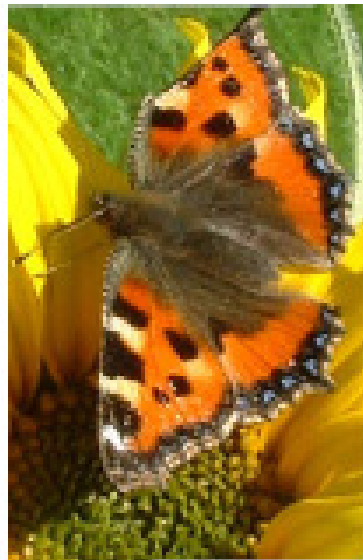


Local Development Framework for Bradford

# Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan

Sustainability Appraisal  
Final Scoping Report

September 2007



City of Bradford MDC

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ब्राडफोर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट (Bradford District) एर लोक्याल डेभेलापमेन्ट फ्रेमवर्क (Local Development Framework - स्थानीय उन्नयन काठामो) एर अनेकगुलो कागजपत्र वा दलिलपत्रेण एकटि हलो एहि तथ्यापत्रटि । एहि तथ्यापत्रेण विषयवस्तु कमिउनिटिण लोकदेण कोनो भाषाय बुवाते चाईले अथवा लिखित अनुवाद चाईले नतुवा ता ब्रेईले (अक्षलिपिते), मोटो हरफे किंवा क्यासेटे रेकर्ड करे चाईले, अनुग्रह करे लोक्याल डेभेलापमेन्ट फ्रेमवर्क ग्रुप (Local Development Framework Group)-के (01274) 434050, (01274) 434544 वा (01274) 434606 नासारे फोन करण ।

यह दस्तावेज़ उन बहुत से दस्तावेज़ों में से एक है जिनसे मिलकर ब्रैडफोर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट का लोकल डिवेलपमेंट फ्रेमवर्क बनता है। यदि आप इस दस्तावेज़ की जानकारी का हिन्दी अनुवाद या इसे ब्रेल, बड़े अक्षरों या टेप पर प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं, तो कृपया लोकल डिवेलपमेंट फ्रेमवर्क ग्रुप से (01274) 434050, (01274) 434544 या (01274) 434606 पर सम्पर्क करें।

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આ દસ્તાવેજ ઘણાંમાં નો એક છે કે જે બ્રેડફોર્ડ ડિસ્ટ્રિક્ટ નાં સ્થાનિક વિકાસ ની રૂપરેખા બનાવે છે. જો તમને આ દસ્તાવેજનાં લખાણનું ગ્રાંથિત ભાષાઓમાં ભાષંતર કરાવવાની અથવા તેનો અર્થ સમજવાની જરૂર જણાય, અથવા તમને તેની જરૂર બ્રેલ, લાર્જ પ્રિન્ટ કે પછી ટેપ ઉપર હોય, તો મહેરબાની કરી લોકલ ડિવેલપમેન્ટ ફ્રેમવર્ક ગ્રુપનો (01274) 434050, (01274) 434544 અથવા (01274) 434606 પર સંપર્ક કરો.

یہ دستاویز بریڈفورڈ ڈسٹریکٹ کے مقامی ترقیاتی لائحہ عمل سے متعلقہ دستاویزات میں سے ایک ہے۔ اگر آپ کو اس دستاویز کا زبانی یا تحریری ترجمہ کسی بھی کمیونٹی زبان میں درکار ہو یا آپ اسے بریل، لارج پرنٹ یا ٹیپ میں چاہتے ہیں تو براہ مہربانی لوکل ڈیولپمنٹ فریم ورک گروپ سے ٹیلی فون نمبر: 01274 434544، 01274 434050 یا 01274 434606 پر رابطہ کریں۔

# Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan

## Sustainability Appraisal: Final Scoping Report

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It should be noted that all the amendments and updates made to the Draft Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Scoping Report are highlighted with a grey background in this final scoping report.

## **NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

### **Sustainability Appraisal**

The new-style Local Development Framework (LDF) was introduced by the Government in 2004. The Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan (BCCAAP) is one of the key elements in a portfolio of local planning documents, which will make up the Local Development Framework for Bradford. This will set the context for future planning and offer a long term spatial vision for the Bradford City Centre area which will be carried out in the form of City Centre Regeneration. It will seek to identify key future issues and objectives and specify policies and allocations for Bradford City Centre, looking as far ahead as 2021.

In preparing Local Development Documents, the council is required to comply with the European Union Directive 2001/42/EC, commonly known as Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), which requires an assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment. The objective of the SEA process is to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans with a view to promoting sustainable development.

In addition to the requirements of the Directive, the Council is also required to carry out an appraisal of the sustainability of the proposals in the local development document they produce under the provisions of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Whereas the SEA considers the significant environmental effects of a plan, the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) in addition considers the effects of the plan on a range of social and economic interests. The key aim of a SA is to make the plan process more transparent, better documented and more clearly focused on sustainability.

This document is the Sustainability Appraisal Final Scoping Report, which forms the initial stage in producing the full appraisal. The major influence in preparing it has been the Guidance for Regional Planning Bodies and Local Planning Authorities produced by the then ODPM in November 2005. It collects together baseline data and information on a range of other plans, policies and programmes in a systematic and summarised form. The data presents an overall picture of the City Centre and where possible relates to the District of Bradford, because it is felt that this will be of more significance as any impacts emerging from the Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan (BCCAAP) will affect not only the immediate area but also the wider community. On a range of topics, it compares Bradford's performance and the attributes of its population and the district to those of neighbouring areas and regional and national averages.

Based on this context, sustainability appraisal objectives and indicators are identified and issues and problems are set out to form a SA framework, which will then be used to measure the performance of the Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan (BCCAAP). A higher level Sustainability Appraisal which is being carried out as a part of the Core Strategy DPD will be a key to determine the importance and practicality of some of these issues for the Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan (BCCAAP) Sustainability Appraisal. Together, these elements form the sustainability framework, becoming a yardstick against which the

social, environmental and economic effects of the plan can be tested. The framework forms the core of the full sustainability appraisal that follows at a later stage.

### **Snapshot of Bradford City Centre**

Bradford's growth is closely linked to the industrial revolution. It became the wool capital of the world leading to the development of a solid engineering and manufacturing base. Buildings from the Victorian era still dominate a good part of the city centre, often influenced by classical European styles.

Bradford's Victorian legacy in particular is of national significance. Although its roots go back to medieval times, it was rebuilt mostly during the second half of the 19th century during the boom years of Bradford's economic development as an international centre of the wool trade. Much of this historic form still remains intact, reflected in the fact that there are around 100 Listed Buildings and four separate conservation areas within the city centre.

The present built environment in the city centre, however, is very much influenced by the post war redevelopment and has resulted in the loss of some of its historical character and natural settings. These recent developments rejected the use of continuous building frontages in favour of free standing building within an open landscape that eventually created unrelated and haphazard composition of buildings breaking up the spaces and cutting off potentially dramatic view of the townscape.

The number of resident population of the wider city centre is estimated to be approaching 4,000. The population is ethnically diverse, mostly of working age (20-39 years old) with a very small percentage of children and families and with a high proportion of single individuals. The majority of the existing housing in the city centre is single person accommodation comprised of flats with nominal amounts of terraced and semi detached units. Social and private renting dominates the housing tenure that gives an indication of affordability problem in the city centre. However, investment in the city centre's residential market has increased in the recent years and provided new life to the old, underused buildings linked to the city's industrial heritage.

The city centre is home to a large number of student populations studying at the university and college and is an important employment location for Bradford due to its concentration of retailing, offices, public services and other educational facilities. Once the main trading hub of the wool and textile capital of the world, it has experienced significant restructuring in the local economy over the last two decades with growing employment in the professional services industries. Almost 42,000 people come to work in Bradford City Centre, mostly in the public administration and financial and business services (FBS). The city centre experiences a net inflow of commuters everyday from surrounding areas.

But despite the increase in investment, development of new businesses and prospects for future growth, there still exists variation in the over all income, skill level, health and educational attainment of households within the city centre area.

### **Developing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework**

It is virtually impossible to summarise the range of plans, policies and programmes identified in the full Draft Scoping Report that have influenced the development of the sustainability framework. Perhaps the best summary would be the shared UK principles of sustainable development. For a policy to be sustainable it should ideally embody all five principles. It would need to ensure that we live within environmental limits and contribute towards a strong, healthy and just society, by achieving a sustainable economy, using sound science responsibly and promoting good governance.

At the heart of the sustainability appraisal framework lie the sustainability objectives, the achievement of which is measurable using indicators. An objective can be defined as a statement of what is intended. The sustainability appraisal objectives are set out below, sub divided into topic groups.

The proposed SA objectives are-

<b>Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Objectives</b>	
<b>Energy and Resources</b>	
<b>1</b>	Ensure the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources and the promotion of renewable energy.
<b>2</b>	Minimise the growth in waste and increase the amount of waste which is re-used, re-cycled and recovered.
<b>Response to Climate Change</b>	
<b>3</b>	Reduce the districts impact on climate change and vulnerability to its effects.
<b>Air, Soil and Water Quality</b>	
<b>4</b>	Safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources.
<b>Natural Assets</b>	
<b>5</b>	Conserve and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats
<b>6</b>	Maintain and enhance the quality, value and diversity of the city centre landscapes
<b>Housing</b>	
<b>7</b>	Provide the opportunity for everyone to live in quality housing which reflects individual needs, preferences and resources.
<b>Transport</b>	
<b>8</b>	Develop and maintain an integrated and efficient transport network which maximizes access whilst minimizing detrimental impacts.
<b>9</b>	Reduce congestion and pollution by increasing transport choice and by reducing the need to travel by lorry / car.
<b>Land Use</b>	
<b>10</b>	Improve the quality of the built environment and make efficient use of existing land and buildings.
<b>Historic Environment</b>	
<b>11</b>	Protect and enhance the historic environment of the city centre.
<b>Accessibility and Local Needs</b>	
<b>12</b>	Improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks.

<b>Communities</b>	
<b>13</b>	Promote social cohesion, encourage participation and improve the quality of deprived neighbourhoods.
<b>Culture, Leisure and Recreation</b>	
<b>14</b>	Create good cultural, leisure and recreation activities available to all.
<b>Safety and Security</b>	
<b>15</b>	Improve safety and security for people and property.
<b>Health (and Social Welfare)</b>	
<b>16</b>	Provide the conditions and services to improve health and well-being and reduce inequality to access to health and social care.
<b>Education and Training</b>	
<b>17</b>	Promote education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population.
<b>Local Economy and Employment</b>	
<b>18</b>	Increase the number of high quality job opportunities suited to the needs of the local workforce.
<b>19</b>	Support investment and enterprise to develop a dynamic, diverse and knowledge based economy, excelling in innovation with higher value and lower impact activities.

Sustainability issues have been identified covering the different elements of the concept. In terms of social issues, these include: accommodating the needs of the population for housing of a type and tenure to match needs and fulfil aspirations, yet reducing the environmental impact of new development, identifying ways in which land-use planning can have an impact on community cohesion, retaining good physical access to facilities for new development and improving the quality, type and range of services.

In addressing Bradford City Centre economy, issues identified include those of increasing incomes and skill levels in communities suffering high levels of deprivation, responding to future trends in employment and delivering regeneration in a manner that benefits the City Centre residents within the carrying capacity of the local environment. A further issue identified is that of integrating sustainability into the initial assessment of major projects, particularly in cases where new transport infrastructure is being considered.

Many of the sustainability issues relate to protection of the environment and the use of resources. The importance of protecting and enhancing biodiversity and landscape, promoting wider appreciation of their benefits is emphasized, as is safeguarding locally and nationally valued heritage assets and minimizing the impact of development on these. In aiming for the responsible use of resources, efforts should be made to promote good practice and reduce pollutants. While targets for air quality, re-cycling of refuse and energy efficiency are set nationally, attempts should also be made to reflect local concerns and priorities.

The sustainability issues identified will be used as prompts to assist in assessing more fully the impact of the plans objectives and policies. While the sustainability objectives are broadly similar to those of other authorities, particularly those within the region, the issues are an attempt to reflect more local concerns.

The Guidance on preparing a sustainability appraisal recommends that local planning authorities consult on the basis of a scoping report representing the information collected at this stage in the process. The sustainability appraisal framework will then feed into the development and refining of plan options and assessing effects. The sustainability appraisal findings will help to develop the preferred option.

## **SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION**

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### **1.1 Purpose and Structure of this Document**

- 1.1.1 This document is the Final Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Scoping Report which re-produces the findings of the Draft Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Scoping Report based on the consultation responses received in relation to the draft scoping report and identifies amendments to the scope of assessment and the assessment framework itself. The appraisal process exists to ensure that sustainability concerns will be taken into account throughout production of the Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan (BCCAAP) through assessing the overall environmental, economic and social impact of its objectives and policies.
- 1.1.2 All the amendments and updates made to the Draft Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Scoping Report are highlighted with a grey background in this final scoping report.
- 1.1.3 This scoping report makes a review of the relevant plans, policies and programs that will affect or influence the Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan (BCCAAP) and collects together, in a systematic and summarised form, relevant social, economic and environmental baseline information that will produce a characterisation of the Bradford District as a whole and the City Centre Area.
- 1.1.4 Based on this context, sustainability appraisal objectives and indicators are identified and issues and problems set out to form a SA framework, which will then be used to measure the performance of the Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan (BCCAAP). The framework forms the core of the full sustainability appraisal that follows at a later stage.
- 1.1.5 The structure reflects the appraisal process and is set out as follows:
- Section 1** – comprises the introduction and defines core concepts and the key elements that come together to form the Sustainability Appraisal process.
- Section 2** – sets out the context and objectives, establishes the baseline and decides on the scopes of the study
- Section 3** – describes the next stages of consultation and using the framework to appraise development of the Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan (BCCAAP).
- 1.1.6 This report has been prepared by the LDF Team of the Regeneration Department at Bradford City Council which is also responsible for the production of the Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan (BCCAAP).

We would like to know your views on any aspect of this Final SA Scoping Report.

Please e-mail your comments to: [ldf.consultation@bradford.gov.uk](mailto:ldf.consultation@bradford.gov.uk). Or in writing to:

**Bradford Local Development Framework**

**Freepost NEA11445**

**PO Box 1068**

**BRADFORD. BD1 1BR.**

- 1.2 Please head the response 'BCCAAP Sustainability Appraisal – Final Scoping Report'.

### **Sustainability and Sustainable Development**

- 1.2.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, 2004, requires that planning authorities prepare Local Development Documents with a view to contributing towards achieving sustainable development.

- 1.2.2 Sustainable Development is a term that is commonly used to describe the notion of ensuring a better quality of life for everyone, now and for future generations. The most common definition of Sustainable Development is that outlined by the World Commission on Environment and Development in 1987:

*Development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”.*

Planning Policy Statement 1 (ODPM 2005) places this notion at the centre of the planning process:

*‘Sustainable development is the core principle underpinning planning. At the heart of sustainable development is the simple idea of ensuring a better quality of life for everyone.’*

- 1.2.3 The UK strategy for Sustainable Development- 'Securing the Future', was published in March 2005, building on and reviewing the 1999 strategy 'a Better Quality of Life'. Within this strategy, the five guiding principles of UK sustainability development are set out. All five of these need to be respected if a policy is going to be sustainable:

- Living within environmental needs- ensure that natural resources needed for life are left unimpaired for future generations
- Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society- meeting the needs of all sections of the community, with equal opportunities and social cohesion.
- Achieving a sustainable economy- build an economy that provides prosperity for all and in which environmental costs are paid for by those who impose them.
- Promoting good governance- promote participation and engage with all levels of society

- Using sound science responsibly- take into account sound evidence and public attitudes/values in policy development

1.2.4 In developing any plans, policies and programmes, authorities need to ensure that these principles are being addressed. It is considered that no one of these objectives is more important than the other and that in the long-term, success in one is dependent on the others.

1.2.5 Assessment of how local authorities are applying principles and addressing key aims of sustainable development in their Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) can be achieved through Sustainability Appraisals (SAs).

### **1.3 The Sustainability Appraisal**

1.3.1 The aim of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is to ensure that the principles of sustainability are taken into account in the production of the Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan (BCCAAP). This means consideration must be given to the environmental, social and economic effects of the plan.

1.3.2 The appraisal combines two processes:

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)- The SEA is the process for assessing the environmental impact of plans, programmes and policies to satisfy EU directive 2001/42/EC. The objective of the SEA process is to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans with a view to promoting sustainable development (see Appendix 1 for SEA Directive summary requirements). The SEA also works to inform the decision-making process through the identification and assessment of the cumulative effects a plan or programme will have on the environment at the strategic level and consultation on the potential effects with a wide range of stakeholders. The SEA regulations<sup>1</sup> detail specific procedural and content requirements, including setting out statutory consultees.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA)- The SA is a process required under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 to identify sustainable approaches for dealing with key planning issues and environmental problems. The key aim of a SA is to make the plan process more transparent, better documented and more clearly focused on sustainability. Whilst the SEA Directive focuses primarily on environmental effects, the SA process encompasses assessment of socio-economic as well as environmental aspects of strategies, policies and programmes. This assessment helps to determine the extent to which the implementation of specific strategies, policies or programmes will accord with the objectives by which sustainable development can be defined.

1.3.3 The requirements of the SA and SEA are distinct. However, it is possible to satisfy both through a single appraisal process. The requirements of the SEA Directive can be integrated into Sustainability Appraisals following the advice laid out by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister

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<sup>1</sup> The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004

(ODPM)<sup>2</sup> in its guidance paper of November 2005, ‘Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks’. References made to SAs in subsequent sections of the SA report should be taken to include such integration.

## 1.4 Context of Bradford LDF

- 1.4.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act of 2004, together with associated regulations and guidance, set the framework for the new planning system, replacing Unitary Development Plans with the LDF which will be comprised of several smaller documents that can be produced, reviewed and altered more quickly than before. The key components of the Local Development Framework (LDF) are the Local Development Documents (LDDs) of which there are two main types- Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) which, in addition to the Regional Spatial Strategy form the statutory development plan for the area. The new system allows local authorities to decide which combination of documents will best serve their needs.
- 1.4.2 As an important part of the LDF, but an element that can regularly be updated, the Local Development Scheme (LDS) sets out the details for producing, monitoring and reviewing Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents in a three-year rolling programme of work. Documents that are currently programmed for preparation as part of the Local Development Scheme (LDS) can be viewed on the Council’s website at: [www.bradford.gov.uk/planning](http://www.bradford.gov.uk/planning). As the Replacement UDP was adopted in Autumn 2005, the policies and proposals outlined in the UDP will be ‘saved’ until 2008 i.e. three years, while the new DPDs are produced and added to the LDF. The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) programme needs to be taken into account as a Local Planning Authority (LPA) develops its timetable for the preparation of its LDF as outlined in the Local Development Scheme (LDS).
- 1.4.3 The first Development Plan Document being produced is the Core Strategy. This will be followed by a range of additional Development Plan Documents, including a land allocations (employment, housing and safeguarded land) document, and area focused Action Area Plan. Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan (BCCAAP) is part of these Development Plan Documents (DPDs) which are being produced following the development of the Core Strategy, during 2004-10. The Local Development Scheme has been revised and submitted to Government at end of March 2007. The revised LDS sets out the following documents, which form the LDF, as shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Documents forming the Local Development Framework (LDF).

Document	Status	Description	Conformity	Adoption Date
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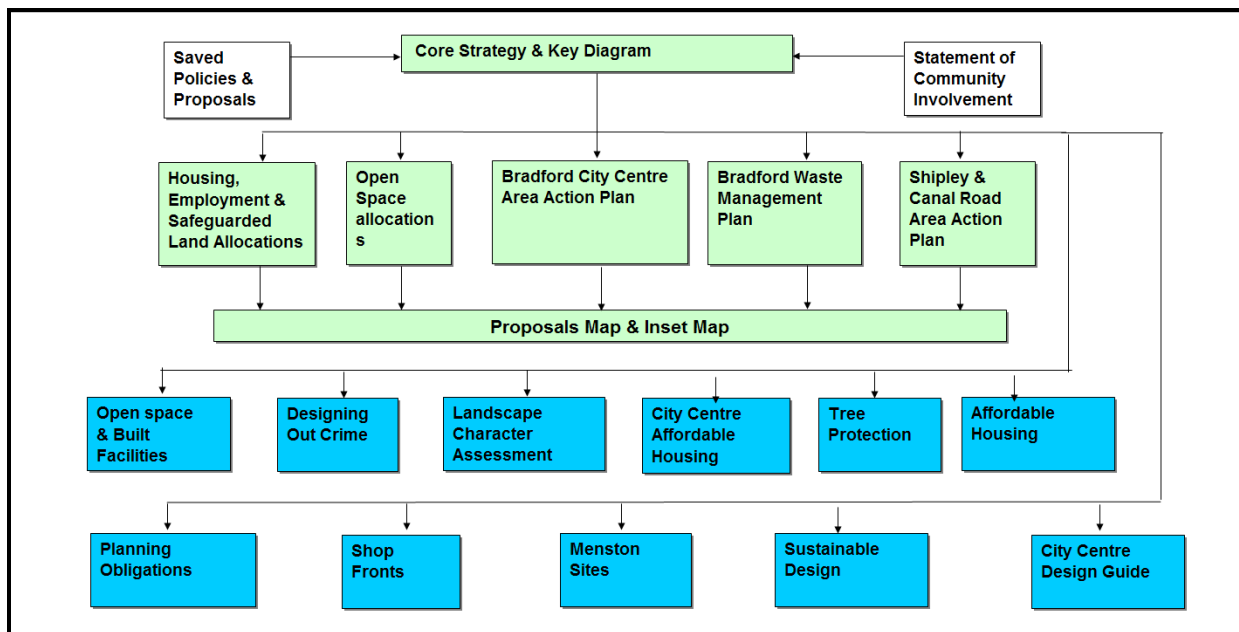
<sup>2</sup> Please note that the ODPM has now become the Department of Communities and Local Government. However, for ease of reference this Guidance is referred to as the ODPM Guidance

Document	Status	Description	Conformity	Adoption Date
Replacement UDP: Policies and Proposals saved for at least 3 years from the date of adoption (i.e. up to November 2008)				
Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)	LDD	How the community will be consulted on all DPDs and planning applications	The Regulations and Council's Corporate Communications Strategy	November 2007
Core Strategy	DPD	The Spatial Vision and Objectives for meeting known and anticipated development requirements.	RSS, & National Planning Policy Statements.	March 2010
Proposals Map	DPD	Reflect policies and proposals in DPDs	Core Strategy and other DPDs	Dependent on the timetable of Core Strategy and other DPDs
Housing and Employment Sites and Safeguarded Land Allocations	DPD	Will identify sites in order to meet the Vision and Objectives of the Core Strategy.	RSS, Core Strategy, National Planning Policy Statements.	May 2011
Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan	DPD	Provide the statutory basis for the implementation of the City Centre Masterplan and associated four neighbourhood plans.	Saved rUDP policy, RSS & National Planning Policy Statements.	July 2010
Shipley and Canal Road Corridor Area Action Plan	DPD	Provide the spatial expression to deliver the regeneration and redevelopment of the Canal Road Corridor and north and east of Shipley. It will also support re-introduction of the canal and other major transport infrastructure. It will identify sites and areas of change and constraint.	RSS, & National Planning Policy Statements.	January 2011
Bradford Waste Management Plan	DPD	Will set out the Council's Spatial Strategy for dealing with waste and identify waste management sites.	RSS, National Planning Policy Statements & Core Strategy	September 2010

Document	Status	Description	Conformity	Adoption Date
Open Space	DPD	Will identify existing and proposed open space sites and will set out policies for the protection of such sites and for securing new provision in line with PPG17. It will draw upon the District Open Space Assessment (2007).	RSS, National Planning Policy Statements & Core Strategy.	May 2011
Open Space and Built Recreation Facilities	SPD	Aimed at providing usable, accessible and sustainable open spaces, sport and recreational facilities within the District that will create a balanced and increased recreational opportunities.	Adopted UDP	December 2007
Affordable Housing	SPD	Supports the saved policies on Affordable Housing and guidance on how the policies will be implemented	Adopted UDP	January 2008
Planning Obligations	SPD	Supports the saved policies UR6 on planning obligations and associated detailed policies on Affordable Housing, open space etc, of the adopted Replacement UDP. Provide guidance on how the policies will be implemented.	Adopted UDP	July 2007
City Centre Affordable Housing	SPD	Supports the saved policies H9 and H10 on Affordable Housing of the adopted Replacement UDP. Provide guidance on how the policies will be implemented in Bradford City Centre.	Adopted UDP	July 2007
Designing out Crime	SPD	A guide setting out how to reduce potential crime and nuisance.	Adopted UDP	July 2007
Landscape Character Assessment	SPD	Provides guidance on key character areas.	Adopted UDP	January 2008

Document	Status	Description	Conformity	Adoption Date
Tree Protection	SPD	Supports the saved policies on the protection of trees on development sites.	Adopted UDP	September 2007
Menston SPD	SPD	Site specific SPD setting out development principles for two large housing sites in Menston at Derry Hill (S/H2.18) and Bingley Road (S/H2.17) allocated in the Replacement UDP.	Adopted UDP	June 2006
Shopfront	SPD	Supports the saved policy D13 in the Adopted Replacement UDP providing detailed guidance on principles of quality design in shop fronts.	Adopted UDP	September 2007

Figure 1 below shows the relationship between the Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan (BCCAAP) and other DPDs.



- KEY
- Development Plan Documents
  - Supplementary Planning Documents

1.4.4 The Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan (BCCAAP) will provide a spatial vision for Bradford City Centre and strategic objectives for realising the vision. It will substantially focus on setting out spatial policies that will identify specific areas within the city centre where significant change

and/or conservation will be proposed and explaining implementation mechanisms. The Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan (BCCAAP) must also incorporate a monitoring and implementation framework showing how development and change will be measured and assessed against their impacts on the city centre as a whole, and adjoining areas, particularly in respect of environment, access, movement, transport and other infrastructure. In order to predict, assess and address these economic, social and environmental impacts likely to arise from the Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan (BCCAAP), a Sustainability Appraisal is required.

## **1.5 Sustainability Appraisal (SA) in DPD Preparation Process**

1.5.1 Delivering sustainable development and encouraging greater participation from the public lie at the heart of the new development plan system. The LDF in the Bradford District must be in conformity with the Regional Spatial Strategy and must also seek to implement the spatial aspects of the Community Strategy prepared by Bradford Vision. The 2004 Act requires that Regional Spatial Strategies and Development Plan Documents be subject to sustainability appraisal. This is to ensure that the impacts of the plan on the environment, society and the economy are properly assessed and to allow queries to be raised about these issues.

1.5.2 The development plan document preparation process can be divided into four main stages:

- **Pre-production** - Survey and evidence gathering leading to decision to include a DPD
- **Production** - Preparation of options and then a preferred option(s) in consultation with the community, formal participation on these, and preparation and submission of the DPD in light of the representations on the preferred options
- **Examination** - The independent examination into the soundness of the plan; and
- **Adoption** - The binding report and adoption.

1.5.3 The figure below shows how each stage of the development plan process is informed by findings of the sustainability appraisal, from supplying information to support a plan's evidence base through the collection of baseline data, refining and assessing the effects of preferred options, and undertaking consultation exercises, to informing future revisions and monitoring the implementation of plans. The scoping stage of the SA process is undertaken during the pre production stage of a DPD, in this case the Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan (BCCAAP).

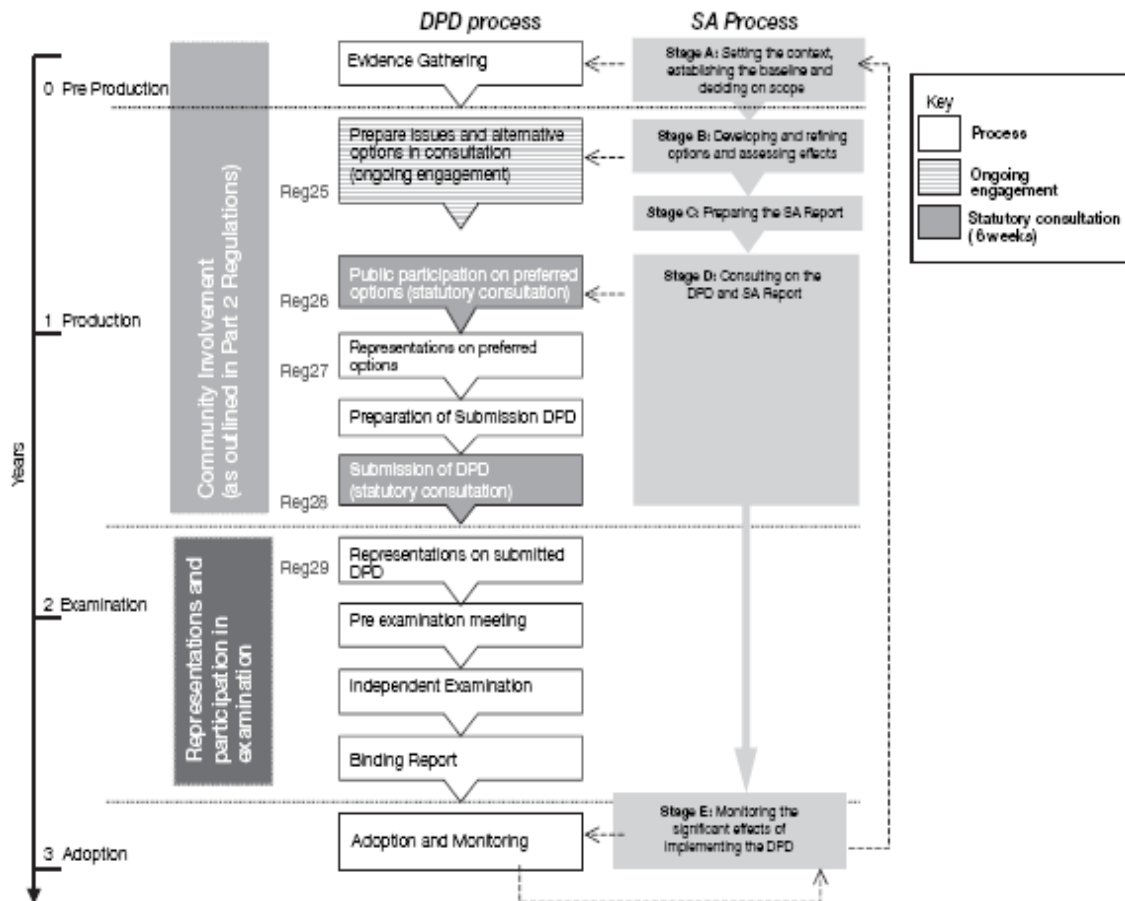


Figure 2 – The Development Plan Document Preparation Process

## 1.6 The Stages of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Process

1.6.1 The OPDM guidance further sets out 5 stages (Stage A- Stage E) of SA process which is set out below.

Table 2- The five stages of Sustainability Appraisal

**Stage A** – Setting the context and objectives for the appraisal, establishing the baseline to measure changes against and deciding on its scope

**Stage B** – Developing and refining plan options

**Stage C** – Appraising the effects of the plan

**Stage D** – Consulting on the plan, preferred options and the SA Report

**Stage E** – Monitoring implementation of the plan

- 1.6.2 This Scoping Report essentially reports on how the steps in Stage A of the process have been carried out. It is a mechanism by which comments can be sought, highlighting any areas of concern or additional matters that need to be addressed.
- 1.6.3 Table 2 below sets out the 5 tasks within the first part of the process that will be carried out in this stage. These are in line with those tasks outlined in Stage A of the ODPM guidance. The first stage is based around establishing the context, the baseline and the scope of the SA, identifying key sustainability issues to be that need to be addressed. The remaining 4 Stages of the SA will be carried out alongside the production of the Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan (BCCAAP), after consideration has been given to responses received on this Scoping Report.

Table 3- Stage A of the SA process

**A1** – Identify other relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives that will influence the LDDs

**A2** – Collect relevant social, environmental and economic baseline information

**A3** – Identify key sustainability issues for the SA/plan to address

**A4** – Develop the SA framework, consisting of the SA objectives, indicators and targets

**A5** – Consulting on the scope of the SA with the relevant statutory bodies, key stakeholders and the public

- 1.6.4 It is clear that SA is an iterative, ongoing process, which seeks to improve the sustainability performance of the plan or programme at every stage and be an integral part of the plan-making process. Starting the appraisal at an early stage of plan preparation means that it can contribute to the ongoing refinement of the strategies, proposals and policies. The SA process is subject to public or stakeholder consultation at key stages in the plan preparation process, with the response to consultation then used to inform the next stage of plan preparation.

## **1.7 Bradford's Approach to Sustainability Appraisal**

- 1.7.1 Bradford Council has a steering group of officers which aims to bring together a multi-disciplinary team covering the key strands of sustainability, to provide specialist inputs and advice to officers carrying out SA, to debate key stages and to oversee the appraisal process. In debating the key stages involved in setting out an SA framework for the LDF, it has been acknowledged that there needs to be a corporate approach to scoping and carrying out appraisals, supported by access to a common data base of supporting evidence. The production of the scoping report for the Core

Strategy represented a first step towards this approach. The work undertaken for this scoping report will add further data and issues to this common data-base.

- 1.7.2 The ODPM SA Guidance advises that the common use of SA information for Development Plan Documents is appropriate. Once SA information and objectives have been developed for a LPA's first SA, subsequent SAs of other Development Plan Documents can also draw on this information. This advice applies particularly to the scoping stage of the process. An SA need not be done in any more detail, or using more resources than is useful for its purpose. In this way the Core Strategy SA Scoping Report although primarily strategic in content and aimed at scoping the Core Strategy, has and will form the basis for scoping this and later DPDs produced by Bradford Council. However as part of the process of producing this scoping report further information specifically related to city centre development issues has been included.

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## **SECTION 2: SETTING THE CONTEXT, ESTABLISHING THE BASELINE AND DECIDING THE SCOPE**

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### **2.1 Task A1: Identifying Other Relevant Plans, Programmes and Sustainability Objectives**

- 2.1.1 Task A1 involves establishing the context in which the LDF is being prepared. This requires the identification and review of other relevant policies, plans and programmes (PPPs) which may influence the content of the LDF. The purpose of the review is to: set out factors that might influence preparation of both the plan and the SA, identify potential inconsistencies and constraints so that these can be addressed and highlight environmental effects. The SEA Directive specifically requires environmental protection objectives established at international, European Community and national levels to be taken into account. An overview of the relevant International, National, Regional and Local PPPs identified in this review is summarised in Appendix 2. The work is ongoing and additional documents will be reviewed and further updates made in response to feedback from this consultation exercise.

## 1) Key Influences from National and International Agenda

2.1.2 A number of plans, programmes and sustainability objectives that are of significance to the development plan process have been identified at international and national level. The content of these will be reflected in the production and review of sustainability objective and strategies, programmes and objectives of the Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan (BCCAAP).

### 2.1.3 Environmental Protection Objectives

- **EU Habitats Directive:** 'To conserve natural habitats and wild flora and fauna in the EU through a network of 'special areas of conservation' and 'special protection areas'.
- **UK Biodiversity Action Plan:** This describes the UK's biological resources and commits a detailed plan for the protection of those resources. The overriding aim is to conserve, protect and enhance biological diversity.
- **Water Framework Directive:** The Directive establishes a range of environmental objectives for surface water and groundwater. Its main aims are to improve water quality while reducing any danger a water body poses, such as flooding. It is also designed to stop the deterioration of wetlands and improve aquatic habitats for wildlife.
- **Waste Framework Directive:** Member states need to take appropriate measures to encourage 'the prevention, or reduction of waste production and its harmfulness, and to promote the recovery of waste by means of recycling, re-use or reclamation. The LPA should ensure that policies, site allocations and technologies (if applicable) are chosen that minimise the effects on human health and the environment.
- **The National Air Quality Strategy:** This sets objectives for 8 main air pollutants to protect health and local authorities will work towards achieving the objectives prescribed by regulation.
- **Energy White Paper:** White Paper goals:- To put ourselves on a path to cut the UK's carbon dioxide emissions (60% by 2050) – the main contributor to global warming – by creating a low-carbon economy through improved energy efficiency and increased use of renewable.
- **UK Climate Change:** The key priority of the programme is to ensure the UK meets its legally binding target under the Kyoto Protocol to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions to 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008-2012. The programme is also designed to move towards the domestic goal of a 20% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions below 1990 levels by 2010.

### 2.1.4 Sustainable Development Strategy

- **National Guidance**

One of the main influences on the content of the LDF is national planning guidance. Planning Policy Guidance notes (PPGs) and their successors, Planning Policy Statements (PPSs) set out the Government's strategy for development on a number of issues, including housing, economy, transport and environment. Requirements set out in PPGs and PPSs that are of particular relevance to the Bradford LDF include:

- Re-using previously developed land within urban areas before considering the release of Greenfield sites;
- Reducing reliance of the use of the car;
- Ensuring that retail development is in town centres rather than in edge of town locations;
- The need to ensure a vibrant economy;
- The need to protect the character of the countryside, including biodiversity and cultural heritage.

2.1.5 The majority of Planning Policy Statements and Planning Policy Guidance are linked to the concept of sustainable development, but *Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development* expresses the Government's commitment to delivering the principles of sustainable development through the planning system. This PPS sets out that development plans should create social cohesion and inclusion, protect and enhance the quality of the natural and historic environment, encourage wise use of natural resources and promote sustainable economic development, in an integrated manner. An extract identifying key principles of the PPS 1 is set out in Appendix 3.

- **UK Sustainable Development Strategy – Securing the Future**

2.1.6 This has 5 main principles:-

- Living within environmental limits
- Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society
- Achieving a sustainable economy
- Promoting good governance
- Using sound science responsibly

2.1.7 And 4 key priorities:-

- Sustainable consumption and production
- Climate change and energy
- Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement
- Sustainable communities

2.1.8 The Government's agenda for creating **Sustainable Communities**<sup>3</sup> is identified as a particularly important influence on the sustainability appraisal process.

2.1.9 'Sustainable communities are places where people want to live and work, now and in the future. They meet the diverse needs of existing and future residents, are sensitive to their environment,

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<sup>3</sup> Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future, OPDM (Feb 2003)

and contribute to a high quality of life. They are safe and inclusive, well planned, built and run, and offer equality of opportunity and good services for all.'

2.1.10 'Sustainable communities are:

- Active, inclusive and safe
- Well run
- Environmentally sensitive
- Well designed and built
- Well connected
- Thriving
- Well served
- Fair for everyone

2.1.11 The SA objectives will have to reflect the aim of these programme and policies should make contributions in achieving the target of building a sustainable community.

2.1.12 **Planning for the Protection of European Sites: Appropriate Assessment**

Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Flora and Fauna – the 'Habitats Directive' – provides legal protection for habitats and species of European importance.

2.1.13 Schedule 1 of the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c) (Amendment) (England and Wales) Regulations 2006 inserts a new Part IVA into the Conservation (Habitats, &c) Regulations 1994 and transposes into English Law the requirement to carry out Appropriate Assessment for land use plans. Article 85B of the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c) (Amendment) Regulations 2006 sets out that "the plan-making authority for that plan shall, before the plan is given effect, make an *appropriate assessment* for the implications for the site in view of that site's conservation objectives". Article 85B also sets out inter alia that "in the light of the conclusions of the assessment, and subject to regulation 85C (considerations of overriding public interest) the competent authority shall give effect to the land use plan only after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the European site".

2.1.14 The government has recently introduced guidance on Planning for the Protection of European Sites: Appropriate Assessment (AA). The guidance makes it clear that Appropriate Assessment (AA) should be incorporated into the wider SA process and that the purpose of Appropriate Assessment (AA) is to ensure that significant effects on European sites are avoided. The assessment is carried out solely in respect of the 'conservation objectives' for which a European site has been designated and its integrity in relation to its ability to support those objectives. Appropriate Assessment (AA) has four steps:

- Stage 1: Screening: Determining whether the plan is likely to have a significant effect on a European site;
- Stage 2 (if necessary): Appropriate Assessment: Determining whether, in view of the sites conservation objectives, the plan would have an adverse effect on the integrity of the site(s);

- Stage 3 (if necessary): Assessment of alternative solutions: Where the plan is assessed as having an adverse effect on the integrity of the site there should be an examination of alternatives; and
- Stage 4 (if necessary): Assessment where no alternative solutions remain and where adverse impacts remain: The plan can only be put in place if there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest and there are no alternative solutions. Judgements will involve an assessment of the importance of the proposal and whether it is sufficient to override the nature conservation importance of that site. In this case, compensatory measures must be put in place.

2.1.15 In the case of the Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan (BCCAAP), the screening stage would need to examine whether the plan, its policies or site proposals would be likely to have any impact on the South Pennine Moors Special Protection Area (SPA- an area of some 20,938 ha of which 4,295 ha, represented by Rombalds Moor and Haworth Moor, is located within the Bradford District) which has also been proposed as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC), under the European Habitats Directive because it contains habitat types which are rare or threatened within a European context. An Appropriate Assessment (AA) is being undertaken as part of the Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal and the Appropriate Assessment (AA) screening for the Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan (BCCAAP) will be led by the results of this. This screening process will need to be undertaken at the stage when the issues and options are being assessed.

## **2) Influence of Regional Spatial Strategy and its Sustainability Appraisal**

2.1.16 One of the main changes to the development plans system is that the Regional Spatial Strategy, (a plan covering the whole region) which is produced by Yorkshire and the Humber Regional Assembly, now forms part of the legal development plan for the District. **Therefore the BCCAAP need to be in general conformity with the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) and its subsequent updates.** How the plan and its SA address environmental matters and the Leeds sub-region (of which Bradford forms a part), forms an important influence on the development of Bradford's LDF and SA. Many of the environmental issues cascade down to the district level and feature in the issues and objectives identified in this report.

2.1.17 The Draft RSS will seek to:

'Achieve a more sustainable pattern and form of development investment and activity in the Yorkshire and Humber Region – putting greater emphasis on matching needs across the region with opportunities and managing the environment as a key resource.'

2.1.18 The section on the environment defines the main components of the plan as including the need 'to transform cities and towns, raise environmental quality, increase biodiversity, enhance natural and built heritage, address climate change and protect rural and coastal areas'. The section on the Leeds City Region (of which Bradford forms a part) emphasises the rich variety of urban and rural habitats, the importance of Saltaire as a World Heritage Site, the regions role in the production of energy, the issue of poor air quality where traffic levels are high, the low proportion

of tree cover and the need for further flood protection measures and increased flood alleviation along the Aire Valley, in response to climate change.

- 2.1.19 The SA of the RSS evaluates the policies in the plan against the SA objectives and indicators, issues and problems. The results are set out in the full report. The draft RSS is seen as particularly positive in terms of promoting employment opportunities for local residents, development in urban areas, providing accessible services, supporting public transport and environmental safeguards.
- 2.1.20 The RSS is criticised for having a negative impact in terms of airport development. The economy chapter is criticised for its 'old style' approach that focuses on employment land and omitting to explain how the strategy can help to address economic disparities and social inequalities. Traffic growth was identified as a key sustainability issue in the region but several policies still promote improvements to long-distance road links. However overall, due to the influence of the SA, this aspect of the plan has improved. Concern is expressed that climate change targets are unlikely to be met under current trends, and the RSS does not go beyond national standards to deal with this problem.
- 2.1.21 It is pointed out that like all RSSs, the draft RSS for Yorkshire and Humber will work only if many things outside its control are also done. Even where the RSS itself has positive impacts, it will not always be able to counter some wider negative trends that are due to individuals' behaviour, government policies (notably on roads and air travel), the strategies and approach of other organisations and other factors like power stations' choice of fuel.

### **3) Important Local Plans, Policies and Programmes**

- 2.1.22 The full review of local plans, policies and programmes is in the table in Appendix 2. The Community Strategy and Vision 2020 are key influences setting out Bradford Council's priorities for the future and are outlined below.
- 2.1.23 **Bradford Community Strategy 2006-2009 and Vision 2020**

The Community Strategy and the Vision 2020 together set out the broad vision for the District over the next twenty years and the key priorities in moving towards that vision. The Vision 2020 is made up of a six point vision, focused upon creating a vibrant economy and enterprising District. The key themes are:

- A vibrant economy, fully integrated into the wider economy of the North of England and beyond, which will provide appropriate jobs for everyone and create a wealthier population with greater spending power. A place where people will be well educated and skilled, bringing an enterprising approach to all they do, and with the talent required to ensure a high profile District competing well in global markets.
- The District will have a diversified high-wage, high-skill, knowledge-based economy with particular strengths in cutting edge hi-tech manufacturing and communications, financial and

business services, cultural and creative industries and environmental industries. It will be a connected District, using e-commerce and digital technology to improve people's lives and create business opportunities.

- The District will have excellent public services and community leadership. It will use resources efficiently and effectively and recognize energy use and waste. It is committed to recycling and the use of renewable energy sources and alternative fuels. It will be a District making the most of sustainable design, production and consumption.
- The District will be cleaner, greener and more ecologically healthy, with decent homes in decent neighbourhoods, healthier communities and lifestyles and where the lives of residents are enhanced by low levels of crime and fear of crime. With a modern transport infrastructure, every part of the District will be easily accessible to those who live or work within the District and to those who visit its internationally recognized tourist destinations.
- The District will be a place where all people can fully participate in a better future, where diverse people and communities respect each other and live in harmony. Older people are respected and valued for the contribution they have made, and continue to make. The well-being, creativity, aspirations and achievements of all children and young people will have been raised. It will be a District where the people are justifiably proud of where they live and of who they are.
- A District which is proud of, and makes the most of, its natural environment, its heritage and its potential. As a great place in which to live, learn, work and play, the District holds dear its breathtaking rural landscapes, beautiful historic and modern buildings and thriving towns and villages. The District draws strength and inspiration from its diversity and the qualities and enterprise of its exceptional people, vibrant community and cultural life.

2.1.24 The delivery of the Vision 2020 is driven by the Community Strategy, which has 5 related key aims:

- Creating a vibrant Economy and a prosperous District
- Improving the District for Children and Young People
- Building Safer and Stronger Communities
- Making Healthier Communities and improving the quality of life of Older People
- Creating the foundations for long term prosperity

2.1.25 The Community Strategy seeks to deliver and develop District-wide outcomes and goals that promote and improve the economic, social and environmental well-being of the District and contribute to sustainable development in the UK.

**Table 4: Key Issues From National, International, Regional and Local Plans, Policies and Programmes**

- Incorporate the principles of sustainable development.
- Continue focus on delivering development on brownfield land but be aware of implications

- Promote higher densities in accessible locations.
- Provide affordable, accessible and lifetime housing to meet identified needs .
- Improve match between type of housing built and needs of different sectors of community.
- Create sustainable mixed communities and promote social inclusion.
- Support for targets to improve existing housing and for renewal programmes.
- Reconcile tensions between increased road traffic, more sustainable means of travel and environmental objectives.
- Reduce the need to travel.
- Ensure that development sites have good access to services and local transport provision.
- Focus on City Centre and transport nodes for economic development.
- Provide appropriate levels of green spaces and protect and provide for their protection and enhancement.
- Protect and improve character and local distinctiveness, and promote good design.
- Need to deliver improved quality in the public realm, particularly where significant change is anticipated.
- Support for protecting and enhancing local landscape character, biodiversity and heritage assets.
- Protect and enhance the historic environment.
- Protect, enhance and improve access to the countryside, green belt and green spaces.
- Improve air and water quality and reduce air, noise and light pollution.
- Promote and provide for renewable energy and energy efficiency.
- Promote sustainable waste management.
- Manage mineral extraction.
- Reduce flood risk to people and property.
- Create safer and secure communities.
- Reduce impacts of anti-social behaviour.
- Remediate contaminated land.
- Provide for sustainable tourism.

2.1.26 In reviewing other relevant plans, programmes and policies and their sustainability objectives, we examined those identified in the Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report. Some PPPs discounted and other PPPs specific to the city centre were added. It's a continuous process and the information will be updated as required following reviews and consultations.

### Questions

- 1) Have all of the Policies, Plans and Programmes (PPPs) and Sustainable Development Objectives that are relevant to the production of Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan (BCCAAP) been considered?
- 2) Are there any additional plans or programmes at the international, national, regional or local level that might have relevance in the production of the Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan (BCCAAP) and should be included in this document?

## 2.2 Task A2: Collecting the Baseline Information

- 2.2.1 Baseline information provides the basis for predicting and monitoring effects and helps to identify sustainability issues and problems. The basic aim of this task is to pull-together data on the present state of Bradford City Centre Area to enable any trends to be identified, any particular sustainability issues pinpointed and methods of monitoring of the plan's effects to be established.
- 2.2.2 The data has been collected that specifically relates to the Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan (BCCAAP) area. However, where appropriate, it has focused on data that relates to the district as whole. Because it was felt that, for certain issues data at this level is of more significance as many impacts emerging from the Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan (BCCAAP) will affect not just the immediate area, but also the wider community. The Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report provides a detailed account of the baseline information at the district level. It is also recognised that some data sources suggested in the ODPM guidance do not readily provide information at the city-wide or ward level. Therefore the best efforts have been made to establish data sources that provide information relevant to Bradford, so issues specific to Bradford can be accurately identified.
- 2.2.3 Information collection focused on the social, environmental and economic characteristics of the area and was guided by the questions set out in ODPM Guidance in Appendix 6 (Figure 17). The baseline information is set out in full in Appendix 4. The information is sub-divided into environmental data, social data and economic data to follow the model set in the Guidance and for ease of reference, although certain issues may straddle several headings. The sub-headings are also influenced by the Guidance and by sustainability issues and relevant environmental effects.
- 2.2.4 A range of indicators have been set out in the table in Appendix 5 linked with the identification and measurement of progress towards appraisal objectives. The setting out of baseline data and identification of indicators are a gage to establish how good or how bad the current situation is, and whether the trend is to improve in the direction of achieving established targets or for the situation to become worse. This trend analysis can help to highlight existing and potential future problems. The aim is also to establish whether particularly sensitive or important elements of the economy, physical environment or community are affected by particular trends e.g. endangered species or rare habitats or vulnerable social groups.

Questions
3) Is the baseline data collected in appendix 4 are appropriate, accurate, relevant and of sufficient detail to support the Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan (BCCAAP) and its Sustainability Appraisal?
4) Is there any baseline information missing or inaccurate?

## 2.3 Task A3: Identifying Sustainability Issues

- 2.3.1 Bradford has always been a very interesting city in which to live and work. It has a strong sense of community, powerful history and distinct cultural identity. The city has experienced significant progress in addressing challenges faced over recent years but still there is a need to be acutely aware of further challenges that remains and should focus actions on addressing key weaknesses.
- 2.3.2 As a part of the scoping exercise we must identify various sustainability issues that pose strategic challenges for the district as whole and need to be addressed in the City Centre specifically. The identification of sustainability issues (including environmental problems as required by the SEA Directive) is an opportunity to define key issues for the Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan (BCCAAP) and to assist in the development of sustainable plan objectives and options.
- 2.3.3 The table below seeks to identify sustainability issues and problems for Bradford District and links these to baseline data under topic headings. These were prepared from a number of sources following consultation and detailed desktop analysis. The sources include-
- Analysis of the collected baseline data
  - Issues identified in the earlier review of plans, programmes, policies and sustainability objectives
  - Existing knowledge of Council Officers
  - Feedback from core strategy issues and options public consultation.
- 2.3.4 It is hoped that further consultation with the environmental bodies, other stakeholders and the public will be helpful in reviewing the scope of these issues and, perhaps, adding to them.

<b>Table 5: Sustainability Issues to Address</b>		
<b>Social</b>	Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accommodating the needs of an expanding population.</li> <li>• Accommodating these needs as far as possible within an urban area, which already has a densely developed core?</li> <li>• Reducing the environmental impact of new development while achieving a good quality of life for all residents.</li> </ul>

	Housing & Quality of Urban Fabric	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting targets for additional housing and replacement of existing stock.</li> <li>• Providing housing of a type and tenure to match needs, (particularly those of the elderly, BME, gypsies and travellers) and fulfil aspirations of local population</li> <li>• Achieving higher standards for new development in terms of resource efficiency, design and lifetime flexibility.</li> <li>• Improving the public realm and seeking to promote high standards of new design where regeneration is needed</li> </ul>
	Deprivation & Access to Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impact of legitimate aspiration to improve standard of living of deprived population on use of resources.</li> <li>• Identifying ways in which land-use planning can have an impact on community cohesion</li> <li>• Retaining good physical access to facilities for new development and improving quality, type and range of services to suit needs of local population and reduce use of private car</li> <li>• Support for green infrastructure i.e. a strategic network of green spaces and recreational corridors but also for individual open spaces of local importance</li> <li>• Influence of planning and wider council policies on propensity to use local facilities by deprived communities e.g. open space?</li> </ul>
Environmental	Biodiversity, Landscape and Heritage Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protecting and enhancing biodiversity, landscape and heritage assets as a strong element in the districts identity.</li> <li>• Maximising benefits from landscape character assessment and conservation area appraisals</li> <li>• Assessing plan in terms of its implications for the SAC to comply with regulations on appropriate assessment</li> <li>• Safeguarding the locally and nationally valued species and habitats and seeking to minimise the direct and indirect impact of new development on these</li> <li>• Seeking opportunities to create new priority habitats</li> <li>• Improving information base so that change can be monitored</li> <li>• Promoting wider appreciation of benefits from environmental assets</li> </ul>
	Use of Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Taking account of the impact of development options on the management of water. This should include assessing the risk of flooding, reducing that risk and mitigating its effects.</li> <li>• Meeting targets set nationally for air quality, re-cycling of refuse, energy efficiency etc. but also to reflect local concerns and priorities.</li> <li>• Promoting good practice in resource use and reduction of pollutants beyond minimum standards.</li> <li>• Conserving deposits of sandstone to meet future needs whilst ensuring that existing demand can be met.</li> </ul>

<b>Economic</b>	Employment Need, Skill Base and Income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing incomes and skill levels in communities suffering high levels of deprivation.</li> <li>• Contribution of land-use planning towards improving employment prospects and training for local residents.</li> </ul>
	Employment Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responding to future trends in employment / needs of workforce in particular accommodating the needs of smaller-scale work places.</li> </ul>
	Transport Infrastructure & Future Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reliance on and promotion of future growth to improve income and skill levels.</li> <li>• Delivering regeneration in manner that benefits the districts residents within the carrying capacity of the local environment.</li> <li>• Integrating sustainability into initial assessment of major projects, particularly assumptions about need for new infrastructure versus shifts in modes of transport.</li> </ul>

<b>Questions</b>
<p>5) Do you agree with the key sustainability issues for the Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan ?</p> <p>6) Are there any other issues that should be included?</p>

## **2.4 Task A4: Developing the SA Framework**

- 2.4.1 The SA framework provides a structure by which sustainability effects can be described and compared. At the heart of the SA framework lie the sustainability objectives, the achievement of which is measurable using indicators. SA objectives are distinct from the objectives of the plan, though they may in some cases overlap each other. They provide a way of checking whether the DPD objectives are the best possible ones for sustainability and can be seen as a methodological yardstick against which the social, environmental and economic effects of a plan can be tested. Finding any potential conflicts at this stage is particularly important to enable the potentially damaging effects of pursuing a sustainability objective to be assessed and also to enable possible ways to mitigate or overcome these problems to be considered.
- 2.4.2 The objectives for the SA focus on outcomes, whereas those of the Area Action Plan will usually focus upon how outcomes will be achieved through inputs. The SA objectives need to address the full cross-section of sustainability issues, including social, environmental and economic factors laid down by law or policy. The number of SA objectives needs to be sufficient to encompass the breadth inherent in the concept of sustainability, but manageable, in order to produce a succinct framework for future appraisal of the plan.
- 2.4.3 To fulfil the requirements of the SEA Directive, the SA is also required to consider 'the likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population,

human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors' (2001/42/EC, Annex 1F).

2.4.4 The table below sets out the objectives identified as SA objectives for the Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan (BCCAAP) following an analysis of the LDF core strategy SA objectives, examples from other local authorities, links with other relevant plans, policies and programs and local circumstances. It also highlights the relevance of the objectives, if any, to the environmental topics listed in the SEA Directive. The objectives have only been used where considered appropriate in order to avoid duplicity and/or overlapping with other objectives. The objectives selected are also limited to a manageable numbers.

<b>Table 6: Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan (BCCAAP) Sustainability Appraisal Objectives</b>		
<b>SA Objectives</b>		<b>SEA Topic Covered</b>
<b>Energy and Resources</b>		
<b>1</b>	Ensure the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources and the promotion of renewable energy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water, Soil and Air</li> <li>• Climatic Factors</li> </ul>
<b>2</b>	Minimise the growth in waste and increase the amount of waste which is re-used, re-cycled and recovered.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water, Soil and Air</li> <li>• Climatic Factors</li> </ul>
<b>Response to Climate Change</b>		
<b>3</b>	Reduce the districts impact on climate change and vulnerability to its effects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water, Soil and Air</li> <li>• Climatic Factors</li> </ul>
<b>Air, Soil and Water Quality</b>		
<b>4</b>	Safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna</li> <li>• Water, Soil and Air</li> </ul>
<b>Natural Assets</b>		
<b>5</b>	Conserve and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna</li> </ul>
<b>6</b>	Maintain and enhance the quality, value and diversity of the city centre landscapes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural Heritage and Landscape</li> </ul>
<b>Housing</b>		
<b>7</b>	Provide the opportunity for everyone to live in quality housing which reflects individual needs, preferences and resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population and Human Health</li> </ul>
<b>Transport</b>		
<b>8</b>	Develop and maintain an integrated and efficient transport network which maximizes access whilst minimizing detrimental impacts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population and Human Health</li> <li>• Climatic Factors</li> </ul>
<b>9</b>	Reduce congestion and pollution by increasing transport choice and by reducing the need to travel by lorry / car.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population and Human Health</li> <li>• Water, Soil and Air</li> <li>• Climatic Factors</li> </ul>
<b>Land Use</b>		

10	Improve the quality of the built environment and make efficient use of existing land and buildings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Population and Human Health</li> <li>Water, Soil and Air</li> <li>Cultural Heritage and Landscape</li> </ul>
<b>Historic Environment</b>		
11	Protect and enhance the historic environment of the city centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cultural Heritage and Landscape</li> </ul>
<b>Accessibility and Local Needs</b>		
12	Improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Population and Human Health</li> </ul>
<b>Communities</b>		
13	Promote social cohesion, encourage participation and improve the quality of deprived neighbourhoods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Population and Human Health</li> </ul>
<b>Culture, Leisure and Recreation</b>		
14	Create good cultural, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Population and Human Health</li> <li>Cultural Heritage and Landscape</li> </ul>
<b>Safety and Security</b>		
15	Improve safety and security for people and property.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Population and Human Health</li> </ul>
<b>Health (and Social Welfare)</b>		
16	Provide the conditions and services to improve health and well-being and reduce inequality to access to health and social care.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Population and Human Health</li> </ul>
<b>Education and Training</b>		
17	Promote education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Population and Material Assets</li> </ul>
<b>Local Economy and Employment</b>		
18	Increase the number of high quality job opportunities suited to the needs of the local workforce.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Population and Material Assets</li> </ul>
19	Support investment and enterprise to develop a dynamic, diverse and knowledge based economy, excelling in innovation with higher value and lower impact activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Population and Material Assets</li> </ul>

2.4.5 The table above shows the objectives selected to form a part of the SA framework. The full framework, including indicators and links to local plans, policies and program objectives, can be found in appendix 5.

2.4.6 The indicators shown in the framework are based on the information collected through the baseline research. In some cases new indicators could be developed specifically to monitor sustainability once proposals are implemented in accordance with the Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan (BCCAAP).

## Potential Conflicts

2.4.7 The matrix below shows the internal compatibility of each of the 19 sustainability objectives. It is designed to find out where they are incompatible, where they complement each other and where they are potentially both compatible and/or incompatible.

Table 7 - Matrix of compatibility between Sustainability Objectives

	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1													-			√	√	√	
2																√	√		
3	X	X							√	√	√	√	-	√	√	√			
4	X	X		√					√	√	√	√							
5						-			√	√		-	-	√					
6						-			√			-	-						
7	-			√	√		√		-	-									
8	√					√	√	√	√		√								
9									√	√									
10	-	-			√	√	√		√										
11	-	-			√	√	√												
12	-			√		√													
13																			
14																			
15																			
16																			
17	√	√																	
18	√																		
19																			

2.4.8 The shading of the boxes is as follows:

√	Potentially compatible
X	Potentially incompatible
-	Potentially both compatible and incompatible

2.4.9 The discussion in the paragraphs below details why there are potential incompatibility problems between the objectives.

#### 2.4.10 **Identified Areas of Incompatibility**

Where there are areas of incompatibility between objectives various considerations will be taken into account in judging which take precedent. These considerations may include the weight of public opinion and varying conditions at the time.

- **Providing sufficient housing**

2.4.11 Providing housing may potentially conflicts with the objective of protecting and enhancing historic environment, due to the possibility of existing Victorian buildings being removed to make way for new build development. However, there is also potentially scope for the objectives to be compatible if renovation of the existing buildings into residential dwellings is possible and biodiversity features e.g. green roofs, sustainable urban drainage are incorporated.

2.4.12 The need to provide housing also potentially conflicts with the objectives of economic development, as the two uses will be competing for a limited amount of available land within the Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan (BCCAAP) area.

- **Increasing the number of high quality job opportunities and supporting investment and enterprise to develop a dynamic and diverse knowledge-based economy**

2.4.13 These objectives have been grouped together as they are all concerned with facilitating economic growth. Apart from there being potential conflicts between the need to provide housing and economic growth, as outlined above, providing economic growth could potentially conflict with objectives concerned with improving the environment and particularly contributing to issues related to climate change. Economic growth potentially means more activity and traffic, as people come to and from work and visit for meetings. Depending on the nature of the employment, economic growth could also mean increased levels of air and noise pollution as a direct result of economic activity.

- **Developing an integrated an efficient traffic network**

2.4.14 The objective of developing and maintaining an efficient traffic network which aims to maximise access, particularly in a busy city centre like Bradford, potentially conflicts with the objectives of safeguarding and enhancing natural assets, improving the city centre's air quality and reducing the impact of traffic and congestion towards climate change issues.

Questions
7) Do you agree with the objectives and indicators outlined in Appendix 5?
8) Are there any objectives and/or indicators that should be added, removed or amended?
9) Are the SA objectives consistent with national, regional and local level policy guidance and

appropriate within the context of the Bradford City centre?

## **2.5 Task A5: Consulting on the Scope of the SA**

- 2.5.1 The SA guidance produced by the ODPM recommends that LPAs consult on the basis of a scoping report presenting the information collected at this stage. To meet the requirements of the SEA Directive, the LPA must seek the views of the statutory environmental consultation bodies designated in the SEA Regulations (Natural England, English Heritage and the Environment Agency) on the scope and level of detail of the environmental information to be included in the SA Report. It is also desirable for other bodies to be consulted as the LPA considers appropriate, with a balance between those concerned with social, environmental and economic issues. LPAs should allow 5 weeks for this stage of consultation, as required by the SEA Regulations.
- 2.5.2 In overall terms, the Statement of Community Involvement is the element in the new planning system that sets out how and when Bradford Council will involve the local community, stakeholders and other interested parties in the preparation of the documents that form part of the LDF and in decisions on future planning applications. The Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) can be viewed on the Council's website at [www.bradford.gov.uk/planning](http://www.bradford.gov.uk/planning) ; Section 4 on community involvement in the LDF process is particularly relevant. Documents relating to preparation of the SA, initially the text of this scoping report will be available on the Council's website during the consultation period. As part of the LDF process, preparation of the SA, particularly the later stages, will be influenced by the steps the authority takes to encourage participation and the framework set out in the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI).

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## **SECTION 3: NEXT STAGE OF SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL**

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### **3.1 Assessing the Effects of the Plan**

- 3.1.1 The current stage of developing the SA framework and presenting it in a report is termed the scoping stage of the process. This equates with and feeds into the evidence gathering stage of plan production. The next stage after the production and consultation on the scoping report is

*Stage B: Developing and refining options and Stage C: Assessing effects of the preferred options* (See ODPM Guidance diagram on page 5). This entails providing information to the plan development team in order to help them develop and refine plan options. The SA team will assist the plan development team by providing sustainability information at two key times. These are:

### 3.1.2 **Issues and Options Stage**

The SA framework set out in this scoping report will, following consultation, be used to influence the development and early analysis of issues and options. The emerging issues, options and objectives of Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan (BCCAAP) will be tested against the SA framework to determine their performance in sustainability terms. This will be published as an Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report with the issues and options consultation documents. The later stage involves feeding information into the development and refining of plan options and assessing their effects. Refining of options will lead to the dropping of some options, selection of others and the possible identification of new options which will then need to go through the same process. The SA findings will then help to develop preferred options, including mitigation measures.

### 3.1.3 **Preferred Options Stage**

The SA framework will then be used to carry out a more detailed and formal appraisals of the preferred options, once these have been selected. This will take the form of a report comprising the SA of the preferred options for the Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan (BCCAAP). There may be some re-visiting of the scoping tasks at this stage, including further refining of the baseline characteristics and key issues and problems, if the need arises.

## 3.2 **Timescale and getting involved**

3.2.1 A copy of the Scoping Report has been published for a five week consultation period ending on **August 13th 2007**. The report will be placed on the Councils web site and at the main planning offices. It will be sent to the statutory bodies and targeted consultees. The Council invites your views on the approach set out in the Final Scoping report to be sent in writing to the address provided on page 9.

## **BRADFORD CITY CENTRE AREA ACTION PLAN SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL: FINAL SCOPING REPORT**

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### **APPENDIX 1**

#### **A SUMMARY OF THE SEA DIRECTIVE'S REQUIREMENTS**

Preparation of an environmental report in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated. The information to be given is:-

- An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes;
- The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme;
- The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected;
- Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC;
- The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation;
- The likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors. (Footnote: These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects);
- The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme;
- An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information;
- A description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10;
- A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.

The report shall include the information that may reasonable be required taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment, the contents and level of detail in the plan or programme, its stage in the decision-making process and the extent to which certain matters are more appropriately assessed at different levels in that process to avoid duplication of the assessment (Article 5.2)

## **Consultation**

- Authorities with environmental responsibility, when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the environmental report (Article 5.4).
- Authorities with environmental responsibility and the public shall be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinion on the draft plan or programme and the accompanying environmental report before the adoption of the plan or programme (Article 6.1, 6.2)
- Other EU Member States, where the implementation of the plan or programme is likely to have significant effects on the environment of that country (Article 7).

Taking the environmental report and the results of the consultations into account in decision-making (Article 8).

Provision of information on the decision:

When the plan or programme is adopted, the public and any countries consulted under Article 7 shall be informed and the following made available to those so informed:-

- The plan or programme as adopted;
- A statement summarising how environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan or programme and how the environmental report pursuant to Article 5, the opinions expressed pursuant to Article 6 and the results of consultations entered into pursuant to Article 7 have been taken into account in accordance with Article 8, and the reasons for choosing the plan or programme as adopted, in the light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with; and
- The measures decided concerning monitoring (Article 9 and 10).

Monitoring of the significant environmental effects of the plan's or programme's implementation (Article 10).

Quality assurance: environmental reports should be of a sufficient standard to meet the requirements of the SEA Directive (Article 12).

## APPENDIX 2: REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL, NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND LOCAL PPPs AND THEIR OBJECTIVES

Document Title	Relevant Objectives	Targets & Indicators	Implications
<b>INTERNATIONAL</b>			
<b>SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, SPATIAL PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGY/ POLICY</b>			
<b>Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice (EU Sixth Environment Action Programme)</b>  EC, 2001	<p>The latest Environment Action Programme gives a strategic direction to the Commission's environmental policy over the next decade, as the Community prepares to expand its boundaries. The new programme identifies four environmental areas to be tackled for improvement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Climate Change</li> <li>Nature and Biodiversity</li> <li>Environment and health and quality of life</li> <li>Natural resources and waste</li> </ul> <p>Each of these action areas is supported by a range of objectives and 'mission statements'</p>	None	The Area Action Plan (AAP) needs to support the 4 key areas of work set out in the EAP.
<b>Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development</b>  United Nations, 2002	<p>The World Summit on Sustainable Development proposed broad-scale principles which should underlie sustainable development and growth. It includes objectives such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Greater resource efficiency (including decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation);</li> <li>Support business innovation and take-up of best practice in technology and management;</li> <li>New technology development;</li> <li>Technology demonstration and risk limitation.</li> </ul>	There are a number of follow-up processes e.g. "Significantly" reduce rate of loss of biodiversity by 2010, but no specific targets.	Should encourage the sustainable use of resources, encourage energy efficiency and protect and enhance Biodiversity.
<b>European Spatial Development Perspective</b>  EC, 1999	<p>European cultural landscapes, cities and towns, as well as a variety of natural and historic monuments are part of the European Heritage. Its fostering should be an important part of modern architecture, urban and landscape planning in all regions of the EU.</p>	None	The AAP should make a contribution towards fulfilling the goals of the ESDP.

Document Title	Relevant Objectives	Targets & Indicators	Implications
	<p>A big challenge for spatial development policy is to contribute to the objectives, announced by the EU during international conferences concerning the environment and climate, of reducing emissions into the global ecological system.</p>		
<p><b>Århus Convention</b> UNECE, 2001</p>	<p>The Convention creates obligations in three fields or 'pillars': Public access to environmental information; Public participation in decision-making on matters related to the environment: provision; and Access to justice (i.e. administrative or judicial review proceedings) in environmental matters.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Should be reflected in Statement of Community Involvement which helps forming the framework for City Centre Area Action Plan</p>
<p><b>Waste Framework Directive 75/442/EEC (as amended by 91/56/EEC)</b></p>	<p>The WFD requires Member States of the EU to establish both a network of disposal facilities and competent authorities with responsibility for issuing waste management authorisations and licenses. Member States may also introduce regulations which specify which waste recovery operations and businesses are exempt from the licensing regimes and the conditions for those exemptions.</p> <p>An important objective of the WFD is to ensure the recovery of waste or its disposal without endangering human health and the environment. Greater emphasis is also placed on the prevention, reduction, re-use and recycling of waste.</p> <p>Article 4. Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health and without using processes or methods which could harm the environment, and in particular: Without risk to water, air, soil and plants and animals; Without causing a nuisance through noise or odours; and Without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>The AAP should make appropriate actions reflecting the need to manage wastes according to this directive.</p>

Document Title	Relevant Objectives	Targets & Indicators	Implications
<b>THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT</b>			
<b>EU Habitats Directive</b> <b>92/43/EC</b>  EC, 1992	The Directive provides for the creation of a network of protected areas across the European Union to be known as 'Natura 2000' sites. This network includes Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs). Member states should maintain or restore in a favourable condition these designated natural habitat types. If a project compromising one of these habitats must proceed in spite of negative conservation impacts due to it being in the public interest, compensatory measures must be provided for. Linear structures such as rivers/streams, hedgerows, field boundaries, ponds, etc., that enable movement and migration of species should be preserved.	None	Should focus on protecting and enhancing natural habitats through an Appropriate Assessment of SPAs and SACs within Bradford.
<b>EU Biodiversity Strategy</b>  EC, 1998	The key objective of the Strategy is to anticipate, prevent the causes of significant reduction or loss of biodiversity at the source. There are 4 main themes: Conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity; Sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources Research, identification, monitoring and exchange of information Education, training and awareness	None	Plan policies should focus on protecting and enhancing biodiversity. SA should include specified targets for the protection and enhancement of biodiversity where necessary.
<b>The Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro 1992</b>  CBD, 1992	This convention was agreed among the vast majority of the world's governments and sets out their commitments to maintaining the world's biodiversity so to achieve more sustainable economic development. The Convention establishes three main goals: the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits from the use of genetic resources. Article 6a requires each Contracting Party to develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.	None	

Document Title	Relevant Objectives	Targets & Indicators	Implications
<p><b>European Landscape Convention</b></p> <p>United Nations, 2006</p>	<p>On the 24th of February 2006, the United Kingdom signed the Council of Europe's European Landscape Convention - the first international convention for the management and protection of landscape. It was formally ratified by Parliament in November 2006. The European Landscape Convention aims to encourage public authorities to adopt policies and measures at local, regional, national and international level for protecting, managing and planning landscapes throughout Europe. Landscape is defined as 'an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors'. The Convention applies this definition to all parts of a country's territory, urban as well as rural areas, to both outstanding and ordinary landscapes, to degraded as well as well-preserved places. The Convention's definition of landscape and its emphasis on action/interaction, human factors and cultural perspectives is well reflected in the UK's national programme of Historic Landscape Characterisation, as part of integrated Landscape Character Assessments.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Plan policies should support the aims of the convention, seeking to protect, manage and enhance the landscape.</p>
<b>SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY ISSUES</b>			
<p><b>World Health Organisation Guideline Values</b></p> <p>WHO, 1996</p>	<p>The document sets guidelines for healthy noise levels.</p>	<p>Between 23.00 and 07.00 hours, noise levels should not exceed 30 dB LAeq to allow undisturbed sleep. Outdoor noise levels of 50 dB should not be exceeded between 07.00 and 23.00, in order to prevent people being 'moderately annoyed'.</p>	<p>When considering mixed-use development, the AAP should consider the implication of noise from businesses and its impact on other uses.</p>

Document Title	Relevant Objectives	Targets & Indicators	Implications
<b>CLIMATE CHANGE, AIR, LAND AND WATER</b>			
<b>Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change</b>  United Nations, 1997	Signing up to the 1997 Kyoto Protocol, 38 Countries (plus the EU) have committed to individual, legally-binding targets to limit or reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. These add up to a total cut in greenhouse-gas emissions of at least 5% from 1990 levels in the commitment period 2008-2012. The UK has committed to an 8% reduction (base year = 1990).	Achieve a reduction in anthropogenic CO2 levels to at least 5% below 1990 levels by 2012. Consider afforestation and reforestation as carbon sinks.	Consider how plan can contribute to targets for reducing climate change
<b>The Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC</b>  EC, 2000	The Directive establishes a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal water and groundwater. It also encourages the sustainable use of water resources. The Water Framework Directive has the following key aims: • Expanding the scope of water protection to all waters, surface waters and groundwater; • Achieving "good status" for all waters by a set deadline; • Water management based on river basins; • "Combined approach" of emission limit values and quality standards; • Getting the prices right; • Getting the citizen involved more closely; and • Streamlining legislation.	Requires all Member States to achieve 'good ecological status' of inland water bodies by 2015, and limits the quantity of groundwater abstraction to that portion of overall recharge not needed by ecology.	Recognise the need to protect ground and surface water from pollution; reflect requirements of directive in the LDF.
<b>European Commission Air Quality Framework Directive</b>  EC, 1996	Overall, the improvement of air quality with adequate information obtained on ambient air quality to be provided to the public.	Mandatory limits or reductions for 11 air pollutants including: sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter, lead, ozone, benzene, carbon monoxide, poly-aromatic hydrocarbons, cadmium, arsenic, nickel and mercury.	Recognise that location of development can impact on air quality; Ensure that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in LDF

Document Title	Relevant Objectives	Targets & Indicators	Implications
<b>European Commission White Paper on the European Transport Policy</b>  EC, 2001	The principal measures suggested in the White Paper include: • Revitalising the railways; • Improving quality in the road transport sector; • Striking a balance between growth in air transport and the environment; • Turning inter-modality into reality; • Improving road safety; • Adopting a policy on effective charging for transport; • Recognising the rights and obligations of users; • Developing high-quality urban transport; and • Developing medium and long-term environmental objectives for a sustainable transport system.	None	The AAP should assess the need for transport improvements in line with these over reaching priorities of the policy.
<b>CULTURAL AND HISTORIC HERITAGE</b>			
<b>Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Revised) (Valetta Convention)</b>  United Nations, 2000	The Convention contains provisions for the identification and protection of archaeological heritage, its integrated conservation, the control of excavations, the use of metal detectors and the prevention of illicit circulation of archaeological objects, and the dissemination of information. It was ratified by the UK in September 2000, and provides for a broad definition of 'archaeological heritage' that includes 'structures, constructions, groups of buildings, developed sites, moveable objects, monuments of other kinds as well as their context, whether situated on land or under water.	None	AAP should consider the need for archaeological investigations to preserve any significant remains of Bradford's past.

Document Title	Relevant Objectives	Targets & Indicators	Implications
<b>NATIONAL</b>			
<b>SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, SPATIAL PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGY/POLICIES</b>			
<b>PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development</b>  OPDM, February 2005	The document sets out the key policies and principles of and the Government's vision for planning. Sustainable development is the purpose of planning. Communities need to be actively involved in the planning process, which is not simply regulations and control	None	The AAP should ensure that the principles of sustainable development are facilitated inline with the principles set

Document Title	Relevant Objectives	Targets & Indicators	Implications
	but must become a proactive management of development. These overarching objectives inform specific objectives such as promotion of urban and rural regeneration, of local economies, of inclusive, healthy and safe communities.		out in PPS1.
<b>PPS 6: Planning for Town Centres</b>  OPDM, March 2005	The Government's key objective is to promote the vitality and viability of town centres by planning for the growth and development of existing centres and promoting and enhancing these centres by focusing development there and encouraging a wide range of services in a good environment, accessible to all.	None	The AAP should explore the options to improve the vibrancy and vitality of the town centre whilst making sure it retains its existing character.
<b>The UK strategy for sustainable development: Securing the Future</b>  DEFRA, 2004	This is a review of the original sustainable development strategy produced in 1999. The five guiding principles are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Living within environmental limits;</li> <li>• Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society;</li> <li>• Achieving a sustainable economy;</li> <li>• Promoting good governance; and</li> <li>• Using sound science responsibly.</li> </ul>	None	The AAP will need to address the 5 principles that underlie the Government's sustainable development policy.
<b>Government Urban White Paper: Our Towns, Our Cities, The Future. Delivering An Urban Renaissance</b>  DETR, November 2000	To arrest urban decline by taking a joined approach to policies on housing, planning, transport and education in and for cities and town. Vision of towns, cities and suburbs which offer a high quality of life and opportunity for all. Change to be delivered through Public Service Agreement Targets: More jobs by 2004; Reduce Crime rates; Improve education standards; Improved public transport systems; Better housing; Better health services; and, 60% of new housing on brownfield land.	None	AAP policies should contribute to achieve key objectives.

Document Title	Relevant Objectives	Targets & Indicators	Implications
<b>NATURAL ENVIRONMENT</b>			
<b>UK Biodiversity Action Plan</b>  DEFRA, 1994	UK Biodiversity Steering Group 1995 set a goal to 'Conserve and enhance biological diversity within the UK and to contribute to the conservation of biodiversity through all appropriate mechanisms'. National BAP produces a series of action plans for priority species and habitats.	None	There are potential opportunities to contribute to the creation of, and maintenance of BAP habitats and conservation of species within the Highway network.
<b>SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY ISSUES</b>			
<b>PPS 3: Housing</b>  OPDM, November 2006	PPS3 provides guidance on planning for the provision of new housing on a regional basis and on the allocation of land for housing by local authorities. Industrial and commercial developments are vital for the wealth of an area but need to be carefully placed so to minimise dependency of businesses and customers from road transport and integration with existing and planned transport and housing developments and plans. Housing developments should be located in suitable locations, which offer a good range of community facilities and with good access to jobs, key services and infrastructure.	None	Any housing proposals in the AAP need to be assessed against the requirements of the existing population in terms of types and size of property, affordability and priority given to brownfield development. Proposals must be inline with the targets established in PPS 3.
<b>Sustainable Communities: Building For The Future</b>  OPDM, February 2003	Main objective is to create sustainable communities with a sense of place, where people have enough houses, jobs and services and that the physical environment is enhanced, crime is reduced and health care and education are improved.	None	AAP policies will have to make a contribution towards achieving the aim of a sustainable community.

Document Title	Relevant Objectives	Targets & Indicators	Implications
<p><b>PPG17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation</b></p> <p>ODPM, July 2002</p>	<p>Objectives include improved quality of life through supporting urban renaissance, promoting social inclusion and community cohesion, health and well being through provision of adequate open spaces, sport and recreation facilities and supporting sustainable development by (for example) ensuring facilities are within walking and cycling distances. Establishes the need for local authorities to set local standards based upon an audit of existing facilities and an assessment of future need.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>The provisions of effective, accessible open and built spaces for recreation, sports and leisure activities will be considered by the AAP.</p>
<p><b>CLIMATE CHANGE, AIR, LAND AND WATER</b></p>			
<p><b>Consultation- Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1</b></p> <p>DCLG, December 2006</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional planning bodies and all planning authorities should prepare and deliver spatial strategies that make a full contribution to delivering the Government's Climate Change Programme and energy policies, and in doing so contribute to global sustainability.</li> <li>• Enable the provision of new homes, jobs, services and infrastructure and shaping the places where people live and work, secure the highest viable standards of resource and energy efficiency and reduction in carbon emissions.</li> <li>• Deliver patterns of urban growth that help secure the fullest possible use of sustainable transport for moving freight, public transport, cycling and walking; and, overall, reduce the need to travel, especially by car.</li> <li>• Secure new development and shape places resilient to the effects of climate change in ways consistent with social cohesion and inclusion.</li> <li>• Sustain biodiversity, and in doing so recognise that the distribution of habitats and species will be affected by climate change.</li> </ul>	<p>None</p>	<p>Need to ensure that the AAP fully assesses these sustainability issues and reflect the general need to reduce pollution and tackle climate change.</p>

Document Title	Relevant Objectives	Targets & Indicators	Implications
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reflect the development needs and interests of communities and enable them to contribute effectively to tackling climate change.</li> <li>• Respond to the concerns of business and encourage competitiveness and technological innovation.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Stern Review on the Economics of Climate Change</b></p> <p>HMSO, February 2007</p>	<p>Although not formal policy the Stern report is the clearest measurement of the social and financial implications of global warming. The report states that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Global Warming will cost the world up to £3.68 trillion unless it is tackled within a decade;</li> <li>• Unchecked climate change would turn 200 million people into refugees, the largest migration in modern history, as their homes succumbed to drought or flood;</li> </ul> <p>The world needs to spend 1 per cent of global GDP - equivalent to about £184bn – dealing with climate change now, or face a bill between five and 20 times higher for damage caused by letting it continue.</p>	None	AAP should consider the opportunities of including measures to tackle climate change issues within any new development.
<p><b>Our energy Future- Creating a Low Carbon Economy (Energy White Paper)</b></p> <p>DTI, February 2003</p>	<p>Aims to shift the UK decisively towards becoming a low carbon economy, where higher resource productivity results in a higher standard of living and better quality of life. Aim to see a 60% cut in Carbon Dioxide emissions by 2050. Also aims to see that all homes are adequately and affordably heated and, as far as possible, no one is living in fuel poverty.</p>		The AAP should assess opportunities to contribute to the UK's low carbon economy.
<p><b>Climate Change: The UK Programme</b></p> <p>DETR, November 2000</p>	<p>The UK's programme is a significant contribution to the global response to climate change. It sets out a strategic, far reaching package of policies and measures across all sectors of the economy, to achieve the targets set. Aim is to reduce dependence on fossil fuel and make a radical shift to more sustainable patterns of energy generation and consumption.</p>	The Government have set the target of reducing UK Carbon Dioxide emissions by 20% before 2010 and 60% by 2050.	Address climate change and encourage development that minimises emissions

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<p><b>Air Quality Strategy: Working Together for Clean Air</b></p> <p>DEFRA, 2000</p>	<p>This Strategy describes the plans drawn up by the Government and the devolved administrations to improve and protect ambient air quality in the UK in the medium-term, so to protect people's health and the environment without imposing unacceptable economic or social costs. This document sets objectives for eight main air pollutants to protect health.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Recognise and plan for the contribution land use planning can make to improved air quality.</p>
<p><b>Building a Greener Future: Towards Zero Carbon Development – Consultation</b></p> <p>ODPM, December 2006</p>	<p>This publication is a consultation document seeking views on the Government's proposals to reduce the carbon footprint of new housing development. It sets out the Government's views on the importance of moving towards zero carbon in new housing. It explores the relationship between the planning system, Code for Sustainable Homes and Building Regulations in delivering our ambitions for zero carbon.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>The AAP should consider the Governments proposals within this consultation document.</p>
<p><b>The Code for Sustainable Homes</b></p> <p>ODPM, December 2006</p>	<p>The Code for Sustainable Homes is a national standard for sustainable design and construction of new homes. The Code measures the sustainability of a new home against categories of sustainable design, rating the 'whole home' as a complete package. The Code uses a 1 to 6 star rating system to communicate the overall sustainability performance of a new home. The Code sets minimum standards for energy and water use at each level and, within England, replaces the EcoHomes scheme, developed by the Building Research Establishment (BRE).</p>	<p>The Code does establish minimum standards on Energy/CO2, Water, Materials, Surface Water run off.</p>	<p>The AAP should consider the opportunities of applying the Code for Sustainable Homes within Bradford City Centre.</p>
<p><b>PPS 22 : Renewable Energy</b></p> <p>OPDM, August 2004</p>	<p>PPS 22 states that planning authorities should encourage the use of renewable energy sources in new development through the development of appropriate policy mechanisms which set targets and explore technology options. No precise targets or indicators established.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>The AAP should consider the opportunities of including renewable energy sources within any new development.</p>

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<b>PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control</b> ODPM, November 2004	Planning Policy Statement 23 (PPS23) and accompanying Annexes are intended to complement the new pollution control framework under the Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999 and the PPC Regulations 2000.	None	The AAP should take into account the policies and principles within PPS23 and the accompanying annexes
<b>PPG 13 : Transport</b> OPDM, March 2001	To promote more sustainable transport choices for people and freight, improve accessibility to jobs, services, shopping and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling and reducing the need to travel by car.	None	Improved opportunities for public transport, walking and cycling need to be integral to AAP proposals.
<b>PPS 25: Development and Flood Risk</b> OPDM, December 2006	Sets out government strategy to minimise risk of flooding to development. The PPS states the importance of taking a proactive approach to the risk of flooding. The advise reflects the growth in knowledge of the likely impacts of climate change and their effect on flood risk over time; the more sustainable alternatives available to conventional drainage systems, which can assist in reducing downstream flooding and advances in management planning in relation to both river catchments and coastal cells.	None	Flood risk should be considered at all stages of the planning process and development within floodplains should be avoided.
<b>CULTURAL AND HISTORIC HERITAGE</b>			
<b>PPG 15: Planning and the Historic Environment</b> OPDM, September 1994	This PPG provides a full statement of Government policies for the identification and protection of historic buildings, conservation areas, and other elements of the historic environment. It explains the role played by the planning system in their protection. It complements the guidance on archaeology and planning given in PPG 16. Objectives are for effective protection for all aspects of the historic environment.	None	Protection of the historic environment is a key aspect of sustainable responsibilities. The AAP needs to develop policies that take into account Bradford City Centre's historic environment and

Document Title	Relevant Objectives	Targets & Indicators	Implications
			protect it accordingly to enhance local distinctiveness.
<p><b>PPG16: Planning and Archaeology</b></p> <p>Department of Environment November 1990</p>	<p>PPG16 sets out the Secretary of State's policy on archaeological remains on land, and how they should be preserved or recorded both in an urban setting and in the countryside.</p>	None.	<p>Preservation and recording of archaeological remains is a key aspect of sustainable responsibilities. The AAP needs to develop policies that take into account Bradford City Centre's archaeological remains.</p>
<p><b>Protecting our Historic Environment: Making the System Work Better</b></p> <p>DCMS, 2003</p>	<p>This consultation document sets out some possible changes to improve the way the historic environment is protected. The review identifies which areas of the current system require change and invites comments from stakeholders and the public on how these changes could be achieved. The Government is considering the issue of guidance to make clear what plans district authorities will be expected to develop for the protection and enhancement of the historic environment as part of their LDF and sustainability planning. The review has identified four areas in the current system which require improvement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The need to simplify existing protection systems;</li> <li>• Improve transparency and openness in the designation of sites/buildings for protection;</li> <li>• To create more flexible regimes for managing the historic environment; and</li> <li>• To develop a system that is robust enough to preserve the best sites/buildings, whilst continuing to take on board changes in what people value.</li> </ul>	None	<p>Protection of the historic environment is a key aspect of sustainable responsibilities. Need to adopt suitable policies to provide protection.</p>

Document Title	Relevant Objectives	Targets & Indicators	Implications
<p><b>The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future</b></p> <p>DCMS, 2001</p>	<p>This statement sets out the intention of the Government to protect the historic environment recognising its major contribution to the economy in rural and deprived communities as well as in traditional economic centres. It also states the need for the development of new policies to further realise economic and educational potential. The historic environment should be protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>New development schemes can affect the historic environment in several ways including the ambience of the historical structures and features.</p>

Document title	Relevant objectives	Relevant targets & indicators	Implications
<b>REGIONAL</b>			
<p><b>Leeds City Region Development Programme</b></p> <p>Leeds City Council, November 2006</p>	<p>This Development Programme is an economic plan for the city region, built on the three principles of subsidiarity, added value, and co-operation between the eleven local authorities.</p> <p>The shared vision for the Leeds City Region is:  “to develop an internationally recognised city-region; to raise economic performance; to spread prosperity across the whole of the city region, and to promote a better quality of life for all of those who live and work here.”</p> <p>The Development Programme is the action plan that sets out how the partner authorities will deliver their shared Vision.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>The AAP should assess and maximises the opportunities for the Bradford City Centre to contribute to the overall aims of the Development Programme vision.</p>
<p><b>Draft Revised RSS for Yorkshire</b></p> <p>Y&amp;H Assembly, 2005</p>	<p>The Yorkshire &amp; Humber Regional Assembly is responsible for producing the RSS for this region. The Panel Report for the first submission of the draft RSS for Yorkshire and Humber was released in May 2007 which recognised the significant and crucial role of Bradford in terms of regeneration and delivery of economic growth in the Leeds City Region.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>The BCCAAP will need to be in general conformity with the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS). How the AAP and its SA address environmental matters</p>

Document title	Relevant objectives	Relevant targets & indicators	Implications
			and the Leeds sub-region (of which Bradford forms a part), forms an important influence on the development of Bradford City Centre AAP.
<p><b>The Regional Economic Strategy 2006-2015</b></p> <p>Yorkshire Forward, 2006</p>	<p>The Regional Economic Strategy (RES) 2006-2015 provides the 10 year blueprint for economic development in Yorkshire and the Humber. It provides a framework of common priorities around which businesses, public agencies, voluntary groups and communities can focus their investment and effort. The strategy is owned, and can only be delivered, by the whole region.</p> <p>The Strategy's six objectives are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. More Businesses that last – because higher levels of enterprise are so important</li> <li>2. Competitive Businesses – making indigenous businesses more productive because they innovate and invest</li> <li>3. Skilled People benefiting business – with talents that employers value and which offer due reward</li> <li>4. Connecting People to good jobs – because levels of employment make a big difference to people and the economy, and we need more people in jobs in deprived areas.</li> <li>5. Transport, Infrastructure and Environment – a strong economy needs good sustainable transport connections and to make the best of the environment and infrastructure</li> <li>6. Stronger Cities, Towns and Rural Communities – to ensure they are attractive places to live, work and invest</li> </ol>	None	Development within the AAP should encompass the growth principle of economic development in the Yorkshire region.

Document title	Relevant objectives	Relevant targets & indicators	Implications
<b>Yorkshire &amp; Humber Regional Sustainable Development Framework (RSDF). Update 2003-05. Building the Benefits.</b>	The RSDF helps to ensure that sustainable development is an integral part of policy and decision-making at regional, sub-regional and local levels throughout Yorkshire and Humber. The RSDF sets out 15 aims for sustainable development, which can be integrated with other regional and local strategies. An appraisal tool has been developed based on the 15 aims of the RSDF to ensure that sustainability is embedded within all strategies and action plans. The aims of the RSDF include prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste.	None	Recognises the range of regional and wide sustainable development objectives and indicators to be incorporated into the AAP objectives and indicators for the SA.

Document Title	Relevant Objectives	Targets & Indicators	Implications
<b>LOCAL</b>			
<b>SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, SPATIAL PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGY/ POLICY</b>			
<b>Bradford District 2020 Vision</b>	<p>The Bradford District 2020 Vision provides a framework to promote and improve the social, economic and environmental well-being of present and future generations. It sets out the direction of travel for the District, the Council, other public agencies, businesses, voluntary organisations and the public. The key points are-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A vibrant economy, fully integrated in to the wider economy of the region.</li> <li>• A diversified high-wage, high-skill, knowledge base economy.</li> <li>• Excellent public services and community leadership.</li> <li>• Cleaner, greener, safer and more ecologically healthy neighbourhoods.</li> <li>• Better community where diverse people and communities respect and value each other and live in harmony.</li> <li>• A District which is proud of, and makes the most of, its natural environment, its heritage and its potential.</li> </ul>	None	The AAP should consider the key points set out in the 2020 Visions to help achieve sustainable development.

Document Title	Relevant Objectives	Targets & Indicators	Implications
<b>Bradford District Community Strategy 2006-09</b>	<p>Delivery of the 2020 Vision is driven by the 3 year Community Strategy which is updated annually. The Community Strategy describes the work the Council will undertake with communities, organisations and partnerships to make the 2020 Vision a reality and maps out the next three years of the journey towards the achievement of the 2020 Vision.</p> <p>The Community Strategy has 5 key aims-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creating a vibrant economy and a prosperous District</li> <li>• Improving the District for children and young people</li> <li>• Building safer and stronger communities</li> </ul> <p>Making healthier communities and improving the quality of life of older people</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creating the foundations for long term prosperity</li> </ul>	None	The AAP should work towards achieving the aims of the community strategy.
<b>Bradford's District Environment Partnership Strategy</b>  BMDC, 2005	<p>The Strategy has the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve the cleanliness and attractiveness of the District's natural and built environment</li> <li>• Reduce the environmental impact of road traffic</li> <li>• Maximise development in sustainable locations</li> <li>• Minimise air, water and land pollution</li> <li>• Mitigate climate change impacts by reducing greenhouse gas and carbon dioxide emissions in the District</li> <li>• Protect and enhance biodiversity in the District</li> <li>• Minimise waste and reduce the consumption of natural resources</li> <li>• Promote effective environment education, awareness raising and action in both schools and the wider community</li> <li>• Improve water management and minimise the risk and impact of flooding</li> </ul>	A number of these objectives have indicators or triggers set at national level e.g. waste, carbon dioxide emissions, air quality etc.	These are an important set of objectives and overlap with a number of draft sustainability appraisal objectives.

Document Title	Relevant Objectives	Targets & Indicators	Implications
<p><b>Bradford City Centre Masterplan</b></p> <p>BCR, 2003</p>	<p>The Bradford City Centre Masterplan was commissioned from Alsop Associates in 2003 by Bradford Centre Regeneration. Its aim was to reposition Bradford City Centre in relation to surrounding centres by revealing its assets and planning a distinctive new identity. The City Centre Masterplan was developed into 4 neighbourhoods; The Bowl, The Channel, The Market and The Valley.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>The City Centre Masterplan has been translated into planning policy through the City Centre Design Guide and adopted as a Supplementary Planning Document in April 2006. The AAP seeks to transform some of the spatial vision of the Masterplan into reality.</p>
<p><b>Bradford District Economic Strategy 2007 – 2020</b></p> <p>BMDC, 2007</p>	<p>This Strategy has been jointly developed by City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council and the private sector led Bradford Economic Partnership. The document states the ambition for the District's economy and allocates responsibilities and provides the context for detailed action plans.</p>	<p>The vision is that Bradford's economy will be a driving force in the region: a place in which business thrives, creating opportunity, prosperity and jobs.</p> <p>To achieve this Bradford will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ambitious and creative</li> <li>High value and knowledge-based</li> <li>A broad-based economy with recognised strengths and leading companies</li> <li>Effectively linked to international trade partners</li> </ul>	<p>These are an important set of objectives and overlap with a number of draft sustainability appraisal objectives.</p> <p>The AAP should work towards achieving the aims of the community strategy.</p>

Document Title	Relevant Objectives	Targets & Indicators	Implications
		<p>Strong and well integrated regionally and nationally</p> <p>Well positioned to turn future environmental challenges into opportunities</p> <p>This business environment will be built on Bradford's established strengths:</p> <p>A young, growing and international workforce</p> <p>A culture of enterprise</p> <p>An attractive place in which to live, learn, work and invest</p> <p>We will create the conditions in which business can prosper: People with skills, aspiration and enterprise</p> <p>A business-friendly location</p> <p>An efficient transport and communications network</p> <p>A regional, national and international trading environment</p>	

Document Title	Relevant Objectives	Targets & Indicators	Implications
<p><b>Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2005</b></p> <p>BMDC, 2005</p>	<p>Aims &amp; objectives are ' to focus on the waste management issues facing the Council to 2020, determine what actions need to be considered to address the issues, and assess how this will influence the procurement of the long term waste treatment &amp; disposal services for the Council's municipal wastes'.</p> <p>The Strategy should also: elevate the waste management activities up the waste hierarchy to more sustainable levels, achieve self-sufficiency and manage wastes in accordance with the proximity principle, achieve local and national targets, improve public awareness of waste and environmental issues and provide value for money. The waste hierarchy is founded on the idea that the higher levels of the hierarchy reflect a more sustainable way of managing municipal wastes, and therefore all waste management activities should be aimed at moving waste management up the hierarchy, taking account of costs and benefits. Re-use is at the top of the hierarchy, followed by re-use, recycle and compost, energy from waste and finally landfill, which is only appropriate if none of the foregoing higher options are feasible. The objectives of the review are to review where we are today, identify where we want to get to by 2020 and beyond, identify what we need to do to get there and consider how we will implement the necessary actions ie the procurement strategy.</p>	<p>The Waste Strategy is set within the context of the National Waste Strategy which sets targets for local authorities to achieve. These are to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill in line with the EU Landfill Directive and to recover value from the biodegradable municipal waste, with specific targets for recycling and composting, and the need to extract energy via some form of thermal conversion.</p>	<p>The strategy considers that it will be very difficult to achieve the landfill reduction and recovery targets with Bradford's present recycling / composting operations. Therefore some form of further extraction, treatment and energy recovery will be required both in the short term and longer term and will be the major subject of the planned future procurement exercises. Any future procurement of waste treatment facilities will depend on the local planning system delivering the sites upon which such facilities will be built and operated.</p>
<b>THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT</b>			
<p><b>Woodland Strategy – Bradford Council 2002</b></p> <p>BMDC, February 2002</p>	<p>The document expresses the Council's commitment to improving the amount of woodland cover and the quality of woodlands in Bradford and to work in partnership with national and regional bodies.</p> <p>Policies are identified to further this commitment. W1 Protect</p>	<p>Hectares of trees planted on council-owned / private land</p>	<p>Existing planning policies reflect contents of Woodland Strategy. May be scope for more robust policies to enhance and promote the</p>

Document Title	Relevant Objectives	Targets & Indicators	Implications
	<p>existing woodland and tree cover through development control powers, tree preservation orders and planning briefs. W2 Promote woodland management plans which enhance the value of woodlands. W3 Continue efforts to increase the woodland cover of the district. W4 Encourage the recreational and educational use of appropriate woodlands. B1 Uphold the Hedgerow Regulations and protect important hedgerows from removal. B2 Establish a register of important hedgerows within the district. B3 Protect other hedges and stone walls from inappropriate development or by use of planning conditions, where appropriate, and encourage good management practises for existing hedge and wall boundaries.</p>		<p>woodland resource, following PPS9. These might include developer contributions towards gateway and corridor planting, should there be tree loss on development sites.</p>
<p><b>Nature Conservation Strategy for Bradford – Nature and People</b></p>	<p>Aims:- Identify and clearly map those sites which are considered important for nature conservation, linking these sites to the UDP Protect these sites and species and safeguard their future Encourage the management of land for the benefit of wildlife where possible. Improve access to natural areas where appropriate and increase awareness and education about the environment and the habitats and species within it.</p> <p>Objectives:- Protect the natural resource and assets of the district Identify and describe the natural environment resource Manage and improve the quality of the environment Develop access to areas of nature conservation value Educate and increase public awareness Promote community involvement and develop environmental partnerships.</p> <p>Relevant policies include:- WL2 Consider the District's wildlife populations and the habitat diversity upon which they depend when assessing land use and development proposals. WL4 Ensure protected species are not adversely affected by development proposals. WL5 Manage Council property and land to safeguard wildlife species. WL6 Carry out thorough investigations to ensure</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Existing policies offer strong support for designated sites and to a lesser extent wildlife corridors. Outside designated areas conflict with other policies and limited information can mean natural assets become under valued. Policies relating to density of development, making more intensive use of land within the urban areas and encouraging the use of brownfield land tend to reduce the vegetation cover within the urban areas. Can mitigation measures be identified? Need to identify links with other policies eg open space.</p>

Document Title	Relevant Objectives	Targets & Indicators	Implications
	<p>that proposed development does not interfere with any badger sett. WL8 Take measures to ensure that bat roosts are not threatened by proposed development. WI9 Uphold national legislation in relation to the protection of birds. WL10 Where development is inevitable, take measures to carry out the translocation of particular amphibian species which occupy habitats affected by proposed development.</p>		
<p><b>A local biodiversity action plan for the Bradford District (Draft)</b></p> <p>BMDC, 2003</p>	<p>The main aim is 'to conserve and enhance the wildlife species and habitats of the district, as part of Bradford's contribution to the conservation of UK and global biodiversity.</p> <p>'The objectives of the Bradford Local Biodiversity Action Plan can be summarised as:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To safeguard the locally and nationally valued species and habitats</li> <li>• To ensure the sustainable use of biological resources</li> <li>• To develop effective and participative partnerships that co-ordinate action and focus resources</li> <li>• To raise the public awareness of and commitment towards local biodiversity issues</li> </ul> <p>Key habitats of national and regional importance found in Bradford District are identified as:- SPECIES RICH HEDGEROWS, lowland heathland, upland heathland, fens, reedbeds, blanket bog, UPLAND OAKWOOD, upland mixed ashwood, wet woodlands, lowland hay meadow, lowland dry acid grassland.</p> <p>Key local habitats are:- IN-BYE PASTURE and RIVER CORRIDORS. Key species of national and regional importance are:- WATER VOLE, BROWN HARE, OTTER, PIPISTRELLE, skylark, reed bunting, bullfinch, grey partridge, linnet, tree sparrow,</p>	<p>Local Biodiversity Action Plans have been produced for species identified in capitals. Examples of targets are as follows:- Work towards 100% increase in BROWN HARE population by 2010, ensure that WATER VOLES are present throughout their 1970s range by 2010, increase the breeding distribution of twite to mirror the 1990 distribution by 2010. Targets are generally staged; halting decline, increasing breeding distribution and restoring range and number of species to earlier levels by a particular year.</p>	<p>Need to protect habitats and species and to enhance important habitats where possible. Information on priority species and habitats, where available, needs to be part of evidence base for LDF. Need to sieve potential development sites for impact on protected habitats both direct and indirect and identify mitigation or potential measures at early stage.</p>

Document Title	Relevant Objectives	Targets & Indicators	Implications
	spotted flycatcher, black grouse, song thrush, WHITE CLAWED CRAYFISH and Killarney fern. Key local species are LESSER TWAYBLADE, YELLOWHAMMER, LAPWING, TWITE, GREEN HAIRSTREAK BUTTERFLY, WHITE LETTER HAIRSTREAK BUTTERFLY and BLUE BUTTERFLIES.		
<b>SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY ISSUES</b>			
<b>Community Cohesion Delivery Plan</b>  BMDC, 2003	The Plan focuses around four thematic work areas: Equality of access and outcomes – Fundamental underpinning to ensure improved outcomes for ethnic minority communities, women, young people, the elderly and the disabled in relation to education, employment, housing, crime and the environment. Civic pride, participation and citizenship – To increase levels of influence and involvement in the decision making processes of the district. Encouraging young people into leadership and promoting active citizenship. Community relations – To strengthen community life and built greater contact and understanding between communities across the district. A safe district for individuals, communities and organisations – To create a level of community safety, which will support good community relations and minimise community tension.	None	Improvements to physical realm and better design and access have a role to play in improving community cohesion and improving safety. Strategy also highlights need to consider influence of spatial planning in reducing inequalities and reflecting the interests and aspirations of the diverse groups within the community. Involving local communities in plan-making could encourage community cohesion. Statement of Community Involvement sets framework for participation.
<b>Bradford District Safer Communities Strategy</b>	The findings of the Audit 2004 have formed the basis for the development of this strategy. The safer communities' partnership will focus on two closely related outcomes over the next 3 years. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A district where people feel safe</li> <li>• A district with lower levels of crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour and substance misuse.</li> </ul>	None	Implications for design and access issues and sustainable communities agenda.

Document Title	Relevant Objectives	Targets & Indicators	Implications
<b>Children and Young People's Plan</b>	<p>The Children and Young People's Plan focuses on key themes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve the overall health of all children and young people.</li> <li>• Ensure that all children and young people are safe and feel safe.</li> <li>• Raise levels of economic achievement and ensure that young people aged 16 are able to take up relevant further education, training or employment, which supports them to achieve economic well being.</li> <li>• Improve the life chances of some of our most vulnerable groups of children and young people, by narrowing the gap between them and their peers.</li> <li>• Enable young people to make a contribution and celebrate and promote their achievement.</li> </ul>	None	<p>A number of issues are common to the children's and young peoples plan and other strategies and will need to be addressed; health, safety, improving levels of educational attainment and reducing inequalities. Other planning issues likely to be particularly important to young people will be accessibility to facilities and the extent, nature and distribution of open space and sport and leisure facilities.</p>
<b>Strategic Learning Plan 2003-2006 Bradford &amp; District Learning Partnership</b>	<p>The relevant objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To promote a culture of lifelong learning and demonstrate that learning pays</li> <li>• To improve the qualifications and employability of labour market entrants</li> <li>• To raise the skill level of the workforce</li> <li>• To support the development of higher level skills</li> <li>• To support the development of community-based learning</li> </ul>	None	<p>Allocating appropriate land for employment needs to be combined with complementary policies to raise skill levels for the District to be successful in attracting modern industries with a good record for supporting their workforce and investing in training.</p>
<b>Local Transport Plan for West Yorkshire(LTP) 2006/7-2010/11</b>	<p>The LTP contains the detailed strategy, policies, proposals and programme for investment in transport. It is structured around four shared priorities: Accessibility, Congestion, Road Safety and Air</p>	None	<p>The relationship between the LTP and the LDF is one of mutual support. Whilst the</p>

Document Title	Relevant Objectives	Targets & Indicators	Implications
	<p>Quality; and an additional priority for Asset Management. The LTP aims to develop and maintain an integrated transport system that supports economic growth in a safe and sustainable way and enhances the overall quality of life for the people of West Yorkshire. It will do this by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving access to jobs, education and other key services for everyone</li> <li>• Reducing delays to the movement of people and goods</li> <li>• Improving safety for all highway users</li> <li>• Limiting transport emissions of air pollutants, greenhouse gases and noise</li> <li>• Improving the condition of the transport infrastructure</li> </ul>		<p>LTP seeks to support planning objectives through its transport strategy, the LDF likewise has a role in assisting with the implementation of the LTP. The LDF through its transport policies can contribute to sustainable development ensuring accessibility for all sections of the community and influencing transport choices.</p>
<p><b>Bradford District Transport Strategy 2006-2021</b></p>	<p>The Bradford District Transport Strategy sets out the key transport investments considered necessary for the district's economy to deliver its share of the increased economic performance expected of the region and city region. It identifies key gaps in both quantity and quality of the district's transport network by addressing the issues of connectivity and congestion and makes the case for a 'step-change' in the investment in the district as a part of comprehensive approach to meeting the transport needs of business, residents and visitors and achieving sustainable communities. The strategy comprises two investment strands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investment in major infrastructure e.g. highways, public transport network, interchanges, airports.</li> <li>• Traffic and demand management interventions e.g. control and coordination of traffic, improving the directions given to traffic etc.</li> </ul>	<p>None</p>	<p>The AAP will consider the local impacts of several of the major transport interventions and development potential of key interchanges.</p>

Document Title	Relevant Objectives	Targets & Indicators	Implications
<p><b>The Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy for Bradford District – 2002-2005</b></p>	<p>The NRS aims to contribute to a more cohesive district by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tackling deprivation</li> <li>• Enabling more people to become active citizens</li> <li>• Promoting more inclusive dialogue within communities, more learning, sharing and negotiation between communities</li> </ul> <p>Neighbourhood renewal is defined as a movement of people taking action where they live and where they work to make a better future, for the poorest areas and for the whole district. It offers a framework for how people in Bradford can meet the challenges of deprivation and decline, by working together in neighbourhoods and communities, in organisations and through partnerships. The NRS aims to improve the lives of all the people living in Bradford by meeting Government floor targets for better health, better education and skills, better housing and environment, lower employment and less crime.</p>	<p>Outcomes by 2005-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-All neighbourhoods facing multiple deprivation will have action plans &amp; be implementing them.-Evidence of involvement from ‘hard to reach’ groups.</li> <li>-Greater confidence in the Districts future in both deprived &amp; more affluent areas.</li> <li>- Strengthened relationships between Neighbourhoods across the District through action learning and joint planning.</li> </ul>	<p>Offers a framework through which spatial planning can influence deprivation and inequalities, improve neighbourhoods in decline and communicate with local communities. Shorter timescales in relation to LDF may be an issue.</p>
<p><b>A Decent Home in a Decent Neighbourhood Joint Housing Strategy for Bradford 2003-2010</b></p>	<p>The 2003-2010 sets out a vision to ‘make every neighbourhood a place where people would choose to live’. This vision is consistent with the Bradford Housing Partnership Mission ‘to achieve for every household in the district a suitable home in a thriving neighbourhood with excellent services’. The following strategic objectives have been identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure a sufficient supply of homes, particularly affordable, in the places where people need it, including the city centre, and to reduce the number of empty homes</li> <li>• Raise the quality of all housing to a decent modern standard and ensure homes occupied by vulnerable people are healthy, warm and energy efficient</li> <li>• Ensure vulnerable people, including the homeless, are supported and able to live as independently as possible</li> </ul>	<p>None</p>	<p>One of the primary purposes of the AAP will be to provide sufficient land to accommodate the need for housing of all types. Options will be generated in terms of how this need can be accommodated. The LDF Core Strategy and RSS will set the framework for this. Policies should also support improving the quality of existing housing</p>

Document Title	Relevant Objectives	Targets & Indicators	Implications
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure residential areas are safe and cohesive places to live</li> <li>• Meet equally the housing needs of all people</li> </ul>		
<b>Tourism Strategy for Bradford 2002</b>	<p>Specific aims are: to strengthen the leadership, co-ordination and partnership in tourism, enhance the image of the district and increase tourism revenue.</p> <p>As part of enhancing the image of the District the importance of having a quality product and branding are emphasised. The strongest destination brands are Bradford city centre and Bronte Country while both Saltaire and the Aire Valley and Ilkley have potential in certain market segments and link into the urban (World Heritage Site / industrial heritage) and rural (activity base) products respectively.</p> <p>Visitor numbers and tourism revenue need to be increased to boost the importance of tourism in the development of the local economy. Attention needs to be focused on core visitor areas to ensure resources and impact are maximised. Cultural assets need to be fully utilised and diversity marketed as a strength. Transport services should be improved as part of visitor management and ensuring visitors can explore beyond the immediate destination. This could include better transport information, signage and perhaps local transport management systems such as park and ride.</p>	None	<p>AAP may need to encourage sustainable tourism. Policy will be needed to identify criteria to achieve this.</p> <p>Impact of visitors on transport routes to popular destinations may be an issue.</p>
<b>CULTURAL AND HISTORIC HERITAGE</b>			
<b>Cultural Strategy 2004</b>	<p>Ten strategic objectives for the Cultural Sector have been identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhancing the look of, and promoting the image of the Bradford District</li> <li>• Developing the cultural industries</li> </ul>	None	<p>Identifies and reinforces a number of plan issues: protecting and enhancing environmental quality (both in</p>

Document Title	Relevant Objectives	Targets & Indicators	Implications
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promoting and retaining creative and innovative people and their ideas in the district</li> <li>Developing skills for the 'new' economy</li> <li>Developing the product for sustainable tourism</li> <li>Raising achievement and aspirations throughout the communities of the District</li> <li>Ensuring participation and access for all in cultural activity</li> </ul>		<p>terms of the built form and landscape), ensuring that cultural facilities are accessible, developing sustainable tourism and the contribution of spatial planning to developing cultural industries as an element in Bradford's future identity.</p>
<p><b>CBMDC Conservation Area Assessments</b></p>	<p>Conservation Areas are areas of special architectural or historical interest, the character of which is desirable to retain. The Council has recently carried out a comprehensive assessment of all Conservation Areas across the District. Four of these lie within the City Centre:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Cathedral Precinct Conservation Area</li> <li>The City Centre Conservation Area</li> <li>Goitside Conservation Area</li> <li>Little Germany Conservation Area</li> </ul> <p>These assessments set out the boundaries of the Conservation Areas and define which parts are of special interest and desirable to retain. They also include proposals for the preservation and enhancement of these areas.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>The BCCAAP will need to consider the Conservation Area Assessments for the City Centre.</p>

\* Many of the Plans, Policies, Programmes and Objectives will not have direct implications for the Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan (BCCAAP) DPD. The implications for all these plans as a whole is summarised in the main scoping report.

\* The above list of legislative and strategic documents provides a background to the general framework within which this Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan (BCCAAP) DPD is being produced. The list is not exhaustive.

## APPENDIX 3

### Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development

#### National Planning Policies

##### Key Principles

- The following key principles should be applied to ensure that development plans and decisions taken on planning applications contribute to the delivery of sustainable development:
  - (i) Development plans should ensure that sustainable development is pursued in an integrated manner, in line with the principles for sustainable development set out in the UK strategy. Regional planning bodies and local planning authorities should ensure that development plans promote outcomes in which environmental, economic and social objectives are achieved together over time.
  - (ii) Regional planning bodies and local planning authorities should ensure that development plans contribute to global sustainability by addressing the causes and potential impacts of climate change – through policies which reduce energy use, reduce emissions (for example, by encouraging patterns of development which reduce the need to travel by private car, or reduce the impact of moving freight), promote the development of renewable energy resources, and take climate change impacts into account in the location and design of development.
  - (iii) A spatial planning approach should be at the heart of planning for sustainable development.
  - (iv) Planning policies should promote high quality inclusive design in the layout of new developments and individual buildings in terms of function and impact, not just for the short term but over the lifetime of the development. Design which fails to take the opportunities available for improving the character and quality of an areas should not be accepted.
  - (v) Development plans should also contain clear, comprehensive and inclusive access policies – in terms of both location and external physical access. Such policies should consider people’s diverse needs and aim to break down unnecessary barriers and exclusions in a manner that benefits the entire community.
  - (vi) Community involvement is an essential element in delivering sustainable development and creating sustainable and safe communities. In developing the vision for their areas, planning authorities should ensure that communities are able to contribute to ideas about how that vision can be achieved, have the opportunity to participate in the process of drawing up the vision, strategy and specific plan policies, and to be involved in development proposals.

## APPENDIX 4: BASELINE DATA

### 1. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

#### A) LANDUSE

Traditionally the city centre was a dense mix of commercial and industrial development alongside workers' housing, administrative functions, cultural uses and shopping. In the last 50 or so years the housing and industrial uses have all but disappeared while the retailing, commerce and administrative uses have broadly held their own and uses such as the university and cultural facilities have expanded.

**Administrative and cultural uses:** These are concentrated in the southern part of the city centre. City Hall stands in the heart of the administrative quarter together with the police station and Magistrates Courts (both of which are to be relocated as part of the City Centre Masterplan). The main Council Offices are in Jacob's Well, Britannia House and on Nelson Street. Cultural facilities are grouped around City Hall including the Alhambra Theatre, St. Georges Hall, the National Media Museum and the Central Library.

**Commercial uses:** This is perhaps where the greatest change has taken place. The city's commercial trade was dominated by the worsted industry including the 'stuff' warehouses of Thornton Road where textiles were stored and processed and the 'piece' warehouses of Little Germany where the textiles were traded. Textiles have now been replaced by sectors such as banking, financial services and mail order mostly located in new offices around the edge of the centre and outside the town with plentiful parking. This has left vacant office space in the centre that could be used for other uses such as housing. The 'Stuff' warehousing has tended to remain in low rent occupation while in Little Germany there has been some success in letting space to small and creative businesses.

**Housing:** The last of the slum housing was cleared in the 1960s and for years the only city centre housing was on Church Bank and Chain Street. A city centre housing market has been late developing in Bradford however schemes have been successful in areas like Little Germany and the market is expanding rapidly as residential developers explore both new build and refurbishment schemes in centre.

**Retailing:** The retail core runs from Well Street between Cheapside and Westgate to St. John's Market. This area has declined in recent years and there are advanced proposals to redevelop the entire eastern part of the area as the Broadway Shopping Centre. There is also some unsympathetic 'big box' retailing stretching up Valley Road to the north.

**Education:** The University and College are based on a campus to the west of the city centre. Both institutions have promoted masterplans to reassess their relationship with the centre.

## **B) TOPOGRAPHY**

One of the most important factors in understanding the form of Bradford is topography. The city was built at the confluence of four streams flowing northwards into the Bradford Beck. These streams create a natural bowl in a valley that flows down from the west to a relatively flat area around City Hall before flowing onwards down the valley to the north.

The market area of the city centre is to the west and built on a spur of land jutting onto the valley. The market is almost at the top of the hill and the land falls away steeply towards Thornton Road and beyond Manor Row. To the east of the centre the land rises again up Church Bank and Little Germany. There is a similar hill to the south west rising up to the University and a further hill to the south east.

The oldest roads into Bradford come over these four hills. However the roads built in the Victorian era travel along the valley bottoms, notably Manchester Road, Leeds Road, Valley Road and Thornton Road. Because of the topography of the city, most of these arrival routes do not provide good views of the centre. By contrast the high roads provide commanding views on arrival to the city centre.

The most important of the main tall buildings in the city centre is City Hall which stands in the centre of the bowl. The tower of City Hall rises from the lowest part of the city centre – somewhat like an upturned drawing pin. This is important because City Hall is generally seen against a backdrop of the city, rather than the sky. Most of the other tall buildings keep clear of the view of City Hall, the main exception being Arndale House, which is out of scale with its surroundings. Most of the social housing tower blocks are out of the centre and relatively unobtrusive.

While it is difficult to generalise, there is a tendency for the higher buildings to be in the valleys. This tends to smooth out the effects of topography so that the buildings appear to fill up the valley areas. In Little Germany and Goitside the buildings stack up the hill creating dramatic long views. By contrast to the east of Manor Row the slope is too steep and the buildings on the ridge create a dramatic cliff-like edge.

## **C) BUILT HERITAGE AND HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT**

The built heritage of Bradford City Centre straddles the very interface between two historic visions of Bradford: the Bradford predominantly of the Victorian age and the Bradford predominantly of the post-war age.

Bradford's Victorian legacy in particular is of national significance. Although its roots go back to medieval times, it was rebuilt mostly during the second half of the 19th century during the boom years of Bradford's economic development as an international centre of the wool trade. At its best Bradford's Victorian townscape rivals any of the great cities in the UK. Much of this historic form still remains intact, reflected in the fact that there are around 100 Listed Buildings and four separate conservation areas within the city centre.

The present built environment in the city centre, however, is very much influenced by the post war redevelopment and has resulted in the loss of some of its historical character. The majority of the post war redevelopment in the City Centre area, with a few exceptions, has generally been of a lower quality. From the 1960s onwards it has mainly been unsympathetic to Bradford as a place in terms of its scale, style and material. These recent developments rejected the use of continuous building frontages in favour of free standing building within an open landscape that eventually created unrelated and haphazard composition of buildings breaking up the spaces and cutting off potentially dramatic view of the townscape.

Spatially, the City Centre can be split roughly into two equal parts- the northern half featuring Bradford's Victorian legacies and the southern half representing mostly the post war redevelopment. The northern half is defined by the conventional urban blocks and streets of the City Centre Conservation Area and contains many of Bradford's key heritage and Listed Buildings. The southern half is defined by free-standing post Second World War buildings sitting within isolated plots, with ill-defined streets and in part isolated from each other by the inner-city highway network. The resulting urban fabric in the northern half of the City Centre is relatively consistent in terms of the pattern of streets and spaces, the height of buildings and the spacing of blocks, in contrast to the southern half where there is a lack of defined streets and spaces. The greatest contrast is the latter's predominance of open space but almost all of the wrong kind: large areas of inaccessible roadside verges and surface car parks on waste ground.

The conservation areas in Bradford City Centre comprise a dense network of relatively narrow streets and tall Victorian buildings creating a coherent civic quarter. Although much has changed around them, the City Centre architectural heritage remains anchored by the iconic city hall and the other adjacent St Georges Hall, Little Germany, Cathedral Precinct, Goitside Area- all reflecting the grand heritage of the district.

**The City Centre:** This is the largest conservation area covering the heart of the city. The area has medieval roots, still seen in the pattern of streets and names such as Ivegate and Kirkgate. It was however rebuilt in the late 19th century when Bradford was the rapidly growing international centre of the wool trade. Fortunes were made in 19th century Bradford and the merchants invested some of this wealth into warehouses, banks, commercial buildings and public institutions such as the Wool Exchange, City Hall and St. Georges Hall. These buildings were designed in the honey-coloured local sandstone by local architects. They create an exuberant, confident city centre which while much altered retains its character.

**Little Germany:** To the east of the centre lies Little Germany, built on sloping land by worsted merchants (many originally from Germany and Eastern Europe). This too is a result of Bradford's late heyday and the buildings are ornate 'piece' warehouses creating, arguably the finest merchant's quarter in the country. 55 of the area's 85 buildings are listed and its character is based on sloping streets with the warehouses getting higher lower down the hill to create a dramatic townscape.

**Cathedral Precinct:** This is one of the oldest parts of Bradford and the Cathedral is perhaps the most important building. The area was one of the first parts of the city to industrialise with the arrival of the Bradford Canal in the 1770s. The lower part includes some important commercial buildings while the

slopes west of this were once housing and are now surface parking. There are 16 listed buildings in the area.

**Goitside:** To the west of the city centre the Goitside conservation area takes in many of the 'stuff' warehouses. The Goit is a medieval water channel built to power a corn mill and the area was already industrialised at the start of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It was completely redeveloped in the late 19th century since when it has remained largely untouched. It contains only 6 listed buildings, however the group value of the buildings is far greater because it remains a largely complete urban landscape, typical of 19th century Bradford.

Detail Conservation Area Assessments for the four conservation areas in the city centre can be found at: [www.bradford.gov.uk/conservationassessments](http://www.bradford.gov.uk/conservationassessments). Bradford's listed building descriptions can be found at [www.bradford.gov.uk/listedbuildings](http://www.bradford.gov.uk/listedbuildings).

## D) AIR QUALITY

The Environment Act 1995 introduced the National Air Quality Strategy and the requirement for local authorities to determine if statutory air quality objectives are likely to be exceeded. All local authorities now report to DEFRA on an annual basis, and have the obligation to declare Air Quality Management Areas and develop action plans for improvement of air quality if objectives are likely to be exceeded.

The most recent assessment submitted to DEFRA by the District concluded that our pollutant of concern in Bradford is nitrogen dioxide produced mainly by traffic. The study has further identified three areas of Bradford that require declaration of an Air Quality Management Area:-

- Thornton Road  
(Near the junction with Princes Way and Godwin Street within the City Centre area)
- Mayo Avenue Manchester Road junction
- Junction of Manningham Lane and Queens Road

Although the last two areas in the list falls outside the City Centre boundary, the air quality scenario in these spots are very much contributed by the volume of traffics moving in and out of and passing through the City Centre area which need to be addressed in the overall strategic approach to tackle this problem. Separate Action Plans will be produced to reduce the levels of pollutants to the required standard in these sites.

## E) ENERGY

National and regional targets, developed in response to concerns about climate change, require councils to act to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In support of the EMAS process, the Council has an ongoing programme of works aiming to reduce use of energy in council buildings and to use renewable sources of energy.

The Home Energy Conservation Act 1995 requires that local authorities report on progress towards meeting objectives to improve the energy efficiency of residential properties in the area. Government has set a target of a 30% reduction in domestic consumption by 2010 from a baseline figure from 1996. Bradford's cumulative improvement in energy efficiency between 1996 and 2005 is 15.6%. Based on current rates of progress, the best estimate is that it will take a further two years to 2012 to meet the target. Carbon dioxide reduction per annum as a result of this improvement is 588,250 tonnes.

## **F) WASTE**

Bradford MDC contains an estimated 200,000 domestic properties which produce approximately 244,000 tonnes of domestic waste annually. Bradford MDC also has a large trade waste portfolio producing approximately 60,000 tonnes of waste per annum. In 2005 the total municipal waste stream was 292,500 tonnes. Waste production in Bradford MDC has shown a steady increase of 2-3% in recent years.

Bradford MDC achieved a recycling / composting rate for domestic waste of 18.55% for 2006/6 against a local service agreement target of 25.2% (a statutory target of 24%). Recently published research suggests 30% is the maximum recycling level likely to be achieved in large metropolitan areas such as Bradford.

Approximately 55% of waste in 2004/05 was sourced from refuse collection, approximately 17.5% of waste was collected from household waste and recycling centres and a further 7% was collected in trade waste containers including commercial and industrial waste handled by the Council.

In 2004/2005, the majority of waste (87%) was disposed of through landfill. Approximately 13% of waste was recycled through Materials Reclamation Facility (MRF), dry recycling or direct recycling through merchants or composted green waste.

Predictions of the likely waste to be managed in 2015 and 2021 have been made at the regional level through the RSS. Predictions of the landfill capacity, treatment and recycling required for municipal waste and commercial and industrial wastes have also been made for 2015 and 2021. The figures indicate that in 2015, up to 431,900 tonnes of municipal waste will need to be managed, which will be up to 515,700 tonnes in 2021. Commercial and industrial waste in 2015 is estimated to be up to 758,106 tonnes and 813,797 tonnes in 2021.

Bradford's Municipal Waste Management Strategy outlines the current management of the waste stream and details the challenging targets set by Government through The National Waste Strategy 2000 and other legislative drivers such as landfill tax and the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme. The Strategy analyses how these drivers seek to divert municipal waste from landfill, increase recycling and move the management of waste up the waste hierarchy. The strategy acknowledges the need for a step change to the management of municipal waste, up the waste hierarchy and away from landfilling.

## **2. SOCIAL DATA**

### **A) POPULATION**

The population of the wider city centre is estimated to be approaching 4,000. These residents are primarily located in social housing to the north west and north east of the city centre. However, since 2001 increasing numbers of privately rented and owner occupied apartments are being developed in the north of the city centre and Little Germany.

Continued growth in the employment demands and opportunities, change in the type and capacity of residential development and increasing number of student population have made it difficult to draw a firm conclusions on the typical characteristics of the city centre population. However, the 2001 census shows that the resident population is ethnically diverse, mostly of working age (20-39 years old) with a very small percentage of children and families and with a high proportion of single individuals. In a report produced by DTZ and Tescom<sup>4</sup> in 2005 shows that 40% of the city centre residents are aged between 20 and 29 years and 70% of them live in single person household. So evidently, continued growth in the city centre resident population will increase the demands for services within the centre, with the most likely requirement being for shops and leisure facilities rather than for child or health care services.

Based on the 2003 ONS mid year population estimates, the Districts population as a whole is projected to increase by approximately 4000 people per annum up to 2018 with an estimated 15% growth among the working age group by 2017. The population projections are based on the population growth the District appears to have experienced since 2000, and envisage that the population of the District will grow at a similar rate over the next 25 years.

### **B) HOUSING**

In recent years Bradford has seen an upsurge in city centre housing, which looks set to continue. Such growth in the residential market is expected to play an important role in the regeneration of the city centre. The current housing stocks however comprise a large number of small properties with a low level of higher value properties offering little diversity in the stock.

The majority (82%) of the existing housing in the city centre is flats with nominal amounts of terraced and semi detached units. Young, single person or small households are the key market for city centre housing as 70% of the existing housing stock is comprised of single person accommodation. Housing tenure across owner occupation (30%), private renting (34%) and social renting (32%) are broadly similar.

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<sup>4</sup> DTZ and Tescom (2005). *Creating a Balanced City Centre Housing Market in Bradford: Final Report*. Report Dated November 2005. DTZ Piedad Consulting and Tescom Research and Consultancy Ltd.

According to Genecon Study<sup>5</sup>, the total number and type of city centre housing stock in 2004/05 was as follows:

URC Total Housing Stock – 1,115 units

Detached - 159

Semi-detached - 23

Bungalow - 0

Terraced - 76

Flat/Maisonette - 856

Unclassified – 0

(urcs-online.co.uk)

The price of a typical property in Bradford city centre rose from £127,000 to £145,000 in the year to December 2006, an increase of 14%; well above the West Yorkshire average property price increase over the same period of just 8%<sup>6</sup>. In terms of tenure, the level of home ownership (36%) in the city centre is lower than the district as a whole and the majority of the housing stock is rented in private (34%) and social (32%) sector. This points to a limited available choice for a large percentage of city centre population and gives an indication of the affordability problem in the City Centre. The current policy for addressing the affordability issue is Policy H9 of the Replacement UDP and the City Centre Affordable Housing SPD, which sets out quotas for the provision of affordable housing within residential developments.

At present, there are no housing allocations in the city centre and no target has been set for new housing in the city centre. However the Policy CT3 of the Replacement UDP encourages the reuse of non-residential buildings for housing above ground floor level and the overall housing target for the district as a whole remains 1560 new homes each year up to 2011 as set out by the Regional Spatial Strategy.

Currently, the types of housing being built in the city centre are being left to the market to decide and the market trend still remains on developing high density flatted accommodation in one and two-bed apartments. There have been some three-bed apartments but these are in the minority. According to the 2001 Census, over 80% of all dwellings are flats, conversions or shared dwellings.

New development in recent years has tended to take place in Little Germany and the Manor Row area is now also spreading in other areas such as Goitside. Over nine hundred units have already been completed in twenty seven schemes. Only two of these schemes were new build developments. The city centre has an ample supply of old buildings linked to the city's industrial heritage that are now finding new life – the majority of the investment in the residential market has been focused in these buildings. The city centre may offer sites large enough to accommodate family housing, however, this use would be

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<sup>5</sup> Genecon (2006). *Bradford Centre Regeneration: Performance Framework. Annual Update 2004/05 – Final Report*. Report Dated May 2006. Genecon.

<sup>6</sup> Knight Frank (2007). *Bradford City Centre Market Activity Report 2007*. Report Dated March 2007.

more suited to sites in the peripheral areas due to competition for land in the city centre and the requirement to maximise density for optimum return.

The Knight Frank report indicates that city centre living is most popular amongst the 20 to 39 year age group. This group dominates the private rented and owner occupier sectors in city centre. As well as strong growth in the 20 to 29 year old sector, among the most economically active age range for city centre living, the 30 to 39 year olds, Bradford is projected to experience 15% growth in the number of residents from this age group by 2017, well above the projected changes for West Yorkshire and the UK, of 8.1% and -0.1% respectively.

Bradford is also expected to experience the strongest rate of household growth in West Yorkshire over the next decade. A substantial proportion of the 25,000 additional households will comprise smaller family units and single people, potentially well suited to city centre living for the aforementioned projected young and economically active city centre population.

A sustainable respond to the city centre housing demand started in a significant way from 2003. The average number of annual unit completions in the city centre since 2003 has been 164, compared to only 33 each year on average between 1997 and 2002. The upward trend in city centre residential development volumes looks set to continue, with over 400 units currently under construction and over 1,700 planned. This growing pipeline is evidence of the transformation of central Bradford into a maturing city living market.

### **C) EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES**

The supply of, and demand for education and other community facilities are intrinsically linked to the rise of the trend for city living in Bradford. The presence of a increasing city centre population places pressure on community facilities which will ultimately be the influence on additional services being provided.

Currently, the provision of community facilities and amenities in the city centre is poor and this was identified as a barrier to creating a balanced city centre housing market in a report produced by DTZ in 2006. Within 1km of City Hall there are 3 GP surgeries, 3 dental surgeries, 6 pharmacies, 12 opticians, no primary schools and one secondary education establishment. There is also Bradford's Central Library on Princes Way.

There are no schools within the City Centre boundary as defined by Bradford Centre Regeneration. The demand for school places in the city centre will very much depend on the increase in the city centre population and whether this population includes children. Currently, only 7% of households within the city centre are home to children. This means there are no issues regarding the provision of schooling in the city centre. At the moment, the children that do live in the city centre will have to travel out to the surrounding area. It has been suggested that the city centre population is likely to increase over the next ten years, and this will mainly be due to the increase in the 20-39 age group. As suggested in the Housing section, certain areas of the city centre could be designated for family housing. The provision of

education facilities and their accessibility will only become more of an issue if families move into the city centre.

There are three GP surgeries within Bradford city centre. Two are located close to the University and the other is in the Market Neighbourhood, which is a recent addition to the service offer in the area. This was developed to address the growing and planned needs of the city centre population. In terms of dental surgeries, the offer in the City Centre is poor; however, there are three surgeries within 1.5km of City Hall. It has been recognised that as the city centre population grows, additional services are likely to follow.

In terms of local, small-scale convenience shopping facilities there is a clear lack of this type of retail offer in the city centre close to the residential areas. There are a few small shops in Little Germany and close to the University. Morrisons is the only supermarket to be located in the city centre and this is likely to have an effect on the presence of smaller convenience retailers in close proximity. However, this store does not open on Sundays and in 2006 it was announced that it was to close. It remains to be seen if another retailer is to take over this site.

#### **D) EARNINGS AND SKILLS**

Overall earnings in Bradford are lower than in the sub-region, this reflects the relatively depressed economic state of the District. The average weekly earnings for full-time employees in Bradford in 2003 stood at £10.88. This was lower than both the national average of £12.22 and the sub-regional average of £11.02. The same pattern is seen in weekly earnings for full-time employees. The average weekly wage for full-time employees is lower for all occupations in Bradford when compared to the sub-regional and national averages.

For city centre residents, the DTZ study shows that the annual earning of almost half of the household in the city centre is below £20,000 p.a., which is far lower than the average gross household income in Yorkshire and Humber (£26,617p.a.) and in England (£38,106), with the majority of those earning less than £15,000 p.a. In addition, a significant number of household receives whole or part of the annual income from state benefits or state pensions.

Employment of the city centre residents also does not reflect the city wide or regional trend. The DTZ study shows that just over a third (37%) of the city centre residents work in Bradford city centre with 26% in other areas within the district and 13.9% commute to Leeds city centre for work.

The skills of the population are central to the economic success and the competitiveness of a locality. When comparing the overall level of educational attainment of the working age population it shows that Bradford's attainment levels are lower than West Yorkshire, regional and national levels. One in five (20%) of the Bradford population have no qualifications. However skill and qualification levels are improving.

The DTZ study suggests that although over half of the city centre residents possess qualifications at or higher than a first degree/HND/GNVQ or equivalent, Bradford has relatively low level of graduate retention when compared to other cities. A separate study (*Career Development Services, 2005*) shows that only 36% of the students graduated from Bradford University in 2003/04 retained within Bradford.

The Times Higher Education Supplement ranks University of Bradford as second in the UK in terms of graduate employment, however the evidence is that few of these graduates actually remain and access employment in Bradford.

### **3. ECONOMIC DATA**

#### **A) ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE**

Bradford has the third largest economy in the Yorkshire and Humber region. Although Bradford has lost many jobs in the last decade, mainly in manufacturing sectors, the economy has been growing since 1995 with steadily falling levels of unemployment and steadily increasing Gross Value Added (GVA). Total Gross Value Added (GVA) in 2005 was estimated to be around £7 billion. Bradford contributes approximately 20% of the West Yorkshire sub-regional GVA and 9% of the regional total. In 2003 there were 14,400 firms that employed 195,500 people which were roughly half of the number of those in Leeds.

Bradford has become a model for city regeneration. Already a manufacturing powerhouse, the city's manufacturing base has become even stronger, recording a rise of 2.8% employment in the sector compared to a national fall of 5.2%. Regeneration has also sparked diversification of the city's economy. The service sector is now a formidable force with IT, financial services and environmental technologies spearheading the growth. The city's regeneration is predicted to deliver an extra 6,000 new jobs in the city, 2,000 of which will be graduate positions. And over the next few years, £1.5 billion of construction work will further transform the city region. That includes a £300 million redevelopment of the Broadway retail and leisure centre. Indeed, so impressive is Bradford's regeneration that the city has been tipped by research group OMIS as one of the top ten UK cities poised and equipped for future growth.

The city centre has a rich economic history, once the main trading hub of the wool and textile capital of the world, but has experienced significant restructuring in the local economy over the last two decades, with growing employment in the professional services industries. Almost 42,000 people work in Bradford City Centre, mostly in the public sector and financial and business services (FBS).

Looking ahead over the next five years, data from Experian Business Strategies reveals that FBS employment is expected to increase at 1.0% p.a., double the rate of the region as a whole. Bradford's GDP output growth is expected to be 2.6% p.a. over the next five years, which represents a substantial improvement over the 1.7% forecast last year and also an outperformance of the Yorkshire and Humber region as whole, which is forecast to experience growth of 2.4% p.a. in the next five years.

The value of commercial investment in Bradford has more than tripled in the last year. Knight Frank's 2007 market activity report shows a rapidly growing investment in Bradford, with deals completed to the value of £188m in the last year alone, mostly in the city centre property sector. The Confederation of British Industry (CBI) also reports that business confidence is higher in Bradford than in the UK as a whole.

## **B) INVESTMENT**

Bradford seeks to attract inward investment. It has many of the factors that attract potential investors; good communication links by road, rail and air, a large labour supply and market, a strong cultural and promotional profile and a number of ongoing major initiatives and developments.

Total investment activity in Bradford during 2006 totalled just over £188m, a dramatic three-fold increase compared with the £62m witnessed in 2005. Furthermore, this surge in activity followed several years of sustained growth in investment in Bradford's commercial property market. The nature of investment in Bradford is also changing, with a shift away from private purchases at auctions towards investment led by institutions and property companies.

In terms of Bradford's commercial property offer, the total quality of available office space has been increasing quite significantly slower in the district since 2000 than it has in neighbouring towns and cities. Regarding commercial property rental values, Bradford was some £78 per square metre per year (59%) cheaper than Leeds in July 2005 for city centre offices, over 1000 square metres in size, although the gap is down from July 2001 when it was a full £107 (95%) cheaper. Rental values on this property type increased by 16.8% in Bradford between July 2001 and July 2005, much faster than York (6.8%), Sheffield(10.7%) and Leeds, which recorded a 4.5% drop.

Work by the Local Skills Council has identified skills gaps, however their recent survey has revealed a degree of complacency among local businesses with 40% considering the skills of their workforce do not need improving. Where priorities for improvement were identified by local businesses, the most common were; updating current skills, improving IT skills and improving customer service skills. This indicates a recognition that companies are becoming ever more reliant on IT and improving levels of customer care to compete.

Employers investment in training and attitudes to training are regarded as important indicators, however Bradford organisations were the least likely to have trained their staff in the last 12 months. This may be due in part to a correlation between business size and propensity to train staff, the larger the company the more likely they are to train their staff.

Among the positive features of the skills profile of Bradford's residents is the number of people working as science / engineering / technology professionals and associate professionals (10,00 or around 5 % of the total), a proportion significantly above the regional rate. This is driven in part by the pharmacy and

pharmacology sector led by the Department of Pharmacy and Pharmacology at the University of Bradford, along with Nektar Therapeutics, the city's leading firm in the sector.

The tourism industry is also of importance to the economy of Bradford and was worth £408.8 million in 2000, supporting an estimated 10,324 full-time job equivalents. The vast majority of this expenditure is day visitor expenditure particularly in the city centre. The strengths in drawing visitors are largely attributable to its cultural attractions including the Alhambra, National Media Museum, Victorian heritage and a growing number of local festivals and events.

### **C) OFFICE AND EMPLOYMENT**

An additional useful indicator of both potential and existing local economic performance is the number of business start-ups in an area. Business start-ups in Bradford in 2003 were at a similar rate to those in the sub-region and above those for the region and the nation.

Small organisations, those with ten or less employees, make up the largest proportion of businesses within the District and account for 82% of the total number of businesses. Large organisations (employing more than 200 persons) account for less than 1% of all businesses, but are responsible for 34% of the employment within Bradford.

The Service Sector now accounts for the largest proportion of workplaces with 81% falling into this category. Manufacturing although in decline is still the third largest in the UK and makes up 11% of district's total workplaces and 18% of employment.

Bradford has below average employment in the financial and business services (FBS) sector, accounting for around 16% of total employment compared with 21% in the UK. However, the city has a greater proportion employed in banking and finance, which is a key sub-sector of FBS, that experienced a 17% rise in the number of workplaces between 1998 and 2003. Major employers within this sub-sector include Bradford & Bingley, the northern HQ of Abbey National and the Yorkshire Building Society, whose head office is located in the city.

Bradford is also Britain's leading centre for home shopping industry and is home to one of the country's supermarket group Wm. Morrisons.

The city centre area as a whole is an important employment location for Bradford due to its concentration of retailing, offices, public services and educational facilities. The City Centre is home to a large number<sup>7</sup> of offices and businesses, accounting for approximately 22% of the District's total employment and 14% of businesses.

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<sup>7</sup> There are about 2000 VAT registered businesses within the URC area. (*ABI Workplace Analysis, 2004*)

The main employment sectors include:

- Public administration: City Hall, Jacobs Well and Britannia House contain the majority of CBMDC employment in the city centre. The main city centre Police Station and Magistrates Court are also located in the City Centre.
- Leisure and culture: a wide range of cultural facilities is located within the City Centre, including the Alhambra Theatre, St. Georges Hall, the National Media Museum, Colour Museum and the Central Library. These facilities attract over 1.2million visitors a year to the City Centre area.
- Other retail: the main retail core of Bradford city centre is along Darley Street and in surrounding area. This area includes the major cluster of retail outlets and acts as a gateway into the concentrations of other retail activity elsewhere in the city centre.
- Professional, financial and business services: The private sector (and quasi private sector) service based businesses are located almost all over the city centre. However the main concentrations of these businesses are noticeable on Bank Street, Piccadilly, in the newly opened No 1 the Interchange and Marchent House in Little Germany.

There is a restricted supply of modern office accommodation within the city centre, and historically Bradford has suffered from a lack of quality office space being brought to the market. Currently there is limited new space available within the City Centre, the majority being 'secondhand' and therefore not necessarily attractive to inward investors. However there is evidence that when modern office accommodation is provided it is taken up aggressively. A recent example is No.1 The Interchange. Pre-let to the Inland Revenue, this development was the largest office investment in 2005 and set headline rents. The vast majority of other take-up in the last five years also has been pre-let of good quality spaces. The Knight Frank's Bradford City Centre Market Activity Report 2007 says that a robust level of demand for office/business space still exists in Bradford not only from smaller occupiers but also from companies looking to relocate office functions and from public sector bodies.

Currently, the available office space in Bradford city centre measures around 330,000 sq ft, of which just over 30,000 sq ft is Grade A space. The only office space currently under construction in central Bradford is a modest 8,700 sq ft at Eastbrook Hall, a 65,300 sq ft mixed-use scheme developed by Aldersgate Estates, which should complete by the autumn of this year. However, planning permission exists for a number of schemes. For example, PPG Land have full planning permission to build 42,000 sq ft of offices at Cathedral Point on Bolton Road, while land adjacent to the former Sunwin House on Thornton Road has outline consent for a £20m mixed-use development which includes 50,000 sq ft of offices plus shops, leisure facilities and apartments. The site is cleared and currently under offer, with construction expected in 12 to 18 months.

Although Bradford City Centre has a relatively high level of jobs in public administration, recent local and regional studies forecast rapid growth in certain service sectors offset by a decline in manufacturing sector and points to increasing potentials within the private sector business base. Around 16% of Bradford's population works in financial and business services which is expected to grow rapidly – by 8.8% over the period to 2009. This compares positively to the much lower rate of just 5.0% of the wider region and forecast growth of 7.7% nationally. Recent projections also suggest that the other sectors with

the greatest proportionate potential for employment growth in the city over the next ten years include communications, education and health. Moreover, Bradford has shown strengths in entrepreneurship and an emerging strength in knowledge-based and digital business sectors as well.

Currently offices are spread over many parts of the centre although there is a concentration of larger office buildings in the Bowl Neighbourhood Area. Smaller premises, such as above shops, could be found almost on every major street within the city centre. New office buildings bordering the Shipley/Airdale Road between Leeds Road and Wakefield Road (National Westminster Bank and others) indicates market interest is developing along this highway corridor in the periphery of City Centre boundary. Council's current policy on new office/business development put a clear emphasis on mixed use developments, for example comprising a mix of offices, housing and retail, as they can bring vitality to the city centre.

## **D) TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE**

### **Roads**

The original roads into Bradford were on the high ground. Westgate / Wakefield Road was originally a Roman Road and crossed the river at the 'Broad Ford' from which Bradford takes its name. Later in the Victorian era the valley bottom was developed and new roads were built. These together with the dense network of minor roads created the shape of the city - a huge spider's web of connected streets tying the city together. This street layout is very permeable and there is also a strong hierarchy of routes.

Bradford city centre has two ring roads – the Central Ring Road which offers car access into the very heart of the city and the City Ring which takes traffic out of the centre.

The Central Ring Road was built in the 1960s diverting traffic around the city centre but cutting the central area off from its surroundings. The City Ring has been developed more recently to take through traffic out of the centre altogether. The western leg of this has not been completed although there are plans to extend it to Thornton Road. The result is that large amounts of traffic still pass through the city centre proper.

The central part of City Centre is further fragmented by predominance of major roads running through the centre, namely Princes Way, Hall Ings and Manchester Road. Hall Ings/Princes Way forms a major roundabout of fast moving vehicles and has the effect of cutting off city hall from the surrounding area and demoting the public realm.

Due to the current level of development interest in the city centre the amount of traffic using the centre is likely to grow, which could lead to increased congestion.

## **Parking**

Parking provisions in the city centre consists of multi storey car parks, surface car parks and on street parking with both short and long stay facilities and they are spread throughout the centre in a random manner. There is also a good deal of free unrestricted parking, particularly in the north of the city centre. However, many of the surface car parks in and around the city centre are on vacant sites and as the property market strengthens it is anticipated that these areas will be replaced by new developments concentrating car flows into the multi-storey car parks.

The central shopping area is served by two multi-storey car parks along with five surface car parks. The largest car park is at the Kirgate Centre (608 spaces) which is accessed by a complex route via Darley Street. The Oastler Centre car park (246 spaces) is accessed from Westgate and is wrapped around the Morrison's food store and market. Off street retail parking at the Forster Square (1040 spaces) and Manningham Lane (154 spaces) retail parks also serve a large number of people visiting the city centre everyday. There are also a number of public car parks around the central shopping area that provides short and long stay parking for shoppers and city centre visitors. NCP car parks on Thornton Road and Hall Ings, car parks at Jacobs Well and central library-all are very well located to serve car borne visitors from outside the city centre.

Further from the centre, surface car parks on the former gas works site and along Wigan Street provide commuter car parking spaces for city centre workers, as well as providing public car parking for visitors. The level of usage is variable. The gas works site, which is owned and run by the Council, is generally well used, but other surface car parks such as Wigan Street are under-used, with typically no more than a quarter of spaces being occupied. Car parking facilities within the higher education campus to the south-west of the city centre are predominantly on street spaces with variable waiting restrictions.

## **Public Transport**

Bradford Interchange acts as the principal transportation hub in the city centre that allows for easy changeovers between buses and trains. The Interchange, sited between Croft Street, Bridge Street, Hall Ings and Nelson Street and opened in the 1970s contains the main city centre bus terminus and one of two city centre rail stations. The other station is at the Forster Square to the north.

Bradford Interchange station is the more strategically significant for the city providing rail connections to cities south, east and west. The station itself sits on the upper side of the southern boundary of the city centre, which introduces passengers to the city from an elevated position. The immediately adjacent bus station concourse is at the same level but there is no direct level access from bus to rail. Instead passengers need to travel down onto a lower concourse before climbing back up onto the bus or rail platform level.

This bus terminus hosts virtually all of the bus routes in the city although some services lay over on Hall Ings, Channing Way and Market Street. The current bus station was remodelled in the 1990s when the

lower deck of the then station was changed to commercial use, while the upper deck was rationalised, reducing the footprint of the bus lay over areas and constructing a new covered passenger waiting area.

First Group presently run the majority of the local bus network around Bradford, including the high-frequency core 'Overground' network, and services to Leeds, Halifax and Huddersfield.

Other services are run by:

- Arriva operate longer distance services to Dewsbury, Wakefield and Sheffield,
- Keighley and District Travel operate the local Keighley network including a number of Bradford connections,
- Black Prince Buses operate a number of services to Leeds.

In addition, National Express operates long distance coach services from Bradford Interchange.

The majority of buses access the interchange from Manningham Lane via Manor Row, Cheapside, Market Street and Bridge Street. Westgate, Sunbridge Road and Channing Way also act as major bus corridors, and a number of services approach Bradford via Barkerend and Church Road from the east and via Manchester Road from south.

Buses currently enjoy good penetration into the city centre dropping people off close to shops and facilities. Aside from the Interchange, Market Street and Channing Way act as other principal city centre hubs, due their proximity to the main retail and leisure destinations compared with the Interchange. There are 13 bus services currently routed through Market Street and Channing Way. In a daytime hour, 39 buses pass through Market Street southbound and 35 travel northbound. According to timetables approximately 70 buses per hour travel through Hall Ings. However, the traffic count carried out in June 2005 showed that during peak hours (8 – 9am and 5 – 6pm), approximately 30 buses per hour pass through Hall Ings. Bridge Street and Nelson Street showed similar figures. Consequently, some of the bus stops are approaching capacity, and bus congestion frequently occurs.

The Masterplan proposal for the new city centre park requires closure of Channing Way and Norfolk Gardens which will require diversion of bus services and a review of bus stands.

## **Cyclists**

The National and Local Cycle Network passes through city centre and there are some specialist cycle lanes. However these are not comprehensive and as a result cycling into and around the city centre is not a pleasant experience. The topography is generally unhelpful for cyclists, especially for journeys which involve crossing the valley. Whilst overall the existing level of cycle usage is not high, both Thornton Road and Sunbridge Road corridors incorporate cycle lanes and provide suitable routes for commuter cyclists.

APPENDIX 5

DRAFT SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OBJECTIVES AND INDICATORS

(CS = COMMUNITY STRATEGY)

TOPIC	RELEVANT LOCAL OBJECTIVE	DRAFT SA OBJECTIVES	POTENTIAL INDICATORS
<b>Energy &amp; Resources</b>	Environment Strategy: Minimise waste and reduce the consumption of natural resources.	<b>Ensure the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources and the promotion of renewable energy.</b>  <b>Minimise the growth in waste and increase the amount of waste which is re-used, recycled and recovered.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amount of energy supplied from renewable sources</li> <li>• Household waste recycling</li> <li>• Average energy efficiency of housing stock</li> <li>• Reduction in domestic energy consumption / CO2 reduction</li> </ul>
<b>Response to Climate Change</b>	Environment Strategy: Mitigate climate change impacts by reducing greenhouse gas and carbon dioxide emissions in the district. Improve water management and minimise the risk and impact of flooding.	<b>Reduce the districts impact on climate change and vulnerability to its effects</b>  <b>( Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions? Will it reduce methane emissions from agriculture and landfill? Will it reduce the risk of flooding?)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of development using sustainable urban drainage techniques</li> <li>• % of development in zone 3 of the flood plain</li> <li>• number of planning applications granted against Environment Agency advice</li> <li>• Air quality monitoring</li> <li>• Road traffic growth levels.</li> </ul>
<b>Air, Soil &amp; Water Quality</b>	Environment Strategy: Minimise air, water and land pollution	<b>Safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of main rivers and canals with good or fair chemical and biological water quality</li> <li>• No. of pollution incidents?</li> <li>• Area of derelict / contaminated land?</li> <li>• Reduction in levels of nitrogen dioxide in Air Quality Management Areas</li> </ul>
<b>Natural Assets</b>	Environment Strategy: Protect and enhance biodiversity in the district. The aim of Bradford's BAP is: To conserve and enhance the wildlife species and habitats	<b>To conserve and enhance the locally and nationally valued wildlife species and habitats.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Area of woodland and river corridor habitats</li> <li>• Area under higher level agri-environment schemes and woodland grant schemes.</li> <li>• Area of the district designated for nature</li> </ul>

TOPIC	RELEVANT LOCAL OBJECTIVE	DRAFT SA OBJECTIVES	POTENTIAL INDICATORS
	of the district as part of Bradford's contribution to the conservation of UK and global biodiversity. The protection related objective is 'to safeguard the locally and nationally valued species and habitats'.	<p><b>To maintain and enhance the quality, value and diversity of the city centre landscapes.</b></p> <p><b>(Will it increase the quality and quantity of woodland cover in appropriate locations using native species?)</b></p>	conservation importance
<b>Housing</b>	<p>Housing Strategy objectives: Ensure a sufficient supply of homes, particularly affordable, in the places where people need it, including the city centre, and to reduce the number of empty homes.</p> <p>Raise the quality of all housing to a decent modern standard and ensure homes occupied by vulnerable people are healthy, warm and energy efficient.</p> <p>Ensure vulnerable people, including the homeless, are supported and able to live as independently as possible.</p> <p>Meet equally the housing needs of all people.</p>	<p><b>Provide the opportunity for everyone to live in quality housing which reflects individual needs, preferences and resources.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Homelessness &amp; temporary accommodation</li> <li>• Affordable housing (house price /earnings affordability ratio)</li> <li>• Number and location of completions</li> <li>• Number and location of completions of affordable housing</li> <li>• Number of unfit homes per 1000 dwellings.</li> <li>• Number of vacant and difficult to let properties</li> <li>• Houses built to above minimum standards of sustainable design?</li> </ul>
<b>Accessibility &amp; Local Needs</b>	The LTP identifies delivering accessibility as a long term objective. Objectives for accessibility are: to improve access to jobs education and other key services for everyone, to improve accessibility for those people, services and facilities which have poor accessibility, to broaden travel horizons and access to information and to encourage planning for accessibility.	<p><b>Improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks.</b></p> <p><b>(Will it ensure that essential facilities to serve communities are available within reasonable non-car based travelling distance? Will it support the vibrancy of city, town and village centres?)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work for LTP has focussed on selected DfT core indicator travel time thresholds of access to school, access to further education, access to work, access to hospitals, and access to GPs. Other important facilities might be: access to a post office and food shop/ supermarket.</li> </ul>
<b>Transport</b>	The LTP aims 'to develop and maintain an integrated transport system that supports economic growth in a safe and sustainable way and enhances the overall quality of	<p><b>Develop and maintain an integrated and efficient transport network which maximises access whilst minimizing detrimental impacts.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Passenger travel by modes</li> <li>• Growth in rail passengers</li> <li>• Growth in bus patronage</li> </ul>

TOPIC	RELEVANT LOCAL OBJECTIVE	DRAFT SA OBJECTIVES	POTENTIAL INDICATORS
	<p>life for the people of West Yorkshire'. It identifies delivering accessibility, tackling congestion, safer roads, better air quality and effective asset management as long term transport objectives.</p> <p>Environmental Strategy objective: reduce the environmental impact of road traffic.</p>	<p><b>Reduce congestion and pollution by increasing transport choice and by reducing the need to travel by lorry / car.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New/improved footpaths and cycleways.</li> <li>• % of children travelling to (a) primary school &amp; (b) secondary school by different modes of transport</li> <li>• Number of travel plans</li> </ul>
<p><b>Land Use</b></p>	<p>Environmental strategy objective: maximise development in sustainable locations.</p> <p>UDP SA objectives: Make urban areas more attractive through good design, Make full and effective use of land and buildings in urban areas.</p>	<p><b>Improve the quality of the built environment and make efficient use of land and buildings.</b></p> <p><b>( Will it improve the resource efficiency of buildings (water, waste, energy, density, use of existing buildings, designing for a longer life span))</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of new housing development on previously developed land</li> <li>• Vacant land and properties and derelict land</li> </ul>
<p><b>Historic Environment</b></p>	<p>Environmental strategy objective: maximise development in sustainable locations.</p> <p>UDP SA objectives: Make urban areas more attractive through good design, Make full and effective use of land and buildings in urban areas.</p>	<p><b>Protect and enhance the historic environment of the city centre.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Listed Buildings under each grade</li> <li>• Reduction in number and % of listed buildings at risk</li> <li>• Number of listed buildings demolished</li> <li>• Number of Scheduled ancient monuments</li> <li>• Reduction in Number and % archaeological sites at risk</li> <li>• Number of Conservation areas</li> <li>• Number and % Conversion Areas with appraisals</li> </ul>
<p><b>Communities</b></p>	<p><b>CS</b> – ‘To create a District with opportunities and no Barriers to full participation at all levels in society eg. civic and community life, employment, volunteering, learning, creating, exercising, leisure.’ Cultural strategy objectives: raising achievement</p>	<p><b>Promote social cohesion, encourage participation and improve the quality of deprived neighbourhoods.</b></p> <p><b>(Does it provide for the needs of ethnic minority groups, the disabled, and the elderly and young people?)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % turnout in local elections.</li> <li>• Identify accessibility measures linking new facilities, particularly those providing jobs, services and active leisure to deprived neighbourhoods by public transport.</li> </ul>

TOPIC	RELEVANT LOCAL OBJECTIVE	DRAFT SA OBJECTIVES	POTENTIAL INDICATORS
	and aspirations throughout the communities of the District, building individual and community confidence & enabling social cohesion by developing pride and promoting respect.		
<b>Culture, Leisure &amp; Recreation</b>	Cultural Strategy objectives: enhancing the look of, and promoting the image of the Bradford District, promoting and retaining creative and innovative people and their ideas in the district, developing the product for sustainable tourism & ensuring participation and access for all in cultural activity.	<p><b>Create good cultural, leisure and recreation activities available to all.</b></p> <p><b>(Have means to overcome barriers to communication and participation been considered? Will it protect existing rights of way and increase access to open countryside?)</b></p> <p><b>Will it protect, promote and enhance local cultural and heritage assets?)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to greenspace.</li> <li>• Participation levels in sport.</li> <li>• Number of school visits to museums &amp; galleries.</li> <li>• Average number of visits to libraries per capita</li> <li>• Accessibility standards to open space identified in OS survey.</li> <li>• Participation in countryside recreation?</li> </ul>
<b>Safety &amp; Security</b>	<p>Safer communities strategy aims for a district where people feel safe, with lower levels of crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour &amp; substance misuse.</p> <p><b>CS</b> Building safer and stronger communities</p> <p>Housing Strategy: Ensure residential areas are safe and cohesive places to live.</p> <p>Community cohesion plan has 4 themes; equality of access and outcomes, civic pride, participation &amp; citizenship, community relations &amp; a safe district for individuals, communities &amp; organisations.</p>	<p><b>Improve safety and security for people and property.</b></p> <p><b>(Does it assist in designing out crime and anti-social behaviour and designing in safety? Does it improve safety and deliver community cohesion in areas where people live and work? Will it reduce the causes of accidents (including road accidents and measures to reduce pedestrian and cyclist casualties?)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crimes recorded by police per 1000 population</li> </ul>
<b>Health (&amp; Social Welfare)</b>	<p><b>CS:</b> Making healthier communities, and improving the quality of life of older people.</p> <p>Outcome identified in CS 'To reduce health inequalities &amp; increase life</p>	<p><b>Provide the conditions and services to improve health and well being and reduce inequality in access to health and social care.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce % of people with limiting long term illness.</li> </ul>

TOPIC	RELEVANT LOCAL OBJECTIVE	DRAFT SA OBJECTIVES	POTENTIAL INDICATORS
	<p>expectancy’.</p> <p>2020 Vision aim ‘To improve the health of the local population, narrow the gap between the best &amp; worst health in local communities &amp; promote social and economic well-being for all Bradford’s citizens’.</p>		
<p><b>Education &amp; Training</b></p>	<p>Strategic Learning Plan has relevant objectives. To promote a culture of lifelong learning &amp; demonstrate that learning pays. To improve the qualifications &amp; employability of labour market entrants. To raise the skill level of the workforce. To support the development of community-based learning.</p>	<p><b>Promote education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population.</b></p> <p><b>(Will it improve access to education and lifelong learning for all? Will it improve the abilities of labour market entrants? Will it support the development of higher level skills?)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CS Identifies targets of % of 16 year olds achieving 5+ GCSEs at grade A*-C including maths &amp; English &amp; NVQ 2 attainment.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Local Economy &amp; Employment</b></p>	<p><b>CS:</b> Creating a vibrant economy and a prosperous district.</p>	<p><b>Increase the number of high quality job opportunities suited to the needs of the local workforce.</b></p> <p><b>(Will it improve employment opportunities in areas that have suffered economic decline or with above average unemployment levels?)</b></p> <p><b>Support investment and enterprise to develop a dynamic, diverse and knowledge based economy, excelling in innovation with higher value and lower impact activities.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in number of jobs.</li> <li>• Jobs in growth sectors.</li> <li>• Employment rate</li> <li>• GVA</li> <li>• Business start-ups &amp; survivals.</li> </ul>

## Appendix 06

### Comments on the BCCAAP Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

Organisation/ Individual	Comments	Response
	<b>Table 1</b>	
<i>Sport England</i>	In terms of documents forming the LDF, item Open Space and Built Facilities SPD, the adoption date should be revised from December 2007 to September 2008.	Noted. Programme is still under detailed review as part of the Local Development Scheme (LDS)
	<b>Paragraph 2.1.16</b>	
<i>Sport England</i>	In reference to production of the RSS by Regional Assembly, they may need to be updated to take account of an expected revised draft by Government Office.	Noted. Implications of Secretary of State RSS Modifications will be considered as part of the AAP process.
	<b>Appendix 2</b>	
<i>English Heritage</i>	<p>We broadly agree with the Key Issues which you have identified on page 14 (particularly those which relate to the historic environment) the following plans policies and programmes ought also to have been reviewed:</p> <p><b>National</b></p> <p>It is not known the precise area of the city which will be covered by this Area Action Plan. However, even if there are no scheduled sites within this area, there could be other archaeological sites which may be of national importance. As a result, it would seem appropriate to include reference to PPG 16.</p> <p><b>Local</b></p> <p>Reference should be made to City Centre Conservation Area Appraisals prepared by the Authority which sets out a strategy for the protection and enhancement of these areas.</p>	<p>Noted. Reference to be made to PPG16.</p> <p>Noted. Reference to be made to City Centre Conservation Areas.</p>
<i>Sport England</i>	National Policy Guidance PPG17 - its implication is not solely on open spaces - but includes open and built sport and recreation facilities.	Noted.

	<p>Omissions - There is no reference to Yorkshire Plan for Sport in the regional category and to the Bradford Open Space and Built Facilities Strategy under local plans policies and programmes. It is recognised the list is not exhaustive.</p> <p>Given: RSS Panel recommendations re physical activity forming part of the social inclusion and health agenda; PPS 6 guidance that leisure and recreation facilities locate in town and city centres; also recognition by DTZ that such facilities are under represented in the city centre in a context of rising population levels means the relevant planning documents on this subject should be referred to. A key issue raised in the scoping report regarding a need for better social inclusion and SA objective of increasing participation, indicates that it may be appropriate to list such PPP's in Appendix 2.</p>	<p>The DTZ Study is part of the evidence base, but it is not appropriate to list this as a PPP. Reference to the DTZ Study is made within the report.</p>
<p><b>West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service</b></p>	<p>Although the BCCAAP SA correctly identifies the need to protect and enhance the historic environment as a key issue, the understanding of what constitutes the historic environment in Bradford City Centre is, in our judgement, too tightly drawn. Regionally significant archaeological remains have recently been excavated in Bradford's Forster Square development, and whilst Bradford's medieval inheritance is mentioned in the document, there is little apparent understanding that there are demonstrable pockets of below ground archaeological survival within the city centre and undoubtedly much more still to be found. Thus, in Appendix 2, PPG15 (which relates to historic buildings and conservation areas) is mentioned in the side bar as relevant, but PPG16 (which relates to archaeological remains) is mentioned only in relation to PPG15. PPG16 should be added to the side bar as a relevant and applicable document to the BCCAAP Sustainability Appraisal.</p>	<p>Noted. Reference to be made to PPG16.</p>

<b>Environment Agency</b>	<p>PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control is not cited. It is an important document on the issues of contaminated land and water quality.</p> <p>The government's 'Building a Greener Future' documents which accompanied the PPS1 Climate Change supplement, should also be cited. These include 'Water Efficiency in New Buildings' and 'The Code for Sustainable Homes'. The CSH will be a vital document in Climate Change mitigation and should be cited in the Climate Change section.</p>	<p>Noted. PPS23 to be cited.</p> <p>Noted. The documents are to be cited.</p>
<b>Appendix 4</b>		
<b>English Heritage</b>	<p>The baseline data in this appendix provides an excellent overview of the historic environment in the centre of Bradford. However, in order to monitor the impact which the Area Action Plan will be having upon these assets it would be helpful to provide information on their numbers/extent/condition.</p>	<p>Noted. Reference to be made to numbers/extent/condition.</p>
<b>Sport England</b>	<p>Baseline Data sub section C, could equally make reference to a potential enhanced role for the recreation / leisure sector. (Also Table 5 in the main text re Sustainability Issues under the Economy, Employment Trends Section, could express the potential role of leisure and recreation in the city centre). NB Sub section D in Appendix 4 Earnings &amp; Skills, appears to have wrong weekly earnings data.</p>	
<b>Table 6- Sustainability Appraisal Objectives and Appendix 5</b>		
<b>English Heritage</b>	<p>The SEA Directive requires SEAs to consider the likely significant effects of the plan upon '<i>cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage</i>'</p> <p>It could be presumed that the majority of the historic environment would fall within the 'Land Use' Objective. However, the second topic under the 'Natural Assets' Objective which deals with man-made landscapes could</p>	<p>Noted.</p>

	<p>include Historic Parks and Gardens. It would be more logical if all the historic assets were dealt with under the one objective. This would leave the 'Natural Assets' objective simply covering 'landscapes'- which would overcome the issue of whether one can refer to 'man- made assets' as being 'natural'</p> <p>'However, even if all the historic assets are grouped together, we have reservations about incorporating the historic environment under the 'land-use' objective. The connection between the historic environment and making better use of land is somewhat tenuous. It would be possible to achieve a positive outcome for one aspect of this SA Objective whilst having an adverse impact on another. We consider that there should be a separate SA Objective relating to the historic environment (in a similar manner to that proposed for biodiversity) this approach has been adopted in the vast majority of SA's/SEAs which have been produced around the region. We would suggest an objective along the lines of '<i>protect and enhance historic assets</i>'</p> <p>Under the SEA Directive, the purpose of the Baseline Data is to provide a baseline against which to assess the likely significant effects of the plan upon the environment. However, the suggested indicators in this appendix do not provide a robust evidence base against which to predict and monitor the effects of the LDF's proposals. It is unclear how, when using the proposed indicators, the Council would be able to assess the likely significant effects which the LDF may give upon the historic environment, particularly when it is only considering a reduction of number of listed buildings at risk or the number of Conservation areas with up-to-date appraisals</p> <p>Please consider some of the following as possible indicators for the historic environment</p>	<p>A separate 'Historic Environment' objective to be included.</p> <p>Separate Historic Environment Section to refer to the following indicators which are of relevance to the Bradford City Centre:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Listed Buildings under each grade</li> <li>• Number and % of listed buildings at risk</li> <li>• Number of listed buildings demolished</li> <li>• Number of Scheduled ancient monuments</li> <li>• Number and % archaeological sites at risk</li> <li>• Number of Conservation areas</li> <li>• Number and % Conversion Areas with appraisals</li> </ul>
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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number of Listed Buildings under each grade</li> <li>2. Number and % of listed buildings at risk</li> <li>3. Number of listed buildings demolished</li> <li>4. Number of Scheduled ancient monuments</li> <li>5. Number and % archaeological sites at risk</li> <li>6. Number of registered Historic Parks and Gardens</li> <li>7. Number and % of Historic Parks and Gardens at risk</li> <li>8. Number of Conservation areas</li> <li>9. Number and % Conversion Areas with appraisals</li> </ol>	
<p><b><i>Sport England</i></b></p>	<p>Transport. Potential indicators could include new/improved footpaths and cycleways.</p> <p>Communities. Potential indicators could equally refer to Footpaths /Cycle ways linkages to facilities, as well as to public transport.</p> <p>Culture, Leisure and Recreation. General indicators re access to Green space, participation levels in sport could be refined and relate directly to commonly accepted indicators used by Sport England and other local authorities.</p>	<p>Noted. Indicators to include new/improved footpaths and cycleways.</p> <p>The existing indicators satisfactorily address these points.</p> <p>Noted.</p>
<p><b><i>Environment Agency</i></b></p>	<p>We welcome the environmental SA objectives proposed.</p> <p>It would be beneficial to include more detail in later SA Reports on exactly how monitoring will take place. Various indicators are suggested which appear to cover the issues satisfactorily, however, detail should be included on how this data will be captured. The Environment Agency may be the source of some of this information. If this is the case, this should be made clear and we should be consulted on how we will capture this data and provide it to you.</p>	<p>Noted. Detail to be provided in later SA Reports.</p>

	<b>Table 7- Matrix of Compatibility</b>	
	<p>Conflict is identified between objectives 3 and 8 and 4 and 8. We would expect an efficient and integrated transport network to have positive impacts on climate change and air quality. We do not understand the potential incompatibility identified.</p> <p>We imagine that objectives 5 and 6 would have a positive impact on objective 3. No relationship is identified.</p>	Noted.

## APPENDIX 6

### GLOSSARY OF TERMS

**Community Strategy** - This is a District wide strategy that is prepared by Bradford Council and the Bradford Vision Partners (this is comprised of public, private, voluntary and community organisations). The strategy contains a vision and action plan for achieving the social, economic and environmental aspirations, needs and priorities of the local community. The document is reviewed and updated annually to monitor progress, identify any problems and take account of changes in circumstances.

**Core Strategy** – This is a Development Plan Document that provides the strategic planning framework for the District. It sets out the long-term spatial vision for the District, and the strategic objectives and policies to deliver that vision. The strategy contains core policies, a monitoring and an implementation framework. All other Development Plan Documents that form the Local Development Framework must be in conformity with the Core Strategy.

**Development Plan Document (DPD)** – These are Local Development Documents that are part of the Local Development Framework. They form the statutory development plan for the district (together with the Regional Spatial Strategy) and are subject of an independent examination. They include the following: Core Strategy, Site Allocations, Area Action Plans, and a Proposals Map.

**Local Development Document (LDD)** – These are the individual documents that make up the Local Development Framework. They comprise of Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents and the Statement of Community Involvement.

**Local Development Framework (LDF)** – This is the portfolio of Local Development Documents, the Annual Monitoring Report and Local Development Scheme that together provide the framework for delivering the spatial planning strategy for the District.

**Local Development Scheme (LDS)** – This is a three-year rolling work programme setting out the Council's timetable for preparing each Local Development Document. The Scheme is revised annually in light of outcomes from the Annual Monitoring Report and is submitted to the First Secretary of State.

**Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)** – A document that is prepared by the Yorkshire and Humber Regional Assembly and approved by the First Secretary of State. A new RSS is currently being prepared with a timeframe to 2021; this will provide a spatial planning framework for the region that will inform the preparation of the LDF.

**Replacement Unitary Development Plan (RUDP)** – This is the existing development plan for the district, which was adopted in October 2005.

**Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)** – This sets out the standards that the Council intends to achieve in involving the community and stakeholders in the preparation, alteration and review of all Local Development Documents and development control decisions.

**Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)**- Environmental assessment is a tool for integrating environmental considerations into decision-making by ensuring that significant environmental effects of the decision are taken into account. SEA is generally used to refer to a particular type of assessment that fulfils the requirements of European Directive (EU Directive 2001/42/EC).

**Sustainability Appraisal** - Sustainability appraisal can be defined as the process of evaluating the environmental, social and economic effects of a policy, plan or programme, presenting the results in a written report and using the findings in publicly accountable decision-making. The final Guidance on SA produced by the ODPM at the end of last year broadly incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive into a wider SA process.

**Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)** – These are Local Development Documents that are part of the Local Development Framework. They provide supplementary guidance to policies and proposals contained in Development Plan Documents, however, they do not form part of the statutory plan, nor are they subject of independent examination.

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**City of Bradford MDC**

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