

Local Development Framework for Bradford

Landscape Character Supplementary Planning Document

Volume 5: South Bradford

October 2008



City of Bradford MDC

www.bradford.gov.uk

FOREWORD

This is Volume 5 of the Landscape Character Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) and outlines the Landscape Character Assessment of South Bradford

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

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

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

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

Landscape Character SPD - USER GUIDE

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

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

The SPD comprises of 11 documents, these are:

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

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

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

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

HOW TO USE THE SPD:

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

SOUTH BRADFORD

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1.0 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

- 1.1 South Bradford is an urban fringe landscape where motorway traffic and massive brightly coloured distribution centres abut traditional stone farmsteads and hedgerow bound pasture. It contains a wide range of different land uses within a relatively small area but is, in general degraded and fragmented by pockets of urban/industrial development which have wakened its character. The landscape is an open, gently rolling lowland, typical of the Yorkshire Coalfield landscape and has few characteristics which could be applied over the whole area because of its variability.
- 1.2 The South Bradford character area is heavily influenced by its proximity to Bradford, consisting of the land left between the extent of the Bradford urban core and the Bradford district boundary. Although it is split in two by the settlements of Wyke and Low Moor, in fact the landscape of South Bradford is perceived on the ground as being continuous with the wider area of degraded, fragmented landscape that exists between the Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds and Bradford conurbation. Clearly the landscape does not conform to administrative boundaries and it is especially important in this case to consider the character area as part of this wider unit of landscape.
- 1.3 South Bradford contains the M606, the spur of the motorway that links Bradford to the M62, and therefore the M1. In this way, this character area is the gateway between Bradford and the rest of the country; its current character is dominated by the consequences of its role as a 'transport link'.
- 1.4 South Bradford primarily consists of enclosed pasture and industrial corridor landscape types with some smaller areas of parkland and a wooded valley near Royds Hall. The character area also contains the settlement of Oakenshaw.

1.5 Key Landscape Elements

- The M606 motorway
- Undulating pasture fields enclosed by hedges
- Golf courses
- Industrial development
- Woodland belts around Royds Hall Estate

2.0 NATURAL LANDSCAPE

2.1 LANDFORM

- 2.1.1 The South Bradford area is relatively low-lying undulating land, which generally slopes from the northwest to the southeast and ranges in height from 225m down to 100m. The landform is composed of a series of ridges and small shallow valleys, which run roughly from north to south.

2.2 GEOLOGY

- 2.2.1 The underlying bedrock is lower coal measures geology, consisting of sandstone/coal seam sequences with various fault lines running within it and has large areas covered by glacial till drift deposits. In general, however, the sandstone beds are thinner than those of the millstone grit, which occur to the west of the district.
- 2.2.2 There is small area soft landslip adjacent to Royds Hall Beck and close to Royds Hall Great Wood. A waterfall, forming a small gorge, can be seen along Royds Hall Beck.
- 2.2.3 Large tracts of this character area, especially around the M606 and Oakenshaw have variable man-made ground conditions signifying the large impact which industry has had on this part of the District.

2.3 SOILS

- 2.3.1 There are large areas of made up ground as well as the glacial till, mudstone and sandstone based soils.

2.4 BIODIVERSITY

Despite its urban location and industrial influences the South Bradford Character Area has a surprising amount of nature conservation interest, including Bradford's first designated Nature reserve named Railway Terrace/Raw Nook in Low Moor.

The sites of ecological significance are: -

- Toad Holes Beck BWA and Railway Terrace LNR – an interesting mix of habitats including wetland areas, woodland, meadows and regenerating heath land which support a wide variety of wildlife waders, wildfowl, songbirds, woodland and moorland birds, insects, amphibians and mammals.

- Judy Woods – a large area covered by several woodlands; some parts possibly contain ancient woodland. Extensively used for recreation. Royds Hall Beck, on the district boundary contains strata and geological features of interest.

BIODIVERSITY				
HABITAT	GENERAL SUMMARY			
Woodlands	<p>Series of woodlands know as Judy Woods in the west of the character area, but including Low Wood, Old Hanna Wood, Gannerthorpe Wood, Jagger Wood, Royds Hall Great Wood and North Brow Wood, contribute to the wooded appearance of an essentially urban dominated landscape. The woodland, however, has recreational value rather than ecological significance although there may be remnants of ancient woodland in some parts. Odsal Wood, although small, has ancient woodland remnants.</p> <p><i>* (AW) denotes that a site is also classed as an Ancient Woodland.</i></p> <p><i>* (pt AW) denotes that part of the site is Ancient Woodland.</i></p>			
Hedgerows	Hedgerows occur but are generally sparse and neglected, reinforced with post and wire fencing.			
Grasslands	The grasslands in this area are agriculturally improved and have reduced nature conservation. Silage crops are taken off the grasslands around Royds Hall.			
Moorland	Small area of regenerating lowland heathland on the old goods yard area at Railway Terrace LNR.			
Wetlands	The series of ponds within Bierley Woods are used predominantly for fishing but add to the wildlife value of the site in association with the woodlands. The ponds of Toad Holes Beck and Railway Terrace despite being so close to an industrialised urban area provide habitats for a very diverse range of wildlife.			
SPA	SSSI	Area	SEGI	Area
None	None		Royds Hall Beck (RIGS)	
LOCAL NATURE RESERVE				
Railway Terrace/Raw Nook (designated as a Local Nature Reserve on 28 th June 2008)				
THIRD TIER SITES				
<u>Woodlands</u>		<u>Amenity</u>		
Bierley Woods		Toad Holes Beck		
Judy Woods (pt AW)		Railway Terrace/Raw Nook		
Odsal Woods (AW)				

WILDLIFE

Railway Terrace and Toad Holes Beck are very well recorded and have a variety of species including holly blue, gatekeeper and green veined white butterflies; brown hawker dragonfly, azure and blue-tailed damselflies; a wide range of birds including water rail (*Rallus aquaticus*), oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*), little ringed plover (*Charadrius dubius*), skylark (*Alauda arvensis*) willow warbler (*Phylloscopus trochilus*) and yellow hammer (*Emberiza citrinella*) which is a declining species nationally. Amphibians are also well represented and smooth newts, uncommon in Bradford, have also been recorded recently. The ponds in Bierley Woods, although subjected to recreational pressure, have a good variety of wildlife such as pond snails, water scorpion and pond skaters; palmate newts, frogs and toads as well as heron, kingfisher and green woodpecker, nuthatch and tree creeper in the woodlands.

3.0 CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

3.1 HISTORY, ARCHAEOLOGY AND CULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS

- There has been extensive coal mining activity, with disused mineshafts scattered throughout the area but concentrated particularly between Oakenshaw and Low Moor. Coal was mined for centuries around Royds Hall Beck and remains of bell pits can be found nearby. There are also scattered areas of collier spoil, two disused railway sidings and the site of an old ironworks.
- In the Victorian era the woodlands around Royds Hall Beck were landscaped for use as public gardens and planted with beech trees, which still make up much of the woodlands composition today.
- There is only one Conservation Areas in South Bradford at Lower Wyke, although there are one or two listed buildings of note:-
 - Royds Hall – begun in 1640 and is one of the best surviving manor houses in the Bradford area. The Low Moor Iron Company bought the estate during the 18th Century and it became the residence of their Chief Technologist, Rev Joseph Dawson until his death in 1813. The estate, Royds Hall Farm, also includes stables, coach house, barn and late 18th Century court room as well as estate cottages know as Horse Close to the south of the Hall.
 - Old Manor House – off Lower Wyke Lane, a 17th Century residence more similar in style to manor houses of Halifax.
 - Moravian Chapel and Ministers House – off Lower Wyke Lane, Wyke. A 17th Century chapel where John Wesley preached in 1759; there was a Moravian settlement in the area.

LISTED BUILDINGS, CONSERVATION AREAS AND ARCHAEOLOGY		
Historical	World Heritage Site	None
	Listed Buildings	<p>There are approximately 53 Listed Buildings within the South Bradford Character Area.</p> <p>The following list are Grade I or Grade II* listed buildings and/or structures which are of exceptional historical importance within the landscape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Woodside Farm & Woodside Cottage, High Fernley Road, Wyke (Grade II*) - The Old Manor House, Lower Wyke Lane (Grade II*) - Royds Hall, Royds Hall Lane, Wyke (Grade II*) - Stables, Coach House and Barn, Royds Hall Lane, Wyke (Grade II*)
	Conservation Areas	<p>Lower Wyke</p> <p>The Design and Conservation Team have prepared up-to-date Conservation Area Assessments/Appraisals for each of the areas listed above. These documents should be taken into consideration as part of any proposal.</p>
	Ancient/Scheduled Monuments	None
	Historic parks & Gardens	None
	Battlefield	None
	Other Associations	None

3.2 Settlement Patterns

- The South Bradford character area is part of a wider unit of landscape that exists within and around the network of built up settlements, villages and transport corridors, connecting the major population centres of Bradford, Halifax and Huddersfield. As such, it should not be considered in isolation from its setting as an important and very vulnerable tract of countryside remaining between large urban areas.

- The traditional gritstone village of Oakenshaw has been included in this study because it has some degree of separation from the Bradford urban core. However, half the village is outside the District boundary.
- The development patterns to the south and west of Wyke are very different to those to the east:-

To the south and west

- More historic continuity to the settlement pattern, including Royds Hall, Old Manor House at Lower Wyke and a few traditional scattered farms.

To the east

- The settlement of Oakenshaw, a couple of isolated farms and the remnant terrace housing along Mill Carr Hill Road now seem incongruous and overpowered among the modern large scale industrial developments and retail park outlets which surround them.

3.3 TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

Roads

- Motorways are very prominent in views from the South Bradford area; the M606 within the District and the M62 running to the south of the District. It is the fast moving traffic, with its variety of colour and forms that draws the eye, rather than the motorway infrastructure itself. To a large extent the motorways and their distribution centres/industry/retail parks have determined the current character of the South Bradford area.
- The A638 links Oakenshaw with Bradford and carried on, alongside the M606 to Cleckheaton.
- The A641 from Bradford to Huddersfield passes through the western side of Wyke where the Bradford and Brighouse settlements have come close to merging.
- Bradford's outer ring road defines part of the northern boundary of the character area.

Railways

- The railway from Bradford to Halifax passes through the area, helping to separate Oakenshaw from Bradford. There is also a disused railway with a tunnel to Cleckheaton.

Footpaths

- There is a reasonable network of footpaths around the area including many well-used routes around Judy Woods and its environs.

3.4 RECREATION/TOURISM

Considering the relatively small size of this character area, South Bradford contains a variety of recreational facilities, in response to its accessibility to large population centres.

- There are two golf course, a cricket pitch and school playing fields as well as public footpaths around Royds Hall.
- The series of small reservoirs and ponds at Bierley are very popular for fishing and walking and are particularly important for their proximity to the urban core in an area otherwise dominated by industrial development.
- The wooded valley landscape type which incorporates the area known as Judy Woods is very well used for walking and other informal recreation.
- Toad Holes Beck and Raw Nook/Railway Terrace are also popular sites for informal recreation as well as being interesting areas for nature conservation centred around their wetland and associated bird populations. Raw Nook/Railway Terrace is now designated as a Nature Reserve.

4.0 ANALYSIS

4.1 Sensitivity

- **Strength of character** **Moderate**

This is an untidy landscape – the mixture of scales and wide variety of elements creates an incoherence to its character. The dominant mass of industry and the M606 to the east of the area is intermingled with areas of small fields, neglected farms and winding lanes giving a busy, complex feel to the landscape; whilst to the west, to mitigate the above weakness of character, large area of wooded parkland, steep wooded valley and enclosed pasture field produces a more serene feel to the area to give a moderate strength of character overall.

- **Historic continuity** **Low**

Major changes have occurred to land use over time, with industrial development spreading along the main transport corridor. The farms and fields in the enclosed pasture serve as a reminder of how the area would have been originally before modern development dominated.

- **Remoteness** **Not remote**

The area is very close to the Bradford core, which splits the character area in two and views of urban development are afforded from most locations.

- **Significance of new development** **High**

Much development has taken place in the 20th Century, with housing around Wyke and industry along the M606 corridor.

- **Pressures on the integrity of the landscape unit** **Immediate**

A small area of enclosed pasture remains at the southern tip of Wyke which separates Bradford from the Brighouse area – these fields, which still have a distinct rural character, are important in distinguishing between the two conurbations. There are other immediate pressures for development on the enclosed pasture in the east; these areas form an important part of the open land, which separates the Bradford district from the M62 corridor and Calderdale.

4.2 Important features

Landmarks

- Oakenshaw – view of St Andrews church spire next to the M606 motorway, which gives an overall impression of the village as a traditional, rural village, despite its close proximity to the transport corridor.

Skylines

- None

Key Views and Vistas

- Royds Hall/South Bradford Parkland – long views out to Calderdale, framed by woodland blocks on either side, are important.

Memorable places

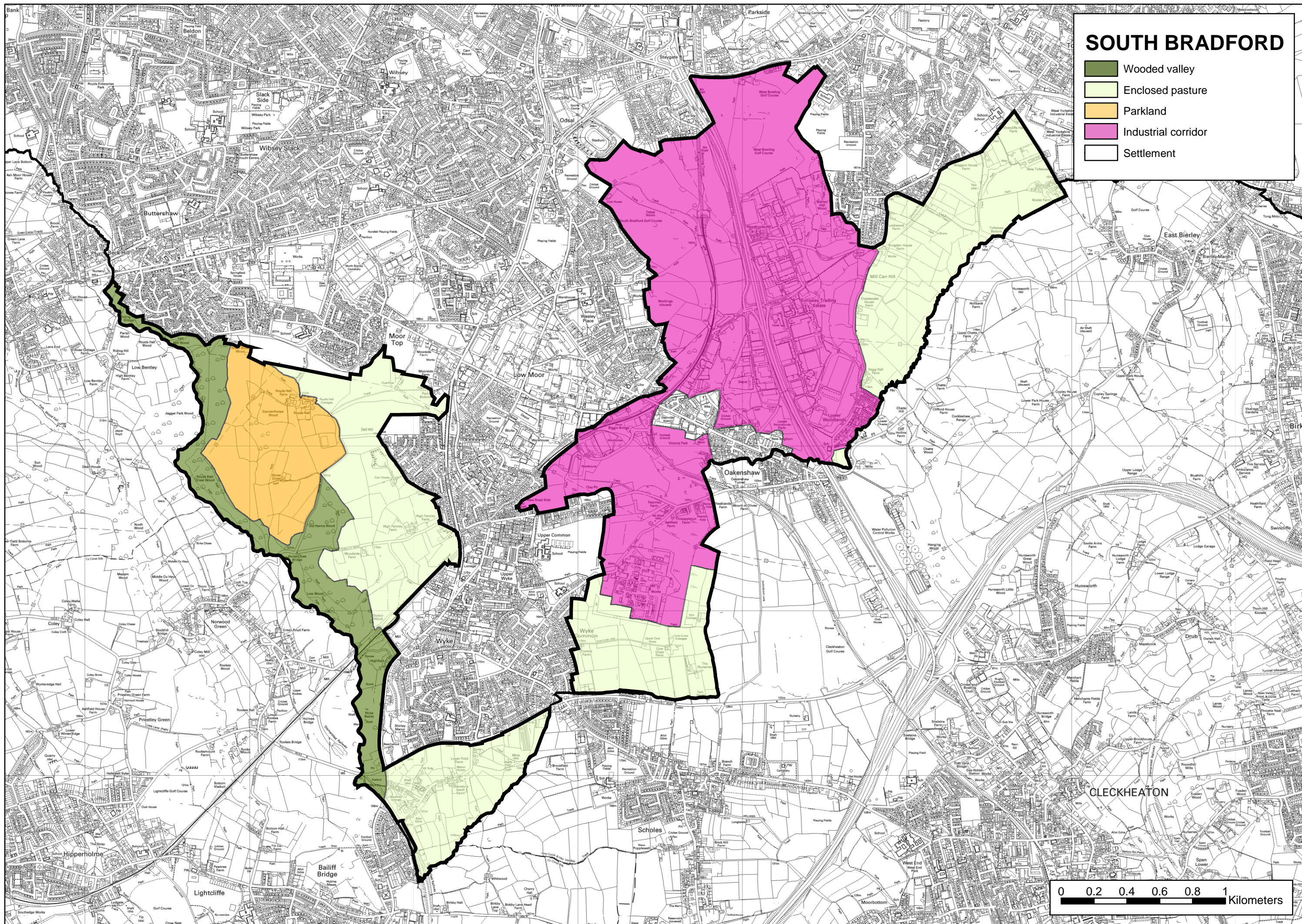
- Judy Woods and Bierley Woods/Ponds – walks through these woodlands are very important in this heavily industrialised urban fringe situation.

4.3 Detractors

- M606/industry – large industrial units such as the Spring Ram/Swithenbank complex on the eastern edge of the M606 completely dominate the rolling landform of the enclosed pasture around it.
- Industrial works to the east of Wyke in the industrial corridor and views of these works from the enclosed pasture between Tong and East Bierley detract from the pasture landscape.
- Pylons, lighting columns, telegraph poles and other urban infrastructure throughout the character area detract from the small pockets of remaining countryside.

5.0 GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 Generally this area has a moderate to weak character, low historic continuity is not remote and has significant 20th Century development. Therefore it cannot be classed as sensitive to further development though there are still fragments of landscape that should be protected from further development.
- 5.2 The overall strategy therefore, is to conserve and enhance the wooded valleys, areas of enclosed pasture and parkland, and to create a stronger landscape infrastructure to the industrial corridor.
- 5.3 There is still a surprising amount of farming, which takes place within this heavily urbanised area, and the enclosed pasture landscape in particular is an important part of the rolling landform of the coalfield character. The restoration of field patterns and hedgerow replanting would have a significant impact in the South Bradford character area.
- 5.4 Pressure to release more pastureland for development should be resisted especially where this forms part of the landscape framework separating the urban core from the transport corridor of the district boundary. Diversification schemes that do not impinge on the traditional layout or appearance of the remaining farmsteads could be considered to help retain their viability and location in the landscape.
- 5.5 There are many opportunities for environmental improvement within the South Bradford character area, including the creation of woodland belts around existing and future development; the creation of landscape recreational facilities and improved land management regimens.
- 5.6 Where development does take place it should be used as a catalyst to improve the environment of the urban fringe in the form of strong and effective landscape infrastructure, provided as a result of the planning permission process. In particular, good edges should be created in any development to help screen it from more sensitive surroundings.



6.0 SOUTH BRADFORD: WOODED VALLEY



6.1 DESCRIPTION

- Located to the far west side of the character area, the South Bradford wooded valley comprises a narrow uneven woodland strip forming a distinctive and important green edge to the district boundary, which is highly visible from the surrounding area.
- The woodlands, most of which were probably planted during the Victorian era, consist mainly of deciduous species, including large areas of beech and sycamore woodland within Low Wood (known as Judy Woods). The tree cover is generally dense and the woodland consequently has well defined edges due to their even age structure.
- The wooded slopes frame part of the Royds Hall parkland landscape type and form the southwest edge to the enclosed pasture, which lies to the east. Royds Hall Beck and Wyke Beck run along the bottom of the wooded valley, deeply incised in some areas to form a gorge-like landform and waterfall.

6.2 LANDSCAPE STRATEGY

6.2.1 Analysis

- Strength of character** **Strong**
 Simple character of dense woodland which rises steeply from Royds Hall Beck in the valley bottom forms a coherent and strong edge to the district.
- Condition** **Good**
 Generally good but recreational pressure has led to erosion of footpaths etc., which could jeopardise the balance and longevity of the woodland in future. The woodland, however – most of which is Council owned – is well managed with good canopy cover, and although the recreational pressure is quite high, the nature of the landscape seems to be able to absorb the impact upon it.

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 continuity of canopy cover of the overall wooded valley to form a distinctive edge to the Bradford District and as a green link to other adjacent valleys outside the district.

- Conserve the ecological value of the wooded valley; manage the woodlands for their naturalistic interest by promoting the regeneration and planting of native species.
- Conserve the geological interest within the wooded valley and promote its value through interpretation.
- Manage areas and recreational use of the area in order to ensure that the ecological and geological value of the wooded valley is not jeopardised by excessive pressure from its recreational facilities.

1.1 POTENTIAL FOR DEVELOPMENT

1.1.1 Sensitivity analysis

- **Strength of character** **String**
[See above]
- **Historic continuity** **High**
It would appear that the valley was extensively planted and landscaped during the Victorian era; no change in the form of settlement, development or building has occurred within the landscape unit since, apart from a road and railway line crossing the southernmost part of the site.
- **Visual prominence and enclosure** **Visible & very enclosed**
Highly visible from the outside the district boundary to the south west. The inherent character of wooded valley gives a very enclosed feel to the unit.

6.3.2 Traditional Settlement Pattern

- Due to the landform and dense wooded cover the valley has remained intact and there is no settlement within the wooded valley itself, although occasional traditional gritstone farmsteads occur around the edges in both Bradford and Calderdale districts.

1.1.1 Policy Guidelines

- The South Bradford wooded valley has a strong character, high historic continuity and is visible and very enclosed which means that it is only moderately sensitive to change.

- In landscape terms, however, it is important that its strong wooded edge on the Bradford district boundary is retained in its entirety especially in long distance views from Calderdale. Furthermore the landform and dense woodland cover, the ecological and geological value as well as its limited access suggest that it is far more valuable for its natural and recreational interest than for development.
- Therefore it is recommended that the area of woodland is increased and the existing woodland managed and strengthened to form a framework for existing and future development outside the landscape unit. Piecemeal development which would break the continuity of the canopy cover should not be permitted.

2.0 SOUTH BRADFORD: ENCLOSED PASTURE



6.0 DESCRIPTION

- There are four areas of enclosed pasture within the character area (see map) forming fragments of a former, wider landscape unit. The three locations to the east side form the edge of both the character area and district boundary. Two of these areas to the east of Wyke border onto the industrial corridor of the M606, whilst the southern tip below Wyke extends from the Bradford urban core. To the west of Low Moor/Wyke the enclosed pasture is framed by parkland, wooded valley and the Bradford urban area. However, most of the areas of enclosed pasture occur on a low, gently rolling landform.
- Fields are enclosed by a mixture of mainly hedgerows, with some walls and post and wire fencing; isolated trees are present where other land uses have not intervened. Narrow lanes pass through the area with occasional traditional farms punctuating the landscape. All around are views of the urban core, industrial sites and the busy transport corridor.
- Despite the close proximity to the urban core of Bradford and industrial sites, most of the enclosed pasture is still grazed, mainly by cattle.

2.2 LANDSCAPE STRATEGY

6.0.0 Analysis

- Strength of Character** **Moderate**
 Some traditional farms and field remain, together with narrow lanes, but the presence of development all around has altered the original pastoral character.
- Condition** **Declining**
 Significant urban fringe pressures and a legacy of industrial dereliction have enclosed into the enclosed pastures, which, along with the fragmentation of viable land holdings, have made farming difficult. Poor quality pastures and neglected field boundaries are evident throughout.

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			

6.0.0 Policy Guidelines

Conserve and Enhance

- Conserve the existing areas of enclosed pasture as important buffer zones between the urban core of Bradford and the M62 transport corridor/other districts. Here the enclosed pasture is a characteristic remainder of the wider gently rolling landscape of the Yorkshire Coalfield.

- Conserve hedgerows, field boundaries and field pattern; enhance and replant hedgerows and hedgerow trees along boundaries, especially where these would have a significant impact on the landscape. Replace post and wire fencing with hedgerows, wherever possible.
- Conserve the pastoral land use and resist development, which would jeopardise the viability of land holding units.
- Conserve the traditional pattern and frequency of farms and layout of farmsteads, especially where applications for change of use and conversion seek to modernise existing redundant buildings. Traditional farmsteads are part of the character of the landscape type and should be retained, at least visually intact, wherever possible.
- Enhance and promote the existing network of footpaths and bridleways.
- Enhance the biodiversity and visual interest of the area by promoting the planting of small-scale woodlands in appropriate locations.

2.3 POTENTIAL FOR DEVELOPMENT

6.0.0 Sensitivity analysis

- **Strength of character** **Moderate**
[See above]
- **Historic continuity** **Medium**
The pastoral land use has declined over the years, with the onset of urbanisation and industrialisation putting pressure on the urban fringe landscape and encroached on land holding units.
- **Visual prominence and enclosure** **Visible & enclosed**
Visible from roads around and from beyond the district boundary. Enclosed by a network of roads, industry, housing and gently rolling landform.

7.3.2 Traditional Settlement Pattern

- Occasional traditional farms still occur along roadsides throughout the landscape unit, as small-scale linear developments of houses along roads through Lower Wyke. It is however, difficult to establish the traditional settlement pattern in this area because the urban core has absorbed the majority of it.

6.0.0 Policy Guidelines

- The South Bradford enclosed pasture has a moderate strength of character, medium historic continuity, and is visible and enclosed which produces a landscape, which is moderately sensitive to change.
- The two areas of enclosed pasture – to the south of Bierley and to the south of Wyke, immediately adjacent to the Calderdale boundary – should be retained as important landscape buffer zones on the edge of the District, and development here resisted.
- However, if development is considered, any proposals should seek to conserve the traditional pattern and frequency of farms and layout of farmsteads, especially where applications for change of use and conversion seek to modernise existing redundant buildings.
- The south and eastern areas are under pressure for development and any proposals for this area require careful consideration to ensure that there is a strong landscape content, particularly tree planting, to strengthen the edge of that development and to screen adjacent industrial land uses and more distant views. The area east of Royds Hall and the area to the east of Wyke/Wyke Common are two such areas where housing could be accommodated, given the appropriate landscape setting.

8.0 SOUTH BRADFORD: PARKLAND



1.1 DESCRIPTION

- The South Bradford parkland is a small area located in the west of the character area and is entirely surrounded by enclosed pasture and wooded valley. It forms part of the Royds Hall estate and include Royds Hall Farm, large areas of open improved grassland and a small block of woodland.
- Fields are generally large and enclosed by remnant stonewalls, some of which have crumbled away completely; the grassland is cut for silage and does not appear to be grazed by stock.
- The landform consists of a gently rounded hill, which affords long distant view, as the land slopes southwards towards Calderdale, framed by tall woodland on the edges.

1.2 LANDSCAPE STRATEGY

1.2.1 Analysis

- Strength of character** **Moderate**
 Although the large areas of grassland, framed by the wooded valley, give a sense of enclosure whilst retaining long distance views towards Calderdale, its overall character as parkland consisting of open sweeps of grazed pasture with a frequency of parkland trees – has been moderate by changes in its agricultural management.
- Condition** **Good**
 The land appears to be agriculturally active, although the wall boundaries have been neglected because they are no longer needed to contain stock.

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			

1.2.2 Policy Guidelines

Strengthen and Conserve

- Strengthen the parkland character by repairing and reinstating the dry stonewalls and other items of estate character. Stonewalls and gateposts are an integral part of an estate/parkland landscape and should be reintroduced and maintained.

- Strengthen the parkland character of the landscape unit of large open grassland areas with trees and woodland dominating the landscape by the introduction of a more wooded landscape, with ornamental parkland trees such as oaks and copper beech.
- Conserve and manage the woodland. This woodland possibly contains remnants of ancient woodland and should be managed to sustain its semi natural composition; alien species should be removed and regeneration of native species encouraged.

1.3 POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

1.3.1 Sensitivity Analysis

- **Strength of character** **Moderate**
[See above]
- **Historic continuity** **Medium**
Although the parkland was originally an integral part of the Royds Hall Estate and is still farmed as part of the land holding, modern farming practices have more recently changed the management of the grassland from grazing to silage. This means that the stonewalls, which would have been part of the original parkland character, are no longer needed to contain stock and have become redundant. In recent years the recreational value of the area has also increased, with its close proximity to urban housing – public access and walks associated with the adjacent Council owned woodland have altered the overall land use.
- **Visual prominence & enclosure** **Visible & enclosed**
In views from Calderdale district it is visible, but partly hidden by areas of wooded valley; enclosed by woodland on three sides and by housing to the north side.

1.3.2 Traditional settlement pattern

- Old manor house of Royds Hall, Royds Hall Farm and associated estate cottages and barns etc.

1.3.3 Policy Guidelines

- The South Bradford parkland has a moderate character, medium historic continuity and is visible and enclosed, therefore it is only moderately sensitive to change.
- However, as the areas was originally part of a traditional manorial estate and the historical quality of Royds Hall and the associated farm and estate cottages is still high, any development which takes place in and around the landscape unit should be sympathetic to these associations.
- The continuity of the agricultural land use for silage would retain the overall parkland character of the landscape unit and the strong sense of enclosure afforded by the adjacent woodland blocks should be retained. However, to strengthen the parkland character by planting new parkland trees would be impractical for modern silage making and therefore it is considered that there is potential to incorporate new housing development into an enhanced parkland setting. Low density, high quality detached housing in a heavily landscaped setting which would actually increase the green framework around the edge of the district would be appropriate. The overall parkland character should be retained in any proposals and elements, such as design details, siting, landscaping and access, which would link the new development to the former manor of Royds Hall would be of paramount importance.

9.0 SOUTH BRADFORD: INDUSTRIAL CORRIDOR



8.0 DESCRIPTION

- A large area to the east of the Bradford urban core, encompassing the M606 motorway in the north and narrowing around the settlement of Oakenshaw to form a small area to the north east of Wyke. It is bordered by enclosed pasture to the east and south and by the urban area to the north and west. Much of the landform has been modified. Tree cover, though patchy in most areas and restricted to land which is difficult to develop, such as steep slopes, is well represented in some locations such as Bierley Ponds and Odsal Wood.
- Much of the development is linked to the M606 motorway and also consists of a downgraded landscape of remnants of pasture enclosed by neglected hedgerows, walls and fencing, reclaimed land and tips, pylons, lighting columns and retail parks, two golf courses, artificial ponds and wetlands, as well as remnants of farmsteads based on stock grazing. Some of these farmsteads are still in agricultural use with large modern farm buildings and slurry silos dominating their location. Others are diversified or neglected. It is surprising to find stock grazing in such an urbanised landscape.

- However, all of these elements result in an area which generally has a fragmented feel.

7.2 LANDSCAPE STRATEGY

7.2.1 Analysis

- **Strength of character** **Weak**
Complex mixture of elements with no coherent framework or landform.
- **Condition** **Poor**
Degraded areas of tipping, some landfill restoration including badly maintained grasslands and tree planting schemes. Poor quality pasture remnants contrasting with two highly managed golf course. Neglected field boundaries and untidy farmsteads.

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

Creation

- Create a new woodland framework based on wildlife strategies and especially on areas which have been reclaimed or tipped. Some restoration schemes have been undertaken which could be enhanced through better management.

- Create innovative planting schemes along the M606 transport corridor. The motorway embankment forms a significant part of the landscape in this area and could be enhanced both from the road itself and from adjacent views by appropriate feature planting to form a visually interesting gateway into Bradford from the south.
- Create good quality networks/green corridors for recreational use and to help screen existing and future development.
- Conserve and enhance the existing sites of nature conservation value; these are important components of the 'green' element of the industrial corridor and should be shielded from development even though they do not have statutory protection.
- Encourage the continuity of pastoral farming practises and direct grant aid in order to maintain stock grazing within the remaining pastures. Manage the grassland as hay meadows to encourage a diversity of species and improve their ecological value.

7.3 POTENTIAL FOR DEVELOPMENT

7.3.1 Sensitivity Analysis

- **Strength of Character** **Weak**
[See above]
- **Historic continuity** **Low**
Much change in land use over time, with industrial development becoming more dominant although surprisingly there is still some agricultural activity within the area and cattle grazing still takes place.
- **Visual exposure & enclosure** **Visible & enclosed**
Visible from the M606 transport corridor although the speed of the traffic means that the area is not looked at in great detail. Also visible from other B-roads and lanes around Oakenshaw and Wyke. Enclosed by development around and by the M606.

9.3.2 Traditional Settlement pattern

- There is only a fragment of settlement left in this area consisting of one or two remaining traditional farmsteads. The village of Oakenshaw has a traditional core and divides the industrial corridor in two.

9.3.3 Policy Guidelines

- The South Bradford industrial corridor has a weak character, low historic continuity and is visible and enclosed by the urban and industrial core, which means that it is not sensitive to change.
- Although much of the area is degraded and generally weakened by the associated infrastructure of the urban/industrial fringe transport corridor, some fragments of landscape character have survived and should be retained, such as Odsal Wood, Bierley Ponds and the reclaimed sites at Toad Holes Beck and Raw Nook/Railway Terrace. All these areas are important for nature conservation and should be retained as an important green corridor alongside the M606. Odsal Wood (possibly ancient woodland), in particular, and the gently rolling landform of the surrounding golf course are highly visible and it is very important that these should remain intact.
- Working farmsteads still occur near to Oakenshaw, although their viability is threatened by the encroachment of other more profitable land uses and their neglected condition and piecemeal diversification detracts from the surrounding. Ideally, the working farms are an important part of the landscape unit and schemes which encourage the viability of these remaining farms should be sought. However, alternative uses could be considered which would retain the visual integrity of the farmstead such as sympathetic conversion to residential units.
- However, much of the remaining area could accommodate development especially on the edges of the urban core, although Oakenshaw should be kept as a separate settlement to Low Moor and Bradford and only minimal development in traditional gritstone should be considered to strengthen any weak edges. Any development would benefit from tree planting to help accommodate it into the landscape.

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

6.0 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.

7.0 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 Principles	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

6.3.3 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).

8.0 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.

6.3 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.

6.4 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.

9.0 FURTHER ADVICE & CONTACTS

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

5.2 COUNCIL CONTACTS:

Landscape Design Unit

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

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

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

5.3 OTHER USEFUL COUNCIL CONTACTS:

Local Development Framework

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

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

Development Services

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

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

- **Bradford West:**

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

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

- **Bradford City Centre**

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

- **Bradford East:**

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

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

- **Shipley:**

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

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

- **Keighley:**

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

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

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

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

Design and Conservation

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

Telephone: (01274) 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

6.3 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

West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS)

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

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

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

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Local Development
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