

Local Development Framework for Bradford

Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan

Initial Sustainability Appraisal of
Issues and Options

August 2007 (Revised)



City of Bradford MDC

www.bradford.gov.uk

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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 एई तथ्यापत्रटि । एई तथ्यापत्रेण विषयवस्तु कमिउनिटिण लोकदेण कोनो भाषाय बुवाते चाईले अथवा लिखित अनुवाद चाईले नातुवा ता रेईले (अक्षलिपिते), मोटा हरफे किंवा क्यसेटे 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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आ दस्तावेज घण्टांमां नो अेक छे के छे छे अेक छे अेक छे अेक छे नं स्थानिक विकास नी रूपरेखा अनावे छे. जो तमने आ दस्तावेजनां अणानुं प्रादेशिक आषओमां आषंतर कराववानी अथवा तेनो अर्थ समजवानी जरूर ज़रूय, अथवा तमने तेनी जरूर अेक, आर्ज प्रिन्ट के पछी टेप उपर छेय, तो मउरवानी करी लोकल डिवेलपमेन्ट फ्रेमवर्क ग्रुपनो (01274) 434050, (01274) 434544 अथवा (01274) 434606 पर संपर्क करे।

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:
Initial Sustainability Assessment of Issues and Options**

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1.0 SUMMARY AND OUTCOMES

1.1 Non-technical Summary

- 1.1.1 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 and beyond.
- 1.1.2 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.
- 1.1.3 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.
- 1.1.4 This document is the Sustainability Appraisal of the Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan Issues and Options, which forms the initial stage in producing the full appraisal. The major influence in preparing this document 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.
- 1.1.5 Based on this context, draft sustainability appraisal objectives and indicators are identified and issues and problems are set out to form a draft 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

- 1.1.6 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.
- 1.1.7 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.
- 1.1.8 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.
- 1.1.9 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.
- 1.1.10 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.
- 1.1.11 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.

The Initial Sustainability Appraisal of Issues and Options

- 1.1.12 The Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report re-produces the findings of the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report of Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan (BCCAAP) and presents consultation responses received in relation to the Scoping Report, identifying amendments to the scope of assessment and the assessment framework itself. In

addition, the Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report provides a detailed appraisal of the policy options in the BCCAAP Issues and Options report.

- 1.1.13 The options set the context for future planning and offer a long term spatial vision for the Bradford City Centre area. Together they seek to identify key development issues and objectives and specify development policies looking as far as 2021 and beyond. This initial appraisal process identifies the likely social, environmental and economic effects of implementing the spatial options.
- 1.1.14 After conducting formal consultation on the findings of the Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report and the Issues and Options Report, the council will select preferred options and these will be subject to a further, more detailed SA. The SA of the preferred options will be presented in an SA Report which will accompany the draft BCCAAP as it will go out for further public consultation. The SA Report will meet the requirements of an “Environmental Report” as defined by the SEA Directive.

Draft Vision and Objectives of the BCAAP

- 1.1.15 The objectives of the BCCAAP set out the plan’s strategy in spatial planning and development terms in order to achieve the following spatial vision of the document:

“The city centre will become a major destination in the wider region, offering a different experience to other cities. It will be a great place to visit and spend leisure time, as well as to live, work, shop and study”.

- 1.1.16 The BCCAAP objectives have largely derived from the national, regional and local strategies and programmes; and from consideration of the current economic, social and environmental status of the Bradford City Centre. The objectives are:

Objectives of BCCAAP	
BCCAAP 1	A unique, high quality shopping and leisure experience reflecting the city’s cultural mix.
BCCAAP 2	An attractive, inclusive and safe environment, including a new city centre park which is distinctive to Bradford.
BCCAAP 3	Imaginative reuse of the architectural heritage alongside new development of high quality sustainable design.
BCCAAP 4	A range of good quality housing and facilities to cater for a successful city centre community.
BCCAAP 5	A thriving economy with new office developments, and a growth in science and creative industries.
BCCAAP 6	An enhanced higher education campus, with the University and College forming an integral part of the city centre.

BCCAAP 7	Easy access to and around the centre for all sections of the community, and a reduction in through traffic problems.
BCCAAP 8	Excellent links with surrounding communities and other major destinations across the region.
BCCAAP 9	A rich and diverse variety of plants, birds, animals and insects as part of new linear parks, open spaces and waterways to enhance the quality of life and experience of visitors and residents alike.

1.1.17 These objectives have been compared to the SA objectives to check their compatibility in sustainable terms and to identify any potential short or long term conflicts as shown overleaf.

The Initial SA of the Issues and Options

1.1.18 The appraisal was a qualitative exercise based on the professional judgement of the officers at the Council, taking into account the information gathered in the scoping phase of the SA and any recommendations from the Consultation Bodies on the consultation into the Scoping Report.

1.1.19 The summary tables 6 and 7 in the report list the options appraised and highlight the different sustainability implications of each, so that meaning full comparison can be made. The options are tested against the SA framework in terms of their short, medium and long term impacts towards achieving the SA objectives. The conclusions comment on the likely social, environmental and economic effects of implementing the options and any considerations that may need to be taken into account during implementations.

1.1.20 Based on the performance of the two spatial options in the appraisal matrix the following summarises the overall strengths and weaknesses of each of the two options.

Option 1: RUDP- The 'Established' Option

Overall Sustainability Strengths

- Does not require financial risk
- Refurbishment/conversion of underused buildings
- Safeguarded car parking areas to promote safe and secure use of the area.
- Promoting new and strengthening the status of existing employment zone.
- Mixed use development to increase the vitality and viability of the city centre.
- Expansion areas- to accommodate potential future medium to large scale investment opportunities.

Overall Sustainability Weaknesses

- Combined effects of significant housing, social exclusion and economic problems have not been fully addressed and are likely to increase.
- Major disruption to local people, businesses and services during development phases.

Option 2: NDFs- The ‘Emerging’ Option

Overall Sustainability Strengths

- Provision of new high quality housing, expanded community and leisure facilities.
- Refurbishment/conversion of potential buildings.
- Improved access to and amount and quality of public open space.
- Provision of a central City Park with sports/recreational facilities
- Enhancement of natural environment and biodiversity.
- New employment and retail uses provide business and employment opportunities

Overall Sustainability Weaknesses

- A significant rise in the population will increase pressure on facilities such as places at secondary schools and medical care.
- This growth may also lead to environmental pressures – traffic growth, air pollution, water use, waste etc.
- Major disruption to local people, businesses and services during development phases.
- Negative environmental impacts of construction potentially significant

1.2 How to Comment on the Report

1.2.1 This report is being published alongside the Issues and Options for the Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan (BCCAAP). This report and supporting documents will be subject to consultation for a period of 12 weeks beginning Monday 20th August 2007 until Monday 12th November 2007. This report should be read in conjunction with the following reports which are all available from the Bradford Council website www.bradford.gov.uk/planning

- Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan - Issues and Options Report
- Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan – Engagement Plan
- Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan – Statement of Consultation

The Council welcomes your views on the content of this report.

Following the Consultation Period, Bradford Council will prepared a revised Sustainability Assessment and will provide feedback on the consultation process via the Statement of Consultation at the Preferred Options Stage.

If you would like to be kept informed on the preparation of the Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan, then email ldf.consultation@bradford.gov.uk

1.2.2 Please provide your comments in writing by **Monday 12th November 2007** to:

Bradford Local Development Framework Group
PO Box 1068
BRADFORD
BD1 1BR

Comments can also be faxed to 01274 433767 or
e-mailed to ldf.consultation@bradford.gov.uk

Please head the e-mail or fax 'BCCAAP Initial SA of Issues and Options'
and set out clearly what changes you propose.

Additional copies of the documents can be downloaded from the Bradford
Council website at the Local Development Framework pages found at
www.bradford.gov.uk/ldf

Please note that representations cannot be treated as confidential and a
schedule of all representations received will be published.

Should you require clarification on any of the above or further information
please contact the Implementation Team on 01274 434296

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Purpose and Structure of the Report

- 2.1.1 The Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report re-produces the findings of the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report of Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan (BCCAAP) and presents consultation responses received in relation to the Scoping Report, identifying amendments to the scope of assessment and the assessment framework itself. In addition, the Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report provides a detailed appraisal of the policy options in the BCCAAP Issues and Options report.
- 2.1.2 The options set the context for future planning and offer a long term spatial vision for the Bradford City Centre area. Together they seek to identify key development issues and objectives and specify development policies looking as far as 2021 and beyond. This initial appraisal process identifies the likely social, environmental and economic effects of implementing the spatial options.
- 2.1.3 After conducting formal consultation on the findings of the Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report and the Issues and Options Report, the council will select preferred options and these will be subject to a further, more detailed SA. The SA of the preferred options will be presented in an SA Report which will accompany the draft BCCAAP as it will go out for further public consultation. The SA Report will meet the requirements of an “Environmental Report” as defined by the SEA Directive.
- 2.1.4 This Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report has been structured as follows:

Section 1 – presents non-technical summary of the report and outlines how interested parties can get involved in the assessment process.

Section 2 – comprises the introduction and defines core concepts and the key elements that come together to form the Sustainability Appraisal process.

Section 3 – provides an overview of the whole SA assessment explaining the approach, methodology and consultation exercises.

Section 4 – provides a summary of all the background information that forms the scope of this report.

- A summary of the AAP and presents the AAP objectives.
- Currently available baseline information relevant to the City Centre area and the wider context, where applicable.
- Details of other relevant plans, programmes and policies that have been taken into consideration as part of the assessment process.

Section 5 – presents the Sustainability Appraisal Framework through which the assessment takes place.

Section 6 – compares the BCCAAP objectives with the SA objectives to check their mutual compatibility.

Section 7 – identifies and presents a summary of the SA of the AAP options.

Section 8 – outlines the next steps of the SA.

Following Section 8, a **Glossary** of Terms and definitions of abbreviations used within this report are provided.

2.2 Sustainability and Sustainable development

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

2.2.2 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.’

2.2.3 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

2.2.4 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.

2.2.5 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).

2.3 The Sustainability Appraisal

2.3.1 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.

2.3.2 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 regulations¹ 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.

2.3.3 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 (ODPM)² 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.

2.4 Context of Bradford LDF

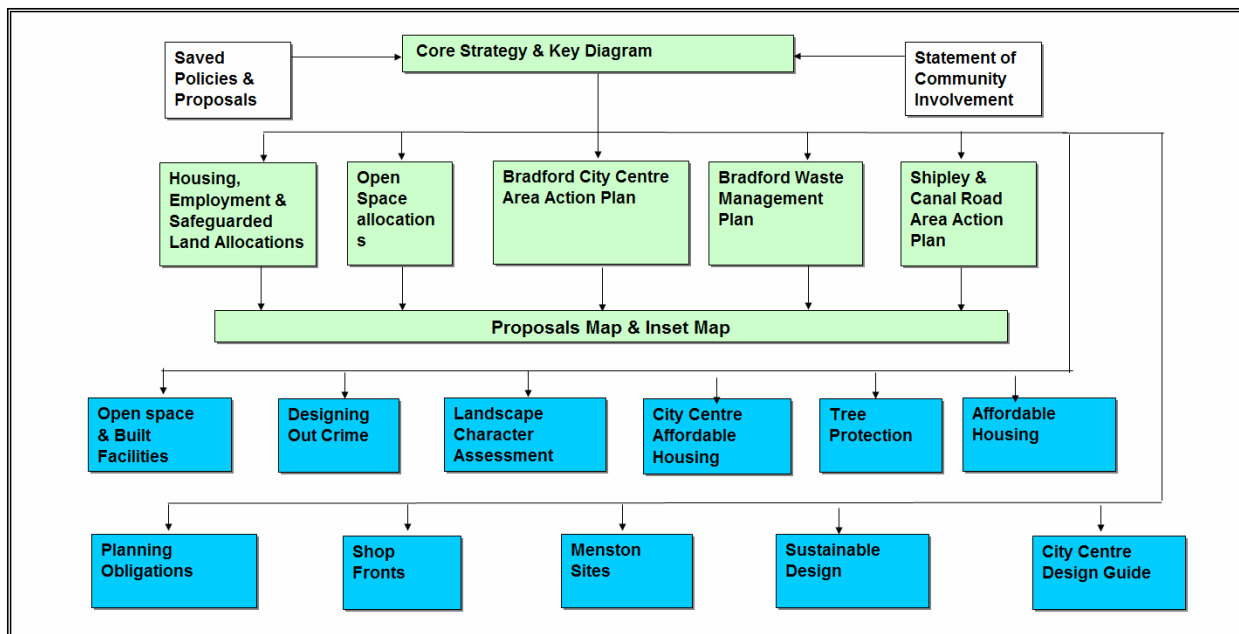
2.4.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act of 2004, together with associated regulations and guidance, set the framework for the new planning system, replacing Unitary Development Plans with the LDF which will be comprised of several smaller documents that can be produced, reviewed and altered more 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 The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.

² 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

2.4.2 The first Development Plan Document (DPD) 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 Plans. 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.

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



- Development Plan Documents
- Supplementary Planning Documents

2.4.3 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. The Local Development Scheme has been revised and submitted to Government at end of March 2007.

2.4.4 As the Replacement UDP was adopted in Autumn 2005, the policies and proposals outlined in the UDP will be 'saved' until October 2008 and beyond 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).

3.0 SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Approach to SA

- 3.1.1 In November 2005, the Government produced guidance³ on carrying out SA on Local Development Frameworks (LDF), incorporating the SEA Directive requirements⁴. The five stage approach included in the guidance is set out in Table 1 below, and it is this approach that has been followed in the preparation of the SA for Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan (AAP).

Table 1- The five stages of Sustainability Appraisal

Stage A – Setting the context and establishing the baseline and deciding on its scope.

Stage B – Developing and refining plan options and assessing effects.

Stage C – Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report.

Stage D – Consulting on the preferred options of the DPD and the SA Report.

Stage E – Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the plan.

- 3.1.2 This initial SA Report covers stages A – B and some part of stage C, with this informal consultation exercise informing the selection of preferred options and the SA report which forms part of Stage D (Consulting on the plan and the SA report).
- 3.1.3 Although the requirement to carry out both an SA and SEA is mandatory, it is possible to satisfy the requirements of both pieces of legislation through a single appraisal process, as suggested by the OPDM guidance mentioned before.
- 3.1.4 In order to fully comply with both sets of legislation, Bradford Council has adopted an integrated approach to Sustainability Appraisal incorporating the requirements of the SEA Regulations and the requirements of SA as presented in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004).
- 3.1.5 For clarity and from hereon throughout this report, the integrated appraisal of SA and SEA is referred to as SA.

3.2 Adopted Methodology

³ ODPM (November 2005) 'Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents'.

⁴ Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment

- 3.2.1 The Issues and Options Report of BCCAAP details various planning issues experienced across the City Centre area. A variety of strategies and policy options have also been developed in order to address these issues. These options now require assessment to understand if they will be compatible to the SA objectives in sustainable terms. The options are explained and assessed in Section 7.
- 3.2.2 During the assessment process, consultation responses from the SA Scoping Report were reviewed to understand whether changes should be made to the BCCAAP objectives, the SA Framework, baseline information or the scope of the assessment. Amendments have been made as a result of the consultation process and these are documented in the respective sections of this report.
- 3.2.3 In the next stage the BCCAAP objectives were tested against the SA objectives to assess their compatibility with each other.
- 3.2.4 All the plan options were then tested against the SA Framework which also incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive; the results of this process will be used in the later stage of selecting preferred options to take forward into the emerging BCCAAP. Following the assessment of all the options, conclusions are presented to add clarity and the potential for cumulative effects and the need for mitigation measures are also discussed.
- 3.2.5 The findings of the assessment are then presented to both statutory and non-statutory stakeholders, interest groups and the general public for consultations. An overview of this consultation process is discussed in more detail below. It should be noted that this is the role of this report.

3.3 Consultation

- 3.3.1 This section outlines the consultation approach and bodies consulted as part of the Scoping stage and the intended consultation approach for the Initial SA Report.

Scoping Report

- 3.3.2 A copy of the Scoping Report was published on July 6th 2007 for a five week consultation period ending on August 13th 2007. The report was sent to the statutory environmental consultation bodies and other targeted consultees. The report was also placed on the Councils web site and at the main planning offices for public view.
- 3.3.3 Comments were invited on all aspects of the scoping report, particularly on the provision of any additional information in relation to the baseline data and sustainability issues, objectives and indicators as identified in the reports.
- 3.3.4 The consultation was fully compliant with the draft Statement of Community Involvement (SCI), accessible on the council website, www.bradford.gov.uk.
- 3.3.5 The outcomes of the consultation process are discussed Appendix A.

Initial SA Report

3.3.6 This report has been made available for comment to all statutory consultation bodies and other organisations that were asked to comment on the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report. In addition, this report has been made available for comment to the general public and the organisations selected by Bradford Council for consultation on the Issues and Options Report.

3.3.7 The consultation period will run in tandem with the consultation period allocated for the Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan (BCCAAP) Issues and Options Report 2005. It is recommended that both these reports be read in conjunction with each other.

Limitations and Uncertainties

3.3.8 During the SA process some deficiencies in collecting baseline data were recognised, these are listed below:

- Information relating to health issues in the city centre.
- Information relating to biodiversity in the city centre.
- Information relating to contaminated land in the city centre.
- Information relating to air, water and noise quality in the city centre.
- Information relating to flood risk in the city centre.
- Information relating to the commercial waste in the city centre.
- Information relating to city centre crime and public safety issues.
- Information relating to the number, type and mode of travel to the city centre.

3.3.8 These areas are currently being researched and all information collected will be incorporated into the next stage of the SA process (refer to Stages C / D and E as outlined in Section 3.1).

3.3.9 More generally, if any new information relating to the baseline conditions of the Bradford city centre becomes available, it will be reviewed and incorporated into the SA process. This information may also be used in determining monitoring proposals and highlighted as a source for future SAs.

3.3.10 Predicting the future scenario is also a difficult task with many uncertainties. These relate to a wide range of factors including the global and national economic climate and decisions made at all levels. From the baseline data collected it appears likely that the following trends are likely to continue for a considerable period of time:

- Increased demand for quality shopping and office floors.
- High level of traffic movement through the city centre.
- Limited housing choice.
- Poor access to jobs, services and facilities for unskilled and/or low skill workers.
- Relatively poor levels of waste recycling.

4.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

4.1 Bradford City Centre area Action Plan

- 4.1.1 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 Local Development Framework (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 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.
- 4.1.2 The Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan (BCCAAP) is part of these DPDs. It will set the context for future planning and offer a long term spatial vision for the Bradford City Centre area which will assist regeneration and guide development. It will also seek to identify key future issues and objectives and specify policies and allocations for Bradford City Centre, looking as far ahead as 2021. The BCCAAP is subject to its own development and consultation process.

BCCAAP Objectives

- 4.1.3 The objectives of the BCCAAP set out the plan's strategy in spatial planning and development terms in order to achieve the following spatial vision of the document:
- "The city centre will become a major destination in the wider region, offering a different experience to other cities. It will be a great place to visit and spend leisure time, as well as to live, work, shop and study".*
- 4.1.4 The BCCAAP objectives have largely derived from the national, regional and local strategies and programmes; and from consideration of the current economic, social and environmental status of the Bradford City Centre. The objectives are:

Table 2: Objectives of BCCAAP	
BCCAAP 1	A unique, high quality shopping and leisure experience reflecting the city's cultural mix.
BCCAAP 2	An attractive, inclusive and safe environment, including a new city centre park which is distinctive to Bradford.
BCCAAP 3	Imaginative reuse of the architectural heritage alongside new development of high quality sustainable design.
BCCAAP 4	A range of good quality housing and facilities to cater for a successful city centre community.

BCCAAP 5	A thriving economy with new office developments, and a growth in science and creative industries.
BCCAAP 6	An enhanced higher education campus, with the University and College forming an integral part of the city centre.
BCCAAP 7	Easy access to and around the centre for all sections of the community, and a reduction in through traffic problems.
BCCAAP 8	Excellent links with surrounding communities and other major destinations across the region.
BCCAAP 9	A rich and diverse variety of plants, birds, animals and insects as part of new linear parks, open spaces and waterways to enhance the quality of life and experience of visitors and residents alike.

These objectives have been compared to the SA objectives to check their compatibility in sustainable terms and to identify any potential short or long term conflicts. This is detailed in Section 5.3.

4.2 Baseline Studies

- 4.2.1 An extensive search for baseline information has been undertaken using a range of sources including web based databases and publications, published reports and stored information. 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.
- 4.2.2 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.
- 4.2.3 The baseline information, based on all available sources at the time of publication, has been presented in Appendix 3. The list has been updated since the publication of the SA Scoping Report and as result of the consultation exercise.

4.3 Relevant Plan, Policies and Programmes

- 4.3.1 As part of the production of the SA Scoping Report a number of relevant policies, plans, and programmes (PPPs) were reviewed. The purpose of reviewing the PPPs is to ensure that the relationship with these other documents and requirements are considered in the production of the BCCAAP, and that any inconsistencies or constraints are dealt with as far as possible.
- 4.3.2 Appendix 2 contains the review of the PPPs of relevance to this BCCAAP. The list has been updated according to the responses received during the consultation period of the SA Scoping Report. The review has considered relevant guidance at the EU, national,

regional and local level. Where relevant it makes specific reference to any environmental protection objectives, targets or requirements established at the EU or national level in order to comply with the SEA Directive.

4.4 Key Sustainability Issues

4.4.1 As a part of the scoping exercise various sustainability issues that pose strategic challenges and need to be addressed in the City Centre has been identified. 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 spatial options.

4.4.2 Table 3 below seeks to identify sustainability issues and problems for Bradford District as a whole with special concentration on the City Centre and links these to baseline data under topic headings.

Table 3: Sustainability Issues to Address		
Social	Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accommodating the needs of an expanding population. • Accommodating these needs as far as possible within an urban area, which already has a densely developed core. • Reducing the environmental impact of new development while achieving a good quality of life for all residents.
	Housing & Quality of Urban Fabric	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting targets for additional housing and replacement of existing stock. • 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 • Achieving higher standards for new development in terms of resource efficiency, design and lifetime flexibility. • Improving the public realm and seeking to promote high standards of new design where regeneration is needed
	Deprivation & Access to Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact of legitimate aspiration to improve standard of living of deprived population on use of resources. • 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 quality, type and range of services to suit needs of local population and reduce use of private car • Support for green infrastructure i.e. a strategic network of green spaces and recreational corridors but also for individual open spaces of local importance • Influence of planning and wider council policies on propensity to use local facilities by deprived communities e.g. open space.

Environmental	Biodiversity, Landscape and Heritage Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting and enhancing biodiversity, landscape and heritage assets as a strong element in the districts identity. • Maximising benefits from landscape character assessment and conservation area appraisals • Assessing plan in terms of its implications for the SAC to comply with regulations on appropriate assessment • Safeguarding the locally and nationally valued species and habitats and seeking to minimise the direct and indirect impact of new development on these • Seeking opportunities to create new priority habitats • Improving information base so that change can be monitored • Promoting wider appreciation of benefits from environmental assets
	Use of Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Meeting targets set nationally for air quality, re-cycling of refuse, energy efficiency etc. but also to reflect local concerns and priorities. • Promoting good practice in resource use and reduction of pollutants beyond minimum standards. • Conserving deposits of sandstone to meet future needs whilst ensuring that existing demand can be met.
Economic	Employment Need, Skill Base and Income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing incomes and skill levels in communities suffering high levels of deprivation. • Contribution of land-use planning towards improving employment prospects and training for local residents.
	Employment Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responding to future trends in employment / needs of workforce in particular accommodating the needs of smaller-scale work places.
	Transport Infrastructure & Future Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reliance on and promotion of future growth to improve income and skill levels. • Delivering regeneration in manner that benefits the districts residents within the carrying capacity of the local environment. • Integrating sustainability into initial assessment of major projects, particularly assumptions about need for new infrastructure versus shifts in modes of transport.

5.0 SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK

5.1 Overview

- 5.1.1 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.
- 5.1.2 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).

5.2 SA Framework for BCCAAP

- 5.2.1 Table 4 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.

Table 4: Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan (BCCAAP) Sustainability Appraisal Objectives		
SA Objectives		SEA Topic Covered
Energy and Resources		
SA1	Ensure the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources and the promotion of renewable energy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water, Soil and Air • Climatic Factors
SA2	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"> • Water, Soil and Air • Climatic Factors
Response to Climate Change		
SA3	Reduce the districts impact on climate change and vulnerability to its effects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water, Soil and Air • Climatic Factors
Air, Soil and Water Quality		
SA4	Safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna • Water, Soil and Air
Natural Assets		
SA5	Conserve and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna
SA6	Maintain and enhance the quality, value and diversity of the city centre landscapes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural Heritage and Landscape
Housing		
SA7	Provide the opportunity for everyone to live in quality housing which reflects individual needs, preferences and resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population and Human Health

Transport		
SA8	Develop and maintain an integrated and efficient transport network which maximizes access whilst minimizing detrimental impacts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population and Human Health • Climatic Factors
SA9	Reduce congestion and pollution by increasing transport choice and by reducing the need to travel by lorry /car.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population and Human Health • Water, Soil and Air • Climatic Factors
Land Use		
SA10	Improve the quality of the built environment and make efficient use of existing land and buildings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population and Human Health • Water, Soil and Air • Cultural Heritage and Landscape
Historical Environment		
SA11	Protect and enhance the historic environment of the city centre.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural Heritage and Landscape
Accessibility and Local Needs		
SA12	Improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population and Human Health
Communities		
SA13	Promote social cohesion, encourage participation and improve the quality of deprived neighbourhoods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population and Human Health
Culture, Leisure and Recreation		
SA14	Create good cultural, leisure and built sport and recreational activities available to all.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population and Human Health • Cultural Heritage and Landscape
Safety and Security		
SA15	Improve safety and security for people and property.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population and Human Health
Health (and Social Welfare)		
SA16	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"> • Population and Human Health
Education and Training		
SA17	Promote education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population and Material Assets
Local Economy and Employment		
SA18	Increase the number of high quality job opportunities suited to the needs of the local workforce.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population and Material Assets
SA19	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"> • Population and Material Assets

- 5.2.2 The objectives selected 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 4.
- 5.2.3 It is also worth mentioning that some sustainability objectives have a wider scope and can overlap between themes. In such cases the use of indicators may be repeated. Some themes have indicators which are potentially very accurate (e.g. employment/unemployment figures) and other themes such as cultural, leisure and recreation have considerably less certain indicators based on qualitative and subjective outputs.
- 5.2.4 When establishing monitoring programmes in the future it may not be applicable to use all the indicators listed but those that are most relevant or most recent / accurate.
- 5.2.5 The SA framework has been updated from the earlier version presented in the SA scoping report based on the consultation responses received.

5.3 Testing the BCCAAP Objectives against The SA Framework

- 5.3.1 At this stage it is important that the BCCAAP objectives are compatible with the SA objectives. Table 5 below compares each of the BCCAAP objectives with the SA objectives using a matrix format and highlights any potential conflicts between them. This will help to ensure that any subsequent decisions are well based, and mitigation or alternatives can be considered. The BCCAAP objectives and the SA objectives are presented in section 4 (table 2) and section 5 (table 4) respectively.
- 5.3.2 The Compatibility Matrix shows that the AAP objectives are all compatible with the SA objectives and that there are no major conflicts. The area of greatest compatibility between the two sets of objectives are in relation to improving accessibility into and out of the city centre and making the city centre more lively with increased potentials for quality housing, office, shopping and leisure facilities. Enhancing the quality of open spaces and built heritages is another area of compatibility as well as improving the needs of the community.

Table 5: BCCAAP/SA Objectives Compatibility Matrix

Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan Objectives									
Objectives	BCCAAP1	BCCAAP2	BCCAAP3	BCCAAP4	BCCAAP5	BCCAAP6	BCCAAP7	BCCAAP8	BCCAAP9
SA 1	✓		✓	?/✓	?				
SA 2		✓	✓	?/✓	?				
SA 3		✓	✓	?	?		✓		✓
SA 4		✓					✓		✓
SA 5		✓							✓
SA 6		✓	✓						✓
SA 7		✓	✓	✓	?	✓			
SA 8					?		✓	✓	
SA 9				✓	?	✓	✓	✓	
SA 10	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
SA 11	✓	✓	?/✓						✓
SA 12	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SA 13	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
SA 14	✓	✓		✓					
SA 15	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	
SA 16		✓		✓			✓		✓
SA 17					✓	✓			
SA 18	✓			✓	✓	✓			
SA 19	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

KEY: ✓ **Compatible** × **Incompatible** ? **Uncertain** - **No Link**

6.0 SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF BCCAAP OPTIONS

6.1 Overview

- 6.1.1 The SA process is based upon a consideration of different options, and the OPDM guidance is clear that stakeholders should be involved in both the generation and assessment of options through consultation. Options can be described as the range of realistic choices open to plan makers to deliver the plan objectives.
- 6.1.2 It is important to note that the need to consider options stems partly from the requirements of the SEA Directive which requires the assessment of 'reasonable alternatives' taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan.
- 6.1.3 The OPDM guidance further advises that:

"In preparing a DPD, a large number of options may be generated...The options need to be compared with each other and with the current social, environmental and economic characteristics of the area which is subject to the DPD and the likely future situation without the DPD. In doing so they need to be tested against the SA framework."

- 6.1.4 The guidance is also clear that it is not the role of the SA to determine the option(s) to be chosen as a basis for the preferred options and the draft plan. Instead, the role of the SA is to assist with the identification of the appropriate options by highlighting the sustainability implications of each, and by putting forward recommendations for improvement.

6.2 Spatial Options of BCCAAP

- 6.2.1 Based on the range of issues identified and proposals and commitments in the current documents that guide development in the city centre the BCCAAP Issues and Options Report has proposed two spatial visions for the future of Bradford city centre. They are:

6.2.2 Option 1: RUDP- The 'Established' Option

The policies and proposals in the RUDP relating to the city centre consolidate the existing land uses. Emphasis is placed on protecting the existing shopping and employment areas, the higher education campus, conservation areas and public car parks. There are no specific allocations for residential or leisure uses, however, two large areas centred on Thornton Road and Little Germany are designated as mixed use areas where a mixture of residential, leisure and office uses are promoted. Sites off Sunbridge Road and Canal Road are highlighted as possible expansion areas to the central shopping area. The plan sets out a framework for considering proposals for development, rather than providing a blueprint for change.

6.2.3 Option 2- NDFs- The 'Emerging' Option

The Masterplan provided a strategic vision for the city centre. Its aim was to raise aspirations and change perceptions of Bradford. It identified four neighbourhoods. Development Frameworks were produced for each of the neighbourhoods. The frameworks identify a variety of new land uses including large areas for open and civic

spaces, residential development, leisure and business uses as well as the extension of the shopping area, transport improvements and mixed use development. The key purpose of the Neighbourhood Development Frameworks is to identify strategic projects which will deliver the overall Masterplan vision.

6.2.4 Detail and in depth analysis of the two options can be found in BCCAAP Issues and Options Report.

6.3 Sustainability Appraisal of BCCAAP Options

6.3.1 The appraisal was a qualitative exercise based on the professional judgement of the officers at the Council, taking into account the information gathered in the scoping phase of the SA and any recommendations from the Consultation Bodies on the consultation into the Scoping Report.

6.3.2 The summary tables 6 and 7 below list the options appraised and highlight the different sustainability implications of each, so that meaning full comparison can be made. The options are tested against the SA framework in terms of their short, medium and long term impacts towards achieving the SA objectives. The conclusions comment on the likely social, environmental and economic effects of implementing the options and any considerations that may need to be taken into account during implementations.

6.3.3 Based on the performance of the two spatial options in the appraisal matrix a table has been derived summarising the overall strengths and weaknesses of each of the two options.

Table 6: Appraisal of BCCAAP Spatial Options

SA Objectives	Option 1: RUDP- The 'Established' Option			Option 2: NDFs- The 'Emerging' Option			Comments
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
	<p>Energy and Resources</p> <p>1. Ensure the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources and the promotion of renewable energy.</p> <p>2. Minimise the growth in waste and increase the amount of waste which is re-used, re-cycled and recovered.</p>	?	+	+	+	+	
<p>Climate Change</p> <p>3. Reduce the districts impact on climate change and vulnerability to its effects.</p>	?	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	+	<p>Increased residential population together with increased travel needs and transport infrastructure will lead to pressures in terms of increased demand and pollution. Better design principles, improved technologies and careful spatial distribution of services will contribute to tackle the climate change issue.</p>

Air, Soil & Water	<p>4. Safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources.</p>	+	+	+	+	+	++	<p>Redevelopment/ refurbishment provide an opportunity to improve drainage/water conservation. Recycling of grey water and SUD's systems if applied will improve water quality in the area and in turn reduce the impact on groundwater/regional water resources.</p> <p>Improved/expanded open space and woodland likely to improve air quality.</p> <p>However as above increased housing and population will lead to increased air pollutants.</p> <p>Possible dust pollution during demolition/construction.</p> <p>Disruption of soil resources/land quality during major constructions.</p>
Natural Assets	<p>5. Conserve and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats</p>	+	+	+	+	++	++	<p>Improved/expanded open space, water features and woodland likely to improve the natural habitats of wildlife species.</p> <p>Both options aim at preserving and enhancing the use and vitality of the listed buildings and conservation areas within the BCCAAP area.</p>

Historic Environment	11. Protect and enhance the historic environment of the city centre	+	+	+	+	+	++	Overall, the two options will ensure conservation and enhancement of the city centre historic environment making it a place to be proud of and providing a sense of distinct identity. Improved and well protected historic features will bring significant social and environmental benefits to the plan area as well.
Accessibility	12. Improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks.	?	+/?	+	?	+	++	Both options improve access to public/non car transport options. Option 2 provides new and extended community and leisure facilities together with improved vehicular and pedestrian/cyclist access. Increased population will increase pressure on key services within and outside of the BCCAAP area. So short term disruption to services / facilities likely during development. The plan policies need to ensure the most sustainable location for community facilities. Developer contributions to access network and community facilities should be considered. Policies also should have the scopes to attract match funding from various sources.

Communities	13. Promote social cohesion, encourage participation and improve the quality of deprived neighbourhoods.	+	+	+	+	+	+	A busy and vibrant city centre with a wide variety of cultural opportunities will maximise the use of the city centre by all sections of the community that will create a shared sense of belongingness.
Leisure & Recreation	14. Create good cultural, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	?	+	+	+	+	++	Creating new leisure and recreation facilities is a key issue of both options. This will favour local economy, provide new facilities to the community and increase the cultural attractiveness of the city centre.
Safety & Security	15. Improve safety and security for people and property.	+	+	+	+	+	+	Crime and anti social behaviour can be actively tackled through good planning and design. Improvements to open space, streetscape and movement corridors are all likely to reduce and discourage crime in the area. Providing opportunities for young people both indoors and out, will also have a beneficial effect. Continuing local pride/sense of community can also control crime and anti-social behaviour. Urban Design policies with regards the layout of new developments will contribute to ensure increased security.

Health	16. Provide the conditions and services to improve health and well-being and reduce inequality to access to health and social care.	o	+/?	+/?	+/?	+	+	<p>General health of residents will improve by improvements to the area in both options. But option 2 particularly has proposals to enhance the quality of the open space, water and park facilities within the city centre area that will increase outdoor activities.</p> <p>Increased mobility and ease of pedestrian/cycling through improved access to open and greenspace has beneficial health effects (all options).</p> <p>Potential short term negative health impacts, particularly on the elderly and young due to disruption and displacement during construction</p>
Education	17. Promote education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population.	+/?	+	+	+	+	++	<p>Both options ensures that both Bradford University and College area able to contribute to the regeneration of the city centre. Option 2 further aims at integrating the educational and its ancillary activities to the spatial extent of the city centre.</p> <p>Provision for promoting knowledge based industries around the HE campus will maximise the opportunities.</p>

Economy & Employment		?	+/?	+	+	+	++	++	++	Increased employment opportunities through new premises and the actual development process are central to both options. Option 2 promotes the type of businesses that would improve access to public/non car transport options.
18. Increase the number of high quality job opportunities suited to the needs of the local workforce.										
19. Support investment and enterprise to develop a dynamic, diverse and knowledge based economy, excelling in innovation with higher value and lower impact activities.										New pedestrian/cyclist/access routes within the BCCAAP area should encourage and support the success of the local economy by encouraging and making it easier for people to use local facilities/retail/leisure services.
+ Positive ++ Very Positive - Negative -- Very negative o Neutral Short Term : 0-3 years Medium Term: 3-7 years Long Term: 8-15 years										

Table 7: Summary of Strengths and Weaknesses of the Options

	Option 1: RUDP- The 'Established' Option	Option 2: NDFs- The 'Emerging' Option
Overall Sustainability Strengths	<p>Does not require financial risk</p> <p>Refurbishment/conversion of underused buildings</p> <p>Safeguarded car parking areas to promote safe and secure use of the area.</p> <p>Promoting new and strengthening the status of existing employment zone.</p> <p>Mixed use development to increase the vitality and viability of the city centre.</p> <p>Expansion areas- to accommodate potential future medium to large scale investment opportunities.</p>	<p>Provision of new high quality housing, expanded community and leisure facilities.</p> <p>Refurbishment/conversion of potential buildings.</p> <p>Improved access to and amount and quality of public open space.</p> <p>Provision of a central City Park with sports/recreational facilities</p> <p>Enhancement of natural environment and biodiversity.</p> <p>New employment and retail uses provide business and employment opportunities</p>
Overall Sustainability Weaknesses	<p>Combined effects of significant housing, social exclusion and economic problems have not been fully addressed and are likely to increase.</p> <p>Major disruption to local people, businesses and services during development phases.</p>	<p>A significant rise in the population will increase pressure on facilities such as places at secondary schools and medical care.</p> <p>This growth may also lead to environmental pressures – traffic growth, air pollution, water use, waste etc.</p> <p>Major disruption to local people, businesses and services during development phases.</p> <p>Negative environmental impacts of construction potentially significant.</p>

7.0 PROPOSAL FOR MONITORING

- 7.1.1 Monitoring allows the actual significant effects of implementation of the Bradford City Centre Area Action Plans to be tested against those predicted in the SA. Proposals for monitoring will be developed during the Preferred Options Stage.
- 7.1.2 Bradford Council welcomes any views on how proposals for monitoring should be developed.

8.0 NEXT STEPS

- 8.1.1 The Council welcomes your views on the content of this report. See section 1.2 for further information on 'How to Comment'.
- 8.1.2 Following the Consultation Period, Bradford Council will prepare a revised Sustainability Assessment and will provide feedback on the consultation process via the Statement of Consultation at the Preferred Options Stage.
- 8.1.3 If you would like to be kept informed on the preparation of the Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan, then email ldf.consultation@bradford.gov.uk

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.

Appendices

Appendix 1

Comments on the Bradford City Centre AAP Sustainability Appraisal Draft Scoping Report

Organisation/ Individual	Comments	Response
	Table 1	
Sport England	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)
	Paragraph 2.1.16	
<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.
	Appendix 2	
<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>National</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>Local</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>	<p>National Policy Guidance PPG17 - its implication is not solely on open spaces - but includes open and built sport and recreation facilities.</p> <p>Omissions - There is no reference to Yorkshire Plan for Sport in the</p>	<p>Noted.</p> <p>The DTZ Study is part of the evidence base, but it is not</p>

	<p>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>appropriate to list this as a PPP. Reference to the DTZ Study is made within the report.</p>
<p>West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service</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>
<p>Environment Agency</p>	<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>Noted. PPS23 to be cited.</p> <p>Noted. The documents are to be</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.	cited.
	Appendix 4	
English Heritage	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.	Noted. Reference to be made to numbers/extent/condition.
Sport England	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 & Skills, appears to have wrong weekly earnings data.	
	Table 6- Sustainability Appraisal Objectives and Appendix 5	
English Heritage	<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 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</p>	<p>Noted.</p> <p>A separate 'Historic Environment' objective to be included.</p>

	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of Listed Buildings under each grade 2. Number and % of listed buildings at risk 3. Number of listed buildings demolished 4. Number of Scheduled ancient monuments 5. Number and % archaeological sites at risk 	<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"> • Number of Listed Buildings under each grade • Number and % of listed buildings at risk • Number of listed buildings demolished • Number of Scheduled ancient monuments • Number and % archaeological sites at risk • Number of Conservation areas • Number and % Conversion Areas with appraisals
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	<p>6. Number of registered Historic Parks and Gardens</p> <p>7. Number and % of Historic Parks and Gardens at risk</p> <p>8. Number of Conservation areas</p> <p>9. Number and % Conversion Areas with appraisals</p>	
Sport England	<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>
Environment Agency	<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>
Table 7- Matrix of Compatibility		
	<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>	<p>Noted.</p>

Appendix 2: Review of International, National, Regional and Local PPPs and their Objectives

Document Title	Relevant Objectives	Targets & Indicators	Implications
<p>INTERNATIONAL</p> <p>SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, SPATIAL PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGY/ POLICY</p>			
<p>Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice (EU Sixth Environment Action Programme)</p> <p>EC, 2001</p>	<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"> Climate Change Nature and Biodiversity Environment and health and quality of life Natural resources and waste <p>Each of these action areas is supported by a range of objectives and 'mission statements'</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>The Area Action Plan (AAP) needs to support the 4 key areas of work set out in the EAP.</p>
<p>Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development</p> <p>United Nations, 2002</p>	<p>The World Summit on Sustainable Development proposed broad-scale principles which should underlie sustainable development and growth. It include objectives such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greater resource efficiency (including decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation); Support business innovation and take-up of best practice in technology and management; New technology development; Technology demonstration and risk limitation. 	<p>There are a number of follow-up processes e.g. "Significantly" reduce rate of loss of biodiversity by 2010, but no specific targets.</p>	<p>Should encourage the sustainable use of resources, encourage energy efficiency and protect and enhance Biodiversity.</p>
<p>European Spatial Development Perspective</p> <p>EC, 1999</p>	<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. A big challenge for spatial development policy is to contribute to the</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>The AAP should make a contribution towards fulfilling the goals of the ESDP.</p>

Document Title	Relevant Objectives	Targets & Indicators	Implications
<p>Århus Convention UNECE, 2001</p>	<p>objectives, announced by the EU during international conferences concerning the environment and climate, of reducing emissions into the global ecological system.</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>Waste Framework Directive 75/442/EEC (as amended by 91/56/EEC)</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
THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT			
<p>EU Habitats Directive 92/43/EC EC, 1992</p>	<p>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.</p>	None	<p>Should focus on protecting and enhancing natural habitats through an Appropriate Assessment of SPAs and SACs within Bradford.</p>
<p>EU Biodiversity Strategy EC, 1998</p>	<p>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</p>	None	<p>Plan policies should focus on protecting and enhancing biodiversity. SA should include specified targets for the protection and enhancement of biodiversity where necessary.</p>
<p>The Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro 1992 CBD, 1992</p>	<p>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.</p>	None	

Document Title	Relevant Objectives	Targets & Indicators	Implications
<p>European Landscape Convention 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>
SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY ISSUES			
<p>World Health Organisation Guideline Values 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
<p>CLIMATE CHANGE, AIR, LAND AND WATER</p> <p>Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change United Nations, 1997</p>	<p>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).</p>	<p>Achieve a reduction in anthropogenic CO2 levels to at least 5% below 1990 levels by 2012. Consider afforestation and reforestation as carbon sinks.</p>	<p>Consider how plan can contribute to targets for reducing climate change</p>
<p>The Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC EC, 2000</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Recognise the need to protect ground and surface water from pollution; reflect requirements of directive in the LDF.</p>
<p>European Commission Air Quality Framework Directive EC, 1996</p>	<p>Overall, the improvement of air quality with adequate information obtained on ambient air quality to be provided to the public.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Recognise that location of development can impact on air quality; Ensure that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in LDF</p>

Document Title	Relevant Objectives	Targets & Indicators	Implications
<p>European Commission White Paper on the European Transport Policy EC, 2001</p>	<p>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.</p>	None	<p>The AAP should assess the need for transport improvements in line with these over reaching priorities of the policy.</p>
CULTURAL AND HISTORIC HERITAGE			
<p>Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Revised) (Valetta Convention) United Nations, 2000</p>	<p>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.</p>	None	<p>AAP should consider the need for archaeological investigations to preserve any significant remains of Bradford's past.</p>

Document Title	Relevant Objectives	Targets & Indicators	Implications
NATIONAL			
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, SPATIAL PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGY/POLICIES			
<p>PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development OPDM, February 2005</p>	<p>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</p>	None	<p>The AAP should ensure that the principles of sustainable development are facilitated inline with the principles set</p>

Document Title	Relevant Objectives	Targets & Indicators	Implications
<p>PPS 6 : Planning for Town Centres OPDM, March 2005</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>out in PPS1.</p> <p>The AAP should explore the options to improve the vibrancy and vitality of the town centre whilst making sure it retains its existing character.</p>
<p>The UK strategy for sustainable development, Securing the Future DEFRA, 2004</p>	<p>This is a review of the original sustainable development strategy produced in 1999.</p> <p>The five guiding principles are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living within environmental limits; • Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society; • Achieving a sustainable economy; • Promoting good governance; and • Using sound science responsibly. 	<p>None</p>	<p>The AAP will need to address the 5 principles that underlie the Government's sustainable development policy.</p>
<p>Government Urban White Paper: Our Towns, Our Cities, The Future. Delivering An Urban Renaissance DETR, November 2000</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>AAP policies should contribute to achieve key objectives.</p>

Document Title	Relevant Objectives	Targets & Indicators	Implications
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT			
UK Biodiversity Action Plan 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.
SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY ISSUES			
PPS 3: Housing 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 in line with the targets established in PPS 3.
Sustainable Communities: Building For The Future 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>PPG17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation</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>
CLIMATE CHANGE, AIR, LAND AND WATER			
<p>Consultation- Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1</p> <p>DCLG, December 2006</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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. • 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. • Secure new development and shape places resilient to the effects of climate change in ways consistent with social cohesion and inclusion. • Sustain biodiversity, and in doing so recognise that the distribution of habitats and species will be affected by climate change. 	<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
<p>Stern Review on the Economics of Climate Change HMSO, February 2007</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reflect the development needs and interests of communities and enable them to contribute effectively to tackling climate change. Respond to the concerns of business and encourage competitiveness and technological innovation. <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"> Global Warming will cost the world up to £3.68 trillion unless it is tackled within a decade; Unchecked climate change would turn 200 million people into refugees, the largest migration in modern history, as their homes succumbed to drought or flood; <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>Our energy Future- Creating a Low Carbon Economy (Energy White Paper) 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>Climate Change: The UK Programme 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

Document Title	Relevant Objectives	Targets & Indicators	Implications
<p>Air Quality Strategy: Working Together for Clean Air 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>Building a Greener Future: Towards Zero Carbon Development – Consultation 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>The Code for Sustainable Homes 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>PPS 22 : Renewable Energy 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>

Document Title	Relevant Objectives	Targets & Indicators	Implications
<p>PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control ODPM, November 2004</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>The AAP should take into account the policies and principles within PPS23 and the accompanying annexes</p>
<p>PPG 13 : Transport OPDM, March 2001</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Improved opportunities for public transport, walking and cycling need to be integral to AAP proposals.</p>
<p>PPS 25: Development and Flood Risk OPDM, December 2006</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Flood risk should be considered at all stages of the planning process and development within floodplains should be avoided.</p>
CULTURAL AND HISTORIC HERITAGE			
<p>PPG 15: Planning and the Historic Environment OPDM, September 1994</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>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</p>

Document Title	Relevant Objectives	Targets & Indicators	Implications
<p>PPG16: Planning and Archaeology 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>	<p>None.</p>	<p>protect it accordingly to enhance local distinctiveness. 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>Protecting our Historic Environment: Making the System Work Better 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"> • The need to simplify existing protection systems; • Improve transparency and openness in the designation of sites/buildings for protection; • To create more flexible regimes for managing the historic environment; and • 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. 	<p>None</p>	<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>The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future 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>
<p>Document title REGIONAL</p>			
<p>Relevant objectives</p>			
<p>Leeds City Region Development Programme 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>Draft Revised RSS for Yorkshire Y&H Assembly, 2005</p>	<p>The Yorkshire & 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
<p>The Regional Economic Strategy 2006-2015 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"> 1. More Businesses that last – because higher levels of enterprise are so important 2. Competitive Businesses – making indigenous businesses more productive because they innovate and invest 3. Skilled People benefiting business – with talents that employers value and which offer due reward 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. 5. Transport, Infrastructure and Environment – a strong economy needs good sustainable transport connections and to make the best of the environment and infrastructure 6. Stronger Cities, Towns and Rural Communities – to ensure they are attractive places to live, work and invest 	<p>None</p>	<p>and the Leeds sub-region (of which Bradford forms a part), forms an important influence on the development of Bradford City Centre AAP.</p>
			<p>Development within the AAP should encompass the growth principle of economic development in the Yorkshire region.</p>

Document title	Relevant objectives	Relevant targets & indicators	Implications
<p>Yorkshire & Humber Regional Sustainable Development Framework (RSDF). Update 2003-05. Building the Benefits.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Recognises the range of regional and wide sustainable development objectives and indicators to be incorporated into the AAP objectives and indicators for the SA.</p>

Document Title	Relevant Objectives	Targets & Indicators	Implications
<p>LOCAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, SPATIAL PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGY/ POLICY</p>			
<p>Bradford District 2020 Vision</p>	<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"> • A vibrant economy, fully integrated in to the wider economy of the region. • A diversified high-wage, high-skill, knowledge base economy. • Excellent public services and community leadership. • Cleaner, greener, safer and more ecologically healthy neighbourhoods. • Better community where diverse people and communities respect and value each other and live in harmony. • A District which is proud of, and makes the most of, its natural environment, its heritage and its potential. 	<p>None</p>	<p>The AAP should consider the key points set out in the 2020 Visions to help achieve sustainable development.</p>

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

Document Title	Relevant Objectives	Targets & Indicators	Implications
<p>Bradford City Centre Masterplan 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>Bradford District Economic Strategy 2007 – 2020 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"> Ambitious and creative High value and knowledge-based A broad-based economy with recognised strengths and leading companies Effectively linked to international trade partners 	<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>Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2005 BMDC, 2005</p>	<p>Aims & 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 & disposal services for the Council's municipal wastes'. 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>
THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT			
<p>Woodland Strategy – Bradford Council 2002 BMDC, February 2002</p>	<p>The document expresses the Councils 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. 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>Nature Conservation Strategy for Bradford – Nature and People</p>	<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>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 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>woodland resource, following PPS9. These might include developer contributions towards gateway and corridor planting, should there be tree loss on development sites.</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>A local biodiversity action plan for the Bradford District (Draft)</p> <p>BMDC, 2003</p>	<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. W19 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>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"> ● To safeguard the locally and nationally valued species and habitats ● To ensure the sustainable use of biological resources ● To develop effective and participative partnerships that co-ordinate action and focus resources ● To raise the public awareness of and commitment towards local biodiversity issues <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.		
SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY ISSUES			
Community Cohesion Delivery Plan BMDC, 2003	<p>The Plan focuses around four thematic work areas:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Community relations – To strengthen community life and built greater contact and understanding between communities across the district.</p> <p>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.</p>	None	<p>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.</p> <p>Involving local communities in plan-making could encourage community cohesion. Statement of Community Involvement sets framework for participation.</p>
Bradford District Safer Communities Strategy	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A district where people feel safe • A district with lower levels of crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour and substance misuse. 	None	<p>Implications for design and access issues and sustainable communities agenda.</p>

Document Title	Relevant Objectives	Targets & Indicators	Implications
<p>Children and Young People's Plan</p>	<p>The Children and Young People's Plan focuses on key themes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the overall health of all children and young people. • Ensure that all children and young people are safe and feel safe. • 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. • 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. • Enable young people to make a contribution and celebrate and promote their achievement. 	<p>None</p>	<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>
<p>Strategic Learning Plan 2003-2006 Bradford & District Learning Partnership</p>	<p>The relevant objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote a culture of lifelong learning and demonstrate that learning pays • To improve the qualifications and employability of labour market entrants • To raise the skill level of the workforce • To support the development of higher level skills • To support the development of community-based learning 	<p>None</p>	<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>
<p>Local Transport Plan for West Yorkshire (LTP) 2006/7-2010/11</p>	<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>	<p>None</p>	<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>Bradford District Transport Strategy 2006-2021</p>	<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"> • Improving access to jobs, education and other key services for everyone • Reducing delays to the movement of people and goods • Improving safety for all highway users • Limiting transport emissions of air pollutants, greenhouse gases and noise • Improving the condition of the transport infrastructure 	<p>None</p>	<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>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"> • Investment in major infrastructure e.g. highways, public transport network, interchanges, airports. • Traffic and demand management interventions e.g. control and coordination of traffic, improving the directions given to traffic etc. 		<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>The Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy for Bradford District – 2002-2005</p>	<p>The NRS aims to contribute to a more cohesive district by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tackling deprivation • Enabling more people to become active citizens • Promoting more inclusive dialogue within communities, more learning, sharing and negotiation between communities <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"> -All neighbourhoods facing multiple deprivation will have action plans & be implementing them. -Evidence of involvement from 'hard to reach' groups. -Greater confidence in the Districts future in both deprived & more affluent areas. - Strengthened relationships between Neighbourhoods across the District through action learning and joint planning. 	<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>A Decent Home in a Decent Neighbourhood Joint Housing Strategy for Bradford 2003-2010</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"> • 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 • Raise the quality of all housing to a decent modern standard and ensure homes occupied by vulnerable people are healthy, warm and energy efficient • Ensure vulnerable people, including the homeless, are supported and able to live as independently as possible 	<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
<p>Tourism Strategy for Bradford 2002</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure residential areas are safe and cohesive places to live • Meet equally the housing needs of all people <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>	<p>None</p>	<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>
CULTURAL AND HISTORIC HERITAGE			
<p>Cultural Strategy 2004</p>	<p>Ten strategic objectives for the Cultural Sector have been identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing the look of, and promoting the image of the Bradford District • Developing the cultural industries 	<p>None</p>	<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"> • Promoting and retaining creative and innovative people and their ideas in the district • Developing skills for the 'new' economy • Developing the product for sustainable tourism • Raising achievement and aspirations throughout the communities of the District • Ensuring participation and access for all in cultural activity 		<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>CBMDC Conservation Area Assessments</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"> • The Cathedral Precinct Conservation Area • The City Centre Conservation Area • Goitside Conservation Area • Little Germany Conservation Area <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>
<p><i>* 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.</i></p> <p><i>* 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.</i></p>			

Appendix 3: 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 19th 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. Bradford's listed building descriptions can be found at 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 Tescom⁵ 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.

⁵ 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 Study⁶, 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%⁷. 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

⁶ Genecon (2006). *Bradford Centre Regeneration: Performance Framework. Annual Update 2004/05 – Final Report*. Report Dated May 2006. Genecon.

⁷ 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 response 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 an 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 number⁸ of offices and businesses, accounting for approximately 22% of the District's total employment and 14% of businesses.

⁸ 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 4

DRAFT SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OBJECTIVES AND INDICATORS

(CS = COMMUNITY STRATEGY)

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

TOPIC	RELEVANT LOCAL OBJECTIVE	DRAFT SA OBJECTIVES	POTENTIAL INDICATORS
	<p>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>	<p>(Will it increase the quality and quantity of woodland cover in appropriate locations using native species?)</p>	
<p>Housing</p>	<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. Raise the quality of all housing to a decent modern standard and ensure homes occupied by vulnerable people are healthy, warm and energy efficient. Ensure vulnerable people, including the homeless, are supported and able to live as independently as possible. Meet equally the housing needs of all people.</p>	<p>Provide the opportunity for everyone to live in quality housing which reflects individual needs, preferences and resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homelessness & temporary accommodation • Affordable housing (house price /earnings affordability ratio) • Number and location of completions • Number and location of completions of affordable housing • Number of unfit homes per 1000 dwellings. • Number of vacant and difficult to let properties • Houses built to above minimum standards of sustainable design?
<p>Accessibility & Local Needs</p>	<p>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>	<p>Improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks.</p> <p>(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?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<p>Transport</p>	<p>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>	<p>Develop and maintain an integrated and efficient transport network which maximises access whilst minimizing detrimental impacts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passenger travel by modes • Growth in rail passengers • Growth in bus patronage • New/improved footpaths and cycleways.

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>Reduce congestion and pollution by increasing transport choice and by reducing the need to travel by lorry / car.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of children travelling to (a) primary school & (b) secondary school by different modes of transport • Number of travel plans
<p>Land Use</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>Improve the quality of the built environment and make efficient use of land and buildings.</p> <p>(Will it improve the resource efficiency of buildings (water, waste, energy, density, use of existing buildings, designing for a longer life span))</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of new housing development on previously developed land • Vacant land and properties and derelict land
<p>Historic Environment</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>Protect and enhance the historic environment of the city centre.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Listed Buildings under each grade • Reduction in number and % of listed buildings at risk • Number of listed buildings demolished • Number of Scheduled ancient monuments • Reduction in Number and % archaeological sites at risk • Number of Conservation areas • Number and % Conversion Areas with appraisals
<p>Communities</p>	<p>CS – '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 and aspirations throughout the</p>	<p>Promote social cohesion, encourage participation and improve the quality of deprived neighbourhoods.</p> <p>(Does it provide for the needs of ethnic minority groups, the disabled, and the elderly and young people?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % turnout in local elections. • Identify accessibility measures linking new facilities, particularly those providing jobs, services and active leisure to deprived neighbourhoods by public transport.

TOPIC	RELEVANT LOCAL OBJECTIVE	DRAFT SA OBJECTIVES	POTENTIAL INDICATORS
	<p>communities of the District, building individual and community confidence & enabling social cohesion by developing pride and promoting respect.</p>		
<p>Culture, Leisure & Recreation</p>	<p>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>	<p>Create good cultural, leisure and recreation activities available to all.</p> <p>(Have means to overcome barriers to communication and participation been considered? Will it protect existing rights of way and increase access to open countryside?)</p> <p>Will it protect, promote and enhance local cultural and heritage assets?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to greenspace. • Participation levels in sport. • Number of school visits to museums & galleries. • Average number of visits to libraries per capita • Accessibility standards to open space identified in OS survey. • Participation in countryside recreation?
<p>Safety & Security</p>	<p>Safer communities strategy aims for a district where people feel safe, with lower levels of crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour & substance misuse.</p> <p>CS 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 & citizenship, community relations & a safe district for individuals, communities & organisations.</p>	<p>Improve safety and security for people and property.</p> <p>(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?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crimes recorded by police per 1000 population
<p>Health (& Social Welfare)</p>	<p>CS: Making healthier communities, and improving the quality of life of older people. Outcome identified in CS 'To reduce health inequalities & increase life expectancy'.</p> <p>2020 Vision aim 'To improve the health of</p>	<p>Provide the conditions and services to improve health and well being and reduce inequality in access to health and social care.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce % of people with limiting long term illness.

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

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