



City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council

# Sustainability Appraisal of the Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan Submission Draft Report

Sustainability Appraisal Report



April 2016

Amec Foster Wheeler Environment  
& Infrastructure UK Limited



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## Report for

Ali Abed, Planning Assistant - Development Plans Team  
Local Plan Group  
Department of Regeneration  
City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council  
8th Floor Jacobs Well  
Manchester Road  
Bradford  
BD1 5RW

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## Main contributors

Viral Desai  
Nienke Pengelly  
Pete Davis  
John Pearce

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## Issued by

Ryan Llewellyn

---

## Approved by

Pete Davis

---

## Amec Foster Wheeler

Partnership House  
Regent Farm Road  
Gosforth  
Newcastle upon Tyne NE3 3AF  
United Kingdom  
Tel +44 (0) 191 272 6100

Doc Ref. 24018rr056i4

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## Document revisions

No.	Details	Date
1	Draft Report	July 2015
2	Final Report	October 2015
3	Updated Final Report	December 2015
4	Final Report for Submission Draft AAP	April 2016



# Non-Technical Summary

## Purpose of this Report

This document is the non-technical summary of the sustainability appraisal of the Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan (BCC AAP) Submission Draft Report. It outlines the sustainability appraisal (SA) process and describes the key sustainability effects anticipated as a result of the different options, policies and sites outlined in the BCC AAP Submission Draft Report. It summarises the findings of the Sustainability Appraisal Report, which will be published to accompany the BCC AAP Submission Draft Report.

## Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan

The City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council is currently in the process of preparing a Local Plan to guide future growth and development in the District (see ([www.bradford.gov.uk/planning](http://www.bradford.gov.uk/planning))). This will replace the existing Replacement Unitary Development Plan for Bradford (RUDP), adopted in October 2005.

The Local Plan for the Bradford District will be made up of a collection of planning documents that will guide future growth and development for housing, employment, leisure and retail for the next 10-20 years. Two Area Action Plans (AAPs) are being produced as part of the Local Plan, one of which is for the Shipley Canal Road Corridor (SCRC) and the other for Bradford City Centre (BCC). These two AAPs will build upon the long term spatial vision for the District set out in the Local Plan Core Strategy and address specific issues within each plan area.

The BCC AAP will provide the statutory basis for implementation of the City Centre Masterplan and the associated four Neighbourhood Development Frameworks (NDFs) for The Bowl, The Channel, The Market and The Valley. The BCC AAP will set out planning policies to guide development proposals in the City Centre, along with details of how these proposals will be delivered.

The development of the BCC AAP Submission Draft Report reflects a considerable amount of work. Public consultation on the BCC AAP Issues and Options Report took place in 2007 and 2008 to identify the key issues facing the city centre and suggested options for addressing these. This was followed by consultation on a Further Issues and Options Report in July 2013, which took into account the earlier comments received as well as the emerging strategic direction set out in the Local Plan – Core Strategy Further Issues and Options Report. Consultation on the BCC AAP Publication Draft Report took place between December 2015 and February 2016.

The BCC AAP Submission Draft Report:

- ▶ Sets out the broad aims and objectives for sustainable development within the Bradford City Centre AAP for the next 15 years up to 2030;
- ▶ Sets out broad policies for steering and shaping development in the City Centre;
- ▶ Sets out locations for new housing and employment development;
- ▶ Co-ordinates the policies and plans of its partner organisations; and
- ▶ Takes account of national and regional policy and the Council's aims in the '2020 Vision and The Big Plan – the Sustainable Community Strategy'

The Vision for Bradford City Centre as set out in the AAP Submission Draft Report is that by 2030:

*"Bradford City Centre is now a major destination in the wider region, offering a different experience to other cities. The City is the focal point for leisure, office, retail and apartment development, and has become the place residents and visitors want to live, work and socialise.*

*Redevelopment of the City Centre has seen the sensitive and flexible reuse of historic buildings in Little Germany and Goitside for residential and employment.*



*New build development has incorporated the use of high quality design, which respect the heritage of the city's architecture, and is of the highest viable environmental standards.*

*The City Centre Area Action Plan has helped safeguard and enhance the city's important cultural assets of The Alhambra, St. Georges Hall, The National Media Museum and many more.*

*The City Centre now also benefits from enhanced integrated transport through the delivery of two newly developed railway stations at the Bradford Interchange and Bradford Forster Square, with enhanced pedestrian and cycle routes between these two major public transport hubs. In combination with other enhance public transport routes between Leeds City Centre, Manchester City Centre and the Airports, Bradford City Centre is now more connected and accessible than ever before.*

*The plan has also aided in improving green and blue infrastructure in the city centre by encouraging the formulation of new open spaces, public realm improvements including extensive tree planting and ecological improvements. The plan has built upon the success of the New City Park and the New Market Place by supporting the delivery of green linear spaces.*

*The AAP has assisted in the delivery of thousands of new jobs by supporting the expansion of new retail, leisure and office premises through land use allocations and a flexible policy approach. Job opportunities for future generations have also been aided by enhancing skills provision through strengthening education facilities within the City Centre.*

*The plan has not created a new city centre, but has enhanced the existing great qualities and addressed the weaknesses to revitalise the core of the Bradford Metropolitan District."*

The Vision has been informed by work undertaken on the Local Plan: Core Strategy and the Council's Community Strategy.

The Vision for Bradford City Centre will be achieved through 8 strategic objectives and 20 policies contained in 6 thematic chapters, namely:

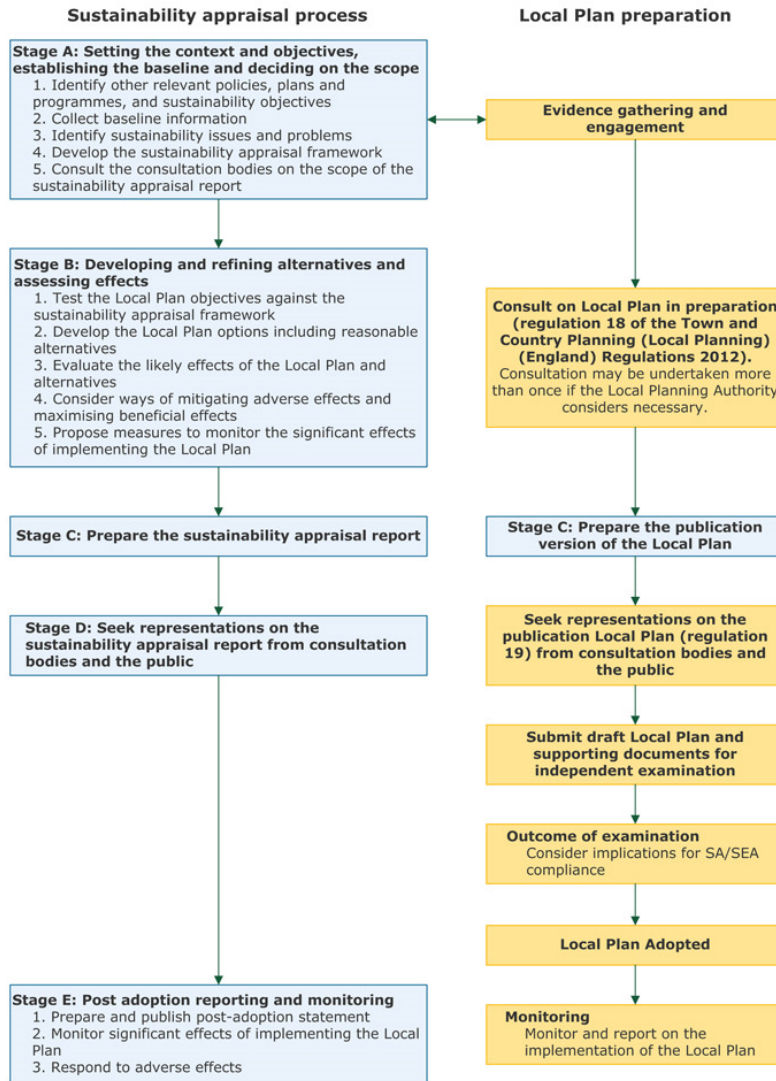
- ▶ City Living and Community Provision (4 policies);
- ▶ Shopping and Leisure (4 policies);
- ▶ Business (1 policy);
- ▶ Further and Higher Education (1 policy);
- ▶ Movement (6 policies); and
- ▶ Built Form (4 policies).

In addition, the AAP also identifies 40 sites which have been assessed as part of this SA.

### Sustainability Appraisal

It is important to ensure that the objectives, policies and sites contained within the BCC AAP Submission Draft Report contribute to the aims of sustainable development. This is commonly defined as ensuring that there is a better quality of life for everyone now and in the future. To this end, the BCC AAP Submission Draft Report has been subjected to a process called sustainability appraisal (SA), the main stages of which are highlighted in **Figure NTS 1**. SA considers the anticipated effects of the BCC AAP on the area's environmental, economic and social conditions. SA of Local Development Documents (including the BCC AAP) is a requirement under Section 19(5) of the Planning and Compulsory Act 2004. In meeting this requirement, local planning authorities must also address the requirements of the European Union Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, referred to as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive. This is a law that sets out to integrate environmental considerations into the development of plans and programmes.

Figure NTS 1 Stages in the SA Process



NB: for the purposes of this SA, the BCC AAP Submission Draft Report can be considered to replace the ‘Local Plan’ referenced to in Figure NTS 1.

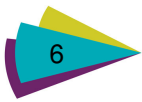
**Sustainability Appraisal Undertaken to Date**

The Council undertook an appraisal of the BCC AAP Issues and Options in 2007 and Further Issues and Options in January 2013. Following this, Amec Foster Wheeler were then commissioned to renew and take forward the SA work of the BCC AAP through to adoption, including appraisal of the BCC AAP Publication Draft Report. This work has helped Bradford take forward sustainable policies for the BCC AAP Submission Draft Report.

**Sustainability Appraisal Objectives**

The appraisal of the Vision, Objectives and Policies of the BCC AAP Submission Draft Report has been undertaken considering the likely effects in the short, medium and long term. Each element of the BCC AAP has been scored against each of the 19 SA objectives. The objectives, as set out in **Table NTS 1**, have been developed by the Council following an analysis of the Local Plan Core Strategy SA objectives, examples from other local authorities, links with other relevant plans, policies and programs, and taking account of local circumstances. Table NTS 1 also highlights the relevance of the objectives, if any, to the environmental topics listed in the SEA Directive. The detailed objectives are provided in Section 2.2 of the main SA report.

Table NTS 1 BCC AAP SA Objectives



SA Objectives	SEA Topic Covered
<b>Impacts on the environment and resources</b>	
1. Ensure the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources and the promotion of renewable energy	Water, Soil and Air Climatic Factors
2. Minimise the growth in waste and increase the amount of waste which is re-used, recycled, and recovered	Water, Soil and Air Climatic Factors
3. Reduce the district's impact on climate change and vulnerability to its effects	Water, Soil and Air Climatic Factors
4. Safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Human Health, Water, Soil and Air
5. Conserve and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna
6. Maintain and enhance the character of natural and man-made landscapes	Cultural Heritage and Landscape
7. To protect and enhance historic assets	Cultural Heritage and Landscape
<b>Social Impacts</b>	
8. Provide the opportunity for everyone to live in quality housing which reflects individual needs, preferences and resources	Population and Human Health
9. Develop and maintain an integrated and efficient transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts	Population and Human Health Climatic Factors
10. Reduce congestion and pollution by increasing transport choice and by reducing the need to travel by lorry / car	Population and Human Health Water, Soil and Air Climatic Factors
11. Improve the quality of the built environment and make efficient use of land and buildings	Population and Human Health Water, Soil and Air Cultural Heritage and Landscape
12. Improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks	Population and Human Health
13. Provide social cohesion, encourage participation and improve the quality of deprived neighbourhoods	Population and Human Health
14. Create good cultural leisure and recreation activities available to all	Population and Human Health Cultural Heritage and Landscape
15. Improve safety and security for people and property	Population and Human Health
16. Provide the conditions and services to improve health and well-being and reduce inequality to access and social care	Population and Human Health
<b>Economic impacts</b>	
17. Promote education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	Population and Material Assets

SA Objectives	SEA Topic Covered
18. Increase the number of high quality job opportunities suited to the needs of the local workforce	Population and Material Assets
19. Support investment and enterprise that respects the character and needs of the local area	Population and Material Assets

In order to appraise the effects of the BCC AAP Submission Draft Report objectives, policies and sites against the SA objectives, the following scoring system has been used:

<b>KEY</b>	<b>--</b>	Move away significantly	<b>-</b>	Move away marginally	<b>+</b>	Move towards marginally	<b>++</b>	Move towards significantly	<b>0</b>	Neutral	<b>?</b>	Uncertain
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### Developing the Preferred Spatial Approach

The spatial options have been developed through the various stages of the City Centre AAP. The preferred option is a hybrid of the previous options, which provides policies that will support regeneration in the City Centre as well providing new housing to meet local needs. Central to the approach is the need to maximise the efficient use of land, based on principles for selecting, wherever possible, sites accessible to a range of services and community facilities, and quality public transport services; prioritising allocation of sites that would assist in regeneration or environmental improvement; and avoiding, wherever possible, sites that would cause significant harm to character or setting or key environmental assets.

### Vision, Action Plan Objectives, Policy and Site Appraisal Results

The Vision and Action Plan Objectives were tested for their compatibility with the SA objectives.

The Vision aims to create a City Centre, which is “now a major destination in the wider region, offering a different experience to other cities. The City is the focal point for leisure, office, retail and apartment development, and has become the place residents and visitors want to live, work and socialise”. Growth in the City Centre would be supported by the delivery of a significant number of new houses, alongside new business, retail, leisure, cultural, community facilities, and transportation improvements. In consequence, the Vision would have positive impacts on a number of the SA objectives. The Vision will help to ensure that the future development of the City Centre aims to protect and enhance the environment of the BCC, in particular the historical and cultural assets of the City Centre. The Vision will help to ensure that the plan avoids adverse impacts on the important designations and more generally plans positively for the environment of the City Centre. However, the Council’s Vision leaves room for uncertainties, and the potential for negative as well as positive effects has been identified. This includes the conflicts that could arise between growth (economic and visitor growth) and environmental factors (such as the impact on historic environment and climate change). The effects are highly dependent on whether growth is achieved under consideration of economic, social and environmental sustainability.

The compatibility test identified that several of the proposed BCC AAP spatial objectives are compatible with at least one of the SA objectives, and in the majority of cases one or more of the spatial objectives are considered to be highly compatible with at least one of the SA objectives. The compatibility of spatial objectives 1 to 8 with a significant number of the SA objectives is uncertain, as these spatial objectives promote and/or are likely to result in new development which, depending on its design, type and location, could potentially have a positive and/or negative environmental or social impact. None of the spatial objectives have been identified as being incompatible or partially incompatible with any of the SA objectives.

**Table NTS 2** summarises the results of the appraisal by showing anticipated effects of the policies grouped by thematic topic.





Table NTS 2 Summary of AAP Policies Appraisal

SA Objective	Policy Assessments																			
	CL1 - Housing	CL2 - Flood Risk	CL3 - Active Frontages and Community Provision	CL4 - Primary and Secondary Education Provision	SL1 - Retail Development	SL2 - Primary And Secondary Shopping Frontages	SL3 - Improving the Connection Between Shopping Areas	SL4 - Cultural Assets	B1 - Development of Employment Space	ED1 - Promotion of the Learning Quarter	M1 - Walking, Cycling and Public Realm	M2 - Public Transport Services and Infrastructure (Including Taxis)	M3 - Traffic, Highways and Parking	M4 - Impact of New Development Upon the Transport Network	M5 - Biodiversity in the City Centre	M6 - Green / Blue Infrastructure and Open Space within the City Centre	BF1 - The Nature of the Built Form	BF2 - Tall Buildings	BF3 - Built Form and the Environment	BF4 - District Heat Networks
1. Ensure the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources and the promotion of renewable energy.	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	++	++
2. Minimise the growth in waste and increase the amount of waste which is re-used, recycled and recovered.	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+
3. Reduce the district's impact on climate change and vulnerability to its effects.	+	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	-	++	+	++	+	0	+/-	+
4. Safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources.	-/?	+/?	0	0	0	0	+/?	0	0/?	0	+/?	+/?	-	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
5. Conserve and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats.	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	++	++	+	0	0	0
6. Maintain and enhance the character of natural and man-made landscapes.	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	+	++	++	++	++	0	0
7. To protect and enhance historic assets.	+	+	+	0	+/-	?	0	+	+	+/-	+	+/?	+	0	0	+	++	+	0	0
8. Provide the opportunity for everyone to live in quality housing which reflects individual needs, preferences and resources	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
9. Develop and maintain an integrated and efficient transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	++	++	++	++	0	+	+	0	0	0
10. Reduce congestion and pollution by increasing transport choice and by reducing the need to travel by lorry / car.	+	0	+	+	0/?	+/-	+	+	+/-	+/-	++	++	-	++	0	+	+	0	0	0
11. Improve the quality of the built environment and make efficient use of existing land and buildings.	++	+	++	+	++	+	++	++	++	+	+	++	+	+	++	++	++	++	+	0
12. Improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks.	0	0	+	++	++	+	+	++	+	++	++	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	+
13. Provide social cohesion, encourage participation and improve the quality of all neighbourhoods.	+	+	+	++	0	0	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0
14. Create good cultural, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	++	0	++	+	++	++	+	++	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0
15. Improve safety and security for people and property.	0	+	++	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0
16. Provide the conditions and services to improve health and well-being and reduce inequality to access and social care.	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0

Policy Assessments

SA Objective	CL1 - Housing	CL2 - Flood Risk	CL3 - Active Frontages and Community Provision	CL4 - Primary and Secondary Education Provision	SL1 - Retail Development	SL2 - Primary And Secondary Shopping Frontages	SL3 - Improving the Connection Between Shopping Areas	SL4 - Cultural Assets	B1 - Development of Employment Space	ED1 - Promotion of the Learning Quarter	M1 - Walking, Cycling and Public Realm	M2 - Public Transport Services and Infrastructure (including Taxis)	M3 - Traffic, Highways and Parking	M4 - Impact of New Development Upon the Transport Network	M5 - Biodiversity in the City Centre	M6 - Green / Blue Infrastructure and Open Space within the City Centre	BF1 - The Nature of the Built Form	BF2 - Tall Buildings	BF3 - Built Form and the Environment	BF4 - District Heat Networks
17. Promote education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population.	+	+	0	++	0	0	0	0	+	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18. Increase the number of high quality job opportunities suited to the needs of the local workforce.	0	0	0	+/?	+	0/?	0	+	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
19. Support investment and enterprise that respects the character and needs of the local area.	+	+	+	0	++	+	+	++	++	++	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0

The BCC AAP Submission Draft Report policies will mainly have positive and significant positive effects. In particular there will be significant positive effects in relation to the following objectives:

- ▶ Ensuring the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources and the promotion of renewable energy;
- ▶ Reducing the district's impact on climate change and vulnerability to its effects;
- ▶ Maintaining and enhancing the character of natural and man-made landscapes;
- ▶ Providing the opportunity for everyone to live in quality housing which reflects individual's needs, preferences and resources;
- ▶ Developing and maintaining an integrated and efficient transport network which maximizes access whilst minimising detrimental impacts;
- ▶ Improving the quality of the built environment and make efficient use of existing land and buildings;
- ▶ Improving the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks;
- ▶ Promoting education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population; and
- ▶ Supporting investment and enterprise that respects the local character and needs of Bradford and the wider area.

A couple of minor negative effects are identified. One relates to waste streams and the second concerns Policy M3, which focuses on highway improvements that could impact on climate change and local air quality. Cumulatively, it is anticipated that the BCC AAP Submission Draft Report policies will have strong positive effects on a number of the SA objectives. Any negative effects, or uncertainties, can be mitigated mainly through cross-referencing to other policies of the AAP and Core Strategy.

### Sites

There are a number of key development sites allocated for development in each of the six neighbourhoods which make up the City Centre in Bradford. These sites have been allocated for different uses depending upon which neighbourhood they are in and what type of development is proposed for that neighbourhood.

There could be some significant benefits from the site allocations. The sites are: already located close to sustainable modes of transport; they could deliver new community, leisure, employment, education and retail facilities; and are all on brownfield land, with the majority currently vacant or demolished. A significant amount of housing, which is required by the Core Strategy, could be delivered in a location which is highly sustainable in relation to key services and could deliver other infrastructure benefits.

Cumulatively there are a number of potentially significant effects, including on flood risk, the historic environment, open space, and on highways. It is anticipated however, that the likely significant effects on these SA objectives could be mitigated through the application of other policies in the AAP (and within the Core Strategy) and at the individual planning application stage, when detailed design and mitigation measures will also be considered (such as site layout, design and access and the incorporation of ecological enhancement measures and Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)). Furthermore, specific enhancements for individual sites are set out within the Proposal Statements for each site allocation that demonstrate how the likely significant effects that have been identified for each site could, in some instances, not only be mitigated but could be minimised with proposals designed to make a positive contribution towards sustainable development.

Cumulatively, there will be a mixed positive and negative impacts from the site allocations, and the adverse effects of development proposals can be mitigated with appropriate measures in line with planning policies. After the application of the mitigation and enhancement measures, none of the effects identified are considered to be significant.

## Mitigation

Whilst the BCC AAP Submission Draft Report has largely significant positive impacts against the SA objectives, there are a number of areas where the current policies could be revised and amended to produce an improved performance against the sustainability appraisal objectives (or to improve clarity) to aid implementation. These are summarised in **Table NTS 3**.

**Table NTS 3** Suggested Mitigation Measures and Policy Wording Amendments

Policy	Suggested Mitigation
Policies	Cross referencing with other policies of the AAP and Core Strategy.
Sites	It is anticipated that the potential adverse effects on the SA objectives due to flood risk, effects on the historic environment, open space and effects on the road network could be mitigated through the application of other policies in the AAP and the Core Strategy as well as at the individual planning application stage, when detailed design and mitigation measures will also be considered.

Further details of proposed mitigation measures can be found in the main SA report. The main SA report also contains a list of provisional monitoring measures to enable the effects of the City Centre Area Action Plan to be identified and assessed.

## Compliance with National Planning Policy Framework

It should also be noted that the BCC AAP Submission Draft Report is in general accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in that it will deliver at a local level many of the aims and objectives of the NPPF, particularly in relation to the following aspects:

- ▶ Building a strong and competitive economy;
- ▶ Ensuring the vitality of town centres;
- ▶ Promoting sustainable transport;
- ▶ Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes;
- ▶ Requiring good design;
- ▶ Promoting healthy communities;
- ▶ Protecting green belt land (notwithstanding planned local green belt reviews in the plan);
- ▶ Meeting the challenge of climate change;
- ▶ Conserving and enhancing the natural and historic environments; and
- ▶ Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals.

## Next Steps

The BCC AAP Submission Draft Report will be submitted to Government and then be considered by an independent Inspector at a public examination. The Inspector's role is to consider whether the plan can be considered to be sound having regard to a number of factors including the plans compliance with national planning policy. The Examination process may result in a judgement that the plan would be sound, subject to a number of modifications being made. If modifications are necessary these would be published by the Council before adopting the AAP through a meeting of the Full Council.

## List of Abbreviations

AAP	Area Action Plan
ALC	Agricultural Land Classification
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
BCC	Bradford City Centre
CBMDC	City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
DPD	Development Plan Document
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
PDL	Previously Developed Land
RIGS	Regionally Important Geological Site
RUDP	Replacement Unitary Development Plan
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SEGI	Site of Ecological or Geological Importance
SPA	Special Protection Area
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage Systems



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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Background

The City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council (herein referred to as the Council), is currently in the process of preparing a Local Plan to guide future growth and development in the District in the period up to 2030 (see [www.bradford.gov.uk/planning](http://www.bradford.gov.uk/planning)). This will replace the existing Replacement Unitary Development Plan for Bradford (RUDP), adopted in October 2005.

A key Development Plan Document (DPD) to be prepared as part of the Local Plan is the Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan (BCC AAP), which will provide the statutory basis for implementation of the City Centre Masterplan and the associated four Neighbourhood Development Frameworks (NDFs) for The Central Business and Leisure District, Little Germany and Cathedral Quarter, The Shopping and Markets Area, and Goitside. The BCC AAP, includes two other neighbourhoods. These are the Learning Quarter and the Southern Gateway. The BCC AAP will set out planning policies to guide development proposals in the city centre, along with details of how these proposals will be delivered.

The *Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004* requires the City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council, as the local planning authority for Bradford District, to undertake Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of their Local Plan documents. It is therefore a statutory requirement that SA of the BCC AAP is undertaken. SA is a process through which the 'sustainability' of a plan under preparation is appraised. The SA provides a qualitative appraisal of the environmental, social and economic performance of a plan against a set of sustainability objectives.

In meeting this requirement, local planning authorities must also address the requirements of the *European Union Directive 2001/42/EC on the Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment*, more commonly known as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive. This has been transposed into UK regulations as the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (SI 1633)<sup>1</sup>. This is a law that sets out to integrate environmental considerations into the development of plans and programmes.

Amec Foster Wheeler has been commissioned by the Council to undertake a SA of the BCC AAP on their behalf, which incorporates the requirements of SEA. The SA process has cumulated in the production of this SA Report on Bradford's City Centre AAP Submission Draft Report.

## 1.2 Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan

### The Bradford City Centre Area Covered by the Area Action Plan

The City Centre is made up of six 'neighbourhoods'. The neighbourhoods are derived from their unique character and development patterns. They are:

- ▶ **The Central Business and Leisure District** – Business Core of the City Centre and focus of Grade A office space and leisure uses;
- ▶ **Little Germany and Cathedral Quarter** – The area will be the focus of new comparison retail in The Broadway Centre, and residential led mixed use development;
- ▶ **The Shopping and Markets Area** – The focus for small independent retailing and leisure offer, with the introduction of residential into the area;
- ▶ **Goitside** – The area will be the focus of city living, with supporting small scale leisure and retail;

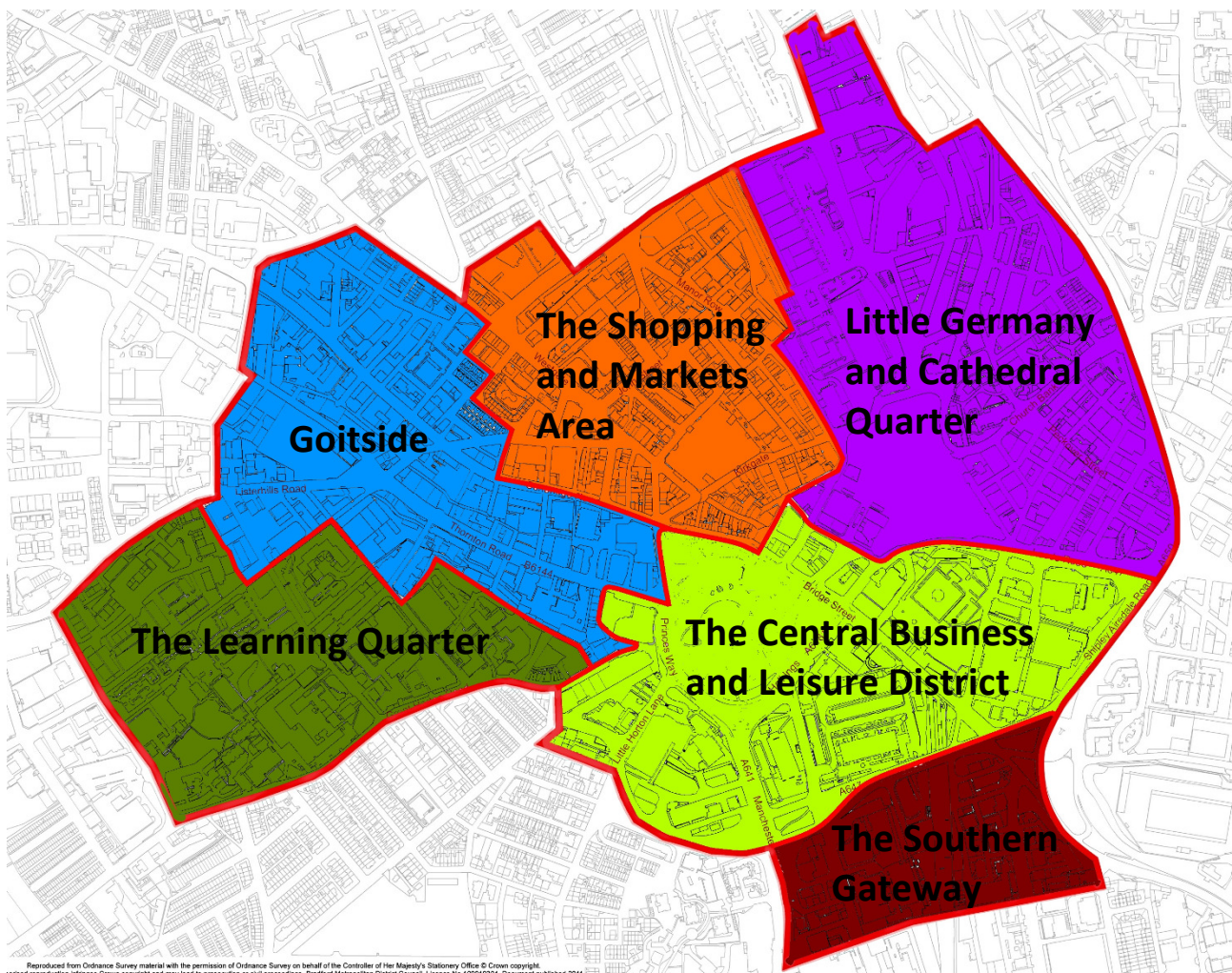
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<sup>1</sup> [http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2004/1633/pdfs/ukxi\\_20041633\\_en.pdf](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2004/1633/pdfs/ukxi_20041633_en.pdf)

- ▶ **The Learning Quarter** – The area will be the focus for expanded education and student living offer; and
- ▶ **The Southern Gateway** – Transforming the area from former industrial to a focus for residential development and supporting uses.

The six 'neighbourhoods' and the area covered by the AAP is presented in **Figure 1.1**. The map shows the red line boundary used by Bradford Centre Regeneration, which is the City's former regeneration company. It includes the main shopping, civic and entertainment core of the centre and also more peripheral areas such as Little Germany, Goitside, and the College and University campuses. Although there are arguments to include other areas, this boundary has been used for the City Centre RGF Growth Zone and City Plan. Therefore, it was considered logical that the Area Action Plan was also based on this boundary.

Figure 1.1 Bradford City Centre



## Historical Development of BCC AAP

The BCC AAP has been developing since the early 2000s. The BCC AAP will set out planning policies to guide development proposals in the city centre, along with details of how these proposals will be delivered. The following section gives a brief history of the ideas and influences that shaped how the City Centre should expand and develop. As outlined within Section 5.1 of this report, this has informed the development of the spatial development options that are reflected in the BCC AAP Submission Draft Report.

## The City Centre Masterplan

In September 2003 Alsop Architects published a new vision for the future of the city centre. The Masterplan aimed to create a new city centre park that would change people's perceptions of Bradford and differentiate it from other cities.

The Masterplan identified four separate neighbourhoods or 'fingers of intervention':

- ▶ The Bowl – proposed a large pool of water outside City Hall at the centre of the new park. Radiating out from the Pool were, a Pier attached to the National Museum, a new Business Forest, and the other three neighbourhoods;
- ▶ The Channel – proposed reintroducing the Bradford Canal to the City Centre alongside a new canal side community;
- ▶ The Market – proposed an alternative multi-cultural retail offer with new public spaces; and
- ▶ The Valley – proposed bringing Bradford Beck back to the surface, with a green corridor along Thornton Road including Wetlands and an Orchard.

The aim of this approach was to promote a change in the economy, inspire better quality development and create a City Centre that is used and cared for by all of the city's different cultures. In March 2005 this document was resolved to be a material consideration in the determination of planning applications.

Taking forward the Masterplan, in 2005 and 2006 the Council and Bradford City Regeneration (BCR) commissioned consultants to produce the following:

- ▶ City Centre Design Guide;
- ▶ City Centre Streetscape Manual; and
- ▶ Neighbourhood Development Framework for each of the four neighbourhoods identified in the Masterplan.

## The Neighbourhood Development Frameworks (NDFs)

The Masterplan identified four separate neighbourhoods in Bradford City Centre – The Bowl, The Channel, The Market and The Valley.

The purpose of the NDFs was to build on the aims of the Masterplan and produce a deliverable strategy and a set of projects for each neighbourhood. In 2007, these were resolved to become material consideration in the determination of planning applications.

## Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan - Issues & Options Report (August 2007)

The 2007 Issues and Options Report contained an emerging development option that built on the masterplans and NDFs. Development Frameworks were produced for each of the neighbourhoods. The frameworks identified 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.

## City Centre Area Action Plan - Further Issues and Options Report (March 2013)

The BCC AAP Further Issues and Options report built on the strategic nature of the 'Emerging Option' by including two further Neighbourhoods of the City Centre – The Learning Quarter and Southern Gateway.

## Bradford City Plan - Draft (February 2015)

The Bradford City Plan is the delivery plan and framework for partnership working to achieve a decade of regeneration and economic growth in Bradford City Centre. The City Plan will act as the overarching regeneration plan for the development of the city, including the establishment of shared principles to govern regeneration in the City Centre, establish investment priorities, align planning and infrastructure investment,

and ensure a partnership approach to tackling issues affecting the city centre. The plan will be made up of four sub plans – people, place, prosperity and property. Taken together these will provide a holistic approach to delivering the aims of the City Plan.

The City Plan will inform the BCC AAP (as the statutory development plan) to deliver the schemes and associated infrastructure over the next 15 years. The core of the plan is centred round a 5 Point Plan, which draws together a series of actions and activities into a prioritised list. It has framed proposed actions around five strategic outcomes and highlights the key areas for growth as outlined below:

- ▶ Bradford City Centre as a Place for Dynamic Business and Entrepreneurship- the document highlights that major business growth should take place in the south and east of the BCC AAP area, including providing appropriate sites for new office development and a new business district. It also highlights a range of objectives and priority sites for business;
- ▶ Bradford City Centre as a Centre of Excellence for Learning- the document highlights that growth should take place east of the BCC AAP area around the existing University and Learning Quarter. The document highlights a range of objectives and shows the range of existing learning and education facilities in the city centre. Through the identification of sites and projects, the future opportunities for learning are highlighted;
- ▶ Bradford City Centre as an Exemplar of 21<sup>st</sup> Century Urban Living – the document highlights that major residential growth should take place in the north, south and west of the BCC AAP area, including providing appropriate sites for new and refurbishment of the existing built environment;
- ▶ Bradford City Centre as a Major Transport Hub- the document highlights components of the urban area and approach to future transport within the city centre identifying the interventions necessary to deliver an integrated transport system for all and puts cyclists and pedestrians at the forefront of actions; and
- ▶ Bradford City Centre as a Destination and Experience- the document highlights the key city centre destinations and attractions, sets out the various roles of the city centre in the future.

For each of the above priorities, which are covered in the AAP, the document aims to illustrate the context, what the opportunities are, how challenges will be met, the benefits and action plans. No alternative growth options are provided. The City Plan very much focuses around the similar areas of growth and growth options, which are highlighted in the AAP and aims to broadly deliver what is in the AAP. The Bradford City Plan (Draft 2015), is currently being developed and supports the development of the AAP.

#### Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan - Publication Draft (December 2015)

The BCC AAP Publication Draft stage followed the production of the Issues and Options Report in 2007/2008 and the Further Issues and Options Report, published in July 2013.

The BCC AAP Publication Draft:

- ▶ Set out the broad aims and objectives for sustainable development within the City Centre AAP for the next 15-20 years until 2030;
- ▶ Set out broad policies for steering and shaping development;
- ▶ Set out locations for new housing and employment development;
- ▶ Co-ordinated the policies and plans of its partner organisations; and
- ▶ Took account of national and regional policy and the Council's aims in the '2020 Vision and The Big Plan – the Sustainable Community Strategy'.

The 2015 Publication Draft Report contained a preferred development option for policies and sites within the BCC AAP. It provided the spatial frameworks for future growth and development in the City Centre and identified 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.

### 1.3 Consultation Responses to the Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan Publication Draft Report

The City Centre AAP Publication Draft Report was subject to public consultation for an 8 week period from 14<sup>th</sup> December 2015 to 8<sup>th</sup> February 2016, along with the SA Report and a range of other supporting documents.

Responses were received from 1 resident and 10 other consultees on the City Centre AAP Publication Draft. **Table 1.1** summaries the consultation responses and highlights those comments in relation to the SA.

Table 1.1 Summary of Consultation for SA

Organisation	Relevance to the SA	Comments	Action
Resident	N/A	Not relevant to the SA.	
West Yorkshire Police	N/A	Not relevant to the SA.	N/A
The Coal Authority	Yes	Sites CH/1.5 (Burnett Street Car Park) and CH/1.6 (Olicana House, Chapel Street) in Little Germany are allocated for residential use. These sites are underlain by unrecorded probable shallow coal workings exist in thick coal outcrops as follows and it is suggested that this fact would be identified as a site specific issue in the schedule for each site on pages 38 and 39. Policy EN8 of the Core Strategy sets out an overall framework for addressing land instability.	Give due consideration to potential resource sterilisation and stability issues at the planning stage of these sites. No overall change to the assessment of the site.
Historic England	Yes	Historic England broadly concur with the assessment of the likely significant effects which the policies and proposals of the consultation on the AAP might have upon the District's heritage assets and, where an adverse effect has been identified, endorse the mitigation measures which have been put forward. Historic England also make specific comments about sites within a larger response on the AAP itself, which have not been taken forward by the Council in the BCC AAP Submission Draft Report.	Ensure that any relevant mitigation is taken into consideration at the planning stage of these sites. No overall change to the assessment of the site.
Highways England	Yes	Highways England cite their own analysis, which states that: " <i>The Area Action Plan (AAP) objectives include the delivery of 3,500 additional homes in the city centre, a high quality shopping and leisure offer and an additional 6,000 jobs. This scale of development will generate significant volumes of traffic in the peak hour. We have therefore used our Network Analysis Tool (NAT) to determine whether the largest of the proposed housing sites generate sufficient traffic to have an impact on the strategic road network (SRN). (NAT is a spreadsheet model that is used to predict links flows on the motorway network resulting from proposed land use development). Our analysis indicates that the individual housing sites tested will not have a significant traffic impact on the SRN. The implication is that the other smaller sites proposed for housing development in the city centre will also not have a significant traffic impact on the SRN.</i> "	Ensure that the assessment of cumulative effects against the transport objectives reflects the comments from Highways England with regard to the Strategic Road Network in the City Centre.
Natural England	N/A	Not relevant to the SA.	N/A
Yorkshire Wildlife Trust	N/A	Not relevant to the SA.	N/A
The Theatre Trust	Yes	There is a proposal to put more cultural elements into the proposal statement of B/1.6	Ensure that relevant mitigation is taken into consideration at the planning stage of these sites. No overall change to the assessment of the site at this stage.

Organisation	Relevance to the SA	Comments	Action
British Land PLC	Yes	Revisions to CH/1.2 are proposed.	Ensure that relevant mitigation is taken into consideration at the planning stage of these sites. No overall change to the assessment of the site at this stage.
West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS)	Yes	A number of sites have been identified as potentially having significant below-ground archaeological remains, similar to those found during the archaeological excavation of the Broadway development. WYAAS strongly recommend that this possibility is included in the revised published draft of the City Centre AAP for the relevant sites to aid developers in understanding the potential impacts of their development on the historic environment & identifying where mitigation would be recommended.	Ensure that relevant mitigation is taken into consideration at the planning stage of these sites. No overall change to the assessment of the site at this stage.
Bradford Urban Wildlife Group	N/A	Not relevant to the SA.	N/A

Where mentioned by consultees, none have requested changes to the assessments and findings of the SA process. Further information has been provided by Highways England, which has shown that through modelling of the largest site that the impacts of individual developments will not be significant, but there is the potential for the overall growth anticipated by the AAP to increase traffic on the Strategic Road Network within the City Centre during peak periods.

The Council has reviewed the responses received in response to the consultation and has decided to **make no changes** to the contents of the Publication Draft AAP. The Publication Draft AAP has been taken forward as the Submission Draft version. Therefore, the overall assessment of the policies and sites has not fundamentally changed between this SA and the previous version. There have been minor modifications to the text in this SA to reflect where consultees have suggested that there is information available which should be referred to by planning applications to ensure that appropriate assessment of effects and any appropriate mitigation is identified during the application process.

## 1.4 The BCC AAP Submission Draft Report

As set out above, the Council have not sought to make any changes to the contents of the BCC AAP Publication Draft, as a result of which the document has been taken forward as the BCC AAP Submission Draft Report to be submitted to Government and to be examined by an independent Inspector. As such, the Submission Draft Report:

- ▶ Sets out the broad aims and objectives for sustainable development within the City Centre AAP for the next 15-20 years until 2030;
- ▶ Sets out broad policies for steering and shaping development;
- ▶ Sets out locations for new housing and employment development;
- ▶ Co-ordinates the policies and plans of its partner organisations; and
- ▶ Takes account of national and regional policy and the Council's aims in the '2020 Vision and The Big Plan – the Sustainable Community Strategy'.

The policies and sites within the City Centre AAP provide the spatial frameworks for future growth and development in the City Centre and identifies 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.

## City Centre AAP Vision

The Vision for Bradford City Centre in the AAP is that by 2030:

*“Bradford city centre is now a major destination in the wider region, offering a different experience to other cities. The City is the focal point for leisure, office, retail and apartment development, and has become the place residents and visitors want to live, work and socialise.*

*Redevelopment of the City Centre has been the sensitive and flexible reuse of historic buildings in Little Germany and Goitside for residential and employment.*

*New build development has incorporated the use of high quality design, which respect the heritage of the city’s architecture, and is of the highest viable environmental standards.*

*The City Centre Area Action Plan has helped safeguard and enhance the city’s important cultural assets of The Alhambra, St. Georges Hall, National Media Museum and many more.*

*The City Centre now also benefits from enhanced integrated transport through the delivery of two newly developed railway stations at the Bradford Interchange and Bradford Forster Square, with enhanced pedestrian and cycle routes between these two major public transport hubs. In combination with other enhance public transport routes between Leeds City Centre, Manchester City Centre and Airport, Bradford City Centre is now more connected and accessible than ever before.*

*The plan has also aided in improving green and blue infrastructure in the city centre by encouraging the formulation of new open spaces, public realm improvements including extensive tree planting and ecological improvements. The plan has built upon the success of the New City Park and the New Market Place by supporting the delivery of green linear spaces.*

*The AAP has assisted in the delivery of thousands of new jobs by supporting the expansion of new retail, leisure and office premises through land use allocations and a flexible policy approach. Job opportunities for future generations have also been aided by enhancing skills provisions through strengthening education facilities within the City Centre.*

*The plan has not created a new city centre, but has enhanced the existing great qualities and addressed the weaknesses to revitalise the core of the Bradford Metropolitan District.”*

The vision has been informed by work undertaken on the Local Plan: Core Strategy and the Council’s Community Strategy.

## Strategic Objectives

The vision for Bradford City Centre AAP will be achieved through the following strategic objectives:

- 1. A unique, high quality shopping and leisure experience reflecting the city’s cultural mix.** This will build on the successes of the City Park by enhancing the night time leisure offer and providing the framework for the delivery of major new retail in the centre. The plan will support the cultural leisure offers of the National Media Museum, Alhambra, St. George’s Hall etc., through facilitating land supply for future expansion, building upon the accolade of UNESCO first city of film, and supporting the heritage identity of the City.
- 2. An attractive and safe environment.** This will see the maintenance and expansion of the public realm improvements throughout the city centre. There will also be a focus on reducing the fear of crime during night time hours in the centre, by enhancing CCTV and policing provision, and encouraging greater evening activity in the city through more city living and the night time leisure offer.
- 3. Imaginative reuse of the architectural heritage alongside new development of high quality sustainable design.** Architectural design of new buildings and the reuse of historic buildings will be a mix of contrast and respect. We will strive for high quality design, balanced with maximum functionality and the best viable environmental standards, including sustainable methods of remediation of historically contaminated sites.

4. **A range of good quality housing and facilities to cater for a successful city centre community.** Delivery of 3,500 homes in the city centre, providing a range of housing sizes and tenancies through the allocation of land and land use policies, to ensure city living is available to all residents of Bradford and beyond. New homes will be built to the highest viable and feasible design and construction standards and supported with convenience retail and services within and surrounding the city centre, ensuring they form part of a development or are easily accessible.
5. **A thriving economy with new office developments, and a growth in innovative and creative industries through technological enhancements.** The priority will be to maintain existing and attract new businesses into the city centre, through the delivery of new Grade A office space in the No.1 City Park and other office development throughout the centre. The super connected cities programme will deliver superfast broadband and cloud technology in the centre to attract business and industries looking for the best communications infrastructure in the country. Links with the University and college will also continue to be strengthened to promote Bradford City Centre as a hub for innovative and creative industries.
6. **An enhanced higher education campus, with the University and College forming an integral part of the city centre.** Links with the higher education campuses will continue to be strengthened through better transport routes, the delivery of key regeneration projects and the development of residential property within the centre. This will create a more welcoming centre for students to visit and socialize. The growth of existing and new businesses / industries will also aid in graduate retention within the District.
7. **Easy access to and around the centre for all sections of the community, and a reduction in problems caused by through traffic problems by supporting sustainable transport measures and integrated transport.** Access to the city centre by private motor vehicles is still considered to be very important, for providing easy access to shops, offices and leisure facilities. There is a need to balance the need for short term / stay access, and the need to ease congestion and pollution within the centre. The plan will put forward the Council's car parking strategy for the centre. The plan is committed to continued improvement of public transport into and around the city centre, led by major improvements to the railway stations. The expansion of the public realm improvements scheme and improvements to signing, will aid in pedestrian access and way finding around the centre. Improvements will also be made to cycling facilities tied into the ongoing development of National Route 66.
8. **An enhanced natural environment with improved green infrastructure, water management and biodiversity.** All new open space will incorporate significant levels of planting (where appropriate) to encourage wildlife in the city centre and aid in the overall quality of life of the resident and visitors. Other environmental and green infrastructure solutions may also include the use of rooftop gardens, green roofs, on street tree planting and the reopening of watercourses.

## Policies

There are 6 thematic chapters in the BCC AAP, which contain 20 policies within them, namely:

- ▶ City Living and Community Provision (4 policies);
- ▶ Shopping and Leisure (4 policies);
- ▶ Business (1 policy);
- ▶ Further and Higher Education (1 policy);
- ▶ Movement (6 policies); and
- ▶ Built Form (4 policies).



## The Choices – How Much Development and Where Will Should it Occur?

The BCC AAP Submission Draft Report sets out the amount and proposed location of development in the City Centre. It provides the policy framework to deliver 3,500 dwellings, at least 6,000 jobs in net additional high quality office and flexible workspace, and identifies sites suitable for development within the city centre.

The amount of development reflects the policy direction given in the Core Strategy which has allocated the majority of new dwellings for the District of Bradford (28,650 out of a total of 42,100) within the Regional City of Bradford. The Core Strategy states that this housing apportionment will be delivered from a number of sources, including additional new deliverable and developable sites for housing development within the Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan. In addition, the Core Strategy sets out a planned requirement for 135 hectare (ha) of employment land, of which 97 ha will be allocated within the Regional City of Bradford.

Different types of development are proposed in the BCC AAP for each of the six neighbourhoods that make up the city centre. These are summarised as follows:

- ▶ **Central Business and Leisure District** – Focus of Grade A office space and leisure uses;
- ▶ **Little Germany and Cathedral Quarter** – New comparison retail in The Broadway Centre, and residential led mixed use development;
- ▶ **The Shopping and Markets Area** – Focus for the small, independent retailing and leisure offer, with the introduction of residential into the area;
- ▶ **Goitside** – Focus for city living, with supporting small scale leisure and retail;
- ▶ **The Learning Quarter** – Expanded education and student living offer; and
- ▶ **The Southern Gateway** – Residential development and supporting uses.

In addition, 40 sites have been allocated for development within these neighbourhoods.

Further information about each site and its proposed use can be found in **Table 5.1**.

## 1.5 The Requirement for Sustainability Appraisal

Section 19(5) of the *Planning and Compulsory Act 2004* places a duty on Local Planning Authorities to subject emerging Local Development Documents to Sustainability Appraisal (SA), and in so doing contribute to the achievement of sustainable development in a plan area.

Local Planning Authorities are also required to carry out Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in accordance with EU and UK legislation<sup>2</sup>, with due regard to guidance produced by the UK Government<sup>3</sup>. Paragraph 165 of the National Planning Policy Framework<sup>4</sup> (NPPF) reiterates the requirement for SA/SEA as it relates to local plan preparation:

*“A sustainability appraisal which meets the requirements of the European Directive on strategic environmental assessment should be an integral part of the plan preparation process, and should consider all the likely significant effects on the environment, economic and social factors.”*

In practice, this involves extending the breadth of SEA (from predominantly environmental considerations) to embrace wider social and economic concerns. The net result is an integrated process which incorporates sustainability considerations into plan-making through an iterative process which seeks to predict and evaluate the significant effects of Plan alternatives and propose measures to offset any adverse effects identified. The

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<sup>2</sup> EU Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes, and Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (SI 1633)

<sup>3</sup> ODPM (2005) *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents: Guidance for Regional Planning Bodies and Local Planning Authorities* and ODPM (2005) *A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive*

<sup>4</sup> DCLG (2012), *The National Planning Policy Framework*

Planning Practice Guidance<sup>5</sup> also makes clear that SA plays an important role in demonstrating that a local plan reflects sustainability objectives and has considered reasonable alternatives. In this regard, SA will help to ensure that a local plan is “justified”, a key test of soundness that concerns the extent to which the plan is the most appropriate strategy, when considered against the reasonable alternatives and available and proportionate evidence.

This Report documents the implementation of the SA/SEA process and is published alongside the City Centre AAP Submission Draft Report in accordance with SEA Regulations and SA Guidance.

## 1.6 Habitats Regulations Assessment

Under the *Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) (Amendment) Regulations 2010* any land use plan likely to have a significant effect upon a ‘European site’ must be subject to an appropriate assessment to determine the implications for the designated site in view of that its conservation objectives. ‘European sites’ are sites which are of exceptional importance in respect of rare, endangered or vulnerable natural habitats and species within a European context. They consist of Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) designated under *Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora* and Special Protection Areas (SPA) designated under *Council Directive 2009/147/EC on the Conservation of Wild Birds*. Ramsar Sites (designated under the 1976 Ramsar Convention) are not European sites but under UK planning policy are given the same level of protection.

Under the *Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) (Amendment) Regulations 2010* (as amended), known as the Habitats Regulations, Bradford Council as the competent body, must determine if the AAP is likely to have a significant (adverse<sup>6</sup>) effect on a European or Ramsar site in Great Britain or a European offshore marine site either alone or in combination with other plans or projects. If significant effects are anticipated then an Appropriate Assessment of the implications for the site in view of its conservation objectives must be undertaken.

There are currently four internationally designated sites within the District:

- ▶ North Pennine Moors SPA and SAC; and
- ▶ South Pennine Moors SPA and SAC.

In accordance with these regulations, a Screening Report for Appropriate Assessment has been undertaken which determines whether the policies and sites contained within the BCC AAP Submission Draft Report could have likely significant effects against the ‘European sites’. The findings of the HRA screening are presented in this SA Report and will be used to inform further iterations of the SA.

## 1.7 Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this SA Report is to appraise the sustainability effects of the BCC AAP Submission Draft Report vision, strategic objectives, policies and sites, consistent with the requirements of section 19 (5) of the *Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004* and the SEA Regulations. The SA aims to consider the level of sustainability associated with the BCC AAP Submission Draft Report. It is anticipated that this information, in conjunction with the consultation responses and other technical reports being completed, will help inform and guide decision makers to identify the most appropriate planning policies and sites that may be brought forward to help guide and realise future development and growth in Bradford City Centre.

This report is structured as follows:

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<sup>5</sup> <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal-and-how-does-it-relate-to-strategic-environmental-assessment/>

<sup>6</sup> Though beneficial effects may arise from a plan, only adverse effects are considered to be of consequence in undertaking Habitats Regulations Assessment.

- ▶ **Section 1: Purpose of this Report:** Introduces the report and other relevant documentation and details the background to the City Centre AAP Submission Draft Report and its relationship with the Local Plan for Bradford;
- ▶ **Section 2: SA Process:** Provides a description of the SA process and methodology adopted by Amec Foster Wheeler;
- ▶ **Section 3: Baseline and Key Sustainability Issues:** Provides a summary of the baseline conditions and key sustainability issues associated with Bradford District;
- ▶ **Section 4: Objectives Compatibility Test:** Provides an overview of the objectives compatibility test undertaken to determine whether the City Centre AAP Submission Draft Report objectives are compatible with the SA objectives;
- ▶ **Section 5: Sustainability Appraisal of the City Centre AAP:** Provides an overview of the SA findings, including consideration of the cumulative effects of the City Centre AAP Submission Draft Report. Recommendations for maximising beneficial effects and minimising any potential adverse effects arising from the City Centre AAP are also given; and
- ▶ **Section 6: Conclusions and Recommendations:** Summarises the conclusion of the appraisal process and includes suggested mitigation measures and proposed monitoring measures, appropriate to the effects identified.

In addition, this SA Report is accompanied by a non-technical summary and a volume of appendices. The appendices include the appraisal of effects for both the proposed policies and site allocations.

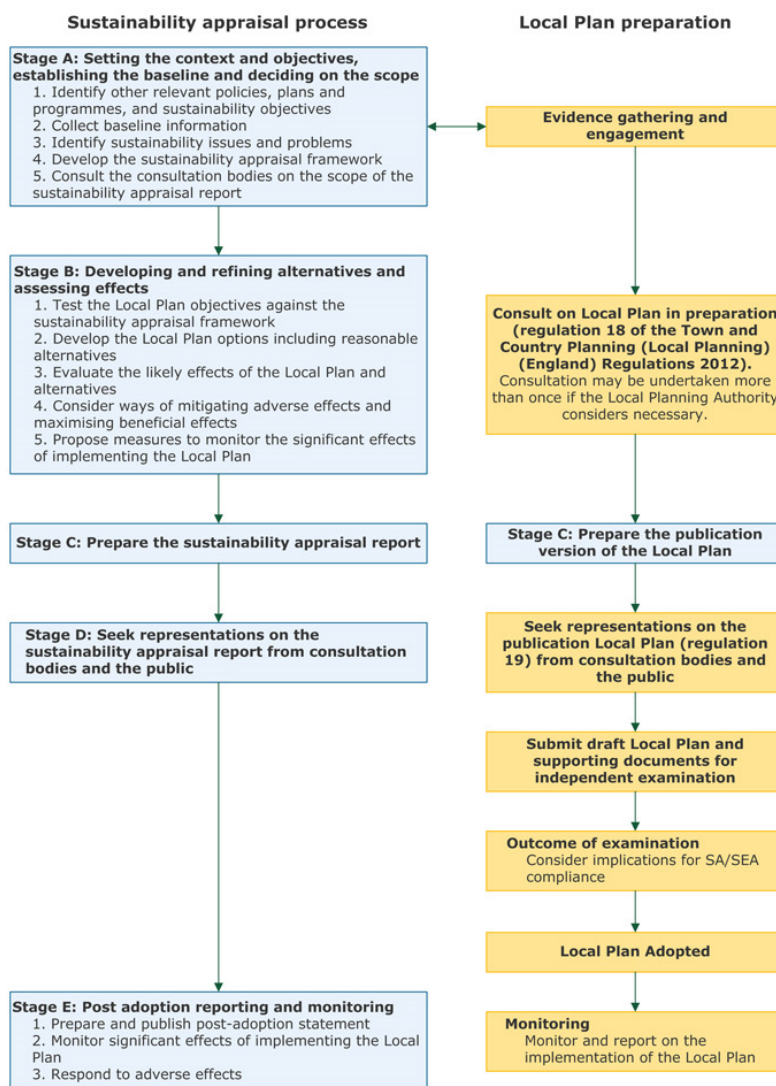


## 2. The Sustainability Appraisal Process

### 2.1 Overview

SA is a process that identifies and reports on the likely significant effects of a Plan’s objectives, policies and proposals. It appraises the extent to which implementation of the Plan will achieve the social, environmental and economic objectives of sustainable development. Government guidance<sup>7</sup> on undertaking SA advocates a five-stage approach which is set out in **Figure 2.1**. This Report relates to **Stages B, C and D** of the process.

Figure 2.1 The SA Process



NB: for the purposes of this SA, the BCC AAP Submission Draft Report can be considered to replace the ‘Local Plan’ referenced to in Figure 2.1.

<sup>7</sup> DCLG (2014) Planning Practice Guidance, <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal/sustainability-appraisal-requirements-for-local-plans/>

## 2.2 Sustainability Appraisal Stages

### Stage A (Scoping)

The first stage of the SA of the BCC AAP was scoping (Stage A). This involves setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope. It also identifies other relevant plans and programmes to ensure that the AAP sustainability objectives are in line with sustainability objectives set elsewhere and at other spatial planning levels. **Section 3** of this report presents a summary of the key issues arising from an analysis of the contextual information.

SA objectives and guide questions have then been developed following the review of other relevant plans, policies and programs, taking account of local circumstances for the Bradford City Centre, completing an analysis of the Local Plan Core Strategy SA objectives and reviewing examples from other local authorities. It is the performance of the AAP vision, objectives, policies and sites against each SA objective that forms the basis of the SA.

Stages A1-A5 of the SA process have been covered within the Scoping Report which was produced by the Council in June 2007. The revised SA objectives (and associated decision making criteria) used in appraising the options (both policies and site allocations) for the BCC AAP are set out in **Table 2.1**<sup>8</sup>.

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<sup>8</sup> Please note that these SA objectives have been amended as appropriate following consultation on the Scoping Report (2007) and further discussion with Council officers.

Table 2.1 BCC AAP Revised SA Objectives

SEA Topic	SA Objectives	Key Criteria	Env	Soc	Eco	SCS Priority	
<b>Energy and Resources</b>	Water, Soil and Air Climatic Factors	1. Ensure the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources and the promotion of renewable energy	Does the plan seek to increase energy efficiency in building stock? Does the plan encourage the use of clean, low carbon, energy efficient technologies? Does the plan promote renewable energy generation in the city centre? Does the plan seek to minimise the consumption of non-renewable resources and promote the use of sustainable and locally sourced resources and materials?	X			Prosperity and Regeneration Improving the Environment
	Water, Soil and Air Climatic Factors	2. Minimise the growth in waste and increase the amount of waste which is re-used, recycled, and recovered	Does the plan seek to minimise waste generation and increase re-use, recycling and recovery consistent with the waste hierarchy? Does the plan encourage sustainable production / consumption and resource efficiency? Does the plan propose positive measures to divert waste away from landfill? Does the plan seek to improve access for all to facilities for waste management?	X			Health and Wellbeing for All Improving the Environment
<b>Response to Climate Change</b>	Water, Soil and Air Climatic Factors	3. Reduce the district's impact on climate change and vulnerability to its effects	Does the plan seek to limit or reduce the emission of greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide, methane, nitrogen oxide etc.) in accordance with the Climate Change Act 2008? Does the plan ensure that development can withstand, and adapt to, local impacts resulting from global climate change? Does the plan consider the potential environmental, social and economic implications of climate change?	X			Prosperity and Regeneration Improving the Environment
<b>Air, Soil and Water Quality</b>	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna Water, Soil and Air	4. Safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources	Does the plan ensure the conservation and sustainable use of ecosystem services? Does the plan seek to limit or reduce the emission of air pollutants and improve local air quality? Does the plan prevent the pollution of water resources and seek to improve the quality of all water resources? Does the plan prevent soil degradation and contamination, and afford protection to good quality agricultural land and soils? Does the plan prevent inappropriate development in floodplains and promote the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems and other such measures to prevent or reduce flood risk?	X			Health and Wellbeing for All Improving the Environment
<b>Natural Assets</b>	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	5. Conserve and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats	Does the plan afford protection to SPAs, SACs, SSSIs and other designated sites, including regional and local sites, such as, Sites of Ecological/Geological Importance (SEGIs) and Bradford Wildlife Areas (BWAs)? Does the plan protect and conserve habitats and species, especially where these may be rare, declining, threatened or indigenous? Does the plan provide for the sustainable long term management of wildlife habitats? Does the plan seek to prevent habitat and wildlife corridor fragmentation? Does the plan promote new habitat creation and restoration, including green infrastructure networks?	X			Improving the Environment

SEA Topic	SA Objectives	Key Criteria	Env	Soc	Eco	SCS Priority	
	Cultural Heritage and Landscape	6. Maintain and enhance the character of natural and man-made landscapes	Does the plan protect areas of high landscape value, greenspace and open space and promote the restoration and enhancement of the landscape? Does the plan ensure development contributes to local distinctiveness and character, taking account of the surrounding landscape context? Does the plan protect and enhance individual landscape features such as hedgerows, dry stone walls, ponds and trees? Does the plan afford protection to geological SSSIs, Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) and SEGIs?	X			Improving the Environment
<b>Historical Environment</b>	Cultural Heritage and Landscape	7. To protect and enhance historic assets	Does the plan preserve, protect and enhance sites, features and areas of cultural, historic and archaeological value and their settings, including Conservation Areas, Scheduled Monuments, listed and locally listed buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, and Historic Battlefields? Does the plan protect and enhance the character and appearance of the Saltaire World Heritage Site and its setting and provide for its sustainable long term management? Does the plan protect and enhance important cultural and historic vistas, views and key reference points? Does the plan promote the restoration and sensitive reuse of derelict and degraded cultural and historic buildings?	X	X		Prosperity and Regeneration Improving the Environment
<b>Housing</b>	Population and Human Health	8. Provide the opportunity for everyone to live in quality housing which reflects individual needs, preferences and resources	Does the plan ensure that the housing offer and mix meets local housing needs, taking into account tenure, location, size, type, density and affordability? Does the plan ensure the provision of sufficient new homes taking into account need and demand and seeking to improve choice, particularly appropriate levels of affordable housing where there is a need? Does the plan ensure the development of high quality sustainable housing that is well designed and built to a high standard? Does the plan seek to create sustainable, inclusive and mixed communities and ensure fair access to housing for all groups?	X	X	x	Prosperity and Regeneration Health and Wellbeing for All Strong and Cohesive Communities
<b>Transport</b>	Population and Human Health Water, Soil and Air Climatic Factors	9. Develop and maintain an integrated and efficient transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts	Does the plan ensure access for all groups, particularly the disabled and those without a car? Does the plan provide new or improved integrated public transport to address gaps in the public transport network and service provision? Does the plan encourage community transport, green travel plans and car sharing schemes? Does the plan provide innovative solutions (demand management) to reduce traffic congestion; maintain capacity in the road network; and seek to improve road safety for all users?	X	X		Prosperity and Regeneration Improving the Environment Safer Communities



SEA Topic	SA Objectives	Key Criteria	Env	Soc	Eco	SCS Priority	
	Population and Human Health Water, Soil and Air Cultural Heritage and Landscape	10. Reduce congestion and pollution by increasing transport choice and by reducing the need to travel by lorry / car	Does the plan seek to reduce the need to travel, especially by car? Does the plan promote public transport use, walking and cycling as alternative forms of transport to the car? Does the plan protect and enhance the Public Rights of Way and cycle network within the city centre? Does the plan ensure the provision of the necessary infrastructure and space to enable residents to live and work in close proximity?	X	X		Prosperity and Regeneration Improving the Environment Safer Communities
<b>Land Use</b>	Population and Human Health Water, Soil and Air	11. Improve the quality of the built environment and make efficient use of land and buildings	Does the plan promote high standards of sustainable design and construction? Does the plan ensure that development contributes to and enhances the character of the built environment and public realm, strengthens local distinctiveness and creates a sense of place? Does the plan seek to reduce light pollution, noise levels, fly tipping and the spread of litter and graffiti? Does the plan ensure the efficient use of land and buildings?	X	X		Prosperity and Regeneration Improving the Environment Safer Communities Strong and Cohesive Communities
<b>Accessibility and Local Needs</b>	Population and Human Health	12. Improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks	Does the plan ensure the provision of a range of services and facilities to meet local and / or regional needs? Does the plan seek to ensure access for everyone to all services and facilities, particularly the disabled and those without a car? Does the plan help retain essential local services and facilities?		X	X	Prosperity and Regeneration Health and Wellbeing for All Strong and Cohesive Communities
<b>Communities</b>	Population and Human Health	13. Provide social cohesion, encourage participation and improve the quality of deprived neighbourhoods	Do plan policies respect the needs of all communities and future generations? Does the plan ensure equality and diversity? Does the plan promote a sense of community identity and encourage social cohesion and shared values? Does the plan identify and tackle issues around social exclusion?		X		Prosperity and Regeneration Health and Wellbeing for All Children and Young People
<b>Culture, Leisure and Recreation</b>	Population and Human Health Cultural Heritage and Landscape	14. Create good cultural leisure and recreation activities available to all	Does the plan protect and seek to enhance the provision of cultural, leisure and recreation facilities? Does the plan ensure the provision of high quality play and open space for children and young people? Does the plan protect and enhance greenspace and open space within the city centre? Does the plan facilitate access to, and opportunities to enjoy, the countryside?		X		Prosperity and Regeneration Health and Wellbeing for All Children and Young People

SEA Topic	SA Objectives	Key Criteria	Env	Soc	Eco	SCS Priority
<b>Safety and Security</b>	Population and Human Health	15. Improve safety and security for people and property		X		Safer Communities
<b>Health (and Social Welfare)</b>	Population and Human Health	16. Provide the conditions and services to improve health and well-being and reduce inequality to access and social care		X		Health and Wellbeing for All Children and Young People
<b>Education and Training</b>	Population and Material Assets	17. Promote education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population		X	X	Prosperity and Regeneration Health and Wellbeing for All Children and Young People
<b>Local Economy and Employment</b>	Population and Material Assets	18. Increase the number of high quality job opportunities suited to the needs of the local workforce		X	X	Prosperity and Regeneration Health and Wellbeing for All Children and Young People
	Population and Material Assets	19. Support investment and enterprise that respects the character and needs of the local area			X	Prosperity and Regeneration Strong and Cohesive Communities Children and Young People

## Stage B (Developing and Refining Options and Assessing Effects) and Stage C (Sustainability Appraisal Report)

The second stage (Stage B) of the SA of the BCC AAP involves predicting and evaluating the effects of the (preferred) options. The Council undertook an appraisal of the BCC AAP Further Issues and Options in January 2013. Amec Foster Wheeler was commissioned to renew and take forward the SA work undertaken to date and to carry out appraisal of the BCC AAP through to adoption, including appraisal of the BCC AAP Publication Draft Report, consultation on which took place between December 2015 and February 2016. Collectively, this work will help Bradford take forward sustainable policies for the BCC AAP Submission Draft Report.

Subsequently, the Council has developed its policies following the 2013 consultation and has now produced the BCC AAP Submission Draft Report. This report summaries the outcome of the appraisal of the BCC AAP Submission Draft Report.

### 2.3 When the SA was Undertaken and by Whom

This SA of the BCC AAP Submission Draft Report was undertaken by Amec Foster Wheeler in the autumn and winter of 2015, informed by the input of and review by sustainability specialists and Amec Foster Wheeler's lead on sustainability services.

### 2.4 Technical Difficulties

The SEA Directive requires the identification of any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of knowledge) encountered. These uncertainties and assumptions are outlined below.

A GIS based assessment has been undertaken of the site allocations in the BCC Submission Draft Report. This GIS information has been provided to Amec Foster Wheeler by the Council. Some data was not available, therefore Amec Foster Wheeler's GIS team procured elements that could not be provided by the Council. This related to supermarkets and post office data.

A number of discrepancies have been identified between the GIS information provided by the Council and the indicative boundary of the sites as presented in the Submission Draft Report. At this stage, to ensure consistency in the appraisal between all the sites proposed and in recognition that the site boundaries may change further, the GIS information has been used to complete the appraisal.

### Uncertainties and Assumptions

There are a number of uncertainties and assumptions relating to the appraisal of the BCC AAP policies and site assessments, these are as follows:

#### Uncertainties

- ▶ The precise configuration, composition, timing and extent of actual development occurring cannot be determined and this has on occasion affected the ability of the appraisal team to determine likely effects and/or when the effects could occur. This has been detailed in the individual policy and site appraisals;
- ▶ There are a number of gaps in the site assessments against specific SA objectives or criterion. These mainly relate to the SA objectives concerning employment, community facility, retail and leisure. The reason behind these gaps are that the Proposal Statements state that these elements maybe delivered but it cannot with certainty be agreed what will be delivered. Therefore, where sites are affected by this issue they have been left unapprised for that particular objective, or a judgement has been made in relation to what is written within the Proposal Statement, with an uncertainty value also appended;
- ▶ The exact composition of future development is uncertain at this stage;

- ▶ The exact characteristics of sites (in terms of, for example, the presence of buried archaeological remains or protected species) is uncertain and will be subject to further, detailed analysis at the project stage;
- ▶ There could be opportunities to improve water efficiency as part of new developments, for example with the development of SUDS. However, any such improvements could only be determined at the detailed planning application stage;
- ▶ There may be opportunities for enhancements to the historic environment as part of new development. However, this could only be fully determined at the detailed planning application stage.

### Assumptions

- ▶ It is assumed that the Council has subjected the candidate sites, considered for inclusion in the BCC AAP Submission Draft Report but not taken forward, to a level of appraisal equivalent to that contained in this SA Report and that the justification of the selection of the sites has been made available to the public elsewhere;
- ▶ The quantum and phasing of development will be as set out in the BCC AAP (any variation from which will affect the appraisal of effects in short, medium and long term);
- ▶ The assumed levels of housing and economic development are consistent with current needs, and that present challenges in achieving sustained economic recovery have not affected assessment of need;
- ▶ It is assumed that current energy mix will continue (and associated carbon emissions will be largely similarly to current), although it is noted that against carbon trajectories provided by DECC this may lead to an overestimate of carbon emissions;
- ▶ It is assumed that there will be no new technological leaps that will substantially alter current patterns of movement, or activities or significantly reduce environmental effects;
- ▶ All data provided by BCC AAP is appropriate for the site assessment purposes;
- ▶ The overarching assumptions and analysis for growth are predicated on modelling and interpretation of different future economic scenarios. However, the future economic climate is uncertain and depending on how this ensues, it may influence the deliverability and viability of sites;
- ▶ It is assumed that there will be consistent policy implementation;
- ▶ It is assumed that development will be located in areas at lowest risk of flooding, or that development would need to accord with policies on flood risk in the draft Local Plan in order to mitigate any adverse effects on flooding. Some of the Flood Zone data, which was in the Proposal Statement, varied from what was found in the site assessment exercise. The assumption is that as the data was sourced around the 15<sup>th</sup> June 2015 from the Council, this was more up-to-date information and the Proposal Statement will be changed to reflect the new data received after a meeting with EA;
- ▶ The score of 'No significant effect/no clear link between the policy and the SA objective' does not always mean that there is no impact/effect predicted on the SA objective. In some cases, the score has been adopted where the effect does not contribute to, or detract from, the achievement of the objective. For some objectives, such as Biodiversity, protected species and habitats issues may emerge at the project stage as further research is completed on sites. Further assessment on protected species will be required, during planning application stages within BCC AAP, as MAGIC<sup>9</sup>, due to its high level nature, did not provide further information about protected species in the BCC AAP area.

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<sup>9</sup> <http://www.magic.gov.uk/>



- ▶ Whilst the assessment of cumulative effects of the implementation of the draft AAP and other plans and programmes has been based on the most up to date information available at the time of writing, in many cases there is a lack of detailed information to make robust conclusions.



## 3. Baseline, Review of Plans and Programmes and Key Sustainability Issues

### 3.1 Introduction

An essential part of the SA process is the review of the contextual information. This contextual information includes:

- ▶ A review of the current baseline conditions and the likely evolution;
- ▶ A review of plans and programmes; and
- ▶ The identification of key sustainability issues relevant to the SA.

It is only with a knowledge of existing conditions, and a consideration of their significance, that any existing sustainability issues can be identified and the subsequent effect of the City Centre AAP upon the existing environment be monitored. This section provides an overview of Bradford, the review of plans and programmes and the key sustainability issues associated with the District.

### 3.2 Snapshot of Bradford City Centre

Bradford's growth is closely linked to the industrial revolution. It became the wool capital of the world leading to the development of a solid engineering and manufacturing base. Buildings from the Victorian era still dominate a good part of the City Centre, often influenced by classical European styles. Bradford's Victorian legacy in particular is of national significance. Although its roots go back to medieval times, it was rebuilt mostly during the second half of the 19th Century during the boom years of Bradford's economic development as an international centre of the wool trade. Much of this historic form still remains intact, reflected in the fact that there are around 100 Listed Buildings and four Conservation Areas within the city centre.

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

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

The city centre is home to a large number of students studying at the university and college. It is an important employment location due to its concentration of retailing, offices, public services and other educational facilities. It has experienced significant restructuring in the local economy over the last two decades with growing employment in the professional services industries. Almost 43,000 people come to work in Bradford city centre, mostly in the public administration and financial and business services. The City Centre experiences a net inflow of commuters every day from surrounding areas.

But despite the increase in investment, development of new businesses and prospects for future growth, there are variations in income, skills levels, health and educational attainment of households within the City Centre area.

Further baseline information can be found within the BCC AAP Baseline Evidence Report (2013)<sup>10</sup>.

### 3.3 Links to Other Plans and Programmes

The purpose of reviewing plans and programmes (PPs) as part of the SA is to ensure that the relationship with these other documents is fully explored and to ensure that the relevant environmental protection and sustainability objectives are taken on board through the SA. Reviewing PPs can also provide appropriate information on the baseline for the plan area and the key sustainability issues.

Approximately 90 plans, programmes and strategies were reviewed as part of the preparation of the City Centre AAP Submission Draft Report. This review of PPs considered international, national and local documents and has been reproduced in **Appendix A** of this report. From the review of these plans and programmes, a number of key environmental protection objectives have been identified, these are summarised in **Appendix A** where a summary of the aims and the key targets is also provided.

### 3.4 Identifying Sustainability Issues and Problems

A key stage of the SA process is the identification of key sustainability issues and problems that pose strategic challenges for the District as a whole and that need to be addressed in the city centre specifically. The identification of sustainability issues (including environmental problems as required by the SEA Directive) is an opportunity to define key issues for the BCC AAP and to assist in the development of sustainable plan objectives and options.

**Table 3.1** below provides a summary of the key sustainability issues and problems for Bradford City Centre ordered by the baseline topic headings. These key issues have been determined taking into consideration the plans and programmes review and baseline conditions. The SA of the iterations of the BCC AAP has been carried out over a number of years and there have been significant additions to the evidence base within this time.

Table 3.1 Identifying Sustainability Issues and Problems

Baseline Topic	Issues to Address
Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The need to ensure the prudent and efficient use of energy and to increase renewable energy regeneration and use.</li> <li>▶ The need to meet targets set nationally for energy efficiency.</li> </ul>
Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The need to reduce the growth in waste and increase the amount of waste which is re-used, recycled and recovered.</li> <li>▶ The need to promote sustainable waste management.</li> </ul>
Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The need to plan for, and as far as possible reduce the effects of climate change.</li> </ul>
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The need to safeguard and protect surface and groundwater resources.</li> <li>▶ The need to improve the water quality of the surface waters within the City Centre, namely Bradford Beck.</li> </ul>

<sup>10</sup> BMDC (2013) City Centre Area Action Plan: Baseline Report (Draft), <http://www.bradford.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/3F5C22E6-FDDA-45F9-8DEF-243EB1D5A1B0/0/3BradfordCityCentreAreaActionPlanBaselineEvidenceReport2013.pdf>



Baseline Topic	Issues to Address
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The constrained capacity of the sewerage network within Bradford City Centre.</li> <li>▶ The need to reduce flood risk to people and property.</li> <li>▶ The need to take account of the impact of development options on the management of water. This should include assessing the risk of flooding, reducing that risk and mitigating its effects.</li> </ul>
<b>Air Quality</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The need to improve air quality and to meet targets set nationally for air quality.</li> <li>▶ Promoting best practice in the reduction of air quality pollutants beyond minimum standards.</li> </ul>
<b>Biodiversity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Protecting and enhancing biodiversity as a strong element in Bradford's identity.</li> <li>▶ Safeguarding the locally and nationally valued species and habitats and seeking to minimise the direct and indirect impact of new development on these.</li> <li>▶ Seeking opportunities to create new priority habitats and woodland.</li> <li>▶ The need to protect wildlife corridors and networks from habitat fragmentation by development.</li> <li>▶ Promoting wider appreciation of benefits from environmental assets.</li> <li>▶ Assessing the plan in terms of implications for the North and South Pennine Moors SPA and SAC to comply with regulations on Appropriate Assessment.</li> <li>▶ Improving the information base so that change can be monitored.</li> </ul>
<b>Townscape</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Protecting and improving character and local distinctiveness, and promoting good design.</li> <li>▶ The need to deliver improved quality in the public realm, particularly where regeneration is needed and significant change is anticipated.</li> <li>▶ The need to provide appropriate levels of greenspace and open space, and provide for their protection and enhancement.</li> <li>▶ The topography of Bradford City Centre.</li> <li>▶ The need to protect and enhance key views and vistas in Bradford City Centre.</li> </ul>
<b>Built Heritage and Historic Environment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The protection and enhancement of cultural historic and archaeological assets and their settings.</li> <li>▶ Maximising benefits from Conservation Area Assessments.</li> <li>▶ The potential for unknown / unrecorded archaeological sites and finds to be present.</li> </ul>
<b>Housing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Housing affordability issues relating to the high house price to income ratio.</li> <li>▶ Meeting targets for additional housing and replacement of existing housing stock.</li> <li>▶ Providing affordable, accessible and lifetime housing to meet identified needs.</li> <li>▶ Improving the match between the type of housing built and the needs of different sectors of the community.</li> <li>▶ Achieving higher standards for new housing in terms of resource efficiency, design and lifetime flexibility.</li> </ul>
<b>Population</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Meeting the needs of all current and future populations.</li> </ul>

Baseline Topic	Issues to Address
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Accommodating these needs as far as possible within an urban area, which already has a densely developed core.</li> <li>▶ Reducing the environmental impact of development while achieving a good quality of life for all residents.</li> <li>▶ Creating sustainable mixed communities and promoting social inclusion.</li> </ul>
<b>Transport and Infrastructure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The need to reduce congestion and improve road safety, particularly the safety of vulnerable users such as pedestrians and cyclists.</li> <li>▶ The provision of an integrated and efficient public transport, walking and cycling network, which links different public transport modes.</li> <li>▶ Reducing the need to travel and dependency upon the car and increasing use of more sustainable modes of transport, particularly walking and cycling.</li> <li>▶ Reconciling tensions between increased road traffic, more sustainable means of travel and environmental objectives.</li> <li>▶ Ensuring that development sites have good access to services and local transport provision.</li> </ul>
<b>Land Use</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Ensuring the sustainable regeneration of vacant and derelict land uses in Bradford City Centre.</li> <li>▶ The need to reduce noise and light pollution.</li> <li>▶ The remediation of contaminated land within the City Centre.</li> </ul>
<b>Deprivation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Significant pockets of deprivation in Bradford City Centre, particularly in terms of crime and living environment deprivation.</li> <li>▶ The need to improve the quality of life for all, particularly in the deprived neighbourhoods.</li> <li>▶ Impact of legitimate aspiration to improve the standard of living of deprived population on use of resources.</li> <li>▶ Identifying ways in which land-use planning can have an impact on community cohesion.</li> </ul>
<b>Access to Services and Facilities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Retaining good physical access to facilities for new development and improving quality, type and range of services to suit the needs of the local population and reduce the use of the private car.</li> <li>▶ Influence of planning and wider Council policies on propensity to use local facilities by deprived communities (e.g. open space).</li> </ul>
<b>Tourism, Leisure and Recreation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The need to improve and enhance the retail offer.</li> <li>▶ The need to protect and enhance existing leisure and recreation facilities, and to increased provision of quality facilities to meet future demand.</li> <li>▶ The need to ensure that everyone has adequate access to quality leisure and recreation facilities, including children and young people.</li> </ul>
<b>Crime</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Crime and anti-social behaviour, particularly burglaries, vehicle crime, violent crimes and drug and alcohol misuse.</li> <li>▶ The need to improve safety and security for people and property (e.g. through design intervention) and to reduce fear of crime.</li> </ul> <p>Reducing the impacts of anti-social behaviour.</p>

Baseline Topic	Issues to Address
<b>Health</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The poor general health of residents in Bradford, particularly in the more deprived areas, and higher than average mortality rates due to circulatory diseases, cancer and lifestyle.</li> <li>▶ The need to improve health and wellbeing, and to prevent ill health (e.g. through healthy eating and exercise).</li> <li>▶ The provision of health services, facilities and professional care needed to help people maintain their independence.</li> </ul>
<b>Green Infrastructure, Leisure and Recreation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Support for green infrastructure, i.e. a strategic network of green spaces and recreational corridors but also for individual open spaces of local importance.</li> </ul>
<b>Education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Lower than average education attainment levels in schools.</li> <li>▶ The need to ensure adequate access to primary and secondary education for children and young people.</li> </ul>
<b>Economic Performance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The need to support and increase economic growth in Bradford.</li> <li>▶ The reliance on and promotion of future growth to improve income and skills levels.</li> </ul>
<b>Employment, Earnings and Skills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The high levels of unemployment in Bradford.</li> <li>▶ Increasing income and skills levels, particularly in those communities suffering high levels of deprivation.</li> <li>▶ The contribution of land use planning towards improving employment prospects and training for local residents.</li> <li>▶ Responding to future trends in employment / the needs of the workforce, in particular accommodating the needs of smaller workplaces.</li> </ul>
<b>Business Sectors, Commercial Property and Investment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The need to support business growth, survival and diversification.</li> <li>▶ The need to provide quality affordable office space, suited to business needs.</li> </ul>

The sustainability issues identified are quite wide-ranging in their character and focus, some which are out of the direct scope of spatial planning. However, as part of a broader corporate effort, spatial planning can be part of a multidimensional approach to tackling what are inherently complex issues. Local Plan policy can play a significant part in this and its appraisal helps to test its potential contribution.

### 3.5 Habitats Regulations Assessment Findings

Urban Edge Consultants has undertaken a HRA of the Core Strategy Publication Draft (December 2014) DPD<sup>11</sup> and subsequently undertook an update to the HRA in November 2015<sup>12</sup>.

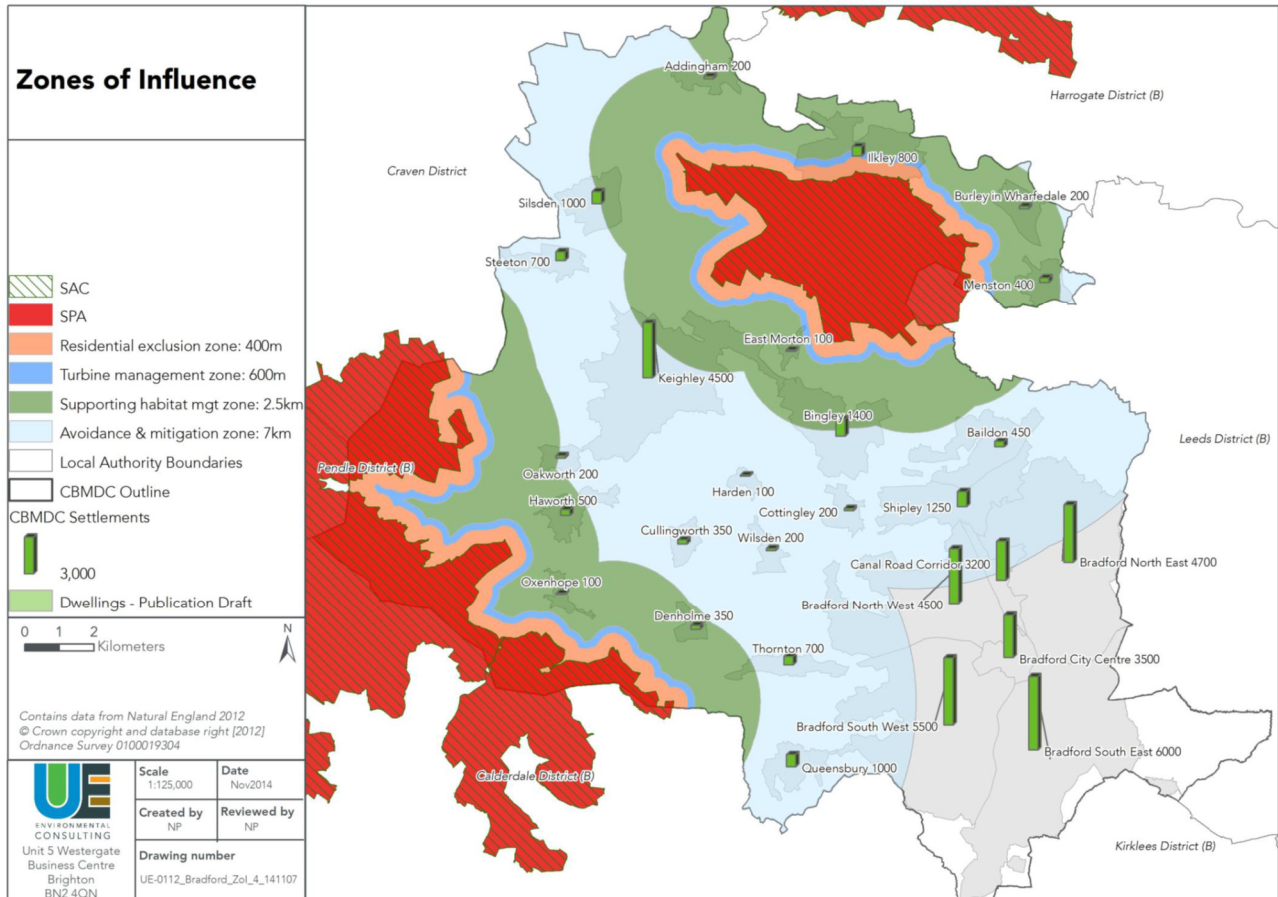
Four nature conservation sites of European Importance were considered in the assessment – these are the North and South Pennine Moors SACs and SPAs.

<sup>11</sup> Habitats Regulations Assessment for the City of Bradford District Core Strategy – Appropriate Assessment Report for the Publication Draft Document (February 2014) December 2014

<sup>12</sup> Habitats Regulations Assessment for the City of Bradford District Core Strategy – Appropriate Assessment Report for the Bradford Core Strategy (Proposed Modifications) November 2015

The HRA recommended provision mitigation zoning around the SPA and SAC as detailed on **Figure 3.1** overleaf.

Figure 3.1 Provisional Mitigation Zoning Around South Pennine Moors SPA and SAC



Source: Figure 6.1 from HRA for the Bradford District Core Strategy: Appropriate Assessment Report for the Publication Draft Document (February 2014) December 2014

The findings of the updated HRA state that:

*'Adverse effects resulting from wind turbine development, increased water demand or impacts on water quality are not considered likely for any of the four European sites.*

*Loss of supporting habitats and urbanisation impacts are unlikely to affect the North Pennine Moors SAC/SPA.*

*Loss of supporting habitats and urbanisation impacts are assessed as likely to affect the South Pennine Moors SAC/SPA, however, they are considered to be adequately avoided and mitigated by the policy response and approach in Core Strategy Policy SC8*

*Recreational impacts are assessed as potentially affecting any of the four sites, however, they are considered to be adequately avoided and mitigated by the Core Strategy policy response. The distribution and magnitude of impacts differs between the four designated areas. Evidence is presented to indicate that, if left unmitigated, impacts are likely to be greater in relation to the South Pennine Moors sites due to their relative proximity to locations for future development and high levels of accessibility, a key influence on the numbers of people visiting the sites and associated impacts.*

*The likelihood of traffic-related atmospheric pollution affecting any of the four sites will be determined through more detailed traffic modelling during the pre-allocations testing stage.'*

The results of the assessment work undertaken for the updated HRA concluded that:

*“Taking into account the range of avoidance and mitigation measures incorporated into the plan, it can be concluded that the Core Strategy (Proposed Modifications) will not result in adverse effects on the ecological integrity of the North Pennine Moors SAC and SPA, South Pennine Moors SAC and South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA. The Core Strategy can be considered compliant with the Habitats Regulations in respect of all four sites.*

*To ensure that delivery and funding mechanisms for avoidance and mitigation measures are taken forward, the Council will produce a Supplementary Planning Document to guide implementation of the South Pennine Moors Zones of Influence Policy”.*

An HRA Screening<sup>13</sup> was completed for the BCC AAP Publication Draft which concluded:

*“The screening process has also concluded that the BCC AAP (sites and policies) will have no significant effects (alone or in combination) on either of the South Pennines European sites. The BCC AAP is therefore screened out of the need for any subsequent HRA assessment.”*

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<sup>13</sup> Amec Foster Wheeler (2015), Shipley Canal Road Corridor and Bradford City Centre Area Action Plans: Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening



## 4. Vision and Objectives Compatibility Test

### 4.1 Introduction

As advised in Government SA and SEA guidance<sup>14</sup> it is important to ensure that any vision or objectives proposed in the City Centre AAP are in accordance with sustainability principles. In consequence the Vision and draft Plan Objectives were tested for their compatibility with the SA objectives.

Amec Foster Wheeler undertook an initial review of BCC AAP vision, objectives and policies in February 2015, to support the Council in further developing these aspects to ensure that they could develop an appropriate Vision and Objective that was compatible with the SA objectives. This can be viewed as part of **Appendix B**.

### 4.2 City Centre Area Action Plan Vision

The Vision for Bradford City Centre in the AAP is that by 2030:

*“Bradford City Centre is now a major destination in the wider region, offering a different experience to other cities. The City is the focal point for leisure, office, retail and apartment development, and has become the place residents and visitors want to live, work and socialise.*

*Redevelopment of the City Centre has been the sensitive and flexible reuse of historic buildings in Little Germany and Goitside for residential and employment.*

*New build development has incorporated the use of high quality design, which respect the heritage of the city’s architecture, and is of the highest viable environmental standards.*

*The City Centre Area Action Plan has helped safeguard and enhance the city’s important cultural assets of The Alhambra, St. Georges Hall, National Media Museum and many more.*

*The City Centre now also benefits from enhanced integrated transport through the delivery of two newly developed railway stations at the Bradford Interchange and Bradford Forster Square, with enhanced pedestrian and cycle routes between these two major public transport hubs. In combination with other enhance public transport routes between Leeds City Centre, Manchester City Centre and Airport, Bradford City Centre is now more connected and accessible than ever before.*

*The plan has also aided in improving green and blue infrastructure in the City Centre by encouraging the formulation of new open spaces, public realm improvements including extensive tree planting and ecological improvements. The plan has built upon the success of the New City Park and the New Market Place by supporting the delivery of green linear spaces.*

*The AAP has assisted in the delivery of thousands of new jobs by supporting the expansion of new retail, leisure and office premises through land use allocations and a flexible policy approach. Job opportunities for future generations have also been aided by enhancing skills provisions through strengthening education facilities within the City Centre.*

*The plan has not created a new City Centre, but has enhanced the existing great qualities and addressed the weaknesses to revitalise the core of the Bradford Metropolitan District.”*

The Vision aims to create a City Centre, which is “now a major destination in the wider region, offering a different experience to other cities. The City is the focal point for leisure, office, retail and apartment development, and has become the place residents and visitors want to live, work and socialise”. Growth in the City Centre would be supported by the delivery of a significant number of new houses, alongside new

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<sup>14</sup> DCLG (2014) Planning Practice Guidance, <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal/sustainability-appraisal-requirements-for-local-plans/>

business, retail, leisure, cultural, community facilities and transportation improvements. In consequence, the Vision would have positive impacts on a number of the SA objectives.

The Vision emphasises the central importance of providing homes, improved open space provision, sustainable transport potential and improved access to jobs to long term viability and resurgence of the City Centre. The Vision will help to ensure that the future development of the City Centre aims to protect and enhance the environment of the BCC, in particular the historical and cultural assets of the City Centre. The Vision will help to ensure that the plan avoids adverse impacts on the important designations and more generally plans positively for the environment of the City Centre.

However, the Council's Vision leaves room for uncertainties, as potential for negative as well as positive effects has been identified. This includes the conflicts that could arise between growth (economic and visitor growth) and environmental factors (such as the impact on historic environment and climate change). The effects are highly dependent on whether growth is achieved under consideration of economic, social and environmental sustainability.

### 4.3 Objectives

As advised in Government SA and SEA guidance<sup>15</sup>, it is important to ensure that the objectives proposed in the Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan (BCC AAP) are in accordance with sustainability principles.

The proposed objectives for the BCC AAP are detailed in **Box 1** below.

<b>Box 1</b>	<b>City Centre Area Action Plan Objectives</b>
1.	<b>A unique, high quality shopping and leisure experience, reflecting the city's cultural mix.</b>
2.	<b>An attractive, inclusive and safe environment.</b>
3.	<b>Imaginative reuse of the architectural heritage alongside new development of high quality sustainable design.</b>
4.	<b>A range of good quality housing and facilities to cater for a successful City Centre community.</b>
5.	<b>A thriving economy with new office developments, and a growth in innovative and creative industries through technological enhancements.</b>
6.	<b>An enhanced higher education campus with the University and College forming an integral part of the City Centre.</b>
7.	<b>Easy access to and around the centre for all sections of the community, and a reduction in problems caused by through traffic problems by supporting sustainable transport measures and integrated transport.</b>
8.	<b>An enhanced natural environment with improved green infrastructure, water management and biodiversity.</b>

In order to determine whether these objectives are in accordance with sustainability principles it is necessary to test their compatibility against the SA framework. This is summarised in **Table 4.1**, with a more detailed commentary in **Appendix C**.

<sup>15</sup> DCLG (2014) Planning Practice Guidance, <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal/sustainability-appraisal-requirements-for-local-plans/>



Table 4.1 Summary of the Objectives Compatibility Test

SA Objectives	BCC AAP Objectives							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Ensure the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources and the promotion of renewable energy	0	0	?	?	0	0	0	0
2. Minimise the growth in waste and increase the amount of waste which is re-used, recycled, and recovered	0	0	?	?	0	0	0	0
3. Reduce the district's impact on climate change and vulnerability to its effects	0	+	?	?	0	0	+	+
4. Safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	++
5. Conserve and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	++
6. Maintain and enhance the character of natural and man-made landscapes	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+
7. To protect and enhance historic assets	?	0	++	?	?	0	0	0
8. To provide the opportunity for everyone to live in quality housing which reflects individual needs, preferences and resources	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	0
9. Develop and maintain an integrated and efficient transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts	+	0	0	+	+	0	++	0
10. Reduce congestion and pollution by increasing transport choice and by reducing the need to travel by lorry / car	+	0	0	+	+	+	++	0
11. Improve the quality of the built environment and make efficient use of land and buildings	?	+	++	?	?	?	0	0
12. Improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks	++	+	0	++	0	++	++	+
13. Provide social cohesion, encourage participation and improve the quality of all neighbourhoods	+	++	+	++	+	0	++	+
14. Create good cultural, leisure and recreation activities available to all	++	++	0	0	0	+	+	++
15. Improve safety and security for people and property	0	++	0	+	0	0	+	0
16. Provide the conditions and services to improve health and well-being and reduce inequality to access and social care	0	+	0	++	0	0	++	+

SA Objectives	BCC AAP Objectives							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17. Promote education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	0	0	0	0	++	++	++	0
18. Increase the number of high quality job opportunities suited to the needs of the local workforce	+	0	0	0	++	++	+	0
19. Support investment and enterprise that respects the local character and needs of Bradford and the wider area	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	+

<b>KEY</b>	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain
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### Outcomes of the Compatibility Test

The compatibility test identified that several of the proposed spatial objectives are compatible with at least one of the SA objectives, and in the majority of cases one or more of the spatial objectives are considered to be highly compatible with at least one of the SA objectives. The exceptions are SA objectives 1 and 2, against which either a neutral or uncertain relationship was identified.

The compatibility of spatial objectives 1 to 8 with a significant number of the SA objectives is uncertain. This uncertainty arises as these spatial objectives promote and/or are likely to result in new development, which, depending on its design, type and location, could potentially have a positive and/or negative environmental or social impact. In addition, several of the spatial objectives do not have any relationship with the SA objectives which reflects the specific nature of each objective.

None of the spatial objectives have been identified as being incompatible or partially incompatible with any of the SA objectives.

## 5. Sustainability Appraisal of the City Centre Area Action Plan Submission Draft Report

### 5.1 The Development of the Submission Draft Preferred Development Options

This section considers how the preferred development options set out in the BCC AAP Submission Draft Report were chosen, detailing previous growth options which have been considered, previous spatial development options which have been considered, and then the preferred options for development in the City Centre. This section then contains the summary of the findings of the sustainability appraisal of the BCC AAP Submission Draft Report policies and sites.

#### Previous Growth Options Considered

##### Core Strategy

The growth considered for the BCC AAP reflects the quantum of growth set out in the Core Strategy. Policy BD1: The Regional City of Bradford. This states that in accordance with policy H03 and EC3 of the Core Strategy the district will accommodate 28,650 dwellings and 97 ha of employment in the period up to 2030. The policy highlights 3,500 of these will be located in the City Centre. It also states some of the priorities for Bradford City Centre:

*“Bradford City Centre will see intensification of uses with the creation of 3,500 new homes and new jobs by 2030. New homes will be created in a number of ways including on new sites, redevelopment opportunities and re-use of existing buildings, including a range of house types and sizes. New jobs will be created in the professional, financial, knowledge and creativity sectors. Within the City Centre there will be a requirement for high quality public realm linked to the City Park and other open spaces providing a unique setting for shopping, tourism, culture and leisure experiences, as well as a new Central Business District supplying grade A office space. Regeneration of the City Centre will be supported through effective management and enhancement of the historic environment.”*

This level of growth and the approach of the Core Strategy was appraised in the SA of the Core Strategy (2014). BD1, which sets out the levels of growth for the City Centre, was found to have a number of positive impacts across the majority of the SA objectives. This includes meeting the identified need in housing, improvements to the built environment and help attract inward investment, particularly through the creation of a new CBD in the City of Bradford. Some uncertain and negative impacts were expected, which were mainly related to transport, release of green belt land and the efficient use of land, which would fully apply to the City Centre. Generally, the level of growth was seen to be sustainable.

It is the purpose of the BCC AAP Submission Draft Report to give detailed spatial expression to the quantum of growth already established by the Local Plan Core Strategy and it is not its role to establish levels of growth inconsistent with the Local Plan Core Strategy. In consequence, the opportunity to consider alternative growth options outside those established by the Local Plan Core Strategy has been heavily constrained by the need to be in conformity with the Local Plan Core Strategy.

#### Previous Spatial Development Options Considered

In developing the spatial development options for the AAP, a number of Issues and Options stages have been conducted. Firstly, one was completed in August 2007, whilst a Further Issues and Options stage was conducted in March 2013.

## Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan - Issues & Options Report (August 2007)

Within this stage two spatial options were proposed:

- ▶ 'Established Option' which is based upon the current adopted Replacement Unitary Development Plan (RUDP) for the City Centre. This included a range of key policies and proposals; and
- ▶ 'Emerging Option' upon the Masterplan and NDFs. This included a range of key policies and proposals.

It was noted that these options were not exclusive, and combinations of options may also be possible.

### *Option A: Established Option*

This option represented a continuation of current trends. The option promoted the policies and proposals in the current RUDP relating to the City Centre area. That involved a number of measures aimed at facilitating the regeneration of City Centre that may result in economic and indirect social benefits but primarily it aimed to consolidate the existing land uses that were already planned through policies and proposals.

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. Overall this option represented a plan that sets out a framework to consider proposals for development, rather than providing a blueprint for long-term spatial change.

### *Option B: Emerging Option*

This option builds on the policies highlighted in the 'Established Option', but utilising the masterplans and NDFs, which were highlighted in Section 1.2 of this report.

The emerging development option identified a variety of land uses including large areas for open and civic spaces, residential development, leisure and business uses as well as new community uses, transport improvements and other mixed use development. The key purpose of this emerging option was to identify strategic projects and spatial development options which would help deliver further on the policies of the RDUP.

The approach was focused on the NDFs, with the masterplan providing a strategic vision for the City Centre. The 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 identified 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 NDFs was to identify strategic projects which would deliver the overall Masterplan vision.

At the Issues and Options stage the emerging development options were shown as broad areas. Detailed boundaries were to be identified at the Publication Draft.

These two options were appraised in the Issues and Options SA report in 2007. Overall the appraisal for both these options, at all scales (short, medium and large), resulted in positive effects. The 'Established Option' was appraised as not having any significant impacts, at any scale, on any of the SA objectives. Some mixed positive and negative effects were identified in relation minimising the growth of waste and reducing the impact of the district on climate change. The 'Emerging Option' was appraised as having a number of positive significant effects on a number of medium and long term timescale on objectives that relate to conserving the natural environment, increasing the number of jobs and supporting investment. Positive impacts were also appraised for the majority of other timescales and objectives.

Therefore generally the 'Emerging Option', which was based on the NDFs, was assessed as the favourable option within the SA. A Summary of Representations and Next Steps Report (2012) was produced to conclude the Issues and Options exercise in 2007. There is no section on Spatial Options in this document. However,

there is general support for proposals related to the 'Emerging Option'. As stated in the Further and Issues and Options Report (2013), it was this revised version of the NDFs that was taken forward:

*"The strategic approach taken by the Area Action Plan is an amalgamation of the Council's strategies and objectives. The new approach has also been informed by comments raised at the original Issues and Options public consultation, the National Planning Policy Framework and the Emerging Local Plan: Core Strategy "*

### City Centre Area Action Plan - Further Issues and Options Report (March 2013)

The BCC AAP Further Issues and Options report built on the strategic framework of the 'Emerging Option' by including two further Neighbourhoods of the City Centre - The Learning Quarter and Southern Gateway. Therefore, it developed the ideas from the 2003 Allsop City Centre Plan and the NDFs.

The Further Issues and Options phase identified six locations for growth and 41 sites around the key neighbourhoods, namely:

- ▶ **The Bowl** - Business Core of the City Centre, focus of Grade A office space and leisure uses. Seven sites are identified that are mainly proposed for mixed use, residential, employment, cultural or leisure uses;
- ▶ **The Channel** - The area will be the focus of new comparison retail in The Broadway Centre, and residential led mixed use development. Eight sites are identified that are mainly mixed use, residential, retail and employment;
- ▶ **The Market** - The focus for small independent retailing and leisure offer, with the introduction of residential into the area. Five sites are identified that are mainly mixed residential mixed use;
- ▶ **The Valley** - The area will be the focus of city living, with supporting small scale leisure and retail. Twelve sites are identified that are mainly mixed use, residential, retail, leisure and employment;
- ▶ **The Learning Quarter** - The area will be the focus for expanded education and student living offer. Three sites are identified that are mainly educational uses; and
- ▶ **Southern Gateway** - Transforming the area from former industrial to a focus for residential development and supporting uses. Six sites are identified that are mainly mixed use, residential, retail and employment.

It included broad proposal statements for the six City Centre Neighbourhoods which were supported by a set of detailed proposal maps and statements for potential development sites. The report also contained detailed policy issues and options on seven key themes and proposes draft policies to aid delivery of the plan proposals.

The Further Issues and Options Report was subject to SA using the same SA objectives as have been applied to the BCC AAP Submission Draft Report, as illustrated in **Appendix F**. The SA of the Further Issues and Options Report included an appraisal of the proposed development, grouped by the broad six neighbourhoods rather than individual sites, reflecting the provisional stage of AAP development. This is summarised as follows:

- ▶ **The Bowl** - All proposed developments sites are brownfield sites which would have positive effects on improving the quality of the built environment and making efficient use of existing land and buildings. The creation of a central Business Core would result in increased business confidence in Bradford City Centre. Cultural and leisure use expansion would also create job opportunities and enhance health and wellbeing of residents. The provision of mixed use development with supporting community and retail uses would have positive impact on sustainability objectives in relation to travel time to/from work, distance from essential services, travel mode, safety and security, enhancing community cohesion etc. Emphasis on good design and environmental standards in new developments would reduce the impacts on climate change and vulnerability to its effect while enhancing the settings of the historical character of the City Centre. New development would also result in increased number of journeys which could have impact on congestion, air quality and noise pollution.

- ▶ **The Channel** - Large scale retail and residential offer in the Channel neighbourhood would create a new socio-economic profile of the area by regenerating underused land and buildings, increasing business activity and bringing city living to the north-eastern sector of the centre. All of these would also benefit the area by increasing footfall in the evening hours and thus support the night time economy. This development proposal scores mainly positively against many objectives apart from the impact on climate change. The Westfield site is located within flood zone and therefore would not reduce the impact on climate change unless the development is coupled with sustainable construction methods that could mitigate their impact. This approach would also facilitate co-location of facilities and therefore would contribute towards the range of facilities and services available. Promoting the new areas for development would also aid investment through development and attracting new businesses.
- ▶ **The Market** - Continuing the promotion of existing shopping areas would attract investment and increase business confidence. New housing and mixed uses would regenerate underused brownfield land and buildings, create a sense of community, increase footfall and enhance the vibrancy of the City Centre.
- ▶ **The Valley** - All proposed developments sites are brownfield sites. This means new developments would have positive impacts on improving the quality of built environment and making efficient use of existing lands and buildings. Emphasis on design and building standard would also ensure that potential impact on the environment is minimal and the setting of the conservation area is not adversely affected. Promoting the new areas for development would also aid investment through development and attracting new businesses.
- ▶ **The Learning Quarter** - Protecting the Learning Quarter from inappropriate development would enhance the established character and setting of the area. Consolidating education and ancillary uses would further ensure that all services for students are located together reducing the need to travel. This approach therefore scores positively towards the climate change and transport objectives. Safeguarding this area could also lead to improved educational, recreation and leisure uses all easily accessible by students; however, keeping these facilities on the campus could limit their availability to the wider community. This approach would safeguard this area for investment by the university; it could however restrict certain types of development and investment that would link with education uses such as creative industries and the knowledge economy.
- ▶ **Southern Gateway** - Large scale residential and supporting development would create a new socio-economic profile of this rundown light industrial area by regenerating underused land and buildings and bringing city living in a new neighbourhood. Being in close proximity to the main travel interchange the proposals would also reduce the need to make journeys by cars and thus score mainly positively against SA objectives relating climate change, congestion, maximising access to transport network etc. Emphasis on good design in new developments would also enhance the quality, value and diversity of City Centre landscape along this major gateway route. This approach would also facilitate co-location of facilities and therefore would contribute towards the range of facilities and services available. Promoting the new areas for development would also aid investment through development and attracting new businesses.

The BCC AAP Publication Draft recommitted to the same uses that are identified in the Further Issues and Options Stage although the description of the neighbourhoods has changed. Most of the same sites were included in the Publication Draft stage, although some had different configurations. Four sites were not included in the Publication Draft, namely:

- ▶ CH/1.3 Broadway Shopping Centre Site;
- ▶ V/1.10 Former Alexandra Hotel and Empire Cinema, Randall Well Street;
- ▶ SG/1.2 Britannia Mill Car Park, Portland Street and SG/1.6 Britannia Mill - These are now the same site, therefore has been assessed as SG/1.2 in the site assessment; and
- ▶ SG/1.5 Bedford Street Garage and Vacant Land.

## BCC AAP Submission Draft Report Preferred Development Option

The various evidence base studies and consultation exercises undertaken have helped to inform the preferred development option for the AAP. The Further Issues and Options phase identified six locations for growth, around the key neighbourhoods and uses. This approach in terms of uses and locations has been recommitted to in the Submission Draft AAP although the title and description of the neighbourhood areas has been amended, as follows:

- ▶ **The Central Business and Leisure District** – Business Core of the City Centre and focus of Grade A office space and leisure uses;
- ▶ **Little Germany and Cathedral Quarter** – The area will be the focus of new comparison retail in The Broadway Centre, and residential led mixed use development;
- ▶ **The Shopping and Markets Area** – The focus for small independent retailing and leisure offer, with the introduction of residential into the area;
- ▶ **Goitside** – The area will be the focus of city living, with supporting small scale leisure and retail;
- ▶ **The Learning Quarter** – The area will be the focus for expanded education and student living offer; and
- ▶ **The Southern Gateway** – Transforming the area from former industrial to a focus for residential development and supporting uses.

The sites which have been included in the BCC AAP Submission Draft Report were identified as part of the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA), a retail and leisure study and other evidence base work including an employment land review. Sites have also been identified through schemes which have planning approval and new development applications seeking planning permission.

**Table 5.1** illustrates the sites which have been preferred, their proposed use, and the quanta of growth related to each area:

Table 5.1 Preferred Site Options in the BCC AAP Submission Draft Report

Site	Proposed Use
<b>Central Business and Leisure District</b>	
B/1.1	Cultural Expansion Zone - Expansion of cultural offer and supporting uses (leisure).
B/1.2	Mixed Use - B1 office, with supporting retail and leisure.
B/1.3	Mixed Use – Office led mixed use.
B/1.4	Mixed Use – Mixed use scheme including office, residential and potential magistrate’s court.
B/1.5	Mixed Use – B1 offices, 400 apartment units with supporting retail and leisure.
B/1.6	Mixed Use – mix of leisure, office floor space and residential units.
<b>Little Germany and Cathedral Quarter</b>	
CH/1.1	Residential – Phased residential development (600 units).
CH/1.2	Leisure led mixed Use – retail and office.
CH/1.3	Residential – 100 residential units.
CH/1.4	Residential – 200 residential units.
CH/1.5	Residential – 50 residential units.
CH/1.6	Residential – 20 residential units.

Site	Proposed Use
CH/1.7	Residential – 50 residential units.
CH/1.8	Residential – 100 residential units with ancillary leisure/convenience retail floor space on the ground floor.
CH/1.9	Residential – 20 residential units with ancillary leisure/convenience retail floor space on the ground floor.
CH/1.10	Residential – 20 residential units with ancillary leisure/convenience retail floor space on the ground floor.
CH/1/11	Residential – 20 residential units with ancillary leisure/convenience retail floor space on the ground floor.
CH/1.12	Residential – 100 residential units with ancillary leisure/convenience retail floor space on the ground floor.
CH/1.13	Residential – 200 residential units with ancillary leisure/convenience retail floor space on the ground floor.
<b>The Shopping and Markets Area</b>	
M/1.1	Mixed Use – 200 residential units with ancillary leisure and retail floor space.
M/1.2	Residential – 100 residential units.
M/1.3	Residential – 20 residential units.
M/1.4	Mixed Use – 80 residential units led mixed use.
M/1.5	Mixed Use – 100 residential units led mixed use.
<b>Goitside</b>	
V/1.1	Residential – 400 residential units with ancillary convenience retail and leisure.
V/1.2	Mixed Use – 400 residential units led mixed use.
V/1.3	Mixed Use – 200 residential units led mixed use.
V/1.4	Residential – 120 residential units.
V/1.5	Residential – 80 residential units.
V/1.6	Residential – 220 residential units with ancillary convenience retail and leisure.
V/1.7	Residential – 100 residential units with ancillary leisure / convenience retail.
V/1.8	Mixed Use – residential led mixed use.
V/1.9	Mixed Use – residential, office, retail and leisure.
V/1.10	Mixed Use – 100 residential units with ancillary retail and leisure.
<b>The Learning Quarter</b>	
LQ/1.1	Education – education and ancillary uses.
LQ/1.2	Education – education and ancillary uses.
LQ/1.3	Education – education and ancillary uses.
<b>The Southern Gateway</b>	
SG/1.1	Residential – 250 residential units.
SG/1.2	Leisure Complex – leisure complex anchored by City Centre Swimming Pool.
SG/1.3	Improved railway and bus station with associated infrastructure.



## 5.2 Sustainability Appraisal of the BCC AAP Submission Draft Report Preferred Development Options

### Sustainability Appraisal of the BCC AAP Submission Draft Report Preferred Development Option

As set out in **Table 5.1** the majority of growth over the plan period is to be delivered within mixed use schemes, with a range of housing, employment, retail, leisure and community facilities proposed. As set out in **Table 5.1** above, the growth over the plan period is to be delivered within the six development areas. The process of identification of these areas for growth and the development of the preferred approach is set out in **Section 5.1**.

A total of 40 site allocations have been considered as part of this SA. This includes 20 housing sites, 16 Mixed Use sites, 1 Cultural site, and 3 Education sites. Each site is summarised in **Appendix F**.

Consistent with the approach adopted to the appraisal of sites as part of the SA of the Further Issues and Options, all sites were appraised against the 19 SA objectives using tailored appraisal criteria, as shown in **Appendix E**. Each individual site appraisal is presented at **Appendix F** with **Appendix G** showing the reasoning behind the outcomes of each individual assessment. Information used to complete the appraisal included GIS information for each site along with information for the location of specific facilities (such as primary and secondary schools, GP practices) and specific receptors (such as water courses, listed buildings or heritage sites). The information provided in the BCC AAP Submission Draft Report Policies and Proposal Statements have been used to complete the identification and assessment of the mitigation and enhancement measures.

**Tables 5.2, 5.4, 5.6 and 5.7** summarises each of the site assessments, grouped by different types of development.

#### Residential Sites

##### *Pre Mitigation Assessment*

**Table 5.2** summarises the appraisal of the proposed residential sites contained in the AAP. Please note that this is pre-mitigation.

Table 5.2 Residential Sites Assessments

AAP Site Ref	SA01	SA02	SA03	SA04	SA05	SA06/SA07	SA08	SA09	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16	SA17	SA18	SA19
CH/1.1	N/A	N/A	--	N/A	0	--	++	--	++	++	0/?	++	+/?	N/A	+/--	++/0	0	++
CH/1.3	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	--	++	-	++	++	0	++	0	N/A	+/--	++/0	0	++
CH/1.4	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	--	++	-	++	+/-	--	+	0	N/A	+/--	++/-	0	++
CH/1.5	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	--	+	0	+	++	0	++	0	N/A	+/0	++/0	0	++
CH/1.6	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	--	+	0	+	++	0	+	0	N/A	0/+	+/0	0	++
CH/1.7	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	--	+	0	++	++	0	+	0	N/A	+/0	+/0	0	++
CH/1.8	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	-	++	0	++	++	+/?	++	+/?	N/A	+/0	++/0	0	++
CH/1.9	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	--	+	0	+	++	+/?	+	+/?	N/A	+/0	0	0	++
CH/1.10	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	--	+	0	+	++	+/?	+	+/?	N/A	+/0	+/0	0	++
CH/1.11	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	-	+	-	++	++	+/?	+	+/?	N/A	+/0	+/0	0	++
CH/1.12	N/A	N/A	--	N/A	0	--	++	0	++	++	+/?	++	+/?	N/A	+/0	++/0	0	++
CH/1.13	N/A	N/A	--	N/A	0	--	++	0	++	++	+/?	++	+/?	N/A	+/--	++/0	0	++
M/1.2	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	--	++	--	++	++	0	++	0	N/A	+/--	++/0	0	++
M/1.3	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	--	+	0	++	++	0	+	0	N/A	+/--	0	0	++
V/1.1	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	0	-	++	-	+	++	+/?	++	+/?	N/A	+/0	++/0	-	++
V/1.4	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	-	++	-	+	++	+/?	++	+/?	N/A	+/0	++/0	0	++
V/1.5	N/A	N/A	--	N/A	0	-	+	--	+	++	+/?	++	+/?	N/A	+/0	++/0	0	++
V/1.6	N/A	N/A	--	N/A	0	-	++	--	+	++	+/?	++	+/?	N/A	+/0	++/0	0	++
V/1.7	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	--	++	0	+	++	+/?	++	+/?	N/A	+/0	++/0	0	++

All proposed housing allocations have been appraised as having a positive or significant positive effect on SA Objective 8 (i.e. in excess of 100 dwellings).

All sites are considered to be brownfield, with one being a mix of greenfield and brownfield; as such, 18 of the 19 sites considered have been appraised as having a significant positive effect on SA objective 11 (efficient use of land).

In relation to facilities, one site is considered to have a significantly negative impact on the loss of existing community facilities, with some sites having the potential to deliver ancillary retail and leisure facilities but it is unknown what type of facility they will deliver. Therefore, there is potential for a positive impact, although this is uncertain as the facility is unknown. One site is currently an office building and this could result in a loss of employment space if residential development is sought at the site.

All sites have a good accessibility to key services, with most being close to all of the six criteria which include: a primary school, secondary school, GP Surgery, post office, supermarket, and the proximity to the City Centre. All sites are within 400m of a key employment site. Most sites are within 800 m of a primary and secondary school.

In relation to SA objective 3 (flood risk), five sites are considered to be at significant risk from the highest levels of flood risk, with one site being in Flood Zone 2.

Due to the historic nature of the City Centre, all of the sites are considered to have a negative effect on the historic environment, with the majority appraised as having a potentially significant effect on this objective. Significant new levels of development will inevitably bring change to the character and historic setting of the City. Effects on SA objectives relating to cultural heritage and landscape have been appraised as being largely negative given the potential for effects on the historic setting and character of the City.

Due to the City Centre location, sites are considered to have a negative effect on the highway network, with the some considered to have a significant detrimental effect on the highway network. Despite this, all sites are well located to sustainable modes of transport, with most being accessible to rail, bus, and the cycle network.

The majority of sites have also been appraised as having a mixed significant negative and positive effect on SA objectives relating to health and wellbeing as most are within 800 m of open space or a GP Surgery, but some sites will be located on brownfield sites with Open Space that could be lost as a result of development.

As it has not been possible to devise specific site level appraisal criteria for SA objectives 1, 2, 4 and 15, the residential allocations have not been appraised against these objectives.

### *Post Assessment Mitigation and Proposal Statement Enhancement*

It is anticipated that the likely significant adverse effects on the SA objectives could be mitigated through the application of other policies in the AAP and within the Core Strategy as well as at the individual planning application stage, when detailed design and mitigation measures will also be considered (such as site layout, design and access and the incorporation of ecological enhancement measures, including open space, and Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)).

**Table 5.3** identifies those specific sites which were assessed as giving rise to significant negative impacts against SA objectives in the assessment. These have been considered against the other policies in the AAP in order to determine whether through the identification of appropriate mitigation the likely significant effects could be adequately addressed and where, through direction contained in the Proposal Statement, the positive performance of the site, against the SA objectives could be enhanced.

Furthermore, as highlighted in Table 1.1, there will be a need to utilise the information from the consultation responses on specific site issues within any assessments and mitigation strategies for planning applications to ensure sustainability.

Table 5.3 Likely Significant Effects of Residential Site Allocations

AAP Site Ref	SA Objective/s	Description of Significant Effect/s	Assessment against Relevant Policies/ identification of appropriate mitigation	Potential Proposal Statement Enhancements	Proposal Statement Modifications
CH/1.1	SA03	The site is located in Flood Zones 2 and 3 and therefore is at risk of flooding.	Policy CL2 of the AAP states that where sites are at risk of flooding and not already allocated for uses within the Plan then they should be supported by a flood risk sequential test to take account of all reasonably available sites in the area that are either allocated for development or otherwise vacant or underused. Those proposals which pass the sequential test will still be required to submit a Flood Risk Assessment and proposals must demonstrate that they will not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere in the city.	States that any planning application on this site must be supported by a site-specific FRA.	N/A
	SA06/SA07	The site is located adjacent to but outside of the Cathedral Conservation Area and is located in close proximity to listed buildings. Development of the site could result in an adverse impact on these heritage assets	Policy BF1 of the AAP states that all new development must demonstrate a high standard of design and preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of the City Centre's heritage assets by having suitable regard to the adopted Conservation Area Appraisals and Listed Building Statements. The Policy therefore seeks to encourage new development to be of a high standard so that it doesn't have an adverse impact on the character and setting of heritage assets.	Highlights that proposals for the development of the southern end of the site will need to ensure that they relate sensitively to the character and setting of the adjacent Listed Buildings and the Cathedral Precinct Conservation Area.	N/A
	SA09	The proposed development is likely to have an adverse impact on the local highway network which is already at or near capacity.	Policy M4 states that a transport study of the City Centre has been conducted to assess the current state of the existing transport network and the proposals put forward in the Area Action Plan. The study highlights transport improvements necessary for the strategic objectives and site specific allocations, to ensure these proposals do not have an adverse impact upon the City Centre transport network. All development proposals in the City Centre will have a mandatory requirement to submit a transport assessment with the planning application and will be assessed against policy TR1 of the Core Strategy and the NPPF. The proposed allocations have therefore already been assessed and appropriate mitigation identified to ensure that development of the proposed sites does not have an adverse impact on the local highway network.	Provides guidance on providing a TA.	N/A

AAP Site Ref	SA Objective/s	Description of Significant Effect/s	Assessment against Relevant Policies/ identification of appropriate mitigation	Potential Proposal Statement Enhancements	Proposal Statement Modifications
	SA16	There is a potential loss in Open Space when development takes place, which may not be replaced.	Policy M6 of the AAP states that where viable and feasible to do so, all development will be expected to contribute to and aid in the delivery of Green Infrastructure. Policy CL1 also promotes open space with new residential development. EN1 of the Core Strategy aims to protect and improve the provision of open space. Therefore, if there is a loss predicted in Open Space and it is unknown how much will be lost, these policies will ensure mitigation provided as part of any development.	A new area of public realm should be provided part of any development	N/A
CH/1.3	SA06/SA07	The site is located in the Cathedral Conservation Area and there are two listed buildings on the site. Development of the site could have an adverse impact on these heritage assets.	Policy BF1 of the AAP states that all new development must demonstrate a high standard of design and preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of the City Centre's heritage assets by having suitable regard to the adopted Conservation Area Appraisals and Listed Building Statements. The Policy therefore seeks to encourage new development to be of a high standard so that it doesn't have an adverse impact on the character and setting of heritage assets.	The scale and design of new development should respond sensitively to the surrounding historic context, and safeguard the character and setting of the two Listed Buildings.	N/A
	SA16	There is a potential loss in Open Space when development takes place, which may not be replaced.	Policy M6 of the AAP states that where viable and feasible to do so, all development will be expected to contribute to and aid in the delivery of Green Infrastructure. Policy CL1 also promotes open space with new residential development. EN1 of the Core Strategy aims to protect and improve the provision of open space. Therefore, if there is a loss predicted in Open Space and it is unknown how much will be lost, these policies will ensure mitigation is provided as part of any development.	The corner of Captain Street and Stott Hill could offer the opportunity for a new area of public realm.	N/A
CH/1.4	SA06/SA07	The site is located adjacent to but outside of the Cathedral Conservation Area and is located in close proximity to listed buildings. Development of the site could result in an adverse impact on these heritage assets.	Policy BF1 of the AAP states that all new development must demonstrate a high standard of design and preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of the City Centre's heritage assets by having suitable regard to the adopted Conservation Area Appraisals and Listed Building Statements.	The scale and design of new development should respond sensitively to the surrounding historic context, and safeguard the character and setting of the nearby Listed Buildings.	N/A

AAP Site Ref	SA Objective/s	Description of Significant Effect/s	Assessment against Relevant Policies/ identification of appropriate mitigation	Potential Proposal Statement Enhancements	Proposal Statement Modifications
	SA12	The site is a vacant primary school and now a surface level car park/open space. Development of the site would result in the loss of these facilities.	Policy M6 identifies a number of key interventions that will be the priority green infrastructure projects for delivery of the course of the plan period. The AAP states that all development within the City Centre will be expected to contribute to and aid in the delivery of the Green Infrastructure Key Interventions.	The proposed development should look at reuse of the existing school buildings where viable	N/A
	SA16	There is a potential loss in Open Space when development takes place, which may not be replaced.	Policy M6 of the AAP states that where viable and feasible to do so, all development will be expected to contribute to and aid in the delivery of Green Infrastructure. Policy CL1 also promotes open space with new residential development. EN1 of the Core Strategy aims to protect and improve the provision of open space. Therefore, if there is a loss predicted in Open Space and it is unknown how much will be lost, these policies will ensure mitigation is provided as part of any development.	The corner of Captain Street and Stott Hill could offer the opportunity for a new area of public realm.	N/A
CH/1.5	SA06/SA07	The site is located in the Little Germany Conservation Area and there are listed buildings in the vicinity of the site. Development of the site could therefore have an adverse impact on the character and setting of these heritage assets.	Policy BF1 of the AAP states that all new development must demonstrate a high standard of design and preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of the City Centre's heritage assets by having suitable regard to the adopted Conservation Area Appraisals and Listed Building Statements.	New development should respond positively to the corners of the site, particularly at the junction of Barkerend Road/ShIPLEY Airedale Road which should be a gateway feature.	N/A
CH/1.6	SA06/SA07	The site is located in the Little Germany Conservation Area and there are listed buildings in the vicinity of the site. Development of the site could therefore have an adverse impact on the character and setting of these heritage assets.	Policy BF1 of the AAP states that all new development must demonstrate a high standard of design and preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of the City Centre's heritage assets by having suitable regard to the adopted Conservation Area Appraisals and Listed Building Statements.	New development would be expected to take account of the surrounding of value heritage buildings, to reflect the historic and architectural character of the listed warehouses	N/A

AAP Site Ref	SA Objective/s	Description of Significant Effect/s	Assessment against Relevant Policies/ identification of appropriate mitigation	Potential Proposal Statement Enhancements	Proposal Statement Modifications
CH/1.7	SA06/SA07	The site is located in the Little Germany Conservation Area and there are listed buildings in the vicinity of the site. Development of the site could therefore have an adverse impact on the character and setting of these heritage assets.	Policy BF1 of the AAP states that all new development must demonstrate a high standard of design and preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of the City Centre's heritage assets by having suitable regard to the adopted Conservation Area Appraisals and Listed Building Statements.	Any new development should help to repair the urban fabric in this part of Little Germany, responding to existing patterns of development and creating a strong edge to East Parade and Leeds Road.	N/A
CH/1.9	SA06/SA07	The site is located in the City Centre Conservation Area and there are listed buildings located in close proximity to the site. Development of the site could result in an adverse impact on these heritage assets.	Policy BF1 of the AAP states that all new development must demonstrate a high standard of design and preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of the City Centre's heritage assets by having suitable regard to the adopted Conservation Area Appraisals and Listed Building Statements.	Any new building on the site should repair the urban fabric by defining and animating the edges of the streets and by responding to the scale, rhythm and materials of the existing buildings in this part of Little Germany.	N/A
CH/1.10	SA06/SA07	The site is located in the City Centre Conservation Area and there are listed buildings located in close proximity to the site. Development of the site could result in an adverse impact on these heritage assets.	Policy BF1 of the AAP states that all new development must demonstrate a high standard of design and preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of the City Centre's heritage assets by having suitable regard to the adopted Conservation Area Appraisals and Listed Building Statements.	Any development on the site should respond to the building line, scale and design quality of existing buildings in the locality.	N/A
CH/1.12	SA03	The site is located in Flood Zones 2 and 3 and therefore is at risk of flooding.	Policy CL2 of the AAP states that where sites are at risk of flooding and not already allocated for uses within the Plan then they should be supported by a flood risk sequential test to take account of all reasonably available sites in the area that are either allocated for development or otherwise vacant or underused. Those proposals which pass the sequential test will still be required to submit a Flood Risk Assessment and proposals must demonstrate that they will not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere in the city.	None suggested.	N/A

AAP Site Ref	SA Objective/s	Description of Significant Effect/s	Assessment against Relevant Policies/ identification of appropriate mitigation	Potential Proposal Statement Enhancements	Proposal Statement Modifications
	SA06/SA07	The site is located adjacent to but outside of the Cathedral Conservation Area and is located in close proximity to listed buildings. Development of the site could result in an adverse impact on these heritage assets.	Policy BF1 of the AAP states that all new development must demonstrate a high standard of design and preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of the City Centre's heritage assets by having suitable regard to the adopted Conservation Area Appraisals and Listed Building Statements.	Any development should involve the conversion of the existing listed building.	N/A
CH/1.13	SA03	The site is located in Flood Zones 2 and 3 and therefore is at risk of flooding.	Policy CL2 of the AAP states that where sites are at risk of flooding and not already allocated for uses within the Plan then they should be supported by a flood risk sequential test to take account of all reasonably available sites in the area that are either allocated for development or otherwise vacant or underused. Those proposals which pass the sequential test will still be required to submit a Flood Risk Assessment and proposals must demonstrate that they will not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere in the city.	None suggested.	N/A
	SA06/SA07	The site is located adjacent to but outside of the Cathedral Conservation Area and is located in close proximity to listed buildings. Development of the site could result in an adverse impact on these heritage assets.	Policy BF1 of the AAP states that all new development must demonstrate a high standard of design and preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of the City Centre's heritage assets by having suitable regard to the adopted Conservation Area Appraisals and Listed Building Statements.	Any development should involve the conversion of the listed mill buildings on site.	N/A
	SA16	There is a potential loss in Open Space when development takes place, which may not be replaced.	Policy M6 of the AAP states that where viable and feasible to do so, all development will be expected to contribute to and aid in the delivery of Green Infrastructure. Policy CL1 also promotes open space with new residential development. EN1 of the Core Strategy aims to protect and improve the provision of open space. Therefore, if there is a loss predicted in Open Space and it is unknown how much will be lost, these policies will ensure mitigation is provided as part of any development.	Communal open space for residents should be provided along the proposed route of the canal and also over the line of the Beck – the latter could include decorative grills or transparent surfaces which reveal the water underneath.  Additional amenity space could be provided as part of an internal courtyard or landscaped gardens.	N/A



AAP Site Ref	SA Objective/s	Description of Significant Effect/s	Assessment against Relevant Policies/ identification of appropriate mitigation	Potential Proposal Statement Enhancements	Proposal Statement Modifications
M/1.2	SA06/SA07	The site is located in the City Centre Conservation Area and there are listed buildings located in close proximity to the site. Development of the site could result in an adverse impact on these heritage assets.	Policy BF1 of the AAP states that all new development must demonstrate a high standard of design and preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of the City Centre's heritage assets by having suitable regard to the adopted Conservation Area Appraisals and Listed Building Statements.	The scale and design of new development should respond sensitively to the surrounding historic context and safeguard the character and setting of the adjacent Listed Building.	N/A
	SA09	Improvements are required to the highway to bring these up to adoptable standards, including the provision of a new footway, lighting and improvements to the drainage.	Policy M4 states that a transport study of the City Centre has been conducted to assess the current state of the existing transport network and the proposals put forward in the Area Action Plan. The study highlights transport improvements necessary for the strategic objectives and site specific allocations, to ensure these proposals do not have an adverse impact upon the City Centre transport network. All development proposals in the City Centre will have a mandatory requirement to submit a transport assessment with the planning application and will be assessed against policy TR1 of the Core Strategy and the NPPF. The proposed allocations have therefore already been assessed and appropriate mitigation identified to ensure that development of the proposed sites does not have an adverse impact on the local highway network.	The highway requirements for this site include making up Grammar School Street to adoptable standards including provision of footway across site frontage, lighting and drainage improvements. A traffic management scheme to create a one way traffic circulation system by making Grammar School Street one way northbound with associated TROs is also proposed.	N/A
	SA16	There is a potential loss in Open Space when development takes place, which may not be replaced.	Policy M6 of the AAP states that where viable and feasible to do so, all development will be expected to contribute to and aid in the delivery of Green Infrastructure. Policy CL1 also promotes open space with new residential development. EN1 of the Core Strategy aims to protect and improve the provision of open space. Therefore, if there is a loss predicted in Open Space and it is unknown how much will be lost, these policies will ensure mitigation is provided as part of any development.	No specific enhancements proposed.	N/A
M/1.3	SA06/SA07	The site is located in the City Centre Conservation Area and there are listed buildings located in close proximity to the site. Development of the site could result in an adverse impact on these heritage assets.	Policy BF1 of the AAP states that all new development must demonstrate a high standard of design and preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of the City Centre's heritage assets by having suitable regard to the adopted Conservation Area Appraisals and Listed Building Statements.	No specific enhancements proposed.	N/A

AAP Site Ref	SA Objective/s	Description of Significant Effect/s	Assessment against Relevant Policies/ identification of appropriate mitigation	Potential Proposal Statement Enhancements	Proposal Statement Modifications
	SA16	There is a potential loss in Open Space when development takes place, which may not be replaced.	Policy M6 of the AAP states that where viable and feasible to do so, all development will be expected to contribute to and aid in the delivery of Green Infrastructure. Policy CL1 also promotes open space with new residential development. EN1 of the Core Strategy aims to protect and improve the provision of open space. Therefore, if there is a loss predicted in Open Space and it is unknown how much will be lost, these policies will ensure mitigation is provided as part of any development.	No specific enhancements proposed.	N/A
V/1.5	SA03	The site is located in Flood Zones 2 and 3 and therefore is at risk of flooding.	Policy CL2 of the AAP states that where sites are at risk of flooding and not already allocated for uses within the Plan then they should be supported by a flood risk sequential test to take account of all reasonably available sites in the area that are either allocated for development or otherwise vacant or underused. Those proposals which pass the sequential test will still be required to submit a Flood Risk Assessment and proposals must demonstrate that they will not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere in the city.	None suggested.	N/A
	SA09	The site is considered to impact on the local highway network and there are concerns over the proposed access location and the gradient of the land.	Policy M4 states that a transport study of the City Centre has been conducted to assess the current state of the existing transport network and the proposals put forward in the Area Action Plan. The study highlights transport improvements necessary for the strategic objectives and site specific allocations, to ensure these proposals do not have an adverse impact upon the City Centre transport network. All development proposals in the City Centre will have a mandatory requirement to submit a transport assessment with the planning application and will be assessed against policy TR1 of the Core Strategy and the NPPF. The proposed allocations have therefore already been assessed and appropriate mitigation identified to ensure that development of the proposed sites does not have an adverse impact on the local highway network.	Development proposals should be accompanied by Transport Assessment detailing access and service arrangements and connectivity to the wider highway network. Improvements to pedestrian and cycle facilities within and through the site to existing networks would help to connect the development to the surrounding area and encourage walking and cycling.	N/A
V/1.6	SA03	The site is located in Flood Zones 2 and 3 and therefore is at risk of flooding.	Policy CL2 of the AAP states that where sites are at risk of flooding and not already allocated for uses within the Plan then they should be supported by a flood risk sequential test to take account of all reasonably available sites in the area that are either allocated for development or otherwise vacant or underused. Those proposals which pass the sequential test will still be required to submit a Flood Risk Assessment and proposals must demonstrate that they will not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere in the city.	None suggested.	N/A

AAP Site Ref	SA Objective/s	Description of Significant Effect/s	Assessment against Relevant Policies/ identification of appropriate mitigation	Potential Proposal Statement Enhancements	Proposal Statement Modifications
SA09	The site is considered to impact on the local highway network and there are concerns over the proposed access location and the gradient of the land.	Policy M4 states that a transport study of the City Centre has been conducted to assess the current state of the existing transport network and the proposals put forward in the Area Action Plan. The study highlights transport improvements necessary for the strategic objectives and site specific allocations, to ensure these proposals do not have an adverse impact upon the City Centre transport network. All development proposals in the City Centre will have a mandatory requirement to submit a transport assessment with the planning application and will be assessed against policy TR1 of the Core Strategy and the NPPF. The proposed allocations have therefore already been assessed and appropriate mitigation identified to ensure that development of the proposed sites does not have an adverse impact on the local highway network.	Development proposals should be accompanied by Transport Assessment detailing access and service arrangements and connectivity to the wider highway network. Improvements to pedestrian and cycle facilities within and through the site to existing networks would help to connect the development to the surrounding area and encourage walking and cycling. Any vehicular access should be from Tumbling Hill Street and not from Smith Street or Thornton Road. Appropriate visibility splays should be provided at site access to ensure there is no adverse impact on pedestrian or highway safety.	N/A	
V/1.7	SA06/SA07	The site is located in the City Centre Conservation Area and there are listed buildings located in close proximity to the site. Development of the site could result in an adverse impact on these heritage assets.	Policy BF1 of the AAP states that all new development must demonstrate a high standard of design and preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of the City Centre's heritage assets by having suitable regard to the adopted Conservation Area Appraisals and Listed Building Statements.	New buildings should respond to the existing scale of buildings in this part of the Goitside and should contribute to the overall character of buildings stepping up the hillside. The buildings should repair the building line and provide strong frontages to the streets. There could be opportunity to introduce mixed use at ground floor level on Thornton Road and Sunbridge Road and also around the Goitside square/ courtyard.	N/A

### *Proposed Mitigation*

The sites that scored significant negatives against SA Objective 3 did so because part or all of the site is located in both Flood Zones 2 and 3. The supporting text to Policy CL2 sets out the reasoning as to why sites in Flood Zones 2 and 3 have been identified in order to help facilitate the regeneration of these areas. The policy also requires the application of the sequential test when bringing these sites forward. It is considered that through the sequential test and the preparation of a Flood Risk Assessment that identifies appropriate mitigation measures the development of such sites could be appropriate and should not therefore be discounted from consideration.

In respect of sites that have scored significant negatives against SA objectives 6 and 7, AAP Policy BF1 states that all development in or that may affect the character and setting of a heritage asset must be of high quality design in order not to adversely affect the heritage asset in question. The policy is considered suitably robust to ensure that impacts on heritage assets are considered and that new development would not adversely impact upon them.

In relation to significant adverse impacts on SA Objective 9, it is considered that the provisions of Policy M4 require the impacts of new development within the City Centre to be assessed by way of a Transport Assessment, which would not only assess the likely impact of the development on the local highway network but would also identify any necessary mitigation that would be required in order to make the development acceptable in highway terms. It is therefore considered that Policy M4 is sufficiently robust to ensure that the proposed developments could be suitably mitigated in order to ensure that they did not give rise to adverse impacts on the highway network.

Finally, in relation to SA16, a number of sites currently have a range of open space provision on them. This could be lost, and potentially not replaced, as part of any development. Therefore, with the support of AAP Policy M6 and Core Strategy Policy EN1, open space will be protected and encouraged, thereby attempting to ensure that there is no significant loss as a result of these sites.

### *Proposed Enhancements*

The proposed enhancement measures focus on three SA objectives, mainly those relating to flood risk, cultural and heritage impacts, and the effect of the development on the local highway network. Flood risk and transport and highway impacts can be adequately addressed through the preparation of and submission of Flood Risk and Transport Assessments at the time of the submission of a planning application, which will identify any necessary mitigation to make the proposal acceptable in planning terms. In respect of cultural and heritage impacts, an assessment of any proposal on the character and setting of existing heritage assets would be required. Once these are understood, development proposals can be designed so that they do not affect the character or setting of heritage assets within the vicinity of the site. Site CH/1.4 was also identified as having a significant negative effect on SA objective 12. Proposed enhancement measures could include provision of new public open space and public realm improvements within the new development. Development of other sites would result in the loss of public open space, which could be mitigated through the provision of open space and public realm within new developments. It is therefore concluded that the proposed enhancement measures that are identified in the AAP could also be appropriate to help address any likely significant effects identified for sites.

### *Conclusion*

It is considered that even where sites have scored significant negative effects, the policies of the AAP (and where relevant the Core Strategy) would ensure that these are fully assessed and that appropriate measures could be identified to mitigate these impacts.

The enhancements in the Proposal Statements will improve the contribution of the sites to the SA objectives, but the wording could be strengthened to ensure that commitments are implemented. The statements are currently framed as considerations that provide guidance, but could be worded to be more directive or prescriptive (and so have greater equivalence to wording in the AAP policies) to ensure that development proceeds in the way intended.

Due to the qualitative nature of assessments and the subjective nature of the Proposal Statements and Policies we are unable to give definitive assessments post-mitigation. But it is the view of this SA that those sites that scored significant negatives against the SA objectives could still be considered suitable for allocation within the AAP.

#### Mixed Use Sites

##### *Pre Mitigation Assessment*

**Table 5.4** illustrates the appraisal of sites that are considered mixed use sites in the AAP.

Table 5.4 Mixed Use Site Assessments

AAP Site Ref	SA01	SA02	SA03	SA04	SA05	SA06/SA07	SA08	SA09	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16	SA17	SA18	SA19
B/1.2	N/A	N/A	--	N/A	0	--	0	-	++	++	+	++	0	N/A	+/-	++/0	+/?	++
B/1.3	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	0	-	++	++	0	++	0	N/A	+/-	++/0	?/0	++
B/1.4	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	--	++/?	--	++	++	+	+	0	N/A	+/-	++/0	+/?	++
B/1.5	N/A	N/A	--	N/A	0	-	++	--	++	++	+	+	++	N/A	+/-	+/0	?/0	++
B/1.6	N/A	N/A	--	N/A	0	--	+/?	--	+	++	0	++	++	N/A	+/0	++/0	+/?	++
CH/1.2	N/A	N/A	--	N/A	0	--	0	-	++	++	0	++	++	N/A	+/-	++/0	+/?	++
M/1.1	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	--	++	0	++	++	+	++	+	N/A	+/0	++/0	0	++
M/1.4	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	+	0	+	++	+/?	++	+/?	N/A	+/0	++/0	?/0	++
M/1.5	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	--	++	0	+	++	+/?	++	+/?	N/A	+/0	++/0	+/?	++
V/1.2	N/A	N/A	--	N/A	0	0	++	--	+	++	+/?	++	+/?	N/A	+/-	++/0	0	++
V/1.3	N/A	N/A	--	N/A	0	0	++	0	+	++	+/?	++	+/?	N/A	+/-	++/0	?/0	++
V/1.8	N/A	N/A	--	N/A	0	--	++	--	+	++	+/?	++	?/0	N/A	+/0	++/0	-/?	++
V/1.9	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	--	++	--	+	++	+/?	++	+/?	N/A	+/0	++/0	+/?	++
V/1.10	N/A	N/A	--	N/A	0	-	++	--	+	++	+/?	++	?/0	N/A	+/0	++/0	0	++
SG/1.1	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	++	0	++	++	+	+	?/0	N/A	+/0	++/0	0	++
SG/1.2	N/A	N/A	--	N/A	0	0	0	--	++	++	++	+	++	N/A	+/-	++/0	0	++

Most mixed use sites have been appraised as having a positive or significant effect on SA Objective 8, which relates to housing, but some sites do not deliver housing at all due to their nature e.g. SG/1.2 which is proposed to be anchored by the City's swimming pool. Due to a lack of information it is not possible to give a full assessment of site B/1.6 although a small proportion of housing is proposed to be delivered on it.

All sites are considered to be brownfield and have been appraised as having a significant positive effect on SA objective 11 (efficient use of land).

In relation to community, retail, leisure and employment facilities there is a mix of positive, neutral, uncertain and a potentially negative impact. Therefore there is potential for a positive impact, although this is uncertain as the facility is unknown. There is potential for a neutral, uncertain impact as it is clear that some loss and gain will occur on a site, but the levels of loss and gain and the type of facilities are unknown. One site will not deliver any alternative employment, the amount of loss is unknown, and therefore it has received a negative, uncertain outcome.

All sites have a good accessibility to key services, with most being close to all 6 identified community facilities (including a primary school, secondary school, GP Surgery, post office, supermarket and the proximity to the City Centre). All sites are within 400 m of a key employment site. Almost all sites, except one, are within 800 m of a primary and secondary school.

In relation to SA objective 3 (flood risk), nine sites are considered to be at significant risk from the highest levels of flood risk due to part or all of the site being located in flood zone 2 or 3.

Due to the historic nature of the City Centre, most of the sites are considered to have a negative effect on the historic environment, with the majority of these, appraised as having a potentially significant effect on this objective. Significant new levels of development will inevitably bring change to the character and historic setting of the City. Effects on SA objectives relating to cultural heritage and landscape have been appraised as being largely negative given the potential for effects on the historic setting and character of the City. However, the Core Strategy and AAP contains proposed policies which seek to minimise the adverse effects of development on the City's character and historic assets, the implementation of which are expected to reduce the potential for adverse effects on these SA objectives.

Furthermore as the sites are within a City Centre location, most of the sites are considered to have a negative effect on the highway network, with the some of these considered to having a significant detrimental effect on the highway network. Despite this, all sites are well located to sustainable modes of transport, with most being accessible to rail, bus and the cycle network.

The majority of sites have also been appraised as having a mixed significant negative and positive effect on SA objectives relating to health and wellbeing as most are within 800 m of open space or a GP Surgery, but some sites will be located on brownfield sites with open space that could be lost as a result of development.

As it has not been possible to devise specific site level appraisal criteria for SA objectives 1, 2, 4 and 15 the residential allocations have not been appraised against these objectives.

### *Post Assessment Mitigation and Proposal Statement Enhancement*

It is anticipated that the likely significant adverse effects on the SA objectives could be mitigated through the application of other policies in the AAP, Core Strategy and at the individual planning application stage, when detailed design and mitigation measures will also be considered (such as site layout, design and access and the incorporation of ecological enhancement measures and Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)).

**Table 5.5** looks at potential mitigation related to the likely significant effects on SA objectives related to mixed use sites. These have been considered against the other policies in the AAP in order to determine whether, through the identification of appropriate mitigation, the likely significant effects could be adequately addressed and, where through direction contained in the Proposal Statement, the positive performance of the site against the SA objectives could be enhanced.

Furthermore, as highlighted in Table 1.1, there will be a need to utilise the information from the consultation responses on specific site issues within any assessments and mitigation strategies for planning applications to ensure sustainability.

Table 5.5 Likely Significant Effects of Mixed Use Site Allocations

AAP Site Ref	SA Objective/s	Description of Significant Effect/s	Assessment against Relevant Policies/ identification of appropriate mitigation	Potential Proposal Statement Enhancements	Proposal Statement Modifications
B/1.2	SA03	Part of the site is located in Flood Zone 3 and therefore is at risk from flooding.	Policy CL2 of the AAP states that where sites are at risk of flooding and not already allocated for uses within the Plan then they should be supported by a flood risk sequential test to take account of all reasonably available sites in the area that are either allocated for development or otherwise vacant or underused. Those proposals which pass the sequential test will still be required to submit a Flood Risk Assessment and proposals must demonstrate that they will not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere in the city.	Any planning application on this site must be supported by a site-specific Flood Risk Assessment.	N/A
	SA06/SA07	The site is located in a Conservation Area and is located in close proximity to listed buildings. Development of the site could result in an adverse impact on these heritage assets.	Policy BF1 of the AAP states that all new development must demonstrate a high standard of design and preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of the City Centre's heritage assets by having suitable regard to the adopted Conservation Area Appraisals and Listed Building Statements.	The proposed office development within the No.1 City Park will be of high- quality contextual design that responds sensitively to its setting adjacent to the Grade I Listed City Hall and its location within the City Centre Conservation Area. The height of any buildings will not compromise the dominance of the City Hall buildings or harm key views and vistas of the building. Where possible, opportunities should be taken to open up new views of the City Hall.	N/A
	SA16	There is a potential loss in Open Space when development takes place, which may not be replaced.	Policy M6 of the AAP states that where viable and feasible to do so, all development will be expected to contribute to and aid in the delivery of Green Infrastructure. EN1 of the Core Strategy aims to protect and improve the provision of open space. Therefore, if there is a loss predicted in Open Space and it is unknown how much will be lost, these policies will ensure mitigation is provided as part of any development.	The public realm should be designed as an extension of city park with the buildings set within the landscape.	N/A



AAP Site Ref	SA Objective/s	Description of Significant Effect/s	Assessment against Relevant Policies/ identification of appropriate mitigation	Potential Proposal Statement Enhancements	Proposal Statement Modifications
B/1.3	SA16	There is a potential loss in Open Space when development takes place, which may not be replaced.	Policy M6 of the AAP states that where viable and feasible to do so, all development will be expected to contribute to and aid in the delivery of Green Infrastructure. EN1 of the Core Strategy aims to protect and improve the provision of open space. Therefore, if there is a loss predicted in Open Space and it is unknown how much will be lost, these policies will ensure mitigation is provided as part of any development.	Any development should incorporate an area of public space as well as new street trees.	N/A
B/1.4	SA06/SA07	The site is located in a Conservation Area and is located in close proximity to listed buildings. Development of the site could result in an adverse impact on these heritage assets.	Policy BF1 of the AAP states that all new development must demonstrate a high standard of design and preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of the City Centre's heritage assets by having suitable regard to the adopted Conservation Area Appraisals and Listed Building Statements.	Any development should have regard the principles set out in the City Centre Conservation Area Assessment and Conservation Area Appraisal.	N/A
	SA09	The proposed access to the site would require Improvements in order to make it acceptable in highway terms.	Policy M4 states that a transport study of the City Centre has been conducted to assess the current state of the existing transport network and the proposals put forward in the Area Action Plan. The study highlights transport improvements necessary for the strategic objectives and site specific allocations, to ensure these proposals do not have an adverse impact upon the City Centre transport network. All development proposals in the City Centre will have a mandatory requirement to submit a transport assessment with the planning application and will be assessed against policy TR1 of the Core Strategy and the NPPF. The proposed allocations have therefore already been assessed and appropriate mitigation identified to ensure that development of the proposed sites does not have an adverse impact on the local highway network.	Proposals should safeguard those elements which contribute to the significance of the adjacent Listed Building. Development proposals should be accompanied by Transport Statement detailing access and service arrangements and connectivity to the wider highway network.	N/A

AAP Site Ref	SA Objective/s	Description of Significant Effect/s	Assessment against Relevant Policies/ identification of appropriate mitigation	Potential Proposal Statement Enhancements	Proposal Statement Modifications
	SA16	There is a potential loss in Open Space when development takes place, which may not be replaced.	Policy M6 of the AAP states that where viable and feasible to do so, all development will be expected to contribute to and aid in the delivery of Green Infrastructure. EN1 of the Core Strategy aims to protect and improve the provision of open space. Therefore, if there is a loss predicted in Open Space and it is unknown how much will be lost, these policies will ensure mitigation is provided as part of any development.	A new area of public realm should be created which provides a setting for the buildings and a pedestrian link between Exchange Square and Vicar Lane.	N/A
<b>B/1.5</b>	SA03	Part of the site is located in Flood Zones 2 and 3 and therefore is at risk from flooding.	Policy CL2 of the AAP states that where sites are at risk of flooding and not already allocated for uses within the Plan then they should be supported by a flood risk sequential test to take account of all reasonably available sites in the area that are either allocated for development or otherwise vacant or underused. Those proposals which pass the sequential test will still be required to submit a Flood Risk Assessment and proposals must demonstrate that they will not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere in the city.	A sequential approach to site layout should be followed with the aim of locating the residential units outside of Flood Zone 3a. A further option would be to construct multi-storey occupancy buildings whereby the ground floor is used for non-habitable space such as car parking or a less vulnerable use such as the proposed leisure or retail units which the NPPF would allow in Flood Zone 3a.	N/A
	SA09	The proposed development could have impacts on the local highway network.	Policy M4 states that a transport study of the City Centre has been conducted to assess the current state of the existing transport network and the proposals put forward in the Area Action Plan. The study highlights transport improvements necessary for the strategic objectives and site specific allocations, to ensure these proposals do not have an adverse impact upon the City Centre transport network. All development proposals in the City Centre will have a mandatory requirement to submit a transport assessment with the planning application and will be assessed against policy TR1 of the Core Strategy and the NPPF. The proposed allocations have therefore already been assessed and appropriate mitigation identified to ensure that development of the proposed sites does not have an adverse impact on the local highway network.	Development proposals should be accompanied by a Transport Assessment detailing access arrangements. This assessment should specifically include the impact on George Street-Vicar Lane one way traffic system and any improvements that may be required.	N/A

AAP Site Ref	SA Objective/s	Description of Significant Effect/s	Assessment against Relevant Policies/ identification of appropriate mitigation	Potential Proposal Statement Enhancements	Proposal Statement Modifications
	SA16	There is a potential loss in Open Space when development takes place, which may not be replaced.	Policy M6 of the AAP states that where viable and feasible to do so, all development will be expected to contribute to and aid in the delivery of Green Infrastructure. EN1 of the Core Strategy aims to protect and improve the provision of open space. Therefore, if there is a loss predicted in Open Space and it is unknown how much will be lost, these policies will ensure mitigation is provided as part of any development.	No specific enhancements proposed.	N/A
<b>B/1.6</b>	SA03	Part of the site is located in Flood Zones 2 and 3 and therefore is at risk from flooding.	Policy CL2 of the AAP states that where sites are at risk of flooding and not already allocated for uses within the Plan then they should be supported by a flood risk sequential test to take account of all reasonably available sites in the area that are either allocated for development or otherwise vacant or underused. Those proposals which pass the sequential test will still be required to submit a Flood Risk Assessment and proposals must demonstrate that they will not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere in the city.	Any planning application on this site must be supported by a site-specific Flood Risk Assessment.	N/A
	SA06/SA07	The site is located in the City Centre Conservation Area and there are listed buildings on the site. Development of the site could therefore have an adverse impact on the character and setting of these heritage assets.	Policy BF1 of the AAP states that all new development must demonstrate a high standard of design and preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of the City Centre's heritage assets by having suitable regard to the adopted Conservation Area Appraisals and Listed Building Statements.	The scale of any new building should be appropriate in terms of contributing to a sense of enclosure to City Park but it must also respond sensitively to the adjacent Alhambra theatre and warehouses on Quebec Street.	N/A

AAP Site Ref	SA Objective/s	Description of Significant Effect/s	Assessment against Relevant Policies/ identification of appropriate mitigation	Potential Proposal Statement Enhancements	Proposal Statement Modifications
	SA09	In order for suitable servicing and access arrangements to be provided, works would be required to the existing road infrastructure to facilitate this including improvements to pedestrian and cycle facilities.	Policy M4 states that a transport study of the City Centre has been conducted to assess the current state of the existing transport network and the proposals put forward in the Area Action Plan. The study highlights transport improvements necessary for the strategic objectives and site specific allocations, to ensure these proposals do not have an adverse impact upon the City Centre transport network. All development proposals in the City Centre will have a mandatory requirement to submit a transport assessment with the planning application and will be assessed against policy TR1 of the Core Strategy and the NPPF. The proposed allocations have therefore already been assessed and appropriate mitigation identified to ensure that development of the proposed sites does not have an adverse impact on the local highway network.	Development proposals should be accompanied by a Transport Statement detailing access and service arrangements. Due to its location servicing this site could be a problem and any direct servicing proposal from Thornton Road would be unacceptable. It may be possible to use Quebec Street for vehicular access and servicing but this street would need to be improved and turning facilities provided.	N/A
CH/1.2	SA03	Part of the site is located in Flood Zones 2 and 3 and therefore is at risk from flooding.	Policy CL2 of the AAP states that where sites are at risk of flooding and not already allocated for uses within the Plan then they should be supported by a flood risk sequential test to take account of all reasonably available sites in the area that are either allocated for development or otherwise vacant or underused. Those proposals which pass the sequential test will still be required to submit a Flood Risk Assessment and proposals must demonstrate that they will not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere in the city.	Any planning application on this site must be supported by a site-specific Flood Risk Assessment.	N/A
	SA06/SA07	The site is located within the City Centre Conservation Area and in close vicinity to a listed building. Development of the site could have adverse impact on the character and setting of these heritage assets.	Policy BF1 of the AAP states that all new development must demonstrate a high standard of design and preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of the City Centre's heritage assets by having suitable regard to the adopted Conservation Area Appraisals and Listed Building Statements.	The scale of new development should respond to the surrounding historic context of the Cathedral Quarter and the Midland Hotel.	N/A

AAP Site Ref	SA Objective/s	Description of Significant Effect/s	Assessment against Relevant Policies/ identification of appropriate mitigation	Potential Proposal Statement Enhancements	Proposal Statement Modifications
	SA16	There is a potential loss in Open Space when development takes place, which may not be replaced.	Policy M6 of the AAP states that where viable and feasible to do so, all development will be expected to contribute to and aid in the delivery of Green Infrastructure. EN1 of the Core Strategy aims to protect and improve the provision of open space. Therefore, if there is a loss predicted in Open Space and it is unknown how much will be lost, these policies will ensure mitigation is provided as part of any development.	New high quality public realm should be delivered through the redevelopment of the site to create a new gateway location for the city linked to the enhancements to Forster Square station.	N/A
<b>M/1.1</b>	SA06/SA07	The site is located in the City Centre Conservation Area and there are listed buildings located on and in close proximity to the site. Development of the site could result in an adverse impact on these heritage assets.	Policy BF1 of the AAP states that all new development must demonstrate a high standard of design and preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of the City Centre's heritage assets by having suitable regard to the adopted Conservation Area Appraisals and Listed Building Statements.	The scale and design of development should respond sensitively to the surrounding historic context and safeguard the character and setting of the nearby Listed Buildings.	N/A
<b>M/1.5</b>	SA06/SA07	The site is located in the City Centre Conservation Area and there are listed buildings located on and in close proximity to the site. Development of the site could result in an adverse impact on these heritage assets.	Policy BF1 of the AAP states that all new development must demonstrate a high standard of design and preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of the City Centre's heritage assets by having suitable regard to the adopted Conservation Area Appraisals and Listed Building Statements.	The scale and form of new buildings should respond to the existing character of the area, in particular the way the buildings step up the hillside in the Goitside.	N/A
<b>V/1.2</b>	SA03	Part of the site is located in Flood Zones 2 and 3 and therefore is at risk of flooding.	Policy CL2 of the AAP states that where sites are at risk of flooding and not already allocated for uses within the Plan then they should be supported by a flood risk sequential test to take account of all reasonably available sites in the area that are either allocated for development or otherwise vacant or underused. Those proposals which pass the sequential test will still be required to submit a Flood Risk Assessment and proposals must demonstrate that they will not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere in the city.	Any planning application on this site must be supported by a site-specific Flood Risk Assessment.	N/A

AAP Site Ref	SA Objective/s	Description of Significant Effect/s	Assessment against Relevant Policies/ identification of appropriate mitigation	Potential Proposal Statement Enhancements	Proposal Statement Modifications
	SA09	The site is considered to impact on the local highway network and there are concerns over the proposed access location and the gradient of the land. Works to the existing highway will be required in order to achieve adequate gradients and the requisite visibility splays.	Policy M4 states that a transport study of the City Centre has been conducted to assess the current state of the existing transport network and the proposals put forward in the Area Action Plan. The study highlights transport improvements necessary for the strategic objectives and site specific allocations, to ensure these proposals do not have an adverse impact upon the City Centre transport network. All development proposals in the City Centre will have a mandatory requirement to submit a transport assessment with the planning application and will be assessed against policy TR1 of the Core Strategy and the NPPF. The proposed allocations have therefore already been assessed and appropriate mitigation identified to ensure that development of the proposed sites does not have an adverse impact on the local highway network.	Development proposals should be accompanied by Transport Assessment detailing access and service arrangements and connectivity to the wider highway network. An assessment of the Listerhills Road/Thornton Road/Lower Grattan Road signal junction would be required. The site is bounded by Thornton Road and Listerhills Road and therefore vehicular access should be considered from both of these roads. Access at Thornton Road should be positioned at same location as existing car park access.	N/A
	SA16	There is a potential loss in Open Space when development takes place, which may not be replaced.	Policy M6 of the AAP states that where viable and feasible to do so, all development will be expected to contribute to and aid in the delivery of Green Infrastructure. EN1 of the Core Strategy aims to protect and improve the provision of open space. Therefore, if there is a loss predicted in Open Space and it is unknown how much will be lost, these policies will ensure mitigation is provided as part of any development.	No specific enhancements proposed.	N/A
V/1.3	SA03	Part of the site is located in Flood Zones 2 and 3 and therefore is at risk of flooding.	Policy CL2 of the AAP states that where sites are at risk of flooding and not already allocated for uses within the Plan then they should be supported by a flood risk sequential test to take account of all reasonably available sites in the area that are either allocated for development or otherwise vacant or underused. Those proposals which pass the sequential test will still be required to submit a Flood Risk Assessment and proposals must demonstrate that they will not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere in the city.	Any planning application on this site must be supported by a site-specific Flood Risk Assessment.	N/A

AAP Site Ref	SA Objective/s	Description of Significant Effect/s	Assessment against Relevant Policies/ identification of appropriate mitigation	Potential Proposal Statement Enhancements	Proposal Statement Modifications
	SA16	There is a potential loss in Open Space when development takes place, which may not be replaced.	Policy M6 of the AAP states that where viable and feasible to do so, all development will be expected to contribute to and aid in the delivery of Green Infrastructure. EN1 of the Core Strategy aims to protect and improve the provision of open space. Therefore, if there is a loss predicted in Open Space and it is unknown how much will be lost, these policies will ensure mitigation is provided as part of any development.	No specific enhancements proposed.	N/A
V/1.8	SA03	Part of the site is located in Flood Zones 2 and 3 and therefore is at risk of flooding.	Policy CL2 of the AAP states that where sites are at risk of flooding and not already allocated for uses within the Plan then they should be supported by a flood risk sequential test to take account of all reasonably available sites in the area that are either allocated for development or otherwise vacant or underused. Those proposals which pass the sequential test will still be required to submit a Flood Risk Assessment and proposals must demonstrate that they will not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere in the city.	Any planning application on this site must be supported by a site-specific Flood Risk Assessment.	N/A
	SA06/SA07	The site is in the Goitside Conservation Area and there are listed buildings adjacent to the site. Development could therefore impact on the character and setting of these heritage assets.	Policy BF1 of the AAP states that all new development must demonstrate a high standard of design and preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of the City Centre's heritage assets by having suitable regard to the adopted Conservation Area Appraisals and Listed Building Statements.	Development should create a strong frontage to Thornton Road and be of an appropriate scale to the surrounding context, which is varied.	N/A

AAP Site Ref	SA Objective/s	Description of Significant Effect/s	Assessment against Relevant Policies/ identification of appropriate mitigation	Potential Proposal Statement Enhancements	Proposal Statement Modifications
	SA09	The proposed access to the site would need to be upgraded to make it satisfactory to serve a mixed use development.	Policy M4 states that a transport study of the City Centre has been conducted to assess the current state of the existing transport network and the proposals put forward in the Area Action Plan. The study highlights transport improvements necessary for the strategic objectives and site specific allocations, to ensure these proposals do not have an adverse impact upon the City Centre transport network. All development proposals in the City Centre will have a mandatory requirement to submit a transport assessment with the planning application and will be assessed against policy TR1 of the Core Strategy and the NPPF. The proposed allocations have therefore already been assessed and appropriate mitigation identified to ensure that development of the proposed sites does not have an adverse impact on the local highway network.	Development proposals should be accompanied by a Transport Assessment detailing access and service arrangements and connectivity to the wider highway network.	N/A
V/1.9	SA06/SA07	The site is in the Goitside Conservation Area and there is a listed buildings on the site. Development could therefore impact on the character and setting of these heritage assets.	Policy BF1 of the AAP states that all new development must demonstrate a high standard of design and preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of the City Centre's heritage assets by having suitable regard to the adopted Conservation Area Appraisals and Listed Building Statements.	Any scheme should involve the conversion and reuse of the existing Grade II Listed Building.	N/A
	SA09	The existing access on to the highway would need to be improved and brought up to adoptable standards.	Policy M4 states that a transport study of the City Centre has been conducted to assess the current state of the existing transport network and the proposals put forward in the Area Action Plan. The study highlights transport improvements necessary for the strategic objectives and site specific allocations, to ensure these proposals do not have an adverse impact upon the City Centre transport network. All development proposals in the City Centre will have a mandatory requirement to submit a transport assessment with the planning application and will be assessed against policy TR1 of the Core Strategy and the NPPF. The proposed allocations have therefore already been assessed and appropriate mitigation identified to ensure that development of the proposed sites does not have an adverse impact on the local highway network.	Development proposals should be accompanied by a Transport Assessment detailing access and service arrangements and connectivity to the wider highway network.	N/A



AAP Site Ref	SA Objective/s	Description of Significant Effect/s	Assessment against Relevant Policies/ identification of appropriate mitigation	Potential Proposal Statement Enhancements	Proposal Statement Modifications
V/1.10	SA03	Part of the site is located in Flood Zones 2 and 3 and therefore is at risk of flooding.	Policy CL2 of the AAP states that where sites are at risk of flooding and not already allocated for uses within the Plan then they should be supported by a flood risk sequential test to take account of all reasonably available sites in the area that are either allocated for development or otherwise vacant or underused. Those proposals which pass the sequential test will still be required to submit a Flood Risk Assessment and proposals must demonstrate that they will not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere in the city.	Any planning application on this site must be supported by a site-specific Flood Risk Assessment.	N/A
	SA09	The proposed development is considered to have impacts on the local highway network, whilst improvements to adjacent roads would be required.	Policy M4 states that a transport study of the City Centre has been conducted to assess the current state of the existing transport network and the proposals put forward in the Area Action Plan. The study highlights transport improvements necessary for the strategic objectives and site specific allocations, to ensure these proposals do not have an adverse impact upon the City Centre transport network. All development proposals in the City Centre will have a mandatory requirement to submit a transport assessment with the planning application and will be assessed against policy TR1 of the Core Strategy and the NPPF. The proposed allocations have therefore already been assessed and appropriate mitigation identified to ensure that development of the proposed sites does not have an adverse impact on the local highway network.	The site has some existing vehicular access points from Thornton Road but these would need to be limited to the western end of the site. Highway improvements to Water Lane would be required depending on access requirements identified by the Transport Assessment. But as a minimum it would entail surface, lighting and drainage improvements. Any proposed vehicular access from Water Lane would require the road to be brought up to adoptable standards.	N/A
SG/1.2	SA03	Part of the site is located in Flood Zone 3 and therefore is at risk from flooding.	Policy CL2 of the AAP states that where sites are at risk of flooding and not already allocated for uses within the Plan then they should be supported by a flood risk sequential test to take account of all reasonably available sites in the area that are either allocated for development or otherwise vacant or underused. Those proposals which pass the sequential test will still be required to submit a Flood Risk Assessment and proposals must demonstrate that they will not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere in the city.	Any planning application on this site must be supported by a site-specific Flood Risk Assessment.	N/A

AAP Site Ref	SA Objective/s	Description of Significant Effect/s	Assessment against Relevant Policies/ identification of appropriate mitigation	Potential Proposal Statement Enhancements	Proposal Statement Modifications
SA09	The existing access to the site is not considered suitable to serve the proposed development and therefore a new access, to be relocated to a different part of the site would be required.	Policy M4 states that a transport study of the City Centre has been conducted to assess the current state of the existing transport network and the proposals put forward in the Area Action Plan. The study highlights transport improvements necessary for the strategic objectives and site specific allocations, to ensure these proposals do not have an adverse impact upon the City Centre transport network. All development proposals in the City Centre will have a mandatory requirement to submit a transport assessment with the planning application and will be assessed against policy TR1 of the Core Strategy and the NPPF. The proposed allocations have therefore already been assessed and appropriate mitigation identified to ensure that development of the proposed sites does not have an adverse impact on the local highway network.	Development proposals should be accompanied by Transport Assessment detailing access and service arrangements and connectivity to the wider highway network. Any vehicular site access should be taken from Clifford Street; direct access from Nelson Street would be unacceptable. The existing entrance to the car park on Croft Street should be closed.	N/A	
SA16	There is a potential loss in Open Space when development takes place, which may not be replaced.	Policy M6 of the AAP states that where viable and feasible to do so, all development will be expected to contribute to and aid in the delivery of Green Infrastructure. EN1 of the Core Strategy aims to protect and improve the provision of open space. Therefore, if there is a loss predicted in Open Space and it is unknown how much will be lost, these policies will ensure mitigation is provided as part of any development.	Any development should consider ways in which the pedestrian environment along Croft Street can be improved such as new street trees and resurfacing/widening the pavement.	N/A	

### *Proposed Mitigation*

In a similar vein to the proposed residential allocations, the mixed-use sites that scored significant negatives against SA Objective SA03 did so because part or all of the site fell within Flood Zones 2 and 3. As noted above, the Council have identified proposed allocations in these areas in order to help facilitate the regeneration of the City Centre. Consequently, it is considered that AAP Policy CL2 is sufficiently robust to require that before such sites are brought forward for development they are subjected to the sequential test and that if they pass this, a site specific flood risk assessment is undertaken that would identify any sources of flood risk and propose appropriate mitigation to address this and they should not therefore be discounted as a result.

The sites that scored significant negatives in respect of SA Objectives 6 and 7 due to their location in or within close proximity to a Conservation Area and/or listed buildings can be adequately addressed by Policy BF1. The Policy states that a high standard of design for new developments that affect heritage assets will be required in order to protect their character and setting. Consequently, any proposal that did not demonstrate this could be refused, thereby ensuring that the character and setting of heritage assets was not undermined. The policy is therefore considered suitably robust to ensure that the proposed allocations would not have an adverse impact on the historic environment.

A number of the sites scored significant negatives against SA Objective 9, due to likely adverse impacts on the local highway network as a result of the proposed developments. Furthermore, a number of the sites were considered to require work to them in order to facilitate access and to bring these access arrangements up to adoptable standards. Policy M4 requires that developments in the City Centre are supported by a Transport Assessment and therefore the impacts on the local highway can be adequately assessed and where necessary, appropriate mitigation identified to make the proposal acceptable in highway terms.

Finally, in relation to SA Objective 16, a number of sites currently have a range of open space provision on them. This could be lost and potentially not replaced, as part of any development. Therefore with the support of AAP Policy M6 and Core Strategy Policy EN1, open space will be protected and encouraged, therefore attempting to ensure that there is no significant loss as a result of these sites.

### *Proposed Enhancements Measures*

Likely significant effects arising from the mixed use sites are similar to the residential sites in that the focus is on flood risk, cultural and heritage and transportation and highway effects. As with the residential sites, the Council have identified a number of site specific enhancements that would address the impact and which would ensure that the site did not give rise to a likely significant effect. Similarly, it is therefore concluded that the proposed enhancement measures that are identified in the AAP could also be appropriate to help address any likely significant effects identified for sites.

### *Conclusion*

It is considered that where sites have scored likely significant negative effects, the policies of the AAP (and where relevant the Core Strategy) in conjunction with the Proposal Statements would ensure that any such effects are fully assessed and that appropriate measures could be identified to mitigate these impacts or to enhance any positive contributions. Consequently, those sites that scored significant negatives against the SA objectives could still be considered suitable for allocation within the AAP.

### *Cultural Sites*

#### *Pre Mitigation Assessment*

**Table 5.6** illustrates the appraisal of the two cultural enhancement sites in the AAP.

Table 5.6 Cultural Sites Assessments

AAP Site Ref	SA 01	SA 02	SA 03	SA 04	SA 05	SA 06/SA 07	SA 08	SA 09	SA 10	SA 11	SA 12	SA 13	SA 14	SA 15	SA 16	SA 17	SA 18	SA 19
B/1 1	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	++	++	+/?	++	++	N/A	+/0	++/0	0	++
SG/1.3	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	+	++	++	++	+	+	N/A	+/0	++/0	0	++

The sites will not specifically deliver any housing, although both are considered to be located on brownfield land and have been appraised as having a significant positive effect on SA objective 11 (efficient use of land).

In relation to facilities, there will be significant positive effects as further retail and leisure facilities are proposed, although it is unsure as to the level of further community facilities that will be provided, although this is possible.

The sites have good accessibility to key services, are within 800m of key community facilities (including a primary school, secondary school, GP Surgery, post office, supermarket and the proximity to the City Centre). The sites are within 400m of a key employment site and within 800m of a primary and secondary school. Due to their existing uses and access it is not considered to have a detrimental effect on the highway network and is are well located to sustainable modes of transport.

#### Post Assessment Mitigation and Proposal Statement Enhancement

It is predicted that no significant negative effects will arise from allocating the sites and so for these sites, mitigation and enhancement measures have not been identified. However, the proposals will still need to accord with other policies in the AAP and within the Core Strategy and at the individual planning application stage, when detailed design and mitigation measures will also be considered (such as site layout, design and access and the incorporation of ecological enhancement measures and Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)), which could help to mitigate any negative impacts.

Furthermore, as highlighted in Table 1.1, there will be a need to utilise the information from the consultation responses on specific site issues within any assessments and mitigation strategies for planning applications to ensure sustainability.

#### Education

##### Pre Mitigation Assessment

**Table 5.7** illustrates the appraisal of sites that are considered education sites in the AAP.

Table 5.7 Education Site Assessments

AAP Site Ref	SA 01	SA 02	SA 03	SA 04	SA 05	SA 06/SA 07	SA 08	SA 09	SA 10	SA 11	SA 12	SA 13	SA 14	SA 15	SA 16	SA 17	SA 18	SA 19
LQ/1.1	N/A	N/A	--	N/A	0	0	0	0	+	++	+/?	++	+/?	N/A	+/-	++/-	+/?	++
LQ/1.2	N/A	N/A	--	N/A	0	0	0	0	+	++	+/?	++	+/?	N/A	+/-	++/-	+/?	++
LQ/1.3	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	+	++	-	++	+/?	N/A	+/-	++/-	+/?	++

All three sites will have a neutral impact on SA Objective 8 (Housing) as they aim to deliver education and ancillary uses.

All sites are considered to be brownfield and have been appraised as having a significant positive effect on SA objective 11 (efficient use of land).

In relation to facilities it is appraised that there is a mix of positive and uncertain outcomes as all sites can deliver community, employment, retail and leisure facilities, which is ancillary to education uses. This is not stated in the Proposal Statements therefore it is uncertain what will be delivered on site.

The sites are not considered to have a negative effect on the highway network and are all well located to sustainable modes of transport, with most being accessible to the bus and the cycle network.

All sites have a good accessibility to key services, with all within 800m of a primary school, secondary school, GP Surgery, post office, supermarket and the proximity to the City Centre. All sites are within 400m of a key employment site. Almost all sites are within 800m of a primary and secondary school, although some elements of car parking could be lost.

In relation to SA objective 3 (flood risk), two of the three sites are considered to be at significant risk from the highest levels of flood risk, as they include some land located in flood zone 3.

The majority of sites have also been appraised as having a mixed significant negative and positive effect on SA objectives relating to health and wellbeing as most are within 800m of open space or a GP Surgery, but some sites will be located on brownfield sites with open space that could be lost as a result of development.

As it has not been possible to devise specific site level appraisal criteria for SA objectives 1, 2, 4 and 15 the residential allocations have not been appraised against these objectives.

#### *Post Assessment Mitigation and Proposal Statement Enhancement*

It is anticipated that the likely significant adverse effects on these SA objectives could be mitigated through the application of other policies in the AAP, Core Strategy and at the individual planning application stage, when detailed design and mitigation measures will also be considered (such as site layout, design and access and the incorporation of ecological enhancement measures and Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)).

**Table 5.8** looks at potential mitigation related to the likely significant effects on SA objectives related to education sites. These have been considered against the other policies in the AAP in order to determine whether, through the identification of appropriate mitigation, the likely significant effects could be adequately addressed and, where through direction contained in the Proposal Statement, the positive performance of the site against the SA objectives could be enhanced.

Furthermore, as highlighted in Table 1.1, there will be a need to utilise the information from the consultation responses on specific site issues within any assessments and mitigation strategies for planning applications to ensure sustainability.

Table 5.8 Likely Significant Effects of Education Site Allocations

AAP Site Ref	SA Objective/s	Description of Significant Effect/s	Assessment against Relevant Policies/ identification of appropriate mitigation	Potential Proposal Statement Enhancements	Proposal Statement Modifications
LQ/1.1	SA03	Part of the site is located in Flood Zones 2 and 3 and therefore is at risk of flooding.	Policy CL2 of the AAP states that where sites are at risk of flooding and not already allocated for uses within the Plan then they should be supported by a flood risk sequential test to take account of all reasonably available sites in the area that are either allocated for development or otherwise vacant or underused. Those proposals which pass the sequential test will still be required to submit a Flood Risk Assessment and proposals must demonstrate that they will not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere in the city.	Any planning application on this site must be supported by a site-specific Flood Risk Assessment.	N/A
	SA16	There is a potential loss in Open Space when development takes place, which may not be replaced.	Policy M6 of the AAP states that where viable and feasible to do so, all development will be expected to contribute to and aid in the delivery of Green Infrastructure. EN1 of the Core Strategy aims to protect and improve the provision of open space. Therefore, if there is a loss predicted in Open Space and it is unknown how much will be lost, these policies will ensure mitigation is provided as part of any development.	No specific enhancements proposed.	N/A
LQ/1.2	SA03	Part of the site is located in Flood Zones 2 and 3 and therefore is at risk of flooding.	Policy CL2 of the AAP states that where sites are at risk of flooding and not already allocated for uses within the Plan then they should be supported by a flood risk sequential test to take account of all reasonably available sites in the area that are either allocated for development or otherwise vacant or underused. Those proposals which pass the sequential test will still be required to submit a Flood Risk Assessment and proposals must demonstrate that they will not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere in the city.	Any planning application on this site must be supported by a site-specific Flood Risk Assessment.	N/A
	SA16	There is a potential loss in Open Space when development takes place, which may not be replaced.	Policy M6 of the AAP states that where viable and feasible to do so, all development will be expected to contribute to and aid in the delivery of Green Infrastructure. EN1 of the Core Strategy aims to protect and improve the provision of open space. Therefore, if there is a loss predicted in Open Space and it is unknown how much will be lost, these policies will ensure mitigation is provided as part of any development.	No specific enhancements proposed.	N/A
LQ/1.3	SA16	There is a potential loss in Open Space when development takes place, which may not be replaced.	Policy M6 of the AAP states that where viable and feasible to do so, all development will be expected to contribute to and aid in the delivery of Green Infrastructure. EN1 of the Core Strategy aims to protect and improve the provision of open space. Therefore, if there is a loss predicted in Open Space and it is unknown how much will be lost, these policies will ensure mitigation is provided as part of any development.	New development should create a positive feature at the prominent corner with Shearbridge Road. It should improve the pedestrian environment along Great Horton Road in terms of building frontage and public realm, and it should positively address the open spaces of the University campus.	N/A

### *Proposed Mitigation and Enhancement Measures*

Two of the three education sites were assessed as having likely significant effects in respect of flooding and drainage. AAP Policy CL2 requires that where sites are at risk of flooding they should be supported by a flood risk sequential test and those proposals that pass the sequential test will be required to submit a Flood Risk Assessment to demonstrate how the development would not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere in the city. It is therefore considered that the policies in the AAP would adequately consider the issue of flood risk and hence this should not prevent the sites being considered for inclusion within the AAP.

All of the sites currently have a range of open space provision on them. This could be lost, and potentially not replaced, as part of any development. The Proposal Statement suggested public realm improvements in order to mitigate this loss.

### *Summary and Conclusion*

It is considered that where sites have scored likely significant negative effects, the policies of the AAP (and where relevant the Core Strategy) in conjunction with the Proposal Statements would ensure that any such effects are fully assessed and that appropriate measures could be identified to mitigate these impacts or to enhance any positive contributions. Consequently, those sites that scored significant negatives against the SA objectives could still be considered suitable for allocation within the AAP.

## 5.3 Sustainability Appraisal of Policies

**Table 5.9** overleaf summarises the results of the appraisal of the policies by showing anticipated effects of the policies grouped by thematic topic. The effects are described in more detail in the text below with the full policy appraisals contained in **Appendix D**.

Table 5.9 Appraisal Summary of BCC AAP Policies

SA Objective	Policy Assessments																			
	CL1- Housing	CL2 - Flood Risk	CL3 - Active Frontages and Community Provision	CL4 – Primary and Secondary Education Provision	SL1 - Retail Development	SL2 - Primary And Secondary Shopping Frontages	SL3 - Improving the Connection Between Shopping Areas	SL4 - Cultural Assets	B1 - Development of Employment Space	ED1 - Promotion of the Learning Quarter	M1 – Walking, Cycling and Public Realm	M2 - Public Transport Services and Infrastructure (including Taxis)	M3 - Traffic, Highways and Parking	M4 - Impact of New Development Upon the Transport Network	M5 - Biodiversity in the City Centre	M6 – Green / Blue Infrastructure and Open Space within the City Centre	BF1 - The Nature of the Built Form	BF2 – Tall Buildings	BF3 - Built Form and the Environment	BF4 – District Heat Networks
1. Ensure the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources and the promotion of renewable energy.	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	++	++
2. Minimise the growth in waste and increase the amount of waste which is re-used, recycled and recovered.	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+
3. Reduce the district's impact on climate change and vulnerability to its effects.	+	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	-	++	+	++	+	0	+/-	+



SA Objective	Policy Assessments																			
	CL1- Housing	CL2 - Flood Risk	CL3 - Active Frontages and Community Provision	CL4 – Primary and Secondary Education Provision	SL1 - Retail Development	SL2 - Primary And Secondary Shopping Frontages	SL3 - Improving the Connection Between Shopping Areas	SL4 - Cultural Assets	B1 - Development of Employment Space	ED1 - Promotion of the Learning Quarter	M1 – Walking, Cycling and Public Realm	M2 - Public Transport Services and Infrastructure (including Taxis)	M3 - Traffic, Highways and Parking	M4 - Impact of New Development Upon the Transport Network	M5 - Biodiversity in the City Centre	M6 – Green / Blue Infrastructure and Open Space within the City Centre	BF1 - The Nature of the Built Form	BF2 – Tall Buildings	BF3 - Built Form and the Environment	BF4 – District Heat Networks
4. Safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources.	-/?	+/?	0	0	0	0	+/?	0	0/?	0	+/?	+/?	-	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
5. Conserve and enhance the international, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats.	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	++	++	+	0	0	0
6. Maintain and enhance the character of natural and man-made landscapes.	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	+	++	++	++	++	0	0
7. To protect and enhance historic assets.	+	+	+	0	+/-	?	0	+	+	+/-	+	+/?	+	0	0	+	++	+	0	0

SA Objective	Policy Assessments																			
	CL1- Housing	CL2 - Flood Risk	CL3 - Active Frontages and Community Provision	CL4 – Primary and Secondary Education Provision	SL1 - Retail Development	SL2 - Primary And Secondary Shopping Frontages	SL3 - Improving the Connection Between Shopping Areas	SL4 - Cultural Assets	B1 - Development of Employment Space	ED1 - Promotion of the Learning Quarter	M1 – Walking, Cycling and Public Realm	M2 - Public Transport Services and Infrastructure (including Taxis)	M3 - Traffic, Highways and Parking	M4 - Impact of New Development Upon the Transport Network	M5 - Biodiversity in the City Centre	M6 – Green / Blue Infrastructure and Open Space within the City Centre	BF1 - The Nature of the Built Form	BF2 – Tall Buildings	BF3 - Built Form and the Environment	BF4 – District Heat Networks
8. Provide the opportunity for everyone to live in quality housing which reflects individual needs, preferences and resources	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
9. Develop and maintain an integrated and efficient transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	++	++	++	++	0	+	+	0	0	0

SA Objective	Policy Assessments																			
	CL1- Housing	CL2 - Flood Risk	CL3 - Active Frontages and Community Provision	CL4 – Primary and Secondary Education Provision	SL1 - Retail Development	SL2 - Primary And Secondary Shopping Frontages	SL3 - Improving the Connection Between Shopping Areas	SL4 - Cultural Assets	B1 - Development of Employment Space	ED1 - Promotion of the Learning Quarter	M1 – Walking, Cycling and Public Realm	M2 - Public Transport Services and Infrastructure (including Taxis)	M3 - Traffic, Highways and Parking	M4 - Impact of New Development Upon the Transport Network	M5 - Biodiversity in the City Centre	M6 – Green / Blue Infrastructure and Open Space within the City Centre	BF1 - The Nature of the Built Form	BF2 – Tall Buildings	BF3 - Built Form and the Environment	BF4 – District Heat Networks
10. Reduce congestion and pollution by increasing transport choice and by reducing the need to travel by lorry/car.	+	0	+	+	0/?	+/-	+	+	+/-	+/-	++	++	-	++	0	+	+	0	0	0
11. Improve the quality of the built environment and make efficient use of existing land and buildings.	++	+	++	+	++	+	++	++	++	+	+	++	+	+	++	++	++	++	+	0

SA Objective	Policy Assessments																			
	CL1- Housing	CL2 - Flood Risk	CL3 - Active Frontages and Community Provision	CL4 – Primary and Secondary Education Provision	SL1 - Retail Development	SL2 - Primary And Secondary Shopping Frontages	SL3 - Improving the Connection Between Shopping Areas	SL4 - Cultural Assets	B1 - Development of Employment Space	ED1 - Promotion of the Learning Quarter	M1 – Walking, Cycling and Public Realm	M2 - Public Transport Services and Infrastructure (including Taxis)	M3 - Traffic, Highways and Parking	M4 - Impact of New Development Upon the Transport Network	M5 - Biodiversity in the City Centre	M6 – Green / Blue Infrastructure and Open Space within the City Centre	BF1 - The Nature of the Built Form	BF2 – Tall Buildings	BF3 - Built Form and the Environment	BF4 – District Heat Networks
12. Improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks.	0	0	+	++	++	+	+	++	+	++	++	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	+
13. Provide social cohesion, encourage participation and improve the quality of all neighbourhoods.	+	+	+	++	0	0	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0
14. Create good cultural, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	++	0	++	+	++	++	+	++	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0

SA Objective	Policy Assessments																			
	CL1- Housing	CL2 - Flood Risk	CL3 - Active Frontages and Community Provision	CL4 – Primary and Secondary Education Provision	SL1 - Retail Development	SL2 - Primary And Secondary Shopping Frontages	SL3 - Improving the Connection Between Shopping Areas	SL4 - Cultural Assets	B1 - Development of Employment Space	ED1 - Promotion of the Learning Quarter	M1 – Walking, Cycling and Public Realm	M2 - Public Transport Services and Infrastructure (including Taxis)	M3 - Traffic, Highways and Parking	M4 - Impact of New Development Upon the Transport Network	M5 - Biodiversity in the City Centre	M6 – Green / Blue Infrastructure and Open Space within the City Centre	BF1 - The Nature of the Built Form	BF2 – Tall Buildings	BF3 - Built Form and the Environment	BF4 – District Heat Networks
15. Improve safety and security for people and property.	0	++	++	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0
16. Provide the conditions and services to improve health and well-being and reduce inequality to access and social care.	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0
17. Promote education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population.	+	+	0	++	0	0	0	0	+	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SA Objective	Policy Assessments																			
	CL1- Housing	CL2 - Flood Risk	CL3 - Active Frontages and Community Provision	CL4 – Primary and Secondary Education Provision	SL1 - Retail Development	SL2 - Primary And Secondary Shopping Frontages	SL3 - Improving the Connection Between Shopping Areas	SL4 - Cultural Assets	B1 - Development of Employment Space	ED1 - Promotion of the Learning Quarter	M1 – Walking, Cycling and Public Realm	M2 - Public Transport Services and Infrastructure (including Taxis)	M3 - Traffic, Highways and Parking	M4 - Impact of New Development Upon the Transport Network	M5 - Biodiversity in the City Centre	M6 – Green / Blue Infrastructure and Open Space within the City Centre	BF1 - The Nature of the Built Form	BF2 – Tall Buildings	BF3 - Built Form and the Environment	BF4 – District Heat Networks
18. Increase the number of high quality job opportunities suited to the needs of the local workforce.	0	0	0	+/?	+	0/?	0	+	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
19. Support investment and enterprise that respects the character and needs of the local area.	+	+	+	0	++	+	+	++	++	++	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0

There are 6 thematic chapters in the BCC AAP, which contain 20 policies within them; below is a brief appraisal of each theme:

### City Living and Community Provision

The policies within this section of the AAP have a variety of uses: CL1, which promotes 3,500 new homes on new sites and underutilised commercial space on upper floors; CL2 which supports the goal of reducing flood risk; CL3 which promotes active frontages and community provision; and CL4 which supports new education provision within the City Centre.

In reference to the sustainability objectives, all the policies are considered to have significantly positive, positive or neutral effects. CL1 in particular, which supports the delivery of 3,500 new homes in the City Centre close to existing employment areas, will help ensure that the centre will be a sustainable and self-sufficient place to live and work and will have significant positive effects against SA Objectives 8 (Housing), 11 (Built Environment) and 14 (Activities).

Only one negative effect has been identified (against SA Objective 2, which concerns reducing waste) arising from residual construction waste that would be created from meeting the need for new housing. It is noted that in this regard, any waste arisings could be reduced through design measures (Policy BF3 – Built Form and the Environment and policy HO9 from the Core Strategy) along with the adoption of construction best practice.

### Shopping and Leisure

These policies aim to improve the unique shopping and leisure experiences that are found within Bradford City Centre. SL1 promotes new retail development within the City Centre's Primary Shopping area. There is protection for primary and secondary shopping frontages within SL2. SL3 aims to improve linkages between the new and existing retail areas and SL4 promotes the reuse, development and further investment into cultural and tourist assets that reflect the diversity of the City Centre.

In reference to the sustainability objectives, all the policies are considered to have significantly positive, positive or neutral effects. Although it is considered that SL1 will have a mixed positive and negative impact and uncertain impact on SA Objective 7, which aims to protect and enhance the historic environment. SL2 has an uncertain impact on this SA Objective. This is due to the to the historic value of the Primary Shopping Area (which includes a variety of Listed Buildings and is within a Conservation Area) and the potential impact of including new developments within this area. It is noted in this regard, that any adverse effects could be addressed through the need for any future development to also accord with the requirements of AAP Policy BF1 which states that all new development must preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of the City Centre's heritage assets.

### Business

Policy B1 aims to deliver at least 6,000 jobs from an increase in the provision of net additional high quality office and flexible workspace within the City Centre. In consequence, this policy will significantly support the economic objectives of delivering economic growth, investment and new jobs to the City Centre. In conjunction with ED1 it could also foster links with the University.

The policy also plans to locate new employment within a sustainable distance of housing and cultural, leisure, community and retail facilities, which will help to increase the use of more sustainable transport modes. However, there could also be a negative impact on congestion and pollution as more people will be coming into the City Centre AAP area by vehicle. There could be a negative impact on waste streams as new businesses are created and locate in the City Centre although such effects could be mitigated by requirements in policy BF1. There would be a positive impact on social cohesion, by delivering new jobs, but also some improvement to the quality of the built environment.

Overall the policy will deliver a generally positive outcome against the SA objectives.

## Further and Higher Education

Policy ED1 aims to promote growth of the learning quarter and support the development of further education facilities. The policy is predicted to have mainly positive effects on the SA objectives, some significant and a number of neutral effects. The policy will ensure that key types of development in relation to this primary use are supported, thus enabling the retention of the key characteristics and distinctive features of the quarter, which includes protecting the historic value.

The campus will form a key hub of educational activity. The policy will contribute to providing a higher education campus fit for purpose, ensuring it is integrated into the City Centre and able to support the building of skills within the City's population. It could also deliver a range of complementary uses within the Learning Quarter. It could deliver a number of new high quality jobs and have a significant impact on supporting investment and enterprise into the city.

With the support of BF1, the policy will ensure that the character of the built environment and public realm strengthens local distinctiveness and creates a strong sense of place, whilst making efficient use of land and buildings. The policy will also support social cohesion, as it will create the facilities for more people to become involved in higher education.

The policy will support CL1 by supporting the development of student housing and, where possible, normal open market housing. It will also ensure that there is a sustainable expansion of educational and ancillary uses in the 'learning quarter' to significantly improve and ensure that appropriate facilities are available to encourage the expansion of knowledge and skills development in the City Centre.

The policy makes no reference to the delivery of an efficient transport network. Despite this, due to the nature of development, the potential increase in people visiting new and existing facilities and an increase in traffic, there will be a need to ensure that it is delivered in conjunction with other policies of the AAP that promote sustainable transport measures and an integrated and efficient transport network.

## Movement

The policies in this section aim to develop more efficient and sustainable movement through the City Centre. Policy M1, promotes more sustainable ways of moving through the City Centre, which includes walking and cycling. M2 promotes a better public transport offer, with improvements to the main public transportation hubs proposed. M3 promotes a better and safer highway network, with M4 ensuring that an appropriate Transport Assessment is conducted for new projects. Policies M5 and M6 relate more to the natural environment and aim to ensure that there are enhancements in Biodiversity and Green/ Blue Infrastructure within the City Centre.

Policies M1, M2 and M4 will deliver significantly positive benefits to the main SA transportation objectives 9 and 10, which aim to develop and maintain an integrated and efficient transport network, without having a detrimental impact and reduce congestion and pollution by increasing transport choice and reducing the need for private road vehicles.

M3 does have a negative effect on SA objective 10, as it provides for improvements to the highway network which are considered likely to increase road vehicle movements and does not promote sustainable transport. The policy is also considered to have negative effects on SA objective 3, which relates to reducing the effects of climate change and SA objective 4 which relates to safeguarding and improving air quality.

Policies M5 and M6 have a significant positive impact on SA Objective 5, which aims to conserve and enhance the natural environment, improve the quality and character of the built environment, with wider positive benefits for social cohesion, health and well-being, a unique retail and leisure environment, and reducing the impact of climate change on the district. Therefore overall although some negative impacts are identified the policies have a generally positive impact.

## Built Form

Policy BF1 relates strongly to high quality design, focusing on improving the character of the built environment, whilst Policy BF2 specifically deals with the development of tall buildings which are encouraged. Policy BF3 aims to minimise environmental impact and Policy BF4 aims to promote district heat networks.



Policy BF1 is cross-referenced with many of the other policies contained in the AAP, but on its own will deliver significant benefits to enhance and conserve local character improving the built environment, while aiming to protect the historic environment. It will foster greater use of the public realm and so contribute to supporting aspects of social cohesion. The policy will also provide some support in reducing the districts impact on climate change and promoting more efficient use of energy, natural resources, and promotion of renewable energy. The policy performance could be enhanced through reference to sustainable design.

Policy BF2 will deliver significant benefits to SA objectives 6 (landscape) and 11 (built environment). Policy BF4 will significantly benefit the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources whilst also having a positive impact on reusing waste heat (SA Objective 2), climate change (SA Objective 3), and improving the quality and range of services (SA Objective 12) through promoting district heat networks.

Policy BF3 will have significant positive effects on the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources and the promotion of renewable energy within new development within the City Centre, with minor positive effects on improving the quality of the built environment, safeguarding and improving air, water and soil resources, and minimising waste growth. The policy is considered to have a mixed impact on reducing the effects of climate change (SA Objective 3). The policy requires that all opportunities to implement renewable energy generation are to be explored and this will ensure that new, more sustainable forms of energy can be used. However, the policy also includes reference to the feasibility of the extraction of surface based coal measures which indicates that the policy could support the extraction of fossil fuels, where economic to be so, which could contribute (albeit modestly) to carbon emissions and as such have a negative effect on this objective. The policy performance could be enhanced through reference to low carbon design (such as passive solar gain) and further consideration of the carbon footprint of any development through consideration of embodied carbon.

## 5.4 Cumulative Effects of Submission Draft BCC AAP

### Cumulative Effects of Policies

This section presents a summary of the predicted effects of the BCC APP policies as a whole. Whilst many of the potential effects will depend upon implementation of policies and in turn the specific impacts of new development, general messages regarding the performance of the BCC APP policies together can be made. This analysis is set out in **Table 5.10** below and a general commentary thereafter.

Table 5.10 Cumulative Effects of Proposed BCC AAP Policies

Sustainability Objective	Performance	Commentary
<b>1. Ensure the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources and the promotion of renewable energy.</b>	+	Policies BF3 and BF4 have a significant positive effect on this objective in seeking to ensure that new developments within the City are sustainable and that they incorporate the use of sustainable forms of energy, whilst promoting renewable energy and the efficient use of materials and minerals resources. Furthermore, Policies BF1 and BF2 state that new buildings should be of high quality design, thereby helping to support this objective. There would therefore be substantial positive effects as a result of Policies BF3 and BF4, re-enforced by positive effects of policies BF1 and BF2. Overall, the policies are considered to have a positive effect on this objective.
<b>2. Minimise the growth in waste and increase the amount of waste which is re-used, recycled and recovered.</b>	-	The AAP seeks to promote the creation of 3,500 homes and 6,000 new jobs. As a result, there is likely to be an increased in waste arisings overall in the City Centre, although Policy BF3 requires the preparation of a construction environment management plan to support new development, which coupled with construction best practice could contain measures to control waste and encourage recycling. Notwithstanding this, the proposals in the AAP would have a minor negative effect on this objective.

Sustainability Objective	Performance	Commentary
<b>3. Reduce the district's impact on climate change and vulnerability to its effects.</b>	++	<p>Implementation of the transport policies will help to increase use of sustainable modes of transport and in turn reduce vehicle emissions. It is the purpose of AAP Policies M1 and M2 to increase the take up of more sustainable transport options. However, Policy M3 focuses on highway improvements and does not promote measures to improve the modal shift to more sustainable modes and support the goals of this objective to reduce the impact of climate change. Whilst traffic management measures will be in place, it remains likely that there will be an increase in traffic movements. Therefore, Policy M3 could have a slightly negative impact on this objective.</p> <p>Flooding and increased flood risk can be one of the adverse consequences of climate change and so Policy CL2 will help ensure the City Centre has increased resilience to flooding. Design policies like BF1, BF3 and BF4 will also support the reduction in the district's contribution to climate change, especially through the promotion of renewable energy.</p> <p>Policies M5 and M6 will help to increase green infrastructure coverage and the amount of open space and ensure that biodiversity enhancements are strongly apart of the Plan.</p> <p>Overall, the cumulative effect of the policies in relation to climate change will be significantly positive.</p>
<b>4. Safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources.</b>	+	<p>Implementation of the housing, economy and transport policies alongside the environment policies will help to protect the environment from adverse harm, which will help to maintain air quality, as policies like CL1, SL3, M1,M3 and BF3 will have positive effects upon air quality, although the actual effect is unknown.</p> <p>There will be opportunities to improve soil and water quality through implementation of policCL2. Furthermore, Policy M6 also encourages the provision of new green infrastructure which would indirectly help contribute to the safeguarding of soil resources within the City Centre. As such, there would be a minor positive impact from this element of the policy.</p> <p>Overall, the cumulative effect of the policies will have a minor positive impact upon this objective, although the actual level of impact is uncertain.</p>
<b>5. Conserve and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats.</b>	+	<p>Implementation of Policies M5 and M6 will have a significantly positive effect to protect the environment from adverse harm and in turn enhance biodiversity in the City Centre, as green infrastructure and biodiversity improvements within the City Centre are promoted.</p> <p>Through implementation of other policies such as BF1, CL1, and CL2 there will be some improvements and benefits for green infrastructure and the delivery of better spaces and place and would support the positive cumulative impact of the AAP.</p> <p>Although most other polices will have a neutral effect on this objective, the environmental protection and enhancement promoted through the AAP will mean biodiversity and green infrastructure will be delivered in time the City Centre and will have a positive effect on this objective.</p>
<b>6. Maintain and enhance the character of natural and man-made landscapes.</b>	++	<p>The City Centre has a strong character, with a number of Listed Buildings and Conservation Area contributing to a local distinctive area. Nearly all of the policies make a positive contribution to maintaining and enhancing the character of the natural and man-made landscape. Policies BF1, M1, M5 and M6 have a significant positive effect by aiming to enhance the environment with green infrastructure and biodiversity, promoting more walking routes and ensuring that the character of the City Centre is not lost by ensuring high design, which does not affect the historic assets of the City Centre. Other polices, in tandem with these key environmental and historical polices also make a positive contribution to the delivery of this objective. Therefore, it will have a significant positive cumulative effect.</p>

Sustainability Objective	Performance	Commentary
<b>7. To protect and enhance historic assets.</b>	+	There are a number of Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas within the City Centre. Most of the policies will have a generally positive effect on the objective. Policy BF1 - The Nature of the Built Form, which requires any new development to accord with design principles to 'preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of the City Centre's heritage assets by having suitable regard to the adopted Conservation Area Appraisals and Listed Building Statements' will play a strong role in having a positive effect on this objective. Other policies will also support the protection and enhancement of historic assets, in conjunction with Policy BF1; therefore, overall cumulative effects of the policies are considered to be positive.
<b>8. Provide the opportunity for everyone to live in quality housing which reflects individual needs, preferences and resources</b>	++	<p>The policies will help to deliver over 3,500 new homes for the City Centre. This will make a significant positive contribution towards meeting local housing needs.</p> <p>The reference in the supporting text in Policy CL1 to Core Strategy Policy HO11 that, subject to viability, up to 15% of new housing will be affordable will help to make housing in the City Centre more affordable. In terms of delivery, it aims to use unallocated sites and upper floors of commercial uses which are vacant and underutilised.</p> <p>The supporting text around the policies makes clear that major residential developments will be expected to incorporate a mix of housing types, sizes, prices, and tenures in accordance with Core Strategy Policy H08, but with some emphasis on family sized homes in the City Centre. Account will be taken of local housing need and demand. Policy ED1 also supports student housing growth and there is adequate protection for the delivery of homes from flood risk.</p> <p>Overall, the cumulative effect of the policies is significantly positive.</p>
<b>9. Develop and maintain an integrated and efficient transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts.</b>	++	<p>Policy M1, by improving connections, which are vital to the development of a successful City Centre community, both for employment and social purposes and ensuring better legibility/permeability of movement through the City Centre, will ensure that there is a well-integrated and efficient transport system.</p> <p>Policy M2 will ensure that all new development contributes and aids in the delivery of the identified public transport improvements. The improvements will prioritise public transport over other motorised vehicles and will include (but not be limited to): park and ride schemes, improved bus infrastructure, redevelopment of key transportation hubs, and improved taxi ranks.</p> <p>Policy M3 will promote highways schemes which would improve traffic management and safety within the City Centre, therefore providing a more efficient transport network that is easier access and would help to reduce traffic issues.</p> <p>Policy M4 requires that all proposed developments which generate significant amounts of movement should be supported by a Transport Assessment and Travel Plan.</p> <p>All of the above will help to deliver an integrated and efficient transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts. Therefore, the plan will have a significant positive effect on this objective.</p>
<b>10. Reduce congestion and pollution by increasing transport choice and by reducing the need to travel by lorry / car.</b>	-/+	There are a number of policies (including M1, M2 and M4) in the plan which are aimed at reducing the need to travel, improving infrastructure, giving priority to walking and cycling and maximising sustainable transport options including public transport improvements. However, policy M3 proposes a number of transport and highway improvements within the City Centre, which would have a negative effect on this objective. Therefore, on the balance the AAP will have a significant positive effect on delivering this objective.

Sustainability Objective	Performance	Commentary
<b>11. Improve the quality of the built environment and make efficient use of existing land and buildings.</b>	++	With the exception of Policy BF4, every policy will have a positive effect on this objective. The AAP will strongly improve the quality of the built environment and will make efficient use of the land. ~Policy BF1 will ensure that the character of the City Centre will be improved and local distinctiveness will be preserved. Ecological and biodiversity enhancement will improve the quality of the built environment, as will retail, leisure and cultural facilities which will enhance the unique experience of the City Centre. Overall, by delivering new housing, facilities, improving public transport and sustainable transport, and ensuring that development is of a high sustainable design, there will be a significant positive cumulative effect on this objective.
<b>12. Improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks.</b>	++	The overall cumulative effect of the policies will be positive on this objective. The policies will help to deliver transport infrastructure, education facilities, retail and leisure facilities, and cultural assets to meet local needs, new and improved pedestrian and cycle routes, and new community infrastructure. The policies will also support more sustainable ways to access the community facilities and retail facilities across the City Centre. Therefore, it will have a significant positive effect on this objective.
<b>13. Provide social cohesion, encourage participation and improve the quality of all neighbourhoods.</b>	+	Nearly all policies will have a positive effect on this objective. In conjunction with Policy CL3, the policies will aim to promote active frontages to ensure that the City Centre is a vibrant and accessible place for all to visit and take part in the sustainable community of Bradford. Policies will ensure that all people can access the City Centre, and provide the opportunity to participate in society and ensure that all elements of this diverse community can have a good quality of life, with access to housing, employment and good retail, community, cultural and leisure facilities.
<b>14. Create good cultural, leisure and recreation activities available to all.</b>	++	There are number of polices, including CL4, SL1, SL5 and ED1, which aim to ensure that a range of facilities in relation to culture, leisure and recreation can be provided. Therefore, the AAP will have a significant positive effect on providing new facilities that are available for all.
<b>15. Improve safety and security for people and property.</b>	+	There are a number of policies throughout the AAP that will ensure safety. Policy M1 aims to promote a safer environment for walking and cycling, as does Policy BF1. A number of policies, CL3, SL2, SL4, M1 and BF1 will all promote active frontages and ensure that public areas promote self-policing. Therefore, the AAP will cumulatively ensure that there will be a positive effect on this objective.
<b>16. Provide the conditions and services to improve health and well-being and reduce inequality to access and social care.</b>	+	A number of policies will provide more encouragement to walking and cycling around the City Centre. Policies, like CL3 and M2, will also ensure that there are better ways to access healthcare facilities and they are located within the City Centre. There are also health and well-being benefits from delivering more green infrastructure and biodiversity. Therefore, the AAP could deliver positive effects on this objective.
<b>17. Promote education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population.</b>	++	Policies CL4 and ED1 will specifically deliver significant benefits to the City Centre in respect of education. They promote new facilities, especially for further education, highlighting the importance of building links with business. Furthermore, there is a requirement for primary and secondary schools due to a forecast increase in the City Centre population that require education and this recognised in the policies. Therefore, policies will have a significantly positive effect on delivering this objective.
<b>18. Increase the number of high quality job opportunities suited to the needs of the local workforce.</b>	+	Policies such as SL1 and SL4, aim to deliver jobs but it is uncertain whether they would be high quality; however, these could be delivered by Policy ED1. There will also be significant benefits from Policy B1 which is promoting new office and employment space within the City Centre. Therefore, there are some positive benefits from the policies of the Plan, a couple of which could be significant.
<b>19. Support investment and enterprise that respects the character and needs of the local area.</b>	++	The majority of policies will support investment and enterprise. Polices such as SL1, SL4, B1, and ED1 could deliver significant elements of investment. Other policies could facilitate private investment decision making, such as good public transport links and an appropriate highway network. Therefore, it is assessed that there will be a significant impact on investment as result of the policies of the AAP.

## Cumulative Effects of Site Allocations

All of the sites are within 800 m of the City Centre. If all of the sites in a particular area came forward for development at a broadly similar time, the local area could be subject to cumulative effects which are more significant than if an individual site were developed. The areas which have greatest potential for cumulative effects are those which have multiple allocations within a small area, and particularly those with potentially large housing or Mixed Use Allocations.

In relation to SA objective 3, there could be a large effect associated with flood risk. 16 of the sites are located in areas with a high risk of flooding. Therefore, it will be essential to ensure that AAP Policy CL2 is complied with. The supporting text to Policy CL2 sets out the reasoning as to why sites in Flood Zones 2 and 3 have been identified in order to help facilitate the regeneration of these areas. The policy also requires the application of the sequential test when bringing these sites forward. It is considered that through the sequential test and the preparation of a Flood Risk Assessment that identifies appropriate mitigation measures there could be a reduced risk of cumulative impact.

Due to the historic nature of the City Centre AAP, a large amount of the sites are considered to have a negative effect on the historic environment, with the majority appraised as potentially having a significant effect on this objective. Significant new levels of development will inevitably bring change to the character and historic setting of the City. Cumulative effects on SA objectives relating to cultural heritage and landscape have been assessed as being largely negative given the potential for impacts on the historic setting and character of the City. However, the Core Strategy and AAP contain proposed policies, notably AAP Policy BF1, which seek to minimise the adverse effects of development on the City's character and historic assets, the implementation of which are expected to reduce the potential for adverse effects on these SA objectives. The policy is considered suitably robust to ensure that impacts on heritage assets are considered and that new development would not adversely impact upon them.

Due to the City Centre location, the majority of sites are considered to have a negative effect on the localised road network, with some considered to have potentially significant access issues. In their consultation response to the BCC AAP Publication Draft, Highways England noted that whilst the development of individual sites would not have significant traffic impacts on the Strategic Road Network (SRN), the cumulative effect of delivering growth in the City Centre *"during the Plan period will generate significant additional traffic on the SRN in both peak periods"*. There are, however, effective policies (M1-M4) within the AAP which will seek to minimise such effects. There are also policies in the Core Strategy, including Policy TR1, which will support the planning process in ensuring that appropriate mitigation is provided and there is no adverse effect on the highway network. It is noted however, that the majority of sites are well located for sustainable modes of transport, with most being accessible to rail, bus, and the cycle network. This will be further enhanced by policies in the AAP to promote walking and cycling.

Most of the sites are brownfield, except one, which is considered to be mixed. Therefore, the cumulative effect of using nearly all brownfield sites, is considered to be significantly positive with regards to making the effective and efficient use of land, which will also minimise any further loss of soil resources.

Not all sites are proposed for housing allocations. Most have been appraised as having a positive or neutral effect on SA Objective 8 (Housing). There will generally be a significantly positive cumulative impact on this objective, as 3,500 homes will be delivered.

Generally there will be a positive effect on the provision of retail, leisure, employment and community facilities, although specific information about uses is not known at this stage. Although some land will be lost in these categories, there is provision throughout the AAP to further provide more of these types of use, often with housing and other developments, which will ensure that uses are functional and close to people. Therefore, this could have a positive impact on a number of transport, climate change, air quality, and health and well-being objectives.

The majority of sites have a positive effect on SA objectives relating to health and wellbeing as most are within 800 m of open space or a GP Surgery. Some sites will be located on brownfield sites which includes some open space which could be lost as a result of development. Most sites have a good accessibility to key services, with most being close to a primary school, secondary school, GP Surgery, post office, supermarket and the proximity to the City Centre. All sites are within 400 m of a key employment site. Almost all sites are within 800 m of a primary and secondary school.

Overall, it is appraised that there will be a mixture of effects as a result of the sites being allocated. There will be some significant effects due to flood risk, access to the highway, and potentially on the historic environment, with some loss of open space. As highlighted within **Tables 5.3, 5.5 and 5.8**, it is considered that even where sites have scored significant negative effects, the policies of the AAP (and where relevant the Core Strategy) would ensure that these are fully assessed and that appropriate measures could be identified to mitigate these impacts. Consequently, those sites that scored significant negatives against the SA objectives could still be considered suitable for allocation within the AAP. There are also significantly positive benefits, which include highly sustainable access to services, such as schools and sustainable transport. Therefore, as there are both positive and negative benefits, including significant ones, which can be mitigated through policy implementation, the allocation of sites is assessed as positive.

### Cumulative Effects Arising from other Plans and Programmes

The Preferred AAP policies sit within the context of a number of other plans and programmes including those of surrounding local districts and plans and programmes at the county level. These plans and programmes are identified at **Appendix A**.

The cumulative effects arising from the interaction of the AAP with other plans and programmes have been considered to ensure that significant cumulative effects on the City Centre are considered. No significant negative cumulative effects have been identified, although increased development in Bradford and neighbouring local authorities will be likely to generate adverse effects on SA objectives relating to:

- ▶ Transport, due to increased vehicle movements and associated congestion;
- ▶ Climate change, as a result of increased greenhouse gas emissions associated with new development;
- ▶ Air quality, principally due to increased vehicle movements and associated emissions to air;
- ▶ Land use, reflecting the cumulative loss of greenfield land; and
- ▶ Waste, due to an anticipated cumulative increase in waste arisings associated with new development.

However, effects in this regard could be minimised through the policy measures contained across a number of the emerging/adopted local plans. We also note that, in accordance with the duty to co-operate, there may be opportunities for authorities to collaborate in responding to these effects through the planning and development of further shared infrastructure and facilities.

## 5.5 Compliance with National Planning Policy Framework

It should be noted as well that the Publication Draft Core Strategy is in general accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) as it will deliver at a local level many of the aims and objectives of the NPPF, particularly in relation to the following aspects:

- ▶ Building a strong and competitive economy;
- ▶ Ensuring the vitality of town centers;
- ▶ Promoting sustainable transport;
- ▶ Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes;
- ▶ Requiring good design;
- ▶ Promoting healthy communities;
- ▶ Meeting the challenge of climate change; and
- ▶ Conserving and enhancing the natural and historic environments.

## 6. Conclusions and Recommendations

### 6.1 Key Conclusions Emerging from the Appraisal

The principal test of Sustainability Appraisal is whether the proposed plan and/or policies will make a positive contribution to the sustainability of the intended area, as measured by a wide range of environmental, social and economic criteria. The sections below set out the conclusions and recommendations emerging from the appraisal of the draft BCC Submission Draft Report.

#### Preferred Spatial Development Option

The preferred spatial development option will have a number of positive impacts. It will help to concentrate development in existing developed areas which will help to re-use PDL and strengthen the role of the existing City Centre. This approach will also help with respect to reducing car use as many of the locations for development have good access to public transport, which also have benefits in relation to human health and climate change through reduced vehicle emissions.

The approach will help create new sustainable communities in the City Centre. The preferred option will help people to live in good quality housing, deliver community, retail and leisure facilities which will have positive health impacts and provide social cohesion. There will be potential for economic investment, with potentially new jobs being created within the City Centre.

Positive effects are likely to be concentrated in certain locations, with the effects on flood risk, the historic environment, open space and highways required to have further assessment and mitigation in place for development to be sustainable within the preferred approach.

#### Site Allocations

The appraisal has considered the proposed development sites within the AAP. Cumulatively there are a number of significant effects and there could be some significant benefits from the site allocation: the sites are already located close to sustainable modes of transport; they could deliver new community, leisure, employment, education and retail facilities; and are all on brownfield land (although one site is mixed), with the majority currently vacant or demolished. A significant amount of housing, which is required by the Core Strategy could be delivered, in a location which is highlighted as sustainable in relation to key services and could deliver other infrastructure benefits.

There are however, some potentially significant negative effects. These include: the potential increase in flood risk; the effects on the historic environment; the net loss of open space; and the localised effects on traffic and congestion. If all of the sites in a particular area came forward for development at a broadly similar time, the local area could be subject to cumulative effects which are more significant than if an individual site were developed. The areas which have greatest potential for cumulative effects are those which have multiple allocations within a small area, and particularly those with potentially large housing or Mixed Use Allocations. It is anticipated that the potential significant adverse effects on these SA objectives could be mitigated through the application of other policies in the AAP, Core Strategy, and at the individual planning application stage, when detailed design and mitigation measures will also be considered (such as site layout, design and access and the incorporation of ecological enhancement measures and Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)).

The appraisal has considered the proposed development sites allocated within the BCC AAP. For candidate sites that were not included in the AAP it is assumed that the Council has subjected these to a level of appraisal equivalent to that contained in the BCC AAP Submission Draft Report.

#### Policies

The implementation of the proposed policies contained in the AAP is anticipated to have a cumulatively significantly positive effect on the SA objectives. Significant positive effects are expected in respect of the following topic areas: climate change; housing; quality and character of the built environment; transport and

sustainable transport; quality of community services; education; employment; and the economy. Cumulatively effects on SA objectives, are likely to be significant positive effects.

Notwithstanding, for those policies that promote/make provision for new development, a small amount of negative effects on the SA objectives can be expected. In this context, the potential for negative effects has been identified in respect of some SA objectives, nevertheless these can be mitigated by other AAP and Core Strategy Policies.

## 6.2 Key Recommendations and Mitigation Measures

Whilst the BCC AAP Submission Draft Report has largely significant positive impacts against the SA objectives, there are a number of areas where the current policies could be supported by other policies to produce an improved performance against the SA objectives (or to improve clarity) to aid implementation. These are summarised in **Table 6.1** below.

**Table 6.1 Suggested Mitigation Measures and Policy Wording Amendments**

AAP Policy	Suggested Mitigation and Policy Wording Amendments
CL1	Appropriate cross referencing to other policies in the AAP (including Policies BF3, M1, and M2) and Core Strategy (Policies HO7 and H09).
CL2	Appropriate cross referencing to other policies in the AAP and Core Strategy (including Policy EN7).
CL3	Appropriate cross referencing to other policies in the AAP (including Policies BF1, M1, M5, and M6) and Core Strategy (Policy EC5).
CL4	Appropriate cross referencing to other policies in the AAP (including Policies BF1, BF3, B1, and M1 - M6) and Core Strategy (including EC5). These elements will need to be included to mitigate any issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ There will be a need to promote more sustainable measures in relation renewable energy, climate change and energy efficiency when new developments are taken forward.</li> <li>▶ Environmental impacts in relation to ecology, landscape, historic environment, transport air, water and soil, will need to be assessed as part of any development that takes place.</li> <li>▶ Appropriate waste measures, during construction and operation will need to be identified to ensure sustainability is achieved within the new development which will be delivered as a result of this policy.</li> <li>▶ Safety and security should be taken into consideration with any development.</li> <li>▶ Links between schools and business should be encouraged to foster good relationships and retention of young skilled people within the City.</li> <li>▶ Transport measures to ensure that a safe, integrated and efficient system is developed within new schemes will need to be considered with any future development.</li> <li>▶ With a range of new residential development coming to the City Centre, it is important that appropriate measures for community facilities is provided and that new development is well connected to the existing City Centre.</li> </ul>
SL1	Environmental impacts in relation to ecology, landscape, historic environment, transport air, water, and soil will need to be assessed as part of any development that takes place. Appropriate cross referencing to other policies in the AAP (including Policies BF1, M1, M2, and M4) and Core Strategy (including Policy EC5).
SL2	Appropriate cross referencing to other policies in the AAP (including Policies CL1, CL4, SL3, BF1, M1, M2, and M4) and Core Strategy (including Policy EC5).
SL3	Appropriate cross referencing to other policies in the AAP (including Policies SL1, BF1, M1, M2, M4, and M6) and Core Strategy (including Polices TR1, TR5, and EC5).
SL45	Environmental impacts in relation to ecology, landscape, historic environment, transport air, water, and soil will need to be assessed as part of any development that takes place. Appropriate cross referencing to other policies in the AAP (including Policies BF1, M1, M2, M3, and M4) and Core Strategy (including Policies TR4, EC4 and EC5).
B1	Environmental impacts in relation to ecology, landscape, historic environment, transport air, water, and soil will need to be assessed as part of any development that takes place. Appropriate cross referencing to other policies



AAP Policy	Suggested Mitigation and Policy Wording Amendments
	in the AAP (including Policies BF1, M1, M2, M3, and M4) and Core Strategy (including Policies TR1, TR4, EC1, EC2, EC5, and BD1).
<b>ED1</b>	Environmental impacts in relation to ecology, landscape, historic environment, transport air, water, and soil will need to be assessed as part of any development that takes place. Appropriate cross referencing to other policies in the AAP (including Policies BF1, M1, M2, M3, M4, M5, and M6) and Core Strategy (including Policies TR1, EC1, EC2, EC5 and BD1).
<b>M1</b>	Appropriate cross referencing to other policies in the AAP (including Policies SL3, M2, M5 and M6) and Core Strategy (including Policies TR1, TR4 and TR5).
<b>M2</b>	Environmental impacts in relation to ecology, landscape, historic environment, transport air, water and soil, will need to be assessed as part of any development that takes place. Appropriate cross referencing to other policies in the AAP (including Policies SL3, M1, M5 and M6) and Core Strategy (including Policies TR1, TR4 and TR5). Although the policy is primarily linked to transport delivery, there are some improvements proposed to the redevelopment of Bradford Interchange and Forster Square Station. For these developments, there should be mitigation placed around this element of the policy to ensure that natural environment is taken into consideration and delivered within the master plan process
<b>M3</b>	Further measures are required within the policy to promote the modal shift, i.e. sustainable transport measures which would connect to AAP Policies M1 and M2, to focus on the modal shift. Environmental impacts in relation to ecology, landscape, historic environment, transport air, water, and soil will need to be assessed as part of any development that takes place. Appropriate cross referencing to other policies in the AAP (including Policies SL3, M1, M5 and M6) and Core Strategy (including Policies TR1, TR4 and TR5).
<b>M4</b>	Environmental impacts in relation to ecology, landscape, historic environment, transport air, water, and soil will need to be assessed as part of any development that takes place. Appropriate cross referencing to other policies in the AAP (including Policies SL3, M1, M5 and M6) and Core Strategy (including Policies TR1, TR4 and TR5).
<b>M5</b>	Environmental impacts in relation to ecology, landscape, historic environment, transport air, water, and soil will need to be assessed as part of any development that takes place. Appropriate cross referencing to other policies in the AAP (including Policies SL2, BF1, BF3, M1, M2 and M6) and Core Strategy (including Policies EN2 and SC6).
<b>M6</b>	Environmental impacts in relation to ecology, landscape, historic environment, transport air, water, and soil will need to be assessed as part of any development that takes place. Appropriate cross referencing to other policies in the AAP (including Policies SL2, BF1, BF3, M1, M2 and M6) and Core Strategy (including EN2, SC2 and SC6).
<b>BF1</b>	Environmental impacts in relation to ecology, landscape, historic environment, transport air, water, and soil will need to be assessed as part of any development that takes place. Appropriate cross referencing to other policies in the AAP (including Policies CL1, CL4, B1 BF3, M1, M2 M5 and M6) and Core Strategy.
<b>BF2</b>	Environmental impacts in relation to ecology, landscape, historic environment, transport, air, water, and soil will need to be assessed as part of any development that takes place.
<b>BF3</b>	Further measures to improve sustainability need to be provided to ensure the viability of the policy.
<b>BF4</b>	Environmental impacts in relation to ecology, landscape, historic environment, transport, air, water, and soil will need to be assessed as part of any development that takes place.

## 6.3 Monitoring

It is a requirement of SA to establish how the significant sustainability effects of implementing the City Centre AAP Submission Draft Report will be monitored. However, as Government Guidance (ODPM, 2005) notes, it is not necessary to monitor everything, or monitor an effect indefinitely. Instead, monitoring needs to be focused on significant sustainability effects.

Monitoring the adopted City Centre AAP for sustainability effects can help to answer questions such as:

- ▶ Were the SA's predictions of sustainability effects accurate?
- ▶ Is the City Centre AAP contributing to the achievement of desired SA objectives?
- ▶ Are mitigation measures performing as well as expected?

- ▶ Are there any adverse effects? Are these within acceptable limits, or is remedial action desirable?

Monitoring should be focussed on:

- ▶ Significant sustainability effects that may give rise to irreversible damage, with a view to identifying trends before such damage is caused;
- ▶ Significant effects where there was uncertainty in the SA and where monitoring would enable preventative or mitigation measures to be undertaken; and
- ▶ Where there is the potential for effects to occur on sensitive environmental receptors (for example the North and South Pennine Moors SPA and SAC).

In addition, Bradford Council produces an Annual Monitoring Report in April each year. This report contains both district wide and local figures which could be used to monitor the effects against a number of SA Objectives (including a number of those above).

Potential monitoring measures are set out in **Table 6.2** and these should be taken into account in the Annual Monitoring Report, to accompany national core indicators.

**Table 6.2 Potential Monitoring Measures**

SA Objective	Indicators
1. Ensure the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources and the promotion of renewable energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Total amount of municipal waste arising, and amount and % of recycling and composting of household waste</li> <li>▶ Mega Watts (MW) of installed renewable energy capacity and low carbon energy capacity, which require planning permission</li> <li>▶ % of new dwellings achieving code level 4 (of code for sustainable homes)</li> </ul>
2. Minimise the growth in waste and increase the amount of waste which is re-used, recycled, and recovered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Total amount of municipal waste arising, and amount and % of recycling and composting of household waste</li> </ul>
3. Reduce the district's impact on climate change and vulnerability to its effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Number of completed developments that met requirements for surface water treatment</li> <li>▶ % of development using sustainable urban drainage techniques</li> <li>▶ % of development in zone 3 of the flood plain</li> <li>▶ Number of planning applications granted against Environment Agency advice.</li> </ul>
4. Safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ % of main rivers and canals with good or fair chemical and biological water quality</li> <li>▶ Ecological status of rivers</li> <li>▶ No. of pollution incidents</li> <li>▶ Area of derelict / contaminated land</li> <li>▶ Number of contaminated sites that have been remediated</li> <li>▶ Levels of nitrogen dioxide in Air Quality Management Areas</li> <li>▶ Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution over each monitoring period</li> </ul>
5. Conserve and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Conservation status of North and South Pennine Moors SACs and SPAs</li> <li>▶ Area of woodland and river corridor habitats</li> <li>▶ Number of sites identified of local nature conservation importance, and proportion of local sites where positive conservation has been or is being implemented</li> </ul>
6. Maintain and enhance the character of natural and man-made landscapes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Area under higher level agri-environment schemes and woodland grant schemes</li> <li>▶ Area of the district designated for nature conservation importance</li> <li>▶ Number of sites identified of local nature conservation importance, and proportion of local sites where positive conservation has been or is being implemented</li> </ul>

SA Objective	Indicators
7. Protect and enhance historic assets and their settings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ % of Grade I and II* Listed Buildings deemed to be 'at Risk' operational;</li> <li>▶ Number and % of Listed Buildings in the Saltaire World Heritage Site deemed to be 'at risk'</li> <li>▶ Number and % of up to date Conservation Area Appraisals Operational</li> </ul>
8. To provide the opportunity for everyone to live in quality housing which reflects individual needs, preferences and resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Number of people in temporary accommodation</li> <li>▶ Total houses completed, analysed against the housing requirement, the housing trajectory, and targets for DPD's, settlements, previously developed land, affordable housing, gypsies/travellers/travelling show people; by location within a settlement, allocation/windfall; for the District, DPD area and settlement</li> <li>▶ % of new dwellings achieving Zero Carbon Homes Policy)</li> <li>▶ % of new dwellings achieving Lifetime Homes Standard or any national equivalent</li> <li>▶ Building for Life assessments of major housing schemes</li> <li>▶ Number of unfit homes per 1000 dwellings.</li> <li>▶ Number of vacant and difficult to let properties</li> </ul>
9. Develop and maintain an integrated and efficient transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Passenger travel by modes</li> <li>▶ % of children travelling to (a) primary school &amp; (b) secondary school by different modes of transport</li> <li>▶ Number of implemented travel plans</li> </ul>
10. Reduce congestion and pollution by increasing transport choice and by reducing the need to travel by lorry / car	
11. Improve the quality of the built environment and make efficient use of land and buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Total houses completed, analysed against the housing requirement, the housing trajectory, and targets for DPD's, settlements, previously developed land, affordable housing, gypsies/travelers/travelling show people; by location within a settlement, allocation/windfall, for the district, DPD area and settlement</li> </ul>
12. Improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Travel time thresholds of access to school, access to further education, access to work, access to hospitals, and access to GPs. Other important facilities might be: access to a post office and food shop/ supermarket</li> <li>▶ Accessibility of new housing, employment and retail schemes by public transport</li> </ul>
13. Provide social cohesion, encourage participation and improve the quality of all neighbourhoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ % turnout in local elections.</li> <li>▶ Accessibility of new housing, employment and retail schemes by public transport</li> </ul>
14. Create good cultural, leisure and recreation activities available to all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Access to greenspace.</li> <li>▶ Participation levels in sport.</li> <li>▶ Number of school visits to museums &amp; galleries.</li> <li>▶ Average number of visits to libraries per capita</li> <li>▶ Accessibility standards to open space identified in OS survey.</li> <li>▶ Extent of the leisure route network operational</li> <li>▶ The range and types of open space and recreational facilities for which standards have been identified in a DPD</li> </ul>
15. Improve safety and security for people and property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Crimes recorded by police per 1,000 population</li> <li>▶ Building for Life assessments of major housing schemes</li> </ul>
16. Provide the conditions and services to improve health and well-being and reduce inequality to access and social care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ % of people with limiting long term illness.</li> <li>▶ The fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution over each monitoring period</li> </ul>
17. Promote education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ % of 16 year olds achieving 5+ GCSEs at grade A*-C including maths, English and NVQ 2 attainment.</li> </ul>

SA Objective	Indicators
18. Increase the number of high quality job opportunities suited to the needs of the local workforce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Total employment jobs created, analysed against the employment requirement and the area targets.</li> <li>▶ New business registration corporate</li> </ul>
19. Support investment and enterprise that respects the local character and needs of Bradford and the wider area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Employment in growth sectors.</li> <li>▶ Employment rate</li> <li>▶ GVA</li> </ul>

## 6.4 Next Steps

The BCC AAP Submission Draft Report will be submitted to Government and then be considered by an independent Inspector at a public examination. The Inspector's role is to consider whether the plan can be considered to be sound having regard to a number of factors including the plans compliance with national planning policy. The Examination process may result in a judgement that the plan would be sound, subject to a number of modifications being made. If modifications are necessary these would be published by the Council before adopting the AAP through a meeting of the Full Council.

## 6.5 Quality Assurance

The ODPM SEA Guidance contains a Quality Assurance checklist to help ensure that the requirements of the SEA Directive are met. The following table illustrates how these requirements have been met.

Table 6.3 Compliance with the Requirements of the SEA Directive

Requirements of the SEA Directive	Where met in the Sustainability Appraisal Report
Preparation of an environmental report in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated.	This Report
a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes.	Outline of plan and contents (Section 1.2) Context review (Section 3.2) Links to other plans (Section 3.3)
b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme.	Profile of the District (Section 3.2) Sustainability issues facing the District (Section 3.4) BCC AAP Baseline Evidence Report (2013) See also baseline data published in the Scoping Report.
c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.	Profile of the District (Section 3.2) BCC AAP Baseline Evidence Report (2013) Sustainability issues facing the District (Section 3.4)
d) Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC.	Profile of the District (Section 3.2) BCC AAP Baseline Evidence Report (2013) Sustainability issues facing the District (Section 3.4) and Habitats Regulation Assessment (Section 3.5)
e) The environmental protection objectives established at international, Community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.	Scoping Report (June 2007)
f) The likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors. (Footnote: These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects).	Sustainability issues facing the District (Section 3.4) Analysis of effects (Section 5)

Requirements of the SEA Directive	Where met in the Sustainability Appraisal Report
g) The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme.	Analysis of effects (Section 5) Mitigation (Section 6.2)
h) An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information.	Development of Preferred Option (Section 5. 1 and 5.2) Uncertainties and assumptions (Section 2.4)
i) A description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Art. 10.	Monitoring (Section 6.3)
j) A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.	Non-technical summary
The report shall include the information that may reasonably be required taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment, the contents and level of detail in the plan or programme, its stage in the decision-making process and the extent to which certain matters are more appropriately assessed at different levels in that process to avoid duplication of the assessment (Art. 5.2).	Sustainability Process (Chapter 2)





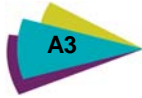
# Appendix A

## Strategies, Plans and Programmes Review

**Table A1 Review of International and European Plans, Policies and Programmes and Their Objectives**

Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>INTERNATIONAL / EUROPEAN</b>			
<b>Sustainable development, spatial planning and environmental strategy / policy</b>			
<p>Waste Framework Directive (Directive 75/442/EEC, 2006/12/EC 2008/98/EC as amended)</p> <p>European Commission, 2008</p>	<p>This Directive establishes a legal framework for the treatment of waste within the EU. It aims at protecting the environment and human health through the prevention of the harmful effects of waste generation and waste management.</p> <p>It applies to waste other than:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaseous effluents;</li> <li>• Radioactive elements;</li> <li>• Decommissioned explosives;</li> <li>• Faecal matter;</li> <li>• Waste waters;</li> <li>• Animal by-products;</li> <li>• Carcasses of animals that have died other than by being slaughtered; and</li> <li>• Elements resulting from mineral resources.</li> </ul> <p>In order to better protect the environment, the Member States should take measures for the treatment of their waste in line with the following hierarchy which is listed in order of priority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevention;</li> <li>• Preparing for reuse;</li> <li>• Recycling;</li> <li>• Other recovery, notably energy recovery; and</li> <li>• Disposal.</li> </ul> <p>Member States can implement legislative measures with a view to reinforcing this waste treatment hierarchy. However, they should ensure that waste management does not endanger human health and is not harmful to the environment.</p>	<p>Promotes the development of clean technology to process waste, promoting recycling and re-use.</p> <p>The Directive contains a range of provision including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The setting up of separate collections of waste where technically, environmentally and economically practicable and appropriate to meet the necessary quality standards for the relevant recycling sectors – including by 2015 separate collection for at least paper, metal, plastic and glass5;</li> <li>• Household waste recycling target – the preparing for re-use and the recycling of waste materials such as at least paper, metal, plastic and glass from households and possibly other origins as far as these waste streams are similar to waste from households, must be increased to a minimum of 50% by weight by 2020.</li> </ul> <p>Construction and demolition waste recovery target – the preparing for re-use, recycling and other material recovery of non-hazardous construction and demolition waste must be increased to a minimum of 70% by weight by 2020.</p>	<p>Policy(s) for sustainable waste management should place emphasis on the prevention, reduction, re-use and recycling of waste, and seek to ensure no adverse environmental or social impacts arise from waste management.</p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the Waste Framework Directive and SA objectives / decision making criteria that promote the management of waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy should be included.</p>
<p>European Employment Strategy</p> <p>European Union, 2006</p>	<p>Seeks to engender full employment, quality of work and increased productivity as well as the promotion of inclusion by addressing disparities in access to labour markets.</p>	<p>There are no formal targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The AAP's should deliver policies which support these aims</p> <p>The SA assessment framework should assess employment levels, quality of work and social inclusion</p>





Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>INTERNATIONAL / EUROPEAN</b>			
<p>Renewed EU Sustainable Development Strategy European Union, 2006</p>	<p>In June 2001, the first European sustainable development strategy was agreed by EU Heads of State. The Strategy sets out how the EU can meet the needs of present generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. The Strategy proposes headline objectives and lists seven key challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate change and clean energy;</li> <li>• Sustainable transport;</li> <li>• Sustainable consumption and production;</li> <li>• Conservation and management of natural resources;</li> <li>• Public health;</li> <li>• Social inclusion, demography and migration; and</li> <li>• Global poverty.</li> </ul>	<p>The overall objectives in the Strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safeguard the earth's capacity to support life in all its diversity, respect the limits of the planet's natural resources and ensure a high level of protection and improvement of the quality of the environment. Prevent and reduce environmental pollution and promote sustainable consumption and production to break the link between economic growth and environmental degradation;</li> <li>• Promote a democratic, socially inclusive, cohesive, healthy, safe and just society with respect for fundamental rights and cultural diversity that creates equal opportunities and combats discrimination in all its forms;</li> <li>• Promote a prosperous, innovative, knowledge-rich, competitive and eco-efficient economy which provides high living standards and full and high-quality employment throughout the European Union; and</li> <li>• Encourage the establishment and defend the stability of democratic institutions across the world, based on peace, security and freedom. Actively promote sustainable development worldwide and ensure that the European Union's internal and external policies are consistent with global sustainable development and its international commitments.</li> </ul>	<p>The AAP's should aim to create a pattern of development consistent with the objectives of the Strategy and in turn promote sustainable development.</p>



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>INTERNATIONAL / EUROPEAN</b>			
Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development United Nations, 2002	<p>Sustainable consumption and production patterns.</p> <p>Accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production - 10-year framework of programmes of action; Reverse trend in loss of natural resources.</p> <p>Renewable Energy and Energy efficiency.</p> <p>Urgently and substantially increase [global] share of renewable energy.</p> <p>Significantly reduce rate of biodiversity loss by 2010.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators, however actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greater resource efficiency;</li> <li>• Support business innovation and take-up of best practice in technology and management;</li> <li>• Waste reduction and producer responsibility;</li> <li>• Sustainable consumer consumption and procurement;</li> <li>• Create a level playing field for renewable energy and energy efficiency;</li> <li>• New technology development;</li> <li>• Push on energy efficiency;</li> <li>• Low-carbon programmes;</li> <li>• Reduced impacts on biodiversity.</li> </ul>	<p>The AAP's should take account of the underlying sustainable development principles and seek to reflect these in policies.</p> <p>The SA should include objectives / decision making criteria that reflect the principles and objectives arising from the World Summit.</p>
Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice (EU Sixth Environment Action Programme) European Commission, 2001	<p>The latest Environment Action Programme gives a strategic direction to the Commission's environmental policy over the next decade, as the Community prepares to expand its boundaries. The new programme identifies four environmental areas to be tackled for improvement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate change;</li> <li>• Nature and biodiversity;</li> <li>• Environment, health and quality of life; and</li> <li>• Natural resources and waste.</li> </ul>	<p>There are no formal targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The AAP's should include policies relating to the four environmental areas highlighted in the Environment Action Programme.</p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the outcomes of the Environment Action Programme and SA objectives / decision making criteria relating to climate change, biodiversity, health and quality of life, natural resources and waste should be included within the SA framework.</p>
Århus Convention United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, 2001	<p>The Århus Convention creates obligations in three fields or 'pillars':</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public access to environmental information;</li> <li>• Public participation in decision-making on matters related to the environment; and</li> <li>• Access to justice (i.e. administrative or judicial review proceedings) in environmental matters.</li> </ul>	<p>There are no formal targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The Council should ensure that the public are given adequate opportunity to contribute towards, and participate in the decision making process for the Core Strategy. All Core Strategy documents to be made publicly available.</p> <p>Consultation on the SA should be undertaken in accordance with SA / SEA regulations, giving both statutory consultees and the public opportunities to comment on the SA.</p>

Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>INTERNATIONAL / EUROPEAN</b>			
European Spatial Development Perspective European Commission, 1999	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 European Union.  A big challenge for spatial development policy is to contribute to the objectives, announced by the European Union during international conferences concerning the environment and climate, of reducing emissions into the global ecological system.	There are no formal targets or indicators.	The AAP's should support the goals of the Spatial Development Perspective and seek to incorporate these in the policy framework.  The SA should take account of the goals of the Spatial Development Perspective and SA objectives / decision making criteria relating to protecting cultural heritage, biodiversity and landscape character, and reducing climate change impacts should be included within the SA framework.
EU Directive on the Landfill of Waste (99/31/EC) European Commission, 1999	Sets out requirements to ensuring that where landfilling takes place the environmental impacts are understood and mitigated against.	By 2006 biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 75% of the total amount (by weight) of biodegradable municipal waste produced in 1995 or the latest year before 1995 for which standardised Eurostat data is available.	The AAP's should take into consideration landfilling with respect to environmental factors.  SA Objectives should include priorities to minimise waste, increased recycling and re-use.
<b>The natural environment</b>			
EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 – towards implementation European Commission, 2012	The European Commission has adopted an ambitious new strategy to halt the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU by 2020.  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The strategy provides a framework for action over the next decade and covers the following key areas:</li> <li>Conserving and restoring nature;</li> <li>Maintaining and enhancing ecosystems and their services;</li> <li>Ensuring the sustainability of agriculture, forestry and fisheries;</li> <li>Combating invasive alien species; and</li> <li>Addressing the global biodiversity crisis.</li> </ul>	There are six main targets, and 20 actions to help Europe reach its goal.  The six targets cover: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Full implementation of EU nature legislation to protect biodiversity.</li> <li>Better protection for ecosystems, and more use of green infrastructure</li> <li>More sustainable agriculture and forestry</li> <li>Better management of fish stocks</li> <li>Tighter controls on invasive alien species</li> </ol> A bigger EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss.	The AAP's should seek to protect and enhance biodiversity.



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>INTERNATIONAL / EUROPEAN</b>			
<p>European Landscape Convention United Nations, 2006</p>	<p>On the 24<sup>th</sup> 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.</p> <p>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 <i>'an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors'</i>.</p> <p>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>There are no formal targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The AAP's should include a policy / policies that seek to protect, manage and enhance the landscape, which support the aims of the European Landscape Convention.</p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the aims of the European Landscape Convention and seek to reflect these in the SA objectives / decision making criteria.</p> <p>Plan policies should support the aims of the European Landscape Convention, seeking to protect, manage and enhance the landscape.</p>
<p>EU Biodiversity Strategy European Commission, 1998</p>	<p>The key objective of the Biodiversity Strategy is to anticipate, prevent the causes of significant reduction or loss of biodiversity at the source. There are four main themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity;</li> <li>• Sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources;</li> <li>• Research, identification, monitoring and exchange of information; and</li> <li>• Education, training and awareness.</li> </ul>	<p>There are no formal targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The AAP's should include a policy / policies relating to biodiversity, which seek to ensure its protection and enhancement.</p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the main themes of the Biodiversity Strategy and seek to reflect these in the SA objectives / decision making criteria.</p>



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>INTERNATIONAL / EUROPEAN</b>			
<p>EU Habitats Directive 92/43/EC European Commission, 1992</p>	<p>Directive seeks to conserve natural habitats. Conservation of natural habitats Requires member states to identify special areas of conservation and to maintain, where necessary landscape features of importance to wildlife and flora.</p> <p>The amendments in 2007:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Simplify the species protection regime to better reflect the Habitats Directive;</li> <li>• Provide a clear legal basis for surveillance and monitoring of European protected species (EPS);</li> <li>• Toughen the regime on trading EPS that are not native to the UK;</li> <li>• Ensure that the requirement to carry out appropriate assessments on water abstraction consents and land use plans is explicit.</li> </ul>	<p>There are no formal targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The AAP's should include a policy which reflects the requirements of the Habitats Directive – the policy should afford protection to Natura 2000 sites and highlight the requirement to undertake HRA.</p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the aims of the Habitats Directive and an SA objective / decision making criteria relating to the protection of Natura 2000 sites should be included within the SA framework.</p>
<p>Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro, 1992</p>	<p>The Convention on Biological Diversity was agreed among the vast majority of the world's governments and sets out their commitments to maintaining world biodiversity so to achieve more sustainable economic development. The Convention establishes three goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The conservation of biological diversity;</li> <li>• The sustainable use of its components; and</li> <li>• The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits from the use of genetic resources.</li> </ul> <p>Article 6a requires the development of national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.</p>	<p>There are no formal targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The AAP's should include a policy / policies relating to biodiversity, which seek to ensure its conservation and sustainable use.</p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the goals of the Convention and seek to reflect these in the SA objectives / decision making criteria.</p>
<p>EU Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC) European Commission, 1979</p>	<p>Identifies 181 endangered species and sub-species for which the Member States are required to designate Special Protection Areas.</p> <p>Makes it a legal requirement that EU countries make provision for the protection of birds. This includes the selection and designation of Special Protection Areas.</p>	<p>Target Actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creation of protected areas;</li> <li>• Upkeep and management; and</li> <li>• Re-establishment of destroyed biotopes.</li> </ul>	<p>The AAP's should include policies to protect and enhance wild bird populations, including the protection of SPAs.</p> <p>SA Framework should consider objectives to protect and enhance biodiversity including wild birds.</p>



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>INTERNATIONAL / EUROPEAN</b>			
<b>Social and community uses</b>			
<p>World Health Organisation Guideline Values</p> <p>World Health Organisation, 1996</p>	<p>The World Health Organisation sets guideline values 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>The AAP's should take into consideration the guidelines on healthy noise levels.</p>
<b>Climate change, air, land and water</b>			
<p>A Resource-Efficient Europe – Flagship Initiative Under the Europe 2020 Strategy</p> <p><i>Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions (COM 2011/21)</i></p>	<p>This flagship initiative aims to create a framework for policies to support the shift towards a resource-efficient and low-carbon economy which will help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Boost economic performance while reducing resource use;</li> <li>• Identify and create new opportunities for economic growth and greater innovation and boost the EU's competitiveness;</li> <li>• Ensure security of supply of essential resources; and</li> <li>• Fight against climate change and limit the environmental impacts of resource use.</li> </ul> <p>The key components of the long-term framework will come in the form of a series of coordinated roadmaps to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outline what the EU needs to do to create a low-carbon economy in 2050, cutting greenhouse gas emissions by 80-95 per cent, as part of global efforts to fight climate change, while improving energy security and promoting sustainable growth and jobs;</li> <li>• Analyse how the EU can create an energy system by 2050 which is low-carbon, resource-efficient, secure and competitive. This should provide the necessary certainty for investors, researchers, policy makers and regulators;</li> <li>• Present a vision for a low-carbon, resource-efficient, secure and competitive transport system by 2050 that removes all obstacles to the internal market for transport, promotes clean technologies and modernises transport networks.</li> </ul> <p>Define medium and long-term objectives and means for achieving them with the main aim to decouple economic growth from resource use and its environmental impact.</p>	<p>Each Member State has a target calculated according to the share of energy from renewable sources in its gross final consumption for 2020. The UK is required to source 15 per cent of energy needs from renewable sources, including biomass, hydro, wind and solar power by 2020.</p> <p>From 1 January 2017, biofuels and bio liquids share in emissions savings should be increased to 50 per cent.</p>	<p>The AAP's should include policies which seek encourage resource efficiency and a low carbon economy.</p>



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>INTERNATIONAL / EUROPEAN</b>			
European Commission Air Quality Framework Directive 2008/50/EC European Commission, 2008	<p>New Directive provided that most of existing legislation be merged into a single directive (except for the fourth daughter directive) with no change to existing air quality objectives.</p> <p>Relevant objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases; and</li> <li>• Maintain ambient-air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases with respect to sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead.</li> </ul>	<p>The Directive includes 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>The AAP's should include a policy relating to air quality, which reflects the requirements of the Directive.</p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the aim of the Directive and SA objectives / decision making criteria relating to reducing the emission of air pollutants and improving air quality should be included within the SA framework.</p>
Floods Directive 2007/60/EC European Commission, 2007	<p>Aims to provide a consistent approach to managing flood risk across Europe.</p>	<p>The approach is based on a 6 year cycle of planning which includes the publication of Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments, hazard and risk maps and flood risk management plans. The Directive is transposed into English law by the Flood Risk Regulations 2009.</p>	<p>The AAP's should recognise that development can impact vulnerability to flooding and increase risk due to climate change.</p> <p>SA Framework should considers objectives relating to flood risk.</p>
Bathing Waters Directive 2006/7/EC European Commission, 2006	<p>Sets standards for the quality of bathing waters in terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The physical, chemical and microbiological parameters;</li> <li>• The mandatory limit values and indicative values for such parameters; and</li> <li>• The minimum sampling frequency and method of analysis or inspection of such water.</li> </ul>	<p>Standards are legally binding.</p>	<p>The AAP's should recognise that development can impact upon water quality and include policies to protect the resources.</p> <p>SA Framework should consider objectives relating to water quality</p>
Directive 2002/91/EC on the Energy Performance of Buildings European Commission, 2002	<p>The European Union Energy Performance of Buildings Directive was published in the Official Journal on the 4th January 2003. The overall objective of the Directive is to promote the improvement of energy performance of buildings within the Community taking into account outdoor climate and local conditions as well as indoor climate requirements and cost effectiveness.</p> <p>The Directive highlights how the residential and tertiary sectors, the majority of which are based in buildings, accounts for 40% of EU energy consumption.</p>	<p>It aims to reduce the energy consumption of buildings by improving efficiency across the EU through the application of minimum requirements and energy use certification.</p>	<p>The Directive will help manage energy demand and thus reduce consumption. As a result it should help reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and ensure future energy security.</p>



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>INTERNATIONAL / EUROPEAN</b>			
<p>Environmental Noise Directive (Directive 2002/49/EC) European Commission, 2002</p>	<p>The underlying principles of the Directive are similar to those underpinning other overarching environment policies (such as air or waste), i.e.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring the environmental problem; by requiring competent authorities in Member States to draw up "strategic noise maps" for major roads, railways, airports and agglomerations, using harmonised noise indicators Lden (day-evening-night equivalent level) and Lnight (night equivalent level). These maps will be used to assess the number of people annoyed and sleep-disturbed respectively throughout Europe;</li> <li>• Informing and consulting the public about noise exposure, its effects, and the measures considered to address noise, in line with the principles of the Aarhus Convention;</li> <li>• Addressing local noise issues by requiring competent authorities to draw up action plans to reduce noise where necessary and maintain environmental noise quality where it is good. The directive does not set any limit value, nor does it prescribe the measures to be used in the action plans, which remain at the discretion of the competent authorities.</li> </ul> <p>Developing a long-term EU strategy, which includes objectives to reduce the number of people affected by noise in the longer term, and provides a framework for developing existing Community policy on noise reduction from source. With this respect, the Commission has made a declaration concerning the provisions laid down in Article 1.2 with regard to the preparation of legislation relating to sources of noise.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators, leaving issues at the discretion of the competent authorities.</p>	<p>The AAP's will need to have regard to the requirements of the Environmental Noise Directive.</p> <p>The SA framework should include for the protection against excessive noise.</p>





Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>INTERNATIONAL / EUROPEAN</b>			
<p>Directive on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (2001/42/EC) European Union, 2001</p>	<p>The SEA Directive provides the following requirements for consultation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Authorities which, because of their environmental responsibilities, are likely to be concerned by the effects of implementing the plan or programme, must be consulted on the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the Environmental Report. These authorities are designated in the SEA Regulations as the Consultation Bodies (Consultation Authorities in Scotland);</li> <li>• The public and the Consultation Bodies must be consulted on the draft plan or programme and the Environmental Report, and must be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinions;</li> <li>• Other EU Member States must be consulted if the plan or programme is likely to have significant effects on the environment in their territories;</li> <li>• The Consultation Bodies must also be consulted on screening determinations on whether SEA is needed for plans or programmes under Article 3(5), i.e. those which may be excluded if they are not likely to have significant environmental effects.</li> </ul>	<p>There are no formal targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The SA should take into consideration this directive.</p>
<p>European Commission White Paper on the European Transport Policy European Commission, 2001</p>	<p>The White Paper on European Transport Policy proposes the following principal measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revitalising the railways;</li> <li>• Improving quality in the road transport sector;</li> <li>• Striking a balance between growth in air transport and the environment;</li> <li>• Turning inter-modality into reality;</li> <li>• Improving road safety;</li> <li>• Adopting a policy on effective charging for transport;</li> <li>• Recognising the rights and obligations of users;</li> <li>• Developing high quality urban transport; and</li> <li>• Developing medium and long-term environmental objectives for a sustainable transport system.</li> </ul>	<p>There are no formal targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The AAP's should include policy(s) / relating to the provision of a safe and reliable sustainable transport network, taking into consideration the White Paper measures.</p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the White Paper measures and SA objectives / decision making criteria relating to the provision of high quality, integrated and sustainable transport systems, and improving road safety should be included within the SA framework.</p>



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>INTERNATIONAL / EUROPEAN</b>			
The Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) European Commission, 2000	The Water Framework 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 Directive has the following key aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expanding the scope of water protection to all waters, surface waters and groundwater;</li> <li>• Achieving "good status" for all waters by a set deadline;</li> <li>• Water management based on river basins;</li> <li>• "Combined approach" of emission limit values and quality standards;</li> <li>• Getting the prices right;</li> <li>• Getting the citizen involved more closely; and</li> <li>• Streamlining legislation.</li> </ul>	The Directive 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.	The AAP's should include a policy that ensures the protection of ground and surface waters, reflecting the aims of the Water Framework Directive.  The SA should take into consideration the aims of the Water Framework Directive and SA objectives / decision making criteria relating to protecting ground and surface water from pollution, enhancing water quality and ensuring the sustainable use of water resources should be included within the SA framework.
Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC) European Commission, 1998	Provides for the quality of drinking water.	Standards are legally binding.	The AAP's should recognise that development can impact upon water quality and include policies to protect the resources.  SA Framework should consider objectives relating to water quality
EU Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment European Parliament, 2001	The environmental consequences of plans, programmes and/or policies must be identified and assessed as part of their preparation.	Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs)	The AAP's will not be the subject of an SEA.



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>INTERNATIONAL / EUROPEAN</b>			
Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change United Nations, 1997	The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement linked to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The major feature of the Kyoto Protocol is that it sets binding targets for 37 industrialised countries and the European community for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. These amount to an average of five per cent against 1990 levels over the five-year period 2008-2012.	Under the Kyoto Protocol, the UK has committed to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions to 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008-2012, and to achieve a 20% reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> emissions below 1990 levels by 2010.	Policy(s) relating to climate change should seek to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and ensure that the effects of climate change are taken into account.  The SA should take into consideration the targets of the Kyoto Protocol and SA objectives / decision making criteria relating to reducing the emission of greenhouse gases should be included within the SA framework.
EU Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC) European Commission, 1991	This Directive has the objective of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources; and</li> <li>Preventing further such pollution.</li> </ul>	Provides for the identification of vulnerable areas.	The AAP's should consider impacts of development upon any identified nitrate sensitive areas where such development falls to be considered within its scope.  Policies should consider objective to promote environmentally sensitive agricultural practices.
Council Directive 91/271/EEC for Urban Waste-water Treatment European Commission, 1991	Its objective is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban waste water discharges and discharges from certain industrial sectors and concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Domestic waste water;</li> <li>Mixture of waste water.</li> </ul> Waste water from certain industrial sectors.	The Directive includes requirement with specific: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collection and treatment of waste water standards for relevant population thresholds;</li> <li>Secondary treatment standards;</li> <li>A requirement for pre-authorisation of all discharges of urban wastewater.</li> </ul> Monitoring of the performance of treatment plants and receiving waters and Controls of sewage sludge disposal and re-use, and treated waste water re-use	SA Objectives should include priorities to minimise adverse effects on ground and/or surface water.



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>INTERNATIONAL / EUROPEAN</b>			
<p>Our Common Future (The Brundtland Report) World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987</p>	<p>The Brundtland Report is concerned with the world's economy and its environment. The objective is to provide an expanding and sustainable economy while protecting a sustainable environment. The Report was an call by the United Nations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To propose long-term environmental strategies for achieving sustainable development by the year 2000 and beyond;</li> <li>• To recommend ways concern for the environment may be translated into greater co-operation among countries of the global South and between countries at different stages of economical and social development and lead to the achievement of common and mutually supportive objectives that take account of the interrelationships between people, resources, environment, and development;</li> <li>• To consider ways and means by which the international community can deal more effectively with environment concerns; and</li> <li>• To help define shared perceptions of long-term environmental issues and the appropriate efforts needed to deal successfully with the problems of protecting and enhancing the environment, a long term agenda for action during the coming decades, and aspirational goals for the world community.</li> </ul>	<p>The report issued a multitude of recommendations with the aim of attaining sustainable development and addressing the problems posed by a global economy that is intertwined with the environment.</p>	<p>The Brundtland Report provided the original definition of sustainable development. The accumulated effect of the SA objectives seek to achieve sustainable development.</p>



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>INTERNATIONAL / EUROPEAN</b>			
<p>EU Seventh Environmental Action Programme: Living Well, Within the Limits of Our Planet European Commission, 2013</p>	<p>Provides a strategy to guide future action by EU institutions and member states. There are 9 priority objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect, conserve and enhance natural capital;</li> <li>• Create a resource efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy;</li> <li>• Safeguard the people from environment related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing;</li> <li>• Improve implementation of environmental legislation;</li> <li>• Increase environmental knowledge and widen the evidence base for policy;</li> <li>• Investment in environment and climate policy and account for the environmental costs of activities;</li> <li>• Better integrate environmental concerns into other policy areas and ensure coherence;</li> <li>• Make cities more sustainable;</li> <li>• Address international environmental/climate change challenges more effectively.</li> </ul>	<p>The programme also identifies mechanisms/actions to help achieve each objective. Those most relevant to planning are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Natural capital: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Water Framework, Air Quality, Habitats, and Birds Directives;</li> <li>• The 2020 Biodiversity Strategy, The Blueprint to Safeguard Europe's Water Resources;</li> <li>• Soil protection, Sustainable use of land and forests.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Resource efficient, low carbon economy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deliver the climate and energy package;</li> <li>• Turning waste into a resource;</li> <li>• More efficient use of water.</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Human health and wellbeing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air and water pollution, excessive noise, and toxic chemicals.</li> </ul> </li> <li>4. Implementation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Help people secure improvements in their own environment.</li> </ul> </li> <li>7. Integration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy areas to include: regional policy, agriculture, energy and transport.</li> </ul> </li> <li>8. Sustainable cities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement policies for sustainable urban planning and design.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	<p>Where relevant, the priority objectives should be used to inform The AAP's objectives. Planning strategies and policies need to help deliver on the relevant objectives and mechanisms, for example:</p> <p>Ensuring protection required by legislation</p> <p>Maximising biodiversity and other ecosystems services</p> <p>Promoting sustainable agriculture and forestry</p> <p>Promoting a move to a low carbon economy</p> <p>Minimising resource use (including water) and supporting 'waste as a resource' initiatives</p> <p>Creating sustainable urban environments including reducing the impact of transport on the built environment and human health</p> <p>Ensure environmental concerns are fully integrated within the Local Plan</p> <p>Facilitating effective community engagement and Neighbourhood planning</p>



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>INTERNATIONAL / EUROPEAN</b>			
<b>Cultural and historic heritage</b>			
Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Revised) (Valetta Convention) United Nations, 2000	The Convention contains provisions for the identification and protection of archaeological heritage, its integrated conservation, the control of excavations, the use of metal detectors and the prevention of illicit circulation of archaeological objects, and the dissemination of information. It was ratified by the UK in September 2000, and provides for a broad definition of 'archaeological heritage' that includes 'structures, constructions, groups of buildings, developed sites, moveable objects, monuments of other kinds as well as their context, whether situated on land or under water.	There are no formal targets or indicators.	The AAP's should include a policy relating to the identification, protection and conservation of archaeological assets, which reflects the aims of the Convention.  The SA should take into consideration the aims of the Convention and an SA objective / decision making criteria relating to the protection and enhancement of archaeological assets should be included within the SA framework.



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>INTERNATIONAL / EUROPEAN</b>			
<p>UNESCO World Heritage Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, UNESCO, 1972</p>	<p>The World Heritage Convention was adopted UNESCO in 1972 and ratified by the UK in 1984. Under the Convention, the World Heritage Committee designates World Heritage Sites.</p> <p>Article 4 of the Convention requires each State Party to ensure that effective and active measures are taken for the protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and natural heritage by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adopting a general policy which aims to give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community and to integrate the protection of that heritage into comprehensive planning programmes;</li> <li>• Setting up one or more services for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage;</li> <li>• Developing scientific and technical studies and research and to work out such operating methods as will make the State capable of counteracting dangers that threaten cultural or natural heritage;</li> <li>• Taking appropriate legal, scientific, technical, administrative and financial measures necessary for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of this heritage; and</li> <li>• Fostering the establishment or development of national or regional centres for training in the protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and natural heritage and to encourage scientific research in this field.</li> </ul>	<p>There are no formal targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The AAP's should include a policy / policies relating to the protection, conservation and presentation of cultural heritage, including the protection and sustainable management of the Saltaire World Heritage Site, which reflect the requirements of Article 4</p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the requirements of Art and SA objectives / decision making criteria relating to the protection and enhancement of historic assets, including the Saltaire World Heritage Site should be included within the SA framework.</p>
<p>Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (The Ramsar Convention) (1971)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stem the progressive encroachment on, and loss of, wetlands now and in the future;</li> <li>• Consider the fundamental ecological functions of wetlands- regulators of water regimes, habitats supporting characteristic flora and fauna;</li> <li>• Recognise that wetlands are a resource of great economic, cultural, scientific and recreational value;</li> <li>• Include wetland conservation considerations in planning.</li> </ul>	<p>The designation of suitable wetlands as Wetlands of International Importance (known as Ramsar sites).</p>	<p>The AAP's should aim to include objectives to address the protection of biodiversity.</p>

Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>INTERNATIONAL / EUROPEAN</b>			
<p>The Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (The Bern Convention) (1979)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote conservation of wild flora and fauna, and their natural habitats;</li> <li>Integrate conservation into national planning policies;</li> <li>Monitor and control endangered and vulnerable species.</li> </ul>	<p>There are no formal targets or indicators.</p>	<p>Ensure the AAP's do not negatively impact designated wildlife sites and habitats, and instead seek to enhance their condition</p> <p>Consider the impact of policies and proposals on wildlife and habitats more generally and seek ways to enhance ecosystems and biodiversity</p>
<b>Climate Change</b>			
<p><i>Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC)</i> European Commission, 2009</p>	<p>This Directive establishes a common framework for the use of energy from renewable sources in order to limit greenhouse gas emissions and to promote cleaner transport. It encourages energy efficiency, energy consumption from renewable sources and the improvement of energy supply.</p> <p>The Member States are to establish national action plans which set the share of energy from renewable sources consumed in transport, as well as in the production of electricity and heating, for 2020. These action plans must take into account the effects of other energy efficiency measures on final energy consumption (the higher the reduction in energy consumption, the less energy from renewable sources will be required to meet the target). These plans will also establish procedures for the reform of planning and pricing schemes and access to electricity networks, promoting energy from renewable sources.</p> <p>Each Member State has a target calculated according to the share of energy from renewable sources in its gross final consumption for 2020. The UK is required to source 15 per cent of energy needs from renewable sources, including biomass, hydro, wind and solar power by 2020.</p> <p>From 1 January 2017, biofuels and bioliquids share in emissions savings should be increased to 50 per cent.</p>	<p>Each Member State to achieve a 10% minimum target for the share of energy from renewable sources by 2020</p>	<p>The AAP's document should contribute towards increasing the proportion of energy from renewable energy sources where appropriate.</p> <p>The SA assessment framework should include consideration of use of energy from renewable energy sources.</p>
<p>Second Climate Change Programme ECCPii European Commission, 2005</p>	<p>The European Climate Change Programme is the Commission's main instrument to discuss and prepare the further development of the EU's climate policy</p> <p>The ECCP II consists of 5 working groups:</p> <p>1) ECCP I review:</p>	<p>There are no formal targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The AAP's document should contribute towards the key issues set out in the Commission's climate change programme.</p> <p>The SA should include objectives relating</p>





Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>INTERNATIONAL / EUROPEAN</b>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review the implementation of climate change related EU-wide policies and measures; asses implementation; identify new opportunities.</li> <li>2) Aviation:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In order to mitigate the climate impacts of aviation, EU has introduced legislation to include aviation in the EU emissions trading scheme (EU ETS).</li> </ul> </li> <li>3) CO2 and cars:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limit value curve;</li> <li>• Phasing-in of requirements;</li> <li>• Lower penalty payments for small excess emissions until 2018;</li> <li>• Long-term target;</li> <li>• Eco-innovations.</li> </ul> </li> <li>4) Carbon capture and storage:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Commission is currently developing a programme of work aiming to ensure the technology of carbon capture and storage, both within the EU and internationally.</li> </ul> </li> <li>5) Adaptation:               <p>As part of exploring options to improve Europe's resilience to climate change effects and defining the European Union role in climate change adaptation the European Commission is undertaking the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ECCP II working group on Impacts and Adaptation;</li> <li>• Impacts on water cycle and water resources management and prediction of extreme events;</li> <li>• Marine resources and coastal zones and tourism;</li> <li>• Human health;</li> <li>• Agriculture and forestry;</li> <li>• Biodiversity;</li> <li>• Regional planning, built environment, public and energy infrastructure, Structural funds;</li> <li>• Urban planning and construction;</li> <li>• Development cooperation;</li> <li>• Role of insurance industry;</li> <li>• Building national strategies for adaptation (country reports);</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		<p>to emissions, carbon reduction, and adaptation to climate change.</p>



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>INTERNATIONAL / EUROPEAN</b>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Developing the Green Paper on "Adapting to climate change in Europe - options for EU action";</li><li>• Undertaking an extensive research project into adaptation and mitigation options;</li><li>• Hosting a conference on climate change adaptation; and</li><li>• Hosting workshops in three European countries in 2007.</li></ul> <p>6) EU Emission Trading System review: The Commission provides guidance on the application of VAT to emission allowances.</p>		

**Table A2 Review of national plans, policies and programmes and their objectives**

Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>NATIONAL</b>			
<b>Sustainable development, spatial planning and environmental strategy / policy</b>			
National Planning Framework (NPPF) Communities and Government, 2012  Policy  Local	<p>The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government’s planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It replaces all previous planning policies set out in PPSs and PPGs. It sets out the Government’s requirements for the planning system only to the extent that it is relevant, proportionate and necessary to do so. It provides a framework within which local people and their accountable councils can produce their own distinctive local and neighbourhood plans, which reflect the needs and priorities of their communities.</p> <p>The NPPF recognises that there are three dimensions to sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. These dimensions give rise to the need for the planning system to perform a number of roles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An economic role – contributing to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right type is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth and innovation; and by identifying and coordinating development requirements, including the provision of infrastructure;</li> <li>• A social role – supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by providing the supply of housing required to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by creating a high quality built environment, with accessible local services that reflect the community’s needs and support its health, social and cultural well-being; and</li> <li>• An environmental role – contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; and, as part of this, helping to improve biodiversity, use natural resources prudently, minimise waste and pollution, and mitigate and adapt to climate change including moving to a low carbon economy.</li> </ul>	<p>Relevant targets and indicators which are discussed in further detail below through different topic areas, with relevant issues highlighted explaining the implications for SA.</p>	<p>The NPPF sets out the requirements for Local Plans, of which the Submission Draft Core Strategy document is a part. This is the main reference terms of national planning policy and procedure, which should be adhered to.</p> <p>The NPPF reiterates the need to be compliant with the SA regulations during the production of a Local Plan.</p>



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>NATIONAL</b>			
NPPF – Minerals Communities and Local Government, 2012	One of the core principles of the NPPF is facilitating the sustainable use of minerals. Policy guidance suggests the need to: Identify policies for existing and new sites of national importance, the definition of Mineral Safeguarding Areas so that locations of mineral sources are not sterilised by other developments, safeguarding of existing and planned mineral infrastructure (rail links, wharfage, storage, processing etc.), environmental criteria to ensure there is not an unacceptable environmental impact and policies for reclaiming land and site aftercare.	There are no formal targets or indicators.	The AAP's should identify policies for existing and new sites of national importance, define mineral safeguarding areas so the locations of mineral sources are not sterilised by other developments, safeguard existing and planned mineral infrastructure and environmental criteria to ensure no unacceptable adverse impact and policies for reclaiming land and site aftercare.



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>NATIONAL</b>			
<p>NPPF – Natural Environment Communities and Local Government, 2012</p>	<p>The NPPF sets out 12 core planning principles for plan and decision making, including: ‘Conserving and enhancing the natural environment’. The planning system should contribute and enhance the natural and local environment by;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils;</li> <li>• Recognising the wider benefits of ecosystem services;</li> <li>• Minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures;</li> <li>• Preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability;</li> <li>• Remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.</li> </ul> <p>Plans and decisions should encourage effective use of brownfield sites and take into account the economic benefits of agricultural land when assessing development, seeking to utilise areas of poorer quality land.</p> <p>Local planning authorities should plan positively for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure. Planning and decision making should occur at a landscape scale across local authority boundaries and assess noise, air and light pollution, considering cumulative impacts. Local planning authorities should protect and enhance biodiversity specifically regarding priority species/habitats, protected sites and potential/proposed/possible protected sites.</p>	<p>There are no formal targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The AAP’s should include policies which seek to conserve and enhance the natural environment.</p>



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>NATIONAL</b>			
<p>NPPF – Housing Communities and Government, 2012</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Local</p>	<p>Two of the NPPF's core principles are the delivery of a wide choice of high quality homes and requiring good design. Local planning authorities are required to significantly boost the supply of housing through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Affordable and meeting needs of the market, identifying accessible sites for 5, 6-10 and 11-15 years' worth of housing/growth;</li> <li>• Illustrating the expected rate of housing delivery through a housing trajectory and set out a strategy;</li> <li>• Deliver high quality housing, widen opportunities for home ownership and create sustainable inclusive and mixed communities;</li> <li>• Making allowance for windfall sites on the basis that such sites are consistently available;</li> <li>• Resisting inappropriate development of residential gardens;</li> <li>• Avoid isolated country homes unless they were truly outstanding or innovative in design or enhance the surroundings.</li> </ul> <p>Housing in rural areas should be located where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities.</p> <p>Planning policies and decisions should aim to ensure that developments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will function well and add to the overall quality of the area, not just for the short term but over the lifetime of the development;</li> <li>• Establish a strong sense of place, using streetscapes and buildings to create attractive and comfortable places to live, work and visit;</li> <li>• Optimise the potential of the site to accommodate development, create and sustain an appropriate mix of uses (including incorporation of green and other public space as part of developments) and support local facilities and transport networks;</li> <li>• Respond to local character and history, and reflect the identity of local surroundings and materials, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation; and</li> <li>• Create safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion; and good architecture and appropriate landscaping.</li> </ul>	<p>Update and identify annually a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years' worth of housing against their housing requirements with an additional buffer of 5% to ensure choice and competition.</p> <p>Identify a supply of specific, developable sites or broad locations for growth, for years 6-10 and, where possible, for years 11-15</p>	<p>The AAP's should seek to boost the supply of housing in Bradford and to include policies that will help to deliver a wide choice of high quality housing.</p> <p>The AAP's should identify a supply of specific, developable sites or broad locations for growth, for years 6-10 and, where possible, for years 11-15.</p>



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>NATIONAL</b>			
<p>NPPF – Economy Communities and Government, 2012</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Local</p>	<p>One of the NPPF's core planning principles for plan and decision making is building a strong competitive economy. The NPPF highlights the Government's commitment to securing economic growth to create jobs and prosperity, ensuring the planning system does everything it can to support sustainable economic growth. Local planning authorities are required to proactively meet development needs recognising potential barriers to invest (including infrastructure, housing and services) and regularly review land allocations. Economic growth in rural areas should be supported to create jobs and sustainable new developments, including expansion of all types of businesses, diversification of agriculture, supporting tourism and retention of local services.</p> <p>In drawing up local plans, local authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set out a clear economic vision and strategy for their area which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth;</li> <li>• Set criteria, or identify strategic sites, for local and inward investment to match the strategy and to meet anticipated needs over the plan period;</li> <li>• Support existing business sectors, taking account of whether they are expanding or contracting and, where possible, identify and plan for new or emerging sectors likely to locate in their area. Policies should be flexible enough to accommodate needs not anticipated in the plan and to allow a rapid response to changes in economic circumstances;</li> <li>• Plan positively for the location, promotion and expansion of clusters or networks of knowledge driven, creative or high technology industries;</li> <li>• Identify priority areas for economic regeneration, infrastructure provision and environmental enhancement; and</li> <li>• Facilitate flexible working practices such as the integration of residential and commercial uses within the same unit.</li> </ul>	<p>There are no formal targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The AAP's should include policies which will help build a strong competitive economy for Bradford, and contribute to the wider Yorkshire region and the national economy.</p>



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>NATIONAL</b>			
NPPF – Climate Change Communities and Local Government, 2012	One of the core principles of the NPPF is meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change and encourages the adoption of proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change in line with the objectives and provisions of the Climate Change Act 2008, taking full consideration of flood risk, coastal change and water supply and demand. The NPPF also supports a low carbon future by helping to increase the use of renewable and low carbon sources in line with the National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure It seeks to ensure that all types of flood risk is taken into account over the long term at the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas of highest risk.	There are no formal targets or indicators.	The AAP's should include policies which seek to meet the challenges of climate change, including mitigation.
NPPF – Air Quality Communities and Local Government, 2012	The NPPF states that planning policies should sustain compliance with the EU limit values or national objectives for pollutants, taking into account the presence of air quality management areas and the cumulative impact on air quality. Further stating that any new development in Air Quality Management Areas is consistent with local air quality action plans.	There are no formal targets or indicators.	The AAP's should include policies which seek to sustain compliance with EU limit values or national objectives for pollutants, taking into account the presence of air quality management areas and cumulative impacts on air quality.





Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>NATIONAL</b>			
<p>NPPF – Transport Communities and Government, 2012</p> <p>Local</p>	<p>The NPPF seeks to promote sustainable transport and notes that transport policies have an important role to play in facilitating sustainable development but also in contributing to wider sustainability and health objectives.</p> <p>Local Planning Authorities should therefore support a pattern of development which, where reasonable to do so, facilitates the use of sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>Local Authorities should work with neighbouring authorities and transport providers to develop strategies for the provision of viable infrastructure necessary to support sustainable development.</p> <p>Plans and decisions should ensure developments that generate significant movement are located where the need to travel will be minimised and the use of sustainable transport modes can be maximised.</p> <p>Plans should protect and exploit opportunities for the use of sustainable transport modes for the movement of goods or people.</p> <p>Planning policies should aim for a balance of land uses within their area so that people can be encouraged to minimise journey lengths for employment, shopping, leisure, education and other activities.</p> <p>Local authorities should seek to improve the quality of parking in town centres so that it is convenient, safe and secure, including appropriate provision for motorcycles.</p> <p>Local planning authorities should identify and protect where there is robust evidence, sites and routes which could be critical in developing infrastructure to widen transport choice.</p>	<p>There are no formal targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The AAP's should include policies which seek to promote sustainable transport and to set out a pattern of development that will help facilitate use of sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the aims and proposals within the NPPF in relation to transport and SA objectives / decision making criteria relating to the provision of an integrated and more sustainable transport network should be included within the SA framework.</p>



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>NATIONAL</b>			
<p>NPPF – Water, Including Flood Risk Communities and Local Government, 2012</p>	<p>Among the NPPF’s core principles are ‘conserving and enhancing the natural environment’ and ‘meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change’; In fulfilling these objectives, the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by: preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability.</p> <p>In preparing plans to meet development needs, the aim should be to minimise pollution and other adverse effects on the local and natural environment.</p> <p>Local planning authorities should adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change, taking full account of flood risk, coastal change and water supply and demand considerations.</p> <p>Inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided by directing development away from areas at highest risk, but where development is necessary, making it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere. Local Plans should be supported by Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and develop policies to manage flood risk from all sources, taking account of advice from the Environment Agency and other relevant flood risk management bodies, such as lead local flood authorities and internal drainage boards. Local Plans should apply a sequential, risk-based approach to the location of development to avoid where possible flood risk to people and property and manage any residual risk, taking account of the impacts of climate change, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applying the Sequential Test;</li> <li>• If necessary, applying the Exception Test;</li> <li>• Safeguarding land from development that is required for current and future flood management;</li> <li>• Using opportunities offered by new development to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding; and</li> <li>• Where climate change is expected to increase flood risk so that some existing development may not be sustainable in the long-term, seeking opportunities to facilitate the relocation of development, including housing, to more sustainable locations.</li> </ul>	<p>There are no formal targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The Submission Draft Core Strategy should include policies which seek to manage and reduce flood risk.</p>



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>NATIONAL</b>			
NPPF – Historic Environment Communities and Local Government, 2012	<p>One of the NPPF's 12 core planning principles for plan and decision making is the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.</p> <p>Local planning authorities are required to set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional. Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets. Proposals that preserve the setting, reveal the significance of the asset or make a positive contribution should be treated favourably.</p>	There are no formal targets or indicators.	<p>The AAP's should include policies which seek to protect and enhance the historic environment.</p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the aims and proposals within NPPF in relation to the historic environment and SA objectives / decision making criteria relating to the protection of the historic environment.</p>

Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>NATIONAL</b>			
<p>NPPF – Biodiversity, Geodiversity &amp; Soil Communities and Local Government, 2012</p>	<p>The NPPF sets out 12 core planning principles for plan and decision making, including: ‘Conserving and enhancing the natural environment’. The planning system should contribute and enhance the natural and local environment by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils;</li> <li>• Recognising the wider benefits of ecosystem services;</li> <li>• Minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures;</li> <li>• Preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability;</li> <li>• Remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.</li> </ul> <p>Plans and decisions should encourage effective use of brownfield sites and take into account the economic benefits of agricultural land when assessing development, seeking to utilise areas of poorer quality land.</p> <p>Local planning authorities should plan positively for creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure. Planning and decision making should occur at a landscape scale across local authority boundaries and assess noise, air and light pollution, considering cumulative impacts. Local planning authorities should protect and enhance biodiversity specifically regarding priority species/habitats, protected sites and potential/proposed/possible protected sites.</p>	<p>There are no formal targets or indicators.</p>	<p>SA Framework should include objectives which seek to protect geological sites and improve biodiversity.</p>

Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>NATIONAL</b>			
<p>NPPF – Landscape Communities and Government, 2012</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Local</p>	<p>The NPPF sets out 12 core planning principles for plan and decision making, including: ‘Conserving and enhancing the natural environment’. The planning system should contribute and enhance the natural and local environment by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils;</li> <li>• Recognising the wider benefits of ecosystem services;</li> <li>• Minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures;</li> <li>• Preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability;</li> <li>• Remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.</li> </ul> <p>Plans and decisions should encourage effective use of brownfield sites and take into account the economic benefits of agricultural land when assessing development, seeking to utilise areas of poorer quality land.</p> <p>Local planning authorities should plan positively for creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure. Planning and decision making should occur at a landscape scale across local authority boundaries and assess noise, air and light pollution, considering cumulative impacts. Local planning authorities should protect and enhance biodiversity specifically regarding priority species/habitats, protected sites and potential/proposed/possible protected sites.</p>	<p>There are no formal targets or indicators.</p>	<p>SA Framework should include objectives which seek to protect and improve landscapes for both people and wildlife and to protect and maintain vulnerable assets.</p>



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>NATIONAL</b>			
NPPF – Cultural Environment Communities and Local Government, 2012	<p>One of the NPPF's 12 core planning principles for plan and decision making is the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment. Local planning authorities are required to set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional. Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets. Proposals that preserve the setting, reveal the significance of the asset or make a positive contribution should be treated favourably.</p>	<p>There are no formal targets or indicators.</p>	<p>SA Framework should include objectives which seek to maintain vulnerable assets including built and historic.</p>
NPPF – Health Communities and Local Government, 2012	<p>Amongst the planning principles of the NPPF is the promotion of healthy communities. The framework sets out open space, sport and recreation considerations for neighbourhood planning bodies which include an assessment of needs and opportunities; setting local standards; maintaining an adequate supply of open space and sports and recreational facilities; planning for new open space and sports and recreational facilities; and planning obligations. Local and neighbourhood plans should identify community green spaces of particular importance (including recreational and tranquillity) to them, ensuring any development of these areas is ruled out in a majority of circumstances.</p>	<p>There are no formal targets or indicators.</p>	<p>SA Framework should include objectives which promote healthy communities and healthy living</p>



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>NATIONAL</b>			
<p>NPPF – Quality of Life Communities and Local Government, 2012</p>	<p>One of the 12 core planning principles of the NPPF is: Promoting healthy communities, and Supporting high quality communications infrastructure. The NPPF argues that the planning system can play an important role in facilitating social interaction and creating healthy, inclusive communities. Local planning authorities should create a shared vision with communities of the residential environment and facilities they wish to see. Local policies and decisions should therefore promote:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safe and accessible environments and developments;</li> <li>• Opportunities for members of the community to mix and meet;</li> <li>• Plan for development and use of high quality shared public space;</li> <li>• Guard against loss of facilities;</li> <li>• Ensure established shops can develop in a sustainable way;</li> <li>• Ensure integrated approach to housing and community facilities and services.</li> </ul> <p>Local and neighbourhood plans should identify community green spaces of particular importance (including recreational and tranquillity) to them, ensuring any development of these areas is ruled out in a majority of circumstances.</p> <p>The framework sets out open space, sport and recreation considerations for neighbourhood planning bodies These include an assessment of needs and opportunities; setting local standards; maintaining an adequate supply of open space and sports and recreational facilities; planning for new open space and sports and recreational facilities; and planning obligations.</p>	<p>There are no formal targets or indicators.</p>	<p>SA Framework should include objectives which seek to improve the quality of life for those living and working within the district.</p>

Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>NATIONAL</b>			
<p>Urban White Paper: Our Towns, Our Cities, The Future. Delivering an Urban Renaissance DETR, 2000</p>	<p>The vision of the White Paper is 'of towns, cities and suburbs that offer a high quality of life and opportunity for all, not just the few'. The aim is to see:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People shaping the future of their community, supported by strong and truly representative local leaders;</li> <li>• People living in attractive, well-kept towns and cities which use space and buildings well;</li> <li>• Good design and planning which makes it practical to live in a more environmentally sustainable way, with less noise, pollution and traffic congestion;</li> <li>• Towns and cities able to create and share prosperity, investing to help all their citizens reach their full potential; and</li> <li>• Good quality services – health, education, housing, transport, finance, shopping, leisure and protection from crime – that meet the needs of people and businesses wherever they are.</li> </ul> <p>This urban renaissance will benefit everyone, making towns and cities vibrant and successful, and protecting the countryside from development pressure.</p>	<p>The national target is that by 2008, 60% of additional housing should be provided on previously developed land and through conversions of existing buildings.</p> <p>The White Paper also includes a national target for 17% of underused land to be reclaimed by 2010.</p>	<p>The AAP's should take account of the key aims of the Urban White Paper and seek to address the aims in the policy framework. The use of previously developed land and reuse of buildings should be promoted.</p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the proposals in the Urban White Paper and seek to reflect the aims of the White Paper in the SA objectives / decision making criteria.</p>
<p>Securing the Future: The UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, 2005</p>	<p>The goal of sustainable development is to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations.</p> <p>The Strategy includes the following guiding principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Living Within Environmental Limits – respecting the limits of the planet's environment, resources and biodiversity – to improve our environment and ensure that the natural resources needed for life are unimpaired and remain so for future generations;</li> <li>• Ensure a Strong, Healthy and Just Society - Meeting the diverse needs of all people in existing and future communities, promoting personal wellbeing, social cohesion and inclusion, and creating equal opportunity for all;</li> <li>• Achieving a Sustainable Economy - Building a strong, stable and sustainable economy which provides prosperity and opportunities for all, and in which environmental and</li> </ul>	<p>For the UK Government Strategy, a set of 68 indicators have been established, consisting of the 20 UK Framework Indicators and a further 48 indicators with which to monitor progress. The indicators are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greenhouse gas emissions: Kyoto target and CO2 emissions;</li> <li>• CO2 emissions by end user;</li> <li>• Aviation and shipping emissions: greenhouse gases from UK-based international aviation and shipping fuel bunkers;</li> <li>• Renewable electricity: renewable electricity generated as a percentage of total electricity.</li> <li>• Electricity generation: electricity generated, CO2, NOx and SO2 emissions by electricity generators and GDP;</li> <li>• Household energy use: domestic CO2 emissions and household final consumption</li> </ul>	<p>The AAP's should take account of the guiding principles and the priority areas for action and address these in the policy framework.</p> <p>The SA should take into account the guiding principles and priority areas for action in the Strategy and seek to reflect these in the SA objectives / decision making criteria.</p>





Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>NATIONAL</b>			
	<p>social costs fall on those who impose them (polluter pays), and efficient resource use is incentivised;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promoting Good Governance - Actively promoting effective, participative systems of governance in all levels of society;</li> <li>Engaging people’s creativity, energy, and diversity; and</li> <li>Using Sound Science Responsibly - Ensuring policy is developed and implemented on the basis of strong scientific evidence, whilst taking into account scientific uncertainty (the precautionary principle) as well as public attitudes and values.</li> </ul> <p>The Strategy lists four priority areas for immediate action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainable production and consumption;</li> <li>Climate change and energy;</li> <li>Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement; and</li> <li>Sustainable communities.</li> </ul>	<p>expenditure;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Road transport: CO2, NOx, PM10 emissions and GDP;</li> <li>Private vehicles: CO2 emissions and car-km and household final consumption expenditure.</li> <li>Road freight: CO2 emissions and tonne-km, tonnes and GDP;</li> <li>Manufacturing sector: CO2, NOx, SO2, PM10 emissions and GVA;</li> <li>Service sector: CO2, NOx emissions and GVA;</li> <li>Public sector: CO2, NOx emissions and GVA;</li> <li>Resource use: Domestic Material Consumption and GDP;</li> <li>Energy supply: UK primary energy supply and gross inland energy consumption;</li> <li>Water resource use: total abstractions from non-tidal surface and ground water sources and GDP;</li> <li>Domestic water consumption: domestic water consumption per head;</li> <li>Waste: arisings by sector and method of disposal;</li> <li>Household waste: arisings and percentage recycled or composted;</li> <li>Bird populations: bird population indices, farmland birds, woodland birds, birds of coasts and estuaries, and wintering wetland birds;</li> <li>Biodiversity conservation: priority species status and priority habitat status;</li> <li>Agriculture sector: fertiliser input, farmland bird population, and ammonia and methane emissions and output;</li> <li>Land use: area used for agriculture, woodland, water or river, urban (contextual indicator);</li> <li>Land recycling: new dwellings built on previously developed land or through conversions and all new development on previously developed land;</li> <li>Dwelling density: average density of new housing;</li> </ul>	



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>NATIONAL</b>			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fish stocks: fish stocks around the UK within sustainable limits;</li> <li>• Ecological impacts of air pollution: area of UK habitat sensitive to acidification and eutrophication with critical load exceedences;</li> <li>• Emissions of air pollutants: SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, NH<sub>3</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> emissions and GDP;</li> <li>• River quality: rivers of good biological and chemical quality;</li> <li>• Economic output: GDP;</li> <li>• Productivity: UK output per worker;</li> <li>• Investment: total investment and social investment relative to GDP;</li> <li>• Demography: population and population of working age (contextual indicator);</li> <li>• Households and dwellings: households, single person households and dwelling stock (contextual indicator);</li> <li>• Active community participation: informal and formal volunteering at least once a month;</li> <li>• Crime: crime survey and recorded crime for vehicles, domestic burglary and violence;</li> <li>• Fear of crime: car theft, burglary and physical attack;</li> <li>• Employment: people of working age in employment;</li> <li>• Workless households: population living in workless households (children and working age);</li> <li>• Economically inactive: people of working age who are economically inactive;</li> <li>• Childhood poverty: children in relative low-income households before housing costs and after housing costs;</li> <li>• Young adults: 16-19 year-olds not in employment, education or training;</li> <li>• Pensioner poverty: pensioners in relative low-income households before housing costs and after housing costs;</li> <li>• Pension provision: working age people</li> </ul>	



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>NATIONAL</b>			
		<p>contributing to a non-state pension in at least three years out of the last four;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education: 19 year-olds with level 2 qualifications and above;</li> <li>• Health inequality: infant mortality (by socio-economic group) and life expectancy (by area) for men and women;</li> <li>• Healthy life expectancy: healthy life expectancy in men and women;</li> <li>• Mortality rates: death rates from circulatory disease and cancer, below 75 years and for areas with the worst health and deprivation indicators, and suicides;</li> <li>• Smoking: prevalence of smoking in all adults and 'routine and manual' socioeconomic groups;</li> <li>• Childhood obesity: prevalence of obesity in 2-10 year-olds;</li> <li>• Diet: people consuming five or more portions of fruit and vegetables per day and in low income households;</li> <li>• Mobility: number of trips per person by mode and distance travelled per person per year by broad trip purpose;</li> <li>• Access to key services;</li> <li>• Road accidents: number of people and children killed or seriously injured;</li> <li>• Air quality and health: annual levels of particles and ozone and days when air pollution is moderate or higher;</li> <li>• Housing conditions: social sector homes below the decent homes standard and vulnerable households in the private sector in homes below the decent homes standard;</li> <li>• Households living in fuel poverty: pensioners, households with children and the disabled / long-term sick;</li> <li>• Homelessness: rough sleepers, households in temporary accommodation and households with children;</li> <li>• Satisfaction in local area: households satisfied</li> </ul>	

Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>NATIONAL</b>			
		with the quality of the places in which they live.	
<p>The Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act Department for Business, Innovation and Skills, 2013</p>	<p>The Act aims to cut the costs of doing business, boosting consumer and business confidence, and helping the private sector create jobs.</p> <p>The changes most relevant to planning are connected with heritage protection. Some of the reforms were promoted in the 2008 draft Heritage Protection Bill; others have been brought forward following the Penfold Review of Non-Planning Consents.</p> <p>Some of the changes will require supporting regulations, expected in Spring 2014.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conservation Area consent (previously required for demolition works) is replaced with planning permission;</li> <li>• Heritage Partnership Agreements can be set up to outline works to listed buildings for which consent is granted;</li> <li>• The extent of protection of a listed building can be better defined e.g. whether buildings within the curtilage are protected;</li> <li>• National and local class consent orders are introduced where the works described will not need listed building consent;</li> <li>• Lawful proposed works certificates are introduced. These confirm that the works described in the certificate do not need listed building consent;</li> <li>• Certificates of immunity from listing can be applied for at any time.</li> </ul>	<p>Consider, in consultation with Conservation Officers, whether the changes require a different approach to developing policy related to heritage assets.</p>
<b>The natural environment</b>			
<p>The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 HM Government, 2010</p>	<p>This is the UK transposition of EC Directive 92/43/EC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.</p>	<p>The Regulations provide for the designation and protection of 'European sites', the protection of 'European protected species', and the adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European Sites.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives which seek to conserve the natural environment.</p>

Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>NATIONAL</b>			
<p>Safeguarding our soils: A strategy for England Defra, 2009</p>	<p>The strategy highlights the importance of soils as a resource, and provides a framework for policy making to ensure the sustainable management of soils. By 2030:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The quality of soils will be improved;</li> <li>• The ability of soils to provide essential services for future generations will be safeguarded.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural soils will be better managed and threats to them will be addressed;</li> <li>• Soils will play a greater role in the fight against climate change and in helping us to manage its impacts;</li> <li>• Soils in urban areas will be valued during development, and construction practices will ensure vital soil functions can be maintained;</li> <li>• Pollution of our soils is prevented, and our historic legacy of contaminated land is being dealt with.</li> </ul>	<p>The AAP's needs to take account of soil quality when considering suitable development locations, including where development could remediate damaged and/or contaminated soils.</p> <p>Consider whether planning policies could be an appropriate tool to deliver better management of soils through all stages of construction.</p>
<p>UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework JNCC &amp; Defra, 2012</p>	<p>The purpose of this UK Biodiversity Framework is to set a broad enabling structure for action across the UK between now and 2020:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. To set out a shared vision and priorities for UK-scale activities, in a framework jointly owned by the four countries, and to which their own strategies will contribute.</li> <li>ii. To identify priority work at a UK level which will be needed to help deliver the Aichi targets and the EU Biodiversity Strategy.</li> <li>iii. To facilitate the aggregation and collation of information on activity and outcomes across all countries of the UK, where the four countries agree this will bring benefits compared to individual country work.</li> <li>iv. To streamline governance arrangements for UK-scale activity.</li> </ol> <p>The vision for the CBD's Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 is:</p> <p><i>'By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people'.</i></p>	<p>The Framework sets out 20 new global 'Aichi targets' under 5 strategic goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society;</li> <li>• Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use;</li> <li>• To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems species and genetic diversity;</li> <li>• Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services;</li> <li>• Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building.</li> </ul>	<p>The AAP's policies should seek to protect biodiversity</p> <p>The SA framework should ensure that the objectives of biodiversity are taken into consideration.</p>



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>NATIONAL</b>			
Countryside and Rights of Way Act DETR, 2000	<p>This Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gives people greater freedom to explore open country on foot;</li> <li>• Creates a duty for Highway Authorities and National Park Authorities to establish Local Access Forums;</li> <li>• Provides a cut-off date of 1 January 2026 for the recording of certain rights of way on definitive maps and the extinguishment of those not so recorded by that date;</li> <li>• Offers greater protection to wildlife and natural features, better protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and more effective enforcement of wildlife legislation; and</li> <li>• Protects Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty with legislation similar to that for National Parks.</li> </ul>	Act seeks to protect sites of landscape and wildlife importance.	SA objectives should seek to protect areas of landscape and wildlife importance.
Biodiversity 2020: a Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services Defra, 2011	The Strategy is designed to help to deliver the objectives set out in the Natural Environment White Paper.	<p>The strategy includes the following priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creating 200,000 hectares of new wildlife habitats by 2020;</li> <li>• Securing 50% of SSSIs in favourable condition, while maintaining at least 95% in favourable or recovering condition;</li> <li>• Encouraging more people to get involved in conservation by supporting wildlife gardening and outdoor learning programmes;</li> <li>• Introducing a new designation for local green spaces to enable communities to protect places that are important to them.</li> </ul>	Develop policies that support the vision emphasising biodiversity
England Biodiversity Strategy Climate Change Adaptation Principles Conserving Biodiversity in a Changing Climate Defra, 2008	<p>The report sets out a number of broad principles and goals including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conserve existing biodiversity;</li> <li>• Conserve protected areas and other high quality areas;</li> <li>• Reduce sources of harm not linked to climate;</li> <li>• Use existing biodiversity legislation and international agreements;</li> <li>• Conserve range and ecological variability of habitats and species.</li> </ul>	There are no formal targets or indicators.	The AAP's should seek to support and protect existing habitats and species and ecological networks



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>NATIONAL</b>			
Rural Strategy Defra, 2004	<p>The Government's three priorities for rural policy are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Economic and Social Regeneration – supporting enterprise across rural England, but targeting greater resources at areas of greatest need. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building on the economic success of the majority of rural areas;</li> <li>• Tackling the structural economic weaknesses and accompanying poor social conditions.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Social Justice for All – tackling rural social exclusion wherever it occurs and providing fair access to services and opportunities for all rural people. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social priorities are to ensure fair access to public services and affordable;</li> <li>• In both more and less prosperous areas, to tackle social exclusion wherever it occurs.</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Enhancing the Value of our Countryside – protecting the natural environment for this and future generations.</li> </ol>	There are no formal targets or indicators.	<p>The AAP's policies should seek to support the overarching themes contained within the Rural Strategy. In particular promoting economic development in rural areas and tackling social exclusion, including the promotion of good access to services and facilities.</p> <p>Policies to maintain and to enhance the quality of the countryside should also be considered.</p> <p>The SA framework should consider policies that encompass the overarching actions of the strategy, in particular the promoting access to services and facilities, protecting the countryside and promoting appropriate economic development.</p>
Living Working Countryside: The Taylor Review of Rural Economy and Affordable Housing DCLG, 2008	This report considered how to boost the economic gain of a rural area through encouraging sustainable economic growth and reviewing the set of planning policy documents to streamline the process.	No formal targets however greater support should be given to local authorities in achieving appropriate levels of affordable housing, particularly through increased interaction with housing corporations and registered social landlords.	<p>The AAP's should consider economic gains that are possible in the rural area, whilst addressing the issues of affordable housing in rural areas.</p> <p>The SA should aim to ensure that the plan has sustainability objectives for affordable housing and ensuring that the needs of all aspects of the community are being met.</p>
Waste Management Plan for England Defra, 2013	<p>Sets out the Government's ambition to work towards a more sustainable and efficient approach to resource use and management.</p> <p>The document includes measures to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage reduction and management of packaging waste;</li> <li>• Promote high quality recycling;</li> <li>• Encourage separate collection of bio-waste.</li> </ul> <p>Promote the re-use of products and preparing for re-use</p>	The Plan seeks to ensure that by 2020 at least 50% of weight waste from households is prepared for re-use or recycled and at least 70% by weight of construction and demolition waste is subject to material recovery/	The AAP's should consider opportunities to reduce waste and encourage recycling and composting



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>NATIONAL</b>			
	activities		
National Planning Policy for Waste DCLG, 2014	<p>Sets out detailed waste planning policies for local authorities. States that planning authorities need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to use a proportionate evidence base in preparing Local Plans;</li> <li>• Identify sufficient opportunities to meet the identifies needs of their area for the management of waste streams.</li> </ul> <p>Identifying suitable sites and areas</p>	<p>The overall objective of the policy is to provide sustainable development by protecting the environment and human health by producing less waste and by using it as a resource wherever possible.</p>	<p>The AAP's should consider opportunities to reduce waste and encourage recycling and composting e.g. Integration of recycling and composting facilities into new development and use of recycled materials in new buildings.</p> <p>SA Framework should consider objectives which relate to re-use, recycle and reduce</p>
Plan for Growth HM Government, 2011	<p>The overall objective is to achieve strong, sustainable and balanced growth that is more evenly shared across the country and between industries.</p> <p>Identifies four ambitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To create the most competitive tax system in the G20;</li> <li>• To make the UK one of the best places in Europe to start, finance and grow a business;</li> <li>• To encourage investment and exports as a route to a more balanced economy; and</li> <li>• To create a more educated workforce that is the most flexible in Europe.</li> </ul> <p>Each ambition is supported by a number of measurable benchmarks.</p>	<p>No formal targets, sets out the government's four ambitions for growth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creating the most competitive tax system in the G20;</li> <li>• Encouraging investment and exports as a route to a more balanced economy;</li> <li>• Making the UK the best place in Europe to start, finance and grow a business; and</li> <li>• Creating a more educated workforce that is the most flexible in Europe.</li> </ul>	<p>The plan should provide support for the growth of the district's economy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The presumption requires positive policies that clearly define and promote sustainable development;</li> <li>• Inclusion of the NPPF model policy (or similar) relating to the presumption;</li> <li>• Identification of sufficient land and positive policies to help ensure that planned development is delivered;</li> <li>• Consider potential local implications of changes to the Use Classes Order;</li> <li>• Consider whether appropriate to continue to require higher environmental performance from buildings than current Building Regulations (current policy EQ1), particularly in light of the need to maintain viability;</li> <li>• Ensure that the need for superfast broadband in all communities is recognised and the plan positively seeks to find solutions where negative impacts are identified, e.g. in relation to heritage and conservation concerns.</li> </ul>



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>NATIONAL</b>			
Housing Act (and revised 2006) HM Government, 2004	The Act requires the energy efficiency of a building to established and available as part of the Home Information Pack, part of the implementation of EU Directive 2002/91/EC.	Energy efficiency must be at least 20% greater in properties by 2010 than compared with 2000.	The Act requires greater energy efficiency in residential buildings. The SA Framework should include objectives relating to climate change and energy use.
Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England HM Government, 2011	Sets out a package of reforms aimed at: 1. Increasing supply: more homes and stable growth. 2. Reforming Social and Affordable housing. 3. Creating a thriving private rented sector. 4. Bringing empty homes back into use more quickly. 5. Improve environmental standards and design quality.	Each objective is accompanied by a range of actions, including the following: 1. 'Get Britain Building' scheme; Growing places fund; Free up public sector land; Community Right to Build; New Homes Bonus; Review housing, planning and construction regulations. 2. Social housing regulation, Transfer of local authority housing stock to Registered Providers; Reinvigorated Right to Buy; Tackling anti-social behaviour. 3. Real Estate Investment Trust changes; Build to Rent pilots; Review of barriers to investment in private rented sector. 4. Extra Government funding; Council Tax changes for empty and second homes; Empty Dwelling Management Orders; Criminalising squatting. 5. Changes to Building Regulations Part L (conservation of fuel/power); Community-led design; Zero Carbon Homes; Green Deal.	Increasing supply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Positively seek to deliver full objectively assessed need for housing including affordable housing-maximising new homes bonus;</li> <li>Suitable strategic policies to enable successful Neighbourhood Planning including Community Right to Build Orders.</li> </ul> Social housing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consider implications for affordable housing supply of a reinvigorated 'Right to Buy' scheme.</li> </ul> 4. Empty homes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investigate the contribution that bringing empty homes back into use could make to the supply of homes.</li> </ul> Environmental standards and design: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consider including policies requiring higher design standards whilst recognising the need to reduce carbon emissions;</li> <li>Zero carbon homes from 2016.</li> </ul>
Lifetime Homes, Lifetime Neighbourhoods DCLG, 2008	Plan housing and places so that people are not excluded by design as they grow older and more infirm. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create housing and places that can immediately accommodate the changing needs that many people have over their lifetime or housing and places that are able to be modified easily and cheaply.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Required all public housing to be built to lifetime homes standard by 2011;</li> <li>Aspired for all new housing to be built to this standard by 2013.</li> </ul>	To consider the appropriateness of including policy requiring this standard, or individual elements promoted by the standard. Within this, consideration is to be given to the combined impact on delivery (in terms of viability) of requiring this standard and other standards which may overlap or conflict.



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>NATIONAL</b>			
National Infrastructure Plan HM Government, 2011	Key goal to ensure the security of electricity and gas within the UK, The Plan seeks to clarify the potential contribution of shale gas and other unconventional resources to indigenous gas supplies through updated estimates of share gas resource	The Plan contains major commitments to improve the UK's transport and broadband networks	The AAP's should ensure that policies consider the goal of the Infrastructure Plan
The Localism Act CLG, 2011	The Localism Bill includes five key measures that underpin the Government's approach to decentralisation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community rights;</li> <li>• Neighbourhood planning;</li> <li>• Housing;</li> <li>• General power of competence;</li> <li>• Empowering cities and other local areas.</li> </ul>	No key targets or indicators	The AAP's should take into consideration community involvement as and Enable communities to influence the decisions that affect their neighbourhoods and quality of life.  Incorporated across the SA Objectives.
The Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) Regulations 2013 HM Government, 2013	The Community Infrastructure Level (CIL) is a charge which may be applied to new developments by local authorities. The money can be used to support development by funding infrastructure that the council, local community and neighbourhoods want.	No key targets or indicators	The AAP's should make some reference to the possibility of a Charging Schedule, as per the regulations.  The SA should make some reference to how proposed development will improve the social, economic and environmental issues that exist in areas that will accommodate housing.
The Climate Change Act 2008 DECC, 2008	This Act aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To improve carbon management and help the transition towards a low carbon economy in the UK; and</li> <li>• To demonstrate strong UK leadership internationally, signalling that the UK is committed to taking its share of responsibility for reducing global emissions in the context of developing negotiations on a post-2012 global agreement at Copenhagen next year.</li> </ul>	The Act sets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legally binding targets - Greenhouse gas emission reductions through action in the UK and abroad of at least 80% by 2050, and reductions in CO2 emissions of at least 26% by 2020, against a 1990 baseline. The 2020 target will be reviewed soon after Royal Assent to reflect the move to all greenhouse gases and the increase in the 2050 target to 80%.</li> </ul> <p>Further the Act provides for a carbon budgeting system which caps emissions over five year periods, with three budgets set at a time, to set out our trajectory to 2050. The first three carbon budgets will run from 2008-12, 2013-17 and 2018-22, and must be set by 1 June 2009.</p>	Act sets out a clear precedent for the UK to lead in responding to the threats climate change provides.  The AAP's and associated documents must ensure that greenhouse gases are reduced or minimised and that energy use comes increasingly from renewable sources.

Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>NATIONAL</b>			
<p>Carbon Plan: Delivering our Low Carbon Future HM Government, 2011</p>	<p>This sets out how the UK will achieve decarbonisation within the framework of energy policy:</p> <p>To make the transition to a low carbon economy while maintaining energy security, and minimising costs to consumers, particularly those in poorer households.</p>	<p>No key targets or indicators</p>	<p>The AAP's should consider policies in term of access by low-carbon means and also the capacity for sites to use low carbon sources of energy.</p> <p>The SA needs to ensure that the plan is embracing the low carbon agenda and appropriate sustainability objectives are utilised to assess the plan's credentials in terms of a low carbon future and the impact it could have on climate change.</p>
<p>The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan: National Strategy for Climate and Energy DECC, July 2009</p>	<p>This Paper plots out how the UK will meet the cut in emissions set out in the budget of 34% on 1990 levels by 2020. The Plan includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New money for a 'smart grid', and to help regions and local authorities prepare for and speed up planning decisions on renewable and low carbon energy whilst protecting legitimate environmental and local concerns;</li> <li>• Funding to significantly advance the offshore wind industry in the UK;</li> <li>• Funding to cement the UK's position as a global leader in wave and tidal energy;</li> <li>• Funding to explore areas of potential "hot rocks" to be used for geothermal energy;</li> <li>• Challenging 15 villages, towns or cities to be testbeds for piloting future green initiatives;</li> <li>• Support for anaerobic digestion;</li> <li>• Encouraging private funding for woodland creation; and</li> <li>• Reducing the amount of waste sent to landfill, and better capture of landfill emissions etc.</li> </ul>	<p>Sets out a vision that by 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More than 1.2 million people will be in green jobs;</li> <li>• 7 million homes will have benefited from whole house makeovers, and more than 1.5 million households will be supported to produce their own clean energy;</li> <li>• Around 40 percent of electricity will be from low-carbon sources, from renewables, nuclear and clean coal;</li> <li>• We will be importing half the amount of gas that we otherwise would; and</li> <li>• The average new car will emit 40% less carbon than now.</li> </ul>	<p>Strategy covers a number of SA objectives including climate change, energy and air quality; landscape; geology and biodiversity; and waste.</p> <p>The AAP's &amp; associated documents must recognise the importance to cut emissions in line with national targets.</p>
<p>The UK Renewable Energy Strategy HM Government, 2009</p>	<p>Strategy sets out to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Put in place the mechanisms to provide financial support for renewable electricity and heat worth around £30 billion between now and 2020;</li> <li>• Drive delivery and clear away barriers;</li> <li>• Increase investment in emerging technologies and pursue new sources of supply; and</li> <li>• Create new opportunities for individuals, communities and business to harness renewable energy.</li> </ul>	<p>A vision is set out in the document whereby by 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More than 30% of our electricity generated from renewables;</li> <li>• 12% of our heat generated from renewables; and</li> </ul> <p>10% of transport energy from renewables.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives which seek to provide support for renewable energy.</p>



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>NATIONAL</b>			
<p>Natural Environment White Paper: The Natural Choice - Securing the Value of Nature Defra, 2011</p>	<p>The Natural Environment White paper sets out the Government's plans to ensure the natural environment is protected and fully integrated into society and economic growth.</p>	<p>The White Paper sets out four key aims:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Protecting and improving our natural environment;</li> <li>ii. Growing a green economy;</li> <li>iii. Reconnecting people and nature; and</li> <li>iv. International and EU leadership, specifically to achieve environmentally and socially sustainable economic growth, together with food, water, climate and energy security and to put the EU on a path towards environmentally sustainable, low-carbon and resource-efficient growth, which is resilient to climate change, provides jobs and supports the wellbeing of citizens.</li> </ol>	<p>Develop policies that support the vision emphasising biodiversity</p>
<p>Making Space for Nature: A Review of England's Wildlife Sites and Ecological Network Defra, 2010</p>	<p>The report proposes the overall aim for England's ecological network should be to achieve a natural environment where, compared to the situation in 2000, biodiversity is enhanced with the diversity, functioning and resilience of ecosystems re-established in a network for nature that can sustain these levels into the future, even given continuing environmental change and human pressures</p>	<p>No formal targets or indicators but a number of recommendations are identified under the followings themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve the management and condition of wildlife sites;</li> <li>• Improve the protection and management of remaining wildlife habitats;</li> <li>• Become better at deriving multiple benefits from the ways society interacts with the environment;</li> <li>• Need for society to accept change in nature conservation is necessary, desirable and achievable.</li> </ul>	<p>The AAP's should seek to preserve the ecological network The SA framework should consider the ecological network in its objectives/guidance questions</p>
<p>Strategy for England's Trees, Woods and Forests (ETWFs) Defra, 2007</p>	<p>Key aims for government intervention in trees, woods and forests are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To secure trees and woodlands for future generations;</li> <li>• To ensure resilience to climate change;</li> <li>• To protect and enhance natural resources;</li> <li>• To increase the contribution that trees, woods and forests make to our quality of life; and</li> <li>• To improve the competitiveness of woodland businesses and products.</li> </ul> <p>These aims will form the basis on which the Delivery plan will</p>	<p>Strategy aims to create 2,200 hectares of wet woodland in England by 2010.</p>	<p>Plan policies to protect and enhance trees, woods and forests. In turn ensuring resilience to climate change.</p>



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>NATIONAL</b>			
	<p>be developed by Natural England and the Forestry Commission England (FCE). The strategy provides a national policy direction, which can be incorporated alongside regional priorities within regional forestry frameworks.</p>		
<b>Social and community uses</b>			
<p>Sustainable Communities: Building For The Future ODPM, 2003</p>	<p>The Sustainable Communities Plan sets out a long-term programme of action for delivering sustainable communities in both urban and rural areas. It aims to tackle housing supply issues in the South East, low demand in other parts of the country, and the quality of our public spaces.</p> <p>The 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.</p> <p>This document sets out a framework for the development of sustainable communities. The 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. The key challenges are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To improve conditions for vulnerable people in private accommodation;</li> <li>• To ensure all tenants, social and private, get an excellent service from their landlord;</li> <li>• To ensure all communities have a clean, safe and attractive environment in which people can take pride;</li> <li>• To bring life back to those areas where there is low demand for housing and where, in the worst cases, homes have been abandoned;</li> <li>• To recreate sustainable communities;</li> <li>• To ensure the repetition of serious problems is prevented in the longer term;</li> <li>• To support the National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal by tackling the deprivation prevalent in low demand areas;</li> <li>• To ensure that in tackling housing shortages we protect the countryside and enhance its quality rather than create urban sprawl;</li> </ul>	<p>There are no formal targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The AAP's should reflect the objectives of the Sustainable Communities Plan in the policy framework.</p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the Sustainable Communities Plan and SA objectives / decision making criteria relating to the objectives of the Plan (housing, employment, services, the environment, crime, healthcare and education) should be included within the SA framework.</p>



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>NATIONAL</b>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To address the housing needs of rural communities who are often the guardians of the countryside;</li> <li>To accommodate the economic success of London and the wider South East and ensure that the international competitiveness of the region is sustained, for the benefit of the region and the whole country;</li> <li>To alleviate pressures on services and housing caused by economic success where these pressures cannot readily be dealt with within existing towns and cities; and</li> <li>Where new and expanded communities are needed, to ensure that these are sustainable, well-designed, high quality and attractive places in which people will positively choose to live and work.</li> </ul>		
Sustainable Energy Act HM Government, 2003	The Act aims to promote sustainable energy development and use and report on progress regarding cutting the UK's carbon emissions and reducing the number of people living in fuel poverty.	Specific targets are set by the Secretary of State as energy efficiency aims.	The Act requires the encouragement and reporting on the UK's attempts to increase energy efficiency and renewable energy use. The SA Framework should include objectives relating to climate change and energy use.
White Paper: Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Strategy for Public Health in England HM Government, 2010	Aims to create a 'wellness' service (Public Health for England) and to strengthen both national and local leadership.	No formal targets.	The AAP's should support this plan through policy.

Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>NATIONAL</b>			
<b>Climate change, air, land and water</b>			
<p>Stern Review on the Economics of Climate Change HMSO, 2007</p>	<p>Although not formal policy the Stern Review is the clearest measurement of the social and financial implications of global warming. The report states that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Global warming will cost the world up to £3.68 trillion unless it is tackled within a decade;</li> <li>• Unchecked climate change would turn 200 million people into refugees, the largest migration in modern history, as their homes succumbed to drought or flood;</li> <li>• The world needs to spend 1 per cent of global GDP dealing with climate change now, or face a bill of between five and 20 times higher for damage caused by letting it continue.</li> </ul>	<p>There are no formal targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The AAP's should consider the outcomes of the Stern Review and ensure the inclusion of appropriate policies relating to climate change mitigation and adaptation within the policy framework.</p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the conclusions of the Stern Review and an SA objective / decision making criteria relating to climate change mitigation and adaptation should be included within the SA framework.</p>
<p>Climate Change the UK Programme Secretary of State for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, 2006</p>	<p>The UK Climate Change Programme sets out the policies and priorities for climate change action in the UK and internationally. The aim is to reduce dependence on fossil fuel and make a radical shift to more sustainable patterns of energy generation and consumption.</p>	<p>The UK Government have set a domestic goal to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 20 per cent below 1990 levels by 2010 and by 60 per cent by 2050.</p>	<p>The Climate Change Programme policies and priorities for climate change action should be reflected in the Core Strategy policy framework.</p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the policies and priorities of the Climate Change Programme and SA objectives / decision making criteria relating to energy supply and use, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, sustainable transport, and climate change adaptation should be included within the SA framework.</p>
<p>Meeting the Energy Challenge: A White Paper on Energy DTI, 2007</p>	<p>The Energy White Paper sets out the Government's international and domestic energy strategy to address long-term energy challenges. The Strategy sets out four energy policy goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To put ourselves on a path to cutting the UK's carbon dioxide emissions – the main contributor to global warming – by some 60% by 2050, with real progress by 2020;</li> <li>• To maintain the reliability of energy supplies;</li> <li>• To promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth and to improve our productivity; and</li> <li>• To ensure that every home is adequately and affordably</li> </ul>	<p>The draft Climate Change Bill creates a new legal framework for the UK achieving, through domestic and international action, at least a 60% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions by 2050, and a 26-32% reduction by 2020, against a 1990 baseline.</p>	<p>The energy policy goals and priorities of the Energy White Paper should be reflected in the Core Strategy policy framework.</p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the goals and priorities of the Energy White Paper and SA objectives / decision making criteria relating to energy saving / energy efficiency and renewable energy should be included within the SA framework.</p>



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>NATIONAL</b>			
	heated.		
Achieving Strong and Sustainable Economic Growth HM Government, 2013	Sets out how the government is removing barriers to growth allowing the UK to compete in a rapidly changing global economy	No formal targets but the policy contains a number of actions to attract investment within the UK, supporting local growth, investing in infrastructure and creating a more educated and flexible workforce.	Develop policies that have due regard to the need for a strong, sustainable and balanced growth
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Wales and Northern Ireland Defra, 2007	The Air Quality Strategy sets out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK in the long term. The Strategy sets out the air quality standards and objectives for concentrations of pollutants in England.	There are no formal targets or indicators.	The AAP's should seek to address the aims of the Air Quality Strategy in the policy framework.  The SA should take into consideration the aims and objectives of the Air Quality Strategy and an SA objective / decision making criteria relating to limiting the emission of air pollutants and improving air quality should be included within the SA framework.
Building a Greener Future: Policy Statement DCLG, 2007	The Building a Greener Future policy statement confirms the Government's intention for all new homes to be zero carbon by 2016 with a major progressive tightening of the energy efficiency building regulations up to this period.	25 per cent of new homes to be zero carbon by 2010, 44 per cent by 2013 and all new homes to be zero carbon by 2016.	The AAP's should consider the Government's targets for new homes and reflect these within the policy framework.  The SA should take account of the targets and an SA objective / decision making criteria relating to improving energy efficiency should be included within the SA framework.





Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>NATIONAL</b>			
The Code for Sustainable Homes DCLG, 2006	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).	The Code for Sustainable Homes includes minimum standards on energy, carbon dioxide, water, materials and surface water run-off.	The AAP's should seek to include a requirement within the policy framework to meet Code for Sustainable Homes standards.  The SA should take account of the standards detailed within the Code for Sustainable Homes as part of the appraisal and SA objectives / decision making criteria relating to the development of housing that meets Code for Sustainable Homes standards should be included within the SA framework.
UK Marine Policy Statement HM Government, 2011	The Marine Policy Statement (MPS) sets out the framework for preparing Marine Plans and taking decisions affecting the marine environment, supporting the delivery of the following high level marine objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Achieving a sustainable marine economy;</li> <li>• Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society;</li> <li>• Living within environmental limits;</li> <li>• Promoting good governance;</li> <li>• Using sound science responsibly.</li> </ul>	Does not contain any targets.	The AAP's should include policies relating to coastal areas.  SA Framework should include objectives and/or guide questions that relate to coastal areas.
Water Act 2014 HM Government, 2014	The provisions in the Act enable the delivery of Government's aims for a sustainable sector as set out in the Water White Paper in a way that this is workable and clear. This Act aims to make steps towards reducing regulatory burdens, promoting innovation and investment, giving choice and better service to customers and enabling more efficient use of scarce water resources.	There are no formal targets or indicators.	The SA Framework should consider objectives seeking to protect and improve the quality of inland and coastal waters.
Water White Paper, Water for Life Defra & HM Government, 2011	Water for Life describes a vision for future water management in which the water sector is resilient, in which water companies are more efficient and customer focused and in which water is valued as the precious and finite resource it is.	There are no formal targets or indicators.	The AAP's should take into account the vision of this document as a means of protecting existing water resources.



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>NATIONAL</b>			
National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England Environment Agency, 2011	The objective of this strategy is to reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion and manage its consequences.	There are no formal targets or indicators.	The Objectives are relevant to the District and should be taken on board by the AAP's.
Flood and Water Management Act 2010 Defra, 2010	The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 makes provisions about water, including provision about the management of risks in connection with flooding and coastal erosion.	Those related to water resources, include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To widen the list of uses of water that water companies can control during periods of water shortage, and enable Government to add to and remove uses from the list;</li><li>• To encourage the uptake of sustainable drainage systems by removing the automatic right to connect to sewers and providing for unitary and county councils to adopt SUDS for new developments and redevelopments;</li><li>• To reduce 'bad debt' in the water industry by amending the Water Industry Act 1991 to provide a named customer and clarify who is responsible for paying the water bill;</li><li>• To make it easier for water and sewerage companies to develop and implement social tariffs where companies consider there is a good cause to do so, and in light of guidance that will be issued by the Secretary of State following a full public consultation.</li></ul>	The AAP's should aim to consider the impacts of network improvements on flood risk.



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>NATIONAL</b>			
Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales Environment Agency, 2009	Strategy sets out how water resources in England and Wales should be managed and provides a plan of how to use them in a sustainable way, now and in the future. The Strategy aims to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Enable habitats and species to adapt better to climate change;</li><li>• Allow the way we protect the water environment to adjust flexibly to a changing climate;</li><li>• Reduce pressure on the environment caused by water taken for human use;</li><li>• Encourage options resilient to climate change to be chosen in the face of uncertainty;</li><li>• Better protect vital water supply infrastructure;</li><li>• Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from people using water, considering the whole life-cycle of use; and</li><li>• Improve understanding of the risks and uncertainties of climate change.</li></ul>	Target set for England, that the average amount of water used per person in the home is reduced to 130 litres each day by 2030.	The AAP's and associated documents should take on board objectives set within the Strategy. These particularly apply to providing efficiency in terms of water use and protecting water resources.



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>NATIONAL</b>			
<p>Future of Transport White Paper Department for Transport, 2004</p>	<p>The Future of Transport White Paper looks at the factors that will shape travel and transport over the next thirty years and sets out how the Government will respond to the increasing demand for travel, maximising the benefits of transport while minimising the negative impact on people and the environment.</p> <p>The aim is to provide a transport network that can meet the challenges of a growing economy and the increasing demand for travel, but can also achieve environmental objectives. This means coherent transport networks with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The road network providing a more reliable and freer-flowing service for both personal travel and freight, with people able to make informed choices about how and when they travel;</li> <li>• The rail network providing a fast, reliable and efficient service, particularly for interurban journeys and commuting into large urban areas;</li> <li>• Bus services that are reliable, flexible, convenient and tailored to local needs;</li> <li>• Making walking and cycling a real alternative for local trips; and</li> <li>• Ports and airports providing improved international and domestic links.</li> </ul>	<p>There are no formal targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The AAP's should take account of the aims and proposals within the Transport White Paper and seek to reflect these in the policy framework. A policy on transport should be included, which promotes the development of an integrated and more sustainable transport network.</p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the aims and proposals within the Transport White Paper and SA objectives / decision making criteria relating to the provision of an integrated and more sustainable transport network should be included within the SA framework.</p>
<p>The Future of Air Transport - White Paper and the Civil Aviation Bill Department for Transport, 2003</p>	<p>The White Paper sets out a strategic framework for the development of airport capacity in the United Kingdom over the next 30 years including proposals for all of the regions of the UK.</p>	<p>There are no formal targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The AAP's and associated documents should take account of potential airport extensions in the Region.</p>



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>NATIONAL</b>			
<b>Cultural and historic heritage</b>			
<p>Heritage Protection for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century White Paper Department for Culture, Media and Sport, 2007</p>	<p>The Heritage White Paper sets out the Governments proposals for the protection of heritage in England and Wales. The proposals reflect the importance of the heritage protection system in preserving heritage for people to enjoy now and in the future. They are based around three core principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing a unified approach to the historic environment;</li> <li>• Maximising opportunities for inclusion and involvement; and</li> <li>• Supporting sustainable communities by putting the historic environment at the heart of an effective planning system.</li> </ul>	<p>There are no formal targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The AAP's should take account of the proposals in the Heritage White Paper and subsequent consultations (summarised in Heritage Protection for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century: An Analysis of Consultation Responses, November 2007) and seek to reflect these in the policy framework where appropriate.</p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the proposals in the Heritage White Paper, along with consultations on the proposals and an SA objective / decision making criteria relating to the protection and enhancement of local heritage should be included within the SA framework.</p>
<p>The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future Department for Culture, Media and Sport, 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 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>There are no formal targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The AAP's should take account of the proposals in the Statement and seek to reflect these in the policy framework. A policy on heritage should be included, which affords protection to the historic environment.</p> <p>The SA framework should take into consideration the proposals in the Statement and SA objectives / decision making criteria relating to the protection of the historic environment should be included within the SA framework.</p>



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>NATIONAL</b>			
Play Strategy for England DCMS, 2008	Strategy aims that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In every residential area there are a variety of supervised and unsupervised places for play, free of charge;</li><li>• Local neighbourhoods are, and feel like, safe, interesting places to play;</li><li>• Routes to children's play space are safe and accessible for all children and young people;</li><li>• Parks and open spaces are attractive and welcoming to children and young people, and are well maintained and well used;</li><li>• Children and young people have a clear stake in public space and their play is accepted by their neighbours;</li><li>• Children and young people play in a way that respects other people and property;</li><li>• Children and young people and their families take an active role in the development of local play spaces; and</li><li>• Play spaces are attractive, welcoming, engaging and accessible for all local children and young people, including disabled children, and children from minority groups in the community.</li></ul>	Every local authority will receive at least £1 million in funding, to be targeted on the children most in need of improved play opportunities.	SA Objectives should seek to promote sport and physical activity and promote healthy lifestyles.

**Table A3 Review of regional plans, policies and programmes and their objectives**

Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>REGIONAL</b>			
<b>Sustainable development, spatial planning and environmental strategy / policy</b>			
Strategic Economic Plan 2014 Leeds City Region Enterprise Partnership, 2014	<p>The Leeds City Region SEP is the LEP's long term vision for the City Region economy. It is designed to provide the foundations for growth, aligning our plans with those of public and private sector partners and with government for maximum impact. It demonstrates the opportunities for investment in the City Region and highlights the significant gains that can be made by all who co-invest in Leeds City Region.</p> <p>The Leeds City Region LEP is ambitious for our local economy and our residents for the next decade and beyond. Over the next decade and beyond, we aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enable vibrant private sector growth, based on innovation and exports;</li> <li>• Create a NEET-free City Region, with more and better jobs, and the skilled and flexible local workforce to sustain them;</li> <li>• Become a lean, resource efficient economy underpinned by a 21st century energy infrastructure;</li> <li>• Build a 21st century physical and digital infrastructure that enables us to reach our growth potential; and</li> <li>• We will make the most of the opportunities presented by HS2 – not just the economic gains from this step change in connectivity, but also the regeneration of towns and cities across the City Region, and the jobs, new skills and business opportunities it will bring.</li> </ul>	<p>There are no formal targets or indicators.</p>	<p>Meaningful co-operation with DtC partners in order to deliver strategic policies that are fully aligned.</p> <p>In addition to the responses to actions in the 'Realising the Potential' LEP plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to consider how the AAP's can help to deliver the SEP objectives in ways that secure funding for infrastructure to unlock locally strategic areas for development, and improve digital connectivity;</li> <li>• Consider how to deliver improved opportunities for cycling and walking as means of transport, and improved access to rail stations.</li> </ul>



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>REGIONAL</b>			
<p>The Leeds City Region Local Enterprise Partnership Plan Leeds City Region, 2011</p>	<p>The LCR Local Enterprise Partnership's (LEP) long-term vision is for a Leeds City Region (LCR) that is 'A world-leading dynamic and sustainable low carbon economy that balances economic growth with a high quality of life for everyone.'</p> <p>To achieve this vision, the LEP has put together a 5-year strategic plan, outlining priorities, delivery mechanisms and outcomes. Whilst 'quick wins' and short term results are important, the Plan is about setting a strategy and framework for the economy and then facilitating and supporting activity consistently aligned to delivering the identified outcomes.</p> <p>The LEP will take a cross-sector, balanced approach to retaining and attracting investment and talent, building on the unique combination of economic, cultural and physical assets of the city region and working to unlock the potential of our business base and workforce. The result will be a more flexible, adaptable and inclusive economy, which enables and empowers businesses, and individuals with the information, infrastructure and support required to capitalise on and to drive changes in markets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An absolute increase in GVA growth rate per annum, with the aim of achieving a minimum of 2.6% per year in the period up to 2030;</li> <li>• An absolute increase in employment rate in each area per annum, with the aim of returning to pre-recession employment rate for the city region by 2016, creating in the order of 60,000 jobs;</li> <li>• A substantial and continued decrease in carbon emissions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allocate sufficient land for employment in appropriate locations, and to support the development of clusters;</li> <li>• Policy to protect and promote enhancement of the district's environment;</li> <li>• Policy to support the expansion of education providers, particularly those providing vocational training;</li> <li>• Policies to promote climate change adaptation measures including the use of Green Infrastructure;</li> <li>• Identify a development strategy that can help unlock funding to deliver transport and digital infrastructure improvements, including improvements to public transport, and routes for cycling and walking;</li> <li>• Allocate sufficient land to meet housing needs, and policy to ensure an appropriate mix of size and tenure, including affordable housing;</li> <li>• Policy to protect, enhance and promote rural settlements and the countryside.</li> </ul>
<p>Leeds City Region Development Programme Leeds City Council, 2006</p>	<p>The Leeds City Region Development Programme is an economic plan for the city region, built on the three principles of subsidiary, added value, and co-operation between the eleven local authorities.</p> <p>The shared vision for the Leeds City Region is: <i>"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."</i></p> <p>The Development Programme is the action plan that sets out how the partner authorities will deliver their shared Vision.</p>	<p>There are no formal targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The AAP's policy framework should be developed with due regard to the vision and aims of the Development Programme.</p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the vision and aims of the Development Programme and SA objectives / decision making criteria relating to economic performance and quality of life included within the SA framework.</p>





Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
REGIONAL			
Climate change, air, land and water			



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>REGIONAL</b>			
<p>The West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan and Bus Strategy 2006-2011</p> <p>West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan Partnership, 2006</p>	<p>The second West Yorkshire LTP sets out a programme for a wide range of improvements to local transport over the period 2006 to 2011. It aims to address the five following areas on accessibility, air quality, congestion, safety and asset management.</p> <p>The objective of the LTP is to develop and maintain an integrated transport system that supports economic growth in a safe and sustainable way and enhances overall quality of life for the people of West Yorkshire. It will do this by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving access to jobs, education and other key services for everyone;</li> <li>• Reducing delays to the movement of people and goods;</li> <li>• Improving safety for all highway users;</li> <li>• Limiting transport emissions of air pollutants, greenhouse gases and noise;</li> <li>• Improving the condition of the transport infrastructure.</li> </ul>	<p>The West Yorkshire LTP lists the following indicators in the LTP monitoring report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unemployment rates;</li> <li>• Local trade levels / vacant premises;</li> <li>• Central area rental values;</li> <li>• Town centre footfall;</li> <li>• Non car travel time to hospitals;</li> <li>• Bus service punctuality;</li> <li>• Satisfaction with Bus Services (BVPI 104);</li> <li>• Cycle flows;</li> <li>• Satisfaction with LTP funded Public Transport Facilities;</li> <li>• Access Bus patronage;</li> <li>• Pedestrian Crossing Facilities (BVPI 165);</li> <li>• Age of bus fleet;</li> <li>• Average journey time per person per mile on key routes;</li> <li>• Town / city centre morning peak period traffic flows. Mode share for journeys to school;</li> <li>• Public transport patronage (BVPI 102);</li> <li>• AM Peak Period modal split to main urban centres.</li> <li>• Area wide traffic flows;</li> <li>• Area wide road transport emissions;</li> <li>• Rail patronage;</li> <li>• Peak period journey time variability on key routes;</li> <li>• % of network below reference speed in peak periods;</li> <li>• Mode share for travel to work;</li> <li>• Travel distance to work;</li> <li>• Cost of travel;</li> <li>• All day commuter parking supply and cost;</li> <li>• All road user casualty trends;</li> <li>• Road casualty trends for children;</li> <li>• Nitrogen dioxide levels in AQMAs;</li> <li>• Principal, Non Principal and Unclassified Road Condition (BVPI's 223, 224a and 224b);</li> <li>• Footway Condition (BVPI 187);</li> <li>• Bus shelters meeting modern standards.</li> </ul>	<p>The AAP's should take account of the LTP objectives and programme and seek to reflect these in the policy framework. The framework should promote the development of an integrated and safe sustainable transport system, seek to limit transport impacts, and ensure accessibility for all.</p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the LTP objectives and programme and SA objectives / decision making criteria relating to sustainable transport, road safety and access should be included within the SA framework.</p>



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>REGIONAL</b>			
<p>West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan 3 (2011-2026) City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council, 2011</p>	<p>The third West Yorkshire LTP sets out a programme for a wide range of improvements to local transport over the period 2011 to 2026.</p> <p>Public feedback helped shape the Plan, which is entitled 'My Journey', and has three main objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economy To improve connectivity to support economic activity and growth in West Yorkshire and the Leeds City Region;</li> <li>• Low Carbon To make substantial progress towards a low carbon, sustainable transport system for West Yorkshire, while recognising transport's contribution to national carbon reduction plans;</li> <li>• Quality of Life to enhance the quality of life of people living in, working in and visiting West Yorkshire.</li> </ul> <p>The Plan sets out to tackle congestion and a lack of transport investment which are key contributory factors to lower than average economic performance in West Yorkshire. It also aims to prepare for the predicted, post-recession growth in employment, population and housing and their impact on the reliability of the transport network.</p> <p>Four themes run through LTP3 to help ensure it achieves its aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transport Assets focusing on the existing components of the transport network such as roads, bus stations &amp; stops and traffic lights to ensure we are getting the most value out of them;</li> <li>• Travel Choices enabling customers to make the most sustainable choices about when and how they travel;</li> <li>• Connectivity ensuring people can make integrated and safe journeys using transport networks on which they can rely;</li> <li>• Enhancements improving the overall network to make it more fit for journeys in the future.</li> </ul>	<p>The plan includes the following indicators to monitor progress of the plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Journey Time Reliability;</li> <li>• Access to employment;</li> <li>• Mode share;</li> <li>• Emissions of CO2 from transport;</li> <li>• All road casualties – people killed or seriously injured;</li> <li>• Satisfaction with transport.</li> </ul>	<p>The AAP's should take account of the LTP objectives and programme and seek to reflect these in the policy framework. The framework should promote the development of an integrated and safe sustainable transport system, seek to limit transport impacts, and ensure accessibility for all.</p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the LTP objectives and programme and SA objectives / decision making criteria relating to sustainable transport, road safety and access should be included within the SA framework.</p>
<p>Leeds City Region Transport Vision and Investment Plan City Region Development Programme, 2006</p>	<p>Our Vision for transport is to enable the city region to function as a single economic space by providing a high quality transport system that will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Connect all our core centres within the city region to each other;</li> <li>• Connect our population to core centres, to employment sites, education, training, retail and leisure facilities within the city region;</li> <li>• Connect our core centres to other city regions in the UK – most importantly Sheffield, Manchester and London;</li> </ul>	<p>There are no formal targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The AAP's should take account of the Transport Vision and Investment plan and seek to reflect these in the policy framework. The framework should promote the desire to grow the economy of the Leeds City Region must not compromise the principles of sustainable development.</p>



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>REGIONAL</b>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Connect our core centres to international airports and ports serving the city region; and</li><li>• Provide choice and ensure that the growth in car use is minimised.</li></ul> <p>Delivering this Vision will support the wider objectives of the city region for the economy, health, education, social inclusion initiatives and the environment by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Meeting the movement needs of the city region, its residents, its workers and its visitors;</li><li>• Supporting growth and delivering agglomeration and other wider economic benefits;</li><li>• Facilitating sustainable development; and</li><li>• Making best use of the transport assets in the city region.</li></ul>		



**Table A4 Review of local plans, policies and programmes and their objectives**

Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>LOCAL</b>			
<b>Sustainable development, spatial planning and environmental strategy / policy</b>			
Local Development Scheme 2014-2017 Bradford City Metropolitan District Council, 2014	The LDS has three main purposes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To describe the Development Plan Documents (DPD) which the Council intends to include as part of its Local Plan (both existing and proposed);</li> <li>To explain their relationship to other DPDs in the Local Plan; and</li> <li>To set out the timetables for producing DPDs.</li> </ul>	There are no formal targets or indicators.	The AAP's policy framework should be developed with due regard to the Local Development Scheme.
Bradford District 2020 Vision Bradford Council, 2006	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A vibrant economy, fully integrated in to the wider economy of the region;</li> <li>A diversified high-wage, high-skill, knowledge base economy;</li> <li>Excellent public services and community leadership.</li> <li>Cleaner, greener, safer and more ecologically healthy neighbourhoods;</li> <li>Better community where diverse people and communities respect and value each other and live in harmony;</li> <li>A District which is proud of, and makes the most of, its natural environment, its heritage and its potential.</li> </ul>	There are no formal targets or indicators.	The AAP's policy framework should be developed with due regard to the 2020 Vision for Bradford.  The SA should take into consideration the key points of the 2020 Vision and SA objectives / decision making criteria relating to the economy, skills and training, biodiversity, the environment and heritage should be included within the SA framework.



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>LOCAL</b>			
Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan Bradford City Metropolitan Council, 2013	<p>The City Centre Area Action Plan, as the statutory development plan, will set out planning policies to guide development proposals and associated infrastructure in the city centre, along with details of how these proposals will be delivered. It will also be used to determine planning applications in the city centre over the next 15 years.</p> <p>The City Centre Area Action Plan is needed in order to:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deliver proposed growth of the city centre over next 15 years (as established in the Local Plan – Core Strategy) through series of development proposal statements and planning policies;</li> <li>• An up to date development plan with a catalogue of potential developments sites (land use allocations) will provide certainty to investors, developers and land owners;</li> <li>• Stimulate regeneration through use of planning tools such as Local Development Orders (LDOs);</li> <li>• Assist with land assembly through, for example, Compulsory Purchase Orders (CPO) to enable development and critical infrastructure;</li> <li>• Protect and enhance built heritage whilst proactively accommodating new developments;</li> <li>• Ensure developments are of an appropriate scale, mix and design quality;</li> <li>• Update planning policies to reflect regeneration objectives.</li> </ul>	There are no formal targets or indicators.	The AAP's policy framework should be developed with due regard to the Bradford City Area Action Plan.
Shipley and Canal Road Corridor Area Action Plan Bradford City Metropolitan Council, 2013	<p>The Shipley and Canal Road Corridor AAP will set out detailed land uses and direct future development and investment. The will allocate land for development, define areas which will be protected and make proposals for supporting infrastructure and define the steps to be taken to ensure delivery.</p> <p>The main purpose of this document is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inform communities, businesses and other organisations about the scope and preparation process of the AAP;</li> <li>• Develop the vision and key objectives for the area;</li> <li>• Identify the key issues and options for delivering development;</li> <li>• Prompt interested parties to put forward sites/ proposals for consideration.</li> </ul>	There are no formal targets or indicators.	The AAP's policy framework should be developed with due regard to the Shipley and Canal Road Corridor Area Action plan.
Bradford District Environment Strategy 2008-2011 The Environment Partnership,	<p>The Bradford District Environment Strategy sets out plans to protect and enhance the District's environment and how Bradford will reduce its impact on the global environment during the period 2008-2011.</p>	<p>The Environment Strategy lists the following national indicator descriptors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NI3 – civic participation in the local area;</li> </ul>	<p>The Council note that these are an important set of objectives. The Core Strategy should elaborate on these and consider how they</p>



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>LOCAL</b>			
2007	<p>The Strategy includes the following aims and objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To improve the quality of the neighbourhood environment;</li> <li>Improve the cleanliness and attractiveness of the District;</li> <li>To support the upkeep and use of the public realm such as parks, woodlands and green spaces in the district;</li> <li>Address litter and fly-tipping through awareness campaigns, improvements in management, containerisation of waste and enforcement penalties;</li> <li>Prioritise and deliver gateway and corridor improvements;</li> <li>Improve the environment of the river and canal corridor by providing safe walking and cycling opportunities to the benefit of the community, business and visitors, with Airedale Waterways Partnership;</li> <li>Develop marketing campaigns directed at children and adults to develop awareness of liveability issues and encourage action;</li> <li>To assist schools in developing liveability education programmes with links to businesses and public sector organisations;</li> <li>Support the voluntary and community sector to improve the neighbourhood environment;</li> <li>To establish Bradford District as a champion in protecting the natural environment and reduce waste;</li> <li>Develop a marketing campaign to develop public awareness of resource efficiency issues and encourage action;</li> <li>Provide support and awareness raising to enable Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (SMEs) to use resources more efficiently, reduce their waste and recover value;</li> <li>Promote additional composting of kitchen and garden waste through the sale of subsidised home compost bins, in partnership with private companies;</li> <li>Increase the level of recycling through awareness raising and by extending kerbside recycling for paper, glass and metal and collection of garden waste, in partnership with community organisations and private operators. This includes support for “niche” recycling initiatives such as Aire Valley Recycling;</li> <li>Increase the level of woodland and tree cover to expand and connect habitat areas;</li> <li>Improve the protection and enhancement of biodiversity across the District;</li> <li>Work with organisations and their suppliers to reduce packaging and increase recycling;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NI4 – % of people who feel they can influence decisions in their locality;</li> <li>NI7 – Environment for a thriving third sector;</li> <li>NI110 – Young people’s participation on positive activities;</li> <li>NI138 – Satisfaction of people over 65 with both home and neighbourhood;</li> <li>NI167 – Congestion – average journey time per mile during the morning peak;</li> <li>NI185 – CO2 reduction from Local Authority operations;</li> <li>NI186 – Per capita CO2 emissions in the Local Authority area;</li> <li>NI187 – Tackling fuel poverty – people receiving income based benefits living in homes with a low energy efficiency rating;</li> <li>NI188 – Adapting to climate change;</li> <li>NI191 – Residual household waste per head;</li> <li>NI192 – Household waste recycled and composted;</li> <li>NI193 – Municipal waste landfilled;</li> <li>NI194 – Level of air quality – reduction in NOx and primary PM10 emissions through local authority’s estate and operations;</li> <li>NI195 – Improved street and environmental cleanliness (levels of graffiti, litter, detritus and fly posting);</li> <li>NI196 - Improved street and environmental cleanliness – fly tipping;</li> <li>NI197 – Improved local biodiversity – active management of local sites;</li> <li>NI198 – children travelling to school – mode of travel usually used;</li> <li>The Environment Strategy lists the following Forum for the Future – Sustainable Cities indicators;</li> <li>Air quality – the annual average for particulates;</li> <li>River water quality – the percentage of rivers where biological and chemical qualities were deemed to be good or fair;</li> <li>Ecological footprint – the impact of services, housing, travel and housing on the environment;</li> </ul>	<p>interact with other plan objectives and identify means by which spatial planning can achieve such objectives.</p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the aims and objectives of the Environment Strategy and SA objectives / decision making criteria relating to environmental quality, biodiversity, waste, energy consumption and energy efficiency and climate change should be included within the SA framework.</p>



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>LOCAL</b>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To reduce the impact the District has on climate change;</li> <li>• Reduce commercial and industrial energy consumption by promoting and improving energy efficiency measures and sharing good practice;</li> <li>• Reduce domestic energy consumption by promoting and improving the energy efficiency measures;</li> <li>• Develop partnership projects in renewable energy production including solar power and biomass (e.g. wood) as priorities;</li> <li>• Promote the use of public transport and other modes of sustainable transport in method of tackling climate change;</li> <li>• Support the District's ability to adapt to the impact of climate change.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waste collected per head – a partial proxy for the resources used per capita;</li> <li>• Quality of life;</li> <li>• Healthy life expectancy at 65 – the number of years a person can expect to live in “good” or “fairly good” self-perceived general health;</li> <li>• Resident satisfaction with green space;</li> <li>• Resident satisfaction with local bus services;</li> <li>• Unemployment – the number of claimants as a percentage of working age population;</li> <li>• Educations – percentage of the working age population with NVQ2 or equivalent;</li> <li>• Future Proofing;</li> <li>• Local Authority commitments on climate change;</li> <li>• Green business per capita – the number of environmental businesses listed on yell.com;</li> <li>• Biodiversity – percentage of land deemed to favour biodiversity;</li> <li>• Recycling – improvement in recycling and the overall level of recycling.</li> </ul>	
Bradford City Centre Masterplan Bradford Centre Regeneration, 2003	<p>The aim of the Bradford City Centre Masterplan is 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 four neighbourhoods: The Bowl, The Channel, The Market and The Valley.</p> <p>The City Centre Masterplan has been translated into planning policy through the City Centre Design Guide and adopted as a SPD in April 2006.</p>	There are no formal targets or indicators.	<p>The AAP's policy framework should take into account the aim and proposals of the Bradford City Centre Masterplan.</p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the aim and proposals of the City Centre Masterplan and SA objectives / decision making criteria on regeneration should be included within the SA framework.</p>





Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>LOCAL</b>			
<p>Airedale Corridors – A Masterplan and Strategy for Airedale Arup, 2005</p>	<p>The Airedale Corridor Masterplan is a strategy for the economic regeneration of Airedale. The main aim of the Masterplan is to deliver the Bradford 2020 vision for Airedale. The Masterplan identifies three Airedale Corridors to deliver the 2020 Vision:</p> <p>Creative Corridor: Internationally recognised for its focus on commercial research, design and development of products and services; a place specialising in innovation and business start-up driven by the widespread integration of digital technology in Airedale.</p> <p>Connected Corridor: A model of integrated transport and communications for road, rail, air and broadband that supports the new and existing world-class companies within Airedale.</p> <p>Lifestyle Corridor: A place in which to live, visit and invest. It is about achieving a quality of life that draws upon the proximity of the natural environment and vibrant town centres, utilising the fantastic heritage that is present in all the towns. The key elements are the regeneration of the core town centres and their housing, and enhancing the retail, leisure and cultural facilities in Airedale.</p> <p>It is not a land use allocation plan although it makes recommendations that have a site specific content. This is particularly evident in the proposals for Keighley Town Centre, Dalton Lane, Beechcliffe, Castlefields, Bingley Town Centre, Shipley Town Centre, Dockfield Road, Saltaire, Steeton &amp; Silsden, Esholt and Bolton Woods.</p>	<p>To make the changes happen the Strategy identifies short-term interventions for the 2005-2008 period, medium-term interventions for the 2008-2012 period and long-term interventions for 2012-2020.</p>	<p>The AAP's should be developed with due regard to the proposals in the Airedale Corridor Masterplan and Strategy documents.</p> <p>The Council highlight that there are a number of proposals that do not conform to the framework set in the UDP. Work needs to start on incorporating the Masterplan into the LDF, starting with an issues and options report. Those areas subject to objection or controversy would need to be fully explored in the statutory process.</p> <p>The SA framework should take into consideration the proposals in the Airedale Corridor Masterplan and Strategy documents. SA objectives / decision making criteria relating to increasing business innovation and start-ups, creating integrated transport networks and regeneration should be included within the SA framework.</p>



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>LOCAL</b>			
<p>Manningham Masterplan GVA Grimley, 2005</p>	<p>The Manningham Masterplan sets the broad context for the regeneration and spatial development of the Manningham area, identifying significant physical and social projects which will provide a catalyst for change and harness planned and potential investment for the area. Priority objectives of the Manningham Masterplan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish Manningham as a cohesive culturally diverse village, welcoming to residents, businesses and visitors from Bradford and beyond:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engage the community in the delivery of the Masterplan and key projects;</li> <li>• To maximise community involvement with neighbourhood management;</li> <li>• Provide for new multi-cultural community facilities (indoor and outdoor).</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Secure Manningham as a high quality residential neighbourhood:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opportunities for schools, parks and neighbourhood management;</li> <li>• Specify and cost grades of improvement to all homes and streets.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Encourage an enterprise and learning culture with young people and existing businesses:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide business accommodation which delivers a ladder of progression within the neighbourhood;</li> <li>• Develop Enterprise Island as a centre for testing and supporting new business ideas.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Promote Manningham as a place of beauty with a positive image locally and regionally:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing projects which embody excellence in design;</li> <li>• Attracting visitors to the mills, the park and Enterprise Island.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• To maximise Manningham's economic, transport and social linkages with Bradford and the West Yorkshire sub-region:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To ensure compatibility with the urban centre, canal corridor and Airedale Masterplan;</li> <li>• To ensure that the neighbourhood manages traffic flows appropriately.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>To make the changes happen the Strategy identifies short-term interventions for the 2005-2008 period, medium-term interventions for the 2008-2012 period and long-term interventions for 2012-2020.</p>	<p>The AAP's should be developed with due regard to the proposals in the Manningham Masterplan.</p> <p>The Council highlight that there are a number of proposals that do not conform to the framework set in the UDP. Work needs to start on incorporating the Masterplan into the LDF, starting with an issues and options report. Those areas subject to objection or controversy would need to be fully explored in the statutory process.</p> <p>The SA framework should take into consideration the proposals in the Airedale Corridor Masterplan and Strategy documents. SA objectives / decision making criteria relating to increasing business innovation and start-ups, creating integrated transport networks and regeneration should be included within the SA framework.</p>



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>LOCAL</b>			
<p>Bradford District Economic Strategy 2011-2013</p> <p>Bradford Regeneration and Prosperity Partnership and Bradford Council, 2011</p>	<p>The economic strategy aims to support the transition of the district from recession to recovery. It is designed to reflect the policy imperative for a transition from public to private sector employment, and the transition from public to private sector intervention in some areas of economic support.</p> <p>The Bradford district economy is more dependent on the public sector than the UK as a whole which protected jobs and businesses during a largely private sector recession. Growth in health and education jobs has masked a significant fall in private sector employment in recent years.</p>	<p>The three interlinked and transformational goals of this strategy are growth of the economy, the creation of jobs and economic wellbeing of local residents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resilient and sustainable growth results from increasing the productivity of local businesses and consequently the overall wealth of the district. This can be achieved by increasing the number of businesses and their levels of activity and trade;</li> <li>• The provision of quality long term jobs for local residents is an important factor in enabling communities to benefit from economic growth, ensuring that local employment is derived from local growth;</li> <li>• Raising the economic wellbeing of the citizens of the district is key to the future prosperity of local communities. This enables people to participate in society, reduces exclusion and raises the self-image of Bradford district as a whole.</li> </ul>	<p>The AAP's should be developed with due regard to the proposals in the Bradford District Economic Strategy 2011-2013.</p>
<p>Economic Strategy for Bradford District 2007 – 2020</p> <p>Bradford District Economic Partnership, 2007</p>	<p>The Economic Strategy 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'. To achieve this, the Strategy details the following priorities and actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Improving education:</b> young people equipped to succeed in the world of work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raising attainment;</li> <li>• Embedding core skills;</li> <li>• Preparing young people for work.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Raising skills:</b> Demand-led skills provision meeting the needs of employers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving workforce skills;</li> <li>• Developing higher level skills;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>None – The Economic Strategy proposes to use indicators detailed in the Local Area Agreement (following a review of the existing indicators to determine their suitability).</p>	<p>The AAP's should take account of the vision; priorities and actions detailed in the Economic Strategy and seek to reflect these in the policy framework.</p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the vision, priorities and actions detailed in the Economic Strategy and SA objectives / decision making criteria relating to each of the key priorities should be included within the SA framework.</p>



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>LOCAL</b>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Co-ordinating actions.</li> <li>• <b>Securing employment:</b> A large workforce employed in appropriate jobs in Bradford and the city region:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing employability;</li> <li>• Tackling disadvantage;</li> <li>• Connecting people to employment.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Promoting enterprise:</b> More businesses, creating wealth and opportunity:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing business start-ups;</li> <li>• Making knowledge work;</li> <li>• Encouraging local solutions.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Encouraging growth:</b> A productive and competitive economy:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building on our strengths;</li> <li>• Driving innovation;</li> <li>• Supporting sustainable growth.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Attracting investment:</b> External investment and links generating local benefit:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving services to investors;</li> <li>• Supplying investment opportunities;</li> <li>• Growing international trade.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Shaping quality places:</b> A location of choice in which to live, work and invest:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delivering economic hubs;</li> <li>• Generating vibrant centres;</li> <li>• Enabling development.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Enhancing transport and connectivity:</b> Effective and sustainable connections enabling growth:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investing in transport;</li> <li>• Linking the city region;</li> <li>• Connecting communities and businesses.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Changing perceptions:</b> A positive external image and sense of local pride:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving experiences;</li> <li>• Raising community pride;</li> <li>• Marketing the district.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>LOCAL</b>			
<p>Municipal Waste Minimisation &amp; Management Strategy City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council, 2015</p>	<p>The purpose of this document is to set out how waste collected by the council is to be minimised and managed across the Bradford District.</p> <p>The collection and management of Bradford's municipal waste, the majority of which is household waste (Council collected wastes also known as Municipal Solid Waste - MSW) is a key frontline Council service to the public which touches every household in the district on a weekly basis. The quality and public satisfaction levels with this service influences many residents' view of the Council as a whole.</p> <p>The following recommendations are made:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• That the council fully incorporates the “waste hierarchy” into its policies and day to day activities;</li> <li>• The council develops, adopts and maintain a Waste Prevention Plan;</li> <li>• The council promotes strong waste reduction, reuse and recycling policies amongst its own staff, and presents itself as an exemplar for others to follow;</li> <li>• A communications plan is developed to educate and raise awareness of waste issues generally within the district, but also recognises the need for community specific messages, or specific messages related to policy changes;</li> <li>• A Waste Collection Policy which aims to limit residual waste capacity and encourage recycling at the kerbside is adopted;</li> <li>• An implementation plan, including enforcement practices to support the Waste Collection Policy will be required for the waste services going forward, adopting those of a high standard, such as those of Environmental Health, is a necessity;</li> <li>• A close eye is kept on the development and performance of incentive schemes used by other councils to reduce waste and increase recycling, which Bradford may wish to adopt in the future; and</li> <li>• Regular dialogue with the Third Sector is maintained by the council.</li> </ul>	<p>That the performance requirements based on % by weight to be achieved by 2020 to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Divert from landfill at least 80%;</li> <li>• Recycle at least 60%; and</li> <li>• Recover value from at least 75% of the council's collected wastes are incorporated into the council's upstream recycling strategies, and the services to be procured for treating residual waste, along with publicity aimed at reducing waste per capita and encouraging waste reuse.</li> </ul>	<p>The AAP's should take account of the aims and objectives of the Waste Management Strategy and seek to ensure that the policy framework is consistent with the Waste Management Strategy.</p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the aims and objectives of the Waste Management Strategy and SA objectives / decision making criteria relating to sustainable waste management (the waste hierarchy) should be included within the SA framework.</p>



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>LOCAL</b>			
<b>The natural environment</b>			
Bradford District Woodland Strategy City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council, 2002	<p>The Woodland Strategy expresses the Councils commitment to improving the amount of woodland cover and the quality of woodlands in Bradford. Several policies are identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect existing woodland and tree cover through development control powers, tree preservation orders and planning briefs;</li> <li>• Promote woodland management plans which enhance the value of woodlands;</li> <li>• Continue efforts to increase the woodland cover of the district.</li> <li>• Encourage the recreational and educational use of appropriate woodlands;</li> <li>• Uphold the Hedgerow Regulations and protect important hedgerows from removal;</li> <li>• Establish a register of important hedgerows within the district;</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<p>The Strategy includes the following indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hectares of trees planted on council-owned / private land.</li> </ul>	<p>The AAP's should take account of the policies within the Woodland Strategy and seek to reflect these in the policy framework as appropriate.</p> <p><i>The Council note that existing planning policies reflect the contents of Woodland Strategy. There may be scope for more robust policies to enhance and promote the woodland resource, following PPS9. These might include developer contributions towards gateway and corridor planting, should there be tree loss on development sites.</i></p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the objectives and policies of the Woodland Strategy and SA objectives / decision making criteria relating to protecting and enhancing woodland habitat should be included within the SA framework.</p>
Nature Conservation Strategy for Bradford – Nature and People	<p>The Nature Conservation Strategy includes the following aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clearly map those sites which are considered important for nature conservation, linking these sites to the UDP;</li> <li>• Protect those sites and species and safeguard their future;</li> <li>• Encourage the management of land for the benefit of wildlife where possible;</li> <li>• Improve access to natural areas where appropriate and increase awareness and education about the environment and the habitats and species within it.</li> </ul> <p>The Nature Conservation Strategy objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect the natural resource and assets of the district;</li> <li>• Identify and describe the natural environment resource;</li> <li>• Manage and improve the quality of the environment;</li> <li>• Develop access to areas of nature conservation value;</li> <li>• Educate and increase public awareness;</li> <li>• Promote community involvement and development environmental partnerships.</li> </ul>	<p>There are no formal targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The AAP's should take into account the aims, objectives and policies of the Nature Conservation Strategy and seek to incorporate these in the policy framework.</p> <p>A policy on biodiversity should be included, which ensures the protection and enhancement of the natural environment resource.</p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the aims, objectives and policies of the Nature Conservation Strategy and SA objectives / decision making criteria relating to protecting and enhancing the natural environment, improving access to natural areas where appropriate and increasing education and awareness about the natural environment should be included within the SA framework.</p>



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>LOCAL</b>			
<p>Local Biodiversity Action Plan for Bradford District City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council, 2003</p>	<p>The main aim of the Local BAP for Bradford District is <i>'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'</i>.</p> <p>The objectives of the Bradford Local BAP can be summarised as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To safeguard the locally and nationally valued species and habitats;</li> <li>• To ensure the sustainable use of biological resources;</li> <li>• To develop effective and participative partnerships that co-ordinate action and focus resources;</li> <li>• To raise the public awareness of and commitment towards local biodiversity issues;</li> </ul>	<p>The Local BAP Habitat Action Plans and Species Action Plans include the following objectives and targets:</p> <p>Hedgerow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Halt the overall loss of hedgerows in the Bradford District from development, neglect and poor management;</li> <li>• Ensure the protection and management in favourable condition of all ancient and/or species-rich hedgerows;</li> <li>• Increase the length of species-rich hedgerows by new planting: by 10% by 2007 and a further 10% by 2012.</li> </ul> <p>In-bye pasture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain current extent of habitat;</li> <li>• Secure appropriate management of the habitat;</li> <li>• Increase value of adjacent degraded habitat;</li> </ul> <p>River corridors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect, maintain and enhance the existing habitat and species diversity of the District's rivers and streams;</li> <li>• Undertake regular (every five years) habitat assessment surveys to assist with targets for biodiversity enhancement as well as act as a guide for development;</li> <li>• Enhance, through sensitive management and habitat creation schemes, the biodiversity of 10% of the total main river length by 2010;</li> <li>• Identify opportunities for installing fish passes on all the District's weirs.</li> </ul> <p>Upland oak:</p> <p>The national objectives and targets are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain the existing area (70,000-100,000 ha) of the upland oakwood system and improve its condition, by a mixture of management for timber (predominately as low intensity high forest), sheltered grazing, and minimum intervention;</li> </ul>	<p>The AAP's should take account of the aims, objectives and targets of the Local BAP and ensure these are reflected in the policy framework. Policies on biodiversity should ensure the protection and enhancement of local and nationally valued habitats and species.</p> <p><i>The Council note the 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.</i></p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the aims, objectives and targets of the Local BAP and SA objectives / decision making criteria relating to conserving and enhancing locally and nationally valued wildlife species and habitats included within the SA framework.</p>



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>LOCAL</b>			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoiding other habitats of high nature conservation value, expand the area of upland oakwood by about 10% onto currently open ground, by some planting but particularly by natural regeneration by 2006.</li> <li>• Identify and encourage the restoration of a similar area (about 10%) of former upland oakwood that has been degraded by planting with conifers or invasion by rhododendron.</li> </ul> <p>The local objectives and targets are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Determine the present extent and distribution of upland oakwoods within the district;</li> <li>• Seek to expand the amount of upland oakwood through natural regeneration and new planting by at least 10% of its present level, avoiding areas of other conservation, recreation, landscape or archaeological value;</li> <li>• Identify and encourage the restoration of degraded upland oakwood through improved management, especially council-owned woodlands.</li> </ul> <p>Blue butterfly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To increase the number of known colonies by 10% above baseline survey levels by 2005 and 20% by 2010 for both species through natural colonisation.</li> </ul> <p>Brown hare:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain present distribution of the species by providing protection from persecution and supporting those landowners who encourage a Brown Hare presence on their land, whilst recognising that the species can be a pest and cause agricultural or horticultural damage. Some right to control numbers may be necessary in certain circumstances;</li> <li>• Encourage a wider spread of the species throughout the District by supporting a return to less intensively managed grassland and promoting agri-environmental schemes;</li> <li>• Continue monitoring spring numbers of the species through joint surveys with groups such as the Bradford Urban Wildlife Group;</li> </ul>	





Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>LOCAL</b>			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work towards 100% increase in Brown Hare population by the year 2010;</li> <li>• Raise public awareness of poaching in the District.</li> </ul> <p>White clawed crayfish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain present distribution of species by limiting spread of crayfish plague and reducing impact of non-native species;</li> <li>• Increase populations of native crayfish to pre-1970 levels by 2010;</li> <li>• Manage and create appropriate habitat conditions;</li> </ul> <p>Grayling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To return the grayling to its former range throughout the River Aire in the Bradford area. I.e. Silsden to Apperley Bridge.</li> </ul> <p>Green hairstreak butterfly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To increase the number of known colonies by 10% above baseline survey levels by 2005 and 20% by 2010 through natural colonisation.</li> </ul> <p>Lapwing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish baseline information on lapwing abundance and local distribution throughout the bird's current range in the District;</li> <li>• Increase current population of breeding lapwing by 2010.</li> </ul> <p>Lesser Twayblade:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To seek to increase the population at the present site by judicious management.</li> </ul> <p>Marsh fern:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain the populations of Marsh Fern at Ilkley Angling Club and at Ben Rhydding LNR at their current levels;</li> <li>• Increase the population of Marsh Fern at Ilkley Angling Club and Ben Rhydding LNR;</li> <li>• Survey other suitable sites to confirm presence or absence of Marsh Fern and create a database of</li> </ul>	



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>LOCAL</b>			
		<p>sites found;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduce Marsh Fern to any suitable sites emerging from survey, using spores of local provenance.</li> </ul> <p>Otter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain and expand existing otter populations;</li> <li>• Manage suitable habitats to encourage natural recolonisation and restore breeding otters to the District by 2010;</li> <li>• Maintain database and monitoring system on a regular basis.</li> </ul> <p>Pipistrelle bat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify key roosts and important habitats for bats in the Bradford District and ensure their protection;</li> <li>• Stabilise the local pipistrelle population and halt the decline through habitat management;</li> <li>• Increase the awareness of bats/bat roosts - in particular, among planning/development control officers, property/land managers, foresters/tree officers.</li> </ul> <p>Twite:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Halt the population decline by 2005;</li> <li>• Increase the breeding distribution of twite in the Bradford Metropolitan District to mirror the 1990 distribution by 2010;</li> <li>• To restore the range and number of twite in the District to the 1968-72 levels by 2020.</li> </ul> <p>Water vole:</p> <p>To contribute to the UK Species Action Plan by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintaining the current distribution and abundance of the water vole in the District;</li> <li>• Ensuring that water voles are present throughout their 1970s range by 2010;</li> <li>• Improve the habitat along lengths of river, canal, and waterside by 2010 and control mink populations in areas where water vole are likely to recover;</li> <li>• Raise awareness of the damage caused by mink to the local water vole population and other wildlife in</li> </ul>	



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>LOCAL</b>			
		<p>general.</p> <p>White letter hairstreak butterfly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To increase the number of known colonies by 10% above baseline survey levels by 2005 and 20% by 2010 through natural colonisation.</li> </ul> <p>Yellowhammer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To introduce measures to increase the availability of food, particularly in winter;</li> <li>To undertake a study of the species to ascertain population status. Targets which are meaningful cannot be set until this has taken place.</li> </ul>	
<b>Social and community uses</b>			
<p>The Big Plan for the Bradford District 2008-2011</p> <p>Bradford District Partnership, 2008</p>	<p>The Big Plan is the Sustainable Community Strategy for Bradford District, which sets out the Partnerships aspirations for improving quality of life in the district over the next three years.</p> <p>The vision of the Big Plan is that 'by 2020 Bradford District will be a vibrant, prosperous, creative, peaceful, diverse, inclusive place where people are proud of their shared values and identity, and work together to secure this vision for future generations'.</p> <p>The key transformational priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regenerating the city and major towns to create the opportunities and impetus for sustained economic growth;</li> <li>Improving education outcomes to prepare people for an active and prosperous life;</li> <li>Improving skills at all levels to meet the needs of business and to build a knowledge economy.</li> </ul> <p>The regeneration priorities are:</p> <p>Prosperity and Regeneration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improving skills, aspiration and enterprise;</li> <li>Securing employment;</li> <li>Promoting business growth;</li> <li>Shaping quality places;</li> <li>Sustainable and affordable housing;</li> <li>Enhancing transport and connectivity;</li> <li>Improving perceptions of the district, its neighbourhoods and</li> </ul>	<p>The Big Plan includes the following targets and indicators (note this is not a comprehensive list):</p> <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Build 6,000 more affordable homes and remove obsolete housing to build new affordable homes on cleared sites;</li> <li>A minimum of 2,000 additional trees planted per year.</li> </ul> <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Basic skills attainment levels;</li> <li>Workforce skills and qualification attainment levels in the working age population;</li> <li>Overall employment rate;</li> <li>Number of VAT registered businesses;</li> <li>Average earnings;</li> <li>Visitor spend;</li> <li>Affordable housing supply;</li> <li>Number of empty properties brought back into use.</li> <li>Percentage of social housing meeting the Decent Homes Standard;</li> <li>Condition of private sector housing stock;</li> <li>Average journey times in the morning peak period;</li> <li>Percentage of people using public transport;</li> </ul>	<p>The AAP's vision and policy framework should closely relate to the Big Plan. The key spatial planning objectives for the area should be in alignment with priorities identified in the Sustainable Community Strategy.</p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the vision and priorities of the Big Plan and SA objectives / decision making criteria relating to each of the priorities should be included within the SA framework.</p>



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>LOCAL</b>			
	<p>cultural life.</p> <p>Children and Young People:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Help every child be happy and resilient, feel good about themselves and have someone to talk to they can trust.</li> <li>• All children and young people feel safe at home in their community.</li> <li>• Improve education outcomes; every learner can enjoy school life and achieve their full potential;</li> <li>• The contribution of children and young people is recognised and appreciated by everyone;</li> <li>• Create a highly motivated and well educated young workforce to support successful regeneration.</li> </ul> <p>Safer Communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce overall levels of crime in the district;</li> <li>• Improve the public's perception of their communities and reduce fear of crime;</li> <li>• Reduce anti-social behaviour and drug and alcohol misuse;</li> <li>• Improve reporting levels for domestic abuse and hate crime;</li> <li>• Reduce levels of re-offending;</li> <li>• Make our roads safer for adults and children.</li> </ul> <p>Health and well-being for all:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce obesity and improve healthy eating, activity levels and lifestyles for children and older people;</li> <li>• Reduce the number of sexually transmitted disease cases for all residents and reduce teenage pregnancy;</li> <li>• Reduce the damage to health caused by the use and misuse of alcohol, tobacco and illegal drugs;</li> <li>• Improve people's mental health and well-being;</li> <li>• Reduce infant mortality;</li> <li>• Enabling informed choices throughout life to remain healthy and well;</li> <li>• Help people maintain their independence and wellbeing at difficult times;</li> <li>• To provide those people with higher levels of needs with accessible, easy to use health and social care services which meet their needs as close to their homes as possible.</li> </ul> <p>Improving the environment:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Child participation in sport and recreation;</li> <li>• Number of children killed or seriously injured on roads;</li> <li>• Educational attainment rates at GCSE and Key Stage levels;</li> <li>• Number of 16-18 year olds in education, training or employment;</li> <li>• Crime rates;</li> <li>• Number of domestic abuse and hate crime prosecutions;</li> <li>• Number of adults killed or seriously injured on roads;</li> <li>• Teenage pregnancy rates;</li> <li>• Number of alcohol related hospital admissions;</li> <li>• Fuel poverty;</li> <li>• Take-up of housing benefit, council tax rebate, income benefits and pension credit;</li> <li>• Number of homeless people in temporary accommodation;</li> <li>• Number of parks with Green Flag status;</li> <li>• Recycling and composting rates;</li> <li>• Household waste generation;</li> <li>• Percentage of waste sent to landfill;</li> <li>• Number of trees planted per year;</li> <li>• Levels of citizen satisfaction;</li> <li>• Fear of crime.</li> </ul>	



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>LOCAL</b>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A cleaner district and cleaner neighbourhoods;</li> <li>• A greener environment which makes best use of resources;</li> <li>• A more sustainable environment which has a positive effect on climate change.</li> </ul> <p>Strong and cohesive communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Give people access to information, advice and services: everyone has an equal opportunity to succeed;</li> <li>• Creating opportunities for everyone to get involved and contribute to the life of the district;</li> <li>• Support people from different backgrounds to get on well together;</li> <li>• Helping everyone to feel secure and at ease.</li> </ul>		
<p>Community Strategy 2011-14 for Bradford District Bradford District Partnership, 2012</p>	<p>We have agreed that we will make good progress towards our 2020 Vision during 2011-14 if all partners focus on working with citizens to achieve the following four broad and high level outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bradford's economy is increasingly resilient, sustainable, and fair, promoting prosperity and wellbeing across the district;</li> <li>• Bradford becomes an increasingly inclusive district where everyone is able to participate in the life of their communities and neighbourhoods, and understands their rights and obligations;</li> <li>• Bradford's people experience improving good health, wellbeing and quality of life, irrespective of their community, background or neighbourhood;</li> <li>• Bradford becomes a more attractive district supported by good connectivity and infrastructure.</li> </ul>		



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>LOCAL</b>			
<p>Bradford District Community Cohesion Delivery Plan City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council, 2003</p>	<p>The Community Cohesion Delivery Plan focuses around four thematic work areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• Community relations – To strengthen community life and built greater contact and understanding between communities across the district;</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<p>There are no formal targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The AAP's should take account of the work areas of the Plan and seek to ensure that these are addressed in the policy framework where appropriate.</p> <p><i>The Council note that improvements to physical realm and better design and access have a role to play in improving community cohesion and improving safety.</i></p> <p><i>The Strategy also highlights need to consider influence of spatial planning in reducing inequalities and reflecting the interests and aspirations of the diverse groups within the community. Involving local communities in plan-making could encourage community cohesion. Statement of Community Involvement sets framework for participation.</i></p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the work areas of the Plan and SA objectives / decision making criteria relating to ensuring access for everyone, encouraging participation and involvement, increasing community cohesion and improving safety should be included within the SA framework.</p>
<p>Bradford District Safer Communities Strategy</p>	<p>The findings of the Audit 2004 have formed the basis for the development of The Safer Communities Strategy. The Safer Communities' Partnership plan to focus on two closely related outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A district where people feel safe;</li> <li>• A district with lower levels of crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour and substance misuse.</li> </ul>	<p>There are no formal targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The AAP's should take account of the objectives of the Safer Communities Strategy and seek to ensure that the policy framework contributes positively towards achieving these.</p> <p><i>The Council should highlight the implications for design and access issues and the sustainable communities' agenda.</i></p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the objectives of the Safer Communities Strategy and SA objectives / decision making criteria relating to improving safety and security and reducing crime, fear of crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour should be included within the SA framework.</p>



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>LOCAL</b>			
Bradford Children and Young People's Plan 2011-2014 Bradford Children's Trust, 2011	The Children and Young People's Plan has the following key objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving educational outcomes: Every child and young person is enabled to learn and develop in order to achieve their full potential;</li> <li>• Protecting vulnerable children and young people in the district;</li> <li>• Minimising the adverse effects of childhood poverty in order to reduce inequalities in the district.</li> </ul>	There are no formal targets or indicators.	The AAP's should reflect the objectives of the Bradford Children and Young People's Plan 2011-2014.
Bradford Children and Young People's Plan 2006-2009 (Reviewed 2008) City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council, 2008	The Children and Young People's Plan has the following key objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To secure the health and well-being of children and young people;</li> <li>• To safeguard the young and vulnerable;</li> <li>• To achieve world-class standards;</li> <li>• To close the gap in educational achievement for children from disadvantaged backgrounds;</li> <li>• To ensure young people are participating and achieving their potential to 18 and beyond;</li> <li>• To keep children and young people on the path to success.</li> </ul>	There are no formal targets or indicators.	The AAP's should take account of the key issues and objectives in the Children and Young People's Plan and the policy framework should contribute positively towards achieving these.  <i>The Council highlight that a number of issues are common to the children's and young people's 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.</i>  The SA should take into consideration the key issues and objectives in the Children and Young People's Plan and SA objectives / decision making criteria relating to improving health and well-being and improving education and training opportunities and participation should be included within the SA framework.



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>LOCAL</b>			
Bradford District Strategic Learning Plan 2003-2006	<p>The objectives of the Strategic Learning Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To promote a culture of lifelong learning and demonstrate that learning pays;</li> <li>• To improve the qualifications and employability of labour market; Entrants;</li> <li>• To raise the skill level of the workforce;</li> <li>• To support the development of higher level skills;</li> <li>• To support the development of community-based learning.</li> </ul>	<p>There are no formal targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The AAP's should take account of the objectives of the Strategic Learning Plan and the policy framework should contribute positively towards achieving these.</p> <p><i>The Council highlight that 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.</i></p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the objectives of the Strategic Learning Plan and SA objectives / decision making criteria relating to encouraging lifelong learning, improving skills and training development and supporting community based learning should be included within the SA framework.</p>
Bradford District Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy 2002-2005	<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 Strategy 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>The Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy aims to contribute to a more cohesive district by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tackling the deprivation that has so contributed to our present divisions;</li> <li>• Enabling more people to become active citizens;</li> <li>• Promoting more inclusive dialogue within communities;</li> <li>• More learning, sharing and negotiation between communities.</li> </ul>	<p>The Strategy includes the following outcomes to be achieved by 2005:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All neighbourhoods facing multiple deprivation will have action plans and be implementing them;</li> <li>• Evidence of involvement from 'hard to reach' groups.</li> <li>• Greater confidence in the Districts future in both deprived and more affluent areas;</li> <li>• Strengthened relationships between Neighbourhoods across the District through action learning and joint planning.</li> </ul>	<p>The AAP's should take account of the aims of the Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy and the policy framework should contribute positively towards achieving these.</p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the aims of the Strategy and SA objectives / decision making criteria relating to reducing deprivation, encouraging participation and increasing community cohesion should be included within the SA framework.</p>





Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>LOCAL</b>			
<p>Bradford Local Investment Plan 2011-2020 Bradford City Metropolitan District Council, 2011</p>	<p>The Local Investment Plan sets out the housing investment requirements for the next three years, which are necessary for supporting the delivery of Bradford's Housing and Economic Strategies and underpinning wider economic success across the district.</p>	<p>There are no formal targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The AAP's should take account of the aims of the Investment Plan and the policy framework should contribute positively towards achieving these</p>
<p>"A Decent Home in a Decent Neighbourhood" Joint Housing Strategy for Bradford District 2003-2010 City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council and Bradford Housing Partnership, 2003</p>	<p>The Joint Housing Strategy sets out a vision to <i>'make every neighbourhood a place where people would choose to live'</i>. The following strategic objectives have been identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure a sufficient supply of homes, particularly affordable, in the places where people need it, including the city centre, and to reduce the number of empty homes;</li> <li>• Raise the quality of all housing to a decent modern standard and ensure homes occupied by vulnerable people are healthy, warm and energy efficient;</li> <li>• Ensure vulnerable people, including the homeless, are supported and able to live as independently as possible;</li> <li>• Ensure residential areas are safe and cohesive places to live.</li> <li>• Meet equally the housing needs of all people.</li> </ul>	<p>The Joint Housing Strategy includes the following actions and targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide 350 units of Social Rented Housing per annum targeted as follows: 65% - Minority Ethnic Households. 25% -General needs mainly in Wharfedale, Airedale and the Villages. 10%- Elderly Persons housing in neighbourhoods that are under provided;</li> <li>• Use planning powers under PPG3 to negotiate an element of affordable housing at the following quotas: Wharfedale- 40%. Bingley/Baildon/ShIPLEY- 30%. The Villages- 25%. Bradford and Keighley Inner City and Suburbs- 15%;</li> <li>• Develop an average of 1,000 private sector units per annum;</li> <li>• Achieve the following over five years: New windows to 10,700 homes. New doors to 10,700 homes. New kitchens to 4080 homes. New bathrooms to 3700 homes. Rewiring to 5900 homes. Central heating systems installed in 11,500 homes. Increase the number of Houses in Multiple Occupation's that are in satisfactory condition by 50 per year.</li> </ul>	<p>The AAP's should take account of the vision and objectives of the Joint Housing Strategy and the policy framework should seek to address these. A policy on housing provision and supply should be included, which sets out housing requirements, including housing quality, density and affordability.</p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the Joint Housing Strategy, particularly the vision and objectives, and SA objectives / decision making criteria relating to the provision of quality housing that meets local needs should be included within the SA framework.</p>



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>LOCAL</b>			
<p>'Sustainable Homes and Neighbourhoods within a Successful District'. Joint Housing Strategy for Bradford 2008-2020</p>	<p>This Joint Housing Strategy represents the commitment of the Council and its partners to meet the housing requirements of the District. These requirements have been identified through consultation and research, including the wide ranging consultation carried out for The Big Plan, Bradford's Sustainable Community Strategy.</p> <p>The three main objectives of this strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More homes – high quality and affordable;</li> <li>• Quality – improving existing homes, neighbourhoods and providing quality services; and</li> <li>• Inclusion – meeting the needs of vulnerable people.</li> </ul>	<p>Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Substantially more homes within the District;</li> <li>• Homes that are higher quality, greener, more energy efficient, of good design and carbon zero by 2016;</li> <li>• An increase in the number of homes that are affordable – studies support a target for 30-50% of new homes to be affordable;</li> <li>• Existing stock, mainly in the private sector, is brought up to higher quality;</li> <li>• Emphasising the importance of new housing and successful neighbourhoods in the Council's regeneration priority areas;</li> <li>• Strong working links with agencies involved in delivering economic growth and transport to help tackle worklessness and low incomes; and</li> <li>• Meeting the needs of vulnerable groups more effectively.</li> </ul>	<p>The AAP's should take account of the vision and objectives of the Joint Housing Strategy and the policy framework should seek to address these. A policy on housing provision and supply should be included, which sets out housing requirements, including housing quality, density and affordability.</p>
<p>Bradford Housing Strategy for the over 50's 2011-2021 Bradford City Metropolitan District Council, 2011</p>	<p>The Housing Strategy for the over 50's seeks to provide for and meet the housing needs of the over 50's in Bradford. The strategy has the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase choice;</li> <li>• Support everyone;</li> <li>• Work Together;</li> <li>• Make People Aware;</li> <li>• Make It Sustainable; and</li> <li>• Manage the Impact of Change.</li> </ul>	<p>There are no formal targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The AAP's should take account of the objectives of this strategy. A policy on housing mix should be included which will set out how the Council will deliver the right housing mix to meet the diverse needs of the population of Bradford, including the elderly.</p>
<p>Bradford District Housing Requirements Study Bradford City Metropolitan District Council, 2013</p>	<p>The overall purpose of this Housing Requirements Study has been to provide an independent and impartially derived sound evidence base which enables CBMDC to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a robust, transparent and effective means of determining an appropriate and justifiable local housing requirement for the Bradford District; and</li> <li>• Explore the potential scale of future housing required in the Bradford District to support future population growth and economy of the District.</li> </ul>	<p>Study suggests a dwelling requirement of between 2,210 and 2,565 dwellings per year for Bradford.</p>	<p>A policy on housing provision and supply should be included, which sets out housing requirements, including housing quality, density and affordability.</p>
<p>The Bradford District Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) 2010 and SHMA</p>	<p>The SHMA is an assessment of Bradford's Housing Market and consists of four core areas: a review of housing markets; an assessment of housing need and affordable requirements; a review</p>	<p>There are no formal targets or indicators.</p>	<p>A policy on housing provision and supply should be included, which sets out housing requirements, including housing quality,</p>



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>LOCAL</b>			
Update 2013. Bradford City Metropolitan District Council, 2013	<p>of general market requirements; and provides policy recommendations.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Estimates of current dwellings in terms of size, type, condition, tenure.</li> <li>2. Analysis of past and current housing market trends, including balance between supply and demand in different housing sectors and price/affordability. Description of key drivers underpinning the housing market.</li> <li>3. Estimate of total future number of households, broken down by age and type where possible.</li> <li>4. Estimate of current number of households in housing need.</li> <li>5. Estimate of future households that will require affordable housing.</li> <li>6. Estimate of future households requiring market housing.</li> <li>7. Estimate of the size of affordable housing required.</li> <li>8. Estimate of household groups who have particular housing requirements including: families, older people, key workers, black and minority ethnic groups, disabled people, young people, Gypsies and Travellers.</li> </ol>		density and affordability.
Tourism Strategy for Bradford City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council, 2002	<p>The specific aims of the Tourism Strategy 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</p>	There are no formal targets or indicators.	<p>The AAP's should take account of the aims and priorities of the Tourism Strategy and the policy framework should contribute positively towards these.</p> <p><i>The Council note that the Core Strategy may need to encourage sustainable tourism and a policy will be needed to identify criteria to achieve this. The impact of visitors on transport routes to popular destinations may be an issue.</i></p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the aims and priorities and the Tourism Strategy and SA objectives / decision making criteria relating to promoting and developing sustainable tourism and protecting cultural, leisure and recreational assets in the district should be included within the SA framework.</p>



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>LOCAL</b>			
	include better transport information, signage and perhaps local transport management systems such as park and ride.		
<b>Climate change, air, land and water</b>			
<p>West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2026</p> <p>West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan Partnership, 2012</p>	<p>Three key Objectives have been identified for achieving the 'My Journey West Yorkshire' Vision over the next 15 years. These Objectives take into account the national, regional and local policy context.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economy. To improve connectivity to support economic activity and growth in West Yorkshire and the Leeds City Region;</li> <li>• Low-Carbon. To make substantial progress towards a low carbon, sustainable transport system for West Yorkshire, while recognising transport's contribution to national carbon reduction plans;</li> <li>• Quality of Life. To enhance the quality of life of people living in, working in and visiting West Yorkshire.</li> </ul> <p>This Plan sets out ways to achieve all three Objectives (gaining 'triple wins'), while mitigating any potential adverse impacts its delivery it may have.</p>	<p>A small, balanced, core set of outcome indicators provides an overview of progress. These 6 indicators have been devised to cover each of the 3 LTP objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Economic growth</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Journey time reliability;</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>To increase the proportion of the network where peak journey time variability is equivalent to the inter peak.            Bus: from 33% to 50%.            Car: Approach to be developed by March 2013.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to employment.</li> </ul> <p>To increase the proportion from the baseline figure of 67% to 75%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Low carbon</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mode share;</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>To keep the total number of car trips at current (2011) levels.            To increase the proportion of trips made by sustainable modes from 36% to 42%            Keeping the total number of car trips at current levels has implications for increasing the number of trips by other modes. For example we suggest the increases will need to be in the region of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Walk +20%;</li> <li>• Bus +50%;</li> <li>• Rail +100%;</li> <li>• Cycle +300%.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> from transport</li> </ul> <p>To achieve a reduction of 30% between 2009 (base year) and 2026 in line with the national target.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Quality of life</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All road casualties – people killed or seriously injured</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>To cut the number of KSI by 50% between the baseline (2005-09) and 2026.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Satisfaction with transport</li> </ul> <p>To increase the combined satisfaction score from 6.6</p>	<p>The AAP's should be developed with due regard to the strategy, priorities policies and programmes within the LTP and the policy framework should contribute positively towards these where appropriate. Core Strategy policies on transport should seek to ensure access for everyone, reduce congestion and road transport and their associated impacts, ensure the provision of the necessary transport infrastructure and encourage sustainable transport use.</p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the strategy, priorities, policies and programmes within the LTP and SA objectives / decision making criteria relating to reducing congestion and the need to travel by car, increasing transport choice, increasing access to everyone and promotes sustainable transport modes.</p>



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>LOCAL</b>			
		(2011) to 7.0 by 2017; to review thereafter.	
Bradford District Transport Strategy 2006-2021 Bradford District Council, 2006	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Investment in major infrastructure (e.g. highways, public transport network, interchanges, airports);</li><li>• Traffic and demand management interventions (e.g. control and coordination of traffic, improving traffic directions etc.).</li></ul>	There are no formal targets or indicators.	See previous.



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>LOCAL</b>			
<b>Cultural and historic heritage</b>			
Bradford: A Leading Cultural City 2014-2024 Bradford Metropolitan District Council, 2014	'Bradford – A Leading Cultural City' outlines a refreshed vision, mission and five strategic priorities that set the agenda for the next 10 years: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Priority 1: Investing in our people</li><li>• Priority 2: Building resilience and sustainability;</li><li>• Priority 3: Responsible and active leadership;</li><li>• Priority 4: A thriving cultural offer;</li><li>• Priority 5: A cultural destination – telling and selling our story.</li></ul> Focusing on these core strategic priorities will ensure that Bradford district delivers positive outcomes for people and place.	There are no formal targets or indicators.	The AAP's should reflect the objectives of the Bradford: A Leading Cultural City 2014-2024.



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>LOCAL</b>			
<p>"Only Connect" A Cultural Strategy for Bradford District City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council, 2003</p>	<p>Ten strategic objectives have been identified as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhancing the look of, and promoting the image of the Bradford District;</li> <li>• Developing the Cultural Industries;</li> <li>• Promoting and retaining creative and innovative people and their ideas in the district;</li> <li>• Developing skills for the 'new' economy;</li> <li>• Developing the product for sustainable tourism;</li> <li>• Raising achievement and aspirations throughout the communities of the District;</li> <li>• Ensuring participation and access for all in cultural activity;</li> <li>• Building individual and community confidence;</li> <li>• Promoting and ensuring health and well-being.</li> </ul> <p>Enabling social cohesion by developing pride and promoting respect.</p> <p>The Cultural Vision for 2020 is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• That everyone in the Bradford District leads a rich, diverse and fulfilling cultural life with a strong sense of community and a healthy lifestyle;</li> <li>• That culture and the creative industries make a substantial contribution to a thriving local and regional economy;</li> <li>• That barriers to participation in cultural activity are removed;</li> <li>• That the Bradford District is known nationally and internationally for the quality and diversity of its cultural product.</li> </ul> <p>The Mission of the Cultural Strategy is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To enable people in the Bradford District to connect with, access, develop, respect and celebrate a variety of cultural activity throughout their life.</li> </ul>	<p>There are no formal targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The vision, mission, objectives and actions of the Cultural Strategy should be taken in account when developing the Core Strategy vision, objectives and policy framework. Where possible the Core Strategy should contribute positively towards the objectives of the Strategy.</p> <p><i>The Council note that the Strategy Identifies and reinforces a number of plan issues: protecting and enhancing environmental quality (both in 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.</i></p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the vision, mission, objectives and actions of the Cultural Strategy. SA objectives / decision making criteria relating to protecting and enhancing cultural assets and creative industries / activities, enhancing community cohesion and participation, developing skills, ensuring health and well-being and promoting sustainable tourism should be included within the SA framework.</p>



Document title	Relevant objectives	Targets and indicators	Implications
<b>LOCAL</b>			
Conservation Area Assessments City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council, 2001 to 2005	Conservation Areas are areas of special architectural or historical interest, the character of which is desirable to retain. Each of the 59 Conservation Areas in the District have undergone a process of character assessment and boundary review. This has resulted in a Conservation Area Assessment document for each Conservation Area. 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.	There are no formal targets or indicators.	The Conservation Areas Assessments should be taken into account when developing the Core Strategy. Policies on the historic environment should be developed with due regard to the proposals in the Conservation Area Assessments.  The SA should take into consideration the baseline information and proposals within the Conservation Area Assessments. SA objectives / decision making criteria relating to the protection and enhancement of Conservation Areas should be included within the SA framework.
Bradford District Enterprise Action plan  The West Yorkshire Enterprise Partnership, 2005	The plan for the district is based upon four themes. These are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing levels of enterprise leading to business creation, survival and growth;</li> <li>• Improving business competitiveness;</li> <li>• Raising skill levels of the workforce; and</li> <li>• Promoting an inclusive society.</li> </ul>	There are no formal targets or indicators.	The AAP's should reflect the objectives of the Bradford District Enterprise Action plan.





# Appendix B

## SA Commentary on Options and BMDC Response





# Technical Note:

## Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan – Initial Commentary on Vision, Objectives and Draft Policies

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### 1. Bradford City Centre Vision

The Vision for Bradford City Centre in the AAP is that *“The city centre will become a major destination in the wider region, offering a different experience to other cities. The City will be the focal point for leisure, office, retail and apartment development, becoming the place resident and visitors want to live, work and socialise. Future redevelopment of the City Centre will see the sensitive renovation and flexible reuse of historic buildings in Little Germany and Goitside for residential and employment. New build development will make use of high quality design, which will respect the heritage of the city’s architecture, and be of the highest viable environmental standards. The City Centre Area Action Plan will help to safeguard and enhance the city’s important cultural assets of the Alhambra, St. Georges Hall, National Media Museum and many more. The plan will also aid in improving green infrastructure in the city centre by encouraging the formulation of new open spaces, public realm improvements including extensive tree planting and ecological improvements. The plan will build on the success of the new City Park and the New Market Place by supporting the delivery of green linear spaces. The plan will not look to create a new city centre, but will enhance the existing great qualities and address the weaknesses to revitalise the core of the District.”*

#### 1.1 Commentary

The Vision provides a compelling description of an attractive destination, listing the elements that would make it a draw for visitors, residents and workers to *‘live, work and socialise’*. It reflects the importance of the city centre in terms of visitors (with more than 1.2 million visitors per year to the top tourist attractions, including the Alhambra and National Media Museum), the growth in the city centre population over the last decade (from 934 in 2001 to 4,177 in 2011) and its future projection and the needs of the approximate 2,000 businesses employing 42,800 people in the city centre. It also echoes the City Plan focus on people, place, prosperity and property and specifically provides the planning framework to deliver a sustainable approach to the redevelopment of listed buildings, the creation of new developments, the preservation of important cultural assets, the design of the public realm and access to green space.

It is noted that the language and style of the BCC AAP Vision is different from that contained in the SCRC AAP and to that contained in the Core Strategy. The SCRC AAP takes as its starting point the year 2030, and then describes what will have happened (effectively retrospective), so for example:



*“By 2030 the Shipley and Canal Road Corridor has truly become an area of extensive transformational change, which is regarded as an exemplar Urban Eco Settlement between Bradford city centre and Shipley”*

Similarly, the Vision for the Core Strategy opens with:

*“By 2030 the Bradford District:*

*Has become a key driver of the Leeds City Region’s economy and a much sought after and desirable location where people want to live, do business, shop and spend their leisure and recreation time. The district has demonstrated that it is a place that encourages sustainable lifestyle choices and responds positively to the challenge of climate change.”*

Whereas the BCC AAP does not refer explicitly to 2030 and describes what will happen (so anticipating future changes), for example:

*“The city centre will become a major destination in the wider region, offering a different experience to other cities.”*

The Council may wish to consider whether there is a need to ensure greater alignment and consistency in the approach to the vision text between the BCC AAP and the other development plan documents.

Given the importance of transport to the City Centre (10,600 people travelling into the centre daily by train, and 19,200 by bus, the presence of two train stations, and the localised congestion issues) it is surprising that the Vision does not reference accessibility or the promotion of integrated transport options, in anticipation of AAP objective 7 *‘Easy access to and around the centre for all sections of the community, and a reduction in problems caused by through traffic problems by supporting sustainable transport measures’* and the subsequent draft policies (M1 and M2). The Council is encouraged to consider the value of including a statement in the Vision concerning the improvements of access to/from and within the City Centre, greater integration of transport modes and the promotion of sustainable transport options.

## 2. BCC Strategic Objectives

The BCC AAP sets out that the Vision for Bradford City Centre will be achieved through the following 8 strategic objectives:

- 1. A unique, high quality shopping and leisure experience reflecting the city’s cultural mix.** This will build on the successes of the City Park by enhancing the night time leisure offer and providing the framework for the delivery of major new retail in the centre. The plan will support the cultural leisure offers of the National Media Museum, Alhambra, St. George’s Hall etc... through facilitating land supply for future expansion and supporting the heritage of the City.
- 2. An attractive and safe environment.** This will see the maintenance and expansion of the public realm improvements throughout the city centre. There will also be a focus on reducing the fear of crime during night time hours in the centre, by enhancing CCTV and

policing provision, and encouraging greater evening activity in the city through more city living and the night time leisure offer.

- 3. Imaginative reuse of the architectural heritage alongside new development of high quality sustainable design.** Architectural design of new buildings and the reuse of historic buildings will be a mix of contrast and respect for the urban form. We will strive for high quality design, balanced with maximum functionality and the best viable environmental standards, including sustainable methods of remediation of historically contaminated sites.
- 4. A range of good quality housing and facilities to cater for a successful city centre community.** A range of housing sizes and tenancies will be provided through the allocation of land and land use policies, to ensure city living is available to all residents of Bradford and beyond. This will be supported with the need to provide convenience retail and leisure services within and surrounding the city centre, ensuring they form part of a development or are easily accessible.
- 5. A thriving economy with new office developments, and a growth in innovative and creative industries through technological enhancements.** The priority will be to maintain existing and attract new businesses into the city centre, through the delivery of new Grade A office space in the Business Forest and other office development throughout the centre. The super connected cities programme will deliver superfast broadband and cloud technology in the centre to attract business and industries looking for the best communications infrastructure in the country. Links with the University and college will also continue to be strengthened to promote Bradford City Centre as a hub for innovative and creative industries.
- 6. An enhanced higher education campus, with the University and College forming an integral part of the city centre.** Links with the higher education campuses will continue to be strengthened through better transport routes, the delivery of key regeneration projects and the development of residential property within the centre. This will create a more welcoming centre for students to visit and socialize. The growth of existing and new businesses / industries will also aid in graduate retention within the District.
- 7. Easy access to and around the centre for all sections of the community, and a reduction in problems caused by through traffic problems by supporting sustainable transport measures.** Access to the city centre by private motor vehicles is still considered to be very important, for providing easy access to shops, offices and leisure facilities. There is a need to balance the need for short term / stay access, and the need to ease congestion and pollution within the centre. The plan will put forward the Council's car parking strategy for the centre, and is committed to continued improvement of public transport into and around the city centre. The expansion of the public realm improvements scheme and improvements to signing, will aid in pedestrian access and way finding around the centre. Improvements will also be made to cycling facilities tied into the ongoing development of National Route 66.
- 8. An enhanced natural environment with improved green infrastructure, water management and biodiversity.** All new open space will incorporate significant levels of



planting (where appropriate) to encourage wildlife in the city centre and aid in the overall quality of life of the resident and visitors. Other environmental and green infrastructure solutions may also include the use of rooftop gardens, green roofs, on street tree planting and the reopening of watercourses.

## 2.1 Commentary

Collectively, the objectives provide an effective extension of the Vision with each of the key elements being elaborated upon.

Objectives 1 and 3 recognise the importance of the existing built heritage to the identity and attractiveness of the city centre and look to ensure this is conserved and enhanced through sympathetic redevelopment. This links to the city centre 'experience' and the quality of the retail and leisure offering and proposals to sustain and grow city centre vitality and economic prosperity. These are consistent with the SA objectives that seek to protect and enhance historic assets, improve the quality of the built environment, increase leisure activities and support investment.

Objective 4 concerns the provision of range of good quality housing and facilities and would have positive impacts on SA objectives concerning housing needs, health and sustaining a resilient local economy. It is notable however that within the draft text of policy CL1 there is an 'objective', which, in line with Core Strategy Policy HO3, for the City Centre to deliver a minimum of 3,500 residential units by 2030. There is potential for the Council to consider combining this objective with the current 'wider' AAP objective to avoid any apparent unnecessary duplication. The inclusion of housing numbers within a strategic objective is also consistent with the approach taken within the SCRC AAP, where reference is made to 3,000 new homes.

The text supporting objective 4 could be extended to include reference to the highest possible sustainable design and construction standards and which could include the zero carbon standard for example. This would be consistent with the draft Core Strategy policy HO9, provided that it is caveated with 'subject to feasibility and / or viability'. This would improve the AAP objectives score against the SA objectives concerning resource use, housing and the built environment.

Objective 6 recognises the growing role that higher education could play in the future development of the city centre. This links to the aspirations for increased city centre vitality, and also the need for new housing. The recognition of the importance of graduate retention, and the connections with Objective 5 regarding a growing economy are also clearly made and well articulated. These are aligned with the SA objectives for the local economy and employment.

As noted above, objective 7 extends the scope of the Vision to include specific direction on promoting sustainable transport measures, which is to be welcomed, and has a strong complimentary link to the SA objective which seeks to *'reduce congestion and pollution by increasing transport choice and by reducing the need to travel by lorry / car'*. The emphasis in the accompanying text to the private car, whilst understandably pragmatic, could be balanced with further reference to city centre schemes that seek to improve more sustainable transport options (such as the redevelopment of Bradford Interchange and Forster Square rail stations) and other schemes that promote public transport. In this way, the objective could provide improved context for the draft policy M2 'Provision of Public Transport Services and Infrastructure'.

Objective 8 provides for an enhanced natural environment within the city centre, looking to improve the quality of existing green spaces (in terms of landscaping, amenity and biodiversity) as well as promoting sustainable design options to increase the greening of the city centre. This is consistent with the National Planning Policy Framework (paragraphs 109 and 117) which requires the contribution to and enhancement of the natural environment, as well as the SA objectives concerning natural assets.

### 3. BCC Draft Policies

There are 16 policies currently contained in the BCC AAP supporting the delivery of the strategic objectives. The objectives that relate to each policy theme are presented at the beginning of each policy chapter within the AAP. The relationship is summarised in the Table 3.1.

**Table 3.1 Relationship between BCC AAP Policy Themes and Strategic Objectives**

Policy Theme	Objective 1: Shopping and Leisure	Objective 2: Safe Environment	Objective 3: Reuse and New Development	Objective 4: Housing	Objective 5: Economy	Objective 6: Education	Objective 7: Access	Objective 8: Natural Environment
Community Living			☑	☑				☑
Shopping and Leisure	☑		☑				☑	
Business		☑	☑		☑	☑		
Higher and Further Education			☑		☑	☑	☑	☑
Movement	☑	☑					☑	☑
Built Form			☑					
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>

Collectively, all of the policy themes ensure that all of the AAP strategic objectives are progressed and there are no gaps. Clearly the relationship is stronger for some objectives than others, and so objective 3 which concerns the reuse of existing heritage alongside new development is supported by 5 of the 6 policy themes within the AAP, which reflects the central importance of redevelopment to the success of the AAP. It is perhaps surprising however that objective 5 which concerns a thriving economy, has not been linked more explicitly to the policy themes of shopping and leisure and movement and the Council may wish to review these relationships further.

At present, there are no explicit policies addressing the biodiversity and green space aspects of objective 8. However, the text in the issue boxes (Issue 23 – Green Infrastructure and Open Space within the City Centre and Issue 24 – Biodiversity in the City Centre) provide the framework for such policies but it is unclear whether this is the intention. We would recommend that these

two issues and the accompany text are reviewed and amended to address the biodiversity aspects of objective 8.

There are a number of minor drafting issues with the text reviewed. For example, within the text for the policy theme of movement, there are a number of issues presented within boxes that have the same appearance as the policy boxes. It is uncertain whether it is the intention that these will become policies, or whether this is a legacy of early drafting. At present, the numbering of the policy chapters starts at paragraph 4.5, when it should be 3.1. Similarly, the policy number of those policies concerning shopping and leisure is incorrect and needs to be revised (SL3 is missing). The Council is encouraged to review and address these points.

Table 3.2 provides initial comments on the 16 policies as relevant.

**Table 3.2 Relationship between BCC AAP Policy Themes and Strategic Objectives**

BCC AAP Draft Policy	Comment
<b>Policy CL1 – Housing</b>	<p>Under the 'Mix and Quality' section of the policy, it is proposed that the new developments will contain a <i>'portion of family sized homes'</i>. It is noted that of the 1,734 households living within the city centre, 10% are households with dependent children and it remains unclear the extent to which demand for new homes will be driven by families (as opposed to couples and sole occupants). In consequence, it is unclear what would be an acceptable contribution to this housing type, from a new development without further clarity in the policy text.</p> <p>The second paragraph under 'Mix and Quality' states <i>'Development which would create or contribute to a harmful concentration within any given area of smaller flats or sub-divisions, specialist student housing, houses in multiple occupation or hostel accommodation will not be permitted'</i>. Harmful concentration is not defined in the policy or the accompanying text and so could be open to a number of interpretations. It is suggested that the term is clarified (so harmful to whom, what is meant by harm? (is it a proxy for anti-social behaviour), what is meant by concentration (dwelling density of specific typologies?)).</p> <p>The Council is encouraged to review and refine this text to clarify the intended meaning.</p>
<b>Policy CL2 – Active Frontages and Community Provision</b>	No comment.
<b>Policy CL 3 – Supporting Education Provision</b>	Policy CL3 highlights the importance of accessibility to primary school education to ensure a vibrant and successful city centre community which includes families. The second paragraph however relates to the granting of planning permission of school premises (whether primary or secondary) and it is unclear as a consequence of the broader scope of this second paragraph as to whether the future need will extend beyond the provision of simply a primary school. If this is the case, it is suggested that the reference to primary schools in the first paragraph is removed to reflect this broader need.
<b>Policy SL1 – City Centre Primary Shopping Area</b>	Policy SL1 includes reference to larger scale retail developments, which may be permitted. It would be useful to clarify what is meant by larger scale retail developments.
<b>Policy SL2 – Primary and Secondary Shopping Frontages</b>	No comment.
<b>Policy SL4 – Improving the Connections Between Shopping Areas</b>	Policy SL4 states that the Council will <i>'support the provision of better way finding in the form of updated and increased signage throughout of the City Centre'</i> . It is suggested that this is simplified to <b>'The Council will support the provision of updated, improved and increased signage throughout of the City Centre'</b> .
<b>Policy SL5 – Cultural Assets</b>	Policy SL5 concerns the support the Council will provide to the sustainable expansion of existing and creation of new cultural attractions in the city centre. Consideration should be given to linking this commitment to the imaginative reuse of the city centre heritage assets (Objective 3).





BCC AAP Draft Policy	Comment
<b>Policy B1 – The Need to Deliver Forecast Job Growth within the City Centre</b>	Policy B1 concerns the provision of high quality office and workspaces within the city, which will contribute to a thriving economy. Further thought could be given to how innovative and creative industries could be supported through technological enhancements (and the prioritised delivery of superfast broadband).
<b>Policy ED1 – Promotion of the Campus Zone/Learning Quarter</b>	No comment
<b>Policy M1 – Streets and Spaces</b>	No comment
<b>Policy M2 - Provision of Public Transport Services and Infrastructure</b>	No comment
<b>Policy M3 – Parking Provision</b>	Policy M3 includes the design of car parking in the city centre. Further consideration could be given in the text concerning how the car park acts as a gateway to the city, and may in some instances be the first point of contact between a visitor and the city. At the inception meeting, we discussed an initiative to promote dementia friendly public infrastructure by improving signage and providing memorable and intuitive design. The Council is encouraged to consider the potential to include such additional matters within the accompany text to the policy.
<b>Policy BF1 – The Nature of the Built Form</b>	Policy BF1 states that all new developments must demonstrate a high standard of design. In order to further progress objective 3, consideration could be given to amending this wording to state, 'that all new developments must demonstrate a high standard of sustainable design and construction, balancing functionality and the best viable environmental performance'.
<b>Policy BF2 – Built Form and Use of Natural Resources</b>	<p>Current Policy BF2 appears incomplete. There is potential for this to be expanded to include appropriate elements from the following:</p> <p>All new development will be expected to consider the principles of sustainable design and construction and to make carbon savings through reducing energy demand, using energy and other resources efficiently and by generating low carbon/renewable energy in accordance with the energy hierarchy.</p> <p>Proposals will be supported where they meet the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. all new developments will be required to submit a Sustainability Statement including:<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Low Carbon Energy Strategy, and</li><li>b. an outline of how key principles for sustainable design and construction and operation will be achieved.</li></ol></li><li>2. pre the introduction of the expected Housing Standards Review and zero Carbon targets 2016 , all new residential buildings should achieve Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4;</li><li>3. all new non-residential buildings should achieve BREEAM 'Excellent' (or equivalents); and</li><li>4. Developers will be required to achieve zero carbon standards through energy efficiency and carbon compliance on site. Where this is not technically possible or viable, developers will be expected to explore with the council meeting zero carbon standards through local off-site alternatives.</li></ol>



We trust that these initial comments are useful in taking forward the next stages of the BCC AAP. Should you have any queries please do not hesitate to contact either of the undersigned.

Author

Reviewer

.....  
Ryan Llewellyn

.....  
Pete Davis

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# Appendix C

## Objectives Compatibility Test



**Table C1 Objectives Compatibility Test**

<b>Key</b>	++	Highly compatible	0	No relationship	--	Highly incompatible
	+	Compatible	?	Uncertain	-	Incompatible

SA Objectives	City Centre Area Action Plan Objectives								Commentary
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	
1. Ensure the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources and the promotion of renewable energy	0	0	?	?	0	0	0	0	The majority of the AAP objectives have no relationship to this SA objective.  The AAP objectives refers to good quality housing and high quality sustainable design and therefore it is not certain whether this would include the incorporation of renewables end efficient use of energy.
2. Minimise the growth in waste and increase the amount of waste which is re-used, recycled, and recovered	0	0	?	?	0	0	0	0	The majority of the AAP objectives have no relationship to this SA objective.  The AAP objectives refers to good quality housing and facilities, and high quality sustainable design and therefore it is not certain whether this would include measures to increase the amount of waste that is recycled
3. Reduce the district's impact on climate change and vulnerability to its effects	0	+	?	?	0	0	+	+	AAP objectives 2 and 8 refer to the provision of a city centre park, plants and spaces which will contribute towards reducing greenhouse gases.  AAP objective 7 refers to a reduction in through traffic problems. Reducing the amount of traffic will contribute towards reducing the impact on climate change.  AAP objectives 3 and 4 refer to good quality housing and high quality sustainable design and therefore it is not certain whether this would include measures to maximise energy efficiency.
4. Safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	++	AAP objectives 2 and 8 refer to the provision of a city centre park, open spaces and waterways which will contribute towards safeguarding soil and water resources.  AAP objective 7 refers to a reduction in through traffic problems which should contribute towards the improvement of air quality.
5. Conserve and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	++	AAP objectives 2 and 8 refer to the provision of a city centre park, and a rich and diverse variety of plants, birds, animals and insects within new parks, open spaces and waterways which could contribute towards this SA objective

SA Objectives	City Centre Area Action Plan Objectives								Commentary
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	
6. Maintain and enhance the character of natural and man made landscapes	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	<p>AAP objective 2 refers to the an attractive environment which is distinctive to Bradford which is compatible with this SA objective</p> <p>AAP objectives 3 and 8 refer to the reuse of architectural heritage and the enhancement of natural landscapes which are also compatible.</p>
7 Protect and enhance historic assets and their settings	?	0	++	?	?	0	0	0	<p>AAP objectives 1, 4 and 5 refer to high quality shopping and housing, and new office developments. It is not certain whether these would be compatible to protecting and enhancing historic assets and their settings</p> <p>AAP objective 3 refers to the imaginative reuse of architectural heritage which is highly compatible with this SA objective</p>
8. Provide the opportunity for everyone to live in quality housing which reflects individuals needs, preferences and resources	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	<p>The majority of the AAP objectives do not relate to this SA objective.</p> <p>AAP objective 4 refers to a range of good quality housing and facilities to cater for a successful city centre community and therefore is highly compatible with this SA objective.</p>
9. Develop and maintain an integrated and efficient transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts	+	0	0	+	+	0	++	0	<p>AAP objectives 1, 4 and 5 refer to the provision on shopping, leisure housing and offices within the city centre which is compatible with maximising accessibility.</p> <p>AAP objective 7 refers to easy access around the city and with surrounding communities which is highly compatible with this SA objective.</p>
10. Reduce congestion and pollution by increasing transport choice and by reducing the need to travel by lorry / car	+	0	0	+	+	+	++	0	<p>AAP objectives 1, 4, 5 and 6 refer to the provision on shopping, leisure, housing, offices and the university within the city centre which has a variety of transport modes and is compatible with reducing the need to travel.</p> <p>AAP objective 7 refers to easy access around the city and with surrounding communities which is highly compatible with this SA objective.</p>
11. Improve the quality of the built environment, protect and enhance historic assets and make efficient use of land and buildings	?	+	++	?	?	?	0	0	<p>It is uncertain whether AAP objectives 1, 4, 5 and 6 are compatible with this SA objective as they refer to the provision of shopping, leisure, housing, office and university and it is not clear whether the good quality refers to the environment or construction.</p> <p>AAP objectives 2 and 3 are compatible as they refer attractive environments and reuse of archaeological heritage.</p>

SA Objectives	City Centre Area Action Plan Objectives								Commentary
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	
12. Improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks	++	+	0	++	0	++	++	+	The majority of the AAP objectives are compatible with this SA objective as they refer to the provision of services and facilities and improving access and links as well as the environmental improvements.
13. Provide social cohesion, encourage participation and improve the quality of deprived neighbourhoods	+	++	+	++	+	0	++	+	<p>AAP objectives 1, 3 and 5 refer to the provision of facilities and services which is compatible with providing social cohesion.</p> <p>AAP objectives 2, 5 and 8 refer to physical environmental and economical improvements which is compatible with improving the quality of deprived neighbourhoods</p> <p>AAP objective 7 refers to improving access routes and links with communities which is also compatible with providing social cohesion and encouraging participation</p>
14. Create good cultural leisure and recreation activities available to all	++	++	0	0	0	+	+	++	<p>AAP objectives 1, 2 and 8 refer to the provision shopping, leisure and open space/recreational facilities which are compatible with this SA objective.</p> <p>AAP objectives 6 refers to a higher education campus as part of the city centre which could be compatible with increasing available cultural, leisure and recreation activities</p> <p>AAP objective 7 refers to access and links with surrounding communities which is compatible with ensuring accessibility.</p>
15. Improve safety and security for people and property	0	++	0	+	0	0	+	0	AAP objective 2 refers to an attractive, inclusive and safe environment, and AAP objective 4 refers to a successful city centre community which is compatible with improving safety and security. AAP objective 7 also refers to access which could increase the amount of natural surveillance and therefore also be compatible with this SA objective.
16. Provide the conditions and services to improve health and well-being and reduce inequality to access and social care	0	+	0	++	0	0	++	+	<p>AAP objectives 2 and 8 refer to attractive, inclusive environments and enhancing quality of life which are compatible with this SA objective.</p> <p>AAP objective 4 refers to housing provision providing a range of facilities which is also compatible.</p> <p>APP objective 7 refers to access around the city centre all for will be compatible with reducing inequalities to access.</p>



SA Objectives	City Centre Area Action Plan Objectives								Commentary
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	
17. Promote education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	0	0	0	0	++	++	++	0	<p>AAP objectives 5 and 6 refer to office developments and a growth in science and creative industries which and a higher education campus integrated with the city centre which could be compatible with promoting education and training</p> <p>AAP objective 7 refers to accessibility and therefore will also be compatible with this SA objective.</p>
18. Increase the number of high quality job opportunities suited to the needs of the local workforce	+	0	0	0	++	++	+	0	<p>AAP objectives 1, 5 and 6 refer to new office developments and a growth in science and creative industries and a higher education campus in the city centre which is compatible with increasing the number of high quality jobs.</p> <p>AAP objective 7 refers to accessibility to and around the city centre which is also compatible.</p>
19. Support investment and enterprise that respects the character and needs of the local area	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	<p>AAP objectives 1,4,5,6 and 8 refer to the creation of new shopping, leisure, housing, offices, university campus and open spaces for visitors as well as increasing accessibility which will all be compatible with supporting investment and enterprise.</p> <p>AAP objectives 1 and 3 refer to development that is distinct to Bradford and use of the existing architectural heritage, which is compatible with respecting the character.</p>





# Appendix D

## Detailed Policy by Policy Appraisal



<b>KEY</b>	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy CL1- Housing	
	Commentary	Scoring
1. Ensure the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources and the promotion of renewable energy	The policy does not specifically make reference to energy efficiency and does not promote renewable energy. Although the policy itself does not set out the scale of housing required (3,500 by 2030), this is referred to in the supporting text in paragraph 4.23. The nature of the effect of this policy on energy and natural resources would depend upon the specific size and location of sites and the subsequent design of dwellings and which will be affected by other policies in the plan that will address sustainable design issues, specifically Policy BF3 – Built Form and the Environment, which includes reference to the opportunity to connect to renewable energy generation and Policy BF4 – District Heating Network, which promotes opportunities to maximise the use of waste heat and to source heat from existing developments. The Area Action Plan also links to Core Strategy Policy EC4, SC2 and HO9 which concerns aspects of sustainable design. Collectively, as the policy is therefore implemented in accordance with others within the AAP and the Core Strategy, the effects of the policy will have a positive effect on this objective.	+
2. Minimise the growth in waste and increase the amount of waste which is reused, recycled, and recovered	The policy does not specifically make reference to minimising waste and recycling. However, the construction of homes will generate waste which could be reduced through design measures (Policy BF3 – Built Form and the Environment and policy HO9 from the Core Strategy) along with the adoption of construction best practice. Collectively these could help address waste arising from construction and encourage reuse of aggregates. However, the extent to which waste streams will be minimised is uncertain, and notwithstanding the collective actions of the policy, it would still be anticipated that residual construction waste would be created from meeting the need for new housing. Therefore, the policy will have a negative effect on this objective.	-
3. Reduce the district's impact on climate change and vulnerability to its effects	The nature of the effect of this policy on the climate change SA objective would depend upon the specific size and location of sites and the subsequent design of dwellings, which will be affected by other policies in the plan such as Policy CL2 – Flood Risk. As is noted to the preamble to Policy CL2, parts of Bradford City Centre are at risk of river flooding from the Bradford Beck and Eastbrook, which is then addressed through the policy itself. The policy also specifically states that the Council expects residential amenity/open space to be incorporated into all new major development within the City Centre. Even within the highly dense urban area, the policy aims to ensure that terraces, rooftops, gardens, balconies and courtyards can form the basis for providing such green infrastructure which can have the capacity to lessen the effects of storm and flood events, by providing permeable surfaces that can increase retention times of rainfall, and if appropriate, providing additional temporary storage for flood waters. Policy BF3 – Built Form and the Environment includes reference to the opportunity to connect to renewable energy generation to minimise the contribution of future development to carbon emissions and also to increase its resilience to climate change. Therefore, the policy supported by others in the AAP could contribute to the reduction of the impact of climate change and provide infrastructure that can reduce the City Centre's vulnerability.	+



KEY	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy CL1- Housing	
	Commentary	Scoring
4. Safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources	The policy permits the opportunity to redevelop brownfield land and to convert existing buildings and so will contribute to safeguarding soil resources. Whilst there are no AQMAs within Bradford City Centre AAP area, any increase in traffic arising from the increase in residents and people travelling for work, shopping or leisure within the city centre could increase emissions which could impact on existing air quality. However, policies within the AAP, such as M1 – Walking, Cycling and the Public Realms and M2 - Provision of Public Transport Services and Infrastructure, which seek to promote sustainable transport, will look to reduce the demand for private vehicle transport which may then support a lessening of adverse impact on this objective. As such, the impact on water quality is uncertain, although any waste water would be treated, so is unlikely to be substantive.	-/?
5. Conserve and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats	The policy specifically states that the Council expects residential amenity/open space to be incorporated into all new major development within the City Centre. Even within the highly dense urban area, the policy aims to ensure that terraces, rooftops, gardens, balconies and courtyards can form the basis for providing such green infrastructure. Such requirements would help to enhance the natural environment in the City Centre by creating localised habitats that could support an increase in biodiversity within the city centre and therefore have positive impacts on this objective.	+
6. Maintain and enhance the character of natural and man made landscapes	The policy aims to ensure that housing development which would create or contribute to a detrimental concentration of studios, bedsits, student housing, houses in multiple occupation or hostel accommodation will not be permitted. Therefore this will help to maintain the character of the City Centre as it will ensure that development is in character with the rest of the City Centre. This is further supported by the proposals to use the upper floors of commercial properties without threatening the viability of the ground floor premises. Implementation of Policy BF1 – The Nature of the Built Form as well as the City Centre Design Guide and Addendum will also ensure that any new housing developments are in keeping with the character of the city centre. By bringing in appropriate uses to underutilised spaces and taking into account the potential harmful nature of clustering uses, and that it will cross reference other relevant policies, the policy does take into how the character of man-made landscape is taken into consideration, therefore having a positive impact on the objective.	+
7. To protect and enhance historic assets	No specific reference is made to the architectural heritage of the City Centre, but the policy does aim to have a minimum density of 250 dwellings per hectare and a range of amenity/open space which will ensure that high quality sustainable design is delivered and is in line with Core Strategy policy HO5, which highlights that higher densities would be sought in the City Centre. It is also noted that this policy will need to accord with Policy BF1 - The Nature of the Built Form, which requires any new development to accord with design principles to 'preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of the City Centre's heritage assets, and in the Conservation Areas pay suitable regard to the adopted Conservation Area Appraisals and Listed Building Statements'. Collectively, the policy will then have a positive effect on this objective.	+

<b>KEY</b>	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy CL1- Housing	
	Commentary	Scoring
8. Provide the opportunity for everyone to live in quality housing which reflects individuals needs, preferences and resources	The policy commits to the development of new homes in the City Centre, whilst not setting a delivery target. Instead this is provided in the supporting text, i.e. 3,500 new homes by 2030, in paragraph 4.23. These new homes will help to meet the district, and the city centre's future housing requirements and build on the positive impacts of the Core Strategy. As stated in the policy, it will be important to provide family sized homes and ensure a wide mix and high quality homes to ensure that a range of housing can be provided. Policy HO8 of the Core Strategy illustrates that the AAP will provide further guidance with support from the SHMA, this is completed via this policy. Furthermore in line with Core Strategy Policy HO11, the Council will aim to negotiate a 15% affordable housing contribution in the City Centre. Therefore overall it will deliver a varied range of good quality homes, which will have a mix that is in line with local housing requirements, ensuring that there will not be a harmful concentration of certain housing types. As such, this policy will have a significant positive benefit on this objective.	++
9. Develop and maintain an integrated and efficient transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts	The policy does not specifically make reference to developing and maintaining an integrated and efficient transport network. Therefore, it is considered the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective. However, policies within the AAP, such as M1 - Walking, Cycling and Public Realm and M2 – Public Transport Services and Infrastructure, which seek to promote sustainable transport will look to promote an integrated approach to the transport network and ensure appropriate access is provided.	0
10. Reduce congestion and pollution by increasing transport choice and by reducing the need to travel by lorry / car	As the development of new homes is proposed within the City Centre, people will be located close to a number of employment areas within the City Centre. Therefore, there will be potential for more walking and cycling to access employment, which will ensure that in-commuting will be reduced. Although this is a positive benefit, more people with vehicles will be located within the town centre and so there could be some traffic congestion and pollution issues created. However, policies within the AAP, such as M1 - Walking, Cycling and Public Realm and M2 - Public Transport Services and Infrastructure, which seek to promote sustainable transport will look to reduce the demand for private vehicle transport which may then support a lessening of such adverse impacts. Overall, as homes and people will be closer to employment, retail and leisure within the City Centre there will be a positive effect as a result of more walking and cycling.	+
11. Improve the quality of the built environment and make efficient use of land and buildings	The policy proposes to convert the upper floors of existing buildings into new homes, were the commercial floorspace is vacant and underutilised. There are appropriate measures in the policy to ensure that the viability of ground floor premises will not be threatened and important ancillary storage space is not lost. Therefore, the policy aims to make an efficient use of existing buildings, but also expects new development to deliver a minimum density of 250 dwellings per hectare. In addition, any development will need to be consistent with Policy BF1 – The Nature of the Built Form and the City Centre Design Guide and Addendum which will also ensure that any new housing developments are in keeping with the character of the city centre and look to improve the quality of the built environment. Therefore, the policy will significantly support the goals of the objective, which also includes delivering appropriate residential amenity and open space.	++



<b>KEY</b>	<b>--</b>	Move away significantly	<b>-</b>	Move away marginally	<b>+</b>	Move towards marginally	<b>++</b>	Move towards significantly	<b>0</b>	Neutral	<b>?</b>	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy CL1- Housing	
	Commentary	Scoring
12. Improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks	The policy does not specifically make reference to ensuring that there is a range of quality services within communities and connections to the wider network. Therefore, the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
13. Provide social cohesion, encourage participation and improve the quality of deprived neighbourhoods	The policy will provide new homes for people, from a range of backgrounds, including families with appropriate outdoor space, providing more variation to the population of the City Centre. This will promote more interactions from different backgrounds, but also, in line with Core Strategy Policy HO11, the policy will aim to negotiate a 15% affordable housing contribution in the City Centre. The policy also aims to ensure that housing development which would create or contribute to a detrimental concentration of studios, bedsits, student housing, houses in multiple occupation or hostel accommodation will not be permitted. Therefore, overall it will deliver a varied range of good quality, affordable homes, which will have a mix that is in line with local housing requirements, and ensure that there will not be a detrimental concentration of certain housing types. As such, this policy will have a significant positive benefit on this objective.	+
14. Create good cultural leisure and recreation activities available to all	The levels of new population that will be associated with the development new homes will support the growth of the retail and leisure experience through further net spending power in the City Centre. This will ensure that the city centre remains vital and vibrant. Despite this there could be some potential negative impacts related to the loss of some upper floors of existing commercial premises, which is the basis of some of the housing that will be provided as a result of the new homes. Although this could be negative, there are appropriate measures within the policy to ensure that the viability of ground floor premises would not be threatened. The overall benefit of having more people in the City Centre is significantly positive and will ensure that a unique, high quality shopping and leisure experience will reflect the mix of the existing and new population and remain vibrant.	++
15. Improve safety and security for people and property	The policy does not specifically make reference to safety or security. However, by encouraging a greater number of people to live within the City Centre, will indirectly increase the level of activity, vibrancy and vitality which will contribute towards ensuring that the public open space areas are self- policed. As this is an indirect effect, overall, the policy is considered to have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
16. Provide the conditions and services to improve health and well-being and reduce inequality to access and social care	The policy will provide new homes for people, from a range of backgrounds, including families with appropriate outdoor space, providing more variation to the population of the City Centre. This will promote more interactions from different backgrounds, but also, in line with Core Strategy Policy HO11, the policy will aim to negotiate a 15% affordable housing contribution in the City Centre. The policy specifically states that the Council expects residential amenity/openspace to be incorporated into all new major development within the City Centre, which will provide health and well-being benefits.	+



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SA Objectives	Policy CL1- Housing	
	Commentary	Scoring
17. Promote education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	The University of Bradford Main Campus is within the AAP boundary. The policy will support the growth of the university by potentially delivering new students, but also through planning application and conversions of units to provide appropriate student accommodation to support the university to provide high quality housing for its students. Therefore, there will be a positive impact.	+
18. Increase the number of high quality job opportunities suited to the needs of the local workforce	Although this policy will deliver the development of new homes it will only have a neutral effect upon this policy. This is because although it may provide accommodation close to businesses within the City Centre, it will not specifically deliver employment development. Temporarily there may be a number of construction related jobs created, but any associated benefits would depend up on the approach taken by house builders as to whether there were any positive economic impacts.	0
19. Support investment and enterprise that respects the character and needs of the local area	The levels of new population that will be associated with the development of new homes will support the growth of the retail, leisure experience and investment through further net spending power in the City Centre. This will ensure that the city centre remains vital and vibrant and develop the needs of the area. Therefore, the policy will ensure that new homes will lead to net benefits coming into the City Centre on an economic, but also through the retail and leisure spending which will be improved as a result of the increase in the population.	+



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SA Objectives	Policy CL1- Housing	
	Commentary	Scoring
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>The policy is anticipated to have a positive impact on the majority of the SA objectives. The delivery of 3,500 new homes in the town centre, close to existing employment areas will help ensure that the town centre will be a sustainable and self-sufficient place to live and work. This will also support spending power in the local economy having a positive impact on economic growth. This will support the unique high quality retail and leisure experiences, which will also ensure that more sustainable methods of travel to the town centre, i.e. walking and cycling can be utilised to further add to the sustainable of the policy.</p> <p>There are potential negative impacts on air quality. Furthermore, due to the levels of waste predicted it is considered that there could be some negative impacts from waste arising from the construction of 3,500 houses.</p> <p>There is a potential for environmental enhancements through implementation of this policy. The policy will support the delivery of green infrastructure and promote biodiversity within the City Centre. There is potentially further student housing that could be delivered as part of the policy. There will be a positive effect on economic growth, due to the nature of the policy no employment development is promoted, but there could be some effect in terms of construction and from an increase in net spending potential within the city centre. With the impact of other policies in the AAP there will be a positive impact on historic assets. There will be a positive effect on economic growth, due to the nature of the policy no employment development is promoted, but there could be some effect in terms of construction and from an increase in net spending potential within the city centre. In relation to climate change and renewable energy, it is considered with other policies there will be a positive impact.</p>		
<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <p>There will be a need to promote more sustainable measures in relation renewable energy and energy efficiency when new developments are taken forward. This includes ensuring that they meet the requirements of Code for Sustainable Homes. This would be improved with the implementation of Policy BF2 of the AAP.</p> <p>Appropriate waste measures, during construction and operation will need to be identified to ensure sustainability is achieved within the new development which will be delivered as a result of this policy. This would be improved with the implementation of Policy BF2 of the AAP and HO9 of the Core Strategy.</p> <p>Transport measures to ensure that an integrated and efficient system is developed within new schemes will need to be considered with any future development. This would be supported by policy M1 and M2 of the AAP.</p> <p>With a range of new residential development coming to the City Centre, it is important that appropriate measures for community facilities is provided and that new development is well connected to the existing City Centre, this includes the criteria of Core Strategy Policy HO7.</p>		

<b>KEY</b>	<b>--</b>	Move away significantly	<b>-</b>	Move away marginally	<b>+</b>	Move towards marginally	<b>++</b>	Move towards significantly	<b>0</b>	Neutral	<b>?</b>	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy CL2 – Flood Risk	
	Commentary	Scoring
1. Ensure the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources and the promotion of renewable energy	The policy does not specifically make reference to energy efficiency and does not promote renewable energy. Therefore, the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
2. Minimise the growth in waste and increase the amount of waste which is reused, recycled, and recovered	The policy does not specifically make reference to energy efficiency and does not promote renewable energy. Therefore, the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
3. Reduce the district’s impact on climate change and vulnerability to its effects	As the preamble to the policy notes, parts of Bradford City Centre are at risk of river flooding from the Bradford Beck and Eastbrook. Due to the surrounding topography, extensive urbanisation of the city centre and lack of sufficient sewerage capacity, there are also areas which suffer from surface water flooding issues. The policy has a significant positive effect on the City Centre and supports the goal of the objective to reduce the impact of climate change. The policy ensures effective flood risk sequential testing and specific flood risk assessments take place in relation to the new development, ensuring that development does not increase the risk of flooding. Requiring site specific flood risk assessments for those sites that pass the sequential test may also improve the green/blue infrastructure on sites, which will support biodiversity in the city centre.	++
4. Safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources	Although the policy does not have an impact on safeguarding or improve air or soil resources, it could have a positive impact on water quality by reducing the likelihood of flood water contamination. The policy aims to reduce flood risk for proposed and existing development therefore ensuring that the City Centre has increased protection. Furthermore, Core Strategy Policy EN7 – Flood Risk proposes to ensure that the need for improvements in drainage infrastructure is taken into account and promotes the use of SUDS ‘in a manner that is integral to site design, achieves high water quality standards and maximises habitat value’. Therefore the policy, in conjunction with Core Strategy Policy EN7 will be likely to deliver improvements in water quality, although the scale is uncertain.	+/?
5. Conserve and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats	The policy has a positive effect on the City Centre. The policy ensures effective flood risk sequential tests and specific flood risk assessments take place in relation to the new development, ensuring that development does not increase the risk of flooding. Requiring site specific flood risk assessments for those sites that pass the sequential test may also improve the green/blue infrastructure such as SUDS on sites, which will support biodiversity in the city centre.	+
6. Maintain and enhance the character of natural and man-made landscapes	The policy aims to stop flood risk increasing and minimise future flood events within the City Centre arising from any new development. It aims to ensure that features of the built and natural environment remain viable places to live without increasing the risk of flood. Therefore, this policy has a positive impact on the urban landscape of the City Centre.	+
7. To protect and enhance historic assets	The policy promotes high quality sustainable design, by ensuring that appropriate flood risk sequential tests and site specific flood risk assessments are in place. This will ensure that new developments can be incorporated into the existing development in Bradford without increasing flood risk, therefore protecting the historic assets of Bradford. Therefore, the policy will ensure high quality sustainable design of new developments, therefore having a positive effect on this objective.	+



<b>KEY</b>	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy CL2 – Flood Risk	
	Commentary	Scoring
8. Provide the opportunity for everyone to live in quality housing which reflects individuals needs, preferences and resources	Any housing created will need to be in accordance with this policy. Therefore, the policy aims to ensure that housing proposed on sites that are identified at being at risk from flooding are supported by a site specific flood risk assessment where those proposals have passed the flood risk sequential test. This takes account of all reasonable alternatives sites which are allocated for development or vacant/underused and determines whether the level of flood risk can be reduced to an acceptable level by alternative siting or mitigation. Even if the proposed site passes the sequential test, they will be required to submit a site specific flood risk assessment and demonstrate there will not be an increase in flooding within the city centre. Therefore, the policy supports this objective in delivering good quality housing to cater for a successful local community by ensuring sites are available for housing that do not pose a flood risk to new and existing residents.	++
9. Develop and maintain an integrated and efficient transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts	The policy has no reference to traffic, transport or accessibility. Therefore it has a neutral impact on this policy.	0
10. Reduce congestion and pollution by increasing transport choice and by reducing the need to travel by lorry / car	The policy has no reference to traffic, transport or accessibility. Therefore it has a neutral impact on this policy	0
11. Improve the quality of the built environment and make efficient use of land and buildings	As the policy will ensure that appropriate sequential testing will take place to see if new development is appropriate in relation to flood risk, this will support the objective of producing a high quality built environment that is not susceptible to flooding and will ensure that buildings use the land. The reasoned justification highlights some of the regeneration that is required in areas with areas of high flood risk, with a more focused approach required to avoid blight and flood risk. Therefore, the policy will have a positive impact on delivering a high quality, sustainable built environment and ensure land is appropriately used.	+
12. Improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks	The policy has no reference to community services. Therefore as it is an environmental policy, it has a neutral impact on this policy	0
13. Provide social cohesion, encourage participation and improve the quality of deprived neighbourhoods	By ensuring that housing and vulnerable uses are supported by the appropriate assessments and ensure that development does not increase flood risk within the city this could improve the quality of life within deprived neighbourhoods. Therefore it will promote attractive flood resilient development, ensuring safety from flood risk. Potentially, in providing mitigation measures development will provide new green and blue infrastructure, encouraging more people to be active and healthy, but also allowing interactions, thus improving social cohesion. Therefore, this policy could have a positive impact on this objective.	+
14. Create good cultural leisure and recreation activities available to all	Although the policy will aim to protect the City Centre Neighbourhood's from flood risk, which will include areas which people would experience high quality shopping and leisure experiences, the policy is more directed to protecting it from environmental effects rather than promoting the experiences and reflecting the cultural mix within the city. Therefore, it is believed this policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0

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SA Objectives	Policy CL2 – Flood Risk	
	Commentary	Scoring
15. Improve safety and security for people and property	The policy will aim to improve the safety of people, by ensuring that housing and vulnerable uses can only take place on those sites that pass a flood risk sequential test and even then the development is supported by a site specific flood risk assessment to ensure that development does not increase flood risk within the city. Furthermore, the policy sets out what safety mitigation measures need to be demonstrated in terms of safe access and egress routes and safety over the lifetime of the development. Therefore, it will promote flood resilient development, reducing flood risk through siting and appropriate mitigation measures. As such, it is considered this policy would have a significant positive effect on meeting this objective.	++
16. Provide the conditions and services to improve health and well-being and reduce inequality to access and social care	Potentially, in providing mitigation measures for flood risk, development will provide new green and blue infrastructure, encouraging more people to be active and healthy and improving people's health and well-being. Therefore, this policy could have a positive impact on this objective.	+
17. Promote education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	The policy will not support the delivery of any further higher education campus but it will support an approach of understanding and taking into account the issues of flood risk on and around the campus, although this is in Flood Zone 1. Therefore, it would have a positive impact on delivering any development as this is a 'more vulnerable' use, which would require an exception test and a flood risk assessment.	+
18. Increase the number of high quality job opportunities suited to the needs of the local workforce	The policy has no reference to community services. Therefore, as it is an environmental policy, it has a neutral impact on this policy.	0
19. Support investment and enterprise that respects the character and needs of the local area	In accordance with NPPF Technical Guidance the policy states that proposals for housing and other vulnerable uses should be supported by a flood risk sequential test. As this objective refers generally to 'less vulnerable' development, as defined by the guidance, there will only be a neutral effect on this objective, in that these types of development are allowed in Flood Zone 3a.	+



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SA Objectives	Policy CL2 – Flood Risk	
	Commentary	Scoring
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>The policy is anticipated to have a positive effect on the majority of the SA objectives.</p> <p>The policy will ensure that there are significant positive benefits on both reducing the district’s impact on climate change and on improving safety and security for people and property by ensuring that development is located in appropriate locations, having appropriate assessments to determine whether there will be further impacts and provide appropriate measures in schemes to ensure that flood risk is not increased in the City Centre.</p> <p>The policy could also support the delivery of green infrastructure and promote biodiversity within the City Centre, which could also increase recreational opportunities and indirectly improve the health and well-being of City Centre residents. There is potential to protect the historic environment and the built environment from increased flood risk, by ensuring that new development does not increase the risk of flooding to existing uses.</p> <p>There will be a neutral effect on a number of policies, due to the environmental nature of the policy including transport, although in developing such infrastructure, depending on its location and nature, some mitigation measures could be required.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <p>There will be a need to promote more sustainable measures in relation to how appropriate infrastructure can be utilised to protect natural resources. This includes appropriate measures to slow down rain and collect water being utilised to ensure sustainable drainage. This includes ensuring that the proposed development meets the requirements of high quality design to ensure appropriate use of natural resources is in place to reduce the risk of flooding. This is strongly supported by Core Strategy Policy EN7.</p> <p>Transport measures, which include the design of accesses and the materials used, could help to ensure that an integrated and efficient system is developed, which will not have any detrimental impacts. This could include sustainable drainage options, as referenced in Core Strategy Policy EN7, to ensure that future roads and transport systems are sustainable in design.</p>		

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SA Objectives	Policy CL3 - Active Frontages and Community	
	Commentary	Scoring
1. Ensure the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources and the promotion of renewable energy	The policy does not specifically make reference to energy efficiency and does not promote renewable energy. Therefore the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
2. Minimise the growth in waste and increase the amount of waste which is reused, recycled, and recovered	The policy does not specifically make reference to minimising waste and recycling. Therefore the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
3. Reduce the district's impact on climate change and vulnerability to its effects	The policy does not specifically reduce the district's impact on climate change and vulnerability to its effects. Therefore the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
4. Safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources	The policy does not specifically safeguard the district's impact on air, water and soil resources. Therefore the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
5. Conserve and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats	The policy does not specifically reference the enhancement and conservation of designated habitats and species. Therefore the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective	0
6. Maintain and enhance the character of natural and man-made landscapes	The policy will seek to ensure that the ground floor levels of any proposed new build developments or conversion of buildings contribute to making the city centre an attractive place for residents, visitors and workers adding interest, life and vitality to the public realm. This will be consistent with AAP policy BF1 which will require that any development must demonstrate a high standard of design that will promote high quality inclusive approaches to layout and function and therefore this policy will have a positive effect on this objective.	+
7. To protect and enhance historic assets	Although no specific reference is made to architectural heritage or the historic environment within the policy, by promoting the reuse/conversation of buildings with the City Centre, with active frontages, this could produce imaginative ways of reusing buildings of architectural heritage. This will be consistent with AAP policy BF1 which will require that any development must demonstrate a high standard of design that will preserve and enhance character, appearance and setting of the city centre's heritage assets and therefore this policy will have a positive effect on this objective.	+
8. Provide the opportunity for everyone to live in quality housing which reflects individuals needs, preferences and resources	The policy does not specifically affect the provision of housing. Therefore the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0

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SA Objectives	Policy CL3 - Active Frontages and Community	
	Commentary	Scoring
9. Develop and maintain an integrated and efficient transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts	The policy will make the street frontages around the city centre more attractive and will thereby seek to encourage the vitality and vibrant nature of the City Centre to flourish. Some new developments will make access to the public realm and new development easier, consistent with AAP policy M1. By improving the active frontages, more attractive places will promote footfall and ensure that places around the City Centre are more accessible and safer to access by walking and cycling, due to self-policing. Therefore this policy will have a positive effect on this objective.	+
10. Reduce congestion and pollution by increasing transport choice and by reducing the need to travel by lorry / car	The policy will not specifically reduce congestion, but by promoting a more desirable City Centre, which is vibrant and accessible by foot and bicycle, the policy could potentially reduce the need to travel by vehicle across the City Centre and potentially have a positive impact on this objective. Furthermore policy M1- Walking, Cycling and Public Realm of the AAP also supports the policy to ensure that new development provides street level activities through active frontages, therefore ensuring that walking and cycling would become more attractive.	+
11. Improve the quality of the built environment and make efficient use of land and buildings	By promoting active frontages and ensuring that there is no 'blank walls' or 'dead space' on ground floors, this policy will make efficient use of buildings and improve the quality of the built environment. It will create vitality and vibrancy within the City Centre by locating uses, which promote interactions on the ground floor, improving the quality of the public realm and also promote communities and people to interact. This policy will also be implemented in conjunction with Policy BF1- The Nature of the Built Form of the AAP which highlights the importance of uncluttered streets with active frontages to provide a vibrant and safe street scene. Therefore this policy will have a significant positive effect on this objective.	++
12. Improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks	The policy will seek to ensure that the ground floor levels of any proposed new build developments or conversion of buildings contribute to making the city centre an attractive place for residents, visitors and workers adding interest, life and vitality to the public realm. The policy promotes a range of design elements which could be included on the ground floor to contribute to a vital and vibrant town centre and through AAP policies M1 and BF1, ensure that such changes are accessible and connected to the public realm. The policy states that a number of uses would be acceptable, including retail, leisure, community and business uses. The promotion of active frontages could increase use and access of facilities within these uses. Therefore the policy will indirectly have a positive effect on this objective.	+
13. Provide social cohesion, encourage participation and improve the quality of deprived neighbourhoods	By ensuring that active frontages are promoted within new and converted development in the City Centre this policy will seek to ensure that the ground floors are an active, welcoming and sustainable environment. Although this policy would not promote housing on ground floors on the City Centre, it does expect design to reflect an 'active usages' for example no blank walls but doors and windows, bays porches and internal uses viable for non-residential developments. Therefore this policy will help to create an active and vibrant ground floors, which could increase inclusivity in the city centre.	+

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SA Objectives	Policy CL3 - Active Frontages and Community	
	Commentary	Scoring
14. Create good cultural leisure and recreation activities available to all	This policy will strongly support this objective by seeking the provision of 'active frontages' at ground floor levels of any new or converted building which will contribute to a vibrancy and vitality within the City Centre. The policy states that a number of uses would be acceptable, this again will ensure that the city's shopping, leisure and importantly its cultural mix become a fabric of new development to create life and ensure activity over time. Policy CL3 is supported by Core Strategy policy EC5, which highlights the importance of active frontages and how they should be delivered in the City Centre and which also states that the City Centre should be the focal point for the uses promoted in this policy. This will have a significantly positive effect on this objective.	++
15. Improve safety and security for people and property	The policy will seek to ensure that the ground floor levels of any proposed new build developments or conversion of buildings contribute to making the city centre an attractive place for residents, visitors and workers adding interest, life and vitality to the public realm. The policy is in line with the guidance from the Urban Task Force (2002:28), streets with active frontages, and overlooked from upper storeys provide a natural form of self-policing. It states furthermore " <i>the continuous presence of passers-by as well as informal surveillance combine to create the blend of urban vitality and safety that is characteristic of many successful urban areas.</i> " Policy BF1- The Nature of the Built Form of the AAP also highlights the importance of active frontages to provide a vibrant and safe street scene. Therefore this policy will have significant benefits for the City centre as it will ensure self-policing, a vitality and vibrancy in the City Centre and which allows the cultural mix of Bradford to participate actively in a sustainability community.	++
16. Provide the conditions and services to improve health and well-being and reduce inequality to access and social care	The policy states that active frontages could include healthcare facilities. As the policy could provide services, which provide an active environment, were people interact this policy could have a positive impact on the objective as it will ensure that the City Centre has functions which provide a vibrant atmosphere to the City Centre.	+
17. Promote education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	The policy does not specifically promote education and training opportunities. Therefore the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
18. Increase the number of high quality job opportunities suited to the needs of the local workforce	The policy does not specifically promote employment provision. Therefore the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0

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SA Objectives	Policy CL3 - Active Frontages and Community	
	Commentary	Scoring
19. Support investment and enterprise that respects the character and needs of the local area	The policy does promote active frontage uses, which includes retail, leisure and financial services, but it does not restrict new development solely to the uses listed in the policy. It highlights that where these can't be achieved, possibly in relation to office type developments, the Council will expect design to articulate facades to be an 'active usage', so for example frequent doors and windows and internal uses that are visible for non-residential uses. Therefore if conversations are possible, they could still deliver the objectives of this policy, but will need to ensure 'active usage'.	+
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>Overall it is anticipated the policy will have a positive effect on the SA objectives.</p> <p>The policy will ensure that the City Centre will have a range of uses on the ground floor, which will enhance the character, appearance and setting of the City Centre's existing assets and ensure that the City Centre remains a vibrant place to visit. In consequence, the policy will protect and make active use of the historic environment.</p> <p>The policy could support the delivery of new and needed community services, promote social cohesion and sustainable communities. The promotion of active frontages will also improve links, promote sustainable transport methods, reduce congestion and provide a more accessible environment.</p> <p>A key significant positive benefit of the policy is that the use of active frontages will ensure that there is an efficient use of buildings, whilst looking to improve the quality of built environment both physically and socially. There is also a strong impact on safety and security due to self-policing. Importantly, there will be a significant benefit to the City Centre by the promotion of good cultural, retail and leisure uses, which will be located on ground floors across the City Centre, which will promote an attractive, vital and vibrant City Centre.</p>		
<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <p>The policy does not make a provision for the inclusion of greenspace or green infrastructure into the active frontages. By promoting the inclusion of such features into active frontages, this would further enhance the accessibility, vibrancy, vitality and also the enhancement of the natural environment. Therefore this could be a mitigation strategy to further increase the levels of green infrastructure to delivery further community provision of greenspace and ensure that life and welcoming feeling to the public realm remains. This would be supported by policy M5 and M6 in the AAP.</p> <p>Other policies including BF1, M1, Bradford City Centre Design Guide and EC5 of the Core Strategy should used to help mitigate some of the issues that are not included within the policy.</p>		

<b>KEY</b>	<b>--</b>	Move away significantly	<b>-</b>	Move away marginally	<b>+</b>	Move towards marginally	<b>++</b>	Move towards significantly	<b>0</b>	Neutral	<b>?</b>	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy CL4 – Primary and Secondary Education Provision	
	Commentary	Scoring
1. Ensure the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources and the promotion of renewable energy	The policy does not specifically make reference to energy efficiency and does not promote renewable energy. It does state that new schools will be supported in the appropriate locations, size and scale to support the City Centre community. Therefore, the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
2. Minimise the growth in waste and increase the amount of waste which is reused, recycled, and recovered	The policy does not specifically make reference to minimising waste and recycling. It is the purpose of other policies in the AAP (such as BF1 and BF3) to ensure that all development permitted will have a minimal effect on growth in the waste stream. Therefore, the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
3. Reduce the district's impact on climate change and vulnerability to its effects	The policy does not specifically make reference to Climate Change. It is the purpose of other policies in the AAP (such as BF3) to ensure that all development permitted will seek to reduce the effects from climate change. Therefore, the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
4. Safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources	The policy does not specifically make reference to safeguarding or improving environmental issues. It is the purpose of other policies in the AAP (such as BF3) to ensure that all development permitted will seek to reduce the effects on the environment. Therefore, the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
5. Conserve and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats	The policy does not specifically make reference to conserving or enhancing species or habitats on any geographical scale. It is the purpose of other policies in the AAP (such as M5) to ensure that all development permitted will seek to reduce the effects on designated species and habitats. Therefore, the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
6. Maintain and enhance the character of natural and man-made landscapes	The policy does not specifically make reference to maintaining or enhancing the character of the natural and man-made landscapes. It is the purpose of other policies in the AAP (such as BF1 and BF3) to ensure that all development permitted will seek to reduce the effects on landscapes. Therefore, the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
7. To protect and enhance historic assets	The policy does not specifically make reference to protecting or enhancing the historic environment. It is the purpose of other policies in the AAP (such as BF1) to ensure that all development permitted will seek to reduce the effects on the historic environment. Therefore, the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0



<b>KEY</b>	<b>--</b>	Move away significantly	<b>-</b>	Move away marginally	<b>+</b>	Move towards marginally	<b>++</b>	Move towards significantly	<b>0</b>	Neutral	<b>?</b>	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy CL4 – Primary and Secondary Education Provision	
	Commentary	Scoring
8. Provide the opportunity for everyone to live in quality housing which reflects individuals needs, preferences and resources	The policy does not specifically aim to deliver housing. It is the purpose of other policies in the AAP (such as CL1) to ensure that all development permitted will seek to address housing needs. Therefore, the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
9. Develop and maintain an integrated and efficient transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts	The policy does not specifically make reference to developing and maintain an integrated and efficient transport network. Whilst it does state that new schools will be supported in the appropriate locations, size and scale to support the City Centre community and that new schools will need to implement a school travel plan, it is the purpose of other policies in the AAP (such as M1 and M2) to ensure that all development permitted will seek to address accessibility and connectivity. Therefore, the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
10. Reduce congestion and pollution by increasing transport choice and by reducing the need to travel by lorry / car	The policy does not specifically make reference to reducing congestion and making provision for sustainable transport measures. Whilst it is the purpose of other policies in the AAP (such as M1 and M2) to ensure that all development permitted will seek to address sustainable transport, the policy does state that new schools will be supported in the appropriate locations, size and scale to support the City Centre community,. As such, is it considered the policy will have a positive effect on this objective.	+
11. Improve the quality of the built environment and make efficient use of land and buildings	The policy states that new schools will be supported in the appropriate locations, size and scale to support the City Centre community; therefore, by making good planning decisions on the location and efficient use of land, the policy will support the objective of delivering a high quality built environment. In addition, it is the purpose of other policies in the AAP (such as BF1 and BF3) to ensure that all development permitted will improve the quality of the built environment. Overall therefore, the policy will have a positive effect on this objective.	+
12. Improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks	This policy seeks to respond to the predicted growth in the City Centre population and associated demand in school places (particularly for primary school age). Therefore the policy, which will permit appropriately located education facilities, will have a significant positive effect on this objective.	++
13. Provide social cohesion, encourage participation and improve the quality of deprived neighbourhoods	This policy seeks to respond to the predicted growth in the City Centre population and associated demand in school places (particularly for primary school age). By providing such facilities and ensuring that overcrowding in schools within the City Centre does not take place, this will contribute towards providing a good high quality education and environment for the needs of generations to come, which in turn will provide opportunities to promote shared values and tackle issues of social exclusion. Therefore, the policy will have a significant positive impact on this objective.	++
14. Create good cultural leisure and recreation activities available to all	It is clear that education provision overall needs to be improved within the City Centre to develop a vibrant and successful City Centre. School facilities could be combined with other commitments regarding public open space provision and leisure to provide a wider range of uses compatible with those demanded from the predicted growing resident population in the City Centre. The policy states that secondary school play/sports facilities (whether indoor or outdoor) and open space will be made publically available outside of school hours. Therefore, the policy could have a positive effect on this objective through developing synergies with other uses.	+

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SA Objectives	Policy CL4 – Primary and Secondary Education Provision	
	Commentary	Scoring
15. Improve safety and security for people and property	The policy does not specifically make reference to improving safety and security. It is the purpose of other policies in the AAP (such as BF1) to ensure that all development permitted will seek to address issues concerning safety and security within the built form. Therefore, the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
16. Provide the conditions and services to improve health and well-being and reduce inequality to access and social care	Although the policy does not specifically make reference to improving health and well-being, the policy criteria requiring a school travel plan and accessibility to school play/sports facilities outside of school hours will facilitate improving health and well-being of the community. Therefore, the policy will have a positive effect on this objective.	+
17. Promote education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	The policy highlights that the number of households containing children (generally under 5 years of age) has grown to 10% of all households in the City Centre in the 2011 census. This policy seeks to respond to the predicted growth in the City Centre population and associated demand in school places (particularly for primary school age) by supporting new schools in the city centre. By supporting new schools and ensuring that overcrowding in existing schools within the City Centre does not take place, this will contribute towards providing a good high quality education and environment for the needs of generations to come. Therefore, the policy will have a significant positive impact on this objective.	++
18. Increase the number of high quality job opportunities suited to the needs of the local workforce	By supporting the development of new schools, the policy could create a limited number of employment opportunities (both for constructing the premises as well as the subsequent teaching and administration posts). It also provides very long term opportunities to provide children from the local community with a good quality education which could then benefit future employers, although this does remain more speculative. It is unknown whether any jobs created will be local jobs or what the level of benefit will be to local people, therefore there is some uncertainty.	+/?
19. Support investment and enterprise that respects the character and needs of the local area	This policy does not specifically relate to the delivery of new economic facilities therefore the impact is neutral.	0

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SA Objectives	Policy CL4 – Primary and Secondary Education Provision	
	Commentary	Scoring
<p><b>Summary</b>                      The policy will have neutral impacts on the majority of objectives with positive and significantly positive effects on any objectives related to community facilities, addressing deprivation and increasing educational opportunities. This is due to the fact that the policy is focused on the need for an increase in education provision rather than setting out the sustainable criteria that would be required to deliver such infrastructure. Therefore, the mitigation section of this assessment highlights what elements will need to be taken into account to deliver the outcomes of this policy.</p> <p>Positive effects will include new facilities which could support recreational benefits, with new facilities being able to link to these education facilities that will be created and help deliver a better built environment as well as providing access to play/sports facilities (both indoor and outdoor) and open space outside of school hours. The need to implement a school travel plan will have a positive effect on suitable access and promote pedestrian and cycle access.</p> <p>As the population of the City Centre increases there is a need to provide improved and higher quality services, including education, for communities, with the policy recognising and acting upon what has been identified in the baseline information as an issue. It will also foster community cohesion as children will receive a higher quality education facility which will help to tackle the issues of social exclusion.</p>		
<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <p>There will be a need to promote more sustainable measures in relation renewable energy, climate change and energy efficiency when new developments are taken forward.</p> <p>Environmental impacts in relation to ecology, landscape, historic environment, air, water and soil, will need to be assessed as part of any development that takes place.</p> <p>Appropriate waste measures, during construction and operation will need to be identified to ensure sustainability is achieved within the new development which will be delivered as a result of this policy.</p> <p>Safety and security should be taken into consideration with any development.</p> <p>Links between schools and business should be encouraged to foster good relationships and retention of young skilled people within the City.</p> <p>With a range of new residential development coming to the City Centre, it is important that new development is well connected to the existing City Centre.</p>		

<b>KEY</b>	<b>--</b>	Move away significantly	<b>-</b>	Move away marginally	<b>+</b>	Move towards marginally	<b>++</b>	Move towards significantly	<b>0</b>	Neutral	<b>?</b>	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy SL1 – Retail Development	
	Commentary	Scoring
1. Ensure the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources and the promotion of renewable energy	The policy does not specifically make reference to energy efficiency and does not promote renewable energy. Therefore the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
2. Minimise the growth in waste and increase the amount of waste which is reused, recycled, and recovered	The policy does not specifically make reference to minimising waste growth. Therefore the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
3. Reduce the district's impact on climate change and vulnerability to its effects	The policy makes no reference to the impact of climate change. Therefore this policy will only have a neutral impact on this objective.	0
4. Safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources	The policy makes no reference to safeguarding and improving air, water and soil resources. Therefore this policy will only have a neutral impact on this objective.	0
5. Conserve and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats	The policy makes no reference to the natural environment. Therefore this policy will only have a neutral impact on this objective.	0
6. Maintain and enhance the character of natural and man-made landscapes	The policy will help to maintain the character of the City Centre by directing new larger scale retail development to the Primary Shopping Areas. This will ensure that the new development is complementary to the existing character of the area, reinforces existing uses and seeks to ensure that the City Centre remains attractive, full of life and welcoming to all members of the Bradford population. Therefore the policy will ensure that the character of the Primary Shopping Areas is maintained with retail uses, therefore having a positive impact on this objective.	+
7. To protect and enhance historic assets	There is no specific mention of how any new development would be incorporated into the historic environment or how high quality design will be incorporated into the scheme. Due to the historic value of the Primary Shopping Area (which includes a variety of Listed Buildings and is within a Conservation Area), there will potentially be a large impact from new developments within this area. To mitigate and avoid any significant negative effects, any future development permitted under this policy will also need to accord with BF1 - The Nature of the Built Form of the AAP, which requires any new development to accord with design principles to 'preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of City Centre's heritage assets having suitable regard to the adopted Conservation Area Appraisals and Listed Building Statements'. Collectively, the policy will then have a mixed positive and negative effect on this objective.	+/-

<b>KEY</b>	<b>--</b>	Move away significantly	<b>-</b>	Move away marginally	<b>+</b>	Move towards marginally	<b>++</b>	Move towards significantly	<b>0</b>	Neutral	<b>?</b>	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy SL1 – Retail Development	
	Commentary	Scoring
8. Provide the opportunity for everyone to live in quality housing which reflects individuals needs, preferences and resources	The policy relates to the delivery of retail, with no reference to the quality of housing, therefore it has a neutral impact on this objective.	0
9. Develop and maintain an integrated and efficient transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts	The policy relates to the delivery of retail, with no reference to the integrated transport, therefore it has a neutral impact on this objective.	0
10. Reduce congestion and pollution by increasing transport choice and by reducing the need to travel by lorry / car	The policy relates to the delivery of retail, with no reference to the transport options, therefore it has no direct impact on this objective. However, in enhancing the existing City Centre retail offering, it will increase the attractiveness of the City Centre as a destination. The effects of any increase in movements into the City Centre will then depend on the success of other policies within the AAP, such as M1 - Walking, Cycling and Public Realm, M2 - Public Transport Services and Infrastructure and M4 - Impact of New Development upon the Transport Network, to promote sustainable transport and to reduce the demand for private vehicle transport to lessening any associated adverse impacts. Overall there will be mixed effects.	0/?
11. Improve the quality of the built environment and make efficient use of land and buildings	The policy will contribute to enhancing the character of the City Centre by creating a sense of place which will be based around retail being located within the Primary Shopping Area. By concentrating such development in these areas, it will be in compliance with Core Strategy Policy EC5 which aims to locate retail functions within the City Centre, this policy will aim to deliver and strengthen the local distinctiveness of the Primary Shopping Area. In addition, any development will need to be consistent with Policy BF1 – The Nature of the Built Form and the City Centre Design Guide and Addendum which will also ensure that any new housing developments are in keeping with the character of the city centre and look to improve the quality of the built environment. Therefore, the policy will significantly support the goals of the objective, and deliver a distinct Primary Shopping Area.	++
12. Improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks	This policy will ensure that the retail core of the City Centre will incorporate large scale retail elements, with City Centre Primary Shopping Area being the principal location for such development. Therefore the policy will be able to provide appropriate facilities for a growing City Centre population. As such, this policy has a positive impact on this objective.	++
13. Provide social cohesion, encourage participation and improve the quality of deprived neighbourhoods	The policy relates to the delivery of retail, with no reference to the social cohesion, therefore it has a neutral impact on this objective.	0

<b>KEY</b>	<b>--</b>	Move away significantly	<b>-</b>	Move away marginally	<b>+</b>	Move towards marginally	<b>++</b>	Move towards significantly	<b>0</b>	Neutral	<b>?</b>	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy SL1 – Retail Development	
	Commentary	Scoring
14. Create good cultural leisure and recreation activities available to all	This policy will ensure a high quality shopping experience within the City Centre Shopping Area. By ensuring that that new large scale retail development is directed towards the Primacy Shopping Area or sites that adjoin them, the policy will ensure that the vitality and vibrancy of the City Centre will be preserved. This is further enhanced with the provision to support new or extended market provision. The policy will promote retail development of a large scale within other areas of the City Centre, as long as vitality, viability and retail function of the identified shopping areas is protected. To support this, the policy will also ensure that appropriate impact assessments are required on retail units more than 1,500 sqm. Any development will also need to comply with Core Strategy Policy EC5. Therefore, the policy will have a significant positive effect on this objective as it will ensure that a high quality shopping experience is protected within the City Centre.	++
15. Improve safety and security for people and property	The policy does not specifically make reference to safety and security and does not promote safety and security. Therefore the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
16. Provide the conditions and services to improve health and well-being and reduce inequality to access and social care	The policy does not specifically make reference to health and well-being. Therefore the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
17. Promote education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	The policy does not specifically make reference education. Therefore the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
18. Increase the number of high quality job opportunities suited to the needs of the local workforce	By promoting new retail development as well as new or extended market provision, the policy will support growth in jobs in the City Centre, although the level of quality will not be increased greatly. There is support in Core Strategy Policies EC2 and EC5 for this policy. Therefore there will be a positive impact.	+
19. Support investment and enterprise that respects the character and needs of the local area	This policy will ensure that the economy of the City Centre thrives, by ensuring that large retail development is directed to the Primary Shopping Area and new or extended market provision is supported. This will ensure the vitality of the shopping area and ensure that out-of-town shopping areas do not threaten the viability of retail in the City Centre. Therefore the policy will support investment and enterprise into the core retail areas, thereby having a significant impact on the area and this objective.	++

KEY	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy SL1 – Retail Development	
	Commentary	Scoring
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>The policy will generally have a positive effect on the SA objectives.</p> <p>The policy will help to maintain the character of the City Centre by directing new larger scale retail development to the Primary Shopping Areas as well as supporting new or extended market provision. This will ensure that the new development is complementary to the existing character of the area and supports existing uses. It seeks to ensure that the City Centre remains attractive, full of life and welcoming to all members of the Bradford population. The policy includes the opportunity to create new jobs associated with the retail outlets provided for.</p> <p>Due to the to the historic value, including a variety of Listed Buildings and within a Conservation Area, of the Primary Shopping Area there will potentially be a large impact of including new developments within this area. Therefore the policy will need to accord with BF1- The Nature of the Built Form of the AAP to have a positive impact and mitigate against the potential negative effects. Due to the concentration of retail in an area, the effects of any increase in movements into the City Centre will then depend on the success of other policies within the AAP and so effects on transport related objectives are appraised as uncertain.</p> <p>Significant enhancements within the policy include ensuring that the economy of the City Centre thrives and there is a high quality shopping experience. This will ensure the vitality of the shopping area, focus economic activity and ensure that out-of-town sopping areas do not threaten the viability of retail in the City Centre. By concentrating such development in these areas the policy will contribute to enhancing the character of the City Centre by creating a sense of place based around retail. The policy will ensure that good retail facilities will be available in appropriate locations for a growing city centre population.</p> <p>Therefore this policy has a significant positive impact as it will aim to deliver retail in the vicinity of new housing and employment, ensuring the sustainability of the City Centre.</p>		
<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <p>Environmental impacts in relation to ecology, landscape, historic environment, transport, air, water and soil, will need to be assessed as part of any development that takes place. A number of the policies in the Core Strategy (EC5) and within the AAP, including BF1, M1, M2 and M4 will need to be taken into consideration with this policy for any large scale retail development to help mitigate impacts.</p>		

<b>KEY</b>	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy SL2 - Primary and Secondary Shopping Frontages	
	Commentary	Scoring
1. Ensure the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources and the promotion of renewable energy	The policy does not specifically make reference to energy efficiency and does not promote renewable energy. Therefore the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
2. Minimise the growth in waste and increase the amount of waste which is reused, recycled, and recovered	The policy does not specifically make reference to minimising waste growth. Therefore the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
3. Reduce the district's impact on climate change and vulnerability to its effects	The policy makes no reference to the impact of climate change. Therefore this policy will only have a neutral impact on this objective.	0
4. Safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources	The policy makes no reference to safeguarding and improving air, water and soil resources. Therefore this policy will only have a neutral impact on this objective.	0
5. Conserve and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats	The policy makes no reference to the natural environment. Therefore this policy will only have a neutral impact on this objective.	0
6. Maintain and enhance the character of natural and man-made landscapes	This policy will not permit a change of use of a retail premises unless the proposed changes will enhance the attractiveness, character, vitality and viability of the retail areas within the City Centre. The policy aims to ensure that other uses if suitable and permitted, do not dominate or fragment the Primary Shopping Frontage, result in a loss of retail floorspace, are compatible with the retail function and are accessible to the public from the street. This will ensure that local distinctiveness is maintained in this area of the City Centre. Therefore this policy would have a positive outcome on this objective.	+
7. To protect and enhance historic assets	There is no specific mention of how any new development would be incorporated into the historic environment or how high quality design will be incorporated into the scheme. Due to the historic value of the retail area (which includes a variety of Listed Buildings and is within a Conservation Area), there will potentially be a large impact from permitting new developments/change of uses within this area. To mitigate and avoid any significant negative effects, any future development permitted under this policy will also need to accord with BF1- The Nature of the Built Form of the AAP, which requires any new development to accord with design principles to 'preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of City Centre's heritage assets having suitable regard to the adopted Conservation Area Appraisals and Listed Building Statements'. Collectively, the policy will then have an uncertain effect on this objective.	?



<b>KEY</b>	<b>--</b>	Move away significantly	<b>-</b>	Move away marginally	<b>+</b>	Move towards marginally	<b>++</b>	Move towards significantly	<b>0</b>	Neutral	<b>?</b>	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy SL2 - Primary and Secondary Shopping Frontages	
	Commentary	Scoring
8. Provide the opportunity for everyone to live in quality housing which reflects individuals needs, preferences and resources	The policy relates to the delivery of retail, with no reference to the quality of housing, therefore it has a neutral impact on this objective.	0
9. Develop and maintain an integrated and efficient transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts	The policy makes no reference to an integrated or efficient transport network as it relates to shopping frontages and therefore it has a neutral impact on this objective.	0
10. Reduce congestion and pollution by increasing transport choice and by reducing the need to travel by lorry / car	The policy relates to the primary and secondary shop frontages, with no reference to the transport options, therefore it has no direct impact on this objective. However, in enhancing the existing City Centre offering, it will increase the attractiveness of the City Centre as a destination. The effects of any increase in movements into the City Centre will then depend on the success of other policies within the AAP, such as M1 - Streets and Spaces, M2 - Provision of Public Transport Services and Infrastructure and M4- Impact of New Development upon the Transport Network to promote sustainable transport and to reduce the demand for private vehicle transport to lessening any associated adverse impacts. Overall there will be mixed effects.	+/-
11. Improve the quality of the built environment and make efficient use of land and buildings	This policy will not permit a change of use of a retail premises unless the proposed changes will enhance the attractiveness, character, vitality and viability of the retail areas within the City Centre. There is no specific mention of how high quality design will be incorporated into the scheme as the policy primarily relates to change of use. Other compatible uses could include cafes, restaurants and pubs. However, any development will need to be consistent with Policy BF1 – The Nature of the Built Form and the City Centre Design Guide and Addendum which will also ensure that any new housing developments are in keeping with the character of the city centre and look to improve the quality of the built environment. Therefore the policy will support the goals of the objective, and look to contribute to deliver a distinctive Primary Shopping Area.	+
12. Improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks	This policy will ensure that retail facilities are protected within the City Centre, ensuring that there are enough retail outlets to support the city centre community. It also ensures that other uses that can ensure a vibrant City Centre can be considered in locations to cater for a successful city centre community. Therefore it has a positive impact on this objective.	+
13. Provide social cohesion, encourage participation and improve the quality of deprived neighbourhoods	The policy does not specifically make reference to social cohesion. Therefore the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0

<b>KEY</b>	<b>--</b>	Move away significantly	<b>-</b>	Move away marginally	<b>+</b>	Move towards marginally	<b>++</b>	Move towards significantly	<b>0</b>	Neutral	<b>?</b>	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy SL2 - Primary and Secondary Shopping Frontages	
	Commentary	Scoring
14. Create good cultural leisure and recreation activities available to all	The policy aims to protect primary and secondary shopping frontages from inappropriate development. It sets out where change if use will be permitted, which includes if the proposed use could make a special contribution to vitality and viability of the City Centre and the Primary Shopping Frontage as a whole. The policy would strongly support the high quality shopping experience and the diversification if it contributed to vitality and viability. This would help ensure an attractive and inclusive environment that would promote retail and other compatible uses like cafes, restaurants and pubs which would increase the vibrancy, people and cultural diversity with the City Centre allowing for more enjoyable social leisure experience. Therefore the policy would have a significantly positive effect on this objective.	++
15. Improve safety and security for people and property	The policy aims to protect primary and secondary shopping frontages from inappropriate development. It sets out where change if use will be permitted, which includes if the proposed use could make a special contribution to vitality and viability of the City Centre and the Primary Shopping Frontage as a whole. The levels of footfall and public interest in these areas will ensure self-policing and ensure safety. Therefore this policy would have a positive outcome on this objective.	+
16. Provide the conditions and services to improve health and well-being and reduce inequality to access and social care	The policy does not specifically make reference to health and well-being. Therefore the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
17. Promote education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	The policy does not specifically make reference education. Therefore the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
18. Increase the number of high quality job opportunities suited to the needs of the local workforce	The policy makes no specific reference to the impact of removing retail from the primary and secondary frontages. The policy would not be protecting a large number of high quality jobs and it does not encourage new jobs. Although some jobs would be created by using underutilised space and converting it another use. It is not clear what exactly those uses would be and if it would be delivering high quality jobs.	0/?
19. Support investment and enterprise that respects the character and needs of the local area	This policy will ensure that the economy of the City Centre thrives, by ensuring that retail development is safeguarded and concentrated around the primary and secondary frontages. This will ensure the vitality of the shopping area and ensure that out-of-town sopping areas do not threaten the viability of retail in the City Centre, unless other complementary uses can maintain the viability. Therefore the policy will support investment and enterprise into the core retail areas, therefore having a significant impact on the area and this objective.	+

KEY	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy SL2 - Primary and Secondary Shopping Frontages	
	Commentary	Scoring
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>The policy will generally have positive effects on objectives.</p> <p>This policy will ensure that retail facilities are protected within the City Centre, ensuring that there are enough retail outlets to support a sustainable city centre community. It would create an attractive atmosphere that could include other compatible uses like cafes, restaurants and pubs which would increase the vibrancy and cultural diversity with the City Centre. The policy aims to ensure that other uses if suitable and permitted, do not dominate or fragment the Primary Shopping Frontage, resulting in a loss of retail floorspace. This will ensure that local distinctiveness is maintained in this area of the City Centre. This policy will aim to deliver and strengthen the local distinctiveness of the Primary and Secondary Shopping Frontages.</p> <p>Due to the concentration of retail in an area, the effects of any increase in movements into the City Centre will then depend on the success of other policies within the AAP and so effects on transport related objectives are appraised as uncertain.</p> <p>Due to the historic value of the retail area (which includes a variety of Listed Buildings and is within a Conservation Area), there will potentially be a large impact from permitting new developments/change of uses within this area. To mitigate and avoid any significant negative effects, any future development permitted under this policy will also need to accord with BF1- The Nature of the Built Form of the AAP.</p> <p>There is significantly positive benefit which will be experienced as a result of the policy. The policy aims to protect primary and secondary shopping frontages from inappropriate development The policy would strongly support the high quality shopping experience and the diversification if it contributed to vitality and viability.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <p>A number of the policies in the Core Strategy (EC5) and within the AAP, including CL1, CL4, SL4, BF1, M1, M2 and M4 will need to be taken into consideration with this policy for any large scale retail development to help mitigate impacts.</p>		

<b>KEY</b>	<b>--</b>	Move away significantly	<b>-</b>	Move away marginally	<b>+</b>	Move towards marginally	<b>++</b>	Move towards significantly	<b>0</b>	Neutral	<b>?</b>	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy SL3 - Improving the Connections Between Shopping Areas	
	Commentary	Scoring
1. Ensure the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources and the promotion of renewable energy	The policy does not specifically make reference to energy efficiency and does not promote renewable energy. Therefore the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
2. Minimise the growth in waste and increase the amount of waste which is reused, recycled, and recovered	The policy does not specifically make reference to minimising waste growth. Therefore the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
3. Reduce the district's impact on climate change and vulnerability to its effects	The policy makes no reference to the impact of climate change. Therefore this policy will only have a neutral impact on this objective.	0
4. Safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources	The policy will ensure that there is a more integrated, better way of finding oneself around the City Centre through improved signage throughout the City Centre. The policy also will expect new development to facilitate movement of pedestrians to other existing shopping areas. This could improve accessibility and encourage pedestrian movements through the centre which could reduce the number of cars and vehicle trips needed. Whilst there are no AQMAs within Bradford City Centre AAP area, any reduction in traffic as a result of this policy, could decrease emissions which could have an effect on existing air quality (although the contribution will be marginal). Policies within the AAP, such as M1 - Walking, Cycling and Public Realm and M2 which seek to promote sustainable transport will look to reduce the demand for private vehicle transport which may then support a lessening of adverse impact on this objective. Their impact on water quality is uncertain.	+/?
5. Conserve and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats	The policy makes no reference to the natural environment. Therefore this policy will only have a neutral impact on this objective.	0
6. Maintain and enhance the character of natural and man-made landscapes	The policy will ensure that there is a more integrated, better way of finding oneself around the City Centre through improved signage throughout the City Centre. The policy also will expect new development to facilitate movement of pedestrians to other existing shopping areas. This aims to ensure that areas within the City Centre are connected, urban design of public spaces is attractive and the character of the shopping areas is enhanced. Therefore it will have a positive impact on the objective.	+

<b>KEY</b>	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy SL3 - Improving the Connections Between Shopping Areas	
	Commentary	Scoring
7. To protect and enhance historic assets	The policy will ensure that there is a more integrated, better way of finding oneself around the City Centre through improved signage throughout the City Centre. The policy expects the design of new development to be well integrated into the existing fabric of the City Centre, including the historic environment. Due to the historic value of the retail area (which includes a variety of Listed Buildings and is within a Conservation Area), there could be an effect from the policy, although it will be slight. To mitigate and avoid any negative effects, any future development permitted under this policy will also need to accord with BF1- The Nature of the Built Form of the AAP, which requires any new development to accord with design principles to 'preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of City Centre's heritage assets having suitable regard to the adopted Conservation Area Appraisals and Listed Building Statements'. Collectively, the policy will then have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
8. Provide the opportunity for everyone to live in quality housing which reflects individuals needs, preferences and resources	The policy does not specifically make reference to good quality housing. Therefore the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
9. Develop and maintain an integrated and efficient transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts	The policy will ensure that there is a more integrated, better way of finding oneself around the City Centre through improved signage throughout the City Centre. The policy also will expect new development to facilitate movement of pedestrians to other existing shopping areas. This is further supported by M1- Streets and Spaces and BF1- The Nature of the Built Form of the AAP and TR1- Travel Reduction and Modal Shift and TR5- Improving Connectivity and Accessibility of the Core Strategy, which all promote pedestrian connectivity and increased walking and cycling routes that are well integrated across the City.	+
10. Reduce congestion and pollution by increasing transport choice and by reducing the need to travel by lorry / car	The policy will ensure that there is a more integrated, better way of finding oneself around the City Centre through improved signage throughout the City Centre. The policy also will expect new development to facilitate movement of pedestrians to other existing shopping areas. This could improve accessibility and encourage pedestrian movements through the centre which could reduce the number of cars and vehicle trips needed. Whilst there are no AQMAs within Bradford City Centre AAP area, any reduction in traffic as a result of this policy, could decrease emissions which could have an effect on existing air quality (although the contribution will be marginal). Policies within the AAP, such as M1 and M2 which seek to promote sustainable transport will look to reduce the demand for private vehicle transport which may then support a lessening of adverse impact on this objective.	+
11. Improve the quality of the built environment and make efficient use of land and buildings	This policy will ensure that new retail developments are designed to take into consideration the public realm, connectivity and how to most efficiently get around the built environment of the City Centre. Therefore by ensuring that pedestrian linkages are facilitated and the design of new development is well integrated this will improve the quality of the built environment, legibility and permeability around the City Centre. Therefore it will have a significantly positive benefit on delivering a high quality, efficient City Centre.	++

<b>KEY</b>	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy SL3 - Improving the Connections Between Shopping Areas	
	Commentary	Scoring
12. Improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks	This will improve the quality of services, which are given provision in the City Centre in policy SL1- Retail Development. This is by improving connectivity through the City Centre to different areas which have retail.	+
13. Provide social cohesion, encourage participation and improve the quality of deprived neighbourhoods	By improving connections between the shopping areas, which are vital to the development of a successful city centre community, both for employment and social purposes, the improvements to signage and ensuring better legibility/permeability of movement through the City Centre will ensure that there is a successful City Centre community. This will encourage participation in the public realm, allow for more interactions between people due to people walking through the City rather than driving and therefore could improve the quality of people's lives.	+
14. Create good cultural leisure and recreation activities available to all	The policy does not directly deliver cultural, leisure or recreational activities. These are delivered by other policies in the AAP, this policy supports these by providing direction through signage to these areas, and also facilitates movement of pedestrians around the city to these existing shopping areas. Therefore this policy will have a positive impact on this objective.	+
15. Improve safety and security for people and property	By providing better signage, which will facilitate safe movement around the shopping areas. The policy aims to integrate development into the existing fabric and facilitate movements of pedestrians to other existing shopping areas, therefore ensuring that there is more footfall on the streets of the City Centre, which will provide more self-policed spaces for the public realm thus having a positive impact on this objective.	+
16. Provide the conditions and services to improve health and well-being and reduce inequality to access and social care	This policy promotes more walking around the City Centre. This will allow the City Centre population walk to these shopping areas, therefore contributing to the improved health and well-being of the local population.	+
17. Promote education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	The policy does not specifically make reference education. Therefore the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
18. Increase the number of high quality job opportunities suited to the needs of the local workforce	The policy will not create new jobs. Therefore there is a neutral impact on this objective.	0
19. Support investment and enterprise that respects the character and needs of the local area	The policy will ensure that there is a more integrated, better way of finding oneself around the City Centre through improved signage throughout the City Centre. The policy also will expect new development to facilitate movement of pedestrians to other existing shopping areas. This will help maintain the vitality of the shopping area. With the support of BF 1 of the AAP, this will ensure that new development and investment to the City Centre will respect the character of the local area. Therefore the policy will support investment and enterprise into the core retail areas, therefore having a positive impact on the area and this objective.	+



KEY	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy SL3 - Improving the Connections Between Shopping Areas	
	Commentary	Scoring
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>The policy will generally have a positive effect on the SA objectives.</p> <p>The policy will improve access to the services, which are given provision in the City Centre in policy SL1- City Centre Shopping Area by improving connectivity through the City Centre. The policy also will expect new development to facilitate movement of pedestrians to other existing shopping areas. This aims to ensure that areas within the City Centre are connected, urban design of public spaces is attractive and the character of the shopping areas is enhanced. There could be a positive impact on air quality. This policy will also support the economy of the City Centre, by ensuring that retail development is accessible by a number of modes.</p> <p>With the support of BF 1 of the AAP, the policy will ensure that new development and investment to the City Centre will respect the character of the local area.</p> <p>The policy also will expect new development to facilitate movement of pedestrians to other existing shopping areas, therefore developing and maintaining an integrated and efficient transport network and the promotion of sustainable transport methods. This could also have potentially positive effects on air quality. It could also increase the transport of choice, mainly through walking and delivery sustainable transport measures, which could reduce congestion. This policy will ensure that new retail developments are designed to take into consideration the public realm, connectivity and how to most efficiently get around the built environment of the City Centre.</p> <p>There is the potential for significant positive benefits through implementation of the policy. This policy will ensure that new retail developments are designed to take into consideration the public realm, connectivity and how to most efficiently get around the built environment of the City Centre. Therefore by ensuring that pedestrian linkages are facilitated and the design of new development is well integrated this will improve the quality of the built environment, legibility and permeability around the City Centre.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <p>A number of the policies in the Core Strategy (TR1, TR5 and EC5) and within the AAP, including SL1, BF1, M1, M2, M4 and M6 will need to be taken into consideration with this policy for any large scale retail development to help mitigate impacts.</p>		

KEY	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain
SA Objectives	PolicySL4 - Cultural Assets											
	Commentary											Scoring
1. Ensure the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources and the promotion of renewable energy	The policy does not specifically make reference to energy efficiency and does not promote renewable energy. Therefore the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.											0
2. Minimise the growth in waste and increase the amount of waste which is reused, recycled, and recovered	The policy does not specifically make reference to minimising waste growth. Therefore the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.											0
3. Reduce the district's impact on climate change and vulnerability to its effects	The policy makes no reference to the impact of climate change. Therefore this policy will only have a neutral impact on this objective.											0
4. Safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources	The policy makes no reference to safeguarding and improving air, water and soil resources. Therefore this policy will only have a neutral impact on this objective.											0
5. Conserve and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats	The policy makes no reference to the natural environment. Therefore this policy will only have a neutral impact on this objective.											0
6. Maintain and enhance the character of natural and man-made landscapes	Bradford City Centre has a rich culture, history and diversity. It offers a range of attractions, with a number of substantial investments in culture, leisure and tourism in recent years. The policy, by supporting further sustainable expansion of existing and new cultural and tourist facilities, will promote further investment into the city centre. But, to have a positive effect on the policy, as the policy itself does not make reference to character, the policy will need to accord with BF1- The Nature of the Built Form of the AAP. This requires any new development to accord with design principles to 'preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of City Centre's heritage assets having suitable regard to the adopted Conservation Area Appraisals and Listed Building Statements'. Collectively, the policy will then have a positive effect on this objective.											+



<b>KEY</b>	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	PolicySL4 - Cultural Assets	
	Commentary	Scoring
7. To protect and enhance historic assets	<p>The policy expects existing cultural and tourist facilities to be retained, with proposals for sustainable expansion of cultural attractions supported. Due to the nature of some of the existing attractions, some will be linked to the key historic assets of the City Centre. Therefore by ensuring they are protected or enhanced the policy will have positive benefits on this objective.</p> <p>In relation to the new facilities and attractions, due to the historic value of the City Centre (which includes a variety of Listed Buildings and a Conservation Area), there could potentially be a large impact of including new developments within this area. Therefore the policy will need to accord with BF1- The Nature of the Built Form of the AAP, which requires any new development to accord with design principles to 'preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of City Centre's heritage assets having suitable regard to the adopted Conservation Area Appraisals and Listed Building Statements'. Collectively, the policy will then have a positive effect on this objective.</p>	+
8. Provide the opportunity for everyone to live in quality housing which reflects individuals needs, preferences and resources	The policy makes no reference to the delivery of new housing. Therefore this policy will only have a neutral impact on this objective.	0
9. Develop and maintain an integrated and efficient transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts	The policy makes no reference to an integrated or efficient transport network and therefore it has a neutral impact on this objective.	0
10. Reduce congestion and pollution by increasing transport choice and by reducing the need to travel by lorry / car	The policy makes no reference to congestion, pollution and sustainable transport measures. Despite this, due to the nature of proposed development which seeks to attract visitors to the City Centre, there is a potential increase in traffic. The policy will need to accord with M1 and M2 of the AAP, which requires any new development to promote cycling and walking and cycling through a range of measures to encourage a modal shift and support good links to public transport and any improvements required. Furthermore there needs to be specific regard paid to Core Strategy Policy TR4- Transport and Tourism, which provides support to this policy in regards to delivering sustainable access to facilities promoted in this policy, through a range of measures. Therefore, collectively, the policy will then have a positive effect on this objective.	+
11. Improve the quality of the built environment and make efficient use of land and buildings	The policy will encourage the efficient use of buildings, by ensuring that existing cultural and tourist facilities are retained in those uses and enhanced, unless appropriate facilities in suitable locations can be found. Therefore the policy will ensure the use of existing infrastructure and facilities, before new facilities are considered. Therefore the policy could have a significant impact on this objective by ensuring an efficient use of buildings.	++

<b>KEY</b>	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	PolicySL4 - Cultural Assets	
	Commentary	Scoring
12. Improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks	The policy aims to support the sustainable expansion of existing cultural attractions and facilities in the City Centre. It also states that new cultural and tourist facilities will be encouraged. Therefore the policy will contribute to the diversity of attractions (and potential associated services) in the City Centre. Therefore this policy will have a significant effect on delivering this objective.	++
13. Provide social cohesion, encourage participation and improve the quality of deprived neighbourhoods	The policy will promote a sense of civic pride and collective ownership in the City Centre which is rich in culture, history and serves a diverse set of communities. By supporting the sustainable expansion of cultural and tourist facilities and attractions this will attract a variety of people to the City Centre, encourage different groups to take part in different activities and therefore support the goals of breaking down barriers of social exclusion and ensuring that some of the most deprived neighbourhoods of the City Centre gaining further investment. Therefore by delivering new cultural facilities the policy will have significant impact on this objective.	++
14. Create good cultural leisure and recreation activities available to all	The policy highlights that the City Centre has a rich culture, history and diversity and offers a wide range of cultural and tourist facilities. Therefore the policy strongly supports the delivery of new cultural and tourist facilities, but also enhances and protects uses in existing facilities unless other suitable alternative locations can be sought. Therefore the policy will have a significant impact on this objective.	++
15. Improve safety and security for people and property	The policy makes no reference to the security and safety. Therefore this policy will only have a neutral impact on this objective.	0
16. Provide the conditions and services to improve health and well-being and reduce inequality to access and social care	The policy makes no reference to the health and well-being. Therefore this policy will only have a neutral impact on this objective.	0
17. Promote education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	The policy makes no reference to education. Therefore this policy will only have a neutral impact on this objective.	0
18. Increase the number of high quality job opportunities suited to the needs of the local workforce	By promoting new cultural facilities and new tourist facilities, and also retaining existing uses, the policy will support the increase of employment opportunities within the City Centre. Although it would be uncertain about the number and level of high quality jobs, these would be located within the City Centre, which would therefore be easily accessible by public transport and would complement the promotion of new housing development in CL1. Therefore the policy will have a positive impact on this objective.	+

KEY	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	PolicySL4 - Cultural Assets	
	Commentary	Scoring
19. Support investment and enterprise that respects the character and needs of the local area	<p>The preamble to the policy highlights that there has been a substantial investment in the City Centre’s culture, leisure and tourism facilities in recent years, with the AAP further highlighting that further opportunities will be sought. Therefore as the policy supports the expansion of existing facilities and the creation of new facilities, it will support investment and enterprise. It need to ensure that it respects the character of the area it will need to accord with BF1- The Nature of the Built Form of the AAP. This requires any new development to accord with design principles to ‘preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of City Centre’s heritage assets, and in the Conservation Areas pay suitable regard to the adopted Conservation Area Appraisals and Listed Building Statements’. Collectively, the policy will then have a strongly positive effect on this objective.</p>	++
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>The policy has mainly positive and significantly positive effects on the sustainability objectives, with a number of objectives having a neutral effect.</p> <p>Bradford City Centre has a rich culture, history and diversity. The policy expects existing cultural and tourist facilities to be retained and, where appropriate, enhanced. Due to the nature of some of these existing attractions, some will be linked to the key historic assets of the City Centre. Therefore by ensuring they are protected or enhanced the policy will have positive benefits on the historic environment and on the character of the area. Due to the nature of development there is a potential effect on transport.</p> <p>By promoting new cultural facilities and new tourist facilities, but also retaining existing uses, the policy will have support the increase of new jobs, but also further investment into the City Centre. The policy outlines a range of attractions, with a number of substantial investments in culture, leisure and tourism planned meaning that there could be significant impact on the economy.</p> <p>The policy aims to support the sustainable expansion of existing and create new cultural attractions and facilities in the city centre, contributing to the diversity of attraction within the City Centre.</p> <p>The policy will encourage efficient use of buildings by ensuring that existing cultural and tourist facilities are retained in those uses and enhanced, unless appropriate facilities in suitable locations can be found.</p> <p>The policy will promote a sense of civic pride and collective ownership in the City Centre which is rich in culture, history and serves a diverse set of communities.</p>		
<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <p>Environmental impacts in relation to ecology, landscape, historic environment, transport air, water and soil, will need to be assessed as part of any development that takes place. A number of the policies in the Core Strategy (EC4, EC5, TR1, TR4) and within the AAP, including BF1, M1, M2, M3 and M4 will need to be taken into consideration with this policy for any large scale cultural development to help mitigate impacts.</p>		

KEY	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy B1 - Development of Employment Space	
	Commentary	Scoring
1. Ensure the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources and the promotion of renewable energy	The policy does not specifically make reference to energy efficiency and does not promote renewable energy. However, it sets out the scale of employment required (i.e. at least 6,000 jobs). The nature of the effect of this policy on energy and natural resources would depend upon the specific size and location of sites and the subsequent design of buildings and which will be affected by other policies in the plan that will address sustainable design issues, specifically Policy BF2 – Built Form and Use of Natural Resources, which includes reference to use of onsite renewables and proposals to maximise solar gain. The AAP also links to Core Strategy Policies EC1, EC2 and EC5 which concern aspects of sustainable design. Collectively, as the policy is therefore implemented in accordance with others within the AAP and the Core Strategy, the effects of the policy will have a positive effect on this objective.	+
2. Minimise the growth in waste and increase the amount of waste which is reused, recycled, and recovered	The policy does not specifically make reference to minimising waste and recycling. However, the construction of buildings will generate waste which could be reduced through design measures (Policy BF2 – Built Form and Use of Natural Resources) along with the adoption of construction best practice. Collectively these could help address waste arising from construction and encourage reuse of aggregates. However, the extent to which waste streams will be minimised is uncertain, and notwithstanding the collective actions of the policy, it would still be anticipated that residual construction waste would be created from meeting the employment requirement. Therefore, the policy will have a negative effect on this objective.	-
3. Reduce the district's impact on climate change and vulnerability to its effects	The policy makes no reference to the impact of climate change. Therefore this policy will only have a neutral impact on this objective.	0
4. Safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources	The policy makes no specific reference to safeguarding and improving environmental consideration, although it encourages the redevelopment or significant remodelling of the city centre's poorest quality office buildings in preference to conservation. This in turn could result in improving air, water and soil resources although the effect remains uncertain dependent on the development proposed. As such, it is considered this policy will have a neutral uncertain impact on this objective.	0/?
5. Conserve and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats	The policy makes no reference to the natural environment. Therefore this policy will only have a neutral impact on this objective.	0
6. Maintain and enhance the character of natural and man-made landscapes	The preamble to the policy states that there are almost 1,800 business in the city centre, with 36,000 people who work in the City Centre, and Core Strategy Policy BD1 identifies it as 'The Regional City in the Leeds City Region'. An estimated 925,000 m <sup>2</sup> of the City Centre is commercial and industrial floorspace with retail accounting for 261,000 m <sup>2</sup> of floorspace and offices account for 292,000 m <sup>2</sup> . Therefore, the character of the City Centre is strongly set around employment and business. The policy encourages the development of proportionate office and other employment floorspace of a scale and type appropriate to the site and its context, providing a net additional 6,000 jobs is delivered, and stating development will include a continued office and flexible workspace as part of the wider mix of uses. Therefore the character and local distinctness of the City Centre will remain with any new development. Any new development will need to accord with BF1 - The Nature of the Built Form of the AAP to have a positive impact on this objective.	+

KEY	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy B1 - Development of Employment Space	
	Commentary	Scoring
7. To protect and enhance historic assets	The policy makes no reference to protecting the historic assets of the City Centre. But due to the historic value, including a variety of Listed Buildings and within a Conservation Area within the City Centre, there will potentially be a large impact of including new developments within this area. Therefore, the policy will need to accord with BF1- The Nature of the Built Form of the AAP, which requires any new development to accord with design principles to 'preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of City Centre's heritage assets by having suitable regard to the adopted Conservation Area Appraisals and Listed Building Statements'. Collectively, the policy will then have a positive effect on this objective.	+
8. Provide the opportunity for everyone to live in quality housing which reflects individuals needs, preferences and resources	The policy makes no reference to the delivery of new housing. Therefore this policy will only have a neutral impact on this objective.	0
9. Develop and maintain an integrated and efficient transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts	The policy makes no reference to the delivery of an efficient transport network. Despite this, due to the nature of development and the potential increase in traffic, there will be a need to ensure that this policy is implemented in conjunction with other AAP policies focused on sustainable transport. This includes Policy M4 - Impact of new development upon the transport network, which ensures all development in the City Centre will have a mandatory requirement for a transport assessment which will be assessed against TR1 of the Core Strategy. Furthermore, policy related to traffic, highways and parking within policy M3 of the AAP will need to be implemented. These will support the goals of this objective, in relation the policy being assessed to help deliver and maintain an integrated and efficient transport network and minimise any detrimental impacts.	+
10. Reduce congestion and pollution by increasing transport choice and by reducing the need to travel by lorry / car	The policy makes no reference to congestion, pollution and sustainable transport measures. Despite this, due to the nature of development, there will be an increase in people visiting new and existing facilities and an increase in traffic. The policy will need to accord with AAP Policies M1 - Walking, Cycling and Public Realm, M2- Public Transport Services and Infrastructure, which requires any new development to promote cycling and walking and cycling through a range of measures to encourage a modal shift and support good links to public transport and any improvements required. Furthermore, there needs to be specific regard paid to Core Strategy Policy TR4 - Transport and Tourism, which provides support to this policy in regards to delivering sustainable access to facilities promoted in this policy, through a range of measures. Therefore, overall, the policy will have a mixed positive and negative effect on this objective.	+/-

KEY	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy B1 - Development of Employment Space	
	Commentary	Scoring
11. Improve the quality of the built environment and make efficient use of land and buildings	The policy states within the AAP boundary, development will be encouraged to include a proportion of office or other employment floorspace of a scale and type appropriate to the site and its context, except where land is allocated or designated specifically for other uses. Furthermore, the policy supports the redevelopment or significant modelling of the city centre's poorest quality office buildings in preference to conversion as well as the loss of vacant or underused office buildings where it would contribute positively to the vitality and viability of the area. As such, the policy aims to make efficient use of land, to include employment land. In addition, any development will need to be consistent with Policy BF1 – The Nature of the Built Form and the City Centre Design Guide and Addendum which will also ensure that any employment development are in keeping with the character of the city centre and look to improve the quality of the built environment. Therefore, collectively, it is considered the policy will significantly support the goals of the objective.	++
12. Improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks	As highlighted within the Economic Strategy, which is referenced in the preamble to the policy, Core Strategy Policy EC3 identifies that the sub-area City of Bradford will deliver 105 ha of employment land over the next 15 years. It also highlights that although the recent recession affected the number of office schemes, further demand for Grade A office floorspace is anticipated. Therefore, the provisions made within the policy aim to contribute to a net increase of 6,000 jobs that will ensure that there are enough services and facilities to meet the local demand, especially as the population, with 3,500 new homes in the City Centre, will also be increasing. This policy will ensure that there is a good level of sustainability between work and living and have a positive impact on this objective.	+
13. Provide social cohesion, encourage participation and improve the quality of deprived neighbourhoods	By seeking to deliver at least 6,000 net additional jobs through encouraging proportionate and appropriate office or other employment floorspace in the City Centre, the policy seeks to ensure that there is a balance of accessible facilities (housing, retail, leisure and employment) all within a locality. The policy provides for employment land provision that is in line with future employment demand (and acknowledges the forecast growth in the City Centre population) able to produce an overall sustainable community. The policy will ensure a greater number and variety of opportunities, support wider access to employment opportunities, and depending on the location of employment sites could support the regeneration of deprived areas. As such, it is considered to have a positive effect on this objective.	+
14. Create good cultural leisure and recreation activities available to all	The policy seeks to deliver at least 6,000 net additional jobs through encouraging proportionate and appropriate office or other employment floorspace in the City Centre. The development of employment space should also deliver continued office and flexible workspace development as part of the wider mix of uses in the centre. . As such, the policy can enable the diversification of uses in the City Centre, which will be entwined with the high quality shopping, leisure experience. The Employment Land Review (2011) states that " <i>Bradford City centre has seen very little office development since the completion of 'No 1 The Interchange' in 2006 and no speculative office development has been undertaken</i> ". Therefore, by promoting more office development in areas where high quality shopping and leisure can be experienced, the links between employment and other uses can ensure there is a unique experience for the population of Bradford and the cultural and economic mix of the city. As such, it is considered this policy will have a positive effect on this objective.	+
15. Improve safety and security for people and property	The policy makes no reference to the security and safety. Therefore this policy will only have a neutral impact on this objective.	0

KEY	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy B1 - Development of Employment Space	
	Commentary	Scoring
16. Provide the conditions and services to improve health and well-being and reduce inequality to access and social care	The policy makes no reference to the health and well-being. Therefore this policy will only have a neutral impact on this objective.	0
17. Promote education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	There is no specific reference in the policy to further education or creating of such space in relation to the employment space; nevertheless, the policy states that development will include office and flexible workspace development as part of the wider mix of uses in the city centre, which could be complementary uses with the University. AAP Policy ED1 highlights that creating links between the university and college and business is recognised in Replacement UDP Policy BW/CF8 and due to its close proximity to the campus, the creative industries and knowledge economy have transformed the City's economics and Bradford is well suited to this type of economic activity. Therefore, this policy would support and enhance the linkages between business and further education but also ensuring that the City Centre is an integral part of the City Centre. Therefore, the policy could have a positive impact on this objective.	+
18. Increase the number of high quality job opportunities suited to the needs of the local workforce	96% of the 36,000 people who work in the City Centre work in the Service Sector, which is dominated by wholesale and retail trade, administrative and support services, public administration with financial, insurance, human health and social care also a strong component of the this figure. The Economic Strategy states that the aim of the AAP is to create the condition for business to thrive and job growth to occur. With the Support of Core Strategy Policies EC1, EC2 and EC5, this policy will support the economic strategy to focus major office, retail and leisure development within the district within the City Centre acting as the economic driver and hub. The provisions made within the policy aim to contribute to a net increase of 6,000 jobs, and whilst it is uncertain at this stage what proportion could be described as high quality jobs, the policy will bring about significant job growth, with at least some high quality employment opportunities and therefore it will have a significant positive impact on this objective.	++
19. Support investment and enterprise that respects the character and needs of the local area	The policy will ensure that the City Centre has a thriving economy. It proposes to deliver 6,000 new jobs which would significantly impact on this objective as it would support the growth in new office development and creative industries. The policy will ensure that, in line with Core Strategy Policy EC1, a successful and competitive Bradford District economy is created within the Leeds City Region, which in turn further supports AAP policies EC2, BD1 and EC5 in supporting businesses and creating new jobs within the city centre. This policy backs up the Employment Land Review (2011), which highlights that the City Centre will be the preferred location for centralised office use and future demand will be generated. Therefore, in line with the evidence base and the potential demand, this policy will significantly support aspirations to become a thriving economy and thereby have a significant positive effect on this objective.	++

KEY	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy B1 - Development of Employment Space	
	Commentary	Scoring
<p><b>Summary</b> The policy is predicted to have mainly positive effects on the objectives, some significantly positive effects and one negative effect on one objective.</p> <p>The policy would support and enhance the linkages between business and further education. In conjunction with Core Strategy Policies EC1, EC2 and EC5, this policy will support the Economic Strategy to focus major office, retail and leisure development within the district with the City Centre playing a central role and becoming a significant economic driver for further growth in its own right. The policy will help to deliver 6,000 new jobs. The policy will bring about significant job growth and therefore has a significant positive effect on SA objective 18. Furthermore, the flexible approach towards provide appropriate and proportionate employment space – supporting the loss of existing office floorspace where it would contribute positively to the vitality and viability of the area as well as encouraging the redevelopment or significant remodelling of the poorest quality office buildings in preference to conservation, will have a significant positive effect on SA objective 11. The policy will ensure that the City Centre has a thriving economy, which would significantly impact on this objective as it would support the growth in new office development and creative industries.</p> <p>In conjunction with other AAP and Core Strategy policies there will be a positive effect on the efficient use of energy and the promotion of renewable energy. The policy supports the development of employment floorspace and seeks to deliver an additional 6,000 new jobs. This will ensure the business, retail and leisure focus of the City Centre will remain with any new development. Any new development will need to accord with AAP Policy BF1- The Nature of the Built Form. Due to the nature of development there is a potential effect on traffic and transport. Other policies of the AAP will help deliver and maintain an integrated and efficient transport network, minimise any detrimental impacts and deliver sustainable transport measures. The policy will ensure that there is a range of facilities, close to new housing and employment opportunities to produce an overall sustainable community. By promoting development in areas where high quality shopping and leisure can be experienced, the links between employment and other uses can ensure there is a unique experience for the population of Bradford and the cultural and economic mix of the city.</p> <p>The extent to which waste streams will be minimised is uncertain, and notwithstanding the collective actions of the policy in conjunction with others in the AAP, it would still be anticipated that residual construction waste would be created from meeting the employment requirement through the delivery of new development. Therefore, the policy will have a negative effect on this objective.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <p>Environmental impacts in relation to ecology, landscape, historic environment, transport, air, water and soil, will need to be assessed as part of any development that takes place. A number of the policies in the Core Strategy (EC1, EC2, EC5, TR1, TR4 and BD1) and within the AAP, including BF1, M1, M2, M3 and M4 will need to be taken into consideration with this policy for any large scale retail development to help mitigate impacts.</p>		



<b>KEY</b>	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy ED1 - Promotion of the Learning Quarter	
	Commentary	Scoring
1. Ensure the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources and the promotion of renewable energy	The policy does not specifically make reference to energy efficiency and does not promote renewable energy. It is the purpose of other policies in the AAP (such as BF3) that will ensure that all permitted development will seek to have a positive effect on the use of natural resources and the promotion of renewables. Therefore the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
2. Minimise the growth in waste and increase the amount of waste which is reused, recycled, and recovered	The policy does not specifically make reference to minimising waste growth. It is the purpose of other policies in the AAP (such as BF3) to ensure that all development permitted will have a minimal effect on growth in the waste stream. Therefore the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
3. Reduce the district's impact on climate change and vulnerability to its effects	The policy makes no reference to the impact of climate change. It is the purpose of other policies in the AAP (such as BF3) to ensure that all development permitted will seek to reduce the effects from climate change. Therefore this policy will only have a neutral impact on this objective.	0
4. Safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources	The policy makes no reference to safeguarding and improving environmental consideration. It is the purpose of other policies in the AAP (such as BF3) to ensure that all development permitted will seek to reduce the effects on the environment. Therefore this policy will only have a neutral impact on this objective.	0
5. Conserve and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats	The policy makes no reference to the natural environment. It is the purpose of other policies in the AAP (such as M5 and M6) to ensure that all development permitted will seek to reduce the effects on designated species and habitats. Therefore this policy will only have a neutral impact on this objective.	0
6. Maintain and enhance the character of natural and man-made landscapes	The Learning Quarter identified by the policy predominantly comprises of the University and the College. The policy, by supporting further sustainable expansion of education facilities, will ensure that key types of development in relation to this primary use are encouraged. This will aid the retention and enhancement of the key character and distinctive features of the quarter. But, to have a positive effect on the policy, as the policy itself does not make reference to character, the policy will need to accord with BF1- The Nature of the Built Form of the AAP. This requires any new development to accord with design principles to 'preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of City Centre's heritage assets'. Collectively, the policy will then have a positive effect on this objective.	+

<b>KEY</b>	<b>--</b>	Move away significantly	<b>-</b>	Move away marginally	<b>+</b>	Move towards marginally	<b>++</b>	Move towards significantly	<b>0</b>	Neutral	<b>?</b>	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy ED1 - Promotion of the Learning Quarter	
	Commentary	Scoring
7. To protect and enhance historic assets	In relation to the new education facilities, due to the areas historic value, including a variety of Listed Buildings and within a Conservation Area within the City Centre, there will potentially be a large impact of including new developments within this area. To mitigate and avoid any significant negative effects, any future development permitted under this policy will also need to accord with BF1- The Nature of the Built Form of the AAP, which requires any new development to 'preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of City Centre's heritage assets by having suitable regard to the adopted Conservation Area Appraisals and Listed Building Statements'. Collectively, the policy will then have a mixed positive and negative effect on this objective.	+/-
8. Provide the opportunity for everyone to live in quality housing which reflects individuals needs, preferences and resources	The policy supports the development within the learning quarter of housing and other residential provision for students. Furthermore if it is justified that the land is surplus to requirements for educational use then residential development will be considered within the learning quarter. Therefore this policy, in conjunction with BF1 and CL1 of the AAP, could support the delivery of new good quality housing which would reflect the needs of students and potentially the wider housing requirement. Therefore it could have a significantly positive effect on this objective.	++
9. Develop and maintain an integrated and efficient transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts	The policy makes no reference to the delivery of an efficient transport network. However, the proposals in this policy will increase the demand for travel (both within the City Centre and outside). These effects will need to be considered against the requirements of Policy M4- Impact of new development upon the transport network. This separate AAP policy will ensure that all proposed development in the City Centre will have a mandatory requirement for a transport assessment which will be assessed against TR1 of the Core Strategy. This will support the goals of this objective, in relation the policy being assessed to help deliver and maintain an integrated and efficient transport network and minimise any detrimental impacts.	+
10. Reduce congestion and pollution by increasing transport choice and by reducing the need to travel by lorry / car	The policy makes no reference to congestion, pollution and sustainable transport measures. Despite this, due to the nature of development and the potential increase in people visiting new and existing facilities, it is likely that there will be an increase in traffic. The policy will need to accord with M1- Walking, Cycling and the Public Realm, M2- Public Transport Services and Infrastructure of the AAP, which requires any new development to promote cycling and walking and cycling through a range of measures to encourage a modal shift and support good links to public transport and any improvements required. Furthermore there needs to be specific regard paid to Policy TR4- Transport and Tourism of the Core Strategy, which provides support to this policy in regards to delivering sustainable access to facilities promoted in this policy, through a range of measures. Therefore, collectively, the policy will then have a mixed positive and negative effect on this objective.	+/-

<b>KEY</b>	<b>--</b>	Move away significantly	<b>-</b>	Move away marginally	<b>+</b>	Move towards marginally	<b>++</b>	Move towards significantly	<b>0</b>	Neutral	<b>?</b>	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy ED1 - Promotion of the Learning Quarter	
	Commentary	Scoring
11. Improve the quality of the built environment and make efficient use of land and buildings	By clustering the education development on the Learning Campus this will encourage proposals to make efficient use of land. It will ensure that the character in this quarter remains related to the functions of education, but will ensure that there are ancillary developments. Therefore, with the support of BF1, it can ensure that the character of the built environment and public realm strengthens local distinctiveness and creates a strong sense of place, whilst making efficient use of land and buildings.	+
12. Improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks	The policy aims to support the sustainable expansion of educational and ancillary uses in the 'learning quarter'. Therefore the policy will ensure that the appropriate facilities to encourage the expansion of knowledge and skills development in the city centre are available in the city. Therefore this policy will have a significant positive effect on delivering this objective.	++
13. Provide social cohesion, encourage participation and improve the quality of deprived neighbourhoods	As highlighted in the preamble of the policy, the further/higher education provision plays an important role in the local economy, providing a skilled workforce, aiding development of new industries, attracting new investment and supporting the overall regeneration of Bradford. Therefore in terms of social cohesion it provides a strong focus in helping to reduce inequality and deprivation, and also ensures that there is access to good high quality education which will encourage people to take part in the knowledge economy.	+
14. Create good cultural leisure and recreation activities available to all	The policy aims to support the expansion of the University within the City Centre, which as a centre of knowledge and learning will provide a substantial source of recreational and cultural activities for the City. The policy states that within the Learning Quarter it will encourage education uses. However, within the area it does support business uses, leisure and recreational facilities, which would support the 'learning quarter' to develop. Therefore as complementary uses are proposed within the Learning Quarter and given the overall intentions of the policy, it is anticipated that there would be other good quality cultural, leisure and recreational activities delivered.	++
15. Improve safety and security for people and property	The policy makes no reference to the security and safety. Therefore this policy will only have a neutral impact on this objective.	0
16. Provide the conditions and services to improve health and well-being and reduce inequality to access and social care	The policy makes no reference to the health and well-being. Therefore this policy will only have a neutral impact on this objective.	0

<b>KEY</b>	<b>--</b>	Move away significantly	<b>-</b>	Move away marginally	<b>+</b>	Move towards marginally	<b>++</b>	Move towards significantly	<b>0</b>	Neutral	<b>?</b>	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy ED1 - Promotion of the Learning Quarter	
	Commentary	Scoring
17. Promote education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	The policy strongly promotes and encourages the expansion of knowledge and skills development in the City Centre. It aims to restrict non-education uses in the campus area, but will support complementary uses include student accommodation, business uses, leisure, recreation, primary/secondary education and research and development, which would all support the University in its growth agenda. To further restrict development on educational related facilities, there will be a need to demonstrate why any sites are surplus to requirements which, if justified will only be considered for the following uses- residential and supporting community provision. Therefore the policy will provide a higher education campus fit for purpose, that will form a key hub of educational activity, capable of building the skills and capacity within the wider population	++
18. Increase the number of high quality job opportunities suited to the needs of the local workforce	The further/higher education provision plays an important role, with 3,300 staff. Further expansion of the University, which is promoted through the policy, is likely to increase range of high quality jobs created to cater for the increasing university population of Bradford. Therefore this policy could have a significantly positive impact on this objective.	++
19. Support investment and enterprise that respects the character and needs of the local area	The background information to this policy highlights the importance of creating links between businesses and the University/College and how this can transform cities. The policy encourages the expansion of knowledge and skills development, with uses related to business use and research and development supported within the learning quarter. Therefore the policy will strongly support the objectives of the policy and ensure that it is possible for business and education to work together to ensure a thriving economy with a growth in innovative and creative industries through technological enhancements.	++



KEY	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy ED1 - Promotion of the Learning Quarter	
	Commentary	Scoring
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>The policy is predicted to have mainly positive effects on the objectives, some significantly positive impacts with a few neutral effects also observed.</p> <p>The area identified within the policy predominantly comprises the University and the College. The policy supports further sustainable expansion of education facilities and will ensure that key types of development in relation to this primary use are supported.</p> <p>The policy will support CL1, significantly, by promoting student housing and, where possible, normal open market housing. It will also ensure that there is a sustainable expansion of educational and ancillary uses in the 'learning quarter' to significantly improve existing facilities. This will lead to expansion of knowledge and skills development in the City Centre. The campus will form a key hub of educational activity and support the building of skills and capacity within the population. It could also deliver a range of complementary uses within the Learning Quarter and therefore other good quality cultural, leisure and recreational activities could be delivered. It could deliver a number of new high quality jobs and have significant effect on supporting investment and enterprise into the city.</p> <p>The policy makes no reference to the delivery of an efficient transport network. Despite this, due to the nature of development, the potential increase in people visiting new and existing facilities and an increase traffic, there will be a need to ensure that other policies of the AAP accord are capable of addressing concerns by delivering sustainable transport measures and an integrated and efficient transport network. With the support of BF1, the policy can ensure that the character of the built environment and public realm strengthens local distinctiveness and creates a strong sense of place, whilst making efficient use of land and buildings. The policy will also support social cohesion, as it will provide facilities that will enable more people to become involved in higher education.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <p>Environmental impacts in relation to ecology, landscape, historic environment, transport air, water and soil, will need to be assessed as part of any development that takes place. A number of the policies in the Core Strategy (TR1, EC1, EC2, EC5 and BD1) and within the AAP, including BF1, M1, M2, M3, M4 and M5 will need to be taken into consideration with this policy for any large scale retail development to help mitigate impacts.</p>		

<b>KEY</b>	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy M1 – Walking, Cycling and Public Realm	
	Commentary	Scoring
1. Ensure the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources and the promotion of renewable energy	The policy does not specifically make reference to energy efficiency and does not promote renewable energy. It is the purpose of other policies in the AAP (such as BF3) that will ensure that all permitted development will seek to have a positive effect on the use of natural resources and the promotion of renewables. Therefore the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
2. Minimise the growth in waste and increase the amount of waste which is reused, recycled, and recovered	The policy does not specifically make reference to minimising waste growth. It is the purpose of other policies in the AAP (such as BF1 and BF3) to ensure that all development permitted will have a minimal effect on growth in the waste stream. Therefore the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
3. Reduce the district's impact on climate change and vulnerability to its effects	The policy will ensure sustainable transport options such as walking and cycling are built into the design of buildings to ensure a modal shift away from the car. Therefore this will seek to reduce the number of cars and vehicle trips needed, therefore reducing the carbon footprint linked to vehicle movements. This is further supported by SL3- Improving the Connections Between Shopping Areas and BF1- The Nature of the Built Form of the AAP and Core Strategy Policies TR1- Travel Reduction and Modal Shift and TR5- Improving Connectivity and Accessibility, which all promote pedestrian connectivity and increased walking and cycling routes that are well integrated across the City. Therefore the measures in the policy will reduce the City Centre's vulnerability to climate change and have a significantly positive impact by ensuring a modal shift away from the car.	++
4. Safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources	The policy will ensure walking and cycling are built into the design of buildings to ensure a modal shift away from the car, with a range of measures. Whilst there are no AQMAs within Bradford City Centre AAP area, any reduction in traffic as a result of this policy, could decrease emissions which could impact on existing air quality. Other policies within the AAP, including M2 and M1 which seek to promote sustainable transport will look to reduce the demand for private vehicle transport which may then support a lessening of adverse impact on this objective. The impact on water quality is uncertain, although any waste water would be treated, so is unlikely to be substantive.	+/?
5. Conserve and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats	The policy does not specifically make reference to minimising waste growth. It is the purpose of other policies in the AAP (such as M5 and M6) to ensure that all development permitted will have a minimal effect on biodiversity and green infrastructure. Therefore the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0

KEY	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain
SA Objectives	Policy M1 – Walking, Cycling and Public Realm											
	Commentary											Scoring
6. Maintain and enhance the character of natural and man-made landscapes	In relation to attractiveness, the policy will seek to redesign road space to be more focussed on pedestrian and cycle movement, it will ensure that there is a vibrancy through the promotion of street level and active frontages and ensure that pedestrian movement and public transport facilities are of an appropriate design, location and access arrangement. These will ensure that the character of the City Centre is not adversely affected. As the policy ensures improvements to walking and cycling and ensures active frontages and accessibility to all, it will ensure that the character of the city centre is enhanced. Therefore it will have a significantly positive impact.											++
7. To protect and enhance historic assets	The policy aims to actively promote new and enhanced specific key walking and cycling routes, which includes 'Ongoing Heritage Streets Improvement'. It states that all new development within the City Centre will be expected to contribute and aid the delivery of a range of routes including the above. Due to the to the historic value, including a variety of Listed Buildings and within a Conservation Area, of the City Centre there will potentially be a large impact of including new developments within this area. Therefore the policy will need to accord with BF1- The Nature of the Built Form of the AAP, which requires any new development to accord with design principles to 'preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of City Centre's heritage assets by having suitable regard to the adopted Conservation Area Appraisals and Listed Building Statements'. Collectively, the policy will then have a positive effect on this objective.											+
8. Provide the opportunity for everyone to live in quality housing which reflects individuals needs, preferences and resources	The policy does not specifically make reference to good quality housing. Therefore the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.											0
9. Develop and maintain an integrated and efficient transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts	By improving connections, which are vital to the development of a successful city centre community, both for employment and social purposes, the improvements to connectivity, infrastructure and ensuring better legibility/permeability of movement through the City Centre will ensure that there is a well-integrated and efficient transport system. This is further supported by M2- Public Transport Services and Infrastructure and BF1- The Nature of the Built Form of the AAP and TR1- Travel Reduction and Modal Shift and TR5- Improving Connectivity and Accessibility of the Core Strategy, which all promote pedestrian connectivity and increased walking and cycling routes that are well integrated across the City. Therefore the policy will deliver an integrated transport system that promotes walking and maximises different access to the City Centre.											++

KEY	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy M1 – Walking, Cycling and Public Realm	
	Commentary	Scoring
10. Reduce congestion and pollution by increasing transport choice and by reducing the need to travel by lorry / car	<p>The policy will aim to ensure that all new development incorporates a range of measures which will encourage a modal shift from vehicles. These measures will include: improve the existing street form to be more pedestrian/cyclist friendly; improve public transport facilities; improve priority walking and cycling routes and ensure that direct, safe and secure links are provided. Therefore this will ensure that there are sustainable transport measures in place across the City Centre AAP area, it is integrated within new and existing development and support the goals of reducing congestion in the town centre.</p> <p>By promoting walking and linking to other modes of sustainable transport through other policies in the AAP M2- Public Transport Services and Infrastructure and BF1- The Nature of the Built Form of the AAP and TR1- Travel Reduction and Modal Shift and TR5 of the Core Strategy. This policy will be able to ensure that people have more sustainable methods of transport, also linking to public transport. Therefore it will have a significantly positive impact on this objective.</p>	++
11. Improve the quality of the built environment and make efficient use of land and buildings	<p>The policy promotes a high level of design, by ensuring that pedestrian movements are facilitated between key locations and public transport through appropriate design, location and access arrangements. Furthermore the policy provides a range of measures to improve cycling and walking links, promotes the redesign of road space to be more focussed on walkers and cyclists and ensure that new developments are accessible by all. This will all ensure that the distinctive character of the public realm is enhanced and a strong sense of place is created, focussed around pedestrians and cyclists within the City Centre. Therefore the policy will ensure a positive impact on this objective.</p>	+
12. Improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks	<p>In terms of being inclusive, the policy aims to address the needs for all people to be able to access and use facilities, which includes provision for various cycle facilities. It states that new development should address the need for all people to be able to access and use facilities, which will include disabled people and by promoting walking and access by public transport, ensures access for the people without private vehicles (in conjunction with M2 of the AAP). Therefore it will ensure that there are good connections through the City Centre, which will allow the local services and facilities to flourish more as there will be more footfall in the City Centre with the shift away from vehicles. Therefore this policy will have a significant effect on this objective.</p>	++
13. Provide social cohesion, encourage participation and improve the quality of deprived neighbourhoods	<p>In terms of being inclusive, the policy aims to address the needs for all people to be able to access and use facilities, which includes provision for various cycle facilities. But the policy also promotes inclusivity, with safety, which is a key element of the policy, which aims to create more direct, safe and secure pedestrian and cycle links. Therefore by providing more appropriate ways to navigate around the City Centre, it will allow more interactions between people, and promote a sense of identity within the City Centre therefore having a positive effect on this objective.</p>	+



KEY	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy M1 – Walking, Cycling and Public Realm	
	Commentary	Scoring
14. Create good cultural leisure and recreation activities available to all	By promoting walking and cycling accessibility in the AAP area, and encouraging a modal shift away from cars, the policy is facilitating pedestrian movement between key locations, which will include the areas with key uses for retail and leisure. Therefore this improvement to the public realm, will positively support the goals of the objective to deliver a unique experience, which will be improved by a range of facilities.	+
15. Improve safety and security for people and property	The policy promotes safety, which is a key element of the policy, as it aims to create more direct, safe and secure pedestrian and cycle links through a number of measures, which will also promote walking and be more inclusive to pedestrians and cyclists. Therefore the policy will have a positive impact on delivering road safety.	+
16. Provide the conditions and services to improve health and well-being and reduce inequality to access and social care	This policy promotes more walking around the City Centre. This will allow the City Centre population opportunities to walk and cycle more effectively across the City Centre, therefore improving the health and well-being of the local population.	+
17. Promote education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	The policy does not specifically make reference education. Therefore the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
18. Increase the number of high quality job opportunities suited to the needs of the local workforce	The policy will not create new jobs. Therefore there is a neutral impact on this objective.	0
19. Support investment and enterprise that respects the character and needs of the local area	This policy will ensure that the economy of the City Centre thrives, by ensuring that retail, leisure and employment development is accessible by a number of modes, thus ensuring that people have better access to a range of facilities and businesses. This will ensure the vitality and viability of the City Centre, focus economic activity within the City Centre, supported by connectivity and movement by more sustainable methods. With the support of BF 1 of the AAP, this will ensure that new development and investment to the City Centre will respect the character of the local area. Therefore the policy will support investment and enterprise into the core retail areas, therefore having a significant impact on the area and this objective.	+

<b>KEY</b>	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy M1 – Walking, Cycling and Public Realm	
	Commentary	Scoring
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>The policy will have mainly positive effects on the sustainability objectives. It will also have a range of significantly positive benefits, with a number of objectives coming out as neutral.</p> <p>The policy will ensure walking and cycling are built into the design of buildings to ensure a modal shift away from the car. Whilst there are no AQMAs within Bradford City Centre AAP area, any reduction in traffic as a result of this policy, could decrease emissions which could impact on existing air quality. The policy aims to provide new and enhance specific key walking and cycling routes, which includes 'Ongoing Heritage Streets Improvements', therefore having a positive impact on the historic environment, with the support of BF1 of the AAP. The policy will ensure that the distinctive character of the public realm is enhanced and a strong sense of place is created, focussed around pedestrians and cyclists, within the City Centre. There will be further positive effects on inclusivity, health and social cohesion by promoting safe sustainable access to other cultural, leisure and recreational facilities.</p> <p>There will be significant effects on a range of objectives, including on reducing the impacts of climate change, with the policy promoting the modal shift to walking, cycling and public transport. The policy will ensure that areas are connected by sustainable transport options to aid accessibility to all. It will also seek to ensure that the design of public spaces is attractive, the character of the City Centre is enhanced, and that it offers a safer environment for the public who are trying to navigate the City Centre. By improving connections, which are vital to the development of a successful city centre community, both for employment and social purposes, the policy will seek to ensure that there is a well-integrated and efficient transport system.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <p>A number of the policies in the Core Strategy (TR1, TR4, T5) and within the AAP, including SL4, BF1, M2, and M6 will need to be taken into consideration with this policy to deliver sustainable development in the AAP area.</p>		

<b>KEY</b>	<b>--</b>	Move away significantly	<b>-</b>	Move away marginally	<b>+</b>	Move towards marginally	<b>++</b>	Move towards significantly	<b>0</b>	Neutral	<b>?</b>	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy M2 - Public Transport Services and Infrastructure (including Taxis)	
	Commentary	Scoring
1. Ensure the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources and the promotion of renewable energy	The policy does not specifically make reference to energy efficiency and does not promote renewable energy. It is the purpose of other policies in the AAP (such as BF3) that will ensure that all permitted development will seek to have a positive effect on the use of natural resources and the promotion of renewables. Therefore the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
2. Minimise the growth in waste and increase the amount of waste which is reused, recycled, and recovered	The policy does not specifically make reference to minimising waste growth. It is the purpose of other policies in the AAP (such as BF1 and BF3) to ensure that all development permitted will have a minimal effect on growth in the waste stream. Therefore the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
3. Reduce the district's impact on climate change and vulnerability to its effects	The policy will support the provision of improvements in public transport and its related infrastructure. This will aim to provide viable more sustainable transport alternatives and seek to reduce the number of private car and vehicle trips, therefore reducing the carbon footprint of travel within the city centre. This is further supported by M1- Walking, Cycling and Public Realm, SL3- Improving the Connections Between Shopping Areas and BF1- The Nature of the Built Form of the AAP and Core Strategy Policies TR1- Travel Reduction and Modal Shift, TR3- Public Transport, Cycling and Walking and TR5- Improving Connectivity and Accessibility, which all promote pedestrian connectivity, public transport and increased walking and cycling routes that are well integrated across the City. Therefore the measures in the policy, with other policies in the Development Plan will reduce the City Centre's vulnerability to climate change and have a significantly positive impact by ensuring a modal shift away from the car.	++
4. Safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources	The policy will ensure support for public transport. Whilst there are no AQMAs within Bradford City Centre AAP area, any reduction in traffic as a result of this policy, could decrease emissions which could impact on existing air quality. Other policies within the AAP, including M1 which seek to promote sustainable transport will look to reduce the demand for private vehicle transport which may then support a lessening of adverse impact on this objective. The impact on water quality is uncertain, although any waste water would be treated, so is unlikely to be substantive.	+/?
5. Conserve and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats	The policy makes no reference to the enhancement of the natural environment. Although the policy is primarily linked to transport delivery, there are some improvements proposed to the redevelopment of Bradford Interchange and Forster Square Station, there should be mitigation placed around this element of the policy to ensure that natural environment is taken into consideration and delivered within the master plan process.	0

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SA Objectives	Policy M2 - Public Transport Services and Infrastructure (including Taxis)	
	Commentary	Scoring
6. Maintain and enhance the character of natural and man-made landscapes	The main element of development that will come out of this policy is the redevelopment of Bradford Interchange and Forster Square Station to improve their attractiveness. This will enhance the local character of the area and general improvements to accessibility, function, security and image of the interchange and Forster Square Station Masterplans. Therefore by ensuring that these areas are enhanced, kept active and made more attractive, the policy will contribute to maintaining and enhancing local area character and distinctiveness.	+
7. To protect and enhance historic assets	As new development and, potential redevelopment of two transportation hubs is considered in this policy it is unclear how they will be incorporate architectural heritage and high quality design. A masterplan process is currently under development, but at this stage it is unclear what the impacts on the features of the historic environment will be and how the development will be of high quality design. On a wider scale the policy does not specifically relate to other infrastructure and relates to changes in public transport delivery, therefore has neutral effect on other parts of this policy.  Due to the historic value in the area (which includes a Conservation Area and a variety of Listed Buildings), there is the potential for a large impact from the new developments. Therefore the policy will need to accord with BF1- The Nature of the Built Form of the AAP, which requires any new development to accord with design principles to 'preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of City Centre's heritage assets having suitable regard to the adopted Conservation Area Appraisals and Listed Building Statements'. Collectively, the policy will then have a mixed positive uncertain effect on this objective.	+/?
8. Provide the opportunity for everyone to live in quality housing which reflects individuals needs, preferences and resources	The policy does not specifically make reference to good quality housing. Therefore the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
9. Develop and maintain an integrated and efficient transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts	The policy will ensure that all new development contributes and aids in the delivery of the identified public transport improvements. The improvements will prioritise public transport over other motorised vehicles and will include (but not be limited to): park and ride schemes, improved bus infrastructure, redevelopment of key transportation hubs and improved taxi ranks. In relation to integration and efficiency, point (e) of the policy concerns the redevelopment of Bradford Interchange and Forster Square Station. The policy states that there will be improvements to attractiveness, but also better integration between buses, train and interchange facilities. Therefore this will ensure that there are sustainable transport measures in place across the City Centre AAP area, aiming to support the goals of reducing congestion in the town centre, ensuring that there is a significantly positive impact on this objective.	++

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SA Objectives	Policy M2 - Public Transport Services and Infrastructure (including Taxis)	
	Commentary	Scoring
10. Reduce congestion and pollution by increasing transport choice and by reducing the need to travel by lorry / car	The policy will ensure that all new development contributes and aids in the delivery of the identified public transport improvements. The improvements will prioritise public transport over other motorised vehicles and will include (but not be limited to): park and ride schemes, improved bus infrastructure, redevelopment of key transportation hubs and improved taxi ranks. Any reduction in traffic as a result of this policy could decrease emissions which could impact positively on existing air quality. Other policies within the AAP, including M1 which seek to promote sustainable transport will look to reduce the demand for private vehicle transport which will ensure that there is a significantly positive impact on this objective.	++
11. Improve the quality of the built environment and make efficient use of land and buildings	By making provision for public transport improvements, this policy will support this objective. It will ensure that the City Centre is attractive by ensuring that bus infrastructure and the Bradford Interchange and Forster Square Stations are improved. This development will need to consider different policies within the AAP and Core Strategy, most notably BF1, ensuring that the masterplan and development respect the character of the area. By improving these existing public transport facilities, the policy makes efficient use of space and buildings to deliver a improved built environment. Therefore the policy will have a significantly positive impact.	++
12. Improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks	As new development will be created within the City Centre it is clear that there is a need to ensure that there is adequate and sustainable means to get around the City Centre and the wider Bradford area. Therefore the introduction of measures to prioritise public transport within the city centre, providing higher quality and more frequent services in, out and around the City Centre will all ensure improved access to services. Furthermore with policies like M1, which will improve connections to the main transportation hubs, this will enhance other sustainable ways to get around the City Centre via the Public Transportation hubs.	+
13. Provide social cohesion, encourage participation and improve the quality of deprived neighbourhoods	Public transport improvements will also support a more sustainable community, by ensuring that the City Centre is more inclusive. By giving priority to public transport, providing higher quality and more frequent services and improved infrastructure this will allow more people to be able to access the City Centre improving vibrancy and vitality. Due to the nature of the policy to ensure public transport services and infrastructure this policy will have a positive impact on this objective and support delivering social cohesion.	+
14. Create good cultural leisure and recreation activities available to all	The support for public transport improvements within this policy will support the development of a unique retail and leisure experience. This will help ensure that the city's population has sustainable access to this experience. Therefore the policy will have a positive impact on this objective.	+
15. Improve safety and security for people and property	Security and improving the image of the two public transport hubs is a key feature of the policy, which through the master planning process, will aim to create a safer environment. This aspect of improving safety also stretches to taxi ranks at all times of the day. Therefore the policy will have a positive impact on this objective.	+

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SA Objectives	Policy M2 - Public Transport Services and Infrastructure (including Taxis)	
	Commentary	Scoring
16. Provide the conditions and services to improve health and well-being and reduce inequality to access and social care	By improving access to public transport, by providing higher quality and more frequent service around the city and better associated infrastructure, people will have better access to the various health facilities within the City Centre and beyond. Therefore the policy could have a positive impact on the objective.	+
17. Promote education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	The policy does not specifically make reference education. Therefore the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
18. Increase the number of high quality job opportunities suited to the needs of the local workforce	The policy will not create new jobs. Although some will be created by the development of the Interchanges, this is unknown and may not provide a large impact. Therefore there is a neutral impact on this objective.	0
19. Support investment and enterprise that respects the character and needs of the local area	The policy does not make any specific reference to improving the economy, or employment related development. Although new development will need to contribute to and aid in the delivery of public transport improvements. However, improving public transport will increase wider access to the city centre and key could become a positive factor in future private sector investment decisions, which means there is a positive effect on this objective.	+

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SA Objectives	Policy M2 - Public Transport Services and Infrastructure (including Taxis)	
	Commentary	Scoring
<b>Summary</b>		
<p>The policy will have mainly positive effects on the sustainability objectives. It will also have a range of significantly positive benefits, with a number of objectives coming out as neutral.</p> <p>The policy will ensure that all new development contributes to and aids in the delivery of the identified public transport improvements. The improvements will prioritise public transport over other motorised vehicles, provide high quality and more frequent services, extend park and ride schemes, improve bus infrastructure, redevelop key transportation hubs and ensure the provision of high quality, safe taxi ranks. This will ensure that there are integrated, sustainable transport measures in place across the City Centre AAP area to bring people in and out of the city. This will ensure that there is a significant positive effect on transport objectives of the SA. By reusing the existing exchanges it makes efficient use of space and buildings to deliver an improved built environment and deliver a more significantly attractive area around both public transport hubs.</p> <p>The policy will have a positive effect on helping to reduce the impact on climate change with improvements in public transport and its related infrastructure. This will aim to contribute to a reduction in the number of cars and vehicle trips within the City Centre, reducing the carbon footprint linked to vehicle movements. Whilst there are no AQMAS within Bradford City Centre AAP area, any reduction in traffic as a result of this policy, could decrease emissions which could impact on existing air quality.</p> <p>The policy supports the redevelopment of Bradford Interchange and Forster Square Station which will improve the attractiveness and character of the City Centre. With support of BF1 of the AAP, there could be support for ensuring the historic environment is protected and enhanced by the potential development and infrastructure improvement to public transport, although the impact on the historic environment in relation to the hubs is uncertain until the master planning has been completed.</p> <p>The measures within the policy will all ensure that there are appropriate facilities in the City centre that will support housing growth, create a sustainable city community and ensure that people can use public transport. Public transport improvements will also support better access to community, health and retail facilities. The policy will also aim to create a safer environment for both public transport and taxi ranks. By increasing access to the City Centre and its connectivity to the region, it could also support future investment decisions for further development within the City Centre.</p>		
<b>Mitigation:</b>		
<p>Environmental impacts in relation to ecology, landscape, historic environment, transport air, water and soil, will need to be assessed as part of any development that takes place.</p> <p>A number of the policies in the Core Strategy (TR1, TR4, T5) and within the AAP, including SL4, BF1, M1, M2, M5 and M6 will need to be taken into consideration with this policy to deliver sustainable development in the AAP area.</p> <p>Although the policy is primarily linked to transport delivery, there are some improvements proposed to the redevelopment of Bradford Interchange and Forster Square Station. For these developments, there should be mitigation placed around this element of the policy to ensure that natural environment is taken into consideration and delivered within the master plan process.</p>		

<b>KEY</b>	<b>--</b>	Move away significantly	<b>-</b>	Move away marginally	<b>+</b>	Move towards marginally	<b>++</b>	Move towards significantly	<b>0</b>	Neutral	<b>?</b>	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy M3 - Traffic, Highways and Parking	
	Commentary	Scoring
1. Ensure the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources and the promotion of renewable energy	The policy does not specifically make reference to energy efficiency and does not promote renewable energy. It is the purpose of other policies in the AAP (such as BF3) that will ensure that all permitted development will seek to have a positive effect on the use of natural resources and the promotion of renewables. Therefore the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
2. Minimise the growth in waste and increase the amount of waste which is reused, recycled, and recovered	The policy does not specifically make reference to minimising waste growth. It is the purpose of other policies in the AAP (such as BF3) to ensure that all development permitted will have a minimal effect on growth in the waste stream. Therefore the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
3. Reduce the district's impact on climate change and vulnerability to its effects	The policy promotes further improvements to the highways network and promotes car parking standards. Although it aims to promote more car-free residential areas, it does not promote measures to improve the modal shift to more sustainable modes and support the goals of this policy to reduce the impact of climate change. It is the purpose of policies M1 and M2 within the AAP to increase take up of more sustainable transport options. Whilst traffic management measures will be in place, it remains likely that there will be an increase in traffic movements. Therefore, notwithstanding policies M1 and M2, this policy by improving highways could have a negative impact on this objective.	-
4. Safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources	The policy promotes further improvements to the highways network and promotes car parking standards. Although some traffic restrictions are proposed and car parking is aimed to be reduced, it is anticipated that overall the policy will not support the goal of improving air quality, as it is likely to lead to an increased number of vehicles and journeys by car within the City Centre, which could impact air quality, even though there are no specific air quality issues within the City Centre. Therefore the policy there could be a negative impact on this objective.	-
5. Conserve and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats	The policy states that in relation to design, specifically related to car parking, that both on-street and off-street parking should be finished to high standard, with appropriate landscaping, including green infrastructure. Therefore this policy is aiming to ensure that in any schemes put forward, the natural environment is enhanced, therefore it will have a positive effect on this objective.	+
6. Maintain and enhance the character of natural and man-made landscapes	The policy will ensure that the City Centre's highway assets will be maintained and improved in accordance with the West Yorkshire Highways Assets Plan. Furthermore, in relation to attractiveness, the policy aims to ensure that car parking is designed to be of a high quality standard, with appropriate green infrastructure but also ensures that improvements to the highway network are completed with good aesthetic appeal and car parking is a of a high quality design. Therefore any highways work will need to be considered in relation to BF1- The Nature of the Built Form of the AAP of the AAP to ensure that development is in character with the local area. Therefore the policy could have a positive impact on this objective.	+



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SA Objectives	Policy M3 - Traffic, Highways and Parking	
	Commentary	Scoring
7. To protect and enhance historic assets	The policy in relation to car parking looks to ensure that high quality design is incorporated both in relation to the City Centre and within residential development. On a wider scale it does not specifically link to the historic environment. Due to the historic value, in the City Centre including a variety of Listed Buildings and within a Conservation Area, there will potentially be an impact from including new developments within this area. Therefore the policy will need to accord with BF1- The Nature of the Built Form of the AAP, which requires any new development to accord with design principles to 'preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of City Centre's heritage assets having suitable regard to the adopted Conservation Area Appraisals and Listed Building Statements'. Collectively, the policy will then have a positive effect on this objective.	+
8. Provide the opportunity for everyone to live in quality housing which reflects individuals needs, preferences and resources	The policy relates to Highways but not the delivery of housing. But it does refer to residential parking, which aims to ensure that this part of housing development is integrated into the broader design of the development or the existing street scene. Therefore although the policy talks about delivering appropriate levels of car-parking for housing, this will only have a neutral impact on good quality housing.	0
9. Develop and maintain an integrated and efficient transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts	The policy would have a significant positive impact on this objective. The highways schemes would improve traffic management and safety within the City Centre, therefore providing integrated and efficient transport network that is easier access for all sections of the community and help to reduce traffic issues. Other measures on other roads, as identified by the policy maybe considered after further investigations. The policy also has a range of parking standards, both generic and site specific, which will ensure that sustainable control of vehicles on new sites and the City Centre. Therefore it is clear that the policy, which will aim to improve the situation of the Highways of Bradford, will have a significant positive impact on the roads around the city centre and ensure more people can access the City Centre.	++
10. Reduce congestion and pollution by increasing transport choice and by reducing the need to travel by lorry / car	The policy supports a range of highway schemes, which includes road and infrastructure improvements, traffic restrictions and a new 20mph speeding limit. It also highlights further traffic management and safety improvements that need to be investigated. It also identifies improvements to the Urban Traffic Control system through new technology and maintenance and improvements identified in the West Yorkshire Asset Management Plan. Therefore although such schemes will improve reduction in congestion and pollution, this will not occur by increasing transport choices or reducing the need to travel. Therefore it is assessed that this policy will have a negative impact on this policy, even though there are appropriate policies elsewhere in the AAP, this will not support this objective.	-

<b>KEY</b>	<b>--</b>	Move away significantly	<b>-</b>	Move away marginally	<b>+</b>	Move towards marginally	<b>++</b>	Move towards significantly	<b>0</b>	Neutral	<b>?</b>	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy M3 - Traffic, Highways and Parking	
	Commentary	Scoring
11. Improve the quality of the built environment and make efficient use of land and buildings	The policy will ensure that the City Centre's highway assets will be maintained and improved in accordance with the West Yorkshire Highways Assets Plan. Furthermore, in relation to attractiveness, the policy aims to ensure that car parks are designed to be of a high quality standard, with appropriate green infrastructure. The policy also ensures that improvements to the highway network are completed to a high design standard making use of land appropriately. Any highways work will need to be considered in relation to BF1- The Nature of the Built Form of the AAP of the AAP to ensure that development is in character with the local area. Therefore the policy could have a positive impact on this objective.	+
12. Improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks	The policy will not improve the quality and range of services available within communities. Therefore it will have a neutral impact on this objective.	0
13. Provide social cohesion, encourage participation and improve the quality of deprived neighbourhoods	The policy contains reference to car parking standards which will ensure access is appropriately accommodated for elements of society, including the disabled and cycling, in conjunction with AAP policy M1- Walking, Cycling and Public Realm. The policy also promotes a 20mph speeding limit in the City Centre, which will reduce safety concerns in areas where high numbers of pedestrians are also likely.	+
14. Create good cultural leisure and recreation activities available to all	The improvements proposed will ensure that traffic management and safety improvements will enhance the experience of retail and leisure within the Town Centre. By making improvements this could improve safety and improve accessibility, this objective will be supported.	+
15. Improve safety and security for people and property	In relation to safety there are a number of measures proposed in the policy, including a new 20 mph zone in the City Centre and promoting security measures in car parking, which will support the goals of this objective.	+
16. Provide the conditions and services to improve health and well-being and reduce inequality to access and social care	The policy does not specifically make reference education. Therefore the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
17. Promote education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	The policy does not specifically make reference education. Therefore the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
18. Increase the number of high quality job opportunities suited to the needs of the local workforce	The policy will not create new jobs. Therefore there is a neutral impact on this objective.	0

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SA Objectives	Policy M3 - Traffic, Highways and Parking	
	Commentary	Scoring
19. Support investment and enterprise that respects the character and needs of the local area	The policy does not make any specific reference to improving the economy, or employment related development. Although new development will need to be in line with the appropriate parking standards and could improve transport links, it will not directly deliver the thriving economy, offices or growth in the creative industries. However, highways improvement and improved car parking provision will increase access to the city centre/wider connectivity to the region which could then make the City a more attractive destination for investment which means there is a positive effect on this objective.	+
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>The policy will have mainly positive effects on the sustainability objectives, with some significantly positive benefits identified. In a number of instances, negative effects have also been determined.</p> <p>There are a number of positive impacts as a result of the policy including, that both on-street and off-street parking should be finished to high standard, with appropriate landscaping, including green infrastructure, which could enhance the natural environment, attractiveness and character of the City Centre. With the support of BF1, it could also have a positive effect on protecting and enhancing the historic environment. The policy also promotes a 20mph speeding limit, which will improve the quality and safety of the neighbourhood.</p> <p>The policy supports a range of highway schemes, which includes road and infrastructure improvements, traffic restrictions and a new 20mph speeding limit in the City Centre. It also highlights further traffic management and safety improvements that need to be investigated. In relation to climate change, there are not enough measures within the policy to promote a modal shift, although this is dealt with by other policies within the AAP (M1 and M2). Furthermore, by making provision for network improvements which could lead to an increase in vehicle movements, there could be negative effects on localised air quality adjacent to highways.</p> <p>Despite this, the policy will have significantly positive benefits on developing and maintaining an integrated and efficient transport network. The highways schemes would improve traffic management and safety within the City Centre, therefore providing integrated and efficient transport network that is easier access for all sections of the community and help to reduce traffic issues. The policy also has a range of parking standards, both generic and site specific, which will ensure that sustainable control of vehicles on new site and the City Centre will be enacted indirectly.</p> <p>Therefore it is clear that the policy, which will aim to improve the situation of the highways of Bradford, will have a significant positive effect on the roads around the city centre, ensuring more people can access the City Centre.</p>		
<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <p>Environmental impacts in relation to ecology, landscape, historic environment, transport air, water and soil, will need to be assessed as part of any development that takes place.</p> <p>A number of the policies in the Core Strategy (TR1, TR4, T5) and within the AAP, including SL4, BF1, M1, M2, M5 and M6 will need to be taken into consideration with this policy to deliver sustainable development in the AAP area.</p> <p>Further measures are required within the policy to promote the modal shift and which would be supported by cross referencing to M1 and M2 of the AAP.</p>		

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SA Objectives	Policy M4 - Impact of new development upon the transport network	
	Commentary	Scoring
1. Ensure the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources and the promotion of renewable energy	The policy does not specifically make reference to energy efficiency and does not promote renewable energy. It is the purpose of other policies in the AAP (such as BF3) that will ensure that all permitted development will seek to have a positive effect on the use of natural resources and the promotion of renewables. Therefore, the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
2. Minimise the growth in waste and increase the amount of waste which is reused, recycled, and recovered	The policy does not specifically make reference to minimising waste growth. It is the purpose of other policies in the AAP (such as BF1 and BF3) to ensure that all development permitted will have a minimal effect on growth in the waste stream. Therefore, the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
3. Reduce the district's impact on climate change and vulnerability to its effects	The policy will ensure that new development will not have an adverse impact on the transportation network of the city centre by setting out that all development proposals in the City Centre will require the submission of a transport assessment. The policy sets out that all proposals should avoid creating barriers to pedestrians and cyclists and/or diversions or increased distances to existing routes. This will aim to reduce the number of cars and vehicle trips, therefore reducing the carbon footprint linked to vehicle movements due to a modal shift. The policy is further supported by AAP policies M1 - Walking, Cycling and Public Realm, SL3 - Improving the Connections Between Shopping Areas and BF1- The Nature of the Built Form as well as Core Strategy Policies TR1 - Travel Reduction and Modal Shift, TR3 - Public Transport, Cycling and Walking, and TR5 - Improving Connectivity and Accessibility, which all promote pedestrian connectivity, public transport, and increased walking and cycling routes that are well integrated across the City. Therefore, the measures in the policy, with other policies in the Development Plan will reduce the City Centre's vulnerability to climate change and have a significantly positive impact by ensuring a modal shift away from the car.	++
4. Safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources	The policy does not specifically safeguard or improve environmental issues. Therefore the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
5. Conserve and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats	There is no specific reference to enhancements to the natural environment. But there is a need to ensure that any new development supports green infrastructure and biodiversity in the City Centre, with AAP policies M5 - Biodiversity in the City Centre and Policy M6 - Green Infrastructure and Open Space within the City Centre supporting enhancements. Therefore, in ensuring that the 'sustainable' expansion of infrastructure, there is a need ensure that these elements are considered. As a stand-alone policy this policy has a neutral effect, as it makes no specific reference, but it could support the enhancement.	0
6. Maintain and enhance the character of natural and man-made landscapes	The policy will ensure that new development will not have an adverse impact on the transportation network of the city centre by requiring the submission of transport assessments for all development proposals in the City Centre. This will ensure that the City Centre transport network does not experience adverse impact from any new development. Therefore, the policy will have a positive impact on this objective as it will ensure that key aspects of the character of the City Centre are not adversely impacted.	+

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SA Objectives	Policy M4 - Impact of new development upon the transport network	
	Commentary	Scoring
7. To protect and enhance historic assets	As the policy specifically relates to transport, there will be no impact on this objective and as such, it will have only a neutral impact on this objective.	0
8. Provide the opportunity for everyone to live in quality housing which reflects individuals needs, preferences and resources	The policy does not specifically make reference to good quality housing. Therefore, the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
9. Develop and maintain an integrated and efficient transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts	The policy aims to ensure that proposed development does not have an adverse impact on the transport networks. It states that all development proposals within the City Centre will require a transport assessment as well as being assessed, against Core Strategy Policy TR1. The policy also identifies that transport improvements stipulated within the proposals statements for each allocation within the AAP will need to be addressed in any subsequent development proposals. The policy also aims to ensure that proposals include provision for pedestrian and vehicular movement and that no barriers to movement are created. Therefore, the policy will have a significant positive effect on the objective, as it will contribute towards the delivery and maintenance of an integrated and efficient transport network.	++
10. Reduce congestion and pollution by increasing transport choice and by reducing the need to travel by lorry / car	The policy sets out that new development should include proposals for improving pedestrian and vehicular movement, avoiding barriers to pedestrian and cyclist, and should aim to improve not hinder movement around the city. The policy is underpinned by the City Centre transport study as referred to in paragraph 4.98, which highlights the transport improvements necessary for the AAP strategic objectives and site specific allocations. As such, this policy is in line with the evidence base and ensures that other modes of transport can be used which will aid proposed development to significantly contribute positively to this objective and that development does not have an adverse impact on the transport network of the City Centre.	++
11. Improve the quality of the built environment and make efficient use of land and buildings	The policy will ensure that new development does not impact the built environment in a negative manner by ensuring that a transport assessment is required for every proposed development. The supporting text to the policy (paragraph 4.99) identifies that over the duration of the AAP, a number of sites and locations within the City will become available for regeneration and their development should ensure movement is improved and not hindered. This could mean the preferential use of sites in more sustainable locations with good access to all modes of transport, or sites where development could enhance existing transport infrastructure. This will have a positive impact on this objective.	+
12. Improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks	The policy ensures that new development provides an appropriate transport infrastructure. This will ensure that communities are not affected negatively by development and the impact of development does not detrimentally impact the existing transport network. Therefore it will have a positive impact on this objective.	+

KEY	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy M4 - Impact of new development upon the transport network	
	Commentary	Scoring
13. Provide social cohesion, encourage participation and improve the quality of deprived neighbourhoods	This policy, by requiring the submission of a transport assessment with all development proposals, will help support the consideration of the transport needs of all communities and future generations. This in turn will help ensure that the quality of people's lives is maintained and issues related to congestion and infrastructure requirements are dealt with at an early stage. Therefore, the policy will ensure that the transport needs of all the community are taken into consideration, and thus has a positive impact on this objective.	+
14. Create good cultural leisure and recreation activities available to all	To ensure that there is a unique, high quality shopping and leisure experience, the policy states that proposals and development for a range of uses, including shopping and leisure needs to include proposals for improving pedestrian and vehicular movement. Proposals should not create barriers to movement and not hinder movement around the city. Therefore, to ensure that the vibrant and vitality of the city centre remains, the policy will ensure that no issues arise and as such, the policy will have a positive impact on this objective.	+
15. Improve safety and security for people and property	The policy will ensure that new development will not have an adverse impact on the transportation network of the City Centre by requiring transport assessments are completed for each development proposal. This will ensure that the transport improvements identified by the transport study of the City Centre and which have been stipulated within the proposal statements for each AAP allocation are progressed and that the City Centre transport network does not experience any adverse impacts, including any detrimental effects on safety and perceptions of safety. Therefore, the policy will have a positive impact on this objective.	+
16. Provide the conditions and services to improve health and well-being and reduce inequality to access and social care	The policy will not have a direct impact on health and well-being. Therefore, the impact is considered to be neutral for this objective.	0
17. Promote education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	The policy does not specifically make reference to education. Therefore, the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
18. Increase the number of high quality job opportunities suited to the needs of the local workforce	The policy will not create new jobs. Therefore, there is a neutral impact on this objective.	0
19. Support investment and enterprise that respects the character and needs of the local area	The policy does not make any specific reference to improving the economy, or employment related development. Although new development will need to be in line with the requirement for a transport assessment, which will help to deliver a sustainable transport strategy for proposed development. The policy will not directly deliver the thriving economy, offices or growth in the creative industries, which means there is a neutral effect on this objective.	0



KEY	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy M4 - Impact of new development upon the transport network	
	Commentary	Scoring
<b>Summary</b>		
<p>The policy will have mainly positive effects on the sustainability objectives. It will also have a range of significantly positive benefits, with a number of objectives coming out as neutral.</p> <p>The policy will ensure that new development will not have an adverse impact on the transportation network by requiring transport assessments are submitted with all development proposals. It tries to ensure that there are no barriers to pedestrians and cyclists and/or diversions or increased distances to existing routes. This could lead to significantly positive effects by reducing the number of cars and vehicle trips, therefore reducing the carbon footprint linked to vehicle movements. The Transport Study (2010) highlights the importance of delivering accessibility to new developments by non-car modes and improving public transport. Therefore, this policy is in line with the evidence base and by ensuring that other modes of transport can be used will ensure that proposed development will encourage the promotion of sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>By requiring transport assessments to be submitted with all development proposals, the policy will ensure that the transport needs of the community will be taken into consideration and issues related to congestion and infrastructure requirements are dealt with at an early stage. Proposals should not create barriers to movement and not hinder movement around the city.</p> <p>There will be a positive effect from ensuring that the character of the City Centre is not disturbed from new development and that it remains attractive and safe. This will ensure that all areas of the community are not affected negatively by development.</p>		
<b>Mitigation:</b>		
<p>Environmental impacts in relation to ecology, landscape, historic environment, transport, air, water and soil, will need to be assessed as part of any development that takes place.</p> <p>A number of the policies in the Core Strategy (TR1, TR4, T5) and within the AAP, including SL3, BF1, M1, M2, M5 and M6 will need to be taken into consideration with this policy to deliver sustainable development in the AAP area.</p>		

<b>KEY</b>	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy M5 - Biodiversity in the City Centre	
	Commentary	Scoring
1. Ensure the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources and the promotion of renewable energy	The policy does not specifically make reference to energy efficiency and does not promote renewable energy. It is the purpose of other policies in the AAP (such as BF3) that will ensure that all permitted development will seek to have a positive effect on the use of natural resources and the promotion of renewables. Therefore the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
2. Minimise the growth in waste and increase the amount of waste which is reused, recycled, and recovered	The policy does not specifically make reference to minimising waste growth. It is the purpose of other policies in the AAP (such as BF3) to ensure that all development permitted will have a minimal effect on growth in the waste stream. Therefore the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
3. Reduce the district's impact on climate change and vulnerability to its effects	This policy will ensure that biodiversity is at the centre of city living which will have a positive impact on the quality of life but also the experiences of residents of the City Centre. The policy will be supported by other policies from the Core Strategy, (EN2, SC6), and AAP (M6) to deliver green infrastructure thus providing spaces within the City Centre, which are attractive, but also support the principles of reducing climate change and its effects.	+
4. Safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources	The policy does not specifically safeguard or improve environmental issues. Therefore the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
5. Conserve and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats	The policy will have a significant impact on this objective. The policy will actively enhance the natural environment by ensuring new development incorporates ecological principles, helps to deliver key biodiversity interventions and ensures that development provides enough enhancement and mitigation measures that contribute to a rich and varied level of wildlife in the City Centre.	++
6. Maintain and enhance the character of natural and man-made landscapes	The policy will improve both the natural and man-made landscapes of the City Centre. By delivering the key interventions and incorporating ecological principles new development will help to ensure that the character of the City Centre is enhanced with biodiversity, flora and fauna. This will enhance the landscape with valuable greenspace, contribute to local distinctiveness and provide a unique City Centre environment for people to work and play within.	++
7. To protect and enhance historic assets	The policy does not aim to protect and enhance the historic assets, therefore it will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
8. Provide the opportunity for everyone to live in quality housing which reflects individuals needs, preferences and resources	The policy does not specifically make reference to good quality housing. Therefore the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
9. Develop and maintain an integrated and efficient transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts	The policy will have a neutral effect on this objective, as it relates to access and transport.	0



<b>KEY</b>	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy M5 - Biodiversity in the City Centre	
	Commentary	Scoring
10. Reduce congestion and pollution by increasing transport choice and by reducing the need to travel by lorry / car	The policy will have a neutral effect on this objective, as it relates to access and transport.	0
11. Improve the quality of the built environment and make efficient use of land and buildings	The policy will strongly ensure that development contributes and enhances the character of the built environment and public realm and will strengthen local distinctiveness by delivering a rich and varied level of wildlife in the City Centre which will not only deliver improvement to the built environment but also improve the quality of experience for residents and visitors. Therefore the policy will have a significant effect on the objective.	++
12. Improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks	The policy does not specifically make reference the quality and range of services. Therefore the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
13. Provide social cohesion, encourage participation and improve the quality of deprived neighbourhoods	By ensuring that biodiversity is taken into account and promoted within the City Centre, this policy will contribute to making the City Centre an attractive environment. The policy will also contribute to the enhancement of the character of the built environment and public realm which could improve the quality of deprived neighbourhoods. Improving the natural environment will help provide a sense of community identity to the City Centre, encourage more people to interact and therefore improve social cohesion and help to tackle social exclusion. Therefore this policy will have a positive impact on this objective.	+
14. Create good cultural leisure and recreation activities available to all	The policy encourages a rich and varied level of wildlife in the city centre, explaining that this will support benefits to the quality of life and the experiences of nature within the City Centre. This could include improvements to pedestrian and cycleways as well as any greater recreational use of any proposed green infrastructure. By improving the ecological value of the City Centre, this will provide a unique environment for people to enjoy retail and leisure environment of the City Centre, and therefore the policy will have a positive impact on the objective.	+
15. Improve safety and security for people and property	The policy will not have a direct impact on safety and security. Therefore the impact is considered to be neutral for this objective.	0
16. Provide the conditions and services to improve health and well-being and reduce inequality to access and social care	By ensuring that biodiversity is taken into account and promoted within the City Centre this will ensure that the City Centre is an attractive environment for people to enjoy. It will promote an environment of higher quality, which will allow all members of society to experience nature within the City Centre, ensuring that the City Centre is inclusive and provides health and well-being benefits by providing appropriate flora and fauna.	+
17. Promote education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	The policy does not specifically make reference education. Therefore the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0

<b>KEY</b>	<b>--</b>	Move away significantly	<b>-</b>	Move away marginally	<b>+</b>	Move towards marginally	<b>++</b>	Move towards significantly	<b>0</b>	Neutral	<b>?</b>	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy M5 - Biodiversity in the City Centre	
	Commentary	Scoring
18. Increase the number of high quality job opportunities suited to the needs of the local workforce	The policy will not create new jobs. Therefore there is a neutral impact on this objective.	0
19. Support investment and enterprise that respects the character and needs of the local area	The policy will not directly deliver economic growth or growth, therefore having a neutral effect on the objective.	0
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>The policy will have mainly significant positive effects on the sustainability objectives with a number of objectives being appraised as neutral.</p> <p>The policy will actively enhance the natural environment by ensuring new development incorporates ecological principles, helps to protect and deliver enhanced habitats, complementary to the built environment. The policy will ensure that development contributes and enhances the character of the built environment and public realm and will strengthen local distinctiveness by delivering a rich and varied level of wildlife in the City Centre.</p> <p>By improving the ecological value of the City Centre, the policy will have a positive effect on objectives relating to social cohesion, health and well-being and climate change. By providing appropriate mitigation, which supports biodiversity the policy will ensure that the quality of life in the City Centre is improved, that the attractiveness of the City Centre is enhanced and which will allow all members of society to experience nature within the City Centre.</p>		
<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <p>Environmental impacts in relation to ecology, landscape, historic environment, transport, air, water and soil, will need to be assessed as part of any development that takes place.</p> <p>A number of the policies in the Core Strategy (EN2, SC6) and within the AAP, including BF1, BF3, M1, M2, and M6, will need to be taken into consideration with this policy to deliver sustainable development in the AAP area.</p>		



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SA Objectives	Policy M6 – Green / Blue Infrastructure and Open Space within the City Centre	
	Commentary	Scoring
1. Ensure the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources and the promotion of renewable energy	The policy does not specifically make reference to energy efficiency and does not promote renewable energy. It is the purpose of other policies in the AAP (such as BF3) that will ensure that all permitted development will seek to have a positive effect on the use of natural resources and the promotion of renewables. Therefore the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
2. Minimise the growth in waste and increase the amount of waste which is reused, recycled, and recovered	The policy does not specifically make reference to minimising waste growth. It is the purpose of other policies in the AAP (such as BF2) to ensure that all development permitted will have a minimal effect on growth in the waste stream. Therefore the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
3. Reduce the district's impact on climate change and vulnerability to its effects	The policy aims to focus around the theme of 'Greening the Grey' by promoting a range of interventions including both green and blue infrastructure as part of development. The policy also encourages the provision of a range of habitats and boundary treatments which will promote an attractive, design led policy to improve the natural environment that will also increase the resilience of the City Centre to the effects of climate change. This will include increased use of SUDS that will increase permeability and which will reduce run off rates, and through the use of GI that can also provide for the temporary storage of storm water. By 'greening the city', the urban heat effects from increased temperatures can also be lessened. Therefore due to the positive benefits of delivering green infrastructure this policy will have a significant impact on this objective.	++
4. Safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources	The policy does not specifically safeguard or improve air, water and soil resources. Therefore the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
5. Conserve and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats	This policy will have a significant impact on this objective as it will ensure that new development contributes to and delivers green infrastructure improvements in the City Centre. It will enhance the natural environment, supporting more sustainable drainage, through the introduction of green roofs, walls, streets and gateways. It will promote habitats for species and also support biodiversity movement across the City Centre through green/blue links and 'habitat highways'. This policy will enhance the natural environment of the City Centre which aims to deliver biodiversity benefits across the City Centre, therefore having a significantly positive impact on this objective.	++
6. Maintain and enhance the character of natural and man-made landscapes	By providing both green and blue infrastructure as part of development, but also encouraging habitats and a range of boundary treatments this will promote an attractive, design led policy to improve the natural environment. Therefore by providing greenspace, there will be an enhancement of the landscape, local distinctiveness and character. Therefore due to the positive benefits of delivering green infrastructure this policy will have a significant impact on this objective.	++

<b>KEY</b>	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy M6 – Green / Blue Infrastructure and Open Space within the City Centre	
	Commentary	Scoring
7. To protect and enhance historic assets	The GI Concept Plan that accompanies this policy does identify, brownfield sites and potential development sites, which could be part of the initiatives to 'Greening the Brownfield'. Therefore there are positive strides within the policy to ensure an imaginative reuse of architectural heritage. The policy will therefore aim to complement and potential enhance the setting of some of the City centres historic assets which ensures that a positive impact on this objective occurs.	+
8. Provide the opportunity for everyone to live in quality housing which reflects individuals needs, preferences and resources	The policy does not specifically make reference to good quality housing. Therefore the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
9. Develop and maintain an integrated and efficient transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts	The policy will support other policies in the Plan, including M1 Walking, Cycling and Public Realm and M2 Public Transport Services and Infrastructure to ensure that green infrastructure is integrated into the transport network and helps to provide opportunities for pedestrians and cycleways. Therefore this policy will provide modest support to the development of an integrated transport network, and so contribute positively to this objective.	+
10. Reduce congestion and pollution by increasing transport choice and by reducing the need to travel by lorry / car	The policy promotes 'green streets and gateways', among a number other key interventions. By ensuring that a good quality, attractive public realm is provided, this would encourage more people to walk and cycle around the City Centre. This would also promote a safer environment, further promoting people's desires to walk, but also ensure that congestion is reduced around the City Centre. Therefore this policy will have a positive impact on this objective.	+
11. Improve the quality of the built environment and make efficient use of land and buildings	The policy aims to focus around the theme of 'Greening the Grey' by promoting a range of interventions including both green and blue infrastructure as part of development. The policy also encourages the provision of a range of habitats and boundary treatments which will promote an attractive, design led policy to improve the natural environment. It will encourage multiple uses of GI (aesthetic, recreational, SUDS) which will increase the efficiency and value of the remaining greenspace with the City centre. Spaces which are attractive will be more actively used. Therefore due to the positive benefits of delivering green infrastructure this policy will have a significant impact on this objective.	++
12. Improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks	The policy does not specifically make reference the quality and range of services. Therefore the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
13. Provide social cohesion, encourage participation and improve the quality of deprived neighbourhoods	This policy ensures that development proposals will contribute to delivering green infrastructure which in turn will improve the public realm. The policy also encourages the provision of a range of habitats and boundary treatments which will promote an attractive, design led policy to improve the natural environment. It will encourage multiple uses of GI (aesthetic, recreational, SUDS) which will increase the efficiency and value of the remaining greenspace with the City centre. Therefore this policy will have a positive benefit on this objective.	+

<b>KEY</b>	<b>--</b>	Move away significantly	<b>-</b>	Move away marginally	<b>+</b>	Move towards marginally	<b>++</b>	Move towards significantly	<b>0</b>	Neutral	<b>?</b>	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy M6 – Green / Blue Infrastructure and Open Space within the City Centre	
	Commentary	Scoring
14. Create good cultural leisure and recreation activities available to all	The policy provides green infrastructure interventions across the retail and leisure areas of the City Centre. The City Centre Green Infrastructure Study (2014) and the GI Concept Plan identify how elements of GI can be included, therefore supporting improvements to the City Centre, providing unique spaces within the retail areas and providing attractive public spaces for people to use. This will ensure that these areas provide an experience that is unique to Bradford, ensure that all communities have access to good quality green spaces in the city and therefore has a positive impact on this objective.	+
15. Improve safety and security for people and property	Spaces which are attractive, designed for recreational and leisure use will be more actively used will increase the likelihood that such areas are successfully self-policed. Therefore due to the positive benefits of delivering green infrastructure, this policy will have a positive impact on this objective.	+
16. Provide the conditions and services to improve health and well-being and reduce inequality to access and social care	This policy, by providing good high quality public realm, ensures that all development contributes to delivering green infrastructure. This will ensure a range of health and wellbeing issues will be tackled, with more access to greenspace, including the promotion of more active lifestyles. But will also help the city become more climate change resilient. Therefore this policy will have a positive benefit on this objective.	+
17. Promote education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	The policy does not specifically make reference education. Therefore the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
18. Increase the number of high quality job opportunities suited to the needs of the local workforce	The policy will not create new jobs. Therefore there is a neutral impact on this objective.	0
19. Support investment and enterprise that respects the character and needs of the local area	The policy will not directly deliver economic growth or growth, therefore having a neutral effect on the objective.	0

KEY	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy M6 – Green / Blue Infrastructure and Open Space within the City Centre	
	Commentary	Scoring
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>The policy will have significantly positive effects on the sustainability objectives, with the effects on a number of objectives be appraised as neutral.</p> <p>The policy will enhance the natural environment, supporting more sustainable drainage, through the introduction of green roofs, walls, streets and gateways. It will promote habitats for species and also support biodiversity movement across the City Centre through green/blue links and 'habitat highways'. Therefore by providing greenspace, there will be an enhancement to the landscape, local distinctiveness and the character of the City Centre that would deliver significant benefits. It will have a range of health and well-being benefits, due to the increased attractiveness, and also the benefits to recreational enjoyment for all.</p> <p>The GI Concept Plan that accompanies this policy does identify brownfield sites and potential development sites, which could be part of the initiatives to 'Greening the Brownfield'. Therefore there is a positive steps within the policy to ensure that there is an imaginative reuse of architectural heritage.</p> <p>The policy will support other policies in the Plan, including M1 and M2 to ensure that green infrastructure is integrated into the transport network and helps to minimise the detrimental impacts of the developments and road infrastructure, but also support walking and cycling which will promote more sustainable ways to get round the city.</p> <p>The policy will encourage multiple uses of GI (aesthetic, recreational, SUDS) which will increase the efficiency and value of the remaining greenspace with the City centre.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <p>Environmental impacts in relation to ecology, landscape, historic environment, transport air, water and soil, will need to be assessed as part of any development that takes place.</p> <p>A number of the policies in the Core Strategy (SC2, SC6, EN1) and within the AAP, including S1, S2, SL4, BF1, M1, M2, and M5 will need to be taken into consideration with this policy to deliver sustainable development in the AAP area.</p>		

KEY	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy BF1 – The Nature of the Built Form	
	Commentary	Scoring
1. Ensure the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources and the promotion of renewable energy	The policy does not specifically make reference to energy efficiency and does not promote renewable energy. However, the commitment to a high standard of design in conjunction with other policies in the AAP (such as BF3) will ensure that all permitted development will seek to have a positive effect on the use of natural resources and the promotion of renewables. Therefore, the policy will have a positive effect on this objective.	+
2. Minimise the growth in waste and increase the amount of waste which is reused, recycled, and recovered	The policy does not specifically make reference to waste although it does reference a high standard of design. It is the purpose of other policies in the AAP (such as BF3) to ensure that all development permitted will have a minimal effect on growth in the waste stream. Therefore, the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
3. Reduce the district's impact on climate change and vulnerability to its effects	The policy refers strongly to a high standard of design. It is strongly focusing on accessibility, character and heritage rather than on environmental issues. However, the commitment to a high standard of design in conjunction with other policies in the AAP (such as BF3) will ensure that all permitted development will seek to reduce the effects from climate change. Therefore, the policy will have a positive effect on this objective.	+
4. Safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources	The policy does not make reference to how the nature of the built form should tackle the issues of air, water and soil resources. However, it is the purpose of other policies in the AAP (such as BF3) to ensure that all development permitted will seek to reduce the effects on the environment. Therefore, the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
5. Conserve and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats	The policy sets out to achieve the delivery of high quality design, which will be an important part of any scheme and development within the City Centre. Although the policy itself does not directly seek to conserve and enhance biodiversity, the need for quality design will need to be delivered in conjunction with other AAP policies, notably, BF3 (minimising environmental impacts), M5 and M6, the latter which address biodiversity and green infrastructure respectively. With the support of other AAP policies it is considered therefore, that there will be a positive impact as a result of the policy on this objective.	+

<b>KEY</b>	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy BF1 – The Nature of the Built Form	
	Commentary	Scoring
6. Maintain and enhance the character of natural and man-made landscapes	The policy will have a significant impact on this objective. The policy ensures that all new development in the City Centre demonstrates a high standard of design. The principles ensure that the City Centre is an attractive place to live and work, ensuring that there is a positive contribution to the character of the neighbourhoods. Furthermore, the policy ensures that high quality inclusive design is promoted within the layout of new developments and there are strong relationships with existing buildings as well as public space/ realm, and that there are logical and coherent links to improve accessibility and permeability. The policy also promotes a safe environment through the promotion of active frontages and public open space. This aspect of the policy will ensure that open space and the public realm are self-policed and remain active and vibrant. Collectively therefore, this policy will have a significantly positive impact on this objective as it will help to deliver a safe, vibrant community that will be designed to enhance the character and local distinctiveness of Bradford City Centre.	++
7. To protect and enhance historic assets	The policy focuses strongly on ensuring that new buildings demonstrate a high standard of design, but in line with this objective do so in a manner that preserves and enhances the character, appearance and setting of the City Centre's heritage assets and pays regards to Conservation Area. Therefore, the policy aims to ensure that the architectural heritage is reused and any new development takes into consideration the surrounding environment to deliver sustainable new developments of a high quality design. Thus by ensuring that designs are of a high standard, in keeping with historic environment of the City Centre, and that they contribute to unique nature of the City Centre, this policy will ensure that there is a significantly positive impact on this policy.	++
8. Provide the opportunity for everyone to live in quality housing which reflects individuals needs, preferences and resources	The policy does not specifically look at housing quality and the standard of design for homes. However, it addresses (and seeks to improve) the nature and character of development within the City Centre which could impact indirectly on the quality of living for people. Therefore this policy will have a positive impact.	+
9. Develop and maintain an integrated and efficient transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts	The policy promotes linkages between new buildings and the public realm, ensuring that there are coherent links from destinations across the city centre. This will promote sustainable links across the city to access the various facilities, support the reduction of traffic with more sustainable movements possible and more integrated City Centre environment. As such, it is considered this policy will have a positive effect on this objective.	+
10. Reduce congestion and pollution by increasing transport choice and by reducing the need to travel by lorry / car	The policy promotes walking and cycling and improved permeability and accessibility across the City Centre. With the support of Policy M1 - Walking, Cycling and Public Realm, this policy will ensure that development will be based around good spaces, which would potentially deliver and promote walkable neighbourhoods and promote cycling. Therefore, as it ensures new development contributes to the provision of logical and coherent links to and from destinations in order to improve accessibility and permeability in and around the City Centre, this policy with the other policies in the AAP will have a positive effect on this objective.	+



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SA Objectives	Policy BF1 – The Nature of the Built Form	
	Commentary	Scoring
11. Improve the quality of the built environment and make efficient use of land and buildings	The policy sets out to 'achieve good quality design by being appropriate to its context in terms of urban grain, scale, height and massing, roofspace, materials and appearance'. Furthermore, it sets out to 'support the vitality and diversity of the city centre by optimising the potential of the site to accommodate development and being of an appropriate scale and density'. It therefore makes efficient use of land and buildings to deliver appropriate new development for the City Centre. The policy also contains measures to improve the public realm, ensure that the character of the area is preserved, and promote high quality inclusive design. Therefore, there will be a significantly positive impact as a result of this policy.	++
12. Improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks	The policy promotes linkages between new buildings and the public realm, ensuring that there are coherent links from destinations across the city centre. Therefore, the policy will contribute towards ensuring that there are sustainable links across the city to access the various facilities.	+
13. Provide social cohesion, encourage participation and improve the quality of deprived neighbourhoods	The policy will promotes high quality inclusive design in the layout of new developments and individual buildings in terms of function and impact on the character and quality of an area. It aims to promote active frontages, (in conjunction with AAP policy CL3) to ensure that the City Centre is a vibrant and accessible place for all to visit and take part in the sustainable community of Bradford. Therefore, the policy will have a positive impact on this objective.	+
14. Create good cultural leisure and recreation activities available to all	The policy aims to ensure that all new development within the City Centre must demonstrate a high standard of design and integrate a range of principles, which primarily links to the character and design of the built form. The City Centre is a Conservation Area and the unique character of the city is shown in the City Centre Design Guide SPD. The policy will ensure that the city's unique character is maintained, and the experience for shoppers, tourist and people using the leisure facilities is a positive one that will reflect the nature of Bradford's unique mix of cultures and architectural design. As such, the policy will have a positive effect on this objective.	+
15. Improve safety and security for people and property	The policy promotes a safe environment through the promotion of active frontages and public open space which will ensure that these areas are active and therefore are self- policed. Therefore, this policy will have a positive impact on this objective as it will help to deliver a safe, vibrant community that will be designed to the highest levels, ensuring that a sustainable and vibrant community can be created.	+
16. Provide the conditions and services to improve health and well-being and reduce inequality to access and social care	The policy does not specifically make reference to health and well-being. Therefore, the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0

<b>KEY</b>	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy BF1 – The Nature of the Built Form	
	Commentary	Scoring
17. Promote education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	The policy does not specifically make reference to education. Therefore, the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
18. Increase the number of high quality job opportunities suited to the needs of the local workforce	The policy does not specifically make reference to jobs. Therefore, the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
19. Support investment and enterprise that respects the character and needs of the local area	The policy includes commitments to create new city centre landmarks, encourage greater city centre use, etc. which will all contribute towards creating a positive environment for future development and investment. As such, this policy will have a positive effect on this objective.	+

KEY	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy BF1 – The Nature of the Built Form	
	Commentary	Scoring
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>The policy will have mainly positive impacts on the sustainability objectives, some of which are significantly positive. It will also have some impacts on the SA objectives that are considered to be neutral.</p> <p>The policy does not specifically make reference to reduction in climate change, energy efficiency and does not promote renewable energy. It is strongly focusing on character, permeability and heritage rather than on environmental issues. However, the commitment to a high standard of design in conjunction with other policies in the AAP (such as BF3, M5, and M6) will ensure that all permitted development will have a positive effect on the use of natural resources, climate change, natural environment, the promotion of renewables, and investment and enterprise. The policy does not specifically look at housing quality and the standard of design for homes. But looks at the wider area, which could have an indirect positive impact on the quality of living for people. The policy promotes linkages between new buildings and the public realm, ensuring that there are coherent links from destinations across the city centre. This will promote sustainable links, promoting walking and cycling across the city to access the various facilities, supports the reduction of traffic with more sustainable movements possible, and a more integrated City Centre environment. This policy will ensure that development will be based around good spaces, which would potentially deliver and promote walkable neighbourhoods and promote cycling, therefore improving accessibility and permeability. The policy will promote high quality inclusive design in the layout of new developments and individual buildings in terms of function and impact on the character and quality of an area, ensuring vibrancy and accessibility for all. The policy will ensure that the city's unique character is maintained, and the experience for shoppers, tourist and people using the leisure facilities is a positive one that will reflect the nature of Bradford's unique mix of cultures and architectural design. The policy also promotes a safe environment through the promotion of active frontages and public open space which will ensure that these areas are active and therefore are self-policed.</p> <p>The policy ensures that all new development in the City Centre demonstrates a high standard of design, delivering potential significant impacts. The principles ensure that the City Centre is an attractive place to live and work, ensuring that there is a positive contribution to the character of the neighbourhoods. The policy also promotes a safe environment through the promotion of active frontages, public open space which will ensure that open space and the public realm are self-policed but also remain active and vibrant. Therefore, this policy will have a significantly positive impact on the character and historic environment as it will help to deliver a safe, vibrant community and represents the character of Bradford City Centre. The policy aims to 'achieve good quality design by being appropriate to its context in terms of urban grain, scale, height and massing, roofspace, materials and appearance'. It therefore makes efficient use of land and buildings to deliver appropriate new development for the City Centre, thereby having a significant positive impact on the built environment.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <p>Environmental impacts in relation to ecology, landscape, historic environment, transport, air, water and soil, will need to be assessed as part of any development that takes place.</p> <p>A number of the policies in the Core Strategy and within the AAP, including CL1, CL4, SL2, B1, M1, M2, M5 and M6, will need to be taken into consideration together with this policy to deliver sustainable development in the AAP area.</p>		

KEY	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy BF2 – Tall Buildings	
	Commentary	Scoring
1. Ensure the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources and the promotion of renewable energy	The policy does not make specific reference to prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources or promote renewable energy, although it does state that any tall buildings proposals should be designed to the highest quality both in terms of architecture and materials. It is the purpose of other policies in the AAP (such as BF3) that will ensure that all permitted development will seek to have a positive effect on the use of natural resources and the promotion of renewables. It is therefore considered that the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
2. Minimise the growth in waste and increase the amount of waste which is reused, recycled, and recovered	The policy does not specifically make reference to minimising waste growth. It is the purpose of other policies in the AAP (such as BF1 and BF3) to ensure that all development permitted will have a minimal effect on growth in the waste stream. It is therefore considered that the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
3. Reduce the district's impact on climate change and vulnerability to its effects	The policy does not specifically makes reference to climate change. It is the purpose of other policies in the AAP (such as BF1 and BF3) to ensure that all development permitted will have a minimal effect on growth in the waste stream. It is therefore considered that the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
4. Safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources	The policy does not specifically safeguarding or improve environmental issues. It is therefore considered that the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
5. Conserve and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats	There is no specific reference in the policy to conserve and enhance the natural environment, nevertheless the policy stipulates that all proposals for tall buildings will need to accord with the requirements of other relevant policies and guidance, notably Policy BF1, the City Centre Design Guide and Addendum, and the Neighbourhood Spatial Frameworks. As a stand-alone policy this policy has a neutral effect, as it makes no specific reference, but it could support the enhancement of biodiversity.	0
6. Maintain and enhance the character of natural and man-made landscapes	The policy sets out the criteria against which proposals for tall buildings will be assessed as well as needing to demonstrate a high standard of design in accordance with Policy BF1, the City Centre Design Guide and Addendum, and the Neighbourhood Spatial Frameworks. Specifically, proposals will need to have a positive relationship with their surrounding context, including the scale of buildings in historic areas and the natural 'bowl' topography of the City Centre, as well as respecting and/or enhancing the skyline, key views, vistas and landmarks. As such, the policy will significantly contribute to maintaining and enhancing the character of the City Centre townscape.	++
7. To protect and enhance historic assets	The policy sets out the criteria against which proposals for tall buildings will be assessed as well as needing to demonstrate a high standard of design in accordance with Policy BF1, the City Centre Design Guide and Addendum, and the Neighbourhood Spatial Frameworks. Specifically, proposals will need to have a positive relationship with their surrounding context, including the scale of buildings in historic areas and the natural 'bowl' topography of the City Centre. As such, the policy will contribute positively to this objective.	+

KEY	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy BF2 – Tall Buildings	
	Commentary	Scoring
8. Provide the opportunity for everyone to live in quality housing which reflects individuals needs, preferences and resources	The policy does not specifically make reference to good quality housing. Therefore, the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
9. Develop and maintain an integrated and efficient transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts	The policy does not specifically make reference to transport and as such, it is considered to have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
10. Reduce congestion and pollution by increasing transport choice and by reducing the need to travel by lorry / car	The policy does not specifically make reference to transport and as such, it is considered to have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
11. Improve the quality of the built environment and make efficient use of land and buildings	The policy will ensure that proposals for tall buildings will be assessed against specific criteria as well as needing to demonstrate a high standard of design in accordance with Policy BF1, the City Centre Design Guide and Addendum, and the Neighbourhood Spatial Frameworks and be of the highest quality in terms of architecture and materials. The policies seeks to address various aspects of tall building design including: to respect and/or enhance the skyline, key views, vistas and landmarks; treating the top of the buildings as a positive feature and an integral part of the overall design; and positively addressing the public realm creating a human scale environment at the ground floor and podium levels of the building. The policy will also seek to ensure that any new buildings will seek to avoid any adverse effects on the micro-climate, referencing wind and shade, although it could also be extended to include localised heating (such as that reported for reflected solar rays from 20 Fenchurch Street, London). All this will seek to improve the quality of the built environment and make efficient use of land and buildings. As such, the policy will contribute significantly towards this objective.	++
12. Improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks	The policy seeks to provide well designed entrances and internal and external environments associated with tall buildings and where appropriate provide public facilities and spaces. As such, it is considered the policy will have a positive effect on this objective.	+
13. Provide social cohesion, encourage participation and improve the quality of deprived neighbourhoods	The policy is specific to tall buildings and does not directly affect this objective. Nonetheless, the development of a tall building could indirectly improve the quality of deprived neighbourhoods, especially where such a building becomes a defined landmark in the City Centre and the wider Bradford area. As a stand-alone policy, it is considered the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
14. Create good cultural leisure and recreation activities available to all	The policy is specific to tall buildings and does not directly affect this objective. It is therefore considered the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0

KEY	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy BF2 – Tall Buildings	
	Commentary	Scoring
15. Improve safety and security for people and property	The policy will not have a direct impact on safety and security for people and property but should be all proposals for tall buildings should accord with the requirements of other relevant policies and guidance. It is therefore considered the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
16. Provide the conditions and services to improve health and well-being and reduce inequality to access and social care	The policy will not have a direct impact on health and well-being. Therefore, the impact is considered to be neutral for this objective.	0
17. Promote education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	The policy does not specifically make reference to education. Therefore, the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
18. Increase the number of high quality job opportunities suited to the needs of the local workforce	Although the policy itself does not directly increase the number of high quality job opportunities, the development of a tall building will create jobs opportunities during its construction, whilst the future use of the building will facilitate future job opportunities subject to the use of the building. As such, it is considered that the policy will have a positive effect on this objective.	+
19. Support investment and enterprise that respects the character and needs of the local area	The policy will not have a direct impact on investment and enterprise, therefore the effect on this objective is considered to be neutral.	0
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>Given the specific nature of the policy, i.e. tall buildings, the policy will have neutral effects on most of the SA objectives, although it does have significant positive and positive effects on a number of the objectives.</p> <p>The need for all tall building proposals to be assessed against the policy criteria as well as needing to demonstrate a high standard of design in accordance with Policy BF1, the City Centre Design Guide and Addendum, and the Neighbourhood Spatial Frameworks, will have a significantly positive effect on both maintaining and enhancing the character of the City Centre’s landscape as well as improving the quality of the built environment and making efficient use of land and buildings. The policy will have positive effect on historic areas by setting out that tall building proposals will need to have a positive relationship with its surrounding context. Similarly, the policy will have a positive effect on job opportunities, both during construction and in the long term, as well as in improving the quality of the public realm.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <p>Environmental impacts in relation to ecology, landscape, historic environment, transport, air, water and soil, will need to be assessed as part of any development that takes place.</p>		

KEY	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy BF3 - Built form and the Environment	
	Commentary	Scoring
1. Ensure the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources and the promotion of renewable energy	The policy sets out that new development must be designed to minimise environmental impact and to ensure that any impacts of pollution are appropriately considered and mitigated. It specifically states that all opportunities to connect/implement renewable energy generation have been explored and included as part of the development unless shows to be unviable or inappropriate. This will ensure that new more sustainable forms of energy can be used and renewable energy is promoted. . The policy also states all new major development proposals must submit evidence of the feasibility of prior extraction of productive surface coal reserves. Any feasible prior mineral extraction will be expected to be followed by full remediation of the site. Therefore, natural resources are prudently used as a result of the policy. As such, it is considered that this policy will have a significant positive effect on this objective.	++
2. Minimise the growth in waste and increase the amount of waste which is reused, recycled, and recovered	The policy sets out that all construction and demolition schemes must adhere to a construction environmental management plan (CEMP) which must be submitted to and approved by the Council before works commence on site. The CEMP will include requirements to ensure that waste minimisation, reduction, reuse and recycling occurs wherever possible. The policy requires that any feasible prior coal extraction will be expected to be followed by full remediation of the site, which will be expected to include the appropriate management (and potential reuse) of the wastes arising. Overall the policy will have a positive effect on this objective.	+
3. Reduce the district's impact on climate change and vulnerability to its effects	By minimising environmental impacts and ensuring air pollution impacts are appropriately considered and mitigated, the policy aims to reduce the impact on climate change of new development. The policy requires that all opportunities to connect/implement renewable energy generation are to be explored and included as part of the development unless shows to be unviable or inappropriate. This will ensure that new more sustainable forms of energy can be used, renewable energy is promoted and energy is used efficiently. Nevertheless, there is no reference in the policy to low carbon design, including the use of passive heating. In not specifying reference to either sustainable design or low carbon design, the consideration of embodied carbon in materials appears to be very limited. Similarly, there is no preferential reference to the use of onsite renewables in the policy, although it is accepted that this may be a practical consideration given the location of much of the proposed development. Cross referencing to Policy CL2 – Flood risk, will ensure site and structure specific mitigation measures are implemented to minimise the risk of flooding (and so the vulnerability to any increased storm events associated with climate change).  Reference to the feasibility of the extraction of surface based coal measures indicates that the policy could encourage the extraction of fossil fuels, where economic and technically feasible to be so, which could contribute (albeit modestly) to carbon emissions and as such have a negative effect on this objective.  It is therefore considered that the policy could have mixed positive and negative effects on this objective. The policy's performance against this objective could be enhanced through reference to sustainable or low carbon design (or its inclusion within a BF1).	+/-

<b>KEY</b>	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy BF3 - Built form and the Environment	
	Commentary	Scoring
4. Safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources	The policy sets out requirements in relation to the assessment of ground contamination, noise, odour, and air quality which will seek to safeguard and improve these natural resources as well as mitigate as appropriate. Water is addressed separately in Policy CL2 but should be read in conjunction with this policy. Therefore, the policy will have a positive effect on this objective	+
5. Conserve and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats	The policy does not specifically make reference to the biodiversity. Therefore, the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
6. Maintain and enhance the character of natural and man-made landscapes	The policy does not specifically make reference to the character of the townscape. Therefore, the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
7. To protect and enhance historic assets	The policy does not specifically make reference to the historic environment. Therefore, the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
8. Provide the opportunity for everyone to live in quality housing which reflects individual needs, preferences and resources	The policy does not specifically make reference to good quality housing. Therefore, the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
9. Develop and maintain an integrated and efficient transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts	The policy does not specifically make reference to transport. Therefore, the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
10. Reduce congestion and pollution by increasing transport choice and by reducing the need to travel by lorry / car	The policy does not specifically make reference to congestion and pollution related to transport. Therefore, the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0



<b>KEY</b>	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy BF3 - Built form and the Environment	
	Commentary	Scoring
11. Improve the quality of the built environment and make efficient use of land and buildings	The policy will allow the delivery of a range of environmental benefits, which will need to be an integral part of the developers' submission. Therefore the policy, which promotes environmental sustainability and the sustainable use of resources, will support a range of good quality development, by providing higher quality design, which could include some of the measures and more that are outlined in the policy. As such, the policy will support the goals of the objective to improve the quality of the built environment and make efficient use of land and buildings to also deliver renewable energy and other environmental measures.	+
12. Improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks	The policy does not specifically make reference to community facilities. Therefore, the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
13. Provide social cohesion, encourage participation and improve the quality of deprived neighbourhoods	The policy largely provides mitigation for environmental health effects (noise, odour, air, land contamination) which itself do not have any effect on social cohesion. Nevertheless, the policy will seek to minimise the adverse effects from environmental aspects of future development thereby improving the quality of local neighbourhoods, although not specifically targeted at deprived neighbourhoods. It is considered therefore, that the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
14. Create good cultural leisure and recreation activities available to all	The policy does not specifically make reference to leisure or recreation. Therefore, the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
15. Improve safety and security for people and property	The policy does not specifically make reference to safety and security. Therefore, the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
16. Provide the conditions and services to improve health and well-being and reduce inequality to access and social care	The policy does not specifically make reference to health and well-being. However, by providing mitigation for environmental health effects (noise, odour, air, land contamination) it will contribute to improving local environmental conditions, which could have a localised beneficial effect on the health of people living or working adjacent to any new development. Overall, the policy will have a positive effect on this objective.	+
17. Promote education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	The policy does not specifically make reference to education. Therefore, the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0

KEY	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy BF3 - Built form and the Environment	
	Commentary	Scoring
18. Increase the number of high quality job opportunities suited to the needs of the local workforce	The policy does not specifically make reference to jobs. Therefore, the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
19. Support investment and enterprise that respects the character and needs of the local area	The policy does not specifically make reference to investment. Therefore, the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>The policy has mainly neutral impacts on the majority of the SA objectives, with one significantly positive and a number of positive impacts, and one mixed impact on specific SA objectives. The policy sets out that new development must be designed to minimise environmental impacts and pollution impacts are appropriately considered and mitigated. It seeks to promote opportunities for more sustainable forms of energy to be used, renewable energy to be promoted, and energy to be used efficiently. By protecting natural resources, helping to reduce carbon emissions, and tackling the effects of climate change the policy is aiming to enhance the natural environment whilst reducing the City Centre's impact on climate change. Nevertheless, the potential for the prior extraction of productive surface coal reserves will have a minor negative contribution to the SA climate change objective.</p> <p>The policy will allow the delivery of a range of sustainable benefits, which will need to be an integral part of the developer's submission. Therefore, the policy which promotes environmental sustainability and the sustainable use of resources will support a range of good quality developments, by providing higher quality design, which could include some of the measures and more that are outlined in the policy and improve the quality of the built environment and make efficient use of land and buildings to also deliver renewable energy and other sustainable measures.</p> <p>The policy also provides mitigation for environmental health effects (noise, odour, air, land contamination) it will contribute to improving local environmental conditions, which could have a localised beneficial effect on the health of people living or working adjacent to any new development.</p>		
<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <p>Further measures to improve sustainability need to be provided to ensure the viability of the policy.</p>		

KEY	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy BF4 – District Heating Networks	
	Commentary	Scoring
1. Ensure the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources and the promotion of renewable energy	The policy sets out the expectation that development proposals that would require heating will need to demonstrate that account has been taken of potential opportunities to source heat from adjoining development or nearby heating networks. Where proposals would generate waste heat, appropriate infrastructure should be incorporated into the development to capture this waste heat for reuse and/or supply existing or future heat networks in the City Centre and/or adjacent areas. As such, the policy seeks to ensure the prudent and efficient use of energy as well as promoting the use of renewable energy where possible. It is therefore considered this policy contributes significantly positively to this objective.	++
2. Minimise the growth in waste and increase the amount of waste which is reused, recycled, and recovered	Although the policy does not in itself minimise the growth in waste, it encourage the reuse of waste heat either within the infrastructure of a development proposal itself or for supply existing or future heat networks. As such, the policy contributes positively to this objective.	+
3. Reduce the district's impact on climate change and vulnerability to its effects	The policy seeks to supports the Council's commitment to reduce its carbon emissions by 40% by 2020 and the target of delivering 20% of energy for the Council's own functions from renewable sources and as such the policy's intention is considered to have a significant positive effect on this objective. Nevertheless, this needs to be offset against the likely take up and deliverability of district heat schemes in Bradford's city centre given the proposed location and scale of development sites in the AAP. Typically, the take up of district heating schemes would only be viable above a certain household threshold. It is therefore considered this policy only contributes positively to this objective.	+
4. Safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources	The policy does not specifically safeguard or improve environmental issues. It is therefore considered that the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
5. Conserve and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats	The policy does not specifically make reference to biodiversity and as such, it is considered to have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
6. Maintain and enhance the character of natural and man-made landscapes	The policy is specific to district heat networks and does not directly affect this objective. It is therefore considered the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
7. To protect and enhance historic assets	The policy is specific to district heat networks and does not directly affect this objective. It is therefore considered the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
8. Provide the opportunity for everyone to live in quality housing which reflects individuals needs, preferences and resources	The policy does not specifically make reference to good quality housing. Therefore, the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0

KEY	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy BF4 – District Heating Networks	
	Commentary	Scoring
9. Develop and maintain an integrated and efficient transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts	The policy does not specifically make reference to transport and as such, it is considered to have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
10. Reduce congestion and pollution by increasing transport choice and by reducing the need to travel by lorry / car	The policy does not specifically make reference to transport and as such, it is considered to have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
11. Improve the quality of the built environment and make efficient use of land and buildings	The policy is specific to district heat networks and does not directly affect this objective. It is therefore considered the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
12. Improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks	Not only does the policy expect development proposals requiring heating to demonstrate account has been taken of potential opportunities to source heating from adjoining development or nearby heating networks, it also encourages the reuse of waste heat within developments and/or to supply existing or future heat networks. As such, it is considered the policy will contribute positively towards this objective.	+
13. Provide social cohesion, encourage participation and improve the quality of deprived neighbourhoods	The policy is specific to district heat networks and does not directly affect this objective. It is therefore considered the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
14. Create good cultural leisure and recreation activities available to all	The policy is specific to district heat networks and does not directly affect this objective. It is therefore considered the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
15. Improve safety and security for people and property	The policy is specific to district heat networks and does not directly affect this objective. It is therefore considered the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
16. Provide the conditions and services to improve health and well-being and reduce inequality to access and social care	The policy will not have a direct impact on health and well-being. Therefore, the impact is considered to be neutral for this objective.	0
17. Promote education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population	The policy does not specifically make reference to education. Therefore, the policy will have a neutral effect on this objective.	0

KEY	--	Move away significantly	-	Move away marginally	+	Move towards marginally	++	Move towards significantly	0	Neutral	?	Uncertain
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SA Objectives	Policy BF4 – District Heating Networks	
	Commentary	Scoring
18. Increase the number of high quality job opportunities suited to the needs of the local workforce	The policy does not specifically make reference to employment and as such, it is considered to have a neutral effect on this objective.	0
19. Support investment and enterprise that respects the character and needs of the local area	The policy will not have a direct impact on investment and enterprise, therefore the effect on this objective is considered to be neutral.	0
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>Given the specific nature of the policy, i.e. district heat networks, the policy will have neutral effects on most of the SA objectives, although it does have significant positive and positive effects on a limited number of the objectives.</p> <p>The policy sets out the expectation that development proposals that would require heating will need to demonstrate that account has been taken of potential opportunities to source heat from adjoining development or nearby heating networks. Where proposals would generate waste heat, appropriate infrastructure should be incorporated into the development to capture this heat waste for reuse and/or supply existing or future heat networks in the City Centre and/or adjacent areas. The policy therefore seeks to support the Council’s commitment to reduce its carbon emissions by 40% by 2020 and the target of delivering 20% of energy for the Council’s own functions from renewable sources. As such, the policy significantly contributes to the SA renewable energy objective whilst only contributing positively to the climate change objective in that the deliverability of viable district heating schemes in the city centre are questioned.. Although the policy does not in itself minimise waste growth, it encourages the reuse of waste heat either within the infrastructure of a development proposal itself or for supply existing or future heat networks and therefore contributes positively to the SA waste and improved access to services objectives.</p>		
<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <p>Environmental impacts in relation to ecology, landscape, historic environment, transport, air, water and soil, will need to be assessed as part of any development that takes place.</p>		



# Appendix E

## Site Appraisal Criteria





### BCC AAP Proposed Site Appraisal Criteria

The site allocation options will be appraised against the SA objectives that comprise the SA Framework using the following tailored appraisal criteria with associated thresholds of significance to determine the type and magnitude of effect against each SA objective, as detailed in the following table below.



SA Objective	Appraisal Criteria	Threshold	Score
1. Ensure the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources and the promotion of renewable energy	It has not been possible to identify specific site level criteria for this SA objective.	N/A	N/A
2. Minimise the growth in waste and increase the amount of waste which is reused, recycled, and recovered	It has not been possible to identify specific site level criteria for this SA objective.	N/A	N/A
3. Reduce the district's impact on climate change and vulnerability to its effects	Flood Risk Criteria	Flood Zone 1	0
		Flood Zone 2	-
		Flood Zone 3	--
4. Safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources	It has not been possible to identify specific site level criteria for this SA objective.	N/A	N/A
5. Conserve and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats	Proximity to: -statutory international/national nature conservation designations (SAC, SPA, Ramsar, National Nature Reserve, Ancient Woodland); -local nature conservation designations (Local Nature Reserve, Local Wildlife Site) -Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS)	No designations affecting site.	0
		Within 100m of a locally designated site (including RIGS)/Within 500m from an international/national site.	-
		Within 100m of a statutory designated site.	--
	Presence of protected species.	Does not contain protected species.	0
		Contains protected species.	--
6. Maintain and enhance the character of natural and man made landscapes/  7. To protect and enhance historic assets	Proximity to: listed buildings and other listed structures -conservation areas registered park and gardens	No designations affecting site	0
		Development may have an adverse effect on designated heritage assets and/or their settings.	-
		Development may have a significant adverse effect on a designated heritage assets or their settings	--
8. Provide the	Number of (net) new dwellings	100+ dwellings (3ha or more).	++

SA Objective	Appraisal Criteria	Threshold	Score
opportunity for everyone to live in quality housing which reflects individuals needs, preferences and resources	proposed/loss of dwellings.		
		1 to 99 dwellings (up to 2.9ha).	+
		0 dwellings.	0
		-1 to -99 dwellings (-2.9ha or more).	-
		-100+ dwellings (-3ha or more).	--
9. Develop and maintain an integrated and efficient transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts	Impact on highway network.	No impact on highway network.	0
		Potential adverse impact on highway network.	-
		Potential significant adverse impact on highway network.	--
10. Reduce congestion and pollution by increasing transport choice and by reducing the need to travel by lorry / car	Access to: -bus stops -railway stations -cycle routes	Within 400m of all services.	++
		Within 400m or more of one or more services.	+
		In excess of 400m from all services.	-

SA Objective	Appraisal Criteria	Threshold	Score
11. Improve the quality of the built environment and make efficient use of land and buildings	Development of brownfield / greenfield/ mixed land	Previously developed (brownfield) land.	++
	Development of agricultural land including best and most versatile agricultural land (Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) grades 1, 2 and 3)).	Mixed greenfield/brownfield land.	+/-
		Greenfield (not in ALC Grades 1, 2 or 3).	-
		Greenfield (in ALC Grade 1, 2 or 3).	--
12. Improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks	Provision/loss of community facilities and services in Bradford City Centre	Development would provide key services and facilities on site.	++
		Development would contribute to the provision of additional services and facilities.	+
		Development would not provide or result in the loss of key services and facilities.	0
		Development would not contribute to the provision of additional services and facilities and would increase pressure on existing services and facilities.	-
		Development would result in the loss of key services and facilities without their replacement elsewhere within the District.	--
13. Provide social cohesion, encourage participation and improve the quality of deprived neighbourhoods	Walking distance to key services including: -GP surgeries -Primary schools -Secondary schools -Post Offices -Supermarkets Proximity to town centres.	Within 800m of all services and/or a town centre.	++
		Within 800m of one or more key services and/or within 2,000m of all services/a town centre.	+
		Within 2,000m of a key service.	0
		In excess of 2,000m from all services/a town centre.	-
14. Create good cultural leisure and recreation activities available to all	Provision / loss of services/facilities (Retail/leisure) which would contribute to the city's cultural mix.	Development would provide key services and facilities on site.	++
		Development would contribute to the provision of additional services and facilities.	+



SA Objective	Appraisal Criteria	Threshold	Score
		Development would not provide or result in the loss of key services and facilities.	<b>0</b>
		Development would not contribute to the provision of additional services and facilities and would increase pressure on existing services and facilities.	<b>-</b>
		Development would result in the loss of key services and facilities without their replacement elsewhere within the District.	<b>--</b>
15. Improve safety and security for people and property	It has not been possible to identify specific site level criteria for this SA objective.	N/A	<b>N/A</b>
16. Provide the conditions and services to improve health and well-being and reduce inequality to access and social care	Access to: -GP surgeries  Open Space	Within 800m of a GP surgery/OpenSpace.	<b>+</b>
		Within 2,000m of a GP surgery/Open Space.	<b>0</b>
		In excess of 2,000m from a GP surgery/Open Space	<b>-</b>
	Provision/loss of open space or health facilities.	Would provide open space and/or health facilities.	<b>++</b>
		Would not affect current provision of open space or health facilities.	<b>0</b>
		Would result in the loss of open space and/or health facilities without their replacement elsewhere within the District.	<b>--</b>
17. Promote education and training opportunities which build the skills and	Access to: -primary schools -secondary schools/further -education/training	Within 800m of all educational facilities.	<b>++</b>

SA Objective	Appraisal Criteria	Threshold	Score
capacity of the population	establishments	Within 800m of a primary school and 2,000m from a secondary school/further education.	+
		Within 2,000m of a primary school.	0
		In excess of 2,000m from all educational facilities.	-
	Provision/loss of educational facilities, including further education.	Development would provide additional educational facilities on site.	++
		Development would contribute to the provision of educational facilities.	+
		Development would not provide or result in the loss of educational facilities.	0
		Development would not contribute to the provision of additional educational facilities and would increase pressure on existing educational facilities.	-
		Development would result in the loss of educational facilities, without their replacement elsewhere within the District.	--
	18. Increase the number of high quality job opportunities suited to the needs of the local workforce	Net employment land provision/loss.	1ha+ of land.
0.1ha to 0.99ha of land.			+
0ha			0
-01ha to -0.99ha of land.			-
19. Support investment and enterprise that respects the character	Proximity to key employment sites.	Within 800m of a major employment site.	++



SA Objective	Appraisal Criteria	Threshold	Score
		Within 2,000m of a major employment site.	0
		In excess of 2,000m of a major employment site.	--



# Appendix F



## Detailed Site by Site Appraisal






## APPENDIX F




### Site Assessment Summaries

	Site has been deemed suitable and therefore has been allocated within the 2015 AAP. For further explanation please refer to the following individual site details.
	Site is not deemed suitable or is not required. For further explanation please refer to the following individual site details.

## Bradford City Centre Action Area Plan – Residential Sites

Site Summary	Site allocated in AAP
Site CH/1.1 - Area west of Valley Road	✓
Site CH/1.3- Cathedral Quarter Phase 1	✓
Site CH/1.4 - Cathedral Quarter Phase 2	✓
Site CH/1.5 - Burnett Street Car Park	✓
Site CH/1.6 - Olicana House, Chapel Street	✓
Site CH/1.7 - East Parade Car Park	✓
Site CH/1.8 - Land West of Wharf Street	✓
Site CH/1.9 Vacant Plot Bounded by Church Bank, Vicar Lane and Curren Street	✓
Site CH/1.10 - Vacant Plot bounded by Church Bank, Peckover Street and Curren Street	✓
Site CH/1.11 - Gate Haus 2	✓
Site CH/1.12 - Conditioning House Cape Street	✓
Site CH/1.13 - Midland Mills Valley Road	✓
Site M/1.2 - Car park on site of former Carlton Grammar School, Grammar School Street	✓
Site M/1.3 - Stone Street Car Park	✓
Site V/1.1 - Former Provident Financial Headquarters, Sunbridge Road	✓
Site V/1.4 - Wigan Street Car Park	✓
Site V/1.5 - Yorkshire Stone Yard and Mill, Thornton Road/Lower Grattan Road	✓
Site V/1.6 - Former Bee Hive Mills, Smith Street	✓
Site V/1.7 - Vacant Site South of Sunbridge Road, bounded by Tetley Street and Fulton Street	✓

Site	Allocated in LDP
<p><b>Site CH/1.1 - Area west of Valley Road</b></p> <p>Site extends to 3.5 (GIS site size assessed was 3.10 hectares) hectares and has an indicative capacity of 600 dwellings. It is located to the north of the city centre and is bounded by Valley Road, Canal Road, Hamm Strasse and Holdsworth Street. Part of the site is located in Flood Zones 2 and 3 although it is more than 100 metres away from any statutory or locally designated nature conservation sites and more than 500 metres away from any internationally designated sites. A Conservation Area abuts the site to the south. The site is accessible to the town centre, with bus, cycle and rail services available within 400 metres, and other key services including shopping, primary school, GPs and key employment opportunities within 800 metres of the site, whilst the site is partly within 800 metres of a secondary school.</p> <p>The site scores 6 significant positives and 4 significant negatives against the SA objectives.</p>	

<p><b>Site CH/1.3 - Cathedral Quarter Phase 1</b></p> <p>Site extends to 1.4 hectares (GIS site size assessed was 0.90) and has an indicative capacity of 100 dwellings. It is roughly triangular in shape, located to the north of the city centre and bounded by Bolton Road to the west, Scott Hill to the east and Bradford Cathedral to the south. Currently, a listed public house is adjacent to the site with associated surface level car park are on the site. The site is located in Flood Zone 1 and is more than 100 metres away from any statutory or locally designated nature conservation sites and more than 500 metres away from any internationally designated sites. The site is located in the Cathedral Conservation Area and there a listed buildings adjacent to the site. The site is accessible to the town centre, with bus, cycle and rail services available within 400 metres, and other key services including shopping, primary and secondary schools, GPs and key employment opportunities within 800 metres of the site.</p> <p>The site scores 6 significant positives and only 2 significant negative against the SA objectives.</p>	
<p><b>Site CH/1.4 - Cathedral Quarter Phase 2</b></p> <p>Site extends to 1.52 hectares (GIS site size assessed was 1.20 hectares) and has an indicative capacity of 200 dwellings. The site is a former vacant primary school with associated car park and is bounded by the A650 to the east. The site is located in Flood Zone 1 and is more than 100 metres away from any statutory or locally designated nature conservation sites and more than 500 metres away from any internationally designated sites. The Cathedral Conservation Area is located to the south of the site. The site is accessible to the town centre, with bus, cycle and rail services available within 400 metres, and other key services including, primary and secondary schools, GPs and key employment opportunities within 800 metres of the site.</p> <p>The site scores 4 significant positives and 3 significant negatives against the SA objectives.</p>	
<p><b>Site CH/1.5 - Burnett Street Car Park</b></p> <p>Site extends to 0.33 hectares (GIS site size assessed was 0.28 hectares) and has an indicative capacity of 50 dwellings. The site is currently in use as a surface level pay and display car park. The site is located in Flood Zone 1 and is more than 100 metres away from any statutory or locally designated nature conservation sites and more than 500 metres away from any internationally designated sites. The site is located in the Little Germany Conservation Area adjacent to a Listed Building. The site is accessible to the town centre, with bus and cycle services available within 400 metres, and other key services including shopping, primary and secondary schools, GPs and key employment opportunities within 800 metres of the site.</p> <p>The site scores 4 significant positives and only 1 significant negative against the SA objectives.</p>	

**Site CH/1.6 - Olicana House, Chapel Street**

Site extends to 0.34 hectares (GIS site size assessed was 0.13 hectares) and has an indicative capacity of 20 dwellings. The site is occupied by a former (now vacant) council building with associated surface level car park. The site is located in Flood Zone 1 and is more than 100 metres away from any statutory or locally designated nature conservation sites and more than 500 metres away from any internationally designated sites. The site is located in the Little Germany Conservation Area and there are a number of listed buildings in close proximity. The site is accessible to the town centre, with bus and cycle services available within 400 metres, and other key services including shopping, primary school, GPs and key employment opportunities within 800 metres of the site, whilst the site is within 2,000 metres of a secondary school.

The site scores 2 significant positives and only 1 significant negative against the SA objectives.

**Site CH/1.7 - East Parade Car Park**

Site extends to 0.18 hectares (GIS site size assessed was 0.13 hectares) and has an indicative capacity of 50 dwellings. The site is currently in use as a pay and display car park and is located to the north of the A647 Leeds Road. The site is located in Flood Zone 1 and is more than 100 metres away from any statutory or locally designated nature conservation sites and more than 500 metres away from any internationally designated sites. The site is located in the Little Germany Conservation Area, with Listed Buildings adjacent. The site is accessible to the town centre, with bus, cycle and rail services available within 400 metres, and other key services including shopping, primary school, GPs and key employment opportunities within 800 metres of the site, whilst a secondary school is within 2,000 metres.

The site scores 3 significant positives and only 1 significant negative against the SA objectives.

**Site CH/1.8 - Land West of Wharf Street**

Site extends to 0.5 hectares (GIS site size assessed was 0.48 hectares) and is proposed for 100 dwellings with ancillary leisure/convenience retail at ground floor. Part of the site is currently in use as a surface level car park. The site is located in Flood Zone 1 and is more than 100 metres away from any statutory or locally designated nature conservation sites and more than 500 metres away from any internationally designated sites. The site is located adjacent to the Cathedral Conservation Area. The site is accessible to the town centre, with bus, cycle and rail services available within 400 metres, and other key services including shopping, primary school, GPs and key employment opportunities within 800 metres of the site.

The site scores 6 significant positives and no negatives against the SA objectives.



**Site CH/1.9 Vacant Plot Bounded by Church Bank, Vicar Lane and Curren Street**

The site extends to 0.15 hectares (GIS site size assessed was 0.13 hectares) and has an indicative capacity of 15 dwellings. It is currently in use as a surface level car park. The site is located in Flood Zone 1 and is more than 100 metres away from any statutory or locally designated nature conservation sites and more than 500 metres away from any internationally designated sites. The site is located in the Little Germany Conservation Area and is surrounded by listed buildings. The site is accessible to the town centre, with bus and cycle services available within 400 metres, and other key services including a GP and key employment opportunities are within 800 metres, whilst a primary and secondary school are within 2,000 metres.

The site scores 2 significant positives and 1 significant negative against the SA objectives.



**Site CH/1.10 - Vacant Plot bounded by Church Bank, Peckover Street and Curren Street**

The site extends to 0.1 hectares (GIS site size assessed was 0.08 hectares) and has an indicative capacity of 20 dwellings. It is currently in use as a surface level car park. The site is located in Flood Zone 1 and is more than 100 metres away from any statutory or locally designated nature conservation sites and more than 500 metres away from any internationally designated sites. The site lies partly in the Little Germany Conservation Area and is surrounded by listed buildings. The site is accessible to the town centre, with bus and cycle services available within 400 metres, and is within 800 metres of most services, with the exception of a secondary school and a supermarket which it is within 2,000 metres.

The site scores 2 significant positives and 1 significant negative against the SA objectives.



**Site CH/1.11 - Gate Haus 2**

The site extends to 0.15 hectares (GIS site size assessed was 0.13 hectares) and has an indicative capacity of 20 dwellings. The site was formerly warehousing and garages and is currently vacant. The site is located in Flood Zone 1 and is more than 100 metres away from any statutory or locally designated nature conservation sites and more than 500 metres away from any internationally designated sites. The site is located adjacent to the Little Germany Conservation Area. The site is accessible to the town centre, with bus, cycle and rail services available within 400 metres and is within 800 metres of all services except a supermarket and secondary school which are within 2,000 metres.

The site scores 3 significant positives and no significant negatives against the SA objectives.



**Site CH/1.12 - Conditioning House Cape Street**

The site extends to 0.5 hectares (GIS site size assessed was 0.55 hectares) and has an indicative capacity of 100 dwellings and is currently occupied by a Grade II listed building. Part of the site lies in Flood Zones 2 and 3 although is more than 100 metres away from any statutory or locally designated nature conservation sites and more than 500 metres away from any internationally designated sites. A listed building is present within the site.

The site is accessible to the town centre, with bus, cycle and rail services available within 400 metres, and within 800 metres of a GP, supermarket, primary and secondary school and key employment opportunities.

The site scores 6 significant positives and 2 significant negatives against the SA objectives.



**Site CH/1.13 - Midland Mills Valley Road**

The site extends to 1 hectares (GIS site size assessed was 0.93 hectares) and has an indicative capacity of 200 dwellings. Part of the site lies in Flood Zones 2 and 3 although is more than 100 metres away from any statutory or locally designated nature conservation sites and more than 500 metres away from any internationally designated sites. A listed building is present within the site. The site is accessible to the town centre, with bus, cycle and rail services available within 400 metres, and within 800 metres of a GP, supermarket, primary and secondary school and key employment opportunities.

The site scores 6 significant positives and 3 significant negatives against the SA objectives.



**Site M/1.2 - Car park on site of former Carlton Grammar School, Grammar School Street**

Site extends to 0.85 hectares (GIS site size assessed was 0.51 hectares) and has an indicative capacity of 100 dwellings. The site is currently in use as surface level car park and is located to the south of Hamm Strasse and bound by Manor Row to the south west. Planning permission was previously granted in 2007 for residential development and Class A1/A3 development although this has now lapsed. The site is located in Flood Zone 1 and is more than 100 metres away from any statutory or locally designated nature conservation sites and more than 500 metres away from any internationally designated sites. The site is located in the City Centre Conservation Area and adjacent to a Listed Building. The site is accessible to the town centre, with bus, cycle and rail services available within 400 metres, and other key services including shopping, primary and secondary schools, GPs and key employment opportunities within 800 metres of the site.

The site scores 6 significant positives and 3 significant negatives against the SA objectives.



**Site M/1.3 - Stone Street Car Park**

Site extends to 0.16 hectares (GIS site size assessed was 0.10 hectares) and has an indicative capacity of 20 dwellings. The site is currently in use as a surface level car park. The site is located in Flood Zone 1 and is more than 100 metres away from any statutory or locally designated nature conservation sites and more than 500 metres away from any internationally designated sites. The site is located in the City Centre Conservation Area. The site is accessible to the town centre, with bus, cycle and rail services available within 400 metres, and other key services including shopping, secondary school, GPs and key employment opportunities within 800 metres of the site. A Primary school is within 2,000 metres of the site.

The site scores 3 significant positives and 2 significant negative against the SA objectives.



**Site V/1.1 - Former Provident Financial Headquarters, Sunbridge Road**

Site extends to 1.81 hectares (GIS site size assessed was 1.15 hectares) and has an indicative capacity of 400 dwellings. The site is occupied by the former offices of the Provident Financial Headquarters and associated car parking and currently has an extant planning permission for student accommodation. A part of the site is located in Flood Zone 2 and is more than 100 metres away from any statutory or locally designated nature conservation sites and more than 500 metres away from any internationally designated sites. The site is located in the Goitside Conservation Area. The site is accessible to the town centre, with bus and cycle services available within 400 metres, and other key services including shopping, primary and secondary schools, GPs and key employment opportunities within 800 metres of the site.

The site scores 5 significant positives and no significant negatives against the SA objectives.



**Site V/1.4 - Wigan Street Car Park**

Site extends to 0.8 hectares (GIS site size assessed was 0.61 hectares) and has an indicative capacity of 120 dwellings. The site is currently used as a Council owned surface pay and display car park. The site is located in Flood Zone 1 and is more than 100 metres away from any statutory or locally designated nature conservation sites and more than 500 metres away from any internationally designated sites. The site is located adjacent to the Goitside Conservation Area. The site is accessible to the town centre, with bus and cycle services available within 400 metres, and other key services including shopping, primary and secondary schools, GPs and key employment opportunities within 800 metres of the site.

The site scores 5 significant positives and no significant negatives against the SA objectives.



**Site V/1.5 - Yorkshire Stone Yard and Mill, Thornton Road/Lower Grattan Road**

Site extends to 0.35 hectares (GIS site size assessed was 0.30 hectares) and has an indicative capacity of 80 dwellings. The site is currently occupied and operates as a stone salvage and reclamation yard, whilst car repairs, door and gate sales also take place at the site. Part of the site is located in Flood Zones 2 and 3 and is more than 100 metres away from any statutory or locally designated nature conservation sites and more than 500 metres away from any internationally designated sites. The site is located in the Goitside Conservation Area. The site is accessible to the town centre, with bus and rail services available within 400 metres, and other key services including shopping, primary and secondary schools, GPs and key employment opportunities within 800 metres of the site.

The site scores 4 significant positives and 2 significant negatives against the SA objectives.



**Site V/1.6 - Former Bee Hive Mills, Smith Street**

Site extends to 1.45 hectares (GIS site size assessed was 1.10 hectares) and has an indicative capacity of 220 dwellings. The site is currently vacant following the demolition of the former Bee Hive Mills. The site is subject to an approved planning application for the development of a mixed use scheme, and is considered to be a phase 2 of the Mi7 University development. Part of the site is located in Flood Zones 2 and 3 and is more than 100 metres away from any statutory or locally designated nature conservation sites and more than 500 metres away from any internationally designated sites. The site is adjacent to the Goitside Conservation Area. The site is accessible to the town centre, with bus and cycle services available within 400 metres, and other key services including shopping, primary and secondary schools, GPs and key employment opportunities within 800 metres of the site.

The site scores 5 significant positives and 2 significant negatives against the SA objectives.



**Site V/1.7 - Vacant Site South of Sunbridge Road, bounded by Tetley Street and Fulton Street**

Site extends to 0.50 hectares (GIS site size assessed was 0.52 hectares) and has an indicative capacity of 100 dwellings. The site is located in Flood Zone 1 and is more than 100 metres away from any statutory or locally designated nature conservation sites and more than 500 metres away from any internationally designated sites. The site is located in the Goitside Conservation Area, adjacent to some Listed Buildings. The site is accessible to the town centre, with bus and cycle services available within 400 metres, and other key services including shopping, primary and secondary schools, GPs and key employment opportunities within 800 metres of the site.

The site scores 5 significant positives and 1 significant negatives against the SA objectives.












## Bradford City Centre Action Area Plan – Mixed Use Sites

Site Summary	Site allocated in AAP
Site B/1.2 - No. 1 City Park	✓
Site B/1.3 - Jacob Well Public Service Hub	✓
Site B/1.4 - Exchange Court	✓
Site B/1.5 - Former Yorkshire Water Depot	✓
Site B/1.6 - Former Bradford Odeon, Princess Way	✓
Site CH/1.2 - Former Royal Mail Sorting Office	✓
Site M/1.1 - Car Park, Simes Street	✓
Site M/1.4 - Former Yorkshire Building Society Head Quarters, High Point, New John Street	✓
Site M/1.5 - Former Tetley Street Shed, Tetley Street	✓
Site V/1.2 - Former Gas Works and Foundry Thornton Rod/ Listerhills Road	✓
Site V/1.3 - Globus Textiles, Listerhills Road/Smith Street/Longside Lane	✓
Site V/1.8 - Car sales/filling station site, Thornton Road	✓
Site V/1.9 - Car sales/filling station site, Thornton Road	✓
Site V/1.10 - Sunwin House, Godwin Street/Sunbridge Road	✓
Site SG/1.1 - Clifford Street Car Park and Buildings	✓
Site SG/1.2 - Britannia Mill and Car Park, Portland Street	✓

Site	Allocated in LDP
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<p><b>Site B/1.2 - No.1 City Park</b></p> <p>Site extends to 1.3 hectares (GIS site size assessed was 0.41 hectares) and will deliver new Class B1(a) office, retail and leisure floorspace. The site is located in Flood Zone 1 and is more than 100 metres away from any statutory or locally designated nature conservation sites and more than 500 metres away from any internationally designated sites. The site is located in the City Centre Conservation Area and is adjacent to Listed Buildings. The site is accessible to the town centre, with bus, cycle and rail services available within 400 metres, and other key services including shopping, primary and secondary schools, GPs and key employment opportunities within 800 metres of the site.</p> <p>The site scores 5 significant positives and only 3 significant negative against the SA objectives.</p>	
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<p><b>Site B/1.3 - Jacob Well Public Service Hub</b></p> <p>Site extends to 1.1 hectares (GIS site size assessed was 1.01 hectares) and is currently used as council offices and surface car park is proposed for a mixed office/residential use. The site is located in Flood Zone 1 and is more than 100 metres away from any statutory or locally designated nature conservation sites and more than 500 metres away from any internationally designated sites. The site is adjacent to but outside of a Conservation Area. The site is accessible to the town centre, with bus, cycle and rail services available within 400 metres, and other key services including shopping, primary and secondary schools, GPs and key employment opportunities within 800 metres of the site.</p> <p>The site scores 5 significant positives and 1 significant negative against the SA objectives.</p>	
<p><b>Site B/1.4 - Exchange Court</b></p> <p>Site extends to 0.68 hectares (GIS site size assessed was 0.86 hectares) and is currently used as a surface level car park. The site is located in Flood Zone 1 and is more than 100 metres away from any statutory or locally designated nature conservation sites and more than 500 metres away from any internationally designated sites. The site is within a Conservation Area and adjacent to a Listed Building. The site is accessible to the town centre, with bus, cycle and rail services available within 400 metres, and other key services including shopping, primary and secondary schools, GPs and key employment opportunities within 800 metres of the site, whilst a supermarket is located within 2,000 metres of the site.</p> <p>The site scores 5 significant positives and 3 significant negatives against the SA objectives.</p>	
<p><b>Site B/1.5 - Former Yorkshire Water Depot</b></p> <p>Site extends to 1.2 hectares (GIS site size assessed was 1.07 hectares) and has an indicative capacity of 400 dwellings along with new B1(a) office floorspace and ancillary retail and leisure uses. Part of the site is currently in use for offices by the Citizens Advice Bureau. Parts of the site are located in Flood Zones 2 and 3 and it is more than 100 metres away from any statutory or locally designated nature conservation sites and more than 500 metres away from any internationally designated sites. The site is adjacent to but outside of a Conservation Area. The site is accessible to the town centre, with bus, cycle and rail services available within 400 metres, and other key services including shopping, primary school, GPs and key employment opportunities within 800 metres of the site, and within 2,000 metres of a secondary school and a supermarket.</p> <p>The site scores 5 significant positives and 3 significant negatives against the SA objectives.</p>	

<p><b>Site B/1.6 - Former Bradford Odeon, Princess Way</b></p> <p>Site extends to 0.75 hectares (GIS site size assessed was 0.53 hectares) and is proposed for an office led scheme with leisure and residential uses. The site is a former cinema/bingo hall. Part of the site is located in Flood Zones 2 and 3 and it is more than 100 metres away from any statutory or locally designated nature conservation sites and more than 500 metres away from any internationally designated sites. The site is located in the City Centre Conservation Area. The site is accessible to the town centre, with bus and cycle services available within 400 metres, and other key services including shopping, primary and secondary schools, GPs and key employment opportunities within 800 metres of the site.</p> <p>The site scores 5 significant positives and 3 significant negatives against the SA objectives.</p>	
<p><b>Site CH/1.2 - Former Royal Mail Sorting Office</b></p> <p>Site extends to 1.88 hectares (GIS site size assessed was 2.12 hectares) and is proposed for a retail/office development. Part of the site is located in Flood Zones 2 and 3 and is more than 100 metres away from any statutory or locally designated nature conservation sites and more than 500 metres away from any internationally designated sites. The site is located in the City Centre Conservation Area, adjacent to Listed Buildings. The site is accessible to the town centre, with bus, cycle and rail services available within 400 metres, and other key services including shopping, primary and secondary schools, GPs and key employment opportunities within 800 metres of the site.</p> <p>The site scores 6 significant positives and 3 significant negatives against the SA objectives.</p>	
<p><b>Site M/1.1 - Car Park, Simes Street</b></p> <p>Site extends to 1.2 hectares (GIS site size assessed was 0.54 hectares) and has an indicative capacity of 200 dwellings to be delivered as part of a mixed use development. The site is currently in use as a car park. The site is located in Flood Zone 1 and is more than 100 metres away from any statutory or locally designated nature conservation sites and more than 500 metres away from any internationally designated sites. The site is located in the City Centre Conservation Area and adjacent to a Grade II listed building is on site. The site is accessible to the town centre, with bus, cycle and rail services available within 400 metres, and other key services including shopping, primary and secondary schools, GPs and key employment opportunities within 800 metres of the site.</p> <p>The site scores 6 significant positives and only 1 significant negative against the SA objectives.</p>	

**Site M/1.4 - Former Yorkshire Building Society Head Quarters, High Point, New John Street**

Site extends to 0.17 hectares (GIS site size assessed was 0.12 hectares) and has an indicative capacity of 80 dwellings. The site is currently vacant having previously been the headquarter offices of the Yorkshire Building Society. The site is located in Flood Zone 1 and is more than 100 metres away from any statutory or locally designated nature conservation sites and more than 500 metres away from any internationally designated sites. The site is located adjacent to but outside a Conservation Area. The site is accessible to the town centre, with bus and cycle services available within 400 metres, and other key services including shopping, primary and secondary schools, GPs and key employment opportunities within 800 metres of the site.

The site scores 4 significant positives and no significant negatives against the SA objectives.



**Site M/1.5 - Former Tetley Street Shed, Tetley Street**

Site extends to 0.32 hectares (GIS site size assessed was 0.24 hectares) and has an indicative capacity of 100 dwellings as part of a mixed use scheme. The site is a vacant former mill site that is currently in use as a surface level car park. The site is located in Flood Zone 1 and is more than 100 metres away from any statutory or locally designated nature conservation sites and more than 500 metres away from any internationally designated sites. The site is located in the Goitside Conservation Area and listed buildings are located in the vicinity of the building. The site is accessible to the town centre, with bus and cycle services available within 400 metres, and other key services including shopping, primary and secondary schools, GPs and key employment opportunities within 800 metres of the site.

The site scores 5 significant positives and 1 significant negatives against the SA objectives.






**Site V/1.2 - Former Gas Works and Foundry Thornton Rod/ Listerhills Road**

Site extends to 2.5 hectares (GIS site size assessed was 1.17 hectares) and has an indicative capacity of 400 dwellings to be delivered as part of a mixed use development to include leisure and retail uses. The site was previously occupied by the Bradford Gas Works and Listerhills Foundry and since decommissioning and demolition of the foundry, it has operated as a surface car park and car repairs. Part of the site is located in Flood Zones 2 and 3 and is more than 100 metres away from any statutory or locally designated nature conservation sites and more than 500 metres away from any internationally designated sites. The site is located close to but outside of a Conservation Area. The site is accessible to the town centre, with bus and rail services available within 400 metres, and other key services including shopping, primary and secondary schools, GPs and key employment opportunities within 800 metres of the site.

The site scores 5 significant positives and 3 significant negatives against the SA objectives.



<p><b>Site V/1.3 - Globus Textiles, Listerhills Road/Smith Street/Longside Lane</b></p> <p>Site extends to 1.69 hectares (GIS site size assessed was 1.43 hectares) and has an indicative capacity of 200 dwellings to be delivered as part of a mixed use development to include leisure and retail uses. The site is currently occupied by a number of industrial/ mill units and a surface car park. Parts of the site are located in Flood Zones 2 and 3 and it is more than 100 metres away from any statutory or locally designated nature conservation sites and more than 500 metres away from any internationally designated sites. The site is located close to but outside a Conservation Area. The site is accessible to the town centre, with bus and cycle services available within 400 metres, and other key services including shopping, primary and secondary schools, GPs and key employment opportunities within 800 metres of the site.</p> <p>The site scores 5 significant positives and 2 significant negatives against the SA objectives.</p>	
<p><b>Site V/1.8 - Car sales/ filling station site, Thornton Road</b></p> <p>Site extends to 1.3 hectares (GIS site size assessed was 1.03 hectares) and has an indicative capacity of 230 dwellings to be delivered as part of a mixed use development to include office, leisure and retail uses. The site is currently used for car sales and a petrol filling station. Part of the site is located in Flood Zones 2 and 3 and is more than 100 metres away from any statutory or locally designated nature conservation sites and more than 500 metres away from any internationally designated sites. The site is located outside but adjacent to the Goitside Conservation Area and listed buildings are located in the vicinity of the building. The site is accessible to the town centre, with bus and cycle services available within 400 metres, and other key services including shopping, primary and secondary schools, GPs and key employment opportunities within 800 metres of the site.</p> <p>The site scores 5 significant positives and 3 significant negatives against the SA objectives.</p>	
<p><b>Site V/1.9 - Sunwin House, Godwin Street/ Sunbridge Road</b></p> <p>Site extends to 0.5 hectares (GIS site size assessed was 0.34 hectares) and has an indicative capacity of 100 dwellings as part of a mixed use scheme. The site is currently vacant being a former Department Store and service yard. The site is located in Flood Zone 1 and is more than 100 metres away from any statutory or locally designated nature conservation sites and more than 500 metres away from any internationally designated sites. The site is located in the Goitside Conservation Area and there is a listed building on site. The site is accessible to the town centre, with bus and cycle services available within 400 metres, and other key services including shopping, primary and secondary schools, GPs and key employment opportunities within 800 metres of the site.</p> <p>The site scores 5 significant positives and 2 significant negatives against the SA objectives.</p>	

**Site V/1.10 - Thornton Road/Water Lane**

Site extends to 0.5 hectares (GIS site size assessed was 0.4 hectares) and has an indicative capacity of 100 dwellings to be delivered as part of a mixed use development to include leisure and retail uses. The site currently operates as a portakabin sales area, car wash and furniture sales. Part of the site is located in Flood Zones 2 and 3 and is more than 100 metres away from any statutory or locally designated nature conservation sites and more than 500 metres away from any internationally designated sites. The site is located in the Goitside Conservation Area. The site is accessible to the town centre, with bus and cycle services available within 400 metres, and other key services including shopping, primary and secondary schools, GPs and key employment opportunities within 800 metres of the site.

The site scores 5 significant positives and two significant negatives against the SA objectives.

**Site SG/1.1 - Clifford Street Car Park and Buildings**

Site extends to 1.4 hectares (GIS site size assessed was 0.54 hectares) and has an indicative capacity of 200 to 250 dwellings to be delivered as part of a mixed use development to include retail and healthcare uses. The site currently operates as a surface level car park serving local businesses. The site is located in Flood Zone 1 and is more than 100 metres away from any statutory or locally designated nature conservation sites and more than 500 metres away from any internationally designated sites. The site is not in or adjacent to a Conservation Area and no listed buildings are located in close proximity to it. The site is accessible to the town centre, with bus, cycle and rail services available within 400 metres, and other key services including shopping, primary and secondary schools, GPs and key employment opportunities within 800 metres of the site, whilst a supermarket is within 2,000 metres.

The site scores 5 significant positives and no significant negatives against the SA objectives.

**Site SG/1.2 - Britannia Mill and Car Park, Portland Street**


Site extends to 1.2 hectares (GIS site size assessed was 1.20 hectares) and is proposed for a leisure uses. The site is a vacant mill and is currently used as a surface level car park. The site is predominantly located in Flood Zone 3 and is more than 100 metres away from any statutory or locally designated nature conservation sites and more than 500 metres away from any internationally designated sites. The site is not in or adjacent to a Conservation Area and is not close to Listed Buildings. The site is accessible to the town centre, with bus, cycle and rail services available within 400 metres, and other key services including shopping, primary and secondary schools, GPs and key employment opportunities within 800 metres of the site, whilst a supermarket is within 2,000 metres.


The site scores 6 significant positives and 3 significant negatives against the SA objectives.



## Bradford City Centre Action Area Plan – Town Centre Redevelopment Sites


Site Summary	Site allocated in AAP
Site B/1.2 - Sharpe Street Car Park	✓
Site SG/1.3 - Station Improvement Site	✓


<p><b>Site B/1.2 - Sharpe Street</b></p> <p>Site as assessed through GIS measurements, extends to 0.91 hectares and is proposed as a cultural expansion zone. It is currently used as a surface level pay and display car park, adjacent to the Central Library. The site is located in Flood Zone 1 and is more than 100 metres away from any statutory or locally designated nature conservation sites and more than 500 metres away from any internationally designated sites. The site is not in but adjacent to a Conservation area but there are a number of Listed Buildings located in the vicinity of the site. The site is accessible to the town centre, with bus, cycle and rail services available within 400 metres, and other key services including shopping, primary and secondary schools, GPs and key employment opportunities within 800 metres of the site.</p> <p>The site scores 6 significant positives and no significant negatives against the SA objectives.</p>	
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<p><b>Site SG/1.3 - Station Improvement Site</b></p> <p>Site extends to 0.95 hectares (GIS site size assessed was 0.92 hectares. The site is a former coal yard and railway siding, which currently operates as a surface car park, with access from Britannia Street leading onto Croft Street. The site is located in Flood Zone 1 and is more than 100 metres away from any statutory or locally designated nature conservation sites and more than 500 metres away from any internationally designated sites. The site is not in or adjacent to a Conservation Area. The site is accessible to the town centre, with bus, cycle and rail services available within 400 metres, and other key services including shopping, primary and secondary schools, GPs and key employment opportunities within 800 metres of the site, whilst a supermarket is within 2,000 metres.</p> <p>The site scores 5 significant positives and no significant negatives against the SA objectives.</p>	
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## Bradford City Centre Action Area Plan – Education Sites

Site Summary	Site allocated in AAP
Site LQ/1.1 - University of Bradford Car Park, Longside Lane	✓
Site LQ/1.2 - University of Bradford Car Park, Longside Lane/Shearbridge Road	✓
Site LQ/1.3 - University of Bradford Car Park, Great Horton Road	✓

<p><b>Site LQ/1.1 - University of Bradford Car Park, Longside Lane</b></p> <p>Site extends to 0.65 hectares (GIS site size assessed was 0.54 hectares) and is proposed for education and ancillary uses. It is currently a surface level car park for use by university staff. Part of the site is located in Flood Zones 2 and 3 and is more than 100 metres away from any statutory or locally designated nature conservation sites and more than 500 metres away from any internationally designated sites. The site is not in or adjacent to a Conservation Area and no listed buildings are located in close proximity to it. The site is accessible to the town centre, with bus and cycle services available within 400 metres, and other key services including shopping, primary and secondary schools, GPs and key employment opportunities within 800 metres of the site.</p> <p>The site scores 4 significant positives and 2 significant negative against the SA objectives.</p>	
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<p><b>Site LQ/1.2 - University of Bradford Car Park, Longside Lane/Shearbridge Road</b></p> <p>Site extends to 0.75 hectares (GIS site size assessed was 0.52 hectares) and is proposed for education and ancillary uses. It is currently a surface level car park for use by university staff. The site is located in Flood Zones 2 and 3 and is more than 100 metres away from any statutory or locally designated nature conservation sites and more than 500 metres away from any internationally designated sites. The site is not in or adjacent to a Conservation Area and no listed buildings are located in close proximity to it. The site is accessible to the town centre, with bus and cycle services available within 400 metres, and other key services including shopping, primary and secondary schools, GPs and key employment opportunities within 800 metres of the site.</p> <p>The site scores 4 significant positives and 2 significant negative against the SA objectives.</p>	
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**Site LQ/1.3 - University of Bradford Car Park, Great Horton Road**

Site extends to 0.93 hectares (GIS site size assessed was 0.80 hectares and is proposed for education and ancillary uses. It is currently a surface level car park for use by university staff. The site is located in Flood Zone 1 and is more than 100 metres away from any statutory or locally designated nature conservation sites and more than 500 metres away from any internationally designated sites. The site is not in or adjacent to a Conservation Area and no listed buildings are located in close proximity to it. The site is accessible to the town centre, with bus and cycle services available within 400 metres, and other key services including shopping, primary and secondary schools, GPs and key employment opportunities within 800 metres of the site.

The site scores 4 significant positives and 1 significant negative against the SA objectives.





# Appendix G

## Site Appraisal Matrix























# Appendix H

## Glossary of Terms



# Appendix H

## Glossary of Terms

**Accessibility:** This is a general term used to describe the degree to which a product, device, service, or environment is available to as many people as possible. It can be viewed as the “ability to access” and benefit from some system or entity. It is often used to focus on people with disabilities or special needs and their right of access to facilities and services within the environment.

**Affordable Housing:** This type of housing includes social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing, provided to specified eligible households whose needs are not met by the market.

**Affordable Housing Economic Viability Assessment (AHEVA):** This study provides assessment of the viability of the proportion of affordable housing, site thresholds and tenure splits in different locations and on a range of sites across the District. It provides robust evidence when determining appropriate and justifiable affordable housing targets within the Local Plan. This study forms part of the Local Plan evidence base.

**Allotment:** The use of land assigned to a parcel of land within the Development Plan.

**Appropriate Assessment:** A formal assessment by the Council of the impacts of the Local Plan on the integrity of a Natura 2000 Site (a Special Protection Area (SPA), Special Area for Conservation (SAC) or proposed SPAs or Ramsar sites).

**Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA):** Areas where levels of pollution and air quality may not meet national air quality objectives. If it does not, a plan is prepared to improve the air quality – a Local Air Quality Action Plan.

**Area Action Plan (AAP):** Area Action Plans are used to provide a planning framework for areas where significant change or conservation is proposed, in line with policies in the Core Strategy. The following Area Action Plans will form part of Bradford District’s Local Plan:

- ▶ Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan; and
- ▶ Shipley and Canal Road Corridor Area Action Plan.

**Baseline Analysis Report:** This report comprises a concise and comprehensive analysis of a wide range of topics (e.g. housing, biodiversity and transport) relevant to the Corridor’s social, economic and environmental characteristics at the present time. This study forms part of the Local Plan evidence base.

**Biodiversity:** This refers to the variety of plants, animals and other living things in a particular area or region. It encompasses habitat diversity, species diversity and genetic diversity. Biodiversity has value in its own right and has social and economic value too.

**Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan (AAP):** This document will provide the planning framework for Bradford City Centre, in line with policies contained within the Core Strategy DPD.

**Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) –** The ALC is method used for assessing the quality of farmland to enable informed choices to be made about its future use within the planning system. The ALC system classifies land into five grades, with Grade 3 subdivided into sub-grades 3a and 3b. The ‘best and most versatile land’ is defined as Grades 1, 2 and 3a.

**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 and are subject of an independent examination. They include the following: Core Strategy, Site Allocations, Area Action Plans, and a Proposals Map.

**Employment Zone:** Parts of the built up area where existing employment uses predominate and which are protected for employment uses in the Development Plan.

**Employment Land Review:** An assessment of the total future need for, and the available supply of, land for employment use in the District.

**Evidence Base:** A collection of technical studies on various topics e.g. housing, transport, and environment which are produced either by the Council or on their behalf. These studies inform the preparation of the Local Plan and provide robust, transparent and justified evidence required within plan-making.

**Flood Risk Zone:** An area of land at risk from flooding.

**Green Belt:** An area of open land defined in the Plan in accordance with Government guidance where strict controls on development are applied in order to check the unrestricted sprawl of large built up areas, safeguard the countryside from encroachment, prevent neighbouring towns from merging into one another, preserve the special character of historic towns, and assist in urban regeneration.

**Greenfield Land or Site:** Land (or a defined site), that has not previously been developed.

**Green Infrastructure:** Green Infrastructure (GI) is a strategically planned and delivered network of high quality green spaces and other environmental features. It should be designed and managed as a multifunctional resource capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities. Green Infrastructure includes parks, open spaces, playing fields, woodlands, allotments and private gardens.

**Habitats Regulations Assessment:** Refer to Appropriate Assessment.

**High Frequency Bus Route:** The accessibility to bus services which run along the same route six or more times per hour in peak times. Those bus services which run four times per hour are also considered to be high frequency.

**Historic Environment:** All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora. Those elements of the historic environment that hold significance are called heritage assets.

**Independent Examination:** All DPD's are subject to independent examination by an independent inspector supplied by the Planning Inspectorate (PINS). This usually takes the form of formal hearing, presided over by an inspector or panel of inspectors appointed to consider the 'soundness' of the plan i.e. the robustness of the policies and proposals contained in the DPD. Persons who properly made representations on a DPD when it was submitted will have their views considered by the inspector when they examine it for its soundness.

**Infrastructure:** The basic facilities, services, and installations needed for the functioning of a community or society, such as transportation and communications systems, water and power lines, and public institutions including schools, post offices, and prisons.

**Issues and Options:** This refers to the first stage in the preparation of a Development Plan Document (DPD), whereby the Council will ask the public what the key issues and options are for an area and the plan being produced.

**Leeds City Region (LCR):** Refers to the area which covers West Yorkshire and parts of neighbouring North and South Yorkshire that is ten local authority Districts, including Bradford. The areas economic development is supported by the Leeds City Region Partnership, a sub-regional economic development partnership.

**Local Infrastructure Plan (LIP):** This study sets out the current position of infrastructure provision in the District, along with an identification of the key agencies/partners, their investment programmes and infrastructure commitments, along with any key issues for the Core Strategy. This study forms part of the Local Plan evidence base.

**Local Development Framework (LDF):** Term previously used to describe a range of statutory planning policy documents that will provide a framework for advising the particular community's economic, social and environmental aims, usually comprising a portfolio of development documents including a Core Strategy, Allocations, Area Action Plans (AAPs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs).

**Local Plan –** 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.

**National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) –** Sets out the overarching National Planning Policies set out by the Government and sets out a number of requirements for Local Planning Authorities in respect of preparing Local Plans.

**Open Space:** All open spaces of public value, including not just land, but also areas of water (such as rivers, canals, lakes and reservoirs) which offer important opportunities for sport and recreation and can act as a visual amenity.

**Preferred Approach:** This term refers to a stage in the production of a Development Plan Document (DPD). This stage sets out the Council's 'preferred' option/approach for a DPD which has been prepared alongside public consultation and technical evidence.

**Previously Developed Land (PDL):** Land which is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including curtilage of the developed land and any associated fixed surface infrastructure.

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

**Site of Ecological or Geological Importance (SEGI):** Areas identified by the Council as being important for their flora, fauna, geological or physiological features. They are of countywide importance.

**Site of Special Scientific Importance (SSSI):** Areas identified by English Nature as being of interest by reason of their flora, fauna, geological or physiological features. They are of national importance and have statutory protection.

**Special Protection Area (SPA):** Areas which have been identified by the European Commission as being of international importance for certain breeding, feeding, wintering or migration of rare and vulnerable species of bird populations found within the EU countries. They have statutory protection under the EC Directive for the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409.

**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).

**Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA):** Part of the Local Plan Evidence Base which the Government requires the Council to produce. The primary role of this assessment is to provide an indication of the scale, nature and distribution of potential housing land across the district. This involves identifying sites with potential for housing; assessing their capacity to accommodate





houses; and determining having collected information about land ownership, development constraints and economic viability, whether and when the land could be developed.

**Sustainable Modes of Transport:** Any means of transport with low impact on the environment, including walking and cycling, green or low emission vehicles, car sharing and public transport.

**Sustainability Appraisal (SA)** - SA 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.

**The Regulations:** The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012.

**West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan (WYLTP):** A statutory requirement of local transport authorities which aims to deliver more sustainable transport.

**World Heritage Site:** A UNESCO designation which can be a site of cultural or natural heritage considered to be of outstanding universal value and worthy of special protection. Saltaire is a World Heritage Site within the Bradford District.

