ADDINGHAM

NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2018-2030

REGULATION 16 DRAFT PLAN

OCTOBER 2018

Addingham
Parish Council
Community Together

VISION STATEMENT

'BY 2030, ADDINGHAM WILL HAVE RETAINED ITS IDENTITY AS A VILLAGE, ON THE EDGE OF THE YORKSHIRE DALES NATIONAL PARK, WITH A GOOD RANGE OF LOCAL SERVICES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES FOR RESIDENTS, BUSINESSES AND VISITORS, RELATIVE TO THE SIZE OF THE SMALL SETTLEMENT. THE TRADITIONAL LOWER WHARFEDALE CHARACTER, SPECIAL SETTING IN THE LANDSCAPE AND BIODIVERSITY OF THE PARISH WILL HAVE BEEN PROTECTED AND ENHANCED, AND THE VILLAGE WILL HAVE ACCOMMODATED NECESSARY NEW DEVELOPMENT WITHOUT DAMAGING THESE SPECIAL FEATURES AND WILL ALSO HAVE STRENGTHENED ITS RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE.'

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Foreword

Addingham is a special place. This is due in no small part to the warmth and friendliness of its residents and their strong sense of community and belonging. We also have an impressive range of active clubs, societies and organisations.

The community is special for other reasons – its long history and pattern of development, traditional historic buildings and its Conservation Area. It has many valued green spaces, with the river and becks providing a distinctive setting for the village in the landscape.

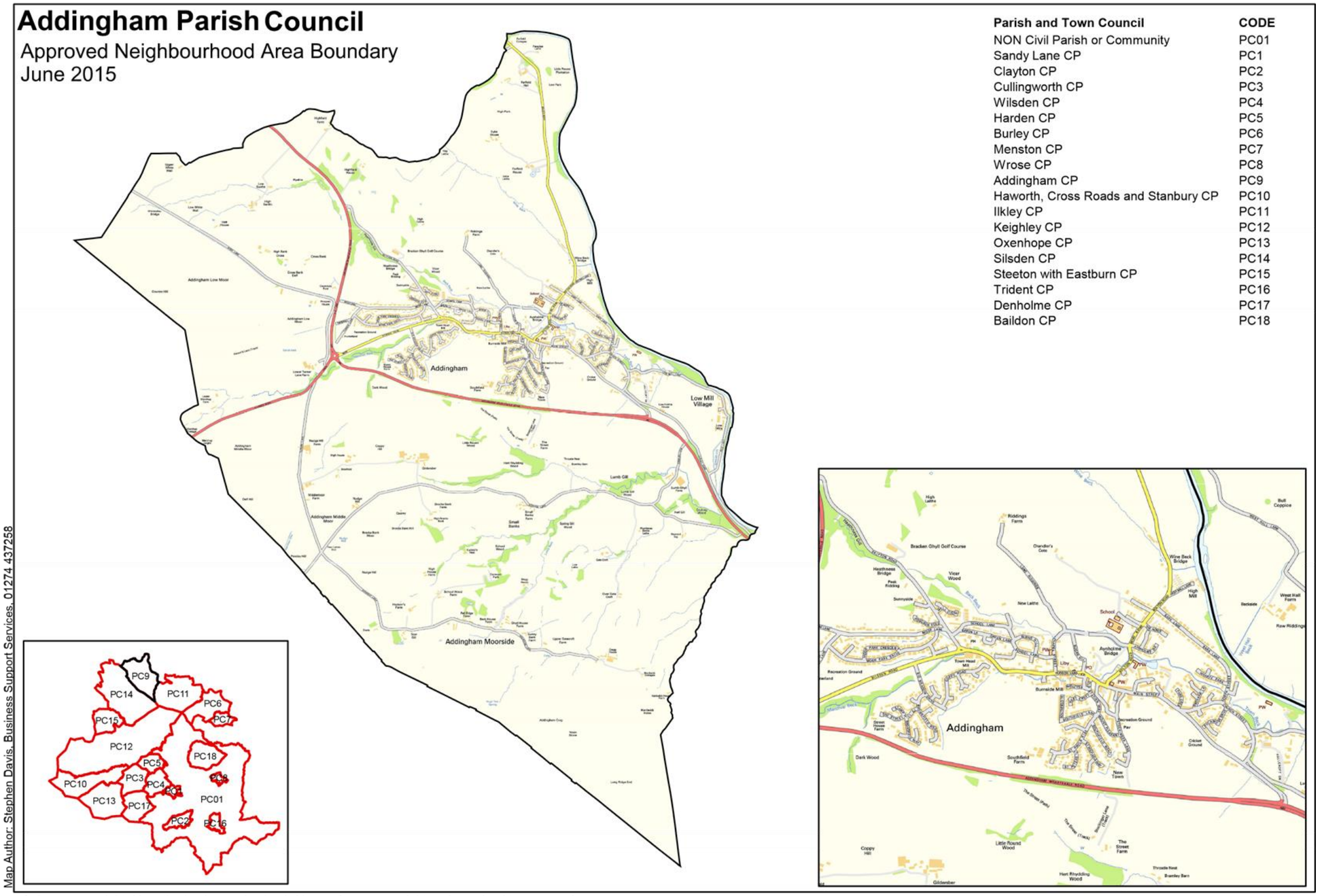
These features are highly valued by residents and the Parish Council wants to protect and improve them wherever possible. The village must adapt to change and grow to accommodate the needs of current and future generations, but it needs to do so without harming these valued assets.

Our Neighbourhood Plan has been prepared to help with this balancing act and to achieve our vision for the village.

We would like to thank everyone who has contributed to our Plan in any way and look forward to working together with the community, our local planning authority and other agencies over the coming years to realise our vision and keep Addingham special.

……..	……
Cllr Simon Tennant	**Cllr Catherine Coates**
Chair	**Chair**
Addingham Neighbourhood Plan Forum	**Addingham Parish Council**

Figure 1 – Addingham Neighbourhood Development Plan Area **(Source: CBMDC, 2014)**



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1

Introduction

1.1 Addingham is a highly attractive lower Wharfedale village situated on the edge of the Yorkshire Dales National Park and less than 20 miles from the major cities of Leeds and Bradford. The village is home to some 3,700 people and a variety of local shops, businesses and community facilities.

1.2 In 2015, Addingham Parish Council decided to take advantage of new powers in the Localism Act 2011 that give local communities the power to prepare a Neighbourhood Development Plan to help them shape the future of their area. The proposed plan will complement strategic planning policy for Bradford District, prepared by the City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council (CBMDC).

1.3 For the purposes of neighbourhood planning, Addingham Parish Council is a "qualifying body" and in 2015 applied to CBMDC for the whole of the Addingham Parish area to be designated as a neighbourhood planning area (see Figure 1). This application was approved on 23 June 2015.

1.4 When complete, the Addingham Neighbourhood Development Plan (ANDP) will give local people more say in the future of the area by setting policies to help guide and shape development.

1.5 This Regulation 16 Draft Plan has been prepared by a Neighbourhood Plan Forum set up by the Parish Council, comprising Parish Councillors, representatives of village organisations and a number of resident volunteers.

1.6 Neighbourhood Plans should consult those who live, work and carry out business in the area. In Addingham, there have been three major public meetings, a separate consultation with local businesses and a range of other survey work. Detailed feedback reports arising from the final informal consultation events are available as attachments to the Consultation Statement. The key issues and priorities identified through this work have been pulled together into the current draft plan document. The ANDP also develops previous work on the 2008 Parish Plan and Village Design Statement prepared in 2001.

1.7 Neighbourhood Development Plans can only cover land-use and

related planning matters. Any non-planning issues raised during consultations have been noted by the Parish Council and will be addressed, as appropriate, through other actions complementary to the ANDP.

1.8 The ANDP has now reached an important stage, the Regulation 16 submission consultation. **This will be an 8-week consultation, and will run from 14 November until 12pm on Wednesday 9 January 2019.**

1.9 Reference copies of the plan will be available on CBMDC's website, the Parish Council website and also in the Memorial Hall foyer and the Community Library in the Memorial Hall car park until **9 January 2019.** Further information on how you can make comments on the draft plan are set out in Chapter 8, page 66.

2

Why we are preparing a Neighbourhood Development Plan for Addingham

2.1 Neighbourhood Development Plans (NDPs) are a relatively new part of the statutory development planning system, having been introduced by the Localism Act of 2011. Just as local planning authorities, such as CBMDC, can produce development plans to promote, guide and control development of houses, businesses, open spaces and other uses of land, so now too can parish councils, by preparing a Neighbourhood Plan.

2.2 NDPs, when formally approved, form part of the statutory development plan for an area. NDPs will be used to promote and guide what goes where and, importantly, will be used to help determine planning applications.

2.3 Addingham Parish Council think that neighbourhood planning powers are an important right to exercise and will bring significant benefits to the parish area.

Key Benefits

2.4 The key benefits of having an approved NDP for a parish area are:

- It is prepared in full consultation with local residents and businesses, meaning it truly reflects **local issues and priorities;**
- it gives local people the final say on the plan for the area through a **Referendum;**
- when approved, it becomes part of CBMDC's statutory development plan and carries what is known as **"statutory weight"** when the local authority makes decisions on planning applications; and
- it can bring significant **financial resources** to the area, which will be controlled by the Parish Council rather than CBMDC. These resources arise through a levy on future development which CBMDC has introduced, known as the Community Infrastructure

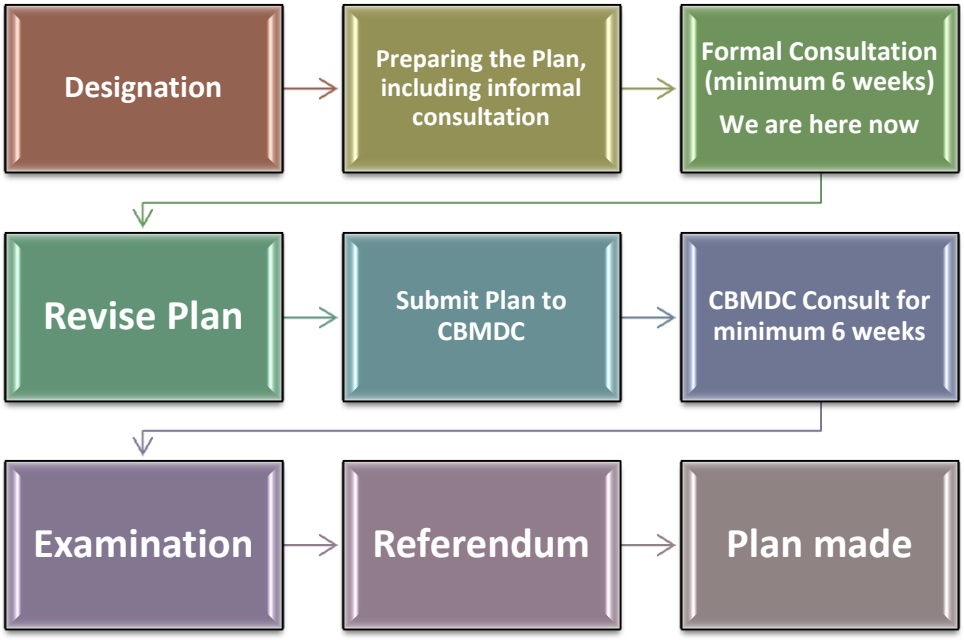
Levy (CIL). All Parish Councils receive 15% of CIL resources generated from new developments, but with an approved Neighbourhood Plan, this is **increased to 25%.** With a considerable number of new houses and other developments likely to be proposed over the plan period, this could generate a significant sum which the Parish Council can use to benefit the village, in full consultation with local residents on projects and priorities.

3

How long will it take to prepare the Neighbourhood Development Plan?

3.1 Neighbourhood Development Plans must be prepared following a procedure set by government (see Figure 2). At the moment we are at a significant stage in preparing our Plan.

Figure 2 – The Neighbourhood Development Planning Process



3.2 This procedure must include two minimum six-week periods of consultation on the draft plan and will culminate in a referendum on whether the plan should be made part of the statutory development plan for CBMDC. All residents of Addingham who are aged over 18 and eligible to vote will be able to vote in the referendum. The

Addingham NDP (ANDP) has now reached Regulation 16 Draft Plan stage and this document is being formally consulted upon for a minimum six-week period. Residents, businesses and other local authorities are encouraged to comment on the plan.

3.3 After this Regulation 16 consultation the Addingham NDP will then be subject to independent examination. Once the NDP has been examined it will have to be put to a vote, a referendum, of all those eligible to vote in the Parish, as to whether it should be made part of the statutory development plan system or not.

3.4 We hope to reach referendum stage by 2019 subject to examination.

3.5 The Submission Draft plan is accompanied by three other documents: a Basic Condition Statement, a Consultation Statement (including a number of key documents) and an Environment Report. These are available separately. A list of Addingham's statutory Designated Heritage Assets is also available separately.

4

History, Setting and Key Issues

Introduction

4.1 The neighbourhood area covers the whole of Addingham parish (Figure 1).

4.2 Addingham has a very long history as a farming and industrial settlement, yet until relatively recently remained a small linear village, clustered around road junctions and the main turnpike road. Over the past 30 years, its status has grown and it is now seen as a desirable commuter settlement for Ilkley, Skipton, Keighley, Bradford and Leeds, with resultant pressures for development. Its location on the main A65 Trunk Road from Leeds to Skipton and the north-west initially led to vastly increased heavy traffic passing through the heart of the village, creating road safety problems, dust, noise and vibration, and cutting the village in two. This was finally overcome in October 1990, with the opening of the bypass. The Main Street is now a quieter local thoroughfare once more, allowing people to move about more freely, with greater appreciation of the character of the settlement and creating potential for sensitive improvements.

Addingham Past and Present

4.3 The neighbourhood area's history goes back to Iron Age, Anglo-Saxon and Roman times. In the 17th century there were farmsteads on Addingham Moorside and agricultural buildings on Main Street. Many small farmers turned to the domestic production of textiles. Then, in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, purpose-built workshops appeared. Handloom weaving gave way to factory production, with the river and village becks supporting cotton, wool and silk production in five mills throughout the village. Cottages and terraced houses were built to house the growing number of mill

workers.

4.4 Many buildings from this period remain, providing evidence of the village's early development and giving it a distinctive Lower Wharfedale historic character and appearance. A particular feature is the long central spine of Main Street, fronted by many traditional historic buildings in local building materials, with areas of green space extending into the village at various points. This pattern of development gave rise to the village being known as Long Addingham. For much of the 19th century, village population remained around 2,100 but with the closure of the mills in the 1960s, Addingham began the transition to become a less compact commuter village, with many people working in nearby towns and cities.

4.5 In the 1980s and 1990s large suburban style housing estates were constructed to the south and west of the 18th/19th century linear settlement. Small infill housing developments continue to be built, together with conversions of redundant shops, mills and agricultural buildings.

4.6 Today, the village population is around 3,730 (2011 Census) with a relatively high proportion of people (28.1% of the population) in the older age group 65+, and also a high proportion of families with younger children (27.1% of households). The village has a range of local shops and services, a successful primary school, a highly regarded medical centre and a variety of community facilities. It has a strong and cohesive community spirit.

Medical Centre

4.7 Addingham remains a highly attractive village with historic character and a special setting in the landscape. The ANDP is being prepared

to help to ensure that future growth and development are managed sensitively and do not harm the attractions of the village for residents and visitors alike.

Hen Pen, one of the gardens on Main Street

Landscape and Setting

4.8 Addingham is on the northern edge of Natural England's National Character Area 36 – South Pennines, the key features of which are:

- Large scale sweeping moorlands;
- Pastures enclosed by drystone walls; and
- Gritstone settlements contained within narrow valleys.

Part of the neighbourhood area, towards Bolton Abbey, is in National Character Area 21 – Yorkshire Dales, which extends into the National Park. The key landscape features of this area are a closer fit for the Addingham neighbourhood area; they include:

- Large scale upland landscape, dissected by dales which are often deep;
- Wide glaciated valleys, with rough grazing on upper slopes, permanent pastures on dale sides and fields cut for hay or silage in more fertile valley bottoms;
- Remnant semi-natural broadleaved woodland on valley sides and in gills (reflected in local place-names as "ghylls"); and
- Evidence of historic land use from prehistoric times through to the present still highly visible due to relatively low levels of cultivation and development.

4.9 CBMDC's Landscape Character Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) notes that Wharfedale has a strong visual connection with the adjoining Yorkshire Dales National Park and the Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. This is partly due to its physical separation from Airedale by Rombalds Moor, but also because Wharfedale avoided the full impact of the Industrial Revolution. Better quality soils and more gently sloping valley sides supported stronger agricultural land use, consequently the valley of Wharfedale retains much of its rural and agricultural character. The SPG identifies the following landscape character types in Addingham:

- Wharfedale Floodplain Pasture;
- Wharfedale Enclosed Pasture; and
- Rombalds Ridge Moorland edge.

4.10 The curve of the River Wharfe and the course of the two becks are significant landscape features which influenced the historic development of the settlement. Green spaces in the older parts of the village lie on the floodlands of the becks and River Wharfe.

St Peter's Church

4.11 The built settlement is surrounded by enclosed pastures and old mixed woodland. Some medieval field patterns and features are still visible, notably in Southfield, St Peter's Church Field and Sugar Hill.

4.12 To the south of the village the farmland sloping up to Addingham Moorside was once predominantly wooded. Although the extensive woodland cited in the Domesday Book has long since been felled, there are still numerous notable trees on field boundaries and woodland survives along the becks and steep-sided gills, or ghylls. Beyond this the neighbourhood area extends up to the gritstone edge of Rombalds Moor.

4.13 The landscape of Low Moor and Addingham Moorside shows evidence of long settlement and farming history, with fine 17th century farmhouses characterised by low roof lines and interesting outbuildings.

4.14 On the northern side of the settlement the River Wharfe forms the boundary of the neighbourhood area, with floodplain pastures and enclosed pastures rising steeply up to the notable landmarks of Beamsley Beacon, Langbar and Middleton Moor.

Views

4.15 The neighbourhood area has significant views, including those to and from Addingham Conservation Area, Beamsley Beacon, the Upper Wharfedale Fells in the Yorkshire Dales National Park (YDNP), Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), Addingham Moorside and Rombalds Moor. Fine views of the contrasting gritstone landscapes of Rombalds Moor to the south and Beamsley Beacon to the north can be seen from most parts of the village. From more elevated parts of the village and the surrounding countryside there are splendid views of the Wharfe Valley, fells and moors.

Beamsley Beacon and Burnside Mill

4.16 The village itself forms a major feature of the view from the Keighley Gate track on Ilkley Moor, the Rombalds Ridge, Addingham Moorside, Addingham Low Moor, Langbar and the slopes leading up to Beamsley Beacon. The older parts of the village in their topography and building materials partner the landscape setting harmoniously.

Built Heritage

4.17 Addingham has significant built heritage assets: 129 entries on the National Heritage List for England, including listed buildings and scheduled monuments (see the accompanying document detailing designated heritage assets at www.addingham-pc.gov.uk).

Conservation Area, Main Street

4.18 The village also has a Conservation Area designated in 1977, with the boundaries revised in 2004 and a further appraisal carried out in 2007. The Conservation Area covers the village's historic core and significant outer areas of the linear settlement which contain buildings from different eras of the village's history. The key characteristics of the Conservation Area are:

- 'Yorkshire Dales' character as opposed to 'South Pennine' character (like much of the rest of the district), which is evident in the development pattern and building details;
- Identifiable 'clusters' of older development which have coalesced through later expansion;
- Predominance of vernacular architecture (though there are significant numbers of stylised Georgian and Victorian buildings);
- An organic street pattern;
- Well interspersed buildings and open spaces;
- Mix of building and land uses;
- Character which varies from agricultural to industrial to commercial;
- Use of traditional natural building materials;
- Vibrant village centre with busy Main Street and quiet areas away from Main Street;
- Mixed density of development reflecting different types and

eras of development;
- Presence of flowing water – Town Beck, Back Beck and the River Wharfe; and
- Fine grain of development and interspersed larger and smaller buildings.

(Source: CBMDC Addingham Conservation Area Appraisal, 2007)

4.19 The area also has a number of non-designated heritage assets, many of which are identified as important local buildings in the Conservation Area Appraisal. A list of identified non-designated heritage assets is included as Appendix 1.

Biodiversity

4.20 The biodiversity of the neighbourhood area is important for its moorland, ancient and semi-natural deciduous woodland, field boundaries (ancient hedgerows and stonewalls), grassland habitats and the becks flowing from the higher land to the south and west of the village into the River Wharfe. The neighbourhood area has a number of designated natural heritage sites, as follows:

National/International:

- South Pennine Moors Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Area (SPA) - (EU Birds Directive) – ie, Rombalds Moor above Addingham Moorside, with internationally important blanket bog, heathland and acid grassland habitats and breeding bird populations of upland ground nesting birds such as curlew, lapwing and snipe, which qualify as bird species protected under EU legislation. The rough grazing, and enclosed sheep grazed pastures down to the valley bottom also provide supporting foraging and nesting habitat for them. Most of the parish lies 2.5km from the boundaries of the SAC and SPA, and therefore falls within Zone B, as specified in Policy SC8 of the Core Strategy, which is protected as foraging and feeding habitat by qualifying bird species.

- The northern portion of the neighbourhood area - within the precautionary area for the North Pennine Moors SSSI, Special Area of Conservation and Special Protection Area (EU Birds Directive);

- Nidderdale AONB - on the Parish boundary (north bank of the River Wharfe); and

- Yorkshire Dales National Park boundary - within 600m north of the neighbourhood area boundary.

Local/regional sites:

- Steg Holes (CBMDC Wildlife Area);
- Lumb Gill Wood (Local Wildlife Site);
- Brown Bank Marsh (Site of Ecological Importance);
- Far Bank (CBMDC Wildlife Area);
- The River Wharfe (Local Wildlife Site);
- Low Mill (Local Wildlife Site);
- Danny Palmer Nature Reserve (Addingham Parish Council); and
- Hedgerows at Long Riddings (Local Wildlife Site – designation by West Yorkshire Local Sites Partnership pending).

Green Infrastructure

4.21 The neighbourhood area's open spaces and green infrastructure include:

- Designated Village Green Space within the settlement boundary including Marchup Ghyll, Manor Garth, Sugar Hill and Sawmill Pond (much of this space lying within the Conservation Area);
- Seating areas and public gardens along Main Street;
- Allotments, recreation grounds, such as Hoffman Wood field, and grass verges;
- Open space in the Green Belt surrounding the village used for recreation including Bark Lane and Dawson Crossley Fields at High Mill, the Church Field at St Peter's Church, the Cricket Field and Bracken Ghyll Golf Course;

Dawson Crossley Field at High Mill

- The River Wharfe and beck corridors (Marchup Ghyll flowing into Town Beck, Heathness Ghyll flowing into Back Beck, joining Town Beck at Manor Garth, Wine Beck and Lumb Ghyll Beck);
- Lanes and footpaths in the village linking green space; and
- Good footpath links from Ilkley Road and Main Street to the open countryside of Addingham Moorside, Rombalds Moor, Cringles and the Dales Highway Long Distance route; over Bracken Ghyll Golf Course towards Bolton Abbey; to the River Wharfe and the Dales Way National Trail; and over the river via a suspension bridge to Beamsley Beacon and Langbar and Middleton Moor.

Walking to school across Manor Garth

4.22 The quality of the landscape and Addingham's location as a gateway both to Nidderdale AONB and the Yorkshire Dales National Park, on the Dales Way National Trail, with an excellent network of footpaths, easy access to open countryside, and a good selection of pubs and cafes, bring visitors and walkers into the village.

Key Issues

4.23 There are a number of planning issues that affect the neighbourhood area. This section of the Neighbourhood Plan sets out those issues and what the Parish Council intend to do about them. Many of these issues have been raised by local residents at informal consultation events held during the development of the NDP, at village meetings in December 2015, November 2016 and March 2018. The meeting held in 2016, which explained the background to the NDP, attracted around 300 residents and the final informal consultation open events in 2018 were attended by over 250 visitors, generating some 210 written comments. Residents were strongly in favour of policies which:

- Support housing needs, while simultaneously conserving the natural environment and the area's built and natural heritage, and while also providing a decent level of community facilities and infrastructure in a clean, safe environment;
- Support local businesses; and
- Address traffic and transport concerns.

These comments are described as Key Issues in more detail in the following paragraphs.

Key Issues:

Housing Needs

4.24 At informal consultation events, residents raised the following key concerns and preferences:

- A clear preference for smaller developments, in different parts of the village, rather than development of one large site, as long as access issues are appropriately addressed. (Larger estate developments, it is felt, do not promote community cohesion and integration, and are more damaging to the village environment and character);
- A desire to see new housing in the local style, but also fit for the 21st century (eg incorporating eco-friendly energy features, water capture, sustainable drainage and innovative design); and
- A strong desire to see housing developed to reflect local need. (It is felt that truly affordable houses and social housing should be included in the mix, particularly for young local families and older people).

Natural Environment and Climate Change

4.25 Feedback from the open events confirmed that Addingham's green spaces, the countryside coming down to the centre of the village, and views out to Ilkley Moor, Addingham Moorside and Beamsley Beacon are all highly valued; residents' comments expressed strong interest in environmental matters, heritage and wildlife. Some of the key concerns were that:

- Greenfield sites, including those in the village 'envelope' and in the surrounding Green Belt should not be built on; previously developed land should be preferred wherever possible;
- The wildlife value of green spaces should be protected and enhanced; and

- The increasing vulnerability of the village to flooding during extreme weather events should be explicitly recognised and addressed.

Further evidence of the use and value placed on Addingham's green spaces by residents was gathered in a questionnaire survey in June 2017. The results of this are included as a key document in the Consultation Statement, and are summarised below:

River Wharfe to Hill Mill

4.26 The survey results identified:

- The importance of supporting sites for housing with **least impact on landscape character, the village setting, heritage assets and biodiversity;**

- The importance of protecting all currently identified green spaces within the village to preserve their character and to provide green lungs for **amenity, recreation and wellbeing** and, through improved management, to enhance **wildlife** populations (unless very exceptional circumstances apply);

- A desire for specific policies for **new housing development** which mitigate against environmental impacts, including promoting high standards of environmentally sustainable design elements, such as:

    - buffer strips to protect streams, banks and trees and hedgerow rooting zones;
    - layouts which take account of historic landscapes, especially field systems, field boundaries, public footpaths and connectivity;

- native species woodland planting for wildlife and carbon sequestration;
- restoration of hedgerows by planting and re-laying to support wildlife and create corridors for birds, butterflies and small mammals;
- planting of wild-flower grasslands to create habitat for pollinators and other wildlife;
- opportunities for birds and bats by using boxes and appropriate architectural design;
- wildlife friendly stone walls;
- gardens capable of being managed in a wildlife friendly way, especially with regard to porous fencing;
- wetland habitats in flood zones to support aquatic plants and animals;
- ensuring hard surfaces are permeable to allow surface water to soak away; and
- house design of a very high standard with respect to suitability for renewable technology and use of sustainable materials.

- The need to protect and improve the ecological quality and integrity of **riparian corridors** throughout the village, especially along Town Beck, Back Beck and Marchup Beck and along the Wharfe, to protect **water quality** (minimising nutrient runoff and soil erosion), enable **fish passage** and enhance **freshwater biodiversity** (both in-stream and along the banks);

- The importance of protecting and enhancing **green corridors** from the village centre towards the Moorside and towards the Wharfe, preserving notable trees, historic hedgerows and field systems and enabling full green connectivity between the village and surrounding countryside for wildlife, especially garden and farmland birds and wildlife associated with the South Pennine SPA and Nidderdale AONB; and

- The importance of sustainability and climate change including:

    - recognising the village's responsibility for protecting **shared ecosystems**, especially in our case the Wharfe and its riparian zone;

    - exploring the potential for working in partnership with landowners and agencies to promote **natural flood management** in the beck corridors and upland parts of the Parish and to encourage woodland planting in the Wharfe

floodplain, not only for the benefit of the village but also to protect downstream real estate;

- **protecting but also enhancing village biodiversity** by restoring hedgerows, planting native trees, increasing woodland cover and increasing the wild-flower richness of green spaces; and

- supporting initiatives to encourage **energy efficiency adaptations to existing buildings and appropriate renewable energy generation.**

Business and Employment

4.27 Addingham has an important role as a local service centre providing a range of shops, pubs, services (personal, business-to-business and health), small-scale manufacturing and many home-based operations. Numbering approximately 80 in total, these businesses provide vital services for village residents and visitors, as well as a significant level of local employment. The village primary school is another important local employer. The majority of working-age residents of the village do, however, commute to other employment centres, particularly Bradford, Leeds, Skipton and Keighley.

4.28 Most business premises are located along or adjoining Main Street, and there are 12 small workshop units at the Townhead Trading Centre.

4.29 A questionnaire survey was issued to all village businesses in November/December 2017 to identify the strengths and weaknesses of Addingham as a business location and the key issues of concern from a business perspective, with a view to identifying possible Neighbourhood Plan policies to support the local economy. The survey also asked for basic information on business type, size and other features. The survey results are summarised in the report included as a key document in the Consultation Statement. Wider village consultation exercises, such as the open events in November 2016 and March 2018, and group discussions held since, have also generated a range of issues relating to business and employment in the village.

4.30 The key issues from the consultation exercises are summarised below. Local people are concerned about:

- a lack of suitable car parking for shoppers - off-street, along Main Street and in other parts of the village;
- traffic congestion particularly along Main Street and some adjoining roads;
- the importance of having and retaining a variety of independent shops, contributing to Addingham's distinctive identity;
- the need to support local businesses in order to retain local employment opportunities and avoid becoming totally reliant on commuting to work;
- the need to bring empty shops back into use, maintaining retail uses and avoiding a run-down appearance; and
- a need for business premises suitable for creative/digital/technology companies and small start-ups.

4.31 Local businesses raised a number of other concerns and issues, although many of these cannot be covered in the Neighbourhood Plan as they are not land-use related. However they are important matters which should be addressed by the Parish Council, Bradford Council and other agencies as complementary actions to the Neighbourhood Plan. These include:

- Promotional activity to encourage residents to "shop local" (building on current activity by the "Totally Locally" initiative);
- Better signage for local businesses and signs to advertise what the village has to offer;
- Improved internet and mobile phone service/coverage;
- Better co-ordination of transport (bus/rail links); and
- Traffic calming and traffic management measures.

Consultation with the local primary school also suggested a need for better upkeep of streets and public spaces maintained by the Parish Council and by CBMDC.

Transport, Traffic and Parking

4.32 The key transport, traffic and parking issues affecting Addingham, as identified at consultation events are:

- Lack of parking for residents living within the Conservation Area;
- Through traffic using the Main Street and Bolton Road rather than the bypass;
- Public transport that does not integrate properly with other onward modes of public transport;
- Lack of public transport that is dedicated to commuter needs at peak times;
- Concern that new developments will feed more traffic directly

into village roads that are already badly congested; and

- Road safety issues for pedestrians, arising as a result of all of the above problems, and especially affecting school children.

5

Vision and Objectives

5.1 The Vision that has been identified for the Addingham Neighbourhood Development Plan is:

'By 2030, Addingham will have retained its identity as a village, on the edge of the Yorkshire Dales National Park, with a good range of local services and community facilities for residents, businesses and visitors, relative to the size of the small settlement. The traditional lower Wharfedale character, special setting in the landscape and biodiversity of the Parish will have been protected and enhanced, and the village will have accommodated necessary new development without damaging these special features and will also have strengthened its resilience to climate change.'

5.2 And what needs to be done to achieve this Vision? Having considered the key issues identified in section 4 and having looked at a wide range of background information, a number of objectives have been identified for the NDP. These are:

OBJECTIVE 1 – To support future housing growth to meet the needs of the village

OBJECTIVE 2 – To conserve and enhance the neighbourhood area's built heritage and distinctive character

OBJECTIVE 3 – To conserve and enhance the area's natural environment

OBJECTIVE 4 – To ensure all new development includes suitable infrastructure to address its needs and any new impact it may have on the wider community

OBJECTIVE 5 – To protect and enhance the vitality and viability of local shops, businesses and community facilities

OBJECTIVE 6 – To support improvements to the transport network that meet the needs of all users

OBJECTIVE 7 – To protect and enhance open space, green spaces and recreation sites

OBJECTIVE 8 – To strengthen resilience to the impact of climate change

6

City of Bradford Metropolitan District Strategic Planning Policy

Bradford Local Plan (Core Strategy) 2011 to 2030

6.1 The recently adopted (July 2017) Bradford Local Plan (Core Strategy) sets the higher level strategic planning policy for the City of Bradford Metropolitan District.

6.2 In preparing the ANDP we must be in “general conformity” with the strategic planning policies in this document.

6.3 The key elements of the Core Strategy relevant to the NDP are set out in Figure 3. Addingham is identified as a Local Service Centre and will see the development of 200 new homes from 2011 to 2030.

6.4 As well as the Core Strategy there are a number of policies from the older Replacement Unitary Development Plan (RUDP) that are still part of the development plan and relevant to the preparation of the Regulation 16 Draft Plan, including the defined Green Belt boundary.

Figure 3 – Wharfedale Spatial Vision Diagram, Bradford Core Strategy
(Source: CBMDC Core Strategy 2017)

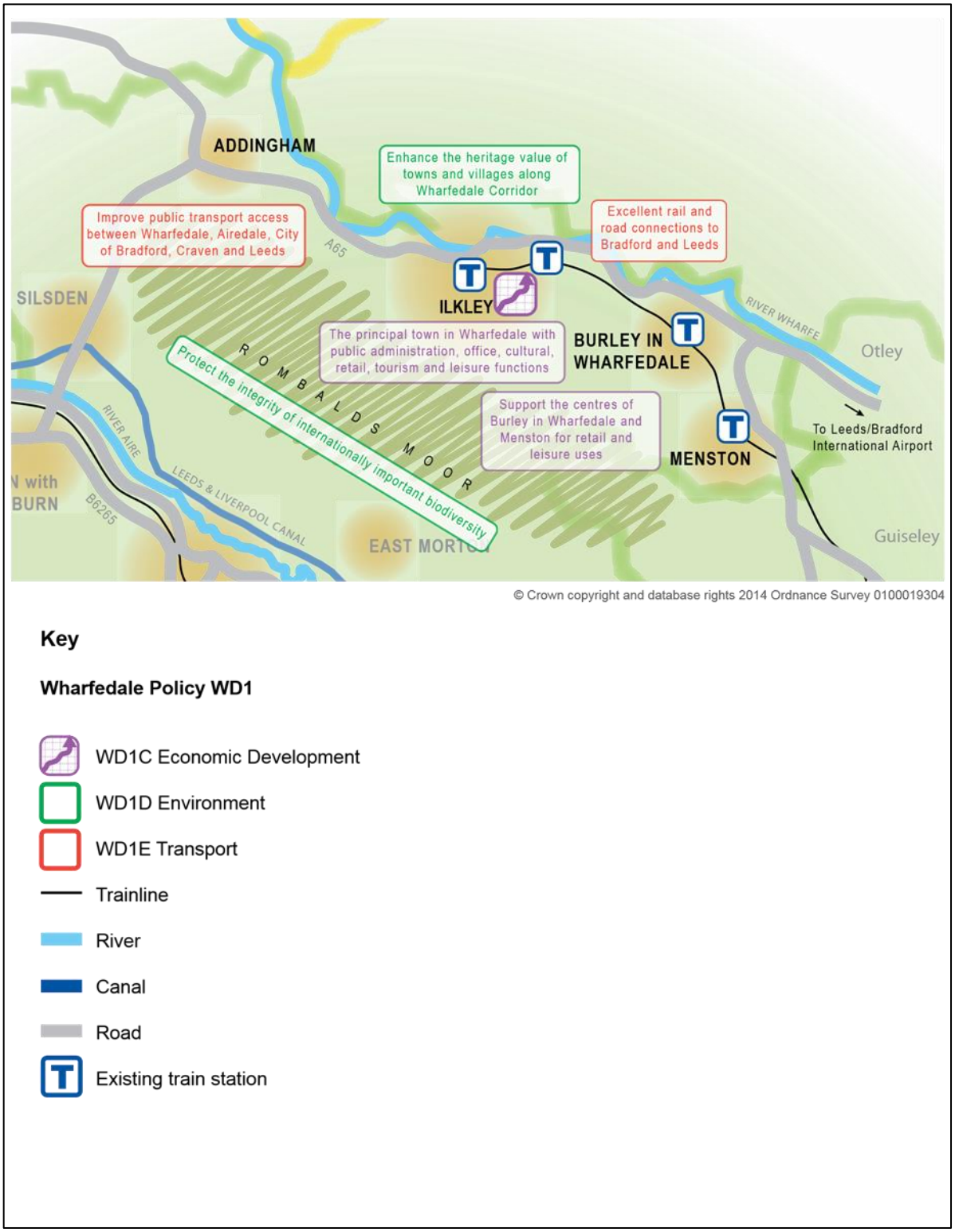
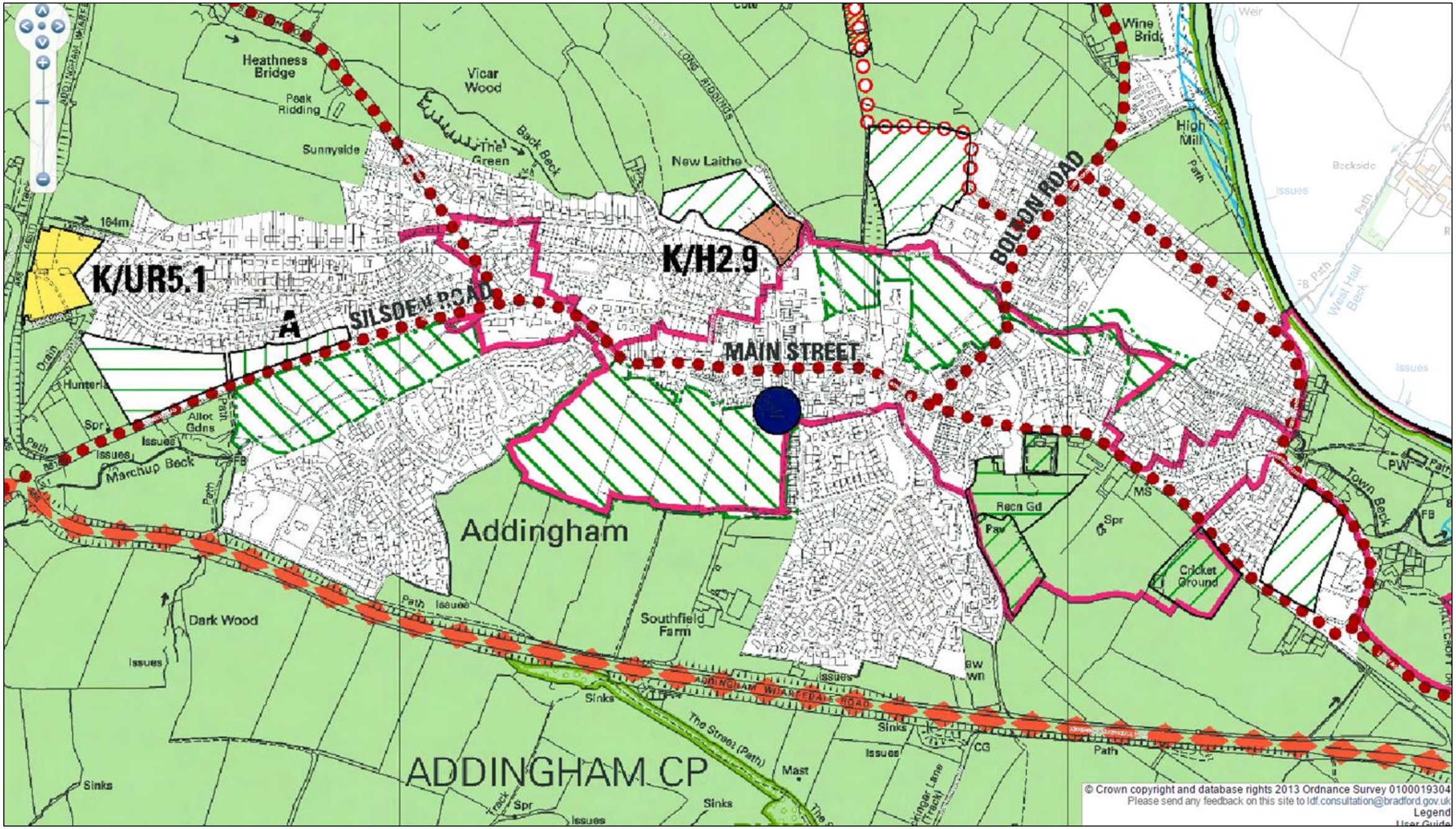


Figure 4 – Bradford Replacement Unitary Development Plan (RUDP)



LEGEND
Plan Boundary
Constituency Boundaries
URBAN RENAISSANCE
UR5 Safeguarded Land
UR7 Mixed Use Areas
UR11 Action Areas
THE ECONOMY & EMPLOYMENT
E1 Employment Sites
E6 Employment Zones
HOUSING
H1 Phase I Housing Sites
Partially Developed Housing Sites (at the base date of the plan)
H2 Phase 2 Housing Sites
CENTRES
CL1 City, Town & District Centre Boundaries
CT5 Primary Shopping Areas
CR1A Central Shopping Area in City & Town Centres
CT1, CR1A,CL2 City & Town Centre Defined Expansion Areas
K/CT1, CR1A, CL2 Phase 2 Expansion in Keighley Town Centre
K/CR4A Convenience Goods Expansion Area in Silsden
BN/CR4A Valley Road Retail Area
CT1 City Centre Redevelopment Sites
Sites are numbered 1.1-6.3 and are listed in the Bradford West Proposals Report
CR1A District Centre Retail Areas
CR1A Local Centres
TRANSPORT & MOVEMENT
TM4 New Railway Stations
TM5 Disused Railway Lines
TM6 Bus Priority Network
TM7 Park & Ride Sites
TM10 The National & Local Cycle Network
TM14 Public Car Parks
TM20 Highway Improvements
TM20 Cycleway Improvements
TM21 Rail Freight Accessible Sites
TM24 Helicopter Landing Site
DESIGN
D10 Transport Corridors
D11 Gateway Roads
BUILT HERITAGE
BH7 Conservation Areas
S/BH14 World Heritage Site Buffer Zone
S/BH14 World Heritage Site
BS/BH15 Historic Battlefield
BH16 Historic Parks & Gardens
COMMUNITY FACILITIES
CF1 Schools
CF4 Hospital Sites
BS/CF5 Extension to Scholemoor Cemetery
CF6 Community Priority Areas
CF8 Higher Education Campus
OPEN LAND IN SETTLEMENTS
OS1 Urban Greenspace
OS2 Recreation Open Space
OS3 Playing Fields
OS4 New Sites for Recreation Open Space & Playing Fields
OS6 Allotments
OS7 Village Greenspace
GREEN BELT
GB1 Green Belt
GB3 Infill Settlement
GB6A Major Developed Site
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT & COUNTRYSIDE
NE7 Special Protection Areas
NE8 Sites of Special Scientific Interest
NE9 Sites of Ecological or Geological Importance
NE9 Sites of Local Conservation Importance
NATURAL RESOURCES
NR1 Existing Mineral Extraction Sites
BN/NR3 Bolton Woods Quarry Extension
BN/NR4 & S/NR4 Bolton Woods Quarry Buffer Zone
NR5 Minerals Area of Search
NR15A Washlands
POLLUTION, HAZARDS & WASTE
P3 Hazardous Installations
P13 Inert Landfill Sites
P14 Biodegradeable Waste Landfill Site

7

Policies and Proposals

7.1 This chapter of the NDP sets out the planning policies and proposals that will be used to help us achieve our vision and objectives. Each policy is set out under the appropriate objective.

OBJECTIVE 1 – To support future housing growth to meet the needs of the village

7.1

Policy ANDP1 New Housing Development within Addingham Village

Within the existing built-up area of Addingham village (see the defined settlement boundary on the Policies Map) new development for housing will be supported when it:

a) **Seeks to use small, infill sites that maximise the re-use of previously developed land, provided that such land is not of high environmental value;**
b) **Would not lead to the development of protected open or Local Green Spaces in accordance with the relevant policies in this plan and other development plan policies;**
c) **Would not have a significant adverse impact on valued views into or out of the village;**
d) **Would not lead to the loss of an identified community or recreation facility in accordance with the relevant policies in this plan and other development plan policies; and**
e) **Would preserve a designated heritage asset (listed building and/or Conservation Area) or the setting of such an asset.**

Background/Justification

7.2 Addingham is surrounded by Green Belt. Within the Green Belt is the existing built-up area of Addingham. This is defined on the Policies Map by a settlement boundary. Within this built-up area new housing will normally be supported when it meets the criteria in Policy ANDP1.

7.3 Criterion (a) seeks to maximise the re-use of previously developed land in order that the development of greenfield land within the built-up area is minimised and that any encroachment into the Green Belt is also limited. This approach is in line with that in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) that seeks to “encourage the effective use of land by reusing land that has been previously developed (brownfield land), provided that it is not of high environmental value” and the Core Strategy Policy HO6 that seeks to prioritise “wherever possible, the use and recycling of previously developed land and buildings”.

7.4 Criteria (b) (c) and (d) provide that such proposals should not have a significant adverse impact on land protected as open space,

designated Local Green Space, community facility or recreation facility in the ANDP. See also policies ANDP5, ANDP7, ANDP11 and ANDP12. These criteria also conform with Core Strategy SC8, seeking to ensure that the requirements relating to Zone B (supporting habitats for qualifying species) are met and that additional recreational impacts arising from new developments (in Zone C) are adequately mitigated. The justification for the protection of the sites included under each of policies ANDP5, ANDP7, ANDP11 and ANDP12 is provided in the respective Background/Justification for these policies.

7.5 Much of the built-up area of Addingham lies within the Addingham Conservation Area; there are also 129 entries, including Listed Buildings, on the National Heritage List for England (see the accompanying document detailing designated heritage assets at www.addingham-pc.gov.uk). Addingham's Listed Buildings and Conservation Area have protection under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, that seeks to preserve the distinctive character of the Conservation Area and its setting. Addingham Conservation Area is a designated heritage asset.

7.6 NPPF advises that:

> *"When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification."*

Criterion (e) seeks to ensure that planning proposals and applications take account of these designated heritage assets.

7.7 The approach set out in Policy ANDP1 is also in general conformity with Core Strategy Policy EN3: Historic Environment that, through planning and development, decisions seek to:

> *"preserve, protect and enhance the character, appearance, archaeological and historic value and significance of the District's designated and undesignated heritage assets and their settings."*

OBJECTIVE 2 – To conserve and enhance the neighbourhood area's built heritage and distinctive character

7.8

Policy ANDP2 New Development in and Affecting the Setting of Addingham Conservation Area

New development in and affecting the setting of Addingham Conservation Area should be designed sensitively to ensure the special characteristics of the area are conserved and enhanced.

Planning applications should demonstrate evidence of consideration of the following criteria:

a) **Appropriate scale, massing and siting of new development, in keeping with the overall character of the area;**
b) **Use of appropriate materials such as traditional local stone for elevations; stone slates and Welsh Blue slates for roofing materials; timber for windows, doors and shop fronts; and cast iron for railings and gates. Stone walls or hedgerows should be used for boundary treatments;**
c) **Where highway works are proposed these should seek to minimise adverse impact on the Conservation Area and the traditional character and form of the village. Depending on the size of development, flexibility in visibility splays, footway requirements and materials usage will be supported where they would retain local character and distinctiveness;**
d) **New surfaces e.g. roads and paving should seek to use traditional materials;**
e) **Where signage is used this should avoid clutter;**
f) **Adverse impact of a proposal on valued areas of open space, including the Local Green Spaces proposed to be designated in Policy ANDP11 of this NDP, should be minimised and areas left open to act as buffers between the historic village and later development and to conserve the character of the older parts of the settlement;**
g) **Where traditional vernacular architectural detail, such as railings, datestones, ornamentation etc are still present these should be retained. Where opportunities arise, correct details should be re-introduced to listed buildings;**
h) **Traditional shopfronts should be retained or, where necessary, upgraded or replaced with a modern equivalent of traditional design. Where new shopfronts are proposed these should be of traditional design;**
i) **Mature and semi- mature trees, hedgerows and stone walls, should be retained where possible;**

j) Valued views into and out of the village should be retained and enhanced; and
k) Listed buildings and non-designated heritage assets should be preserved and protected in accordance with their significance (see also Policy ANDP3 below)

Background/Justification

7.9 Addingham Conservation Area was designated in 1977. Policy ANDP2 seeks to ensure that new development within and affecting the setting of the Conservation Area is designed and, when planning approval is granted, takes place in such a way as to preserve the Conservation Area and its setting**.**

7.10 The criteria in Policy ANDP2 should be used by applicants when preparing planning proposals and should be used by those assessing planning applications in the decision-making process.

7.11 The criteria in Policy ANDP2 have been carefully designed using the work of CBMDC in the Conservation Area Appraisals in 2004 and 2007 and through local consultation with Addingham Civic Society. CBMDC also produce a Repairs and Maintenance Guide for traditional buildings. The guide advises on matters such as roof maintenance and repair, repointing walls and fitting burglar alarms. Applicants and others considering making changes to buildings are advised to consult this Guide.

7.12

Policy ANDP3 New Development Affecting Non-Designated Heritage Assets

Local non-designated heritage assets identified in the Conservation Area Appraisal and the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service Historic Environment Record should be conserved.

Development proposals affecting these assets will be supported when they conserve and enhance these assets. Development that would result in the loss of, or have a significant adverse impact on, these assets will only be supported in the following circumstances:

a) Where renovation or alteration of non-designated heritage assets require planning permission, such changes are designed sensitively and with careful regard to the heritage asset's historical and architectural value and paying appropriate regard to the asset's setting; or
b) Where a development proposal would result in the loss of, or substantial harm to a locally non-designated heritage

asset, such development will only be supported when the public benefit of the proposed development outweighs the loss of or harm to the asset and its setting; and

c) Where such development is permitted, this will be conditioned in such a way so as to ensure the proposed development takes place after the loss, or harm, has occurred (e.g. demolition or removal of a building feature); and that appropriate recording of the heritage takes place prior to any loss or harm.

Background/Justification

7.13 National planning policy requires heritage assets to be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations. Addingham's Conservation Area and statutory Listed Buildings (see the accompanying document detailing designated heritage assets at www.addingham-pc.gov.uk) already have existing protection under other legislation. However, our many and varied non-designated heritage assets (Appendix 1) also require a degree of protection so that they too can continue to make a contribution to the quality of life in the parish. Many of these are already identified in the Conservation Area Appraisals in 2004 and 2007**.**

7.14 The approach set out in Policy ANDP3 is in general conformity with the approach set out in Core Strategy Policy EN3: Historic Environment that seeks to *"preserve, protect and enhance the character, appearance, archaeological and historic value and significance of the District's designated and* ***undesignated heritage assets*** *and their settings***."** Policy ANDP3 adds value to the Core Strategy by indicating a development management policy for use in the assessment of planning applications that affect non-designated/undesignated heritage assets, including how those assets should be identified in the Addingham neighbourhood area.

7.15

Policy ANDP4 – Good Quality Sustainable Design in Addingham

All development proposals in the neighbourhood area should be of good quality sustainable design that responds to and helps to retain and enhance the distinctive character of Addingham village and the surrounding countryside. Proposals should be designed in such a way as to meet the following criteria, where relevant. They should:

a) Reinforce the historical linear settlement form and use of the natural contours of the land affected;

b) Retain and enhance any areas of historic townscape both

within and outside the Conservation Area;

c) Respect the overall character of the area by being of appropriate scale, massing and siting;
d) Use traditional local materials so as to reinforce a strong sense of visual harmony in the built environment;
e) In respect of new buildings, be of appropriate design that is sympathetic to the character and setting of the village;
f) Create street patterns that are organic and create new footpaths or link to existing footpaths;
g) Create patterns of development that intersperse buildings and open spaces;
h) Create safe and secure places, including Secure by Design features;
i) Use/reuse buildings on Main Street in such a way as to ensure that the vibrancy and vitality of this area is maintained and, where possible, enhanced;
j) Be of a density of development that is appropriate to the site and compatible with the character of the area within which they are situated;
k) Retain areas of flowing water, particularly Town Beck and Back Beck with buffer strips to protect and enhance biodiversity and maintain and improve waterside access;
l) Protect wildlife, habitats, trees and hedges unless suitable mitigation or replacement is offered by way of mitigation;
m) Include native species in any planting and landscaping; and
n) Use stone walls or hedges for site and plot boundaries.

Background/Justification

7.16 National planning policy through the NPPF highlights that "*Good design is a key aspect of sustainable development, is indivisible from good planning, and should contribute positively to making places better for people."* (NPPF, para. 56).

7.17 NPPF also provides that *"neighbourhood plans should develop robust and comprehensive policies that set out the quality of development that will be expected for the area. Such policies should be based on stated objectives for the future of the area and an understanding and evaluation of its defining characteristics*." (NPPF, para. 58).

7.18 Policy ANDP2 is based on and is designed to help meet Objective 2 for the future of the area. Policies ANDP 2 and 3 seek to conserve designated and non-designated heritage assets respectively, to meet Objective 2, whilst Policy ANDP4 identifies those criteria that should be applied by decision makers to assess whether proposed new

plans and designs in the neighbourhood area are of good quality design. In this respect applicants are advised to take account of Policy ANDP4, along with the other policies in the ANDP and good practice documents, when planning and designing development proposals.

7.19 The quality of development expected in Addingham is high; this is because the village and wider area already have a high standard of good quality design. Much of this stems from the distinctive character of the reasonably well preserved historic environment; some of it stems from good quality, sympathetic recent development. But this is not always the case and there are some examples of poor design.

7.20 Policy ANDP4 seeks to make sure this does not happen in the future and that poorly designed proposals are refused (NPPF, para. 64). Policy ANDP4 has therefore, in line with national policy, been based on an *"understanding and evaluation"* of Addingham's *"defining characteristics".* The starting point for this work was the 2001 *Village Design Statement* (VDS) and the VDS's aims of:

- Raising the awareness of the character of Addingham;
- Identifying the key features and qualities which contribute to the village character and which need to be taken into account in assessing development proposals;
- Encouraging best practice in the planning and design of new proposals; and
- Suggesting areas or features that need protection or improvement in order to enhance the amenity of the village.

7.21 Policy ANDP4 has, therefore, taken key aspects of the VDS and set them out as potential development plan policy through the ANDP, rather than as non-statutory guidance in the VDS. The benefit of this is that the ANDP, as a development plan document, carries much more weight than the VDS. This is not to say that the VDS should be ignored, it still provides useful guidance for applicants, and should be read alongside the ANDP.

OBJECTIVE 3 – To conserve and enhance the area's natural environment

7.22

Policy ANDP5 Protecting Addingham's Landscape Character

Development proposals within the Addingham neighbourhood area should demonstrate careful consideration of any potential impacts on the landscape character of the area and, where significant adverse impacts are identified, should provide suitable measures for mitigation through scale, siting, massing, design, landscaping and means of access.

In particular, proposals should have regard to the following criteria:

a) **Development proposals in floodplain pasture areas at low risk of flooding should protect and enhance the traditional built settlement pattern and hedge and field tree enclosure (see ANDP14 for criteria relating to development in areas at higher risk of flooding);**
b) **In areas of enclosed pastures, settlement edges should be clearly defined and utilise a framework of tree planting using native species. The visual impact of any proposals should be considered in detail and additional on-site and off-site planting, where appropriate in relation to landscape character and biodiversity importance, should be used to absorb the development into the landscape;**
c) **The impact of any lighting associated with the development should be minimised through careful lighting design;**
d) **The views and vistas within Addingham village and into Addingham village should be retained. Development affecting these views and vistas should be designed in such a way so as not to have a significant adverse impact on their visual quality and amenity (NB views within the village are shown on the Policies Map for Addingham village, views into the village are shown on Figure 5 included in the ANDP);**
e) **Areas of historic dry-stone wall should be retained and restored using local stone and traditional techniques wherever possible;**
f) **Evidence of the area's historic water management systems for industry, transport and drinking water should be retained;**
g) **Any restoration or conversion of buildings and other structures should take into account the presence of bats which take advantage of breeding and roosting sites**

close to water;

h) The visible evidence of the historic environment of the moorland fringes and valleys should be protected, in particular by retaining historic field patterns defined by drystone walls, farmsteads, barns, weavers' cottages, mill buildings, terraced houses, chapels and artefacts associated with mills and factories; and

i) Where possible, the repair, restoration or conversion of vernacular buildings should have due regard to their historic interest and their existing scale and character and should utilise materials which are sympathetic to the existing buildings.

Background/Justification

7.23 The Addingham neighbourhood area has a valued landscape. Much of the historical development of the village has been strongly influenced by the River Wharfe and the courses of its becks. Addingham village is characterised by many fine, traditional stone buildings interspersed with green spaces such as Manor Garth, Sawmill field, St Peter's Church Field and Dawson Crossley field. The built settlement is surrounded by fields; some medieval field patterns survive and old, deciduous woodland. To the south the land slopes up to Addingham Moorside that affords long distance views of the village to the north up to Beamsley Beacon and the Upper Wharfedale valley and fells in the Yorkshire Dales National Park.

7.24 This is a valued landscape. NPPF advises such landscapes should be enhanced and protected (NPFF, para. 109). Policy ANDP5 seeks to identify those features in the landscape that should be taken into account by those preparing planning proposals and by decision-makers.

7.25 Policy ANDP5 should be read with and be implemented in conjunction with Core Strategy Policy EN4: Landscape and CBMDC's Landscape Character Assessment SPD. It should also be implemented in accordance with Core Strategy SC8 to ensure that the requirements relating to Zone B (supporting habitats for qualifying species) are met and that additional recreational impacts arising from new developments (in Zone C) are adequately mitigated.

7.26 Addingham straddles two of Natural England's National Character Areas (NCAs) Number 21 Yorkshire Dales and Number 36 Southern Pennines. NCAs are areas that share similar landscape characteristics, and which follow natural lines in the landscape rather than administrative boundaries, making them a good decision-making framework for the natural environment, although local planning authorities can only make decisions within their own administrative

boundaries. NCA profiles are guidance documents which can help communities to recognise and value the places that they live in and care for. Each profile includes a description of the natural and cultural features that shape a landscape, how that landscape has changed over time, the current key drivers for ongoing change, and a broad analysis of each area's characteristics and ecosystem services. Statements of Environmental Opportunity (SEOs) are suggested, which draw on this integrated information. The SEOs offer guidance on the critical issues, which could help to achieve sustainable growth and a more secure environmental future.

7.27 The SEOs have, therefore, been drawn upon in preparing Policy ANDP5. The four SEOs in the Southern Pennines indicate the need to:

> **SEO 1:** Safeguard, manage and enhance the large areas of open, expansive moorland and the internationally important habitats and species they support, as well as protecting soils and water resources.
>
> **SEO 2:** Manage and enhance the pastoral character of the moorland fringes, lower hills and valleys, with their mosaics of pastures and meadows and their strong field patterns defined by drystone walls, to improve ecological networks and strengthen landscape character.
>
> **SEO 3:** Protect the comprehensive range of historic landscape features for their cultural value and the contribution they make to local distinctiveness and sense of identity.
>
> **SEO 4:** Improve opportunities for the enjoyment and understanding of the landscape and to experience a sense of escapism and inspiration, while also conserving the qualities of the landscape and its valuable historic and wildlife features.

7.28 The SEOs for the Yorkshire Dales have also been used to inform Policy ANDP5 and these are:

> **SEO 1**: Protect the glacio-karst landscape and important geological sites, such as Malham Cove, as well as the historical environment, including drystone walls and field barns, to retain sense of place and the strong relationship between the landscape and the underlying geology.
>
> **SEO 2**: Protect and enhance the distinctive pastoral character of the dales with its network of semi-natural habitats (including important upland hay meadows and wetlands along the numerous watercourses) to enhance water quality, strengthen connectivity, support rare species and allow for adaptation to climate change.

SEO 3: Protect, enhance and restore the open moorland and blanket bogs to conserve their internationally important habitats and species, strong sense of place, history and remoteness, and peat soils, with their ability to sequester and store carbon and contribute to water quality.

SEO 4: Plan for and sustainably manage high visitor numbers to maintain access to and enjoyment of the Dales landscape, including the heavily visited key features such as Gordale Scar, the Three Peaks, Brimham Rocks and How Stean Gorge, while maintaining a living, working landscape, and protecting the tranquillity valued by visitors and local residents.

SEO 5: Protect, enhance and extend, as appropriate, existing native woodland in this largely unwooded landscape in order to improve habitat connectivity, benefit wildlife, improve water quality, reduce flooding and soil erosion, sequester carbon and provide wood fuel.

7.29 The views and vistas shown on the Policies Maps have been identified from two primary sources. The *Addingham Conservation Area Appraisal* (CBMDC, 2007): this was used to identify views and vistas within Addingham village – shown on the Policies Map – Addingham Village; and a Parish Council commissioned *Landscape Character Assessment* (Collington Winter, 2018) that identified 13 key views into Addingham. These are shown on the Policies Map - Identified Views and Vistas into Addingham Village included as Figure 5 in the ANDP, and in detail these are:

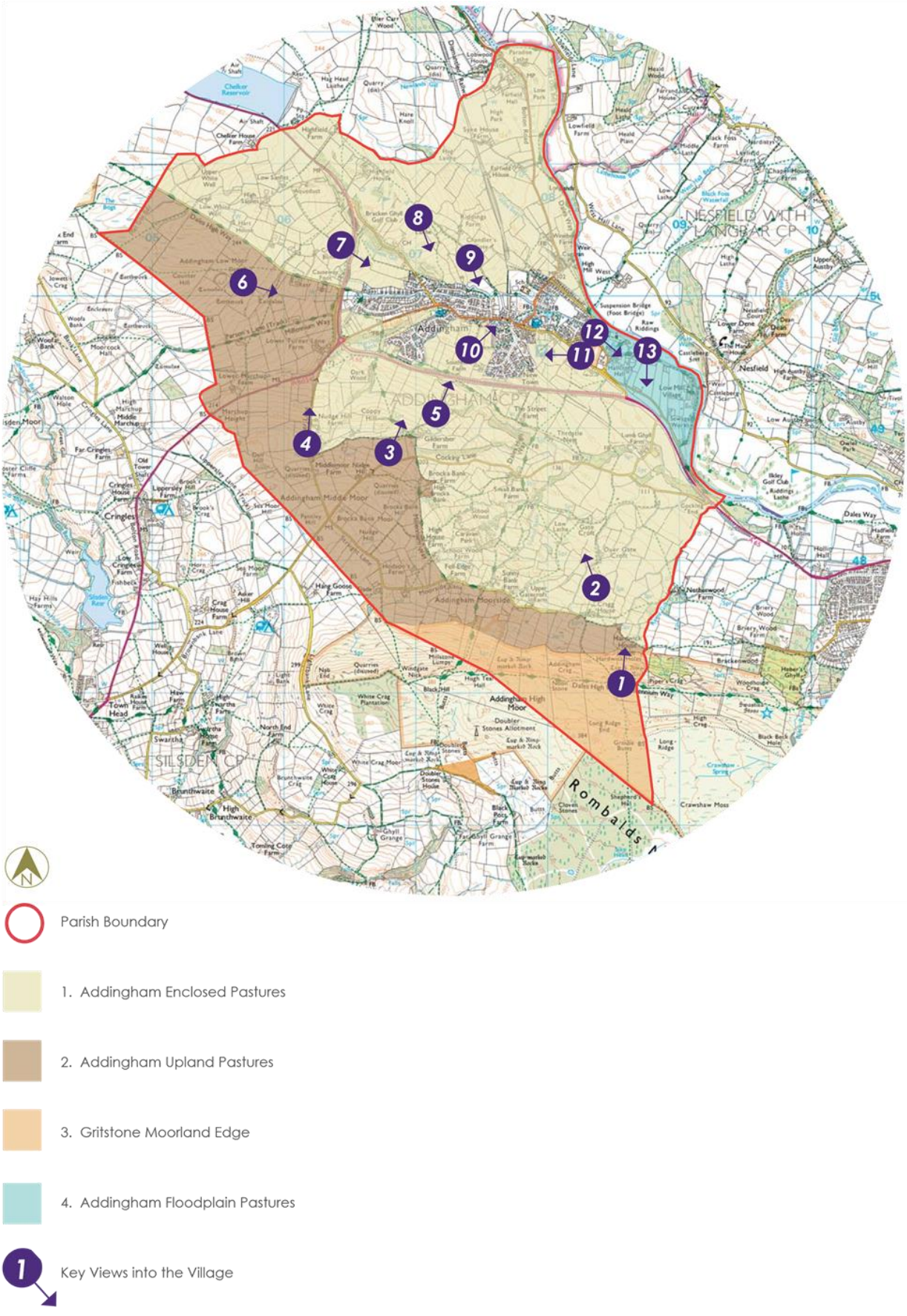
View/Vista No.	View From	Grid Reference	Looking	Key characteristics of the view/vista
1	Dales High Way	SE 08664 47063	N	The village appears as a series of small to medium sized clusters of development, with areas of pasture and woodland between. From this distance, the village could be mistaken as being several smaller settlements.
2	Footpath to north of Crag House	SE 08231 47773	NW	Gently rolling landform with long distance views to the Yorkshire Dales National Park. The village nestles within the well wooded, rural landscape.
3	Footpath from High House Farm	SE 07049 48270	NE	Elevated view of Gildersber Farm, with some settlement visible in the valley bottom beyond the farmstead. The mown fairways at the gold club are visible

				as a change in sward appearance. The priory at Bolton Abbey is visible to the rear right of the view, with the rising, open moorland of the national park beyond.
4	Turner Lane	SE 06323 48354	N	A sweeping view of isolated farmsteads and larger residential properties at the north west of the parish. The rooftops of the houses to the west of the village are barely visible in the valley bottom.
5	Footpath from Gildersber Farm	SE 07099 49055	NE	The village is seen as several clusters of houses with Beamsley Beacon providing 'borrowed in' views in the background.
6	Footpath from Counter Hill on Addingham Low Moor	SE 05234 50174	E	In this view, looking east, the village is seen within the settlement context of the Wharfe Valley, with Ilkley visible in the background of the view. The A65 can be seen to the right of the view along with a telecommunications mast and farm outbuildings. Despite this heavily settled aspect, the village still retains its dispersed character, with woodland and pasture visually separating the core areas. Beyond the settlement edge is a rural landscape, with isolated farms and barns, set amongst trees, hedgerows and dry stone walls. The dramatic and elevated character of the rising ground to the north and south is portrayed in this view, with the unique qualities of each character area clearly visible.
7	Footpath from Low Sanfitt	SE 06392 50388	SE	This view is afforded from the footpath from Low Sanfitt, as the path descends towards the village. The settlement context of the Wharfe valley can be seen and Addingham, once again, appears as a series of small clusters of development, separated by open pasture and

				mature woodland. Key characteristics of the character area: dry stone boundary walls, rolling topography and mature woodland can be seen.
8	From Footpath at High Laithe	SE 07053 50577	SE	This is a directed from the abandoned barn at High Laithe towards the village. Grown out, former hedgerow boundaries direct the view towards the settlement. The roofline of Burnside Mill and Southfield Terrace are visible, with an open field at the side and woodland providing an enclosing belt. The variety of orientations of rooflines in the village helps to soften the effects of the built environment.
9	From Footpath south of High Laithe	SE 07332 50392	SE	This view is similar to view no. 8, however it shows the village in greater detail, with the mature woodland surrounding New Laithe and School Lane. The rising ground of Addingham Middle Moor and Addingham High Moor provides a dominant skyline for this scene.
10	From Footpath south of Bypass	SE 07391 49610	SE	A view of the fields at Southfield Farm. Burnside Mill and Southfield Terrace provide focal features within the view, with a number of smaller, vernacular buildings standing behind the mill, visible and providing a settlement context. Beamsley Beacon provides a landscape context and mature woodland seen behind the vernacular buildings provide vertical scale, setting the village within its landscape setting. This view illustrates how the rural, pastoral landscape bleeds into the village, providing a rural character.
11	From Main Street/Cricket Ground	SE 08192 49589	W	Looking towards the village from the cricket ground, with an old stone barn as a focal point. This is a triangle of

				undulating open, grazed pasture at the east of the village, between Main Street and the A65. Mature trees provide a historic context for the view.
12	From bridge over Town Beck at St Peter's Church	SE 08363 49698	SE	Looking south east across the field at St Peter's Church and along the Dales Way.
13	From Low Mill Lane	SE 08939 49471	S	A view of the open and flat grazed pasture at the eastern edge of the village, adjacent to Low Mill. The characteristic flat floodplain landscape is seen here with the contrasting upland landscape beyond. The wooded character of the Wharfe valley is evident from this view.

Figure 5. Identified Views and Vistas into Addingham Village



OBJECTIVE 4 – To ensure all new development includes suitable infrastructure to address its needs and any new impact it may have on the wider community

7.30 **Policy ANDP6 – Infrastructure**

New development that generates the need for additional infrastructure provision will only be supported when suitable mechanisms (such as planning conditions and obligations) are put in place to ensure the identified infrastructure provision is implemented within a reasonable timescale.

Background/Justification

7.31 Many comments were made by residents during the informal consultations on the ANDP about how the village's existing infrastructure, in particular roads, drainage and flood risk measures, could cope with the 200 new homes proposed in the Core Strategy. These matters were discussed at a high level at the Core Strategy examination and were not considered to be insurmountable with the correct infrastructure in place. Policy ANDP6 seeks to ensure that such infrastructure is put in place and that suitable mechanisms are also used to make sure infrastructure is in place as and when it is needed.

7.32 In developing Policy ANDP6 the Parish Council has had regard to guidance in the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG); this provides that Neighbourhood Development Plans may consider:

- the means by which any additional infrastructure requirements might be delivered; and
- the likely impacts of proposed site allocation options or policies on physical infrastructure and on the capacity of existing services (NPPG, para. 45)

7.33 Policy ANDP6 should be implemented alongside the detailed policies in Section 6: Implementation and Delivery in the Core Strategy.

OBJECTIVE 5 – To protect and enhance the vitality and viability of local shops, businesses and community facilities

7.34

Policy ANDP7 Protecting and Enhancing Community Facilities and Public Houses

Existing Facilities

There is a presumption in favour of the protection of existing community facilities and public houses. Where planning permission is required, the change of use of existing community facilities and public houses, as listed below, will only be supported for other health, education or community type uses (such as community halls, local clubhouses, schools, public houses and children's day nurseries). When a non-community use (e.g. housing) is proposed to replace, either by conversion or re-development, one of the facilities listed below such development will only be supported when one of the following can be demonstrated:

a) **The proposal includes alternative provision, on a site within the locality, of equivalent or enhanced facilities. Such sites should be accessible by public transport, walking and cycling and have adequate car parking; or**
b) **Where facilities are considered to be no longer needed or suitable for continued community facility use, satisfactory evidence is put forward by the applicant that, over a minimum period of 12 months, it has been demonstrated, through active marketing of the site, that there is no longer a need or demand for the facility.**

The facilities to be protected are listed as follows and shown on the Policies Map:

- **Craven Heifer**
- **The Crown**
- **The Sailor**
- **The Swan**
- **The Fleece**
- **Old School building on Main St**
- **Addingham Memorial Hall**
- **Mount Hermon Wesleyan Reform Church**
- **Our Lady and English Martyrs Catholic Church**
- **Addingham Methodist Church**
- **Church of St Peter and Church Hall**

- **Addingham Primary School and Youth Centre**
- **Addingham Social Club**
- **Sports Pavilion/Scout Hut**
- **Medical Centre**

New Facilities

Where new community facilities are proposed they should be in accessible locations for those seeking or needing to access the sites by walking, cycling and public transport, include off-street car parking to CBMDC standards and be of good quality sustainable design as set out in the policies of this plan and other development plan documents.

Background/Justification

7.35 Community facilities and public houses along with sport and recreation facilities are the essential glue that help bind a community together. They provide important services and places for people to meet and interact thereby contributing to individual and community health and well-being.

The Fleece, Main Street

7.36 The ANDP identifies the neighbourhood area's main facilities for protection. These include the area's public houses, the Old School (housing the Library), Memorial Hall, Churches and School and Youth Centre.

7.37 All of these facilities help to achieve the social role of sustainable development by providing accessible local services that reflect the community's needs and support its health, social and cultural well-being. By protecting these facilities Policy ANDP7 supports the objective of national planning policy to *"guard against the*

unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services, particularly where this would reduce the community's ability to meet its day-to-day needs" (NPPF, para. 70). Only when alternative provision is identified, or it can be demonstrated that a facility listed under Policy ANDP7 is no longer needed will alternative uses be considered acceptable. However, it is acknowledged that some of the facilities listed, depending on their Use Class (under the Use Classes Order), may enjoy permitted development rights that allows change of use to other uses without needing a separate planning approval. In addition, some of the buildings may achieve additional protection if identified as an Asset of Community Value (under the Localism Act 2011).

7.38 Policy ANDP7 also supports the provision of new facilities. These may include proposals supported during the consultation events for additional recreational facilities such as cycle paths/networks and play trails, and for other community land uses, such as new burial grounds. New facilities should be in locations accessible to all and provide suitable car parking and be of good quality design.

7.39

Policy ANDP8 Addingham Local Centre and Local Shops

To retain the vibrancy and vitality of Addingham Local Centre shown on the Policies Map, local shops (Use Class A1) and services (Use Class A2) and food and drink uses (Use Classes A3, A4 and A5) will be protected for such uses.

Proposals to bring back into use empty shop units for retail or service uses will be supported.

Proposals to provide enhanced or new car parking will be supported, where appropriate.

Where development in the village centre includes a new or replacement shopfront it should:

a) **Be of traditional construction, retaining existing traditional and period features and style, where possible. Where such features are to be removed they should be replaced with suitable modern alternatives of traditional design; and**
b) **In respect of shopfront fascia signs, be of a form appropriate to the other elements and proportionate to the shop front and should not have a negative impact on the frontage of upper floors.**

Outside of the village centre and, subject to the exercise of permitted development rights, local retail provision should be

protected except where the applicant can demonstrate that such local retail provision is no longer needed or that the premises are physically unsuitable for continued retail use.

Background/Justification

7.40 Addingham village centre for its size provides a good range of local shops, services, and food and drink uses, including pubs. Paragraph 28 of NPPF provides that plans should *"promote the retention and development of local services and community facilities in villages, such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship."* The facilities in the village centre provide for local day-to-day needs, bring in visitors, provide local employment and economic activity and, being located in the centre, are in reasonable walking distance for most residents. All of these facilities add to the overall sustainability of Addingham. However, it is acknowledged that depending on their existing Use Class (under the Use Classes Order) some uses may enjoy permitted development rights that allows change of use to other uses without needing a separate planning approval.

Village centre, Main Street

7.41 To ensure that future development helps to foster a stronger, more distinctive identity and contributes positively to the quality of the design and visual appearance of the village centre, those preparing planning proposals that include development of shopfronts should take account of the criteria set out in Policy ANDP8. Planning applications including shopfront development should then be assessed against these criteria. Applicants should also take account of CBMDC's shopfront SPD.

7.42 Addingham is identified under CBMDC Policy EC5: City, Town, District and Local Centres of the Core Strategy as a Local Centre. Policy ANDP8 should be read in conjunction with the Core Strategy.

Policy ANDP8 provides greater detail than the Core Strategy by identifying a boundary for the centre. This primarily is the main area for shops, services, community and food and drink outlets. Given the nature and historical development of Addingham and the variety of uses, it also includes a small number of homes. Policy ANDP8 also seeks to protect shops outside of the village centre; such uses provide a valuable local retail service.

7.43

Policy ANDP9 Local Employment

To ensure Addingham remains a balanced, sustainable community with a mix of local jobs, homes and other facilities, the following existing employment area should be protected.

ANDP9/1 – Townhead Trading Centre

Proposals for other uses (e.g. housing) that would lead to the loss of this employment area, in whole or in part, will only be supported when it can be clearly demonstrated by the applicant that such development meets the criteria in Core Strategy Policy EC4: Sustainable Economic Growth.

Background/Justification

7.44 The Townhead Trading Centre is Addingham's only sizeable site providing a source of local employment. Originally a textile mil**l,** Townhead Mill was built by Ambrose Dean c.1797 and was powered using water from Town Beck. The Mill was destroyed by fire in 1979 and the site is now made up of light industrial units.

7.45 As more and more Addingham residents commute to work it is important that the Townhead Trading Centre is protected to help retain a balanced, sustainable community with a mix of local jobs, homes and other facilities, such as the shops and service uses in the village centre which also provide valuable sources of local employment. This is in accordance with guidance in the NPPF that "*Planning policies should aim for a balance of land uses within their area so that people can be encouraged to minimise journey lengths for employment, shopping, leisure, education and other activities*." (NPPF, para. 37).

Townhead Trading Centre

7.46 Retaining Townhead Trading Centre as an employment site is also in general conformity with strategic planning Policy EC4: Sustainable Economic Growth and alternative uses will only be acceptable if the provisions of section C of that policy can be met:

> *"Planning Permission for the alternative development, including piecemeal development, of land and buildings currently or last in use for business or industrial purposes within both urban and rural areas should be refused, unless it can be demonstrated that a site is no longer suitable for such use in terms of:*
>
> *1. Location*
> *2. Accessibility*
> *3. Adjacent land uses*
> *4. Environmental impacts*
> *5. Market significance – where it can be shown that the site has been continuously marketed for employment uses at local land values for a period for at least 2 years."*

However, it is acknowledged that some changes of use may be acceptable under existing permitted development rights that allow change of use to other uses without needing a separate planning approval.

OBJECTIVE 6 – To support improvements to the transport network that meet the needs of all users

7.47

Policy ANDP10 – Transport

The following improvements to local transport, traffic and vehicle parking will be supported:

a) **Increased vehicle parking capacity for residents and visitors using shops and businesses on Main Street; and**
b) **Installation of electric vehicle charging points in suitable places around the village, and other measures to encourage alternative forms of fuel technology for private cars and public transport.**

Background/Justification

7.48 For fairly obvious reasons the village used to be called 'Long Addingham'. Nearly all the houses within the core of the village, today's Conservation Area, date back to the days before families – apart from carriers and farmers – had their own transport. Most of those houses still exist and have been slowly modernised to meet contemporary living standards but unfortunately the one thing, in most cases, that they cannot accommodate is modern transport requirements. Houses built to accommodate one, two or three families with no personal transport, now accommodate one family with one, two or three vehicles but nowhere to park them other than on-street.

7.49 Away from the village centre, similar problems exist, many households having more cars than the development was intended to accommodate. Sometimes spaces, such as garages, go unused or are converted to additional living space.

7.50 Whilst the opening of the by-pass reduced the volume of through-traffic, growth in car ownership since 1990, the building of a substantial number of new houses and larger volumes of leisure trips to Bolton Abbey and other destinations in Upper Wharfedale, have all increased traffic flows in the village. Congestion and hold-ups occur frequently on Bolton Road and on Main Street from the Fleece to the Crown.

7.51 CBMDC's Core Strategy Wharfedale Sub-Area Transport Policy WD1E, to be read together with Core Strategy SC6, recognises the need to improve sustainable transport opportunities within and

between Ilkley and other settlements in Wharfedale such as Addingham, including: rail station, cycleway and public rights of way improvements, as well as improving access to public transport. Development proposals which help to reduce through traffic, increase on-road vehicle parking spaces, allow a smooth but slow speed of travel for vehicle drivers, encourage use of public transport, and create a safer environment for pedestrians will be supported. Improvements to public rights of way, and off-road cycle routes to Ilkley and Bolton Abbey, to encourage walking and cycling, will be encouraged wherever possible.

7.52 The ANDP recognises in its Vision the importance of working towards addressing the impacts of climate change and increasing community resilience. The improvements listed therefore include support for measures which encourage a reduction in car use and help residents move to alternative forms of fuel technology.

OBJECTIVE 7 – To protect and enhance existing open space, green spaces and recreation sites

7.53 **Policy ANDP11 Local Green Spaces**

The following sites are designated as Local Green Spaces. In line with para. 78 of the NPPF development of these spaces will only be permitted where it is consistent with policy for Green Belts.

ANDP11/1 – Main Street Gardens and seating areas
ANDP11/2 – Memorial Hall Recreation Area and Gala Field
ANDP11/3 – The Church Field, St Peter's Church
ANDP11/4 – Back Beck Lane and Sugar Hill Crofts
ANDP11/5 – Manor Garth
ANDP11/6 – Saw Mill Pond/Low House Field
ANDP11/7 – Methodist Chapel Graveyard
ANDP11/8 – Marchup Beck
ANDP11/9 – Daniel Palmer Nature Reserve and Allotment Garden
ANDP11/10 – North Street Garden
ANDP11/11 – Old First School
ANDP11/12 – Sailor and Burnside Fields

Background/Justification

7.54 Paragraph 76 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) advises that *"local communities through local and Neighbourhood Development Plans should be able to identify for special protection green areas of particular importance to them. By designating land as Local Green Space communities will be able to rule out new development other than in very special circumstances".*

7.55 Paragraph 77 of the NPPF goes on to advise that *"the Local Green Space designation will not be appropriate for most green areas or open space. The designation should only be used:*

- *where the green space is in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves;*
- *where the green area is demonstrably special to a local community and holds a particular local significance, for example because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value (including as a playing field), tranquility or richness of its wildlife; and*
- *where the green area concerned is local in character and is not an extensive tract of land."*

7.56 The Parish Council's Neighbourhood Plan Forum have surveyed all of the neighbourhood area's green spaces against the criteria in paragraphs 76 and 77 of national planning policy and, after consultation with residents, those performing the best against these criteria are designated as Local Green Spaces under Policy ANDP11. A summary of this analysis is provided in at Appendix 2.

7.57 A number of the designated Local Green Spaces currently have the planning designation of Village Green Spaces in the RUDP (Figure 4).

Manor Garth, valued by the community

7.58 **Policy ANDP12 Protecting and Enhancing Recreation Facilities**

There will be a presumption in favour of the protection of the existing recreation facilities listed below and identified on the Policies Map:

ANDP12/1 – Addingham Cricket Club
ANDP12/2 – Silsden Road Recreation Ground
ANDP12/3 – Silsden Road Allotments
ANDP12/4 – Hoffman Wood Field
ANDP12/5 – Bark Lane and Dawson Crossley Fields
ANDP12/6 – Primary School Playing Field
ANDP12/7 – New Town Allotment Gardens
ANDP12/8 - Old Station Way Meadow
ANDP12/9 – Low Mill Housing Amenity Area
ANDP12/10 – Bracken Ghyll Golf Course
ANDP12/11 – Multi Use Games Area and amenity/gala field

Proposals leading to the loss of these recreation facilities will only be supported when:

a) The applicant has undertaken an assessment which clearly shows the identified facility is surplus to

requirements; and

b) The loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a location accessible to existing users, including residents of the neighbourhood area; or

c) The development is for alternative sports and recreation provision, the needs of which clearly outweigh the loss of the existing identified facility.

Background/Justification

7.59 In surveying the neighbourhood area's green spaces a number of existing recreation sites were also considered. These have been identified for protection under Policy ANDP12. These spaces provide essential facilities for sport and recreation. Access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities.

7.60 The sites listed in Policy ANDP12 include key sport facilities such as the Cricket Club, MUGA and Gala Field, and Golf Club; allotments; the primary school playing field; and amenity areas, such as that at Low Mill, that provide important open areas in amongst the village's housing. The village's amenity areas and playing fields are also used for informal recreation and provide safe places for children to play.

7.61 The approach set out in Policy ANDP12 is in line with national planning policy for recreation that seeks to "guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services, particularly where this would reduce the community's ability to meet its day-to-day needs (NPPF, para. 70). Policy ANDP12 identifies a range of recreation areas, from those that help to meet the varied needs of those living in Addingham and those visiting the area for formal recreation facilities for sport, such as cricket and golf; to allotments that help support local food production and healthy living; to important open land areas used for more informal recreation such as walking.

7.62 Policy ANDP12 supports local planning policy to help implement and support national policy which states:

Existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless:

- *an assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements; or*
- *the loss resulting from the proposed development would be*

replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or

- *the development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss. (NPPF, para. 74).*

7.63 Policy ANDP12 also supports and is in general conformity with Core Strategy strategic planning policy EN1: Protection and improvements in provision of Open Space and Recreation Facilities that seeks to ensure *"Land identified as recreation open space, or which is currently or was formerly used for recreation open space will be protected from development. Recreation open space includes the following range of typologies: parks and gardens, natural and semi-natural greenspaces, green corridors, amenity and local greenspace, outdoor sports facilities, provision for children, allotments, civic spaces and also areas of water which offer opportunities for sport and recreation."*

Memorial Hall, recreation and play area

7.64

Policy ANDP13 Green Infrastructure

The network of green infrastructure shown on the Policies Map should be protected. Development proposals should retain this green infrastructure network and, where possible and feasible, enhance and extend the network.

New development is encouraged to incorporate new green infrastructure within landscaping and open space schemes and to establish and enhance links to the wider local sub-regional and regional network of green infrastructure where possible.

Background/Justification

7.65 Green Infrastructure is the network of natural and semi-natural features, green spaces and water courses within and between the village and surrounding countryside.

Sugar Hill, part of the area's extensive Green Infrastructure

7.66 When appropriately planned, designed and managed, these green assets have the potential to deliver many benefits – from providing sustainable transport links, enhancing and supporting biodiversity, to mitigating the effects of climate change. CBMDC Local Plan Strategic Core Policy 6 (SC6): Green Infrastructure recognises the importance of networks of multi-functional spaces and routes as an integral part of the area's fabric which improve urban and rural connectivity.

7.67 Addingham has significant green infrastructure assets - the beck corridors throughout the village, especially along Town Beck, Back Beck and Marchup Beck and along the River Wharfe; and the green corridors from the village centre towards the Moorside and towards the Wharfe.

7.68 This network of green infrastructure has been identified on the Policies Map. Development proposals should take full account of this network and, where appropriate, include measures that enhance and extend the green infrastructure network. Similarly, new development should seek to create new green infrastructure e.g. within landscaping and open space schemes and, where feasible and appropriate, to establish new links to the identified network of green infrastructure.

OBJECTIVE 8 – To strengthen resilience to the impact of climate change

7.69

Policy ANDP14 Responding to Climate Change

Development proposals should minimise their impact on climate change by seeking to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and be resilient to the impact of climate change. Proposals will be supported where they take account of the following:

a) **Effective use of previously developed land within the village, unless it is of high environmental value or protected by other policies in the ANDP;**
b) **Where appropriate, and after having regard to national and development plan policy, the vulnerability of the site and the wider village to flooding, especially during extreme weather events. These factors need to be assessed, identified and addressed in the proposal's design and include measures of mitigation. Where suitable mitigation is not possible proposals will not be supported;**
c) **Incorporation of buffer strips to protect streams, banks, trees and hedgerow rooting zones;**
d) **Use of native species in landscape and woodland planting to increase carbon sequestration and for biodiversity value;**
e) **Use of surfaces that increase ground infiltration and reduce run-off; and**
f) **House design of a very high standard with respect to roof orientation and suitability for fixing renewable technology.**

Where proposals have wider impact the importance of recognising the need to protect shared ecosystems, such as the River Wharfe and its riparian zone, should be addressed in such a way that the proposal does not have a significant adverse impact on such ecosystems and flooding.

Applicants are encouraged to identify the potential for working in partnership with landowners and agencies, including those represented on the Addingham 4Becks Project, to promote natural flood management in the beck corridors and upland parts of the Parish, and to introduce woodland planting in the Wharfe floodplain, not only for the benefit of the village but to protect downstream areas.

Background/Justification

7.70 NPPF para. 93 provides that planning plays a key role in helping shape places to secure radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimising vulnerability and providing resilience to the impacts of climate change. Given the vulnerability of parts of the Addingham neighbourhood area to flooding, and the geographical relationship of the neighbourhood area to other parts of the Wharfe valley, it is important that new development is assessed for climate change impact and, where impacts are identified, such impacts can be reduced or eliminated through suitable mitigation.

7.71 Policy ANDP14 should be read alongside national policy and other development plan policy, including that in the Core Strategy, to ensure that new development does not have a significant adverse impact on climate change and can minimise vulnerability to flooding. The Parish Council recognises this and is working in partnership with other agencies through the Addingham 4Becks Partnership. Set up in 2017 and facilitated by the Yorkshire Dales Rivers Trust, this involves key players including the Environment Agency, Yorkshire Water, The Wild Trout Trust and Bradford Council Land Drainage Department, together with the Parish Council, Addingham Angling Association and Addingham Civic Society Environment Group.
Those preparing development proposals should take into account Policy ANDP14 when preparing proposals and are encouraged to take into account the work of the Addingham 4Becks Partnership.

7.72 The 4Becks Partnership is currently developing a work programme and seeking resources for implementation around four themes: community engagement, habitat improvement, water quality and reducing excess water in the beck corridors. The excess water work plan will seek to:

- Develop an understanding of the impact of recent floods on Addingham by asking which properties were flooded, the extent of the flooding and how long the flood lasted, and by analysing the results to assess the source of flood-water (eg over-bank, ground water or overland flow);
- Evaluate future flood risk; and
- Use the records gathered to see what can be done to reduce the amount of excess water in the village, considering natural flood measures (NFM) upstream, control of surface water runoff and implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) in the village to slow the flow of water and reduce the amount of damage.

The Parish Council's work through the Addingham 4Becks Partnership aims to recognise the place that the four becks (Town Beck, Back Beck, Lumb Gill Beck and Wine Beck) have in

Addingham and the wider countryside and sees them as a focal point of the village and surrounding countryside, with residents understanding their value in terms of habitat, biodiversity, water quality and their role in reducing flood risk.

7.73 New development is only part of the story when considering both flooding and greenhouse gas emissions. Existing property is responsible for much of the output of such gases. The Parish Council recognises this and will support owners and agencies seeking to introduce energy efficiency adaptations to existing buildings, such as insulation, renewable energy devices and other external electricity ports, other renewable technology, and appropriate renewable energy generation when it is compatible with the policies in the ANDP.

7.74 Similarly, the Parish Council recognises that new development is only part of the story when considering vulnerability to flooding. Existing property and land management practice contributes to flood risk and has a part to play in increasing resilience and mitigating climate change impacts.

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8

How to comment on this document

8.1 The Addingham Draft Neighbourhood Development Plan is being published for formal Regulation 16 consultation between 14 November 2018 and 9 January 2019.

8.2 Copies of the Regulation 16 Draft Plan, Basic Condition Statement, Consultation Statement and Environment Report can be accessed in the following ways:

- **On BMDC's website** – https://www.bradford.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-policy/neighbourhood-areas/?Folder=Addingham

- **On the Parish Council website –** http://www.addingham-pc.gov.uk/neighbourhood-plan/

In the following additional locations around the village, made available by the Parish, where paper copies of the Plan will be available (during opening hours as applicable)

- **Memorial Hall**
- **Community Library**
- **Medical Centre**
- **Rowlands Pharmacy (by the Medical Centre)**
- **Telephone kiosk on Church Street**
- **Co-op**
- **Post Office**

8.3 Comments on the Regulation16 Draft Plan must be made in writing using the form available online. (A supply of paper copies will also be available at the village locations where a paper copy of the Plan may be consulted.)

Completed forms can be emailed to:
planning.policy@bradford.gov.uk
or posted to:
City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council
Department of Place, Development Plans Team
Planning, Transportation and Highways
Floor 4, Britannia House
Bradford BD1 1HX

Comments must be received by **12pm on Wednesday 9 January 2019.**

8.4 Following receipt of comments, the ANDP and any comments made will be sent for independent examination.

9

Monitoring and Review

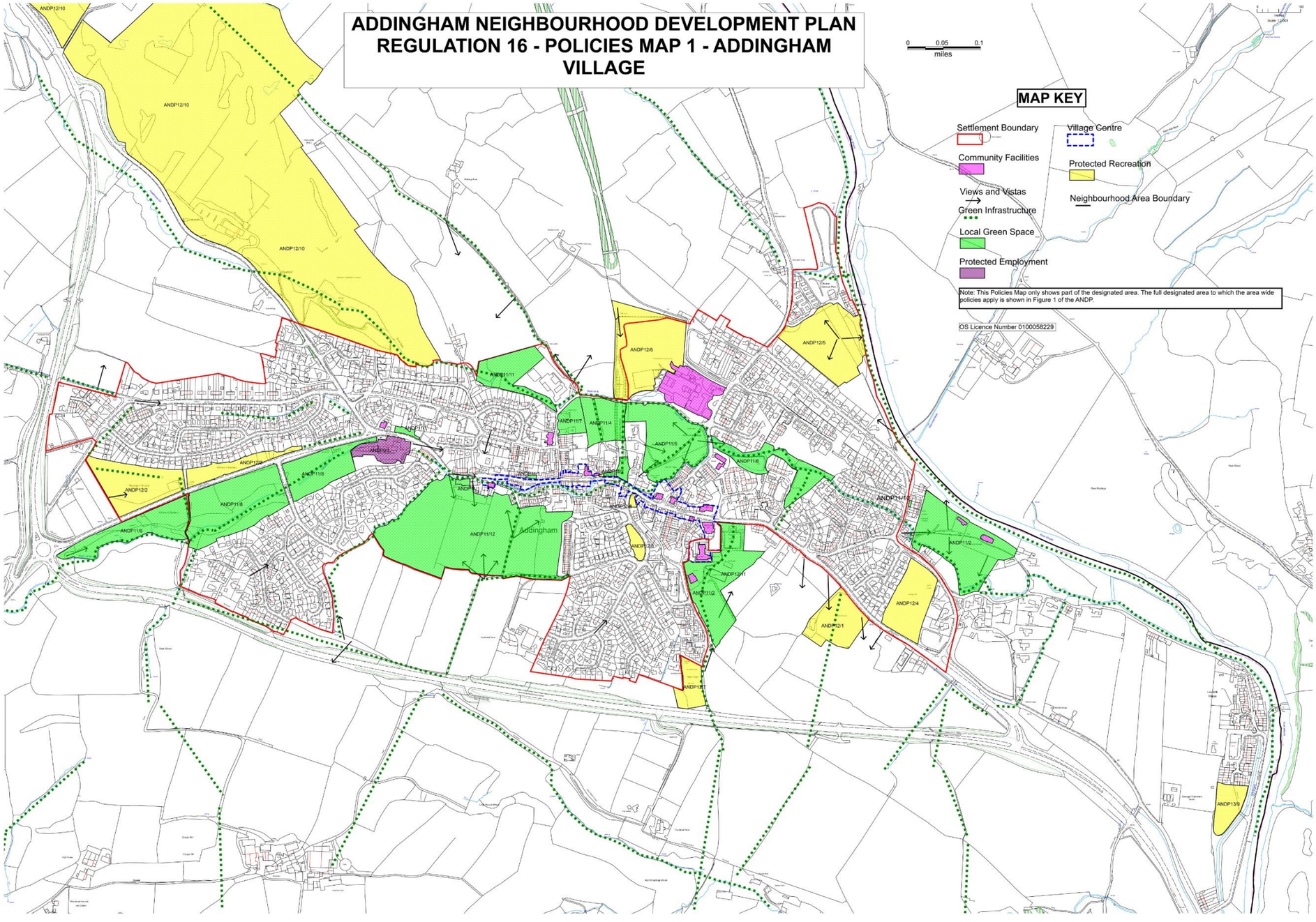
9.1 Neighbourhood Development Plans are only valuable when kept up to date. The Parish Council will monitor the policies and proposals in the Neighbourhood Development Plan.

9.2 Where the need for change is identified the Parish Council will work with CBMDC to produce updates and amendments where necessary.

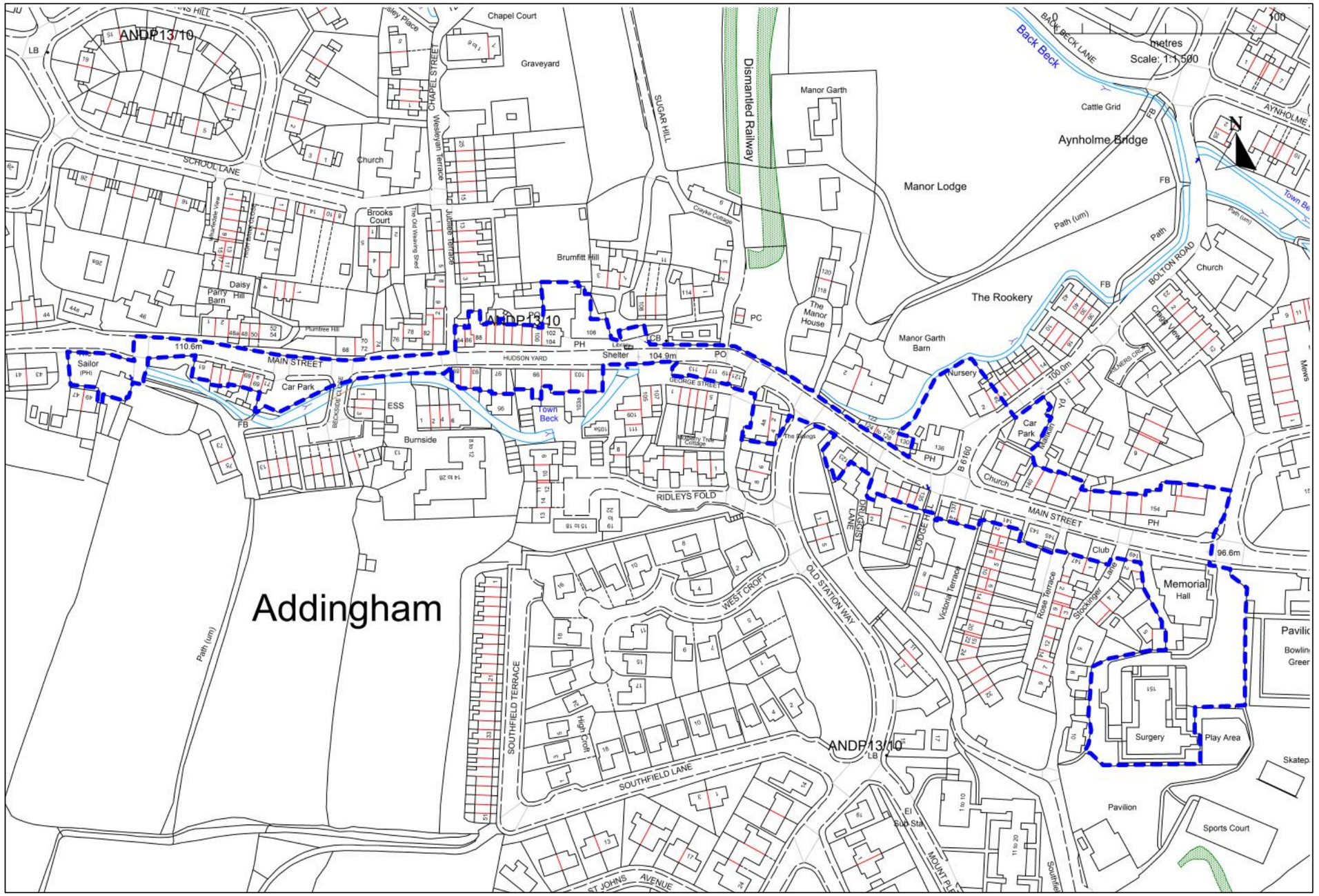
9.3 Should significant sections of the Neighbourhood Development Plan become out of date the Parish Council will look to review the whole document by producing a revised Neighbourhood Development Plan following the neighbourhood development planning procedure.

Policies Map - Addingham Village (OS Licence Number 0100058229)

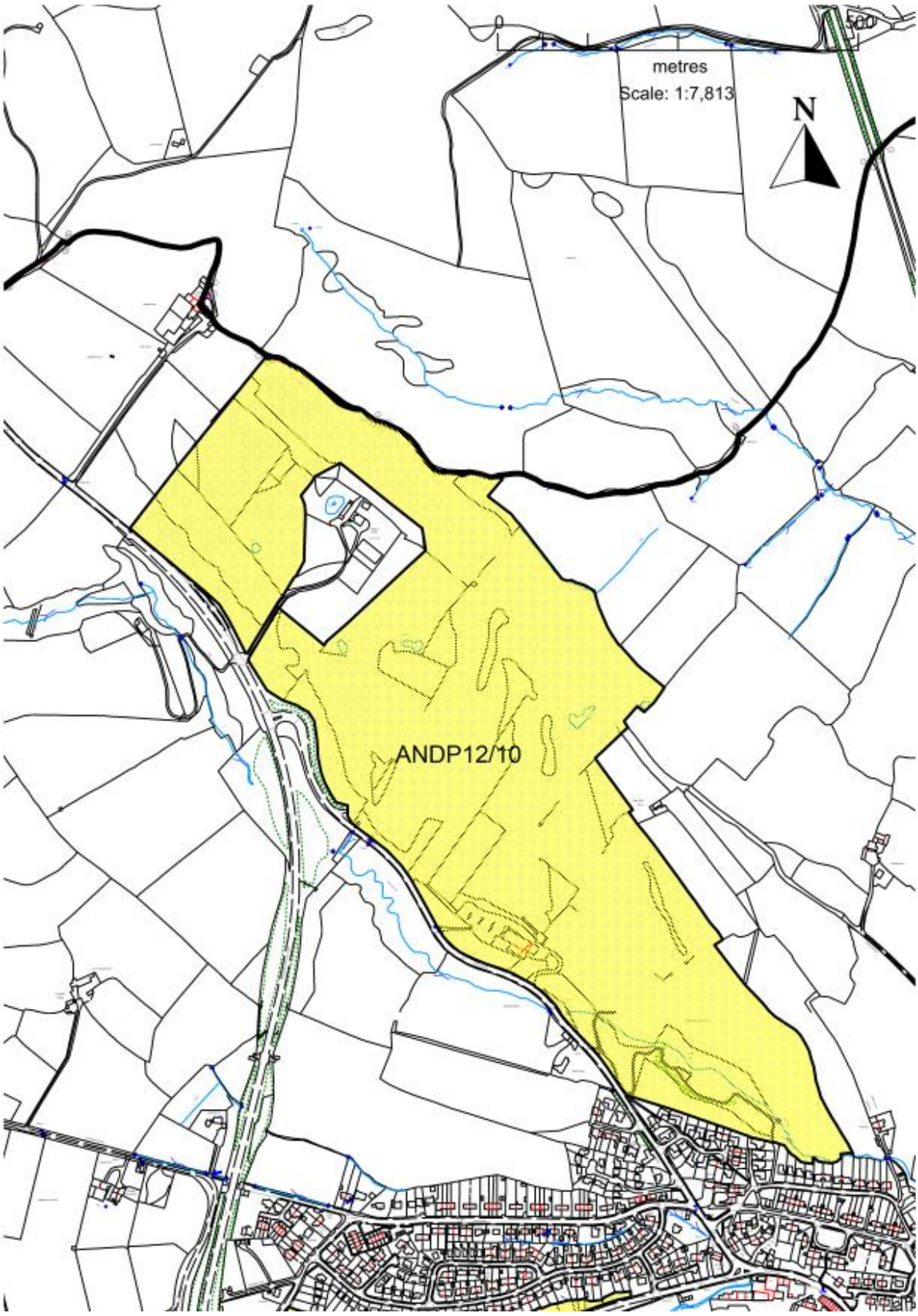
Note: a fully zoomable pdf of this map is available on the web site and hard copy available for viewing on request



Policies Map - Village Centre (OS Licence Number 0100058229)



Policies Map – Addingham Golf Course (OS Licence Number 0100058229)



Appendix 1 – Non-designated heritage assets

Key Unlisted Buildings & Structures in the Conservation Area

No. 1 The Green

No. 2-3 The Green

Long Barn, No. 4 The Green

Byre Cottage & The Mistle, No. 6 & 7 The Green

The Craven Heifer

Nos. 15-31 Main Street

'The Heathers', south bank of Town Beck (adjacent to No. 31 Main St)

No. 1-2, Parry Barn (adjacent to No. 48a Main Street)

No. 61 a, b & c Main Street

No. 69 & 69a Main Street

No. 68-74 Main Street

No. 76,78,82 Main Street

No. 2-8 Chapel Street

Methodist Chapel (former school room), Chapel Street

Methodist Burial Ground Stone Boundary Wall, Chapel Street

Burnside Mill

No. 89-93 Main Street

No. 96-104 Main Street

Hen Pen Garden stone boundary wall

No. 1-6 George Street

No. 113-121 Main Street ('Country Kitchen', Old Post Office, Tailor's Cottage)

Croft Cottage, Sugar Hill

Crake Cottage & barn, No. 6 Sugar Hill

Railway Bridge No. SKI/55 (disused)

Manor Garth Barn No. 1 & No. 2

No. 122-No. 130 Main Street

No. 123 Main Street (Station House)

No. 125 Main Street

No 127. Main Street (former butchers' shop) & outbuildings on Druggist Lane

No. 2 Druggist Lane

No. 135 Main Street

No. 2 Bolton Road, Nursery Rhymes Day Nursery (former Co-op Store)

Catholic Church, Bolton Road

No. 141 Main Street (end of Victoria Terrace)

Addingham Social Club, Main Street

No. 4a Stockinger Lane, Joiner's Cottage

No. 6 Stockinger Lane, Ashtree Cottage

Forge Cottage, Kitty Fold

Addingham Memorial Hall

War Memorial & Bowls Club Pavilion

High House Cottage & Stone End Cottage (No. 160 Main Street)

No. 1 Sawmill Lane (Duck Down Cottage)

No. 1a Sawmill Lane (North Cottage)

Terraced Cottages (No.1,3, 5/7,9) Parkinson Fold, Church Street

'The Mistal', Orchard Lane

'The Barn', Church Street

No.17-19 Church Street

Croft House, Church Street

No. 25-27 Church Street

No. 2-6 North Street

‘The Rectory’, Low Mill Lane

Greendyke Cottages (No.1 & No.2), Low Mill Lane

Ivy House & Low House, Smithy Greaves, Low Mill

No. 8 & 18 Low Mill Lane

No. 15 & 17 Low Mill Lane

West Yorkshire Archaeology Service – Historic Environment Record

By Primary Record Number:

2867/3697 High Mill

3027 Course of Roman Road 72a

6553 Earthworks near Town End Farm

6554 Hollowed Lane on South Field

6687 Earthworks at Manor Garth

7458 Fentiman’s Mill (sawmill)

7975 No. 8 Moor Lane

7981 Parkinson Fold Barn, Church Street

7991 Stamp Hill Cottage (ruin?)

7994 Towngate Ground Barn

7995 Townhead Mill

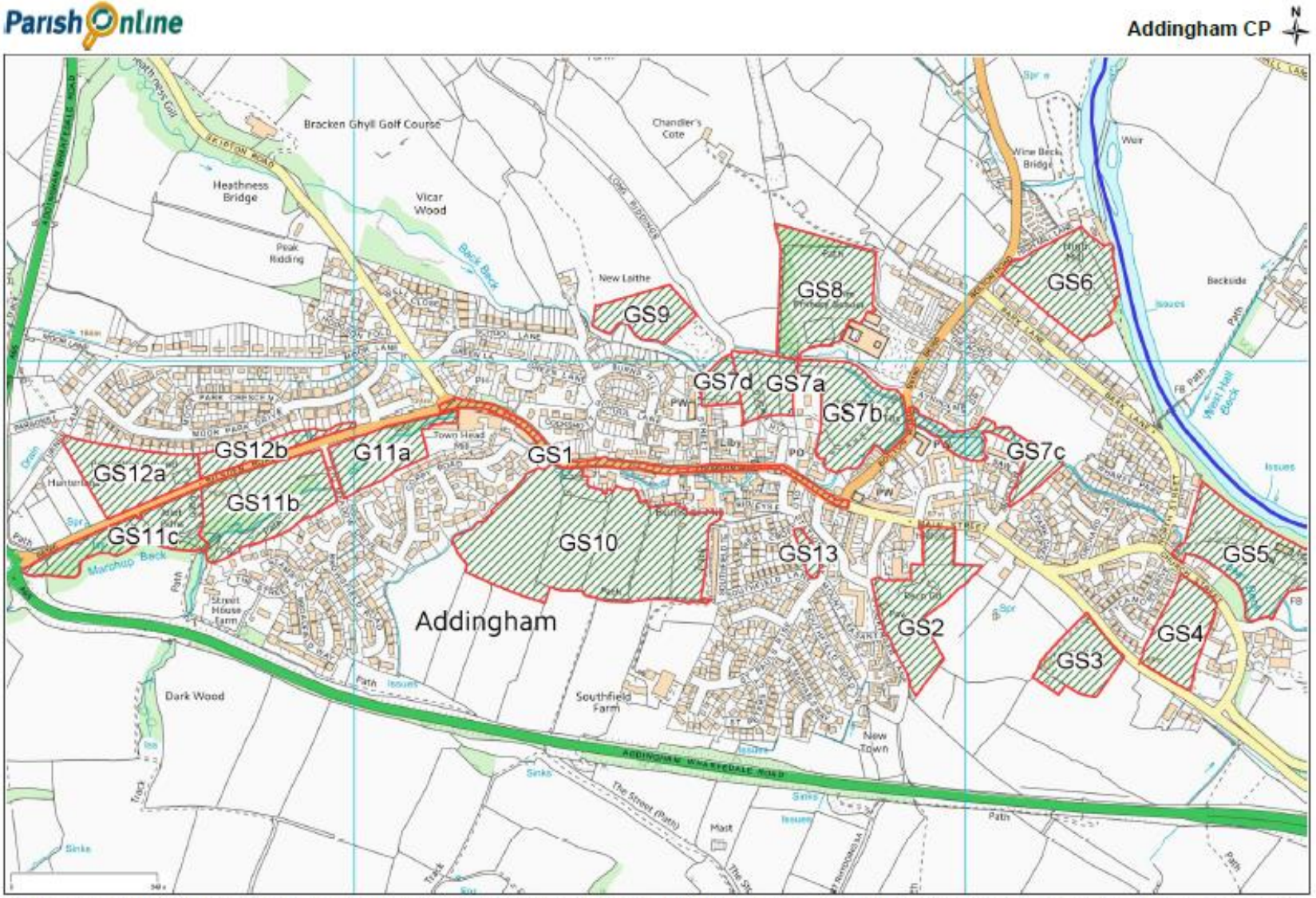
8143 No. 16-18 Church Street

Appendix 2 - Addingham Neighbourhood Development Plan – Green Space Proposals Summary

Ref	Name	Current RUDP designation	Size	Site meets criteria for Local Green Space Designation	Other Green Space Designation
GS1a	Main Street Gardens and Seating Areas - The Lay By Garden	OS8 - policy on small areas of open land in Addingham/Conservation Area	TBC	yes	
GS1b	Main Street Gardens and Seating Areas - Sailor Corner	OS8 - policy on small areas of open land in Addingham/Conservation Area	TBC	yes	
GS1c	Main Street Gardens and Seating Areas - Cottages Garden	OS8 - policy on small areas of open land in Addingham/Conservation Area	TBC	yes	
GS1d	Main Street Gardens and Seating Areas - The Fountain Garden	OS8 - policy on small areas of open land in Addingham/Conservation Area	TBC	yes	
GS1e	Main Street Gardens and Seating Areas -Hen Pen Garden	OS8 - policy on small areas of open land in Addingham/Conservation Area	TBC	yes	
GS1f	Main Street Gardens and Seating Areas - Sugar Hill	OS8 - policy on small areas of open land in Addingham/Conservation Area	TBC	yes	
GS1g	North Street Garden & Seating Area	OS8 - policy on small areas of open land in Addingham/Conservation Area	TBC	yes	
GS2	Memorial Hall Recreation Area & Gala Field	Green Belt, OS2 - recreation open space/OS3 - playing fields/Conservation Area	1.994	yes	
GS3	Cricket Field	Green Belt, OS3 - playing fields/Conservation Area	1.133	no	playing field

Ref	Name	Current RUDP designation	Size	Site meets criteria for Local Green Space Designation	Other Green Space Designation
GS4	Hoffman Wood Field	OS3 - playing fields	1.3	no	recreation open space
GS5	The Church Field, St Peters Church	Green Belt - no OS designation/Conservation Area	2.417	yes	
GS6	Bark Lane & Dawson Crossley Fields	Green Belt - no OS designation	2.109	no	recreation open space
GS7a	Back Beck Lane & Sugar Hill Crofts	OS7 - Village Greenspace/Conservation Area	0.942	yes	
GS7b	Manor Garth	OS7 - Village Greenspace/Conservation Area	2.068	yes	
GS7c	Saw Mill Pond & Low House Field	OS7 - Village Greenspace/ part in Conservation Area	1.17	yes	
GS7d	Methodist Chapel Graveyard	no OS designation/Conservation Area	0.336	yes	
GS8	Primary School Field and Footpath	OS3 - playing fields	2.627	no	playing field
GS9	Old First School	OS3 - playing fields	0.961	yes	
GS10	Sailor & Burnside Fields	OS7 - Village Greenspace/Conservation Area	6.637	yes	

Ref	Name	Current RUDP designation	Size	Site meets criteria for Local Green Space Designation	Other Green Space Designation
G11a	Marchup Beck below Meadow Drive	0S7 - Village Greenspace/part in Conservation Area	1.294	yes	
GS11b	Marchup Beck above Meadow Drive	OS7 - Village Greenspace	2.45	yes	
GS11c	Marchup Beck - Daniel Palmer Nature Reserve & Allotment Gardens	Green Belt - no OS designation	1.573	yes	
GS12a	Silsden Road Recreation Ground	OS2 - recreation open space	1.685	no	recreation open space
GS12b	Silsden Rd Allotments	OS6 - allotments	0.643	no	allotments
GS13	Old Station Way Meadow	no OS designation	0.184	no	recreation open space
GS14	New Town Allotment Gardens	Green Belt - no OS designation	TBC	no	allotments
GS15	Low Mill Housing Development - Amenity Area	Green Belt - no OS designation	TBC	no	recreation open space
GS16	Bracken Ghyll Golf Course	Green Belt - no OS designation	TBC	no	recreation open space



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