

Appendix A

2008 Assessment Landscape Character Areas

Appendix B

Glossary

Table B.1: Glossary

Term	Definition
Aesthetic	Concerning the visual appeal of an feature or landscape.
Amenity	A feature that increases attractiveness or value.
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum (sea level).
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty – a statutory national landscape designation. Now renamed as National Landscapes.
Ancient woodland	Woods that are believed to have been continuous woodland cover since at least 1600 AD.
Alluvium	Loose soil or sediments, which has been eroded, reshaped by water in some form, and redeposited in a non-marine setting.
Arable	The growing of crops.
Assart	The informal enclosure of private farmland by encroachment into woodland or heath / areas of medieval woodland clearance.
Assets	A feature that has value. A heritage asset might be a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest.
Attributes (valued)	Positive features and characteristics that are important to landscape character.
Biodiversity	The measure of the variety of organisms present in different ecosystems.
Bronze Age	A time period characterised by the use of bronze, proto-writing, and other early features of urban civilization.
Built form	The characteristic nature of built development.
Carbon sequestration	The capturing, removal and storage of carbon dioxide (CO ₂) from the earth's atmosphere.
CHEGD fungi	Certain grasslands (typically unimproved or ancient) support fungi groups, including Clavarioids, Hygrocybe, Entoloma, Geoglossum, and Dermoloma.
Characteristic	A distinctive element of the landscape that contributes to landscape character for instance a particular hedgerow pattern or sense of tranquillity.
Clayey	Clay soils.
Condition	A judgement on the intactness and condition of the elements of the landscape.
Coniferous woodland	Woodland comprised of coniferous trees often having needle like leaves. They are usually evergreen.

Term	Definition
Common land	Common land is land that is owned by one party over which another party has certain rights. The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 extends public rights of access to all registered common land in England and Wales.
Copse(s)	A small group of trees.
Craggy slopes	Uneven or rough slopes.
Deciduous woodland	Woodland where the majority of tree lose their leaves at the end of the growing season.
Ecology	The study of organisms and how they interact with the environment around them.
Ecosystem	A biological community of interacting organisms and their physical environment.
Ecosystem services	The direct and indirect contributions ecosystems (known as natural capital) provide for human wellbeing and quality of life. This can be in a practical sense, providing food and water and regulating the climate, as well as cultural aspects such as reducing stress and anxiety.
Enclosure	The placing in private hands of land to which their was previously common rights; the merging of strip fields to form a block surrounded by hedges.
Floodplain	The area that would naturally be affected by flooding if a river rises above its banks, or high tides and stormy seas cause flooding in coastal areas.
Fluvial erosion	The detachment of material of the river bed and the sides.
Forces for change	These are both positive and negative factors that are known to or have potential to act on the landscape, including agricultural management issues, policy and development pressures.
Geodiversity	The variety of rocks, minerals, fossils, landforms, sediments and soils in an area, together with natural processes, such as erosion and landslips, that may still be active.
Geology	The study of the structure, evolution and dynamics of the Earth and its natural mineral and energy resources.
GIS	Geographic Information System.
Glacial till drift	The name for all material of glacial origin found anywhere on land or at sea, including sediment and large rocks.
Glacial processes	The way that glaciers shape the land through processes of weathering, erosion, transportation, and deposition.
Green Belt	An area of open land around a city, on which building is restricted.
Habitat	The natural home or environment of an animal, plant, or other organism.
Heathland	A shrubland habitat found mainly on free-draining infertile, acidic soils, characterised by open, low-growing woody vegetation.
Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC)	HLC can be used to help secure good quality, well designed and sustainable places. It is a method of identification and interpretation of the varying historic character within an area that looks beyond individual heritage assets as it brigades understanding of the whole landscape and townscape into repeating HLC Types.

Term	Definition
Horsiculture	Development of farmland for horses and equestrianism.
Hydrology	The science dealing with the occurrence, circulation, distribution, and properties of the waters of the earth and its atmosphere.
Intact/ Intactness	Not changed or diminished.
Land cover	The surface cover of the land, usually expresses in terms of vegetation cover or lack of it.
Landform	The shape and form of the land surface which has resulted from combinations of geology, geomorphology, slope, elevation and physical processes.
Landscape	<p>The European Landscape Convention (a Council of Europe not EU instrument) defines landscapes as:</p> <p><i>'an area perceived by people whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors'</i></p> <p>Refers primarily to the visual appearance of the land, including its shape, form, and colours, also encompassing a range of other dimensions including geology, topography, soils, ecology, archaeology, landscape history, land use, architecture, and cultural associations.</p>
Landscape and Visual Impact Assessments (LVIA)	A tool to help identify and assess the significance of and the effects of changes that a proposed development would make on the landscape and on people's visual amenity or views they enjoy. LVIA applies to projects that require an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) under the EIA Regulations.
Landscape and visual appraisals (LVA)	A tool to help identify and assess the changes that a proposed development would make on the landscape and on people's visual amenity or views they enjoy. Similar to an LVIA but there is no requirement to make judgements on significance.
Landscape character	The distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements that occurs consistently in a particular landscape and how these are perceived. It reflects particular combinations of geology, landform, soils, vegetation, land use and human settlement.
Landscape Character Assessment (LCA)	The process of identifying and describing variation in the character of the landscape. It seeks to identify and explain the unique combination of elements and landscape features.
Landscape character areas (LCA)	Single unique areas that are the discrete geographical area of a particular landscape type.
Landscape character types (LCT)	Distinct types of landscape that are relatively homogenous in character. They are generic in nature in that they may occur in different areas in different parts of the country, but share broadly similar combinations of geology, topography, drainage patterns, vegetation, historic land use and settlement pattern.
Landscape Sensitivity Assessment	a process that assesses the robustness of landscape character and the visual resource to a defined change, or change, normally a form of development.
Landscape value	The relative value that is attached to different landscapes. In a policy context the usual basis for recognising certain highly valued landscapes is through the application of a local or national landscape designation. Yet a landscape may be valued by different communities of interest for many different reasons without any formal designation, recognising, for example, perceptual aspects such as scenic beauty, tranquillity or wildness; special cultural associations; the influence and presence of

Term	Definition
	other conservation interests; or the existence of a consensus about importance, either nationally or locally.
Landmark	An object or feature of a landscape or town that is easily seen and recognized from a distance, especially one that enables someone to establish their location.
Loamy	Soil composed mostly of sand and silt, and a smaller amount of clay.
Local Plan	A development plan prepared by local planning authorities.
Medieval	Relating to the Middle Ages.
Millstone Grit	The name given to any of a number of coarse-grained sandstones of Carboniferous age.
Mitigation	Measures which are proposed to prevent, reduce or offset adverse effects.
Muirburn	Heather burning. The 'traditional' practice of burning vegetation (usually to promote new growth) and is mainly associated with managing land for grouse shooting, deer management or for sheep farming.
Naturalness	The quality or state of being natural.
National Character Area (NCA)	National Character Area – defined within the <i>National Character Area Study, Natural England (2013)</i> - NCAs divide England into 159 distinct natural areas. Each is defined by a unique combination of landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity, history, and cultural and economic activity.
National Landscape	A statutory national landscape designation, previously known as Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs)
NNR	National Nature Reserve – area of land designated under section 35(1) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981
Open Access Land	The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CROW Act) normally gives a public right of access to land mapped as 'open country' (mountain, moor, heath and down) or registered common land. These areas are known as 'open access land'.
OS	Ordnance Survey.
Outcrop	A rock formation that is visible on the surface.
Parish	A small administrative district typically having its own church and a priest or pastor.
Pastoral/ pasture	Land used for keeping or grazing sheep or cattle.
Peaty	A mossy accumulation of compressed decaying plant material.
Perceptual	The ability to interpret or become aware of something through the senses.
Plateau	An area of fairly level high ground.
Poaching	The damage caused to grass turf or sward by the feet of livestock.
Prehistoric	The period before written records.
Protect	Strategy where the emphasis is conservation of existing character and of particular features that contribute to this character.

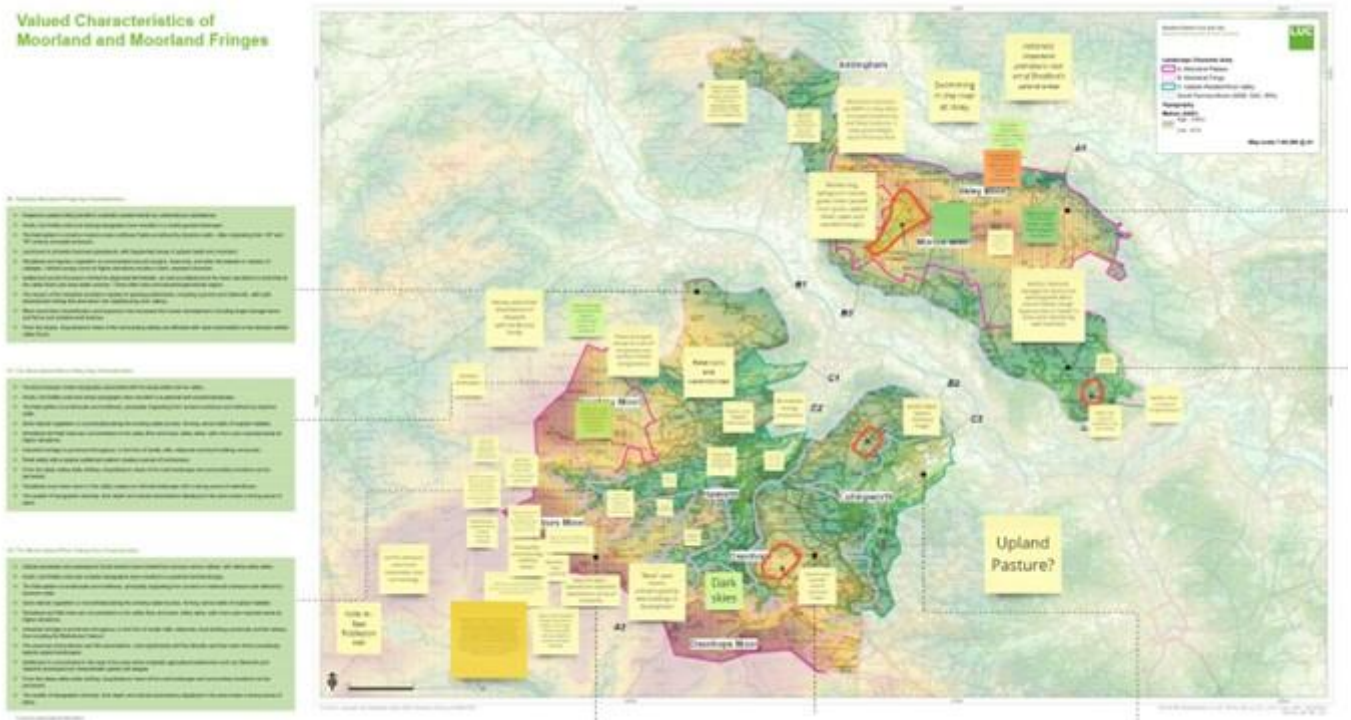
Term	Definition
Remnant	A part or quantity left after the greater part has been used, removed, or destroyed.
Rocky outcrops	Visible exposures of bedrock or other geological formations at the surface of the Earth / large areas of rock sticking out of the ground.
Rural	Relating to or characteristic of the countryside.
Scheduled Monument	Nationally important archaeological sites or historic buildings, given protection against unauthorised change.
Sense of Place	A person's perception of a location's indigenous characteristics, based on the mix of uses, appearance and context that makes a place memorable.
Sensitivity	A judgement of how sensitive or vulnerable a landscape component is to change.
Settlement pattern	The shape or pattern of settlement such as nucleated, linear or dispersed.
Skyline	The outline of something such as a range of hills, ridge or group of buildings seen against the sky.
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest.
Strength of character	A judgement on how distinctive and recognisable the pattern is that defines the character of the landscape. This includes the combination of physical and cultural attributes and the sense of place that they evoke.
Superficial deposits	Geological deposit from the Quaternary age, may include stream channel and floodplain deposits. All pre quaternary deposits are known as bedrock.
Time depth	The time period expressed in the landscape, or the extent to which the landscape reflects a certain time period (a landscape with greater time depth will comprise older elements than a landscape with lesser time depth).
Topography	The arrangement of the natural and artificial physical features of an area or forms and features of land surfaces.
Valued attributes	Positive features and characteristics that are important to landscape character.
Visually prominent	Conspicuous or readily noticeable.

Appendix C

Consultation Summary

C.1 This appendix provides an overview of feedback gathered from consultation, pertaining to the landscape characteristics and pressures within Bradford district. A 'live' consultation workshop was undertaken, with consultees from various organisations including CBMDC and Natural England, among others. This workshop was conducted online via Teams and used Miro, a digital platform that allows simultaneous viewing and collaboration, and encourages input from large numbers of people. Maps with the draft outline landscape character areas (but grouped by landscape character type) were prepared for discussion, along with draft key characteristics for each of the character areas. The consultees were invited to contribute verbally and through 'sticky posts', as to their experience and knowledge of the areas. An example slide is shown in Figure 1 below.

Figure C.1: Example slide from Miro, showing comments of key characteristics located on a map



C.2 During the consultation workshop, the proposed landscape character types (LCT) were grouped based on similar characteristics for simplicity. These groupings are as follows; moorland and moorland fringe, valleys, and the more urban Bradford periphery. The workshop was roughly split into two parts; a discussion of the valued characteristics of each of the landscape types, and a discussion of forces for change on the landscape. Commentary and findings from the workshop are summarised in Table A.1 and Table A.2 below. These then informed our consideration of key characteristics, as well as the pressures and forces for change and associated guidance.

Table C.1: Valued characteristics

Landscape Grouping	Valued Characteristics – Commentary from Consultees
Moorland LCT and Moorland Fringe LCT	<p>Numerous important cultural, historic, archaeological associations with the moors. These include the prehistoric rock carvings and cairns, as well as the industrial aspects. These are more common on the moors with fewer features found on the moorland fringes. As peat retreats there is uncertainty over what will be found in the moorland fringes (potential conflict between moorland restoration and archaeology).</p>
	<p>Water within the moor/moorland fringe typology is hugely important for social, environmental, and economic reasons. The amount of water the area was able to supply made Bradford an industrial powerhouse. Additionally, the water provides important resources and services, such as water quality and special habitats (found in the cloughs and becks especially). It is also an important draw for people, allowing connectivity through the valleys.</p>
	<p>The historic Riddlesden Hall is on the River Aire, with important relics including forms of pasture along the river. There is no bridge in the area although historic records indicate there once was one.</p>
	<p>Moors were often common land, with a right to roam afforded over the area. That association has continued today, and the area is seen as one with a degree of public access that does not exist in other areas of the district.</p>
	<p>Habitat networks across the district are currently being mapped (by Countryside and Rights of Way Team within BDC) and are key when looking at this typology, key for unique areas of biodiversity, moorland habitat is a key priority.</p>
	<p>Moorland edges (particularly with areas of unimproved species rich grassland) are important supporting habitat for birds. The moorland is managed for declining bird species and flood resilience (decreases peak flows).</p>
	<p>Open skies, expansive views and visual connections to neighbouring districts is an important aspect of the moors. Looking at consistency across Bradford District to adjacent areas will be informative (e.g. Calderdale assessment).</p>
	<p>Tranquil and quiet experience across the moors, except for bird call (auditory values). Reinforces perception of remoteness and distinction from the valleys and urban areas.</p>
	<p>Extensive tranquillity and experience of dark night skies within the remote areas of the moors.</p>
	<p>ROW network is heritage in its own right - connecting settlements, illustrating past movement paths, construction illustrates geology, and craft skills over time. An indelible and crucial component of the Pennine landscape.</p>
<p>Good to see the importance of watercourses, becks, streams etc highlighted in the key characteristics. Water is not only important resource for water quality etc but also as a draw for people, creates connectivity especially within Aire Valley. Clough woodlands, links to special habitats, these will be important to draw across to other areas as well.</p>	
Valleys LCT	<p>Character between the two Aire and Wharfe valleys is very different – Aire more industrial with its canal, Wharfe is a spa town with a more rural feel through the valley.</p>
	<p>Industrial features such as chimneys, mills, have become focal points or place markers within the landscape. Saltaire still has many of its chimneys, and retains its grid pattern. Important visual connections with the surrounding landscape to Saltaire. The rural setting to Saltaire is important.</p>
	<p>The Aire Valley around Saltaire is quite narrow, with views restricted north/south, so height becomes important in the valley, with its chimneys forming focal points.</p>
	<p>Has been difficult to find archaeological remains in the river valleys, presumably because the old settlement sites have been reused many times over.</p>

Landscape Grouping	Valued Characteristics – Commentary from Consultees
	<p>There is an increasing interest in waterways and growing community that cares about the rivers. Areas such as Keighley and Bradford there is a large focus on water quality, bathing water. This varies across the district depending on the impact of industrialisation/urbanisation.</p> <p>Along the River Aire there are numerous naturalised areas that have great habitats.</p> <p>There are numerous Local Wildlife Sites dotted across the area as a whole, which should be considered when thinking about allocations.</p> <p>Dramatic views out to the dales from the valley sides offer a different more stark landscape.</p> <p>The transition from gritstone to limestone geological areas is evident in the landscape and buildings.</p> <p>The River Wharfe has natural meanders and bank erosion, important for sand martins kingfisher and other riverine invertebrates.</p> <p>Along the northern edge of Rombalds Moor there are areas of pasture and small settlements, beneath the moorland edge.</p> <p>Heritage tourist attractions along the Airedale corridor contribute to the economy of the District, including the WHS at Saltaire, East Riddlesden Hall, and the prehistoric landscapes of Baildon Moor.</p> <p>Big area of green blue space used for recreation near Esholt Hall. Opportunity for increase in habitat and biodiversity as part of the Esholt estate development.</p> <p>Settlements are nested in valleys with multiple viewpoints from valley sides. Especially distinctive in areas such as Gilstead Moor above Crow Nest and Priestthorpe in Bingley, and Druids Altar where views from rock outcrops in heathland setting illustrate well the urban areas set in the valleys and their wider landscape setting. Valued by locals and key to giving good access to open areas within easy reach of towns.</p> <p>Mosaic of habitats, some moorland areas, woodland, pasture, interacting with one another and the industrial and urban areas. Potential for wetland creation on valley floor - original pre-industrial river course.</p> <p>Within the Aire, growing push to restore parts of the river due to its past use and degradation. Within the Wharfe, there is interest in improving bathing water quality (historic spa town and has bathing water designation). Potential in both valleys to improve.</p> <p>There is a risk of losing green spaces, or areas that could reduce flood risk in both valleys. 'Future proofing' those areas by retaining the green space will be important.</p> <p>The interface between rural and industrial is important here. There is a 'frontier feel' – if you go north, you run into Scotland before you encounter the next big urban area. To the north beyond Airedale, it's just rolling moors and dales, with a sense of remoteness.</p>
Bradford Periphery/ Urban Fringe LCT	<p>The archaeological value of the area has not been fully realized/discovered as yet. There have been some evidence of agricultural exploitation from the Bronze Age in the area around Allerton, which changed the understanding of an archaeological threshold within the more urban areas.</p> <p>Pasture element has been key to that, with the migratory patterns of the shepherds (moving from summer pastures up high, back down slopes at onset of winter).</p> <p>Scattered medieval holdings in the area, bit nebulous with more dispersed settlement, akin to 'little islands'. Thornton has medieval elements, and estates such as Denholme and at Doe Park Reservoir. Moving east it is a slightly different landscape, which is more difficult to travel through.</p>

Landscape Grouping	Valued Characteristics – Commentary from Consultees
	Historic iron industry in the area has all but vanished. Discovery of coal in the area (LCA H3) allowed industry to flourish there, with mines, quarries, railways, tramways, other transit links built around it, and helped make the case for Bradford’s inclusion in the canal route. Frequently these historic/cultural elements were in the deep sided little valleys, which are areas seen as at risk today from more modern development.
	The iron industry did not leave the imprint the textile industry has. More transient, and somewhat consumed itself.
	Areas of pasture in the Tong Valley are close to industrial Bradford, but are secluded and retain a rural feel. Highly valued for recreation.
	Near Norwood Green, increased prevalence of hedgerows as field boundaries in comparison to the other areas where drystone walls dominate. Opportunities for natural flood management in the steep gullies.
	Near Thornton, stretches of watercourses open and in green space in a quite urban environment before they become Bradford Beck which largely disappears from view due to being so heavily culverted.
	Thornton obviously also historically significant to Bronte heritage - birthplace of the children before they moved to Haworth. Would have played a key role in influencing their formative years and emotional attachment to their environment.
	Historic ROW network prevalent in this area around Thornton also, walled routes mesh with the landscape and environment. Visually and historically significant.
	Heaton Woods and Heaton Royds a ‘hidden gem’ of landscape and clusters of historic buildings, ambience of time stood still very close to the urban area. Could easily be compromised by incremental change.

Table C.2: Forces for change

Landscape Grouping	Pressures and Forces for Change – Commentary from Consultees
Moorland LCT and Moorland Fringe LCT	Push to plant more trees and reduce grazing on moors. Could take place at scale if found to help climate. Would alter character of moors.
	Areas where management for grouse has occurred, these areas of upland see more erosion, limited diversity in vegetation. Hope to see more restoration done in these areas, engaging with landowners and managers.
	Changing management in upland habitat would alter the structural diversity across the moors (reducing grazing, ban on grouse shoots/muirburn). People looking up at the moorland more likely to see trees on the lower slopes, and change in heather and grass habitats.
	Visual and principle conflicts between the 'historic' or accepted landscape of bleak open moorlands, against natural tree regeneration and re-wilding arguments. How are these debates arbitrated, decided and by whom?
	Future management and mitigation on the back of the HRA SPD due to increased residential development in the district – recreational pressures.
	Natural tree regeneration along Ilkley Moor slopes, but greater recreational pressures from cyclists especially. Moorland tops are slowly rewetting.

Landscape Grouping	Pressures and Forces for Change – Commentary from Consultees
	<p>Calderdale moorland fringe hosts internationally important CHEGD grassland fungi communities, it is likely that Bradford has similar.</p> <p>There is observed tipping/litter on rural urban fringe near reservoirs and upland roads between Bradford and Calderdale.</p> <p>Council has controlling interest in St Ives Estate. Historic Registered Landscape as a former country estate. Potential proposals to develop as a Country Park. Would need careful management as intensification of uses could impact landscape diversity and quality. Council's ongoing management of the site needs to be mindful of landscape impacts.</p> <p>There are recent small scale applications for solar panels near Haworth.</p>
Valley LCT	<p>Pressure for development in the setting and views into and out of the Saltaire WHS e.g. proposed Local Plan sites in Baildon.</p> <p>Cannot rely purely on upland areas for natural flood management. Need to consider existing green corridors and spaces.</p> <p>Post-industrial / brownfield sites can provide biodiversity niches and link habitat corridors.</p> <p>There has been 1 landmark chimney lost in Bingley in last 20 years, 3 remaining are crucial to sense of place and identity and are landscape landmarks in need of protection.</p> <p>Saltaire WHS Setting Survey aims to protect views out to rural setting, and views in to see Salts Mill & grid pattern housing. Possible conflict between desire to do tree planting on urban rural fringes and need to protect views to WHS.</p> <p>Some key views identified in 2012 near Bingley and Saltaire have now been lost by trees growing taller, but perhaps other key views could be identified.</p> <p>There is a large Buffer Zone around Saltaire WHS and any new development at height could affect views and the setting of WHS.</p> <p>Recreational pressures are noted in the area north of Baildon Moor from mountain bikes – provision as well as management needs thought.</p> <p>Long distance routes e.g. Yorkshire Heritage Way links Bradford, Saltaire WHS, Fountains Abbey WHS & Ripon – opportunities to improve route and landscaping. Good for tourism. Also Dales High Way and others.</p> <p>There is pressure for many new 5G poles across the area - might be a transient technology and might affect rural and urban views. Wind energy pressure around Thornton and Keighley.</p> <p>Opportunity for connectivity for people near Riddlesden along River Aire - NT/ YW proposal for Marley Country Park.</p> <p>There is industrial pressure near Steeton Moor. Reuse of locations is preferable to new build.</p> <p>There are urban pressures on the river environment along the River Aire – need for space for water (as well as people and species).</p> <p>New housing developments need to consider lighting strategies, there is a general loss of dark sky habitat near Burley in Wharfedale.</p> <p>Potential loss of green space due to development – loss of ability to provide room for watercourses or address issues associated with climate change.</p>

Landscape Grouping	Pressures and Forces for Change – Commentary from Consultees	
Bradford Periphery/ Urban Fringe LCTs	Small scale and permitted agricultural and small residential development. Potential for degradation of the landscape.	
	Most historic and cultural areas at risk are within the urban area. A number of Conservation Areas at risk.	
	Land management pressures, including horses and lack of buffer for riparian areas on Clayton and Pitty becks.	
	Loss of character in semi-rural landscape due to development east of Thornton.	
	South Queensbury, areas of watercourse catchments that impact on flood risk in Calderdale.	
	Campaign to re-open historic tunnel near Queensbury, would help place making and green transport.	
	Brownfield land development in Wilsden area, on former mill sites e.g. Birkshead Mill site with new housing visually intrusive in landscape. New housing in this wider area has been visually discordant in past.	
	Folly, historical visual links to St Ives Estate currently obstructed by plantation trees. Future landscape and woodland management plans for the plantation? Could have major landscape impacts.	
	Near Cottingley, risk of development on informal but highly valued greenspaces e.g. Nab Wood Middle school site.	
	Geological features of interest - glacial spillways at Noon Nick and in Shay Grange area can be threatened by incremental change, visual change and physical disruption.	
	Flood risk in the valley bottom of the River Aire. Tributaries contributing to main river need more space.	
	Near East Bierley, industrial and suburban development will destroy present character due to their scale. Closer grained and smaller scale would preserve.	
	Increasing industrial sprawl and road infrastructure, and pressure from housing development could impact on available green spaces/landscape character/biodiversity.	
	Near Royds Hall, opportunities for connectivity with other woodland, nature based solutions for habitat and biodiversity and Natural Flood Management.	
	Land Use/ Development – General	Increase in pony paddocks/stables across the slopes, with material change in the landscape due to grazing changes and degradation.
		Use “warm lighting” in developments to avoid harsh blue/white which is disturbing to bats/invertebrates.

Landscape Grouping	Pressures and Forces for Change – Commentary from Consultees
	<p>Pressure to achieve housing numbers, with impacts on rural valley setting.</p> <p>Breaking down barriers between farming community and ecology community – needs a more collaborative approach.</p> <p>There is a demand for local stone and new small quarries, which would alter character.</p> <p>Wind turbines should be sited away from woodland blocks and tree lines for protection of bats and foraging habitat.</p> <p>Pressures in more rural parts for further holiday type development - not always coming forward in a sustainable way.</p> <p>Removal and undergrounding of overhead electricity cables would improve landscape experience and visually.</p>
Climate Change – General	<p>Warming rivers impacting on species – need for shading and re-naturalising urban and rural watercourses.</p> <p>Making space for water is important for flood management (can bring multi benefits – green blue spaces for people and wildlife).</p> <p>The dams weirs etc. which cause flood risk are important historic industrial structures. In Sheffield the noise of water coming over weirs was recognised as a way to experience them.</p> <p>Invasive species being found further up watercourse catchments than before despite efforts to treat/remove.</p> <p>Climate change and disease affecting trees - Oak processionary Moth and Ash dieback.</p>
Habitat Management – General	<p>Uncertainty from landowners on support for more positive changes in land management. Important that the change we would like to see in management (tree planting, restoration of habitat, access to recreation) aligns with landowners business models. Positive change is happening, but we must be realistic about pace, and need to see increase in support from government/Natural England.</p> <p>Large areas of improved pasture with low biodiversity value, ‘shiny green’ character. Restoring these areas where agricultural intensification has occurred will result in more structural diversity, larger colour range, more floristically diverse with follow on benefits.</p> <p>Nature Recovery providing a strategy for habitat restoration, focusing on uplands and into river valleys. Biodiversity Net Gain funds will alter character through restored habitats.</p> <p>South Pennines Park is seeking a new management model for undesignated landscapes which may bring new opportunities for positive change especially regarding nature recovery, green economy and health, wellbeing and access. (N.B since the preparation of the new LCA the South Pennines Park organisation has been disbanded).</p>
Heritage at Risk – General	<p>Archaeological sites at risk of inappropriate excavation, more public access.</p> <p>Difficult balance between heritage / climate change, impact of turbines and solar panels.</p> <p>Loss of historic mill buildings and chimneys (many of which are non-designated) which form an important element of/landmarks in the landscape.</p>

Role	Organisation
Flood Risk Officer	CBMDC
World Heritage Site Officer	CBMDC
Senior Conservation Officer	CBMDC
Planning Officer (Design)	CBMDC
Development Manager	CBMDC
Major Developments Manager	CBMDC
Aire and Calder Catchment Coordinator	Environment Agency
Planning Specialist - Sustainable Places	Environment Agency
South Pennine Farmers Group/ Calder Rivers Trust	Farming Representatives
Historic Environment Planning Adviser	Historic England
Heritage at Risk Landscape Architect	Historic England
NT/Y Water Partnership Officer	National Trust
Nature Recovery Senior Advisor	Natural England
Landscape Senior Adviser	Natural England
BNG Snr Advisor	Natural England
Advisor	Natural England
AONB Manager	Nidderdale AONB
Chief Executive	South Pennine Park
Communications and Community Engagement consultant	South Pennine Park
Senior Archaeologist	West Yorkshire Archaeology Advice Service
Senior Ecologist	West Yorkshire Ecology Service
Ecological Records Officer	West Yorkshire Ecology Service
Portfolio Manager Land and Property	Yorkshire Water
Land Use Planning Manager	Yorkshire Water
Planning Team	Yorkshire Water
Conservation Planning Officer	Yorkshire Wildlife Trust
Director of Fundraising and Engagement	Yorkshire Wildlife Trust
Planning Advocate	Yorkshire Wildlife Trust
National Farmers Union	NFU

Role	Organisation
Planning Team	Leeds City Council
Planning Team	Kirklees Council
Planning Team	Calderdale Council
Principal Planner	Calderdale Council
Principal Planner	Pendle Council
Planning Team	Craven Council
Planner	Craven Council
Planning Team	Harrogate Council
Principal Landscape Architect	Harrogate Council
Economy and Transport Officer	Harrogate Council
Planning Team	North Yorkshire Council
Planning Team	Lancashire County Council
Senior Landscape Architect	Land Use Consultants
Senior Landscape Architect	Land Use Consultants
Associate Director	Land Use Consultants

C.4 In addition to the consultation workshop, there was a request for feedback sent to the parish, town and village councils within the district. As in the Miro workshop, key characteristics and proposed character areas were provided, although only for the LCA which were relevant for the respective councils. Feedback and commentary is presented below in Table A.4, and a list of councils that were contacted is listed in Table A.5. This feedback assisted in the refinement of LCA/LCT boundaries, and the consideration of key characteristics and pressures and forces for change.

Table C.4: Council commentary

Relevant LCA	Commentary – Key Characteristics and Pressures/Forces for Change
A1 Rombalds Moor	<p>Noted Key or Valued Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Would add SSSI SPA SAC international importance for ground nesting birds. ■ Popular moor walking destination, important historic landscape – moorlands with neolithic rock carvings especially in a concentrated area. Carbon capture and storage capacity and importance of blanket bog. <p>Noted Pressures or Forces for Change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Substantial increase in erosion caused by unrestricted mountain biking. ■ Substantial groves of rhododendron invasive and non-native species. ■ Changes in grazing practices and increase in bracken requiring treatment of cutting to prevent spread. ■ Tourism and littering. ■ Effect of fires reduction of wildlife.

Relevant LCA	Commentary – Key Characteristics and Pressures/Forces for Change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Dog walking – need for licensing and registration of professional dog walkers for preventing disturbance especially during bird breeding season. ■ Fly-tipping. ■ Increased leisure use and therefore need for increase in funding for ranger and countryside services.
B2 Cullingworth and Haworth Moorland Fringe	<p>Noted Key or Valued Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Generally agree with presented key characteristics. ■ The fact that Cullingworth is its own village with boundaries that define it. The views are wonderful from the village and from elevated locations. ■ The habitat the heathland gives, is an asset. Cullingworth has a protected site for the rare bee orchid and common spotted orchid and does have blue butterflies that thrive in that area. <p>Noted Pressures or Forces for Change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Cullingworth has seen a large number of new dwellings built and being built. This has added major strain to the infrastructure of the village, with schools and doctors unable to cope with the increase in the population of the village. Plus lack of public transport. ■ There is increasing pressure to build on the Green Belt which will affect the landscape plus increased tourism and traffic.
B3 Addingham, Silsden and Baildon Moorland Fringe	<p>Noted Key or Valued Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The provided key characteristics section underplays the special character on the north western fringes of Rombalds Moor. ■ The dramatic scarp slope of Rombalds Moor – with craggy outcrops and millstone grit quarrying (mill stones are still visible). ■ Extensive views, not just to Nidderdale ANOB but to the Upper Wharfe Valley and fells of the Yorkshire Dales National Park. ■ Extensive and well used footpath network – linking to the YDNP. ■ Silsden is a popular walking and rambling area. This brings many visitors from across the Bradford District and neighbouring local authorities to the town, with the accompanying economic benefits. It also provides fabulous opportunities for local residents to improve their general health and mental wellbeing. ■ Residents of Silsden also appreciate the historic and iconic views northwest across the town to the Nab. <p>Noted Pressures or Forces for Change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Residents of Silsden are concerned about the rate of development which is putting immense pressure on local infrastructure and is also threatening the loss of a huge swathes of countryside to the north west of the town. ■ Silsden Beck has also over the last few years become choked with invasive Himalayan Balsam. Climate change is having a dramatic effect on the frequency of rare weather events, namely flooding, which has damaged roads and properties.
C3 Harden Upland Wooded River Valleys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ General comment regarding LCA boundary: A part of LCA E1, the Wilsden Beck valley, should be assigned to this LCA C3 as a spur leading south from the Harden Beck Bridge/Bank Bottom area. The valley has the same key characteristics listed below and similar spurs are included at Deep Cliff, Ellar Carr, Milking Holes Beck and Doe Park. <p>Noted Key or Valued Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Generally agree with presented key characteristics.

Relevant LCA	Commentary – Key Characteristics and Pressures/Forces for Change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The area is valued for its diversity and permeability by means of the footpaths and bridleways network linking parkland, pasture and wooded valleys. Access to many parts is possible for less physically abled people. <p>Noted Pressures or Forces for Change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Fly-tipping has been a growing problem. Problem areas have little natural surveillance and where there is vehicular access this results in repeat offending. ■ Goat Stock Waterfall, although only accessible on foot, has suffered in recent years from littering and antisocial behaviour. ■ Diseases such as ash dieback have resulted in the loss of many trees by felling, especially on the park land at St Ives. Monoculture planting and emergent new pests are likely to result in further tree losses.
D4 Middleton Woods Steep Valley Sides	<p>Noted Key or Valued Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Generally agree with presented key characteristics. ■ Important to mention the beauty of the woods is characterised by the outstanding bluebells on display in the Spring. ■ Dramatic slopes and long-distance views, seasonally vibrant woodland. <p>Noted Pressures or Forces for Change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Housing creep. ■ Too many people using woods off tracks – increased footfall and no designated paths – need to create a few good paths. ■ Control of sycamore to be considered to protect bluebells? ■ Mountain biking. ■ Need to more strongly enforce tree protections within Middleton Conservation Area as Conservation Area status does not appear to provide extra protection for trees as expected. ■ Loss of gardens and views.
E1 Thornton, Queensbury and Wilsden Mixed Upland Pasture	<p>Noted Key or Valued Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Generally agreed with presented key characteristics. ■ Industrial heritage in the form of textile mills and associated mill cottages built of stone form the core of the village settlements in this area and provide a reference vernacular. Old Delfs and quarry spoil deposits have resulted from the underlying geology. ■ Pre-Industrial Revolution agricultural heritage is expressed in scattered farmsteads and clusters of farm and fold cottages. ■ The urbanising influences are not considered a positive characteristic. Large electricity pylons in particular are visually prominent in this LCA due to the siting of the Bradford West high voltage substation. They do not help to give a distinctive sense of place, nor would any distinctive sense of place be enhanced by further structures. ■ Thornton and Queensbury appear as skyline settlements on the plateau when viewed from the south of the LCA but the skyline of Harrop Edge is open with sparse built form. ■ Distinctiveness and value are given by the sense of openness, height and open views across the valleys to the upland pastures of surrounding hills and moorlands. <p>Noted Pressures or Forces for Change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The tree cover is changing; tree planting is taking place as a mitigation of climate change and development of the Forest of Bradford and the Queen’s canopy is introducing more trees

Relevant LCA	Commentary – Key Characteristics and Pressures/Forces for Change
	<p>into this upland landscape. Whilst the predominant nature of this landscape is, and should remain, open pastureland, there is potential to introduce more small woods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The biggest change is the loss of dairy farming. Farmhouses are being sold off and separated from their land which is concentrating in the hands of fewer and fewer owners, often non-farming estates and speculative owners. ■ The biggest pressure is likely to be housing along with electricity/telecommunications infrastructure. ■ Wildlife displacement. ■ Concerns about air quality. ■ Concerns about health and well being. ■ Increase in the volume and speed of traffic. ■ Lack of infrastructure to support the over development. ■ Flooding. ■ Traffic congestion. ■ Pressure on local services i.e. schools, dentists, doctors etc. ■ Poor transport links.
<p>F1 Silsden Bowl Rolling Enclosed Pasture</p>	<p>Noted Key or Valued Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Silsden is a popular walking and rambling area. This brings many visitors from across the Bradford District and neighbouring local authorities to the town, with the accompanying economic benefits. It also provides opportunities for local residents to improve their general health and mental wellbeing. <p>Noted Pressures or Forces for Change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Residents of the town are concerned about the rate of development which is putting immense pressure on local infrastructure and is also threatening the loss of a huge swathes of countryside to the north west of the town. The landscape will be lost and well used foot paths routed onto tarmacked paths through housing estates, with impacts on the view of the Nab. ■ Silsden Beck has also over the last few years become choked with invasive Himalayan Balsam. Climate change is having a dramatic effect on the frequency of rare weather events, namely flooding, which has damaged roads and properties. ■ Together with the rapid overdevelopment of the town is set to cause further problems for residents and beyond the town irreparable loss of local wildlife and their habitats.
<p>F2 Wharfedale Rolling Enclosed Pasture</p>	<p>Noted Key or Valued Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Generally agree with presented key characteristics. ■ Remnant population of pines within adjacent zones of SSSI. ■ Dramatic slopes and long-distance views. ■ Seasonally vibrant woodland. ■ In Addingham Parish the valley widens out and this is an attractive and more extensive area of countryside, especially in the catchment of Lumb Beck and its tributaries, which drains a large part of Addingham Moorside. ■ Well wooded steeply sided ghylls. ■ Many fine veteran field trees, and hedgerow remnants.

Relevant LCA	Commentary – Key Characteristics and Pressures/Forces for Change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A glacial meltwater channel running at right angles to the drainage, below The Street, a remnant of the Roman Road from Ilkley. ■ Notable areas of semi-improved flower rich pasture and hay meadows. ■ Several Local Wildlife Sites (Lumb Ghyll Woodland (plantation on ancient woodland), Far Bank (woodland and hedgerows along and below The Street), Stegholes (wildflower rich pasture, beck side woodland and hay meadow). ■ Extensive views into the Yorkshire Dales National Park as well as to Nidderdale AONB. <p>Noted Pressures or Forces for Change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Housing developments. ■ Ground water flooding. ■ Farmhouses, barns sold and renovated, agricultural holdings more fragmented. ■ Interest in tree planting, regenerative agriculture/rewilding among some smallholders. ■ Uncertainties over the agri/environment support system for landowners/farmers. ■ Invasives – esp Himalayan Balsam and Giant Hogweed. Addingham Environment Group working with landowners to bring it under control. ■ Loss of hedgerows/dry stone walls due to lack of management. ■ Loss of veteran trees, ghyll woodland unprotected from grazing damage. ■ Climate change – more intensive rainfall events – soil erosion steeply sided unfenced becks. ■ Plastic pollution in becks.
G1 Upper Airedale Settled Valley Floor	<p>Noted Key or Valued Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Generally agree with presented key characteristics. ■ Silsden is a popular walking and rambling area. This brings many visitors from across the Bradford District and neighbouring local authorities to the town, with the accompanying economic benefits. It also provides fabulous opportunities for local residents to improve their general health and mental wellbeing. <p>Noted Pressures or Forces for Change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Residents of Silsden are concerned about the rate of development which is putting immense pressure on local infrastructure and is also threatening the loss of a huge swathes of countryside around the town. ■ Silsden Beck has also over the last few years become choked with invasive Himalayan Balsam. ■ Climate change is having a dramatic effect on the frequency of rare weather events, namely flooding, which has damaged roads and properties. ■ The land to the immediate north and south of the river Aire is designated a flood plain however, there is concern that areas outside this designation will, in the future, become more vulnerable to flooding events.
G4 Wharfedale Settled Valley Floor	<p>Noted Key or Valued Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Generally agree with presented key characteristics. ■ Dominance of water on the valley floor. ■ Distinctive character of Ilkley. ■ Feeding area for flocks of birds.

Relevant LCA	Commentary – Key Characteristics and Pressures/Forces for Change
	<p>Noted Pressures or Forces for Change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Substantial stands of Himalayan Balsam along the Wharfe (AEG is working with landowners up and down stream). ■ Dumping of rubble on steep wooded slopes by the river north west of Addingham towards Farfield. ■ More extreme weather events leading to more flooding of land and property. ■ Housing developments. ■ Ground water flooding. ■ Sewage pollution from developments higher up the valley. ■ Loss of key views due to development.
H2 Clayton Urban Edge Wooded Valleys and Slopes	<p>Noted Key or Valued Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Generally agree with presented key characteristics. <p>Noted Pressures or Forces for Change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Wildlife displacement. ■ Concerns about air quality. ■ Concerns about health and well being. ■ Increase in the volume and speed of traffic. ■ Lack of infrastructure to support the over development. ■ Flooding. ■ Traffic congestion. ■ Pressure on local services i.e. schools, dentists, doctors etc. ■ Poor transport links (getting in and out the village is very disruptive).

C.5 The below table lists out which of the Parish / Village / Town councils were contacted as part of the LCA consultation. Highlighted rows are those that responded with comment.

Table C.5: Parish councils contacted for comment

Council Name
Addingham Parish Council
Baildon Town Council
Bingley Town Council
Burley Parish Council
Clayton Parish Council
Cullingworth Village Council
Denholme Town Council
Harden Village Council

Council Name
Haworth, Cross Roads & Stanbury Parish Council
Ilkley Town Council
Keighley Town Council
Menston Parish Council
Oxenhope Village Council
Sandy Lane Parish Council
Shipley Town Council
Silsden Town Council
Steeton with Eastburn Parish Council
Wilsden Parish Council