

Local Development Framework for Bradford

Core Strategy

Further Issues and Options for Consultation

Initial Sustainability Appraisal

January 2008



City of Bradford MDC

www.bradford.gov.uk

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यह दस्तावेज़ उन बहुत से दस्तावेज़ों में से एक है जिनमें 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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ਆ ਦਸਤਾਵੇਜ਼ ਘੜਾਂਚਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਐਕਟਿਵ ਕੇ ਡਿਸਟ੍ਰਿਕਟ ਨਾਂ ਸਥਾਨਿਕ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਨੀ ਰੂਪਰੇਖਾ ਆਨਾਵੇ ਏ। ਜੀ ਤਮਨੇ ਆ ਦਸਤਾਵੇਜ਼ਾਂ ਆਖਾਏਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਾਏਥਿਕ ਆਖਓਮਾਂ ਆਖੰਤਰ ਕਰਾਵਾਨੀ ਅਥਵਾ ਤੇਨੋ ਅਰਥ ਸਮਝਵਾਨੀ ਜੜ੍ਹ ਜਛਾਥ, ਅਥਵਾ ਤਮਨੇ ਤੇਨੀ ਜੜ੍ਹ ਆਠਲ, ਆਰਜ਼ ਪ੍ਰਿੰਟ ਕੇ ਪਠੀ ਟੇਪ ਓਪਰ ਡੋਯ, ਤੋ ਮਠੇਰਆਨੀ ਕਰੀ ਆਕਲ ਡਿਵੇਲਪਮੇਂਟ ਫ਼ੇਮਵਰਕ ਗ੍ਰੁਪਨੋ (01274) 434050, (01274) 434544 ਅਥਵਾ (01274) 434606 ਪਰ ਸੰਪਰਕ ਕਰੋ।

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 434050 یا 01274 434606 پر رابطہ کریں۔

HOW TO COMMENT

Bradford Council welcomes your comments on this Initial Sustainability Appraisal.

Consultation on a) the Core Strategy Issues and Options Further Consultation, b) Initial Sustainability Appraisal and c) Draft Settlement Study commences on **16 January 2008** for the period to **20 March 2008**.

Comments can be sent to the following freepost address:

Bradford Local Development Framework
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Comments can also be:

- emailed to ldf.consultation@bradford.gov.uk
- faxed to 01274 433767
- handed in to the Planning Offices at Jacobs Well, Bradford or the Town Halls in Ilkley, Keighley and Shipley.

Please head the letter, email or fax **Initial Sustainability Appraisal** and clearly set out your comments.

The document will be made available in different formats on request.

If you have any queries regarding this document, or the Local Development Framework please do not hesitate to contact the Local Development Framework Group on (01274) 434050.

CONTENTS

1.0	Introduction.....	1
2.0	Methodology for Initial Sustainability Appraisal	3
3.0	Comparison of Spatial Options.....	4

List of Tables:

1	Summary of Initial Sustainability Appraisal of Spatial Options.....	11
2	Draft plan objectives assessed against draft sustainability appraisal objectives.....	12

Appendices:

1	Draft Sustainability Appraisal Objectives.....	14
2	Draft Core Strategy Objectives.....	16

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Core Strategy will set the context for future planning and offer a long term spatial vision for the area. It will seek to identify key future issues and objectives and specify core policies for the Bradford District, looking as far ahead as 2026. The production of Bradford's Core Strategy has reached the stage of identifying a vision, a range of spatial options and draft objectives.
- 1.2 An integral part of preparing the Core Strategy is the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) process, which will have the aim of assessing the overall environmental, economic and social impact of the Strategy's objectives and policies. The appraisal process exists to ensure that the Core Strategy, and in time other parts of the LDF, contribute towards achieving sustainable development.
- 1.3 The current major stage of developing the SA framework and presenting it in a report is termed the 'scoping stage' of the process. A Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, collecting together baseline data and information on a range of other plans, policies and programmes in a systematic and summarised form, was prepared in February 2007. This also identifies the Draft Sustainability Appraisal Objectives that have been used in this Initial SA. The initial SA starts to assess how the potential strategic options might perform against the draft SA framework.
- 1.4 Consultations on the Core Strategy Issues and Options themed topic papers took place in February 2007. The topic papers were accompanied by an initial SA, which focused on the spatial strategy options. However, following consideration of the representations received and in response to changes to the Regional Spatial Strategy, additional work on developing issues and options was required for further consultation. This initial SA broadly follows the methodology developed for the earlier Core Strategy Issues and Options papers.
- 1.5 This initial SA will provide stakeholders with more information to assist them in choosing options and making comments. Although it is important that SA informs

the process of identifying and choosing initial options and offers consultees additional information, it was not considered possible or appropriate to go into too much detail at this stage.

- 1.6 The next stage of the plan-making process will be that of feeding information, from both the stakeholder consultations and the SA processes, into the developing and refining of plan options and assessing effects. This will be a more refined process focusing on trends in baseline data and sustainability issues, as well as using objectives. It will develop the issues identified in this initial sustainability appraisal as needing further consideration.
- 1.7 This Initial SA is in two sections, accompanied by the Draft SA Objectives and the Draft Core Strategy Objectives in the appendices. The Draft SA Objectives are those identified in the Draft SA Scoping Report. The methodology used in this initial SA is a shorter and simpler version of the process identified in the Scoping Report.

2.0 METHODOLOGY FOR INITIAL SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

- 2.1 The first section of this document briefly summarises the 4 Spatial Options and seeks to identify the potential environmental, social and economic impacts of each and finishes with a summary table. The Draft Sustainability Appraisal Objectives set out in Appendix 1 have been used to prompt consideration of impacts under the three headings. The Objectives have been sub-divided roughly into environmental, social and economic elements, while recognising that quite a number could readily fit into more than one of these categories.
- 2.2 The second section offers an initial appraisal of the impact of the Draft Sustainability Appraisal Objectives on the Draft Core Strategy or Plan Objectives. The Draft Plan Objectives are set out in Appendix 2. A traffic light colour coding system has been used. The colour green indicates a positive impact, yellow a neutral impact, while red draws attention to a possible conflict. In this section the Draft Sustainability Appraisal Objectives have been sub-divided into more detailed topic areas, identified in the top row of the table.
- 2.3 Table 2, on page 12 provides an overview of potential conflicting elements in the topic areas covered by the Plan Objectives and the Draft Sustainability Appraisal Objectives. When examining the results, it should however be noted that at this stage the plan objectives are likely to undergo revision and the areas of potential conflict could therefore be reduced through future amendments to wording and content.

3.0 SECTION ONE: COMPARISON OF SPATIAL OPTIONS

Option 1: RSS settlement hierarchy

- 3.1 This option would result in 65% of the District's development being located in Bradford, Shipley and Baildon, with a degree of dispersal (30%) to the principal towns of Ilkley and Keighley and very limited development (5%) in local service centres.

Environmental impacts

- 3.2 The level of development proposed in Ilkley and Keighley, both located on the fringes of the South Pennine Moors Special Protection Area (SPA), could have a more detrimental impact on biodiversity and sensitive landscapes, than the majority of other options. Principal towns are also among the settlements most adversely affected by flood risk. The impact of Green Belt land releases around Bradford, Shipley, Ilkley and Keighley would need to be assessed in terms of the role and purposes of the Green Belt and impact on green infrastructure, landscape character and biodiversity.
- 3.3 The impact of significant additional development in the Shipley area on the integrity of the Saltaire World Heritage Site would need to be assessed. The problem of poor air quality due to traffic congestion that exists in locations on the edge of the city centre is likely to become worse due to the concentration of development and could lead to increasing numbers of people being exposed to noise and pollution.

Social impacts

- 3.4 This option offers residents a choice of potential locations for future housing within the Bradford, Shipley, Baildon area and in Ilkley and Keighley, where there would be the opportunity to have an impact on the range of housing types available and affordability through new development. An advantage of this option is that locations would be sought for development that allows access to centres with the widest range of services within the district. However, it could be difficult to identify allocations on the scale needed that would bring people close

to existing services, in areas that have already experienced high levels of previous development.

- 3.5 Where environmental constraints to expansion exist, particularly in the Ilkley and Keighley areas, this will put intense pressure on brownfield land within the settlements. Low levels of development in local service centres limits the potential to cater for residents needs, particularly for affordable housing, to support facilities and to attract people able to contribute to the local community and economy.

Economic impacts

- 3.6 Employment development would be concentrated in existing employment zones, South and East Bradford and Keighley; this would lead to a continuation of existing journey options and modes of travel. However, it would not necessarily make maximum use of the capacity of sustainable modes of travel. This option underplays the potential of Airedale to attract people and high quality employment into the district. It also fails to recognise the degree of containment and relatively sustainable patterns of travel to work that exist in certain local service centres, such as Bingley and Steeton with Eastburn. While Keighley is a relatively self-contained settlement (that is, large numbers of people live and work there), the difficulties in finding sites for employment mean that potential investors could be faced with an even more limited choice of locations for investment.

Option 2: Continuation of the RUDP Strategy

- 3.7 This option provides the widest dispersal of development on the basis of 50% in Bradford, Shipley and Baildon, 30% in Ilkley, Keighley and Bingley and 20% in the local service centres.

Environmental impacts

- 3.8 The levels of development proposed in Ilkley, Keighley and the local service centres involving settlements located close to the South Pennine Moors SPA could have a detrimental impact on biodiversity and sensitive landscapes. Principal towns are among the settlements most adversely affected by flood risk.

Where environmental constraints to expansion exist, particularly in the Ilkley and Keighley areas, this will put intense pressure on brownfield land within the settlement. The impact of significant additional development in the Shipley area on the integrity of the Saltaire World Heritage Site would need to be assessed.

- 3.9 Wider dispersal of locations for employment and housing is likely to lead to greater use of energy through longer journeys to access facilities and employment. However if sites can be identified close to local facilities in smaller centres then this may lead to journeys being made on foot. It is also the case that certain local service centres have a high degree of containment and relatively sustainable existing patterns of travel. Wider dispersal will make it more difficult to promote use of on-site renewable energy, as development is less likely to be on a scale to achieve this. The impact of expanding existing small-scale settlements on local distinctiveness and heritage assets would need to be considered, with particular reference to the cultural significance of Haworth.

Social impacts

- 3.10 This option offers residents the widest choice of potential locations for future housing and the opportunity to add to the range of housing types and levels of affordability throughout the district, with the exception of the local service centres offering few services and connections. Dispersing development reduces the pressure on infrastructure and services in particular locations, but would limit the scope for new facilities directly linked to development, as contributions would need to be pooled and accessible locations identified. Maximum use could be made of the services available in principal towns and local service centres. Smaller settlements could benefit from an influx of people bringing vitality and resources to the community.

Economic impacts

- 3.11 This option could succeed in attracting high levels of overall investment to the district as it seeks to spread growth beyond the Bradford sub-regional city to locations favoured by the market and influenced by opportunities in the wider Leeds City Region. It may offer the potential to achieve significant amounts of development gain by locating development in areas with higher land values.

However, it could be argued that, if there is considered to be any ceiling on the extent of inward investment coming into the District, as there is in the case of public sector funding streams, this could result in more limited resources being available in areas in need of regeneration.

- 3.12 This option offers the widest dispersal of locations for employment providing potential investors with the greatest choice of sites. This could increase the likelihood of high quality job opportunities and enterprise that respect the needs of a local area coming into the district. Links between strategic investment locations and deprived neighbourhoods may need to be strengthened to ensure that benefits are spread.

Option 3 Focused growth points around the Sub Regional City

- 3.13 This option would lead to the greatest concentration of development (70%) in Bradford, Shipley and Baildon, focused in 4 specific growth points at Esholt, east of Holmewood, Bradford city centre and the Shipley/Canal Road Corridor, and the least dispersal to Ilkley and Keighley (20%) and the local service centres (10%).

Environmental impacts

- 3.14 The impact of strategic land releases, at growth points at Esholt and Holmewood, on the role and purposes of Green Belt, on green infrastructure, on landscape character and on biodiversity would need to be assessed. Release of land should be accompanied by enhancements to the landscape and biodiversity value here. The impact of significant additional development in the Shipley area on the integrity of the Saltaire World Heritage Site would need to be assessed. Limiting growth in Ilkley, Keighley and the local service centres makes it less likely that settlements close to the South Pennine Moors SPA would need major extensions, thereby reducing the impact on biodiversity and on sensitive landscapes.
- 3.15 The problem of poor air quality due to traffic congestion which exists in locations on the edge of the city centre is likely to become worse due to the concentration of development and could lead to increasing numbers of people being exposed

to noise and pollution. Focusing development at a few growth points would help to promote use of on-site renewable energy.

Social impacts

- 3.16 This option offers residents a limited range of potential locations for housing linked with identified growth points. This means there would be more limited opportunities to influence the range of housing types available and affordability in local service centres and to a lesser extent in Ilkley and Keighley. Focusing development at growth points would result in greater pressure on infrastructure and need for local facilities in these locations but would make it easier to assess impact and pool gains from it. However, principal towns provide access to a wider range of existing services, employment and transport links than Esholt or Holmewood are likely to be able to offer. Low levels of development in local service centres limits the potential to cater for their needs and support facilities there.
- 3.17 A significant influx of people into a few communities could put pressure on social cohesion, particularly in deprived neighbourhoods. Development would need to be accompanied by evident improvements in environmental quality and access to social and health facilities. Concentrating development maximises the numbers of people close to the city centre in support of regeneration proposals, tertiary education facilities and the cultural offer there. This option may put pressure on local spaces for recreation but could maximise the potential for pooling contributions for a major facility.

Economic impacts

- 3.18 This option could reduce the overall investment attracted to the district as it seeks to limit growth in centres most favoured by the market where higher land values could lead to the potential for greater gain from development. It underplays the potential of Airedale to attract people and high quality employment into the district. Assuming employment development would be concentrated in existing employment zones, south Bradford and growth areas around the sub regional city, journeys to employment would be relatively short,

but not necessarily readily achievable by sustainable means within existing transport capacity and infrastructure.

Option 4 Dispersed growth points linked to sustainable transport corridors

- 3.19 This option would lead to a high concentration of development (65%) within Bradford, Shipley and Baildon focused in 4 specific growth points at Esholt, east of Holmewood, Bradford City Centre and the Shipley/Canal Road Corridor. Development in Ilkley and Keighley would be limited to 10% of the total, but 20% would be accommodated in 7 local growth centres and 5% in the local centres.

Environmental impacts

- 3.20 The impact of strategic land releases, at growth points at Esholt and Holmewood, on the role and purposes of Green Belt, on green infrastructure, on landscape character and on biodiversity would need to be assessed. Release of land should be accompanied by enhancements to the landscape and biodiversity value here. The impact of significant additional development in the Shipley area on the integrity of the Saltaire World Heritage Site would also need to be assessed.
- 3.21 Lower growth in Ilkley and Keighley would minimise the impact on the South Pennine Moors SPA, and on biodiversity, flood risk and sensitive landscapes here. However the impact of identifying local growth points on the South Pennines SPA, on sensitive landscapes, on flood risk zones and on local distinctiveness and heritage assets would need to be assessed. Focusing development at a few growth points would help to promote use of on-site renewable energy.

Social impacts

- 3.22 This option offers residents a choice of potential locations for housing in identified growth points. Very limited new provision in Ilkley, Keighley and the local centres not identified as growth points means less change in the housing stock with impacts on the range of housing types and affordability. Fewer people would therefore be able to benefit directly from the range of facilities there.

- 3.23 More focused development would result in greater pressure on infrastructure and local facilities, particularly in the case of local growth points. A significant influx of people into a few communities could put pressure on social cohesion, particularly in small centres and deprived communities. Development would need to be accompanied by evident improvements in environmental quality and access to social and health facilities. This may put pressure on local spaces for recreation but could maximise the potential for pooling contributions for a major facility.

Economic impacts

- 2.24 This option seeks to make the maximum use of sustainable transport corridors and wider connectivity links. It recognises the potential in Esholt, Bingley, Steeton with Eastburn and Silsden, elements in fulfilling the aspirations of the Airedale Masterplan, for attracting inward investment and high quality job opportunities to the district. A number of growth points have good connectivity by sustainable modes to Leeds, offering the opportunity for residents to benefit from the range of job opportunities there. However developing in settlements with good connectivity could mean less support for major facilities and regeneration proposals in the city centre. There may be scope for refining the choice of local growth points based on travel to work patterns and links with potential and existing employment opportunities.

TABLE 1 SUMMARY OF INITIAL SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF SPATIAL OPTIONS

Spatial Option	Summary of Initial Sustainability Appraisal
Option 1 – RSS Settlement Hierarchy	Levels of development proposed in Ilkley and Keighley could have more detrimental impact on biodiversity and sensitive landscapes, particularly South Pennine Moors SPA, than other options. Locations for future housing would be Bradford, Shipley, Baildon, Ilkley and Keighley, however could be difficult to identify allocations on scale needed that would bring people close to existing services. Low levels of development in local service centres limits potential to cater for community needs. Locations for employment would lead to continuation of existing journey options and modes of travel. This option underplays the potential of Airedale.
Option 2 - Continuation of the RUDP strategy	Levels of development proposed for settlements close to South Pennine Moors SPA could have more detrimental impact on biodiversity and sensitive landscapes. Impact on heritage assets and local distinctiveness also needs to be considered. Wider dispersal makes it more difficult to promote use of on-site renewable energy. This option offers widest choice of locations for future housing and ability to influence house types and affordability. It reduces pressure on services but limits scope for new facilities from development gain. It may attract high levels of overall investment to locations favoured by market and improve ability to attract high quality jobs, but could limit resources for areas in need of regeneration. Dispersal of locations for employment and housing could lead to longer journeys.
Option 3 – Focussed Growth around the Sub Regional Centre	Environmental impact of strategic land releases at growth points would need to be assessed. Problems of poor air quality due to traffic congestion could become worse. Focusing development at growth points would help promote on-site renewable energy. This option offers residents a more limited range of locations for housing. There would be greater opportunities for pooling development gain to achieve improved facilities, however a significant influx of people into a few communities could put pressure on social cohesion. It could reduce levels of overall investment attracted to district as seeks to limit growth in locations most favoured by market and also underplays potential of Airedale. Journeys to employment should be relatively short, but not necessarily readily achievable by sustainable means within existing transport capacity and infrastructure.
Option 4 – Dispersed Growth points linked to sustainable transport corridors	Environmental impact of strategic land releases at growth points would need to be assessed, particularly impact of identifying local growth points on South Pennine Moors SPA, sensitive landscapes and local distinctiveness. Residents are offered a choice of potential locations for housing at identified growth points, with limited new provision in Ilkley and Keighley meaning less change to housing stock here. More focused development would result in greater pressure on infrastructure and a significant influx of people into a few communities. This option seeks to make maximum use of sustainable transport corridors and wider connectivity links, however this could mean less support for major facilities and regeneration proposals in city centre. It recognises the potential in Airedale.

SECTION 2: INITIAL SA OF DRAFT CORE STRATEGY PLAN OBJECTIVES

TABLE 2 Draft plan objectives (DPO) assessed against draft sustainability appraisal objectives on a topic by topic basis

Energy & resources	Response To climate Change	Air, soil & water Quality	Natural assets	Housing	Transport	Land use	Access-ibility & Local Need	Communi-ties	Culture, Leisure & recreation	Safety & Security	Health & social Welfare	Educat- ion & Training	Local Economy & Employ- ment
DPO1	DPO1	DPO1	DPO1	DPO1	DPO1	DPO1	DPO1	DPO1	DPO1	DPO1	DPO1	DPO1	DPO1
DPO2	DPO2	DPO2	DPO2	DPO2	DPO2	DPO2	DPO2	DPO2	DPO2	DPO2	DPO2	DPO2	DPO2
DPO3	DPO3	DPO3	DPO3	DPO3	DPO3	DPO3	DPO3	DPO3	DPO3	DPO3	DPO3	DPO3	DPO3
DPO4	DPO4	DPO4	DPO4	DPO4	DPO4	DPO4	DPO4	DPO4	DPO4	DPO4	DPO4	DPO4	DPO4
DPO5	DPO5	DPO5	DPO5	DPO5	DPO5	DPO5	DPO5	DPO5	DPO5	DPO5	DPO5	DPO5	DPO5
DPO6	DPO6	DPO6	DPO6	DPO6	DPO6	DPO6	DPO6	DPO6	DPO6	DPO6	DPO6	DPO6	DPO6
DPO7	DPO7	DPO7	DPO7	DPO7	DPO7	DPO7	DPO7	DPO7	DPO7	DPO7	DPO7	DPO7	DPO7
DPO8	DPO8	DPO8	DPO8	DPO8	DPO8	DPO8	DPO8	DPO8	DPO8	DPO8	DPO8	DPO8	DPO8
DPO9	DPO9	DPO9	DPO9	DPO9	DPO9	DPO9	DPO9	DPO9	DPO9	DPO9	DPO9	DPO9	DPO9
DPO10	DPO10	DPO10	DPO10	DPO10	DPO10	DPO10	DPO10	DPO10	DPO10	DPO10	DPO10	DPO10	DPO10
DPO11	DPO11	DPO11	DPO11	DPO11	DPO11	DPO11	DPO11	DPO11	DPO11	DPO11	DPO11	DPO11	DPO11
DPO12	DPO12	DPO12	DPO12	DPO12	DPO12	DPO12	DPO12	DPO12	DPO12	DPO12	DPO12	DPO12	DPO12

Key

	Positive
	Neutral
	Possible conflict

Table 2 (continued) Draft plan objectives (DPO) assessed against draft sustainability appraisal objectives on a topic by topic basis

Energy & resources	Response To climate change	Air, soil & water quality	Natural assets	Housing	Transport	Land use	Access-ibility & local need	Communi-ties	Culture, Leisure & recreation	Safety & security	Health & social welfare	Educat-ion & training	Local Economy & employ-ment
DPO13	DPO13	DPO13	DPO13	DPO13	DPO13	DPO13	DPO13	DPO13	DPO13	DPO13	DPO13	DPO13	DPO13
DPO14	DPO14	DPO14	DPO14	DPO14	DPO14	DPO14	DPO14	DPO14	DPO14	DPO14	DPO14	DPO14	DPO14
DPO15	DPO15	DPO15	DPO15	DPO15	DPO15	DPO15	DPO15	DPO15	DPO15	DPO15	DPO15	DPO15	DPO15
DPO16	DPO16	DPO16	DPO16	DPO16	DPO16	DPO16	DPO16	DPO16	DPO16	DPO16	DPO16	DPO16	DPO16
DPO17	DPO17	DPO17	DPO17	DPO17	DPO17	DPO17	DPO17	DPO17	DPO17	DPO17	DPO17	DPO17	DPO17
DPO18	DPO18	DPO18	DPO18	DPO18	DPO18	DPO18	DPO18	DPO18	DPO18	DPO18	DPO18	DPO18	DPO18
DPO19	DPO19	DPO19	DPO19	DPO19	DPO19	DPO19	DPO19	DPO19	DPO19	DPO19	DPO19	DPO19	DPO19
DPO20	DPO20	DPO20	DPO20	DPO20	DPO20	DPO20	DPO20	DPO20	DPO20	DPO20	DPO20	DPO20	DPO20
DPO21	DPO21	DPO21	DPO21	DPO21	DPO21	DPO21	DPO21	DPO21	DPO21	DPO21	DPO21	DPO21	DPO21
DPO22	DPO22	DPO22	DPO22	DPO22	DPO22	DPO22	DPO22	DPO22	DPO22	DPO22	DPO22	DPO22	DPO22
DPO23	DPO23	DPO23	DPO23	DPO23	DPO23	DPO23	DPO23	DPO23	DPO23	DPO23	DPO23	DPO23	DPO23

Key

	Positive
	Neutral
	Possible conflict

APPENDIX 1: DRAFT SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OBJECTIVES

Impacts on the environment and resources

- Ensure the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources and the promotion of renewable energy
- Minimise the growth in waste and increase the amount of waste which is re-used, re-cycled and recovered
- Reduce the districts impact on climate change and vulnerability to its effects
- Safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources
- Conserve and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats
- Maintain and enhance the character of natural and man-made landscapes

Social impacts

- Provide the opportunity for everyone to live in quality housing which reflects individual needs, preferences and resources
- Develop and maintain an integrated and efficient transport network which maximises access whilst minimizing detrimental impacts
- Reduce congestion and pollution by increasing transport choice and by reducing the need to travel by lorry/car
- Improve the quality of the built environment, protect and enhance historic assets and make efficient use of land and buildings
- Improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks
- Provide social cohesion, encourage participation and improve the quality of deprived neighbourhoods
- Create good cultural leisure and recreation activities available to all
- Improve safety and security for people and property
- Provide the conditions and services to improve health and well-being and reduce inequality to access and social care

Economic Impacts

- Promote education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population
- Increase the number of high quality job opportunities suited to the needs of the local workforce
- Support investment and enterprise that respects the character and needs of a local area

APPENDIX 2: DRAFT CORE STRATEGY PLAN OBJECTIVES

The Spatial Strategy – Planning for Growth

1. Reflecting its scale and location promote the development of Bradford District as a key component of the Leeds City Region
2. To promote the redevelopment of previously developed land especially in sustainable locations.
3. To promote development in sustainable locations that reduces the need to travel and minimise the need to travel by car.
4. To ensure that the district's needs for housing, business and commerce are met.
5. To ensure that appropriate critical infrastructure is in place to enable sustainable growth and sustainable communities.
6. To promote the role of Bradford City Centre as a regional centre in support of the Leeds City Region.

Housing Needs

7. To provide a range of quality dwellings, in terms of type and affordability, to cater for current needs and future growth of the District.

Economy and Jobs

8. To promote the role of Bradford District in the Leeds City Region economy by creating conditions where business thrives, generating opportunity, prosperity and jobs.

9. To promote and support a successful growing economy, by fostering indigenous firms and by attracting inward investment in the high value creative, innovative and knowledge based industries.
10. To support Bradford University and the district's colleges and schools in providing a well educated, highly skilled and highly paid workforce.
11. To manage and promote Bradford City Centre's role as a regionally significant commercial, shopping, civic and cultural area.

Transport and Accessibility

12. To improve public transport and highway, by ensuring safety, efficiency, sustainability and accessibility.
13. To provide better transport connections within the District and with other parts of the Leeds City Region and the country.
14. To improve access to housing, employment, shopping, cultural facilities, health, and education provision.

Community Facilities

15. Promote well being, social cohesion, social equity and inclusion, including access to homes, jobs, education, health care and community facilities.
16. Foster socially inclusive and vocal communities in helping to shape places for the future.

Environment

17. To improve the quality of the built environment through the design, maintenance, and accessibility of buildings and spaces. In order to

provide a clean, safe, sustainable, and attractive built and natural environment to help reinforce the local distinctiveness of settlements.

18. To safeguard, enhance and promote the diverse historic and natural heritage of the District.
19. To help reduce the impacts of climate change through mitigation and adaptation by reducing pollution, energy consumption, the risk of flooding and promoting the use of renewable energy by becoming locally self sufficient.
20. To provide accessible and varied opportunities for leisure and recreation including access to the countryside via green infrastructure networks for walking and cycling.
21. To safeguard and manage the District's South Pennine Moors Special Protection Area and biodiversity assets through careful landscape and woodland management.
22. To safeguard and manage the District's natural and renewable energy resources including water, agriculture and minerals.

Waste Management

23. To promote the sustainable management of waste and recycling.

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