Potentilla palustris</i>), bog bean (<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>) and shoreweed (<i>Littorella uniflora</i>).</p>			
SPA		SSSI	Area	SEGI	Area
SOUTH PENNINE MOORS		SOUTH PENNINE MOORS	4489 ha	HALLAS ROUGH PARK STEETON RESERVOIR	2.5 ha 1.6 ha

THIRD TIER SITES	
<u>Moorland/Heath/Heath</u>	_____
Black Moor	Wetlands
Brow Moor	Thornton Moor Reservoir
Grey Stones Hill	Redcar Tarn
Sun Hill Clough,	
Sough Hole	
White Hill	
WILDLIFE	
<p>The SPA has been designated for its importance to breeding in merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>), which are resident all year round, peregrine (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) and high numbers of golden plover (<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>). There are also nationally important populations of curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>) which breed here before wintering on the coast. The ring ouzel (<i>Turdus torquatus</i>) breeds on the moors but searches for food on the in-by land. Short-eared owl (<i>Asio flammeus</i>) hunts over the moorland and waders such as lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>), snipe (<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>), dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>) and redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>), as well as moorland birds whinchat (<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>), wheatear (<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>) and twite (<i>Carduelis flavirostris</i>) which are all increasingly uncommon and nest here in important numbers. Stoat, weasel and brown hare have also been seen throughout. Thornton Moor Reservoir is a migration watch point for the Bradford Ornithological Group and is unique in Bradford for its roost congregations of selected wildfowl, waders and gulls. Schedule 1 (Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981) species regularly breed here or visit the site. Green hairstreak butterflies, a moorland species of limited distribution in the district, occur on scrubby heath land remnants to the north-west of Newsholme Dean.</p>	

3.0 CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

3.1 HISTORY/ARCHAEOLOGY/CULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS

- The upland plateau was widely exploited by prehistoric settlers. The seemingly natural appearance of the moorlands is deceptive as the open almost treeless landscape is the product of man and his grazing animals. From a study of pollen remains beneath the present day covering of peat botanists and archaeologists have discovered that large scale clearance of forest took place in the Bronze Age (1900 BD – 1000 BC) in order to provide land for grazing and the cultivation of crops. The lighter soils on the higher ground were easier to cultivate and were therefore the first to be stripped of their protective tree cover. The results loss of plant nutrients, the onset of cooler wetter conditions and the grazing of sheep allowed the formation of peat bog over much of the area.
- These harsh conditions had two effects, with settlement gradually moving to the valleys, and as early as the Dark Ages farmer began supplementing their income in the woollen cloth industry.
- Many of the characteristics moorland land uses such as sheep grazing have fluctuated in response to climatic and economic changes, resulting in abandoned stone farmsteads and irregular, degraded stone wall enclosure to be seen in many areas of moorland fringe. Many of the abandoned farmsteads were also caused by deliberate depopulation by the early water companies. In contrast the relatively better quality land to the east gave rise to extensive Parliamentary enclosure which has resulted in strong regular field patterns as seen in the upland pastures notably to the north of the District around Steeton and Eastburn.
- The influence of stone quarrying is also evident through out the uplands, where millstone grit has been quarried for use as millstones and as a building material. Evidence of former quarrying can be seen throughout the area, notably at Penistone Hill and Cullingworth Moor, many of these old workings are represented by hummocky mounds, which have now regenerated as heather moorland. Present day quarrying activities can be seen at Naylor Hill, Haworth and Black Moor, Cullingworth.
- Culturally the Character Area has strong links with the Worth and North Beck Valleys, particularly with Haworth and the Brontës. It is the wilderness experience of the moorlands so dramatically captured in such works as Wuthering Heights that emphasises the unique bond that the historical and cultural influence has on the

landscape. The very title gives us a real sense of the moors and the scene is set on Page 1 Chapter 1 of the novel.

“This is certainly a beautiful country! In all England, I do not believe that I could have fixed on a situation so completely removed from the stir of society – and Mr Heathcliffe and I are such a suitable pair to divide the desolation between us”. [Emily Brontë]

It is this association with the Brontë novels and poems that draw thousands of tourists each year to experience this wilderness feel of the landscape of this character area.

LISTED BUILDINGS, CONSERVATION AREAS AND ARCHAEOLOGY		
Historical	World Heritage Site	None
	Listed Buildings	<p>There are approximately 12 Listed Buildings within the Pennine Upland Character Area.</p> <p>There are no Grade I or Grade II* listed buildings and/or structures which are of exceptional historical importance within this landscape character area.</p>
	Conservation Areas	None
	Ancient/Scheduled Monuments	None
	Historic Parks & Gardens	None
	Battlefield	None
	Other Associations	Association with Brontë novels and poems. Especially area called Top Withens featured in Wuthering Heights.

3.2 SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

- The gritstone moorland is almost totally devoid of any form of settlement apart from the occasional isolated farmstead on the moorland edge. The upland pastures contain isolated farmsteads of local gritstone construction.
- General lack of urban settlement.

3.3 TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

- Roads are relatively infrequent in this character area.
- There are no main roads with the minor roads following the moorland edge along the main valley sides.
- A few minor roads connect the farms notably in the upland and mixed upland pastures.

3.4 RECREATION/TOURISM

- Although the area contains no formal recreation attractions, and accommodation is limited to occasional bed and breakfast and camping and caravan sites, its footpath and bridleway network attracts thousands of visitors each year.
- There are two key footpath routes in the Character Area; the Pennine Way roughly traverses the area from north to south, from Stanbury Moor in the south across the Worth Valley to Oakworth Moor in the north. The route passes Top Withens the legendary 'Wuthering Heights' which is a key location for many circular routes from Haworth.
- The Brontë Way is a footpath of approximately 42 miles linking sites with Brontë associations.
- Penistone Hill Country Park is a focal point for extensive views in all directions and a starting point for many walks.
- Grouse shooting takes place on a number of the moors e.g. Haworth Moor.

4.0 ANALYSIS

4.1 Sensitivity

- **Strength of character** **Strong**
 Strong within the moorland areas and upland pastures, but moderate within the mixed upland pastures. The wide opens skies, long views and horizontal emphasis links strongly to the South Pennines.
- **Historic continuity** **High**
 The Pennine Upland has a long history of land use and settlement. The area underwent changes during the nineteenth century when depopulation occurred following the establishment of the water authorities and the reservoirs, but there has been little change during the twentieth century.
- **Remoteness** **Remote**
 Most of the area displays a lack of urbanising influence, although this is beginning to creep into the mixed upland pastures of this character area.
- **Significance of new development** **Medium**
 There has been no twentieth century housing development, which affects the character of the area, but occasional barn/farmstead conversions and recent developments such as the Naylor Hill wind turbine and quarrying on Black Moor are gradually eroding the character.
- **Pressures on the integrity of the landscape unit** **Longer term**
 Recreation pressures and footpath erosion across the moorland, farmstead conversion for residential use only, mineral applications and wind farm proposals, motorcycle erosion. Any development which threatens the horizontal emphasis of the landscape.

4.2 Important Features

Landmarks

- Naylor Hill Wind Turbine towers above the village of Haworth on the edge of Brow Moor where its verticality and colour are in stark contrast with the general horizontal emphasis and natural lines of the landscape.

Skylines

- The long open views from the Hebden Bridge Road close to the Calderdale boundary, north west and west to the gritstone moorland and beyond summarise the horizontal emphasis of the skyline, which is the most important characteristic of the south Pennines. Any long distance views of the moorland horizon from other parts of the district should respect this horizontal emphasis.

Key vistas

- The elevated views from this character area afford numerous key vistas. The most important include:-
 - A 360⁰ view of the district from Penistone Hill Country Park; the view across the Worth and North Beck Valley character area to the gritstone moorland and upland pastures beyond gives an overall impression of the transition of the landscape from the densely settled valleys, through the treeless pasture dominated slopes to the remote open wilderness of the moorland beyond.
 - The views of the surrounding moorland from Top Withens also summarise the bleakness for which the area is so cherished.
 - The view of Middle Redcar Farm, on Recar Lane above Steeton, from the south typifies the traditional laithe house style farmstead of the South Pennines surrounded by stone wall field boundaries, with small groups of trees.

Memorable places

- Top Withens survives in the public imagination as the setting and inspiration for Wuthering Heights and similarly sites such as the Brontë Waterfall and Ponden Kirk (rock outcrops, know as Penistone Crag at head of Ponden Clough) are sites, which are also associated with the works of the Brontë sisters.

4.3 Detractors




- Vertical intrusions such as pylons, wind turbines, communication towers and telegraph poles all threaten the horizontal emphasis of this landscape type and begin to 'humanise' the landscape.
- Although quarries themselves are a feature of upland landscapes, the scarring of the extraction activities and their associated infrastructure can be visually prominent on the skyline for many years.

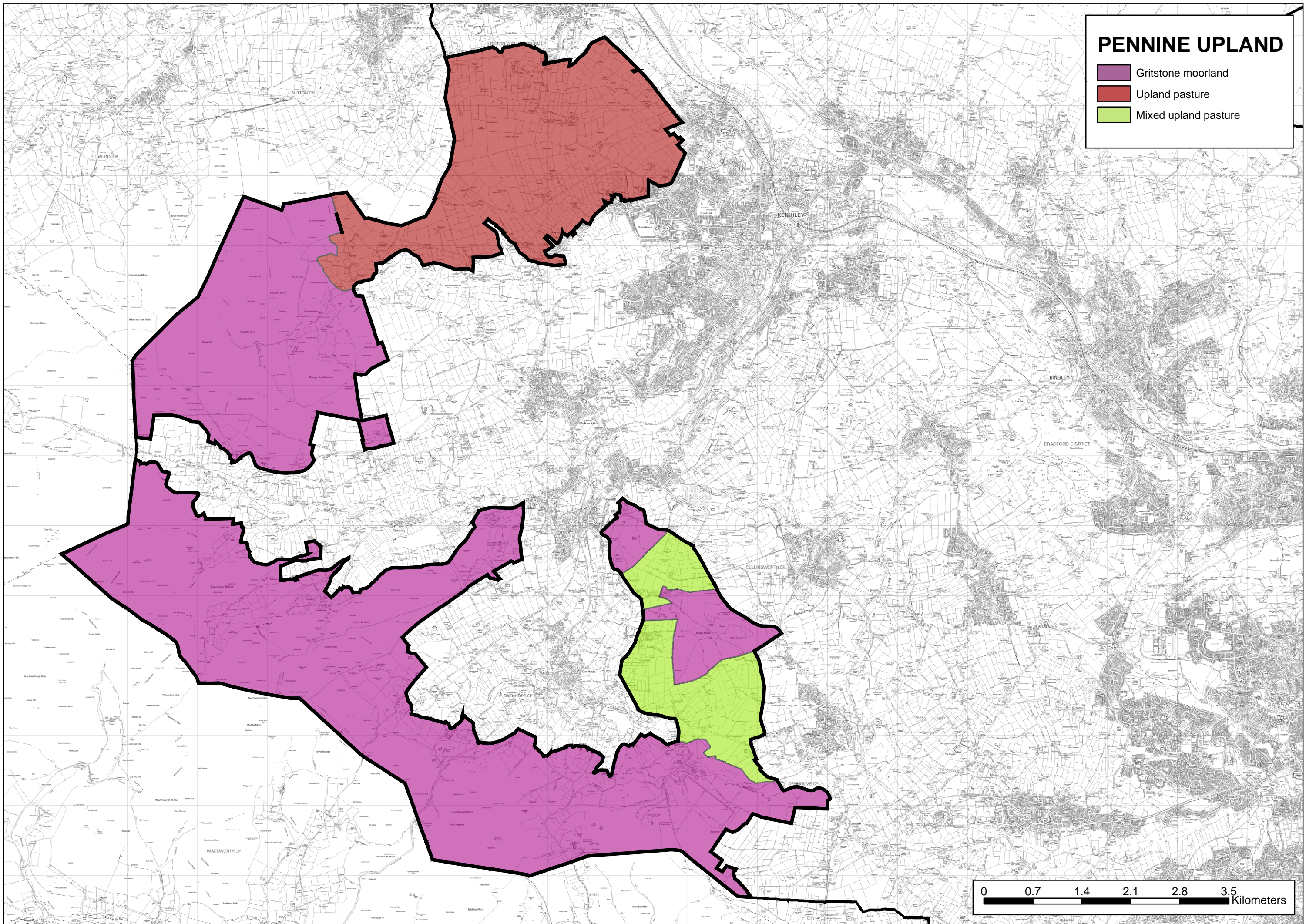
- Scattered outbuildings of non-traditional materials, along with large modern farm buildings fragment the landscape character as they are out of keeping with the compact gritstone farmstead layout of the South Pennines.
- Caravan parks are sometimes highly visible in the landscape, in order to take advantage of the open views, but their presence jeopardises the openness and remote character of the area.

5.0 GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 This area has a perceived sense of remoteness, wide open skylines and strong horizontal emphasis, yet there is a close proximity to the settled valleys. Consequently there is pressure of urbanisation beginning to seep into the area. This is especially evident in the mixed upland pastures where there is a conflict of tourism attracted to the historical associations of the area, which is weakening the very character it has come to experience. New development tends to conflict with the needs of tourists attracted by the historical and cultural associations of the area.
- 5.2 The overall strategy for the character area is to conserve the visual and perceptual qualities of openness, remoteness and wildness associated with the South Pennine moorland and the surrounding moorland fringe and upland pasture elements which form the character of the area. At the same time the moorland should be managed to maintain the mosaic of habitats and its quality as a Special Protection Area.
- 5.3 Further limited scale mineral extraction of existing small abandoned quarried may be permitted throughout the character area, and indeed should be encouraged to provide a source of local stone for the traditional and sustainable restoration of buildings throughout the district. These quarries should be sensitively restored, taking into account landscape features and their potential habitat value for wildlife, for example the protected peregrine falcon.

PENNINE UPLAND

-  Gritstone moorland
-  Upland pasture
-  Mixed upland pasture



6.0 PENNINE UPLAND: GRITSTONE MOORLAND



6.1 DESCRIPTION

- The gritstone moorland occurs in three separate locations within the character area, all displaying their own identity based on present land use and management.
- The largest area of moorland covers the western fringe of the District, forming the eastern extent of the South Pennine Moors SPA (approximately 10%), which extends as far as Lancashire to the west and the Peak District to the south. Although forming one continuous stretch from north to south, it contains the following moorlands; Keighley Moor, Oakworth Moor, Stanbury Moor, Haworth Moor, Oxenhope Moor and Thornton Moor. This is an uninhabited landscape, although signs of previous settlement in the form of abandoned farmsteads, such as Top Withens, are scattered throughout. The primary land use now is water catchment and rough grazing; much of the land is owned by Yorkshire Water, with a number of associated reservoirs, notably Leeshaw, Thornton Moor, Keighley Moor, Ponden and Lower Laithe.
- Two smaller areas of moorland plateau occur at Brow Moor, overlooking Haworth, which contains an area of active stone quarrying, and heather dominated common land; this

area is overlooked by a single wind turbine structure at Naylor Hill. Black Moor, nearby but separated by an small area of mixed upland pasture, also consists of an active stone quarry at Hallas Rough, with evidence of former stone quarrying in re-vegetated mounds; recreational use includes a small private airfield and caravan/camping park.

6.2 LANDSCAPE STRATEGY

6.2.1 Analysis

- Strength of character** **Strong**
 A bold, well-balanced, landscape lacking urban influences and vertical intrusions; qualities of openness, remoteness, wildness and isolation in a virtually treeless landscape.
- Condition** **Good**
 The relative simplicity of the landscape type, the absence of any development or vertical structures, corporate land ownership and the long term management regimes of sheep grazing and burning have ensured the quality of the landscape. Footpath erosion, although problematic in places, has not resulted in any visual detriment overall. However, the gritstone moorland ecosystem is a fragile habitat requiring careful management.

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

6.2.2 Policy Guidelines

Conserve

- Conserve the gritstone moorland as a mosaic of upland habitats including blanket bog, wetland, dry heathland and acid grassland, especially to support its internationally important range of bird species (South Pennine Moors SPA). Landscape management practices should reflect the value of these habitats.
- Conserve the archaeological and palaeo-environmental remains of the moorland and recognise the significance of the blanket bog habitat as an information resource.
- Conserve the totality of the moorland resource for its visual qualities and seek to prevent further losses both in quality (e.g. through overgrazing/undergrazing) and by extent (through encroachment of other land use). Ensure that grazing levels are well balanced.
- Conserve sensitive public access throughout, via a well managed footpath network and discrete way-marking, to minimise and deflect the pressures away from sensitive habitats, but maximise access to the open, remote wild character of the area.
- Conserve the open, wild, remote qualities of the landscape and its strong horizontal emphasis by restricting new tree planting on the open moors to appropriate small scale regeneration in the sheltered cloughs.

6.3 POTENTIAL FOR DEVELOPMENT

6.3.1 Sensitivity Analysis

- **Strength of character** **Strong**
[See above]
- **Historic continuity** **Medium**
Landscape management practices are constantly changing according to economic circumstances, demand for natural resources and human needs. The perception, however, is that little has changed and this is still a natural wilderness.

- **Visual exposure and enclosure** **Prominent & exposed**
Very prominent from the surrounding valleys and upland pastures; dominates the western horizon. From this open treeless landscape, there are extensive views of the surrounding valleys and long distance to Rombalds Moor.

6.3.2 Traditional Settlement Pattern

- Only occasional farmsteads on the lower slopes; ruins of former farm buildings and old dry stone wall field boundaries can be seen on the lower slopes of the upland moors.

6.3.3 Policy Guidelines

- The strong character, its prominent, exposed nature and the perceived remoteness of the moors makes this a very sensitive landscape vulnerable to any increase in the visual impact of human activity. Therefore, there is no scope for development within the remote moorland areas.
- Resist any development, which would deplete or degrade the important blanket bog and heather moorland and acid grassland habitats.
- Any form of development should be severely restricted; and vertical structures should be located where topography constrains views of the site, and should avoid the interruption of prominent ridge and summit skylines.
- Pressure for mineral extraction may continue (See Section 5.0)

7.0 PENNINE UPLAND: UPLAND PASTURE



7.1 DESCRIPTION

- The upland pastures of the Pennine Upland occur only in the northern part of the character area, lying in an elevated position north west of Keighley and forming the upper part of the raised spur which dips steeply down into Airedale at Steeton at the western boundary of the district.
- The long distance views of settlement within the adjacent valleys of the Aire to the north and North Beck to the south exacerbate its sense of remoteness and elevation. Scattered traditional farmsteads occur on the actively farmed lower slopes yet, in contrast with the mixed upland pastures, there is still a feeling of openness and isolation to the landscape.
- The landform is gently rolling and then more steeply undulating in places, giving the impression that glaciation has had a considerable impact upon the landscape. The gritstone field boundaries are a distinct and constant element of the upland pasture landscape, emphasising the contours and enclosing the large and small rectangular fields of the reclaimed moorland edge into a simple but characteristic patchwork.

- The roads cut across the contours of this upland plateau in very straight lines, only becoming narrow and twisted on the lower slopes as they reach the Worth and North Beck Valley character area.

7.2 LANDSCAPE STRATEGY

7.2.1 **Analysis**

- **Strength of character** **Strong**
 The elevated position, absence of trees, sparse inhabitation and glaciated, rolling landform, highlighted by the strong, yet simple field pattern gives this landscape type a strong sense of place and remoteness.
- **Condition** **Good**
 The upland pastures appear to be well managed agriculturally. Many of the pastures have been 'improved' by fertiliser, are well stocked by sheep and cattle and stone walls are in a generally good state of repair. The occasional farmsteads are strong features in the landscape, well maintained and generally uncluttered by alternative income paraphernalia such as heavy plant, horse boxes or storage, suggesting that the land is economically viable for grazing.

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

7.2.2 Policy Guidelines

Conserve

- Conserve the upland pastures as a landscape with a sense of remoteness and as a transitional zone between the moorland edge and the sheltered settled valleys.
- Conserve the open treeless nature of the landscape by limiting tree planting to the heads of steep sided valleys/cloughs and small sycamore and ash shelter belts around farmsteads; encourage the planting of native broad-leaved species and management of existing woodlands.
- Conserve the strong pattern of field enclosures in the landscape, especially along main routes, adjacent to footpaths, lanes and where open views of the landscape are key features; promote the restoration of stone wall boundaries where necessary.
- Conserve the character of the upland grasslands by requiring landscape management plans where farmsteads are to be converted to residential use only, to ensure that stone wall boundaries are retained in good condition and that the land is appropriately grazed and managed as upland pasture.
- Enhance the ecological value of the pastures by discouraging 'improvements' such as drainage, infill and extensive fertilisation and by encouraging their management as species rich hay meadows, including areas for wet flushes and damp grassland through schemes such as Countryside Stewardship.

7.3 POTENTIAL FOR DEVELOPMENT

7.3.1 Sensitivity Analysis

- **Strength of Character** **Strong**
[See above]
- **Historic Continuity** **High**
The pastoral land use following moorland enclosure would appear to have been continuous since the last Century.
- **Visual prominence and Enclosure** **Prominent, open**
The high elevation and the long distance views both from within and from the adjacent valleys, as well as the absence of tree cover make this landscape highly visible and

open in character. The stone wall field boundaries, in particular along the lower, narrow twisty road, add a small but relatively insignificant element of enclosure.

7.3.2 Traditional Settlement Pattern

- Scattered hillside farmsteads in traditional Pennine gritstone, sometimes highly visible and framed by the characteristic shelter belt of sycamore and ash and sometimes hidden within the landform. There are no settlements or small hamlets within the upland pastures.

7.3.3 Policy Guidelines

- The strong sense of character, high historic continuity and prominent and open nature of the landscape indicates that this landscape is very sensitive to development.
- No further major new settlements would therefore be acceptable. Limited development could be accommodated in the form of extensions and new buildings, within existing farmsteads; however, these should be restricted to agricultural use only and should be constructed of traditional gritstone materials and in accordance with the vernacular layout of farm buildings. Conversion of farmsteads to residential use only should be resisted.
- Large 'specimen' size sycamores are often associated with isolated farm buildings and are an important landscape component. Thinning of smaller self-set groups with the replanting of oaks would be appropriate.
- New access roads to isolated buildings especially on the sloping land of the moorland fringe would be highly visible and could have an adverse impact on the isolated nature of the landscape; such roads if required should be sited inconspicuously around the edges of the field boundaries.
- Resist any landfill and re-engineering of landforms, which would destroy the natural contours of the glaciated landscape.
- Although farm diversification schemes which help to sustain a viable income from the land should be permitted, there should be an awareness that incremental changes could quickly erode the perceived remoteness of the upland pastures and any development which gives a more developed character to the landscape should be strongly resisted.

8.0 PENNINE UPLAND: MIXED UPLAND PASTURES



8.1 DESCRIPTION

- The mixed upland pastures of the Pennine Upland are located on the gently undulating upland plateau, which separates the settled valley settlements of Oxenhope and Haworth in the west, from the settlements of Cullingworth and Denholme in the east. They interlock with the small areas of gritstone moorland forming Black Moor and Brow Moor. This is a settled landscape, with frequent views of the surrounding settlements in the valleys affording a more perceived urban character than the upland pastures.
- Pastoral land use is still the mainstay of the area, concentrated on sheep grazing, but the land is marginal and there is a predominance of outbuildings and lean-tos throughout the landscape of non-traditional materials such as breezeblock, corrugated sheeting and old railway carriages forming makeshift stables; they are usually sited well away from the farmsteads themselves. There are obvious signs of diversification and non-traditional expansion of farmsteads which impact upon the landscape, such as caravan parks, kennels, haulage and storage; there is even a small private airfield. Remnants of small scale quarrying activity from the past are also evident.
- Tree cover is generally more frequent than within the upland pastures, but is limited to field boundaries and around dwellings; there is no woodland within the mixed upland

pastures. The road verges are wide and have remnants of heather and bilberry vegetation, which would indicate that the landscape has been formally reclaimed from moorland.

8.2 LANDSCAPE STRATEGY

8.2.1 **Analysis**

- **Strength of Character** **Moderate**

The simplicity of the upland pasture character has been fragmented by incremental development and lack of management. The mixed upland pastures here are no more densely settled than the upland pastures to the north, yet the proliferation of urbanising and non-traditional elements such as railway carriages, caravan parks, telegraph poles and breezeblock outbuildings has weakened the character of the landscape.

- **Condition** **Declining**

The high incidence of farmsteads cannot be sustained by the marginal agricultural quality of the land resulting in the fragmented diversification described in the general description above. Post and wire stockproof fencing replacing the neglected and crumbling stone walls throughout this landscape gives a general air of neglect.

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

8.2.2 Policy Guidelines

Conserve and enhance

- Conserve the distinction between the settled valleys and the uplands by retaining the upland pasture character of the area. Sustainable management opportunities should be sought wherever possible.
- Conserve the traditional stone wall network of field boundaries; remove post and wire fencing and replace with stone walls; repair stone walls especially along the main routes across the area, which suffer from heavy traffic and road haulage.
- Conserve the natural contours of the land; resist infill and drainage schemes, especially where this is proposed merely to gain an income from landfill.
- Enhance the nature conservation value of the marginal pastures and wet flushes; encourage ecologically sensitive management, diversify the sward to achieve upland hay meadow habitats and promote Countryside Stewardship management grants.
- Enhance the landscape of the lower slopes by encouraging the planting of the new small woodlands of native broad-leaved species, especially to enhance the setting of farmsteads and dwellings. Woodland planting on the skylines, however, would be inappropriate to the open views and remoteness.

8.3 POTENTIAL FOR DEVELOPMENT

8.3.1 Sensitivity Analysis

- **Strength of Character** **Moderate**
[See above]
- **Historic Continuity** **Medium**
Traditional land management has been neglected in many areas and has resulted in a gradual change from a pastoral to a dual economy, although this has probably occurred over many years.
- **Visual Prominence and Enclosure** **Prominent, open**
Elevated location on the plateau above Haworth and Oxenhope affords frequent views from the settled valleys and from the uplands to the west. The general lack of tree cover and elevated position also adds to its sense of openness.

8.3.2 Traditional Patter Settlement

- Scattered and exposed, isolated and rugged farmhouses set on the moor edge and constructed in traditional Pennine gritstone.

8.3.3 Policy Guidelines

- The quality of remoteness of this area has already been jeopardised by the density of settled farmsteads and associated diversification; yet this moderate strength of character, medium historic continuity and visual prominence/openness make this local landscape type sensitive to development. The distinction between the settled valleys of Haworth and Oxenhope needs to be preserved and further development should be resisted in this elevated position.
- Most of the pressure for development within the Character Area is in the mixed upland pastures in the form of wind farms, riding stables, caravan parks and further mineral extraction and associated landfill. The agricultural quality of the land here is marginal and the area has already been disturbed. However, the elevated position of the mixed upland pastures and the close proximity of heavily used roads means that the land is highly visible and the traditional well-managed upland pasture mosaic has been quickly eroded.
- The area is vulnerable to pressure from development for wind farms, but the inter visibility between this and the adjacent South Pennine Moors would weaken its already fragmented character and likewise adversely affect the moorland character.
- The marginal economy of the area is recognised and some small scale diversification could be permitted if carried out sensitively and within the traditional character. Where opportunities arise, the replacement of non-traditional outbuildings in traditional Pennine gritstone materials and their re-siting to the traditional layout within the farmstead should be encouraged.
- Care should be taken with signs and structures should be kept away from highly visible skylines. New roads and access to farmsteads should not be allowed to 'cut across' the landscape, but should be kept to the field boundaries.

APPENDIX 1:

**LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENT**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER DESIGN GUIDANCE

OCTOBER 2008

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Aim of the Design Guidance

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

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

1.2 The Landscape Context

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

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

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

1.3 The Role of Developers in the Landscape Process

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

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

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

- Preliminary Work
- Design Principals
- Landscape Management and Maintenance

2.0 PRELIMINARY WORK

2.1 Site Survey and Appraisal

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

Context	A description and analysis of the surrounding areas, including hard and soft landscapes, buildings etc. and an indication of important links and inter-relationships, described in the character assessments.
Levels/contours	A diagram illustrating the levels and contours of the site.
Landform	A statement of the slopes, orientation of the site etc.
Existing features	A statement of existing trees, hedgerows, other significant areas of vegetation, water, ditches, boundary treatments, significant structures, areas of hard surfaces etc.
Visual Qualities	<p>- A statement and/or photographs to illustrate the views in/out of the site, quality of view/s, general character, local distinctiveness, any dominant features etc.</p> <p>- A zone of visual influence may be required for prominent development proposals in the landscape</p>
Designations	<p>An identification and assessment of any local designations which are applicable to the site, to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Special Protection Area (SPA) ▪ Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) ▪ Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) ▪ Site of Ecological and Geological Importance (SEGI) ▪ Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) ▪ Local Nature Reserves (LNR) ▪ Bradford Wildlife Area (BWA) ▪ Sites of Nature Conservation Importance ▪ Tree Preservation Orders (TPO's) ▪ Saltaire World Heritage Site (and buffer zone) ▪ Listed Buildings ▪ Conservation Areas ▪ Scheduled Ancient Monuments ▪ Historic Parks and Gardens

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Archaeological sites ▪ Battlefield Sites ▪ Registered Cemeteries ▪ Rights of Way
Setting	- A statement of the impact on the setting of any designations as listed above.

2.2 Outline Landscape Plan

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

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

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

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

3.0 LANDSCAPE DESIGN

3.1 Landscape Design Principles

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

3.2 The detailed layout should address the following issues:

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

3.2 Landscape Design Details

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

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

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

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

4.0 LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

4.1 Maintenance Considerations

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

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

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

4.2 Maintenance Responsibilities

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

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

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

4.3 Management Plans

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

5.0 FURTHER ADVICE & CONTACTS

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

5.2 COUNCIL CONTACTS:

Landscape Design Unit

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

Landscape Officer

Landscape Design Unit

8th Floor Jacobs Well

Manchester Road

Bradford BD1 5RW

Telephone: (01274) 433542

Fax: (01274) 734516

Email: john.hogg@bradford.gov.uk

5.3 OTHER USEFUL COUNCIL CONTACTS:

Local Development Framework

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

Telephone: (01274) 432499

Fax: (01274) 433767

Email: ldf.consultation@bradford.gov.uk

Development Services

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

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

- **Bradford West:**

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

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

- **Bradford City Centre**

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

- **Bradford East:**

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

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

- **Shipley:**

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

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

- **Keighley:**

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

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

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

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

Design and Conservation

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

Telephone: (01274) 433952

e-mail: conservation@bradford.gov.uk

Building Control

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

Bradford Tel: (01274) 433807

Keighley Tel: (01535) 618010

Countryside and Rights of Way

Tel: (01274) 432666

e-mail: rightsofway@bradford.gov.uk

Waste and Minerals Planning and Trees

Minerals - Tel: (01274) 433770

email: minerals.planning@bradford.gov.uk

Trees - Tel: (01274) 434297

e-mail: trees@bradford.gov.uk

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

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

Ampfield House

Tel: 01794 368717

Romsey

Fax: 01794 368978

Hampshire

Web: www.trees.org.uk

S051 9PA

Email: admin@trees.org.uk**British Association of Landscape Industries (BALI)**

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

Landscape House

Tel: 0870 770 4971

Stoneleigh Park

Fax: 0870 770 4972

Warwickshire

Web: www.bali.co.uk

CV8 2LG

Email: contact@bali.org.uk**Landscape Institute – (Directory of Landscape Architects)**

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

33 Great Portland Street

Tel: 020 7299 4500

London

Fax: 020 7299 4501

W1W 8QG

Web: <http://www.landscapeinstitute.org/>Email: mail@landscapeinstitute.org

Natural History Museum

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

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

West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS)

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

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

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

Produced by the
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District Council

Local Development
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