

Core Strategy Partial Review

Scoping Report

April 2019

Sustainability Appraisal

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About this Document & Consultation

What is this document?	This document sets out the scope for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Bradford Core Strategy Partial Review (CSPR) and Site Allocations DPD. The SA/SEA (from here on referred to as simply SA) is used to assess the proposed plan to determine if it will help to achieve relevant environmental, economic and social objectives. This scoping report will set out the SA objectives and will include an updated section on baseline data.
Purpose and scope of the consultation:	We have sought views on the scope and direction of the CSPR and Site Allocations DPD. Comments provided have been considered and where appropriate be used to help shape the revised policies, along with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and planning guidance. They have also informed amendments and updates to this Scoping Report, where appropriate.
Geographical scope:	City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council area
Other Documents:	<p>A number of other documents/assessment will support the preparation of the CSPR and Site Allocations DPD, including:</p> <p>Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) – Scoping Report: The HRA Scoping Report provides a summary and review of the Adopted Core Strategy HRA and details any relevant case law updates as well as the next steps that will be carried out as the preparation of the plan progresses.</p> <p>Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) – Scoping Report: The EqIA is used to assess the impact of the proposed policies on different groups in the community. The Scoping Report sets out the parameters that would be used to assess the plan.</p> <p>Health Impact Assessment (HIA) – Scoping Report: The HIA is used to assess the impact of the proposals on people’s health. The Scoping Report sets out frameworks for evaluating the plan’s potential to support sustainable healthy communities through policies and allocations.</p>
Timescale of consultation:	This consultation ran from 11 January 2019 and ended at 5pm on 22 February 2019 .
How to respond	<p>The consultation was carried out in accordance with the Council’s Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) and national guidance.</p> <p>The consultation documents were made available on the Bradford Council website. Paper copies of the documents were provided at the following locations and were available to view during normal opening hours:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Britannia House

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bradford City Library • Bradford Local Studies Library • Keighley Town Hall • Keighley Library • Shipley Library • Bingley Library • Ilkley Library <p>Representations to the consultation were completed via a Comments Form (download available) from www.bradford.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-policy/core-strategy-dpd/ returned to:</p> <p>Email: planning.policy@bradford.gov.uk</p> <p>Post: Core Strategy Partial Review, Department of Place, Local Plans Team, 4th Floor, Britannia House, Bradford, BD1 1HX</p>
Enquiries	<p>If you have any enquiries regarding this consultation please contact the Local Plans Team:</p> <p>Email: planning.policy@bradford.gov.uk</p> <p>Phone: 01274 433679</p>
Confidentiality and data protection	<p>Data Protection Act 2018</p> <p>Personal information provided as part of a representation cannot be treated as confidential as the Council is obliged to make representations available for public inspection. However, in compliance with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the Data Protection Act 2018 the personal information you provide will only be used by the Council for the purpose of preparing the Local Plan.</p> <p>Local Plans Privacy Statement</p> <p>Sets out how the City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council (CBMDC) Local Plans team processes your personal data. This notice should also be read in conjunction with the Council’s Corporate Privacy Notice and other specific service notices, which are available to view at: https://www.bradford.gov.uk/privacy-notice/</p>

Abbreviations

AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
CSPR	Core Strategy Partial Review
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DPD	Development Plan Document
EA	Environment Agency
EqIA	Equalities Impact Assessment
EHS	English Housing Survey
EU	European Union
GCSE	General Certificate of Secondary Education
GVA	Gross Value Added
HHSRS	Housing Health and Safety Rating System
HIA	Health Impact Assessment
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment
KSI	Killed or Seriously Injured
NERC Act	Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NVQ	National Vocational Qualification
ONS	Office for National Statistics
PDL	Previously Developed Land
PRoW	Public Right of Way
PPG	Planning Policy Guidance
PPPs	Plans, Policies, Programmes
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SMEs	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
SPA	Special Protection Area
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage Systems
WfD	Water Framework Directive

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The existing planning policy framework for Bradford District is contained in the documents that make up the Bradford Local Plan – Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD); Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan (AAP); Shipley & Canal Road AAP; Waste Management DPD (all Adopted 2017) – and the saved policies from the Replacement Unitary Development Plan for Bradford District (October 2005).
- 1.2 Following recent changes to the planning system including the publication of the revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (February 2019) and introduction of a standard methodology for calculating local housing need, together with changes in local circumstances, the Council consider it appropriate to undertake a Partial Review of some elements of the Core Strategy DPD and to prepare a Site Allocations DPD.

The CSPR and the Site Allocations DPD

- 1.3 The Core Strategy forms an essential part of the Local Plan for Bradford. Core Strategy policies help the Council to determine planning applications and inform key infrastructure and investment priorities. They sets out the strategic requirements for housing, employment, transport, retail, leisure and environment.
- 1.4 The review of key Core Strategy policies is considered necessary, following changes to national planning policy and local policy considerations. The Partial Review has included:
- Duration of the Plan
 - Housing Requirement, Distribution and Phasing (Policies HO1, HO3 & HO4)
 - PDL, Housing Mix & Housing Quality (Policies HO6, HO8 & HO9)
 - Affordable Housing and Gypsies and Travellers (Policy HO11 & HO12)
 - Employment Growth (Policy EC1)
 - Employment Land Requirement & Distribution (Policies EC2 & EC3)
 - Retail and Leisure (EC5)
 - Green Belt (Policy SC7)
 - Viability (Policy ID2)
- 1.5 In addition, the Council is preparing a Site Allocations DPD that will identify the sites and policies to support the delivery of the development requirements outlined in the Core Strategy DPD.
- 1.6 The timetable for the Partial Review of the Core Strategy DPD and the Site Allocations DPD is set out in the council's [Local Development Scheme \(July 2018\)](#).
- 1.7 This Scoping Report is the first stage of undertaking the Sustainability Appraisal of the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review and Site Allocations DPD.

Context of the Bradford SA

- 1.8 Bradford District covers an area of 370km² and is located on the north western part of the West Yorkshire sub-region. Boundaries are shared with Calderdale, Kirklees, Leeds, Lancashire (Pendle District), North Yorkshire (Craven and Harrogate Districts), and the Yorkshire Dales National Park. Much of the area is covered by the South and West Yorkshire Green Belt.
- 1.9 Despite being home to one of the largest populations in the country, only one third of the area is urban. It consists of a series of steep slopes dissected by the rivers Aire and Wharfe and a number of smaller rivers, including Bradford Beck and the River Worth. The valley sides are commonly very steep, in contrast to the flat nature of the valley bottoms. The main urban areas and transport routes occur within the valley floor of the District.
- 1.10 The main urban area comprises Bradford, Shipley and Baildon. Along the Aire Valley north west of Shipley are the towns of Bingley, Keighley and Silsden, and the civil parish of Steeton with Eastburn. To the north is Wharfedale, Ilkley and the smaller settlements of Menston, Burley in Wharfedale and Addingham. Pennine villages include Haworth and Oakworth, Harden and Cullingworth.
- 1.11 Bradford District's natural open space provides an important asset in terms of the desirability of the area for living and working, along with the provision of space for sport and recreation uses. Bradford District contains a rich diversity of habitats such as a large part of the South Pennine Moors, and wildlife including many internationally, nationally and regionally notable species of flora and fauna.
- 1.12 The District also possesses a rich architectural and archaeological heritage associated with its industrial past, including the UNESCO World Heritage Site of Saltaire.
- 1.13 Bradford District is home to 534,800 people (Office for National Statistics (ONS) estimates for mid-2017 to June 2018) and is the fifth largest local authority area in England in terms of population. Only Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield and Manchester are larger. Since 2012, the area's population has grown by 10,400 (around 2%). Projections suggest that this growth will continue over the coming years. By the end of the plan period in 2035, it is expected to reach 548,300, representing an increase of 13,500 (2.5%). It should be noted that these 2016 based projections are significantly lower than the 2014 base projections. The 2014 projections indicated a population of 575,100 by 2035.
- 1.14 The District's population live in 202,047 households. Projections show that the number of households will continue to growth over the lifetime the Local Plan, increasing by 14,712 (6.8%) to reach 215,759 in 2035.

2. Sustainability Appraisal & Strategic Environmental Assessment

- 2.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires planning authorities to prepare a Local Plan with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development¹. Local Planning Authorities are required to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) on all Development Plan Documents (DPDs), including the CSPR and the Site Allocations DPD². The purpose of SA is to promote sustainable development in a Plan by assessing the extent to which the emerging plan, when judged against reasonable alternatives, will help to achieve relevant environmental, economic and social sustainability objectives.
- 2.2 Alongside the SA process, EU Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (SEA Directive)³ requires EU member states to carry out SEAs on the preparation of the land use plans. This directive was transposed into English law by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (SEA Regulations)⁴.
- 2.3 Planning Policy Guidance⁵ recommends incorporating the requirements of SEA and SA into one process as an effective means of avoiding duplication of assessment work and benefiting from a shared understanding of policies. The SA of the CSPR and Site Allocations DPD incorporates the requirements of SEA and will fully consider the potential environmental, economic and social effects of the plans' content. From here on, the term 'SA' should be taken to mean 'SA incorporating the requirements of the SEA Directive'.
- 2.4 Annex 1(f) of the SEA Directive requires the following topics to be considered during SEA and, as such, these form the basis of the SA:
- Biodiversity
 - Population
 - Human Health
 - Flora and Fauna
 - Soil
 - Water
 - Air
 - Climatic Factors
 - Material assets
 - Cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage
 - Landscape

¹ [Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 – section 39](#)

² [Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 – Section 19](#) and [National Planning Policy Framework \(NPPF\) \(July 2018\) – Paragraph 32](#)

³ [Directive 2001/42/EC – Strategic Environmental Assessment \(SEA\) Directive](#)

⁴ [Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004](#)

⁵ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal>

- The interrelationship between these factors

2.5 The key stages of the SA process and how they relate to the preparation of DPDs/Local Plan is set out in the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) (2014 onwards)⁶ (see Figure 1). All stages are applicable to both the Core Strategy DPD – Partial Review and Site Allocations DPD. SA is an iterative and on-going process, and stages in the SA process may be revisited as work on both DPDs progresses. This will allow consultation and emerging evidence to be taken into account during the SA.

⁶ [Planning Practice Guidance \(March 2014 onwards\) – Sustainability Appraisals & Strategic Environmental Assessment](#)

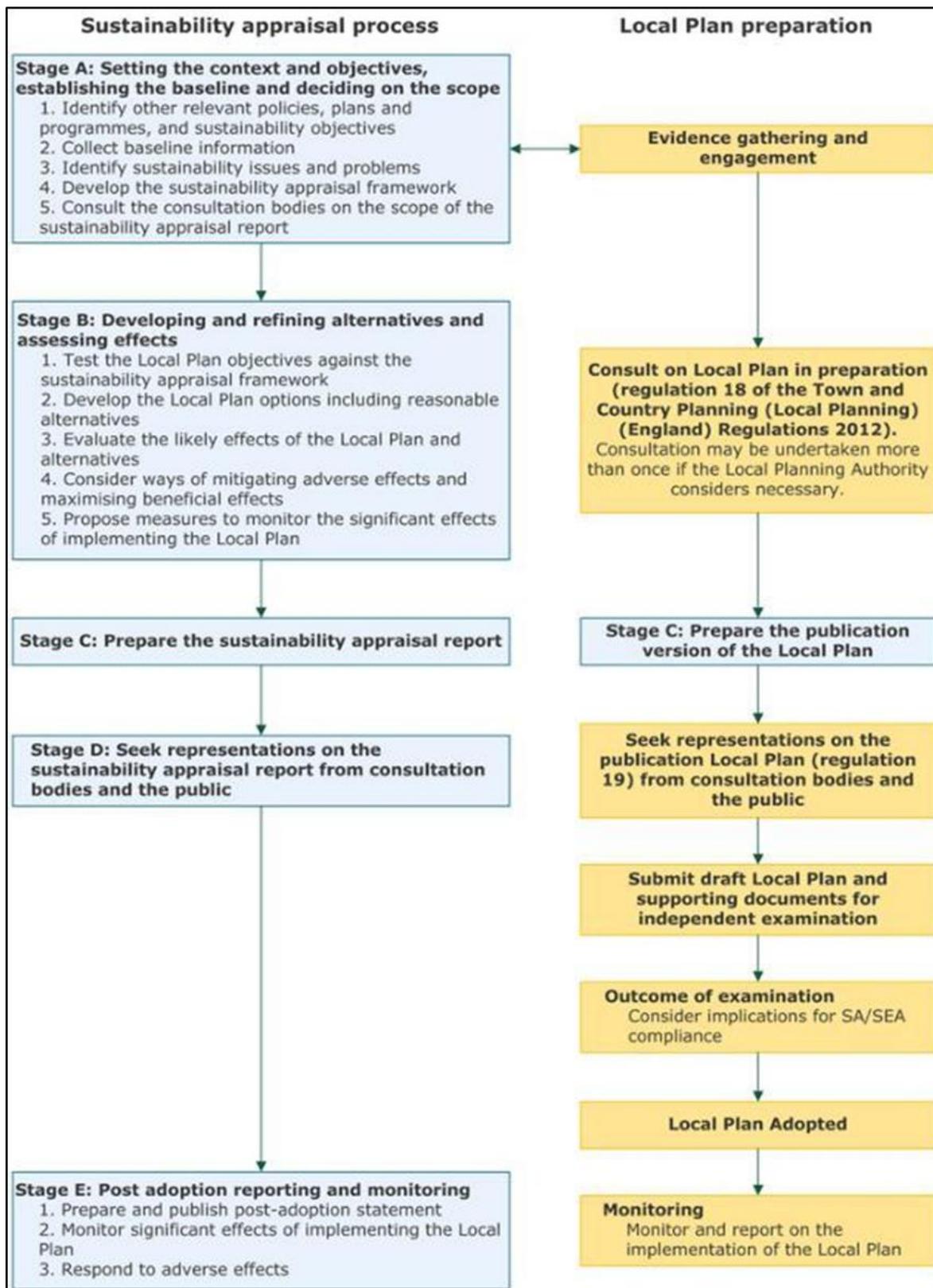


Figure 1: Sustainability Appraisal Process Source: Planning Practice Guidance (March 2014 onwards) – Sustainability Appraisals & Strategic Environmental Assessment

3. Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report – Purpose & Structure

- 3.1 This report documents the scoping stage (Stage A) of the SA process for the Core Strategy DPD – Partial Review and Site Allocations DPD. It has been undertaken alongside, and as part of, the initial evidence gathering and engagement stage for both DPDs. Figure 1 highlights that the Scoping Report must clearly set out several key tasks. The remainder of this report satisfies the requirements of Stage A (Scoping), as listed in Figure 1:
- Section 4 of the report contains a list of other relevant plans, policies and programmes which have influence over the preparation of the CSPR, a full summary of these plans and programmes can be found in Appendix A.
 - Section 5 gives an overview of baseline information in Bradford District. A full overview of the baseline information can be found in Appendix B.
 - Section 6 of the report is an analysis of the baseline information for each topic required by Schedule 2 of the SEA Regulations and Annex 1(f) of the SEA Directive. This analysis draws out the key emerging sustainability issues in Bradford.
 - Section 7 sets out the Sustainability Appraisal Framework (SA Framework) to be used to assess options for the CSPR and Site Allocations DPD. This includes the creation of a number of Sustainability Objectives and Indicators, against which the emerging policies and proposals of both DPDs will be assessed.
 - Section 8 outlines the next stages of the SA process (Stages B to E) and how they will be undertaken.
- 3.2 The SA Scoping Report was originally published alongside the CSPR Scoping Report for consultation with the public, as well as the three statutory consultees. (the Environment Agency, Historic England and Natural England) and other relevant stakeholders. Both documents, together with those listed below, were published for consultation between **11 January** and **22 February 2019**. Comments received that were relevant to the SA are set out in Appendix C, alongside responses from Arcadis that establish if, why and how these comments have resulted in changes to this SA Report.
- 3.3 As mentioned above, a number of other supporting documents were published alongside the Core Strategy Partial Review Scoping Report and this report, including:
- **Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) Scoping Report:** provides a summary and review of the adopted Core Strategy HRA and details any relevant case law updates as well as the next steps that will be carried out as the preparation of the plan progresses.
 - **Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) – Scoping Report:** used to assess the impact of the proposed policies on different groups in the community. The Scoping Report sets out the parameters against which the plan would be assessed.

- **Health Impact Assessment (HIA) – Scoping Report** used to assess the impact of the proposals on people’s health. The Scoping Report sets out evaluation frameworks for supporting sustainable healthy communities through policies and allocations.

3.4 Details of the consultation on this SA Scoping Report can be found at the start of the document.

4. Relevant Policies, Plans & Programmes

SEA Directive, ANNEX I

“Information referred to in Article 5(1)

The information to be provided under Article 5(1), subject to Article 5(2) and (3), is the following:

(a) an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes;

...

(e) the environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State 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;”

SEA Regulations, Regulation 12(3), Schedule 2

“INFORMATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

1. An outline of the contents and main objectives of the plan or programme, and of its relationship with other relevant plans and programmes.”

...

5. The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State 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.”

- 4.1 The first task of Stage A involves satisfying the requirement of the SEA Directive to clearly describe related plans and programmes that influence on the production of the Local Plan. In the context of current the CSPR only the pertinent policies, plans and programmes (PPPs) are included here. It is noted that there is a raft of international and national policy that will have an indirect influence on the CSPR. For the purposes of this Scoping Report it is considered that these have been translated into more immediately relevant strategic national and local documents.
- 4.2 An assessment of all relevant plans is set out in Appendix A. This is not an exhaustive list and will be updated throughout the Sustainability Appraisal process as other plans and programmes are approved or added, where appropriate. A comprehensive list of policies, plans and programmes was established for the SA of the Core Strategy DPD which was revised and updated to inform SA for the Bradford City Centre and Shipley & Canal Road Area Action Plans. Further updates have been made for this SA Scoping Report.
- 4.3 Objectives and policies were identified at international, national, regional and local levels related to all spheres of sustainability, including economic, social and environmental, as well as to all Annex 1(f) SEA topics.

5. Baseline Information

SEA Directive, ANNEX I

“Information referred to in Article 5(1)

The information to be provided under Article 5(1), subject to Article 5(2) and (3), is the following:

(b) the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation

of the plan or programme;

(c) the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected”

SEA Regulations, Regulation 12(3), Schedule 2

“INFORMATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

2. The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme.

3. The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.”

- 5.1 The second task of Stage A (as per Figure 1) is comprised of collating relevant baseline information relating to the current social, economic and environmental characteristics relevant to Bradford District. It provides the basis for predicting and monitoring the likely effects of a plan – in this case the CSPR and Site Allocations DPD - and identifying key sustainability issues and opportunities of relevance to land use planning. The SA should take into consideration the best available data, at a level of detail appropriate to the scale of the Plan, but should not seek to gather or prepare primary data.
- 5.2 As part of the iterative SA process, this baseline information will be reviewed and updated as work progresses on both DPDs and the accompanying SA.
- 5.3 Annex 1(f) of the SEA Directive sets out a number of topics that must be considered and presented, which are:
- Biodiversity
 - Population
 - Human health
 - Fauna
 - Flora
 - Soil
 - Water
 - Air
 - Climatic factors
 - Material assets
 - Cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage
 - Landscape
- 5.4 To allow linkages, trends and patterns within the baseline information to be identified, this section of the report has been broken down into a number of broad topic areas, reflecting those listed above:
- Communities, Population & Housing
 - Health & Inequalities

- Economy
- Natural Environment
- Built Environment
- Connectivity & Infrastructure
- Resources

5.5 **Table 6.1** sets out which SEA topics are related to each of the broad topic areas. The detailed review of relevant baseline information can be found in Appendix B.

6. Sustainability Issues

6.1 This section of the report is an analysis of the baseline information, highlighting the relevant considerations. Setting them against them against the topic areas identified in Schedule 2 of the SEA. The key sustainability issues identified for Bradford are set out in **Table 6.1**.

Table 6.1 : Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities Arising from Baseline Information

Scoping Report Topics	Sustainability Issues
<p>Communities, Population & Housing</p> <p>[Relevant SEA Topics: Population; Human health; Cultural heritage; and Materials assets]</p>	<p>Population - Bradford District's overall population is projected to continue to grow (births exceeding deaths), but at a lower projected rate than previously estimated. Continued trend forecast of people leaving Bradford for other parts of the UK – although the population projections for international migration continue to show more people coming to live in Bradford from overseas than emigrating.</p> <p>Age Profile - Lower median age (36) compared to England (39.8), and Yorkshire and the Humber Region average (40) and the second lowest in Yorkshire after Leeds (35.5). Bradford has a large proportion of younger people in its population – although this is expected to decline in the future in line with similar trends regionally and nationally. There is also a projected increase in population aged over 65.</p> <p>Ethnicity - Bradford District has a diverse ethnic population compared to the region and England as a whole. It has lower levels of people who identify themselves as White British but more who are from Asian or British Asian backgrounds. The area has the largest proportion of people of Pakistani origin in England.</p> <p>Crime - Police statistics indicate that the crime rate per 1000 of population (133.59) is higher than comparative areas, force average and other areas in Yorkshire.</p> <p>Households - Between 2016 and 2041 a projected fall in household size is predicted within Bradford District, with a reduction from 2.61 to 2.47 persons per household. The number of households in the District, based on current trends, is expected to grow by 8.6%.</p> <p>Dwelling tenure and type - In line with the national and regional</p>

Scoping Report Topics	Sustainability Issues
	<p>picture, the largest percentages of dwellings in Bradford District are owner occupied. There is a higher proportion of privately rented dwellings compared to the national average (1.3% more). Bradford District has a lower proportion of detached dwellings than the Yorkshire and Humber region and England. However, the proportion of semi-detached dwellings is similar to the region, but greater than the national average. In comparison, the District has a higher percentage of terraced properties than the regional or national average reflecting historic housing and industrial development.</p> <p>Housing prices, affordability and empty units – The average house price is £140,264 which is lower than the West Yorkshire average of £157,921 and well below average for England. This figure however masks significant differences across the District. Viewed as a whole property in Bradford District is more affordable on average than our regional neighbours, with the average house price being 7.12 x average salary compared to 7.47 x average salary across Yorkshire and Humberside. There were 8,751 vacant dwellings in Bradford District in 2017, 3,931 of which had been empty for six months or more. While the number of empty homes in Bradford has declined by 14.8% overall in the five years to 2017, the figure for long-term vacant dwellings has remained stable, rising by 101 to 4,154 from 2013 to 2015 and then falling by 223 to the 2017 total of 3,931,</p> <p>Housing standards and delivery - For all stock, Bradford performs better than the English Housing Survey (EHS) England average for excess cold (4% compared to 6%), marginally better for all hazards, but worse for all other indicators. In particular disrepair (8% in Bradford compared to 5% nationally). It is noteworthy that the levels of excess cold are relatively low in Bradford. This has helped to keep the overall Housing Health and Safety Rating System (HHSRS) levels slightly lower than the average for England despite having slightly higher levels of fall hazards.</p> <p>Housing Delivery - The level of house building over the last decade peaked in 2007/2008. However, this declined since the onset of the post 2008 economic recession, with the lowest point being reached in 2010/2011. Since 2012/2013, house building has increased in the District returning to similar levels to that experienced in 2006/2007. The percentage of completions on previously developed land in excess existing targets.</p> <p>In terms of affordable housing provision, this has varied in the last few years. The high point was 2013/14 when 279 affordable dwellings were completed, whilst the lowest point saw 92 dwellings completed in 2015/2016. The level of affordable housing completions has been below existing targets.</p>
<p>Health & Inequalities [Relevant SEA Topics: Population; Human health;</p>	<p>Deprivation: Bradford District ranks as the 19th most deprived District England. In particular, there are high levels of income and employment deprivation in a number of parts of the area. It will be</p>

Scoping Report Topics	Sustainability Issues
and Materials assets]	<p>important to ensure that emerging policies and proposals seek to improve the quality of life for all existing and future residents, particularly in deprived areas, and support community cohesion. The District is the 5th most income deprived and 6th most employment deprived in England. Income deprivation is focussed in and around central Bradford and Keighley. Other key deprivation measures show higher rates of fuel poverty and child poverty in the area. It will be important to ensure that emerging policies and proposals seek to improve the quality of life for all existing and future residents, particularly in deprived areas, and support community cohesion</p> <p>Education & Skills: Despite improvements in educational attainment, qualification levels among Bradford’s working age population are lower than the regional and national averages. This has a knock on effect on the local economy and the type and nature of employment in the District. Emerging policies and proposals should support opportunities to improve infrastructure for education and access for all existing and future residents.</p> <p>Health: the general health of Bradford District’s population tends to be poorer than other parts of the country. This particularly the case in more deprived areas. The main causes of death in Bradford District are the same as other parts of the country – cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease and cancer. People are more likely to die before the age of 75 in the District than elsewhere. This is despite increase life expectancy; although it remains lower than average. It also varies across the area, depending where people live.</p> <p>Obesity is one of the biggest challenges to the health of residents today. It is a particular issue in the Bradford area with income, ethnicity and social deprivation known to have an impact on an individual’s weight. Physical activity rates are below the national average, contributing problems with ill health. Therefore, it will be important for policies should seek to ensure that opportunities are provided for local people to participate in physical activity in order to improve the health and well-being of the area.</p>
<p>Economy</p> <p>[Relevant SEA Topics: Population; Human health; and Materials assets]</p>	<p>Economic Performance: the District’s economic, its Gross Value Added (GVA), was worth £10.05bn (8.7% of the overall Yorkshire & Humber economy). Whilst GVA continues increases it remains lower than the national and regional averages in terms of growth and GVA per head of population. The economy overall is worth circa £10 billion and is the ninth largest city economy in England. Bradford benefits from above average concentrations of high-value production businesses and employees across food manufacturing, engineering, chemicals, digital technologies, energy and utilities. Bradford productivity per worker at £49,900 is the highest of any city in the Northern Powerhouse. Recent estimates value Bradford’s exports as worth £2bn per year, equating to £10,500 per job.</p> <p>Employment/Unemployment: Bradford has lower levels of employment. However, the number of residents in employment</p>

Scoping Report Topics	Sustainability Issues
	<p>continues to increase year-on-year. Unemployment remains above average. There are more people than average in Bradford employed in lower paid elementary occupations and fewer managers and directors than average. Wages in the District reflect the occupation profile of its employed residents and are lower than the national and regional averages.</p> <p>There is a need to ensure that incomes and skill levels are increased, particularly in those areas with high levels of deprivation. Policies and proposals will need to contributing increasing employment prospects for existing and future residents by providing sufficient employment land in the right locations and supporting upskilling and training for local people.</p> <p>Business - Bradford has 15,700 businesses employing 200,000 people. The number of businesses has increased by 20 per cent over the last three years, rising faster than Leeds City Region and UK rates of growth. The District has a number of large headquarters including the grocery giant Morrisons, Yorkshire Water, Yorkshire Building Society and Yorkshire's largest family-owned company JCT600. Bradford based companies employ over 250,000 people across the UK with a combined turnover of over £30 billion. In late 2017, Bradford was named the best city in the UK to start a business by Barclays Bank. Bradford has been identified in Barclays Bank SME Growth Factor Index as the best place in the country to start up in business, which measures the strength of 12 key growth factors essential to business productivity – including road infrastructure and business churn rate.</p>
<p>Natural Environment</p> <p>[Relevant SEA Topics: Biodiversity; Flora; Fauna; Soil; Water; Air; Climatic factors; Landscape; Cultural heritage; and Materials assets]</p>	<p>Biodiversity/Designations: The South Pennine Moors represent a significant proportion of heathland in England and show exceptional diversity compared to other examples in the European Union. As a Special Protection Area (SPA) and Special Area of Conservation (SAC), the South Pennine Moors are protected under the European Habitats Directive and European Birds Directive because they contain habitat types which are rare or threatened, and due to the importance of the breeding bird populations.</p> <p>In addition to the SPA and SAC the area also supports a range of wildlife habitats and species. These include a number of nationally identified priority habitats and species as well as number which are considered to locally important Emerging policies and proposals will need to give consideration to these species and habitats and their integrity. It will also be important to ensure that development in future contributes positively to on-going protection and enhancement of the area's ecological network.</p> <p>Landscape - The landscape is an important feature of the area, forming a key part of its identity. There is a need to ensure that these landscapes are protected and enhanced, particularly those elements that contribute to their distinctive character. Emerging policies and proposals should seek to maximise the benefits from the landscape character assessment to make decisions about the location and design of new development.</p>

Scoping Report Topics	Sustainability Issues
	<p>Minerals - Bradford supports a number of mineral resources that do, or have the potential to contribute to supply, with sandstone being the principal mineral extracted in the area. There is a need to safeguard these mineral resources from inappropriate non-mineral development to ensure that they can contribute to maintaining supply. However, in with national policy greater use needs to be made of secondary and recycled to reduce the need for primary mineral extraction.</p> <p>Flooding - There are a number of sources of flood risk within Bradford District. The impact of development on water management in the area will need to be taken into account. This should include assessing the risk of flooding, reducing that risk and mitigating its effects. Future development should contribute to reducing flood risk via the provision appropriate drainage infrastructure including the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS).</p>
<p>Built Environment</p> <p>[Relevant SEA Topics: Population; Human health; Materials assets; and Cultural heritage]</p>	<p>Heritage - Bradford District has an array for designated historic assets that contribute local distinctiveness. These assets are highly valued for the positive contribution they make to the quality of the environment as well as the benefits to the local economy and tourism. These important assets include the Saltaire World Heritage Site, 57 Conservation Areas, 2,287 listed buildings, 14 Registered Historic Parks & Gardens and 1 Historic Battlefield Site. It is important that these assets together with their settings are protected and enhanced, and where appropriate their condition improved. Proposals and the design of new development will need to reflect their character, with Conservation Area Appraisals and the Saltaire World Heritage Site Management Plan and guidance used to inform them.</p>
<p>Connectivity</p> <p>[Relevant SEA Topics: Population; Human health; Materials assets; Climatic factors]</p>	<p>Transport: The District has an extensive road and public transport network that link its communities to one and other and provides access to employment and services for local people. The road network suffers for congestion resulting in poor air quality in a number of locations. Emerging policies and proposals will need to support a reduction in congestion and emissions levels in order to improve air quality (as well as public health), reducing the need to travel by private car to access employment and services and increased opportunities for the use of sustainable transport modes (public transport, walking and cycling).</p>
<p>Climate & Resources</p> <p>[Relevant SEA Topics: Biodiversity; Flora; Fauna; Soil; Water; Air; Climatic factors; Landscape; Cultural heritage; and Materials assets]</p>	<p>Air Quality: poor air quality is a key issue for the Bradford District, and the health of its population. A significant source of pollution is traffic, although other sources also contribute. It is important the air quality is maintained and improved in line with national standards and via the implementation of best practice measures. CO₂ emissions per capita are lower than regional and national levels. Overall, policies and proposals should seek to secure a reduction in emissions from all sources that contribute to poor air quality.</p> <p>Water Quality - The quality of the various rivers within the District varies with a number being classed as moderate or poor, thereby</p>

Scoping Report Topics	Sustainability Issues
	<p>not meeting Water Framework Directive (WFD) standards. It is therefore, important that water quality is improve in order to meet WFD standards, with emerging policies and proposals taking into account impacts on the water environment. Water resources also need to be safeguarded.</p> <p>Energy - The consumption of energy within the District is lower than the national and regional averages and fallen overall in recent years. It will be important to ensure that new development, as well as emerging policies and proposals seek to reduce energy consumption through the inclusion of energy efficiency.</p> <p>Waste - There is a need to reduce the amount of waste produced from all sources. Where it is produced, it needs to be managed in line with Waste Hierarchy. It is also increasingly viewed as important resource. The amount of Local Authority Collected Waste has shown an overall decline in recent years. Most of this is sent for re-use, recycling or composting. In level of household waste produced has declined, however the amount being re-used, recycled or composted has lower than the national targets. Therefore it is important that emerging policies and proposals seek to continue support the reduction in waste generated and encourage greater re-use, recycling and composting.</p>

7. Sustainability Appraisal Framework

- 7.1 Whilst it is not necessitated by the SEA Directive or Regulations, the development of a set of SA objectives compiled together to form an SA framework is a recognised way in which the likely environmental and sustainability effects of a plan can be described, analysed and compared consistently, robustly and transparently.
- 7.2 The latest SA Framework, used for the appraisal of the Adopted Bradford District Local Plan Core Strategy (2016), provided the starting point for the development of a set of SA objectives for the Local Plan CSPR. The SA objectives have been reviewed in light of the revised and updated review of plans, policies and programmes, baseline information and key sustainability issues for Bradford and amendments have been made to a number of the objectives to ensure that they are appropriate for the SA of the Local Plan CSPR and Site Allocations DPD.
- 7.3 The proposed SA Framework for the Local Plan CSPR and Site Allocations DPD is presented in **Table 7.1**. All of the topics specifically required by the SEA Regulations (set out in Schedule 2 of the SEA Regulations) are clearly addressed by the headline SA objectives, as shown in the final column of the table.
- 7.4 The review of the SA objectives has sought to avoid duplication and any single SA objective covering too many issues (as this would result in a high number of mixed effects being identified for that SA objective). The SA objectives are now also positively structured emphasising what the CSPR should set out to achieve. Where further rewording has been undertaken in relation to the SA objectives this has been done to more directly address topic requirements of the SEA Regulations and the

key sustainability issues for Bradford. Updates also reflect the changing context in which the CSPR is being undertaken as well as responses received during the January – February 2019 consultation.

- 7.5 The indicators included in the SA Framework demonstrate how the SA objectives address the key issues identified for the District. These will be used to assist in making judgements about the likely effects of options and policies on the headline SA objectives. Further detail on how the SA Framework will be applied during the SA is presented in Chapter 8.

Table 7.1 Sustainability Appraisal Framework

SA Objective	Potential Indicator(s)	SEA Directive Topic
<p>1. To ensure the prudent and efficient use of energy including the promotion of renewable and low carbon energy.</p>	<p>Energy consumption in the District Renewable energy generation capacity in the District Renewable energy consumption in the District Megawatts (MW) of installed renewable and low carbon energy capacity within the District Energy efficiency levels in new buildings Levels of GHG emissions in the Authority area Proportion of new developments meeting Excellent BREEAM standard or exceeding this Megawatts (MW) of installed renewable and low carbon energy capacity within the District</p>	<p>Climatic Factors; Material Assets</p>
<p>2. To minimise waste and increase the amount of waste which is re-used, recycled and recovered</p>	<p>Use of secondary and recycled aggregates Production of primary aggregates (crushed rock; sand & gravel) and other minerals (clay). Proportion of residential waste sent to landfill Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting Proportion of municipal waste sent to landfill</p>	<p>Water; Soil; Air; Climatic Factors</p>
<p>3. To reduce and manage the impacts of climate change on the District and vulnerability to its effects</p>	<p>Number and type of flooding incident. Number of residential units granted planning permission contrary to EA objection. Number of applications granted contrary to Lead Local Authority advice on surface flooding. % of development in zone 3 of the flood plain % of developments with Sustainable Urban Drainage (SUDs). Proportion of new development incorporating green infrastructure elements including green roofs and planting, that is beneficial to surface water flood risk Upland tree canopy in the District</p>	<p>Water; Soil; Air; Climatic Factors</p>
<p>4. To safeguard and improve air quality</p>	<p>Population living within Air Quality Management Areas Number of Air Quality Management Areas % of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution Proportion of population living within 400m of a bus stop and within 2km of a Railway Station Uptake of walking, cycling and public transport modes for travelling to work</p>	<p>Air; Human Health</p>
<p>5. To safeguard and improve water resources</p>	<p>Number of applications granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on water quality. Proportion of homes meeting national standards for water efficiency and optional standards (where viable) set out in the Local Plan as well as proportion of homes exceeding these standards Ecological and chemical status of surface waters as determined by the EA in line with Water Framework Directive requirements</p>	<p>Biodiversity; Flora; Fauna; Soil; Water; Air; Climatic Factors; Human Health</p>
<p>6. To conserve and enhance geodiversity and biodiversity, including the</p>	<p>Quantity and proportion of new development within Zones of Influence of North and South Pennine Moors SACs and SPAs Area designated for nature conservation importance, including Ancient Woodland, lost to development</p>	<p>Biodiversity; Flora; Fauna; Soil</p>

SA Objective	Potential Indicator(s)	SEA Directive Topic
internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats.	Number of sites identified of local nature conservation importance, and proportion of local sites where positive conservation has been or is being implemented Number of species relevant to the District which have achieved BAP or are otherwise protected Prevalence of protected species in the District over the Plan-period Provision of green infrastructure in new developments Ecological connectivity in Bradford	
7. To maintain, protect and enhance the character of the area's natural and man-made landscapes and townscapes.	Area designated for nature conservation importance Number of sites identified of local nature conservation importance, and proportion of local sites where positive conservation has been or is being implemented Proportion of development built in the countryside Number, or % or area of historic buildings (including Listed Buildings, World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, locally listed buildings), archaeological sites and areas and their settings (both designated and non-designated) damaged Number and % of Listed Buildings considered to be "at Risk" Quantity of vacant and/or derelict land and properties	Biodiversity; Flora; Fauna; Landscape: Cultural Heritage
8. To provide the opportunity for everyone to live in quality housing which reflects individual needs, preferences and resources.	Levels of population growth and population structural changes. Number of households on the household register. Number of people accepted as homeless (annually). House prices and housing affordability (house price to income ratios) Net housing completions Net affordable housing completions Housing Mix (new housing types and tenure). Housing land supply Net additional Pitches for Gypsies and Travellers Number and location of vacant or empty properties Number of new dwellings meeting accessible housing standards Number of new dwellings meeting nationally described space standards.	Population; Material Assets
9. To develop and maintain an integrated and efficient transport network which maximises access whilst minimizing detrimental impacts and reduces congestion, pollution and carbon emissions	Proportion of people travelling to work or school by public transport, walking and cycling Proportion of people living within 2km of work or school that use the private car as a mode of transport Traffic volumes Proportion of population living within 400m of a bus stop and within 2km of a Railway Station Traffic volumes Accessibility of new housing, employment and retail schemes by public transport. Access to bus and rail services. Proportion of new development meeting accessibility standards Number of implemented Travels Plan	Population; Human Health; Air; Material Assets

SA Objective	Potential Indicator(s)	SEA Directive Topic
by increasing transport choice and reducing the need to travel by lorry/private car		
10. To make efficient use of existing land and buildings	% and number of permissions for all development granted on previously developed land. Number of planning applications permitted on best and most versatile agricultural land. Number of developments remediating contaminated land	Population; Human Health; Material Assets
11. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the significance of heritage assets and their setting	Number and % of Conservation Areas with an up to date character appraisal and a published Management Plan Number and % of Listed Buildings considered to be “at Risk” Number of buildings of historic or architectural interest brought back into active use Number, or % or area of historic buildings (including Listed Buildings, World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, locally listed buildings), archaeological sites and areas and their settings (both designated and non-designated) damaged Number and percentage of Listed Buildings in the Saltaire World Heritage Site considered to be “at Risk”. Condition of key views to/from Saltaire World Heritage site.	Cultural Heritage
12. To improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider social, environmental and economic networks	Proportion of the District population who are overweight or obese. Life expectancy at birth. Healthy Life Expectancy. Number of new or improved healthcare facilities delivered annually through development. Number of new sports pitches or other leisure facilities delivered annually through development Income levels (Gross Weekly Pay). Employment rate Unemployment rate	Population; Human Health
13. To promote social cohesion, encourage participation and improve the quality of life in deprived neighbourhoods	Proportion of the District population who are overweight or obese. Accessibility of new housing, employment and retail schemes by public transport. Number of new or improved healthcare facilities delivered annually through development. Number of new sports pitches or other leisure facilities delivered annually through development Levels of deprivation across the district Provision of green infrastructure, open space and recreational facilities within new development Proportion of new development not within or adjacent to existing communities	Population; Human Health
14. To create good cultural, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	More visitors to the District and greater spend Proportion of the District population undertaking regular physical activity Proportion of the District population visiting cultural facilities/participating in cultural activities Number of new sports pitches or other leisure facilities delivered annually through development Provision of green infrastructure, open space and recreational facilities within new development	Population; Human Health

SA Objective	Potential Indicator(s)	SEA Directive Topic
15. To improve safety and security for people and property.	Crime rates per 1,000 head of population Proportion of local people who feel safe in their community Number of road traffic accident (KSI)	Population; Human Health
16. To provide the conditions and services to improve physical and mental health and well-being and reduce inequality to access to health and social care.	Proportion of the District population who are overweight or obese. Life expectancy at birth Healthy Life Expectancy. Number of new or improved healthcare facilities delivered annually through development Access to services and facilities Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution. % of people with limiting long term illness.	Population; Human Health
17. To promote education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population.	Proportion of working age population with no or lower level qualifications. % of working age population with NVQ Level 4 and above. % of 16-year olds achieving 5+ GCSEs at grades A* to C (including maths, English and NOVQ attainment). Number of new homes more than 1km from a primary school and more than 2km from a secondary school Education infrastructure capacity Education infrastructure capacity Level of education infrastructure delivered through development	Population; Human Health
18. To increase the number of high-quality job opportunities suited to the needs of the local workforce.	Proportion of working age population with no or lower level qualifications. % of working age population with NVQ Level 4 and above. Proportion of working age population employed in each of the Soc 2010 Major Groups Number of jobs created, assessed against employment requirements and targets Number of jobs by employment sector Income level (Gross Weekly Pay)	Population; Human Health
19. To support investment and enterprise that respects the needs of a local area.	Levels of economic growth (Gross Value Added) Employment rate Number of jobs created, assessed against employment requirements and targets Number of jobs by employment sector Vacancy rates in employment locations Number of business start-ups and survivals Location of new business growth and development Increased levels of investment. Increased levels of spend. Enhanced retail facilities. More visitors to the District and greater spend	Population; Human Health

8. Predicting and evaluating effects

- 8.1 Each proposal in the CSPR and the Site Allocations DPD will be assessed for its likely significant effects on each SA Objective. Identifying and describing significant effects involves close consideration of the characteristics of the plan and programme versus the characteristics of the effect.
- 8.2 As per Annex II (1) of the SEA Directive, the following characteristics of the CSPR and the Site Allocations DPD will be considered when determining the significance of effects:
- The degree to which the plan or programme sets a framework for projects and other activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources;
 - The degree to which the plan or programme influences other plans and programmes including those in a hierarchy;
 - The relevance of the plan or programme for the integration of environmental considerations in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development,
 - Environmental problems relevant to the plan or programme; and
 - The relevance of the plan or programme for the implementation of Community legislation on the environment (e.g. plans and programmes linked to waste-management or water protection).
- 8.3 As per Annex II (2) of the SEA Directive, the following characteristics of effects are considered when determining their significance:
- The probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects;
 - The cumulative nature of the effects;
 - The transboundary nature of the effects;
 - The risks to human health or the environment (for example, due to accidents);
 - The magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected);
 - The value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to:
 - Special natural characteristics or cultural heritage;
 - Exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values; or
 - Intensive land-use; and
 - The effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, Community or international protection status.

Certainty

- 8.4 The nature of the assessment process involves an inherent degree of uncertainty. Over the Plan period could potentially arise unforeseen circumstances as site-level baseline data used in the assessments can be highly changeable. For example, any given community facility in Bradford could potentially close down or move within a period of months, and thus an assessment which considers a site to have good access to this facility pre-development, may not do so by the time construction begins, even if this is only within a few years. These circumstances are impossible to predict and are an inherent part of the SA and indeed the planning process. The planning system is generally robust enough to deal with such changes by re-assessing the needs of sites/communities at the time applications are made.

Uncertainties are dealt with in the SA process by adopting a precautionary approach, wherein the worst-case scenario is assumed (unless reliable evidence suggests otherwise). For each assessment, an indication is given as to the degree of uncertainty considered to be involved in the identified effect.

Permanence and timescale

8.5 The permanence and timescale of effects will also be described. This is generally presented in the form of short-term, medium-term, long-term or permanent as well as whether these effects are reversible. In many cases, effects of options are likely to be multiple terms (e.g. arise in the short-term and reside in the long-term).

Secondary, cumulative and synergistic

8.6 The SEA Directive also requires the consideration of cumulative, synergistic and secondary effects, defined as:

- **Secondary effects** are effects that are not a direct result but occur away from the original effect or as a result of a complex pathway;
- **Cumulative effects** arise, for instance, where several developments each have insignificant effects but together have a significant effect, or where several individual effects have a combined effect; and
- **Synergistic effects** interact to produce a total effect greater than the sum of the individual effects, so that the nature of the final impact is different to the nature of the individual impacts.

Magnitude of effects

8.7 The range of effects includes major adverse, minor adverse, uncertain, positive/adverse, neutral, minor positive and major positive effects (see **Table 8.1**). For the purpose of the SEA Directive, effects noted as 'major adverse' or 'major positive' are considered to be 'significant'. A positive effect would typically be one where the Plan proposal would be likely to contribute towards the aims of the SA Objective, whereas an adverse effect would be one where the Plan proposal conflicts with the Objective.

8.8 It is possible that two or more minor effects can have a synergistic or cumulative relationship to result in a major, or significant, effect and thus minor effects are also accounted for throughout the assessments. Typically, if a proposal would be expected to have a positive effect(s) to the same extent that it would have an adverse effect(s), a +/- score is awarded. However, if it is considered to be likely that the adverse effect(s) would be of a greater magnitude than the positive effect(s), then an adverse score is awarded in-line with the precautionary principle.

Table 8.1: SA scoring for sites assessments

Impact	Description	Symbol
Major Positive Effect (Significant effect)	The proposal strongly contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective.	++
Positive Effect	The option contributes partially to the achievement of the SA Objective.	+
Neutral	There is no clear relationship between the option and/or the achievement of the SA Objective or the relationship is negligible.	0
Adverse Effect	The option partially detracts from the achievement of the SA Objective.	-
Major Adverse (Significant effect)	The proposal strongly detracts from the achievement of the SA Objective.	--
Uncertain	It is not possible to determine the nature of the impact as there may be too many external factors that would influence the appraisal, or the impact may depend heavily upon implementation at the local level.	?
Positive/Adverse	The option has a combination of both positive and negative contributions to the achievement of the SA Objective.	+/-

9. Next Steps

- 9.1 This Scoping Report for the SA of the Bradford Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review and Site Allocations DPD has been undertaken according to the current Planning Practice Guidance and is the outcome of the first stage (Stage A) of the SA process. This section of the Scoping Report set out how the subsequent stages of the SA will be undertaken (see below). It should be noted that the work undertaken in preparing this Scoping Report, including the baseline data, will be reviewed, following consultation.
- 9.2 Following consultation on this document, the proposed SA methodology will be used make a full sustainability appraisal of the Core Strategy Review Preferred Options and be subject to a six-week consultation.
- 9.3 As part of Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review and Site Allocations DPD, the council is reviewing and updating its evidence base. This means that further data and relevant information is likely to become available as the SA is developed. Where relevant this will be fed into the SA process and the final SA report. Next stages in the process are presented in **Table 9.1**.

Table 9.1: Next Stages

Stage B: Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects	1. Test the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review/Site Allocations DPD objectives against the SA framework
	During Stage B, the potential effects of the implementation of different alternatives and the preferred options will be assessed. The predication of effects will be completed in the context of the appraisal framework developed during Stage A and contained within this report specifically the SA objectives and indicators.
	2. Develop the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review/Site Allocations options including reasonable alternatives.
	The SEA Directive requires only reasonable alternatives to be taken into account and so not every possible alternative will be considered. The 'do nothing' option will be subject to SA as part of the assessment of alternatives.
	3. Evaluate the likely effects of the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review/Site Allocations and alternatives.
	The SA objectives along with the positive and negative effects identified in the SA Framework will be used to assess the likely significant effects of the emerging policies. It will be important to provide realistic indication of the accuracy of predications, or area of a result of cumulative, synergistic or indirect effects. Geographical Information Systems will be used in this assessment process. Assessing the significance of predicated sustainability effects is essentially a matter of judgement. To ensure an auditable transparent process, any judgements made through the assessment of policy options will be documented and explained, this will include whether and what uncertainty and assumptions are associated with the judgement. A list of assumptions will be developed and used in the assessment.

	<p>4. Test the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review/Site Allocations DPD objectives against the SA framework</p>
	<p>Conclusions on the sustainability strengths and weaknesses of each option will be recorded in the SA report. For significant sustainability effects predicted to arise from implementation the commentary text within the matrix and summary text within the report will identify possible mitigation measures, in the form of amendments, inclusion/removal to enable sustainable development.</p> <p>Where a score is indicated as 'uncertain' the commentary will identify a way in which clarity can be provided through, for an example via consultation with experts or the capturing of additional information.</p>
<p>Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report</p>	<p>The SA report will include the SEA Environmental Report, as required by the SEA Directive. The final SA report structure will be subject to change following consultation on both the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review/Site Allocations DPD and the Sustainability Appraisal. It will however include an assessment of the sustainability effects of the allocations against the SA objectives.</p>
<p>Stage D: Seek representations on the sustainability appraisal report from consultation bodies and the public.</p>	<p>The final SA report for the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review will be consulted on for statutory minimum period of six weeks alongside the Submission Draft version of the DPD. The consultation will comply with the Statement of Community Involvement and Requirements of the SEA Directive.</p> <p>If any significant changes are made during the development of the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review following public consultation further appraisal work may be required and reflected in the SA report</p>
	<p>1. Prepare and publish post-adoption statement</p>
<p>Stage E: Post adoption reporting and monitoring</p>	<p>Regulation 16 of the Environmental Assessment on Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 states that as soon as is reasonably practicable after adoption of the Local Plan Review Document, the council must publish an adopted statement. This statement will include the title of the Plan, the adoption date, the address where copies of the document and accompanying SA can be viewed. The Council will also inform the statutory consultees and those persons who made representations at pre-submission stage or who asked to be informed of the adoption.</p>
	<p>2. Monitor significant effects of implementing the Local Plan Review</p>
	<p>The final SA Report will set out recommendations for monitoring the sustainability effects of the Core Strategy DPD Partial Review Document. The monitoring framework will be clearly linked to the objectives and indicators developed in the SA framework, features of the baseline, the likely significant effects and the proposed mitigation measures to address and identify significant effects. The monitoring results will be reported in the councils Authority Monitoring Report published yearly.</p>
	<p>3. Respond to adverse effects</p>
	<p>Regulation 17 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulation 2004 require councils to monitor the significant environmental effects of the Plan, in order that any unforeseen adverse effects of the Plan, in order that any unforeseen adverse effects can be implemented.</p>

10. Appendix A: Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes

Key objectives relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Key messages/targets/indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Implications for to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD
INTERNATIONAL POLICIES		
<p>SEA Directive 2001 Directive 2001/42/EC</p> <p>Provide for a high level of protection of the environment and contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development</p>	<p>The Directive must be applied to plans or programmes whose formal preparation begins after 21 July 2004 and to those already in preparation by that date.</p>	<p>Requirements of the Directive must be met in Sustainability Appraisals. Allocate sites and develop policies that comply with the requirements of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive at the national level.</p>
<p>World Commission on Environment and Development (1987) Our Common Future (The Brundtland Report)</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 in response to a call by the United Nations which sought:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To propose long-term environmental strategies for achieving sustainable development by the year 2000 and beyond; • To recommend ways in which the environment may be translated into greater co-operation among countries of the global South and between countries at different stages of economic 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; • To consider ways and means by which the international community can deal more effectively with environmental concerns; • To help define shared perceptions of long-term environmental issues and the appropriate efforts needed to 	<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 effects of the SA objectives seek to achieve sustainable development. Sustainable development is a central feature of the National Planning Policy Framework.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Key messages/targets/indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Implications for to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD
<p>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.</p>		
<p>Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change (1997) and 2015 Paris Climate Change Agreement</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Kyoto Protocol is influential to achieving sustainable development as it encourages transition to a low carbon economy. Therefore it is an integral factor in planning documents.</p>	<p>Under the Kyoto Protocol (1997), the UK committed to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions to 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008-2012, and to achieve a 20% reduction in CO2 emissions below 1990 levels by 2010.</p> <p>The Protocol was a precursor to the 2015 Paris Climate Change Agreement under which virtually every country, including all major carbon-emitting economies, pledged to constrain their greenhouse gas emissions, with the aim of keeping global warming well below two degrees Celsius. Governments also agreed measures to help poor nations protect themselves against climate impacts, and the outline of a system for monitoring and verifying countries' compliance with their pledges.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (United Nations, 2002)</p> <p>The World Summit on Sustainable Development proposed broad scale principles which should underlie sustainable development and growth. It includes objectives such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater resource efficiency (including decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation); • Support business innovation and take-up of best practice in technology and management; • New technology development; and • Technology demonstration and risk limitation. 	<p>There are a number of follow up processes (e.g. "significantly" reduce rate of loss of biodiversity by 2010, but no specific targets.</p>	<p>The plan 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>
<p>Aarhus Convention (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, 2001)</p>	<p>No target or indicators. It lays down a set of basic rules to promote the</p>	<p>The Council should ensure that the public are given adequate</p>

Key objectives relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Key messages/targets/indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Implications for to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD
<p>The Aarhus Convention creates obligations in three fields or 'pillars':</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public access to environmental information; • Public participation in decision-making on matters related to the environment; and • Access to justice (i.e. administrative or judicial review proceedings) in environmental matters. 	<p>involvement of citizens in environmental matters and improve enforcement of environmental law. It does include specific targets or indicators but there is a compliance committee which reviews compliance with the Convention.</p>	<p>opportunity to contribute towards, and participate in the decision making process for the local plan documents. All local plan 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>
<p>The Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro (1992) The main driver of the SEA Directive. Article 6a requires each Contracting Party to develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.</p>	<p>Ensure that the plan does not Support development that threatens designated biodiversity sites.</p>	<p>SA should consider biodiversity impacts within its objectives. It should take a holistic view of ecosystems rather than a focusing on islands of protected species.</p>
<p>World Health Organisation Guideline Values (World Health Organisation, 1996) 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 '<i>moderately annoyed</i>'.</p>	<p>The plan should take into consideration the guidelines on healthy noise levels.</p>
<p>UNESCO World Heritage Convention Convention Concerning the protection of the world's cultural and natural heritage.</p>	<p>Noting that the cultural heritage and the natural heritage are increasingly threatened with destruction not only by the traditional causes of decay, but also by changing social and economic conditions which aggravate the situation with even more formidable phenomena of damage or destruction. Deterioration or disappearance of any item of the cultural or natural heritage constitutes a harmful impoverishment of the heritage of all the nations of the world. It is essential for this purpose</p>	<p>CSPR and Site Allocations DPD should conform with the requirements of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention, particularly with the World Heritage Site Saltaire Village.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Key messages/targets/indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Implications for to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD
	to adopt new provisions in the form of a convention establishing an effective system of collective protection of the cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value, organized on a permanent basis and in accordance with modern scientific methods,	
EUROPEAN POLICIES		
<p>European Spatial Development Perspective (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.</p>	<p>No specific target or indicators. The key indicator for assessing this policy is 'Land take'. It looks at the change in the amount of agricultural, forest and other semi-natural and natural land taken by urban and other artificial land development. The drivers of land take are extensions of: housing, services and recreation; industrial and commercial sites; transport networks and infrastructure; mines, quarries and waste sites. There are no quantitative targets for land take for urban development at the European level.</p>	<p>Local plan 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.</p>
<p>European Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (COM(2011) 244)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect species and habitats • Maintain and restore ecosystems • Achieve more sustainable agriculture and forestry • Making fishing more sustainable and seas healthier • Combat invasive alien species • Help stop the loss of global biodiversity 	<p>By 2020, the assessments of species and habitats protected by EU nature law show better conservation or a secure status for 100% more habitats and 50% more species By 2020, ecosystems and their services are maintained and enhanced by establishing green infrastructure and restoring at least 15% of degraded ecosystems.</p>	<p>Local Plan should include a policy / policies relating to biodiversity, which seek to ensure its protection and enhancement. 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>
<p>European Commission White Paper on the European</p>	<p>No target or indicators.</p>	<p>Local Plan should include policy(s) / relating to the provision of a safe</p>

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<p>Transport Policy (European Commission, 2001) The White Paper on European Transport Policy proposes the following principal measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revitalising the railways; • Improving quality in the road transport sector; • Striking a balance between growth in air transport and the environment; • Turning inter-modality into reality; • Improving road safety; • Adopting a policy on effective charging for transport; • Recognising the rights and obligations of users; • Developing high quality urban transport; and • Developing medium and long-term environmental objectives for a sustainable transport system. 		<p>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>
<p>European Commission Air Quality Framework Directive 96/62/EC (European Commission, 1996) The Air Quality Framework Directive sets a framework for the monitoring and reporting of ambient levels of air pollutants.</p>	<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>Local Plan 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>
<p>Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice (EU Sixth Environment Action Programme) (European Commission, 2001) 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>	<p>No target or indicators.</p>	<p>Local Plan 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 /</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change; • Nature and biodiversity; • Environment, health and quality of life; and • Natural recourses and waste. 		<p>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>
<p>Directive on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (2001/42/EC), EU (2001)</p> <p>The SA Directive adopted in 2001 specifically requires the consideration of “the likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as ..., human health,” (European Parliament and the Council of the European Union, 2001). The SA Protocol (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, 2003) implements the political commitments made at the Third European Conference on Environment and Health and uses the term ‘environment and health’ throughout. It indicates that health authorities should be consulted at the different stages of the process and so goes further than the SA Directive. Once ratified, it will require changes to the SA Directive to require that health authorities are statutory consultees.</p>	<p>No target or indicators.</p>	<p>The SA should take into consideration this directive.</p>
<p>A Resource-Efficient Europe – Flagship Initiative Under the Europe 2020 Strategy 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)</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"> - boost economic performance while reducing resource use; - identify and create new opportunities for economic growth and greater innovation and boost the EU's competitiveness; - ensure security of supply of essential resources; and - fight against climate change and limit the environmental 	<p>No target or indicators.</p>	<p>Local Plan should include policies which seek encourage resource efficiency and a low carbon economy.</p>

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impacts of resource use.		
<p>European 7th Environmental Action Programme to 2020: Living well, within the limits of our planet (November 2013)</p> <p>The programme lists nine priority objectives and what the EU needs to do to achieve them by 2020. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to protect, conserve and enhance the Union’s natural capital • to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy • to safeguard the Union’s citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing • to maximise the benefits of the Union’s environment legislation by improving implementation • to increase knowledge about the environment and widen the evidence base for policy • to secure investment for environment and climate policy and account for the environmental costs of any societal activities • to better integrate environmental concerns into other policy areas and ensure coherence when creating new policy • to make the Union’s cities more sustainable • to help the Union address international environmental and climate challenges more effectively 	No target or indicators.	Local Plan should include policies which seek encourage resource efficiency and a low carbon economy.
<p>European Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expanding the scope of water protection to all waters, surface waters and groundwater; • Achieving "good status" for all waters by a set deadline; • Water management based on river basins; • "Combined approach" of emission limit values and quality 	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.	Local Plan 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,

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standards; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Getting the prices right; • Getting the citizen involved more closely; and • Streamlining legislation. 		enhancing water quality and ensuring the sustainable use of water resources should be included within the SA framework.
<p>European Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) Sets the basic concepts and definitions related to waste management. The Directive lays down some basic waste management principles: it requires that waste be managed without endangering human health and harming the environment, and in particular without risk to water, air, soil, plants or animals, without causing a nuisance through noise or odours, and without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest</p>	It incorporates provisions on hazardous waste and waste oils, and includes two new recycling and recovery targets to be achieved by 2020: 50% preparing for re-use and recycling of certain waste materials from households and other origins similar to households, and 70% preparing for re-use, recycling and other recovery of construction and demolition waste	SA process and therefore the Local Plan Review should seek to minimise waste, and the environmental effects caused by it. Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF. Include sustainability objectives that minimise waste production as well as promote recycling.
<p>European Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) The Habitats Directive provides for the creation of a network of protected areas across the European Union to be known as 'Natura 2000' sites. This network includes SACs and SPAs. Member states should maintain or restore in a favourable condition these designated natural habitat types. If a project compromising one of these habitats must proceed in spite of negative conservation impacts due to it being in the public interest, compensatory measures must be provided for. Linear structures such as rivers/streams, hedgerows, field boundaries, ponds, etc., that enable movement and migration of species should be preserved.</p>	No target or indicators.	Local Plan 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. 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>European Directive on the conservation of Wild Birds (2009/147/EC) (codified version)</p>	No target or indicators.	SA should seek to protect and enhance wild bird populations,

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The maintenance of the populations of all wild bird species across their natural range with the encouragement of various activities to that end. • The identification and classification of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for rare or vulnerable species, as well as all regularly occurring migratory species • The establishment of a general scheme of protection for all wild birds 		including the protection of SPAs.
<p>European Directive on Ambient Air Quality (2008/50/EC) The 2008 ambient air quality directive (2008/50/EC) sets legally binding limits for concentrations in outdoor air of major air pollutants that impact public health such as particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5) and nitrogen dioxide (NO2). As well as having direct effects, these pollutants can combine in the atmosphere to form ozone, a harmful air pollutant (and potent greenhouse gas) which can be transported great distances by weather systems.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators. Key elements include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New air quality objectives for PM2.5 (fine particles) including the limit value and exposure related objectives—exposure concentration obligation and exposure reduction target • The possibility to discount natural sources of pollution when assessing compliance against limit values • The possibility for time extensions of three years (PM10) or up to five years (NO2 , benzene) for complying with limit values, based on conditions and the assessment by the European Commission. 	<p>Develop policies that meet standards of air quality.</p> <p>SA should consider the maintenance of good air quality and the measures that can be taken to improve it through, for example, an encouragement to reduce vehicle movements.</p>
<p>European Directive on Renewable Energy (2009/28/EC) The Renewable Energy Directive establishes an overall policy for the production and promotion of energy from renewable sources in the EU.</p>	<p>It requires the EU to fulfil at least 20% of its total energy needs with renewables by 2020 – to be achieved through the attainment of individual national targets. All EU countries must also ensure that at least 10% of their transport fuels come from renewable sources by 2020.</p> <p>On 30 November 2016, the Commission published a proposal for a revised Renewable Energy Directive recommending that the target of at least 27% renewables in the final energy consumption in the EU by 2030 is met.</p>	<p>The need to ensure that energy efficiency forms part of the mitigation strategy to reduce the impact of climate change upon the environment.</p>

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<p>Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)</p> <p>The Waste Framework Directive requires Member States to establish a network of disposal facilities and competent authorities with responsibility for issuing waste management authorisations and licenses. Member States may also introduce regulations which specify which waste recovery operations and businesses are exempt from the licensing regimes and the conditions for those exemptions.</p> <p>An important objective of the Waste Framework Directive is to ensure the recovery of waste or its disposal without endangering human health and the environment. Greater emphasis is also placed on the prevention, reduction, re-use and recycling of waste.</p> <p>Article 4 states that Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health and without using processes or methods which could harm the environment, and in particular: without risk to water, air, soil and plants and animals; without causing a nuisance through noise or odours; and without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest.</p>	<p>No specific target or indicators relating to Local Plan policies.</p> <p>Targets relate to minimum weights of waste to be recycled 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 Directive on Urban Wastewater Treatment (9/271/EEC)</p> <p>Its objective is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban waste water discharges and discharges from certain industrial sectors</p>	<p>No specific target or indicators relating to Local Plan policies</p>	<p>The plan 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 Directive.</p>
<p>European Noise Directive (2002/49/EC)</p> <p>Preventing and reducing environmental noise where necessary and preserving environment noise quality where it is good.</p>	<p>No target or indicators.</p> <p>It is for Member states to consider the setting of targets and prescribed measures in their action plans.</p>	<p>The plan 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</p>

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		the principles and objectives arising from the Directive
<p>European Landscape Convention (Florence Convention) (March 2017) The convention promotes landscape protection, management and planning.</p>	<p>No indicators or targets. Highlights the need to recognise landscape in law, to develop landscape policies dedicated to the protection, management and creation of landscapes, and to establish procedures for the participation of the general public and other stakeholders in the creation and implementation of landscape policies.</p>	<p>Ensure that site allocations and policies take account of the Convention. Include sustainability objectives to protect the archaeological heritage.</p>
<p>The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Valetta Convention) Protection of the archaeological heritage, including any physical evidence of the human past that can be investigated archaeologically both on land and underwater. Creation of archaeological reserves and conservation of excavated sites.</p>	<p>No indicators or targets The main purpose of the Convention is to reinforce and promote policies for the conservation and enhancement of Europe's heritage. Objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The inventory and protection of sites and areas • Promoting high standards for all archaeological work • The creation of archaeological reserves • The protection and recording of archaeology during development. 	<p>Ensure that site allocations and policies take account of the Convention. Include sustainability objectives to protect the archaeological heritage.</p>
<p>Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (2002/91/EC) Promotes the energy performance of buildings within the European Community, taking into account outdoor climatic and local conditions, as well as indoor climate requirements and cost effectiveness. The main points of the directive are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When buildings are advertised for sale or rent, energy performance certificates are to be included. • Larger public buildings must display a Display Energy Certificate (DEC). • Inspection schemes must be established for heating and air conditioning systems or measures put in place with equivalent 	<p>The directive requires all new buildings to be nearly zero energy buildings by 31 December 2020</p>	<p>Ensure that site allocations and policies take account of the guidance of the directive. Include sustainability objectives to promote energy efficiency in building and related land use.</p>

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<p>effect.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All new buildings must be nearly zero energy buildings by 31 December 2020 (public buildings by 31 December 2018). EU countries must set minimum energy performance requirements for new buildings, for buildings that undergo major renovations and for the replacement or retrofit of building elements (heating and cooling systems, roofs, walls, etc.). EU countries have to draw up lists of national financial measures to improve the energy efficiency of buildings. 		
<p>European Union (EU) Strategy for Sustainable Development The European Union's (EU) strategy for sustainable development, agreed at the 2001 Gothenburg Summit, amended in 2005 and reviewed in 2009, places a strong emphasis on seven key sustainability themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change and clean energy Sustainable transport Sustainable consumption and production Conservation and management of natural resources Public health Social inclusion, demography and migration Global poverty and sustainable development challenges 	No target or indicators.	The SA framework should ensure the objectives of this overarching document are covered
<p>European Strategy for Sustainable Development (2009) This strategy provides an EU-wide policy framework to deliver sustainable development, i.e. to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limit climate change and its effects by meeting commitments under Kyoto Protocol and under the framework of the European Strategy on Climate Change. Energy efficiency, renewable energy and transport will be the subject of particular efforts. Limiting the adverse effects of transport and reducing regional disparities and do more to develop transport that is environmentally friendly and conducive to health. To promote more sustainable modes of production and consumption with attention 	These issues need to be incorporated into the SA appraisal process.

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	<p>paid to how much ecosystems can tolerate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable management of natural resources in particular the EU must make efforts in agriculture, fisheries and forest management; see to it that the Natura 2000 network is completed; define and implement priority actions to protect biodiversity, and make sure that aspects associated with the seas and oceans are duly taken into account. Recycling and re-use must also be supported. • Limiting major threats to public health. • Social exclusion and poverty and mitigate the effects of an ageing society. • The fight against global poverty. 	
<p>European Structural and Investment Funds Growth Programme 2014-2020</p> <p>The European Structural and Investment Funds programme provides funds to help local areas grow. The funds support investment in innovation, businesses, skills and employment and create jobs.</p>	<p>Running from 2014 to 2020, there are three types of funds involved in the programme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF) focuses on improving the employment opportunities, promoting social inclusion and investing in skills by providing help to people who need support in fulfilling their potential. • European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) supports research and innovation, small to medium sized enterprises and creation of a low carbon economy. • European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) supports rural businesses to grow and expand, improve knowledge and skills and get started. 	<p>A need to recognise of the direction of the strategy in terms of facilitating sustainable economic growth</p>
<p>EU Seventh Environmental Action Programme of the European Community (2014)</p> <p>Identifies three key objectives:</p>	<p>Four so called "enablers" will help Europe deliver on these goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • better implementation of legislation 	<p>Ensure that the Local Plan Review SA takes into account the objectives</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> better information by improving the knowledge base more and wiser investment for environment and climate policy full integration of environmental requirements and considerations into other policies <p>Two additional horizontal priority objectives complete the program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to make the Union's cities more sustainable to help the Union address international environmental and climate challenges more effectively. 	
<p>Our Life Insurance, Our Natural Capital: An EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (2011)</p> <p>This strategy is aimed at reversing biodiversity loss and speeding up the EU's transition towards a resource efficient and green economy.</p>	<p>The EU 2020 biodiversity target is underpinned by the recognition that, in addition to its intrinsic value, biodiversity and the services it provides have significant economic value that is seldom captured in markets. Because it escapes pricing and is not reflected in society's accounts, biodiversity often falls victim to competing claims on nature and its use.</p> <p>The 2020 headline target is: Halting the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services in the EU by 2020, and restoring them in so far as feasible, while stepping up the EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss.</p>	<p>Ensuring that biodiversity forms part of the SA assessment and that biodiversity mitigation measures to reduce the impact of development on the environment are addressed.</p>
NATIONAL POLICIES		
<p>National Planning Policy Framework (2018)</p> <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</p>	<p>Relevant targets and indicators for different topic areas.</p> <p>The NPPF reiterates the need to be compliant with the SA regulations during the production of a Local Plan.</p>	<p>Local Plan making and all relevant Sustainability Appraisal process should comply with the NPPF. Sustainability Appraisal should be an integral part of the plan</p>

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<p>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>Presumption in favour of sustainable development. Delivering sustainable development by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan Making • Decision Making • Delivering a sufficient supply of homes • Building a strong, competitive economy • Ensuring the vitality of town centres • Promoting healthy and safe communities • Promoting sustainable transport • Supporting high quality communications • Making effective use of land • Achieving well-designed places • Protecting Green Belt land • Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change • Conserving and enhancing the natural environment • Conserving and enhancing the historic environment • Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals 	<p>The NPPF is also supportive by an extensive range of national planning policy guidance (NPPG) – noted below.</p>	<p>preparation process, and should consider all the likely significant effects on the environment, economic and social factors.</p> <p>Wide ranging implications for site allocations.</p>
<p>National Planning Practice Guidance (2014 onwards)</p> <p>Provides further guidance to be read alongside the NPPF on a range of topics that link to the promotion of sustainable development including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air quality • Climate change • Conserving and enhancing the historic environment • Flood risk • Health and well being 	<p>No target or indicators.</p>	<p>Local Plan making and all relevant Sustainability Appraisal process should comply with the NPPG.</p> <p>Sustainability Appraisal 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.</p> <p>Wide ranging implications for site</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing and economic development • Natural environment • Minerals • Rural housing • Open space • Transport • Viability • Waste • Water supply, wastewater and water quality 		allocations.
<p>Securing the Future: The UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy (Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, March 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"> • 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; • 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; • Achieving a Sustainable Economy - Building a strong, stable and sustainable economy which provides prosperity and opportunities for all, and in which environmental and social costs fall on those who impose them (polluter pays), and efficient resource use is incentivised; 	<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.</p>	<p>Local Plan 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>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting Good Governance - Actively promoting effective, participative systems of governance in all levels of society – engaging people’s creativity, energy, and diversity; and 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. <p>The Strategy lists four priority areas for immediate action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable production and consumption; Climate change and energy; Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement; and Sustainable communities. 		
<p>Urban White Paper: Our Towns, Our Cities, The Future. Delivering an Urban Renaissance Department for the Environment, Transport and the Regions (DETR), November 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’.</p> <p>The aim is to see:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People shaping the future of their community, supported by strong and truly representative local leaders; People living in attractive, well kept towns and cities which use space and buildings well; Good design and planning which makes it practical to live in a more environmentally sustainable way, with less noise, pollution and traffic congestion; Towns and cities able to create and share prosperity, investing to help all their citizens reach their full potential; and 	<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. The White Paper also includes a national target for 17% of underused land to be reclaimed by 2010.</p>	<p>Local Plan should take account of the key aims of the Urban White Paper and seek to address the aims in the policy framework.</p> <p>The use of previously developed land and reuse of buildings should be promoted. However LPAs where setting targets for the delivery of housing on PDL, must take into account the scale and nature of available land supply, constraints on delivery and viability.</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</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>This urban renaissance will benefit everyone, making towns and cities vibrant and successful, and protecting the countryside from development pressure.</p>		making criteria.
<p>UK Biodiversity Action Plan (DoE, 1994) and UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework</p> <p>The UK BAP is the UK Government's response to the Convention on Biological Diversity signed in 1992. The BAP describes the UK's biological resources and includes a detailed plan for the protection of these resources, including a series of action plans for Priority Species and Habitats.</p> <p>UK Biodiversity Steering Group 1995 set a goal to <i>'conserve and enhance biological diversity within the UK and to contribute to the conservation of biodiversity through all appropriate mechanisms'</i>. It should be noted that in 2008 there was a UK-wide Reporting Round for national and local BAPs, during which the Priority Species and Habitats were reviewed and the lists updated.</p> <p>The 'UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework', published in July 2012, succeeds the UK BAP and 'Conserving Biodiversity – the UK Approach', and is the result of a change in strategic thinking following the publication of the CBD's 'Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020' and its 20 'Aichi Biodiversity Targets', at Nagoya, Japan in October 2010, and the launch of the EU Biodiversity Strategy (EUBS) in May 2011. The Framework demonstrates how the work of the four countries and the UK contributes to achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and</p>	<p>The UK Bap contained a list of 59 broad targets for the Government and its nature conservation agencies, in partnership with others, to conserve, and where practicable, to enhance wild species and wildlife habitats over the next 20 years.⁸</p>	<p>Local Plan policy framework should ensure the protection, conservation and enhancement of biodiversity in line with the UK BAP.</p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the goal of the UK BAP and SA objectives / decision making criteria relating to the conservation and enhancement of species, habitats and wildlife networks should be included within the SA framework.</p>

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identifies the activities required to complement the country biodiversity strategies in achieving the targets ⁷ .		
<p>National Housing Standards 2015</p> <p>The Government created an approach for the setting of technical standards for new housing as set out in 'The Ministerial statement' (25th March 2015). Local planning authorities have the option to set additional technical requirements exceeding the minimum standards required by Building Regulations in respect of an optional nationally described space standard and in relation to accessibility only.</p> <p>Nationally Described Space Standard (NDSS). A single standard for minimum space requirements is set out by national guidance.</p> <p>Accessible Housing.</p> <p>In relation to accessible housing, national guidance states that if a LPA chooses to adopt standards in relation to accessible housing, then they can relate only to 2 categories, and a target percentage would need to be set for each category.;</p>	<p>The NDSS sets out minimum size standards for different dwellings in terms of numbers of bedrooms and numbers of storeys</p> <p>The Accessible Housing categories are:</p> <p>M4(2) Category 2: Accessible and adaptable dwellings is an optional Building Regulation, and as such would only apply where planning policy allows and when conditioned on a planning application.</p> <p>M4(3) Category 3: Wheelchair user dwellings is an optional Building Regulation.</p>	<p>Include SA objectives which promote sustainable development and seek to achieve higher levels of efficiency (e.g. in energy, water etc.) where appropriate.</p>
<p>The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature (White Paper 2011)</p> <p>Outlines the Government's vision for the natural environment over the next 50 years, backed up with practical action to deliver the ambition</p> <p>Four themes:</p> <p><u>Protecting and improving our natural environment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting Local Nature Partnerships, working at a strategic level to improve benefits and services from a healthy natural environment. Support establishing new Nature Improvement Areas 	<p>No specific targets or indicators.</p> <p>The monitoring section of this white paper indicates that a range of indicators will be established for biodiversity and other environmental issues.</p>	<p>The importance of nature not just for species but for people too needs to be considered in the SA including - awareness of possible new natural environment Designations, initiatives affecting potential site allocations and closer links between Greenspace accessibility and public health.</p> <p>Ensure that site allocations and policies will protect the intrinsic value of nature and recognise the</p>

⁸ <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/ukbap> - accessed 10/01/19

⁷ Information from <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/ukbap> - accessed 10/01/19

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<p>based on local assessment of opportunities for restoring and connecting nature on a significant scale, including identifying within local plans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The planning system to deliver the homes, business, infrastructure and thriving local places while protecting and enhancing the natural and historic environment, through planning reform (NPPF). • Introducing biodiversity off-setting, managed locally. • Planning for low-carbon infrastructure • Restoring the elements of our natural network (Protecting and improving woodlands and forests, restoring nature in rivers and water bodies, restoring nature in towns, cities and villages, including valuing green • infrastructure for communities and managing environmental risks (flooding and heat waves) <p><u>Growing a green economy</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range of initiatives to encourage environmental benefits for business <p><u>Reconnecting people and nature</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Nature Partnerships and Health and Wellbeing Boards work together in promoting the health benefits of the natural environment • Promoting the natural environment in schools • Improve access to nature in local neighbourhoods, including measures in the Localism Act (including neighbourhood plans) • Improving access to the countryside <p><u>International and EU leadership</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of key reforms including implementation of the Nagoya commitments on biodiversity 		<p>multiple benefits it could have for communities.</p> <p>Include a sustainability objective relating to the enhancement of the natural environment.</p>
<p>Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 An Act to make provision about bodies concerned with the natural environment and rural communities; to make provision in</p>	<p>Section 40 of the NERC Act places a duty to conserve biodiversity on public authorities in England. It requires local authorities and government departments to have regard to the</p>	<p>The CSPR and Site Allocations should seek to conform with the requirements of the NERC Act.</p>

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<p>connection with wildlife, sites of special scientific interest, National Parks and the Broads; to amend the law relating to rights of way; to make provision as to the Inland Waterways Amenity Advisory Council; to provide for flexible administrative arrangements in connection with functions relating to the environment and rural affairs and certain other functions; and for connected purposes.</p>	<p>purposes of conserving biodiversity in a manner that is consistent with the exercise of their normal functions such as policy and decision-making. Section 41 requires the Secretary of State to publish and maintain lists of species and types of habitats which are regarded by Natural England to be of "principal importance" for the purposes of conserving biodiversity in England.</p>	
<p>National biodiversity climate change vulnerability model The National Biodiversity Climate Change Vulnerability Model (NBCCVM) aims to provide a spatially explicit assessment of the relative vulnerability of priority habitats based on established climate change adaptation principles. Climate change will exacerbate existing pressures on biodiversity and bring new challenges of its own. Adaptation to climate change is therefore a priority for conservation and environmental management.</p>	<p>This tool could be interrogated to identify where measures for enhancing adaptability to climate change are most needed in order to protect protected habitats.</p>	<p>The CSPR and Site Allocations DPD could seek to ensure that new policies and development to not inhibit the potential for future measures that protect habitats from the impacts of climate change.</p>
<p>Rights of Way Circular (1/09) Guidance for Local Authorities V. 2 October 2009 This circular gives advice to local authorities on recording, managing and maintaining, protecting and changing public rights of way.</p>	<p>Various recommendations in relation to managing, maintaining and changing the network including how to liaise with the public.</p>	<p>The CSPR and Site Allocations DPD should seek to adopt measures set out in the guidance for options that could impact on public rights of way (PRoW).</p>
<p>The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 The Flood and Water Management Act (FWMA) takes forward a number of recommendations from the Pitt Review into the 2007 floods. It places new responsibilities on the Environment Agency, local authorities and property developers (among others) to manage the risk of flooding.</p>	<p>Lead local flood authorities are responsible for local sources of flood risk, in particular from surface runoff, groundwater and ordinary watercourses. Local authorities are responsible for ensuring that new requirements for preliminary flood risk assessments and for approval of sustainable drainage systems are met.</p>	<p>Policies should seek to manage and improve flood risk across the District, and prevent development from being exposed to high levels of flood risk. Include SA objective which seeks to prevent inappropriate new development in high flood risk areas and ensure that new development does not cause flooding.</p>

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<p>Water for Life (White Paper 2011)</p> <p>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. It explains that we all have a part to play in the realisation of this vision.</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators relating to Local Plan policies.</p> <p>The White Paper includes Ofwat targets for addressing leakage and demand.</p>	<p>Ensure that site allocations and policies will support the wise use of water, and improvement of water quality.</p> <p>Include sustainability objectives that relate to water quality and quantity.</p>
<p>Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England’s Wildlife and ecosystem services</p> <p>Mission: “to halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people”. Sets out high level outcomes to 2020.</p> <p>Vision: “By 2050 our land and seas will be rich in wildlife, our biodiversity will be valued, conserved, restored, managed sustainably and be more resilient and able to adapt to change, providing essential services and delivering benefits for everyone”.</p> <p>Priority Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish more coherent and resilient ecological networks on land that safeguard ecosystem services for the benefit of wildlife and people; • Establish and effectively manage an ecologically coherent network of marine protected areas covering in excess of 25% of English waters by end of 2016; • Take targeted action for recovery of priority species, whose conservation is not delivered through wider habitat-based and ecosystem measures; • Ensure that ‘agricultural’ genetic diversity is conserved and enhanced wherever appropriate; • Work with the biodiversity partnership to engage significantly more people in biodiversity issues; • Promote taking better account of the values of biodiversity in public and private sector decision making, including providing tools to help consider a wider range of ecosystem services; 	<p><u>Outcome 1 –Habitats and ecosystems on land (including freshwater environments)</u></p> <p>1A. Better wildlife habitats with 90% of priority habitats in favourable or recovering condition and at least 50% of SSSIs in favourable condition, while maintaining at least 95% in favourable or recovering condition;</p> <p>1B. More, bigger and less fragmented areas for wildlife, with no net loss to priority habitat and an increase in the overall extent of priority habitats by at least 200,000 ha;</p> <p>1C. By 2020, at least 17% of land and inland water, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services including through management of our existing systems of protected areas and the establishment of nature improvement areas;</p> <p>1D. Restoring at least 15% of degraded ecosystems as a contribution to climate change mitigation and adaptation.</p> <p><u>Outcome 2 – Marine habitats, ecosystems and fisheries:</u></p> <p>2A. By the end of 2016 in excess of 25% of English waters will be contained in a well-managed Marine Protected Area network that helps deliver ecological coherence by conserving representative marine</p>	<p>Awareness of biodiversity value of land in assessment of potential site allocations.</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop new and innovative financing mechanisms to direct more funding towards achievement of biodiversity outcomes. 	<p>habitats;</p> <p>2B. By 2020 we will be managing and harvesting fish sustainably;</p> <p>2C. By 2022 we will have marine plans in place covering the whole of England’s marine area, ensuring the sustainable development of our seas, integrating economic growth, social need and ecosystem management.</p> <p><u>Outcome 3 - Species</u></p> <p>By 2020, an overall improvement in the status of wildlife and prevented further human-induced extinctions of known threatened species.</p> <p><u>Outcome 4 – People</u></p> <p>By 2020, significantly more people engaged in biodiversity issues, aware of its value and taking positive action.</p>	
<p>A Green Future; Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment DEFRA 2018</p> <p>Broad long-range environmental plan covering a number of key environmental directions.</p>	<p>Sets out a wide range of goals and targets:</p> <p>Clean air</p> <p>We will achieve clean air by:</p> <p>Meeting legally binding targets to reduce emissions of five damaging air pollutants; this should halve the effects of air pollution on health by 2030.</p> <p>Ending the sale of new conventional petrol and diesel cars and vans by 2040.</p> <p>Maintaining the continuous improvement in industrial emissions by building on existing good practice and the successful regulatory framework.</p> <p>Clean and plentiful water</p> <p>We will achieve clean and plentiful water by improving at least three quarters of our waters to be close to their natural state as soon as is practicable by:</p>	<p>Ambitions and targets will need to be reviewed as part of the CSPR and Site Allocations DPD.</p>

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	<p>Reducing the damaging abstraction of water from rivers and groundwater, ensuring that by 2021 the proportion of water bodies with enough water to support environmental standards increases from 82% to 90% for surface water bodies and from 72% to 77% for groundwater bodies.</p> <p>Reaching or exceeding objectives for rivers, lakes, coastal and ground waters that are specially protected, whether for biodiversity or drinking water as per our River Basin Management Plans.</p> <p>Supporting OFWAT's ambitions on leakage, minimising the amount of water lost through leakage year on year, with water companies expected to reduce leakage by at least an average of 15% by 2025.</p> <p>Minimising by 2030 the harmful bacteria in our designated bathing waters and continuing to improve the cleanliness of our waters; we will make sure that potential bathers are warned of any short-term pollution risks.</p> <p>Thriving plants and wildlife</p> <p>We will achieve a growing and resilient network of land, water and sea that is richer in plants and wildlife.</p> <p>At sea, we will do this by:</p> <p>Reversing the loss of marine biodiversity and, where practicable, restoring it.</p> <p>Increasing the proportion of protected and well-managed seas, and better managing existing protected sites.</p> <p>Making sure populations of key species are sustainable with appropriate age structures ensuring seafloor habitats are productive and</p>	

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	<p>sufficiently extensive to support healthy, sustainable ecosystems.</p> <p>On land and in freshwaters, we will do this by: restoring 75% of our one million hectares of terrestrial and freshwater protected sites to favourable condition, securing their wildlife value for the long term.</p> <p>Creating or restoring 500,000 hectares of wildlife-rich habitat outside the protected site network, focusing on priority habitats as part of a wider set of land management changes providing extensive benefits.</p> <p>Taking action to recover threatened, iconic or economically important species of animals, plants and fungi, and where possible to prevent human induced extinction or loss of known threatened species in England and the Overseas Territories.</p> <p>Increasing woodland in England in line with our aspiration of 12% cover by 2060: this would involve planting 180,000 hectares by end of 2042.</p> <p>Reducing the risks of harm from environmental hazards</p> <p>We will reduce the risk of harm to people, the environment and the economy from natural hazards including flooding, drought and coastal erosion by: Making sure everyone is able to access the information they need to assess any risks to their lives and livelihoods, health and prosperity posed by flooding and coastal erosion.</p> <p>Bringing the public, private and third sectors together to work with communities and individuals to reduce the risk of harm.</p> <p>Making sure that decisions on land use, including</p>	

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	<p>development, reflect the level of current and future flood risk.</p> <p>Ensuring interruptions to water supplies are minimised during prolonged dry weather and drought.</p> <p>Boosting the long-term resilience of our homes, businesses and infrastructure.</p> <p>Using resources from nature more sustainably and efficiently</p> <p>We will ensure that resources from nature, such as food, fish and timber, are used more sustainably and efficiently. We will do this by:</p> <p>Maximising the value and benefits we get from our resources, doubling resource productivity by 2050.</p> <p>Improving our approach to soil management: by 2030 we want all of England's soils to be managed sustainably, and we will use natural capital thinking to develop appropriate soil metrics and management approaches increasing timber supplies ensuring that all fish stocks are recovered to and maintained at levels that can produce their maximum sustainable yield ensuring that food is produced sustainably and profitably.</p> <p>Enhancing beauty, heritage and engagement with the natural environment</p> <p>We will conserve and enhance the beauty of our natural environment, and make sure it can be enjoyed, used by and cared for by everyone. We will do this by: safeguarding and enhancing the beauty of our natural scenery and improving its environmental value while being sensitive to considerations of its heritage.</p> <p>Making sure that there are high quality, accessible,</p>	

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	<p>natural spaces close to where people live and work, particularly in urban areas, and encouraging more people to spend time in them to benefit their health and wellbeing.</p> <p>Focusing on increasing action to improve the environment from all sectors of society.</p> <p>Mitigating and adapting to climate change.</p> <p>We will take all possible action to mitigate climate change, while adapting to reduce its impact.</p> <p>We will do this by:</p> <p>Continuing to cut greenhouse gas emissions including from land use, land use change, the agriculture and waste sectors and the use of fluorinated gases making sure that all policies, programmes and investment decisions take into account the possible extent of climate change this century implementing a sustainable and effective second National Adaptation Programme</p> <p>Minimising waste</p> <p>We will minimise waste, reuse materials as much as we can and manage materials at the end of their life to minimise the impact on the environment. We will do this by:</p> <p>Working towards our ambition of zero avoidable waste by 2050.</p> <p>Working to a target of eliminating avoidable plastic waste by end of 2042.</p> <p>Meeting all existing waste targets – including those</p>	

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	<p>on landfill, reuse and recycling – and developing ambitious new future targets and milestones.</p> <p>Seeking to eliminate waste crime and illegal waste sites over the lifetime of this Plan, prioritising those of highest risk.</p> <p>Delivering a substantial reduction in litter and littering behaviour.</p> <p>Significantly reducing and where possible preventing all kinds of marine plastic pollution – in particular material that came originally from land.</p> <p>Managing exposure to chemicals</p> <p>We will make sure that chemicals are safely used and managed, and that the levels of harmful chemicals entering the environment (including through agriculture) are significantly reduced. We will do this by:</p> <p>Seeking in particular to eliminate the use of Polychlorinated Biphenyls by 2025, in line with our commitments under the Stockholm Convention reducing land-based emissions of mercury to air and water by 50% by 2030.</p> <p>Substantially increasing the amount of Persistent Organic Pollutants material being destroyed or irreversibly transformed by 2030, to make sure there are negligible emissions to the environment fulfilling our commitments under the Stockholm Convention as outlined in the UK’s most recent National Implementation Plan</p>	

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	<p>Enhancing biosecurity</p> <p>We will enhance biosecurity to protect our wildlife and livestock, and boost the resilience of plants and trees. We will do this by:</p> <p>Managing and reducing the impact of existing plant and animal diseases; lowering the risk of new ones and tackling invasive non-native species.</p> <p>Reaching the detailed goals to be set out in the Tree Health Resilience Plan of 2018</p> <p>Ensuring strong biosecurity protection at our borders, drawing on the opportunities leaving the EU provides.</p> <p>Working with industry to reduce the impact of endemic disease.</p>	
<p>Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England 2011</p> <p>Outlines the Government's approach to safeguarding our soils for the long term. Provides a vision to guide future policy development across a range of areas and sets out the practical steps to be taken to prevent further degradation of our soils, enhance, restore and ensure their resilience, and improve our understanding of the threats to soil and best practice in responding to them</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators.</p> <p>Makes reference to peat extraction targets.</p>	<p>Ensure that site allocations and policies will help protect and enhance the quality of soils and seek to sustainably manage their quality for future generations.</p> <p>Develop policies that promote brownfield / previously developed land sites for development where the land is not of high environmental value. Protection of important open spaces / land.</p> <p>Include SA objective which seeks to safeguard and enhance the quality of soil.</p>
<p>Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended)</p> <p>The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 is a key element</p>	<p>Policies will need to take account of this Act.</p>	<p>Policies will need to take account of this Act.</p>

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<p>of the Government’s agenda for speeding up the planning system. The provisions introduce powers which allow for the reform and speeding up of the plans system and an increase in the predictability of planning decisions, the speeding up of the handling of major infrastructure projects and the need for simplified planning zones to be identified in the strategic plan for a region.</p>		
<p>Housing & Planning Act 2016 An Act to make provision regarding housing, estate agents, rent air charges, planning and compulsory purchase.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • place a duty on local planning authorities to actively promote the development of Starter Homes and embed them in the planning system • unlock brownfield land to provide homes faster, requiring local authorities to prepare, maintain and publish local registers of specified land • support the doubling of the number of custom-built and self-built homes to 20,000 by 2020 • ensure that every area has a Local Plan • reform the compulsory purchase process to make it clearer, fairer and faster • simplify and speed up neighbourhood planning 	Policies will need to take account of this Act	Policies will need to take account of this Act
<p>Localism Act (2011) The Localism Act 2011 introduced the requirement of local authorities to comply with the ‘Duty to Cooperate’ in the preparation of Development Plan Documents (the ‘local plan’). The purpose of this is to satisfy both legal compliance and soundness issues in plan making, to ensure that any ‘cross administrative boundary issues’ are addressed. The Localism Act also included provisions for the preparation of Neighbourhood Plan and once adopted, for these to form part of the statutory Development Plan for a local area.</p>	Policies will need to take account of this Act.	<p>Ensure that the consultation process enables genuine opportunities for local people to be involved in the Local Plan process and to be part of planning decisions made in the areas affected.</p> <p>Ensure that evidence collected to support the SA and the Local Plan Review is locally derived, where applicable</p> <p>Sustainability objectives to be included with regard to social</p>

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		inclusion and communities.
<p>Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) Act 1990 In addition to normal planning framework set out in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 provides specific protection for buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 provides specific protection for scheduled monuments 	Protecting and enhancing the historic environment	Policies relating to listed buildings and their settings and conservation areas must address the statutory considerations of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (see in particular sections 16, 66 and 72) as well as satisfying the relevant policies within the National Planning Policy Framework and the development plan.
<p>White Paper - Our Health, Our Care, Our Say: A New Direction for Community Services (Department for Health, January 2006) The Health White Paper sets the direction for the UK health and social care system. The vision is of a new strategic direction for all the care and support services that people use in their communities and neighbourhoods. There are three themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Putting people more in control of their own health and care; Enabling and supporting health, independence and well being; and Rapid and convenient access to high quality, cost effective care. 	No specific targets or indicators relating to Local Plan policies.	Local Plan should consider the key themes of the Health White Paper in the policy framework. The SA should take into consideration the Health White Paper key themes and an SA objective / decision making criteria relating to improving health and well being and ensuring access to quality healthcare should be included within the SA framework.
<p>Climate Change the UK Programme, Secretary of State for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, March 2006 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>	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.	The Climate Change Programme policies and priorities for climate change action should be reflected in the Local Plan policy framework. 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

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		greenhouse gas emissions, sustainable transport, and climate change adaptation should be included within the SA framework.
<p>The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007)</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Sets out a number of targets for different pollutants including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Particles • NO₂ • Ozone • Sulphur dioxide • Benzene • Carbon monoxide • Lead 	<p>Develop policies that meet standards of air quality.</p> <p>Sustainability objectives that seek to improve air quality.</p>
<p>Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2015)</p> <p>Government's aims in respect of traveller sites are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That local planning authorities should make their own assessment of need for the purposes of planning • To ensure that local planning authorities, working collaboratively, develop fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites • To encourage local planning authorities to plan for sites over a reasonable timescale • That plan-making and decision-taking should protect Green Belt from inappropriate development • To promote more private traveller site provision while recognising that there will always be those travellers who cannot provide their own sites • That plan-making and decision-taking should aim to reduce the number of unauthorised developments and encampments and make enforcement more effective for local planning authorities to ensure that their Local Plan 	<p>Policies will need to account of this policy.</p>	<p>Develop policies that address the requirements and ensure needs assessment is up to date.</p> <p>Sustainability objectives that relate to social inclusion and housing needs.</p> <p>Ensure that the relevant considerations are taken into account when allocating sites.</p>

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<p>includes fair, realistic and inclusive policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase the number of traveller sites in appropriate locations with planning permission, to address under provision and maintain an appropriate level of supply • To reduce tensions between settled and traveller communities in plan-making and planning decisions • To enable provision of suitable accommodation from which travellers can access education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure. • For local planning authorities to have due regard to the protection of local amenity and local environment 		
<p>The National Adaptation Programme and Third Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation Report – Making the Country Resilient to a Changing Climate, July 2018</p> <p>The report sets out visions for the following sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural Environment – “The natural environment with diverse and healthy ecosystems, is resilient to climate change, able to accommodate change, and valued for the adaptation services it provides <p>Profitable and productive agriculture and forestry sectors that take the opportunities from climate change, are resilient to its threats and contribute to the resilience of the natural environment by helping to maintain ecosystem services and protect and enhance biodiversity.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure – “an infrastructure network that is resilient to today’s natural hazards and prepared for the future changing climate” • People & The Built Environment – “To promote the development of a healthy, equitable and resilient population, well placed to reduce the harmful health impacts of climate change, and able to capitalise on the potential health gains 	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<p>Develop policies that account for resiliency aims, would be a cross cutting theme over multiple subjects.</p> <p>Sustainability objectives that seek a better adaptation to climate change, including mitigations of climate change.</p> <p>Include SA objectives which seek to promote the implementation of adaptation measures to make the area more resilient to a changing climate.</p>

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<p>associated with tackling it”.</p> <p>“A health service, a public health and social care system which are resilient and adapting to a changing climate.”</p> <p>“Buildings and places (including built heritage) and the people who live and work in them are resilient and organisations in the built environment sector have an increased capacity to address the risks and make the most of the opportunities of a changing climate.”</p> <p>“Emergency services and local resilience capability take account of and are resilient to, a changing climate”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business & Industry – “UK businesses are resilient to extreme weather and prepared for future risks and opportunities from climate change” • Local Government – “Local government plays a central in leading and supporting local places to become more resilient to a range of future risk and to be prepared for the opportunities from a changing climate” 		
Historic England Corporate Plan 2018-2021	No targets or indicators	Develop policy that protects important heritage assets. Sustainability objectives that consider the contribution of historical assets to the built environment, as well as, benefits to community/social inclusion.
REGIONAL POLICIES		
<p>Site Improvement Plan: South Pennine Moors</p> <p>The plan provides a high-level overview of the issues (both current and predicted) affecting the condition of the Natura 2000 features on the site(s) and outlines the priority measures required to</p>	The Moors are vulnerable to 15 defined threats and pressures that can be caused by identified impact pathways. Measures for avoiding, mitigating and reversing these effects are identified and costed.	The CSPR and Site Allocations DPD should seek to avoid having a significant effect on the South Pennine Moors via the identified

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<p>improve the condition of the features. It does not cover issues where remedial actions are already in place or ongoing management activities which are required for maintenance.</p>		<p>impact pathways.</p>
<p>Nidderdale AONB Management Plan 2014 - 2019 Sets out how the special qualities of this nationally important landscape can be maintained in a way that does not harm the interests of people who live and work in the AONB.</p> <p>The Plan coordinates action by land managers, members of the AONB's rural communities, third sector bodies like the National Trust, local authorities and Government agencies. It contains policies that say what the AONB stands for and a vision of how the AONB should look in 2050, and objectives that are designed to help towards achieving the vision.</p>	<p>Vision, Management Plan Policies for the AONB in order to protect and enhance the landscape.</p> <p>L1 – Promote awareness and understanding of the special qualities of the AONB</p> <p>L2 – Maintain and enhance the special qualities of the AONB's landscape including priority wildlife habitats and restore damaged or degraded features</p> <p>L3 – Take action to ensure characteristic features of the AONB's landscape are resilient to climate change by working independently and in partnership with other protected areas across the northern uplands where possible</p> <p>L4 – Resist applications for planning permission for major development, and applications for smaller scale development that conflict with the purposes of designation in and adjacent to the AONB boundary</p> <p>L5 – Promote the highest standards of design, choice of materials and environmental performance standards in new development, and in the conversion and restoration of old buildings</p> <p>L6 – Encourage sustainable development to create affordable housing, new enterprise based on environmental qualities including farm diversification and green tourism ventures, small-scale renewable</p>	<p>The CSPR and Site Allocations DPD should seek to accord with the AONB Management Plan in order to help protect and enhance its character.</p>

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	<p>energy schemes and other small-scale development that makes a positive contribution to maintaining landscape character and to the repair of damaged or degraded landscape features</p> <p>NE1 – Work in partnership with land managers and conservation organisations to ensure designated sites, including those designated for their geological interest, are managed to the highest standards in accordance with international, national and local guidelines</p> <p>NE2 – Support landowners to improve management of Habitats of Principle Importance so that 90% are in favourable or recovering condition by 2019 and ensure funding is available to create new areas of priority habitat by 2017</p> <p>NE3 – Work with landowners and partners to secure compliance with Water Framework Directive criteria for ‘Good Ecological Status’ for all rivers and still waters by 2019</p> <p>HE1 – Protect the historic landscape and features of archaeological importance by resisting inappropriate development and supporting owners and managers to improve condition where possible</p> <p>HE2 – Support innovative proposals for sustainable future use of historic buildings and structures where this does not cause</p>	

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	<p>unacceptable harm to the asset or the wider landscape</p> <p>HE3 – Encourage initiatives designed to increase awareness and understanding of archaeology and the historic environment</p> <p>UE1 – Support North Yorkshire County Council’s efforts to improve the quality and accessibility of the rights of way network</p> <p>UE2 – Reduce the impact of vehicular use of Unsurfaced Unclassified Roads where this is having an adverse impact on conservation of the natural and cultural heritage of the AONB and its enjoyment by the public</p> <p>UE3 – Increase understanding and awareness of the AONB through communications, events and volunteering to deliver AONB statutory purposes</p> <p>LW1 – Work closely with established and new businesses to ensure that changing practices, and plans for growth and expansion, increase business viability and have a positive effect on the AONB</p> <p>LW2 – Support growth of tourism businesses that do not cause landscape harm, cause damage to or have an adverse impact on protected wildlife sites, that comply with the principles of sustainable tourism, and that actively contribute to improving environmental quality</p>	

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<p>Leeds City Region Development Programme Leeds City Council, November 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. 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>No targets or indicators</p>	<p>Local Plan 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>
<p>Transport Strategy 2040 (WYCA, 2017)</p> <p>This strategy aims to put in place the right transport conditions - building on the City Region’s strengths and tackling underlying issues - meeting increasing demand for travel in a sustainable way while also realising the ambitions for inclusive growth contained in SEP and District local plans. It also aims to influence and make the most of investment decisions being made at the pan-northern and national levels, to maximise opportunities for our region. The Transport Strategy 2040 ambitions and policies are framed within six core themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusive Growth, Environment, Health and Wellbeing • Road network • Places to live and work • One System Public Transport • Smart futures • Asset management and resilience 	<p>The strategy sets out a number of transport targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25% more trips made by bus by 2027 • 75% more trips made by rail by 2027 • 300% more trips made by bicycle by 2027 	<p>Local Plan policy framework should be developed with due regard to the vision and policies of the Strategy.</p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the vision and policies of the Strategy and SA objectives / decision making criteria relating to economic performance, road safety and quality of life included within the SA framework</p>
<p>West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan (2011 – 2026)</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>The plan includes the following indicators to monitor progress of the plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Journey Time Reliability; • Access to employment; 	<p>Local Plan 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</p>

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<p>Objectives of LTP3</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"> • Economy To improve connectivity to support economic activity and growth in West Yorkshire and the Leeds City Region; • 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; • Quality of Life To enhance the quality of life of people living in, working in and visiting West Yorkshire. <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"> • Transport Assets focusing on the existing components of the transport network such as roads, bus stations & stops and traffic lights to ensure we are getting the most value out of them • Travel Choices enabling customers to make the most sustainable choices about when and how they travel • Connectivity ensuring people can make integrated and safe journeys using transport networks on which they can rely. • Enhancements improving the overall network to make it more fit for journeys in the future. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mode share; • Emissions of CO₂ from transport; • All road casualties – people killed or seriously injured • Satisfaction with transport 	<p>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>The Northern Powerhouse: One Agenda, One Economy, One North</p> <p>Transport for the North report prepared by Government, the</p>	<p>No target or indicators.</p>	<p>Local Plan should take account of the vision and objectives and seek to reflect these in the policy</p>

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<p>Northern City Regions and Local Enterprise Partnerships. The aim is to transform Northern growth, rebalance the country's economy and establish the North as a global powerhouse. The strategy sets out how transport is a fundamental part of achieving these goals and how the long-term investment programmes will be developed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transform city to city rail connectivity east/west and north/south through both HS2 and a new Trans-North system, radically reducing travel times across this intercity network; • Ensure there is the capacity that a resurgent North will need in rail commuter services; • Deliver the full HS2 'Y' network as soon as possible, including consideration of accelerating construction of Leeds-Sheffield; • Enhance the performance of the North's Strategic Road Network (SRN) through delivery of the committed first phase of the Roads Investment Strategy; • Further enhance the long-term performance of the Northern SRN through a clear vision and strategy that embraces transformational investment and technology; • Set out a clearly prioritised multimodal freight strategy for the North to support trade and freight movement within the North and to national/international markets; • Pursue better connections to Manchester Airport through TransNorth, whilst city regions consider connectivity to the North's other major airports; and • Develop integrated and smart ticket structures to support our vision of a single economy across the North. 		<p>framework.</p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the vision and objectives 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 Green Infrastructure Strategy (Leeds City Region Partnership, 2010)</p> <p>This strategy sets out the vision for green infrastructure in the city region and to determine how future investment in green infrastructure will be secured and where investment should be targeted.</p> <p>The vision is that "<i>Green infrastructure will shape the future economic, social and environmental success of the Leeds City</i></p>	<p>No targets or indicators.</p>	<p>Ensure that site allocations and policies reflect the vision and objectives of the strategy.</p> <p>Include sustainability objectives relating to health and wellbeing, enhancement of open space, provision of sustainable transport, biodiversity and climate change.</p>

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<p><i>Region by harnessing the potential of existing environmental resources to promote sustainable economic growth and to tackle climate change”.</i></p> <p>Four strategic objectives have been selected to directly address the key drivers of green infrastructure including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote sustainable growth and economic development; • adapt to and mitigate climate change; • encourage health and wellbeing; and • improve biodiversity 		
LOCAL POLICIES		
<p>Bradford District Plan 2016-2020</p> <p>The Bradford District Plan 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.</p> <p>Through this Plan the Bradford District Partnership is determined to achieve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better skills, more good jobs and a growing economy • A great start and good schools for all our children • Better health, better lives • Safe, clean and active communities • Decent homes that people can afford to live in 	<p>No target or indicators.</p>	<p>Local Plan policy framework should be developed with due regard to the Bradford District Plan 2016 2020.</p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the key points of the District Plan and SA objectives /decision making criteria relating to the economy, skills and training, environment and heritage should be included within the SA framework.</p>
<p>Economic Strategy for Bradford District 2018 – 2030 Bradford District Economic Partnership, 2017</p> <p>This strategy sets out plans to grow Bradford’s economy by increasing the number of productive businesses and supporting young and enterprising people to innovate, invest and build fulfilling lives in the District.</p> <p>The strategy is focused on unlocking the growth potential of four</p>	<p>In productivity, jobs, earnings and skills the target is to become better than the UK average.</p> <p>PRODUCTIVITY Raising productivity is key economic challenge. The District want to raise Gross Value Added (GVA) per head of population from a current figure of £18,600 to £26,600 to the match the UK average. Achieving this would increase the value of our economy from £10bn to</p>	<p>Local Plan 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</p>

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<p>key opportunities:</p> <p>YOUNG & ENTERPRISING POPULATION Ensuring all people are equipped with the skills and confidence to succeed.</p> <p>DISTINCTIVE OFFER Using unique architecture, heritage and cultural assets to create compelling investment propositions and an environment for growth.</p> <p>GROWTH POTENTIAL Building on business and sector strengths to drive innovation, increase productivity and create wealth.</p> <p>GLOBALLY CONNECTED DISTRICT Improving transport infrastructure and digital connectivity to strengthen global trading links and access new markets.</p>	<p>£14bn</p> <p>EMPLOYMENT More people getting good jobs will increase productivity and ensure the benefits of growth are spread more widely. Bradford's employment rate has consistently lagged behind the UK rate over the past decade. The average gap over this period equates to 20,000 people</p> <p>SKILLS Higher level skills attainment is the single most important determinant of labour market success and a key driver of productivity growth. NVQ3 equates to two or more A levels. The partnership wants to support 48,000 residents to raise their skills level to NVQ3 and above.</p> <p>EARNINGS Raising the earnings of people that live in the District will reflect the move to a more productive and prosperous local economy and make a real difference to people's lives</p> <p>SUSTAINABILITY Bradford District has comparatively low levels of CO2 emissions per capita. The challenge will be to maintain emissions below national and northern levels as we grow our economy.</p>	<p>Economic Strategy and SA objectives /decision making criteria relating to each of the key priorities should be included within the SA framework.</p>
<p>Bradford District Woodland Strategy (February 2002)</p> <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"> • Protect existing woodland and tree cover through development control powers, tree preservation orders and planning briefs. • Promote woodland management plans which enhance the value of woodlands. • Continue efforts to increase the woodland cover of the District. • Encourage the recreational and educational use of appropriate woodlands. 	<p>The Strategy includes the following indicator: Hectares of trees planted on council-owned / private land.</p>	<p>Local Plan should take account of the policies within the Woodland Strategy and seek to reflect these in the policy framework as appropriate.</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</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uphold the Hedgerow Regulations and protect important hedgerows from removal. Establish a register of important hedgerows within the District. 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. 		framework.
<p>Nature Conservation Strategy for Bradford – Nature and People</p> <p>The Nature Conservation Strategy includes the following aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clearly map those sites which are considered important for nature conservation, linking these sites to the UDP. Protect those sites and species and safeguard their future. Encourage the management of land for the benefit of wildlife where possible. Improve access to natural areas where appropriate and increase awareness and education about the environment and the habitats and species within it. <p>The Nature Conservation Strategy objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect the natural resource and assets of the District. Identify and describe the natural environment resource. Manage and improve the quality of the environment. Develop access to areas of nature conservation value. Educate and increase public awareness. Promote community involvement and development environmental partnerships. 	No target or indicators.	<p>Local Plan 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>
<p>A Stronger Communities Strategy for Bradford District 2018 – 2023 (Draft)</p> <p>The strategy focuses around four thematic priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equality of opportunity - addressing factors affecting economic participation and poverty including language 	No target or indicators.	<p>Local Plan 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>The SA should take into</p>

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<p>skills and educational attainment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting greater interaction, dialogue and understanding between people from different backgrounds given the diversity of the population and the extent of residential and educational segregation; ensuring that people understand fully their rights and freedoms and their responsibilities. • Generating and connecting people to opportunities to participate in community and civic life and strengthening leadership. • Tackling crime and the fear of crime so that everyone feels safe. 		<p>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 Children, Young People and Families Plan 2017 – 2020</p> <p>This Plan set out the priorities for children, young people and families, how we plan to achieve these, who is responsible, and what success will look like.</p> <p>It has the following key priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that our children start school ready to learn • Accelerating education attainment and achievement • Ensuring our children and young people are ready for life and work • Safeguarding the most vulnerable and providing early support to families • Reducing health and social inequalities, including tackling child poverty, reducing obesity and improving oral health • Listening to the voice of children, young people and families and working with them to shape services and promote active citizenship 	<p>No target or indicators.</p>	<p>Local Plan should take account of the key issues and objectives in the Young People and Families Plan and the policy framework should contribute positively towards achieving these.</p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the key issues and objectives in the Young People and Families 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.</p>
<p>Bradford Local Investment Plan 2011-2020</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</p>	<p>No target or indicators.</p>	<p>Local Plan should take account of the aims of the Investment Plan and the policy framework should contribute positively towards achieving these</p>

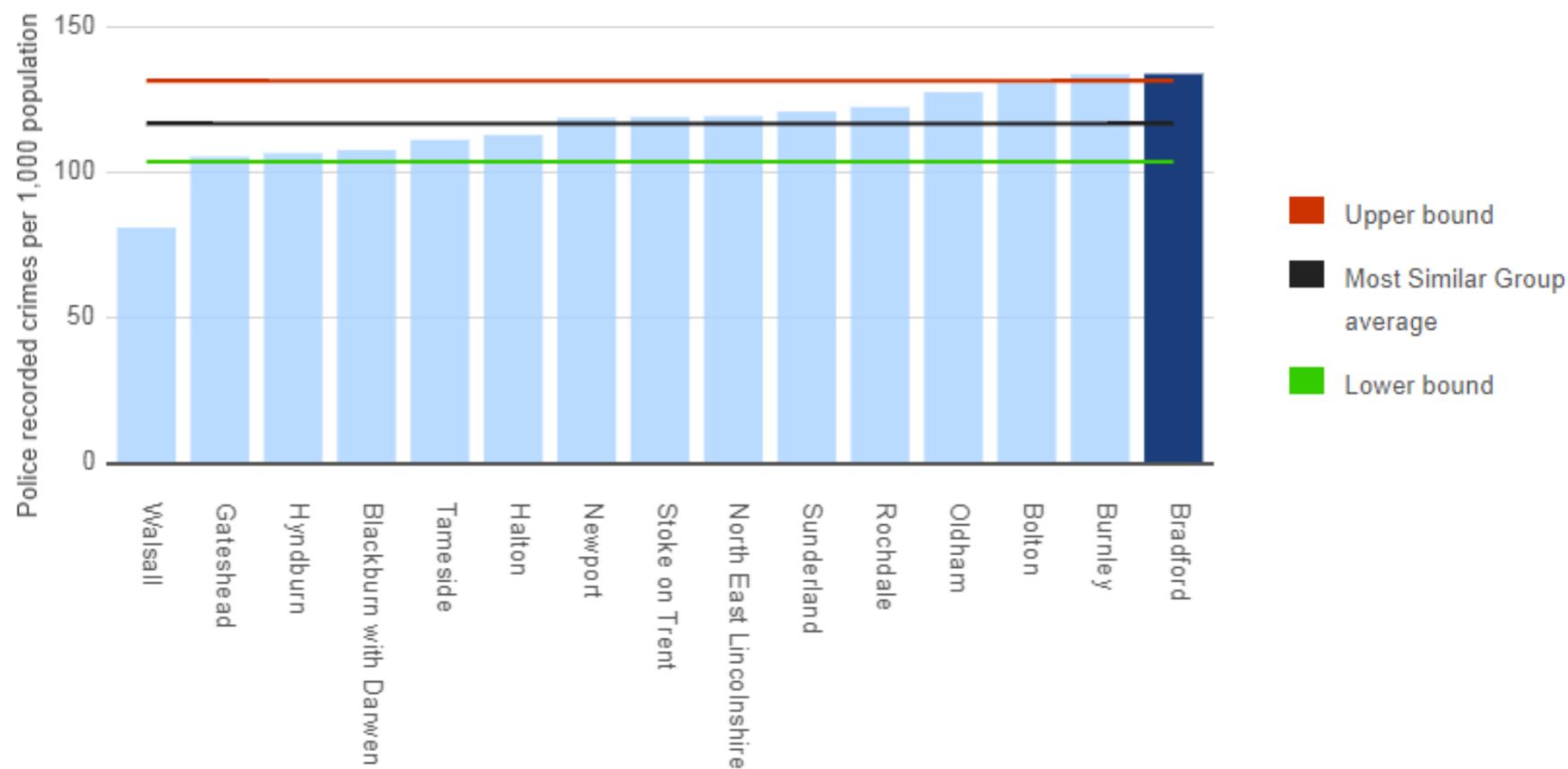
Key objectives relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Key messages/targets/indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Implications for to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD
District.		
<p>Housing and Homelessness Strategy for Bradford District 2014 – 2019</p> <p>This 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 production of other relevant socio-economic plan and programmes.</p> <p>The four main objectives of this strategy are:</p> <p>More homes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build sufficient new homes to meet the needs of a growing population. • New homes of the right type in the right location. • Make better use of existing housing to meet growth needs by bringing empty homes back into use. • Make sure there is the appropriate infrastructure to support housing growth. <p>Safe and healthy homes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure all housing is free from the worst hazards. • Make sure homes support people to stay healthy. • Adapt homes so people can stay independent. • Encourage all landlords and lettings agents to provide safe and healthy homes with decent management of tenancies. • Tackle the blight of empty homes. <p>Affordable homes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure an adequate supply of affordable homes to buy or rent that match household incomes. • Enable people to affordably heat and sustain their homes by helping them make their homes more efficient. <p>Support independence and prevent homelessness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support and advice to help people to live independently and prevent homelessness. 	<p>The strategy sets out a series of success measures including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An increase in net additional homes provided • A reducing number of long-term empty homes • An increase in the number of private sector homes where housing conditions have been improved through intervention measures • More homes adapted • An increase in the number of new affordable homes delivered • More energy efficient homes in the District, and fewer people living in fuel poverty • An increase in average incomes across the District • An improvement in the number of housing advice cases which successfully and sustainably prevent people becoming homeless • A reducing number of homeless people placed in bed and breakfast accommodation and shorter stays in temporary accommodation • Targeting support at those who need it most and at the right time 	<p>Local Plan should take account of the vision and objectives of the 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>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raise aspirations and remove the barriers to employment so households can sustain their housing independence 		
<p>Bradford Housing Strategy for the over 50's 2011-2021 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"> Increase choice; Support everyone; Work Together; Make People Aware; Make It Sustainable; and Manage the Impact of Change. 	No target or indicators.	Local Plan 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>The Bradford District Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) 2010 and SHMA Update 2013. 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 of general market requirements; and provides policy recommendations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimates of current dwellings in terms of size, type, condition, tenure. 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. Estimate of total future number of households, broken down by age and type where possible. Estimate of current number of households in housing need. Estimate of future households that will require affordable housing. Estimate of future households requiring market housing. Estimate of the size of affordable housing required. 	No target or indicators.	A policy on housing provision and supply should be included, which sets out housing requirements, including housing quality, density and affordability. This should be based on an updated and revised version of the SHMA which utilises the most up to date background data.

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 		
<p>Saltaire World Heritage Site Management Plan 2014 The Plan is a partnership document. It sets out a strategic framework for management actions and its purpose is to help co-ordinate the activities of all involved. The Plan works within the Council's Development Plan (or Local Plan) for the area which sets out planning policies to guide development. The Management Plan is a material consideration in the planning process.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Heritage Site Boundaries Saltaire Conservation Area Boundary Other Values of Saltaire World Heritage Planning, Policy and Legislative Framework Ongoing Monitoring of Significance and use of the World Heritage Site Key Management Issues⁸ Strategic Themes Objectives and Actions 	<p>CSPR and Site Allocations DPD should seek to conform with the requirements and recommendations set out in the Saltaire World Heritage Site Management Plan (2014 revised version).</p>
<p>City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council Rights of Way Improvement Plan April 2007</p> <p>ROWIPs are intended to be the prime means by which local highway authorities will identify the changes to be made in respect of the management of, and improvement to, their local rights of way network, in order to meet the government's aim of better provision for walkers, cyclists, equestrians and people with mobility problems.</p>	<p>Policy statements on Promotion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessibility Maintenance Obstructions and Nuisances Definitive Map Issues Public Path Orders Crime Related Issues Partnership Working Stakeholder Liaison Planning Applications 	<p>CSPR and Site Allocations DPD should seek to conform with the requirements and recommendations set out in the ROWIP.</p>
<p>Bradford Local Biodiversity Action Plan The biodiversity offering in Bradford is summarised at: https://www.bradford.gov.uk/environment/countryside-and-rights-of-way/biodiversity/ A local plan is also set out, which essentially confirms the habitats and species protected in Bradford as well as which habitats are subject to their own action plans.</p>	<p>The following Habitats and Species have Action Plans to protect and enhance their status in the Bradford District.</p> <p>Habitats Upland Oak Woodland; River Corridors; In Bye Pasture; Hedgerows</p> <p>Species Otter; Water Vole; Pipistrelle; Brown Hare; Crayfish Grayling (fish); White Letter Hairstreak; Green</p>	<p>CSPR and Site Allocations DPD should seek to protect and enhance biodiversity in Bradford, particularly that which is afforded protection through the local biodiversity plan.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Key messages/targets/indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Implications for to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD
	<p>Hairstreak; Blue Butterflies; Twite; Yellowhammer Lapwing; Lesser Twayblade; Marsh Fern</p> <p>Habitat Action Plans</p> <p>Enclosed pasture and hay meadow below open moorland; Rushes and wet flushes; Wide variety of invertebrates; Important for wading birds – snipe, curlew, lapwing and redshank</p>	

		<p>White British: 79.8%</p> <p>White Irish/Other: 5.6%</p> <p>Mixed: 2.2%</p> <p>Asian/British Asian</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indian: 2.5% - Pakistani: 2% - Bangladeshi: 0.8% - Chinese: 0.7% - Other Asian: 1.5% <p>Black/African/Caribbean/Black British:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - African: 1.8% - Caribbean: 1.1% - Other Black: 0.5% <p>Other ethnic groups: 1%</p> <p>Gypsy or Irish Traveller: 0.1%</p>			
Crime	Crime Rate of 133.59 per 1000 population as recorded for year ending June 2018.	<p>In the year ending June 2018, the crime rate in Bradford was higher than the average crime rate across similar areas. See figure below.</p> <p>Sample of comparative area crime rates (per 1000 population as recorded for year ending June 2018):</p> <p>Burnley – 133.49</p> <p>Bolton – 130.38</p> <p>Oldham – 127.28</p> <p>Rochdale – 122.17</p> <p>Sunderland – 120.56</p> <p>Yorkshire comparison:</p> <p>Kirklees – 96.15</p> <p>Wakefield – 110.46</p> <p>Calderdale – 110.56</p> <p>Leeds – 126.93</p> <p>Force Average – 118.72</p>			https://www.police.uk/west-yorkshire/BDT_CI/performance/compare-your-area/



Housing

Household Growth

2014-based		
	Household Size	Households
2014	2.57	202,850
2019	2.54	211,546
2024	2.50	218,320
2029	2.45	226,381
2034	2.41	235,222
2039	2.38	240,563

2016-based		
	Household Size	Households
2016	2.61	200,922
2021	2.61	203,696
2026	2.58	207,929
2031	2.53	212,384
2036	2.49	216,535
2041	2.47	219,926

Projected Households by Age (2016-based)		
Age Group	2016	2041
Under 25	6,659	6,401
25 to 34	29,428	27,316
35 to 44	39,762	34,338
45 to 54	41,211	38,868

Yorkshire & Humber		
	Household Size	Households
2016	-	2,277,910
2021	-	2,334,242
2026	-	2,389,812
2031	-	2,445,314
2036	-	2,497,976
2041	-	2,545,147

England		
	Household Size	Households
2016	2.37	22,884,532
2021	2.37	23,684,091
2026	2.34	24,536,868
2031	2.31	25,353,944
2036	2.28	26,131,443
2041	2.26	26,854,971

Between 2016 and 2041 there is a projected fall in household size within Bradford District from 2.61 to 2.47 persons per household. National it is expected to fall from 2.37 to 2.26. The number of households in the District, based on current trends, is expected to grow by 8.6% (19,004 households by 2041, compared with 11.7% regionally and 17.3% nationally).

Household projections are trend-based and indicate the number of additional households that would form if recent demographic trends continue, without any forms of policy intervention. The projected fall in household size reflects the general ageing of the population evidenced by the projected household growth by age which shows that between 2016 and 2041 there is a large growth in the number of households within the 65 to 74, 75 to 84 and 85+ age groups. **Please note that these 2016 based projections are significantly lower than the 2014 base projections. The 2014 projections indicated a population of 575,100 by 2035. This data will be subject to review as part of the final standardised methodology position from Government.**

[Household Projections for Local Authorities and Higher Administrative Areas in England 2016-based \(ONS, December 2018\)](#)

Household Projections for England and Local Authority Districts 2014-based (ONS, July 2016)

	<table border="1"> <tr><td>55 to 64</td><td>33,913</td><td>36,853</td></tr> <tr><td>65 to 74</td><td>24,891</td><td>32,268</td></tr> <tr><td>75 to 84</td><td>17,788</td><td>29,656</td></tr> <tr><td>85+</td><td>7,270</td><td>14,227</td></tr> </table> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr><th colspan="3">2014-based Projected Households by Age</th></tr> <tr><th>Age Group</th><th>Year 2014</th><th>Year 2039</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Under 25</td><td>66,291</td><td>71,344</td></tr> <tr><td>25 to 34</td><td>74,618</td><td>76,629</td></tr> <tr><td>35 to 44</td><td>69,796</td><td>68,105</td></tr> <tr><td>45 to 54</td><td>66,930</td><td>66,810</td></tr> <tr><td>55 to 64</td><td>28,985</td><td>32,359</td></tr> <tr><td>65 to 74</td><td>25,521</td><td>28,263</td></tr> <tr><td>75 to 84</td><td>39,293</td><td>55,301</td></tr> <tr><td>85+</td><td>24,328</td><td>39,677</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	55 to 64	33,913	36,853	65 to 74	24,891	32,268	75 to 84	17,788	29,656	85+	7,270	14,227	2014-based Projected Households by Age			Age Group	Year 2014	Year 2039	Under 25	66,291	71,344	25 to 34	74,618	76,629	35 to 44	69,796	68,105	45 to 54	66,930	66,810	55 to 64	28,985	32,359	65 to 74	25,521	28,263	75 to 84	39,293	55,301	85+	24,328	39,677				
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Dwelling Stock by Tenure	<p>Owner Occupied (Owned Outright): 29.3%</p> <p>Owner Occupied (Owned with Mortgage): 35.7%</p> <p>Private Rented: 18.1%</p> <p>Social Rented: 14.8%</p> <p>Share Ownership: 0.6%</p> <p>Other: 1.5%</p>	<p>Yorkshire & Humber</p> <p>Owner Occupied (Owned Outright): 30.6%</p> <p>Owner Occupied (Owned with Mortgage): 33.5%</p> <p>Private Rented: 15.9%</p> <p>Social Rented: 18.1%</p> <p>Share Ownership: 0.4%</p> <p>Other: 1.5%</p> <p>England</p> <p>Owner Occupied (Owned Outright): 30.6%</p> <p>Owner Occupied (Owned with Mortgage): 32.8%</p> <p>Private Rented: 16.8%</p> <p>Social Rented: 22.9%</p> <p>Share Ownership: 0.8%</p> <p>Other: 1.3%</p>		<p>In line with the national and regional picture, the largest percentages of dwellings in Bradford District are owner occupied. There is a higher proportion of privately rented dwellings compared to the national average (1.3% more). Conversely there are a lower proportion of socially rented homes.</p>	<p>Census 2011: Tenure, Local Authorities in England and Wales (ONS, 2012)</p> <p>2011 Census Release 2.1 : Key Statistics for Local Authorities - Bradford District 11 December 2012 (CBMDC, December 2012)</p>																																										
Household Types	<p>Detached (Whole House or Bungalow): 14%</p> <p>Semi-Detached (Whole House or Bungalow): 35.6%</p> <p>Terraced (Whole House of Bungalow) (Inc. end terrace): 34.4%</p> <p>Flat, Maisonette or Apartment: 15.8%</p> <p>Other: 0.3%</p>	<p>Yorkshire & Humber</p> <p>Detached (Whole House or Bungalow): 20.5%</p> <p>Semi-Detached (Whole House or Bungalow): 36.5%</p> <p>Terraced (Whole House of Bungalow) (Inc. end terrace): 27.7%</p> <p>Flat, Maisonette or Apartment: 14.9%</p> <p>Other: 0.2%</p> <p>England</p> <p>Detached (Whole House or Bungalow): 22.3%</p> <p>Semi-Detached (Whole House or Bungalow): 30.7%</p> <p>Terraced (Whole House or Bungalow) (Inc. end terrace): 24.5%</p> <p>Flat, Maisonette or Apartment: 22.1%</p> <p>Other: 0.4%</p>		<p>Bradford District has a lower proportion of detached dwellings than the Yorkshire and Humber region and England. However, the proportion of semi-detached dwelling is similar to the region, but greater than the national average. In comparison, the District has a higher percentage of terraced properties than the regional or national average reflecting historic housing and industrial development.</p>	<p>2011 Census: Dwellings, Household Spaces and Accommodation type, local authorities in England and Wales (ONS, 2012)</p>																																										

House Prices	Average House Price in Bradford District (September 2018): £140,264	<p>Average House Price: West Yorkshire: £157,921 Yorkshire & Humber: £162,009 England: £249,408</p>	Average house prices in Bradford District have seen an overall increase of around 13%, compared with a sub-regional increase of 17.5% and regional increase of 19.6% over the period 2010 to 2018.	Property values in Bradford District are lower than both the sub-regional and regional averages. However, trends show that prices are increase, along a broadly similar pattern.	UK House Price Index, Land Registry (September 2018)																																				
<p style="text-align: center;">Average House Prices (September 2010 to September 2018)</p>																																									
Housing Affordability	<p>ONS Property Price to Earnings Ratio for Bradford District: 5.2 (2017)</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="418 982 1317 1255"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Bradford</th> <th>Yorkshire & Humber</th> <th>England</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2010</td><td>5.39</td><td>5.64</td><td>6.85</td></tr> <tr><td>2011</td><td>5.54</td><td>5.39</td><td>6.79</td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>5.18</td><td>5.35</td><td>6.77</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>5.07</td><td>5.29</td><td>6.76</td></tr> <tr><td>2014</td><td>5.16</td><td>5.54</td><td>7.09</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>5.33</td><td>5.69</td><td>7.53</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>5.29</td><td>5.78</td><td>7.72</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>5.32</td><td>5.91</td><td>7.91</td></tr> </tbody> </table>			Bradford	Yorkshire & Humber	England	2010	5.39	5.64	6.85	2011	5.54	5.39	6.79	2012	5.18	5.35	6.77	2013	5.07	5.29	6.76	2014	5.16	5.54	7.09	2015	5.33	5.69	7.53	2016	5.29	5.78	7.72	2017	5.32	5.91	7.91	Viewed as a whole, property in Bradford District is more affordable on average than our regional neighbours, with the average house price being 7.12 x average salary compared to 7.47 x average salary across Yorkshire and Humberside. However, it is likely that there will be significant disparities within the District, due to wide variation in income levels. 2012 data showed that the ratio between lowest paid quarter of the population and rent rates was greatest in City, Little Horton and Bradford Moor wards, followed by other wards around Bradford city centre, making property there hard to afford for the lowest paid. This highlights a significant issue around the need for more affordable accommodation options in areas of the District.	Average house price is a valuable measure and becomes even more useful when combined with average income, to calculate affordability.	Ratio of house price to residence-based earnings (lower quartile and median), 2002 to 2017 (ONS) NOMIS data
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Net Housing Completions	<p>Bradford Housing Requirement: 2,700 dwellings per annum. Net Housing Completions 2006/2007: 1,578 2007/2008: 2,156 2008/2009: 1,440 2009/2010: 999 2010/2011: 696 2011/2012: 733 2012/2013: 721 2013/2014: 874 2014/2015: 1,134 2015/2016: 1,338 2016/2017: 1,488 2017/2018: 1,438 Housing Completions on Previously Developed Land (PDL) (2013 to 2018)</p>		The level of house building over the last decade peaked in 2007/2008. However, this declined since the onset of the post 2008 economic recession, with the lowest point being reached in 2010/2011. Since 2012/2013, house building has increased in the District returning to similar levels to that experienced in 2006/2007. Note: Net housing completions only include sites within settlement boundaries. The percentage of completions on previously developed land (PDL) is approximately 73% between 2013 and 2018 and well in excess of the Core Strategy target (Policy HO6) of 50% PDL District wide. Future monitoring systems that return the percentage PDL housing		Leeds City Region Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2018 Housing Land Supply Update (CBMDC, December 2018)																																				

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Housing Stock Conditions	For all stock, Bradford performs better than the EHS England average for excess cold (4% compared to 6%), marginally better for all hazards, but worse for all other indicators. In particular disrepair (8% in Bradford compared to 5% nationally). It is noteworthy that the levels of excess cold are relatively low in Bradford. This has helped to keep the overall HHSRS levels slightly lower than the average for England despite having slightly higher levels of fall hazards. Comparing Bradford to the EHS England average figures for the private sector stock there is a similar picture with Bradford performing better for excess cold (4% compared to 7%) and all hazards (16% compared with 17%) but worse or similar for all other indicators. Bradford has similar levels to the region of Yorkshire and The Humber for each of the indicators – although some are slightly higher in Bradford for example falls (12% in Bradford compared with 11%), fuel poverty (LIHC being 12% in Bradford compared with 11%) and low income households (30% in Bradford compared with 26%). The average SimpleSAP ratings in Bradford (Figure 7) are higher than those for the regional and England averages for both all stock and the private sector stock			BRE Integrated Dwelling Level Housing Stock Modelling and Database for Bradford Metropolitan District Council BRE, May 2016)																																																						
Empty Homes	<p>Empty Homes in Bradford District</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Date</th> <th>All</th> <th>Long Term</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Oct 2017</td> <td>8,751</td> <td>3,931</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oct 2016</td> <td>8,914</td> <td>3,944</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oct 2015</td> <td>9,277</td> <td>4,154</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oct 2014</td> <td>9,778</td> <td>3,942</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oct 2013</td> <td>10,277</td> <td>3,953</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oct 2012</td> <td>10,548</td> <td>4,766</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oct 2011</td> <td>11,210</td> <td>5,358</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Date	All	Long Term	Oct 2017	8,751	3,931	Oct 2016	8,914	3,944	Oct 2015	9,277	4,154	Oct 2014	9,778	3,942	Oct 2013	10,277	3,953	Oct 2012	10,548	4,766	Oct 2011	11,210	5,358	The number of vacant homes in Bradford is declining but the District still has one of the highest figure lying unused in English authority areas. There were 8,751 vacant dwellings in Bradford District in 2017, 3,931 of which had been empty for six months or more. While the number of empty homes in Bradford has declined by 14.8% overall in the five years to 2017, the figure for long-term vacant dwellings has remained stable, rising by 101 to 4,154 from 2013 to 2015 and then falling by 223 to the 2017 total of 3,931.	Tackling empty homes is a priority of the Core Strategy DPD (July 2017) outline in Policy HO10. This seeks to make best use of existing housing stock by addressing the proportion of empty homes. The council has put in place a delivery plan "Tackling Empty Homes in the Bradford District: Delivery Plan 2017-2019". The strategy looks at how more empty homes can be brought back into use.	Live Tables – Table 615 : Vacant Dwellings by Local Authority District (MHCLG) Tackling Empty Homes in the Bradford District: Delivery Plan 2017-2019 (CBMDC, 2017)																														
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HEALTH & INEQUALITIES																																																										
Deprivation	Index of Multiple Deprivation Rank: 19	Local authority Districts include lower-tier non-metropolitan Districts, London boroughs, unitary authorities and metropolitan Districts. At the time of publication, there were 326 local authority Districts in England with the local authority District with a rank of 1 being the most deprived, and the area ranked 326 the least deprived.		The Indices of Deprivation 2015 is the relative measure of deprivation published by the government. The data is published for small areas (Lower-layer Super Output Areas, or LSOAs) across England. At a District Level with regard to the IMD average rank, Bradford is the 19 th most deprived nationally, and the second most deprived in the Yorkshire & Humber region. 12 wards in the District fall within the 10% most deprived nationally and 2 within the 10% least deprived. The main areas of deprivation can be found in and around central Bradford and in several outlying housing estates in Bradford, as well as in Keighley. The least deprived areas are found mainly to the north of the District in Ilkley, Burley in Wharfedale and Menston, but also Bingley and rural villages to the west of the District	English Indices of Deprivation 2015 (DCLG, September 2015). English Indices of Deprivation 2015 Bradford District in focus (CBMDC, October 2015)																																																					
Poverty	Income Deprivation: Bradford ranks as the 5 th most income deprived District in England. There are wide variations around the District with 27% of the District's population classed as in the 10% most deprived			Fuel Poverty Bradford has a high level of fuel poverty, ranked 23rd most fuel poor of local authority	English Indices of Deprivation 2015 (DCLG, September 2015). Poverty & Deprivation – Intelligence Bulletin																																																					

	<p>areas in England, and 6% of the population living in areas classed as in the 10% least deprived areas. The most income deprived areas are located in and around central Bradford and Keighley and the least deprived areas are located in the Wharfe and Aire valleys and villages to the north and west of central Bradford.</p> <p>In the sub-region, Leeds which is ranked 3rd most income deprived District in England. All the other local authority areas in West Yorkshire are ranked higher than Bradford – Kirklees is 16th, Wakefield is 33rd and Calderdale is 77th</p> <p>Employment Deprivation: Bradford is ranked 6th most employment deprived local authority in England – this is the same position as in both 2007 and 2010. Birmingham is the most employment deprived local authority in England.</p> <p>Leeds is the most employment deprived local authority in West Yorkshire and is ranked 3rd most employment deprived District in England. All the other local authority areas in West Yorkshire are ranked higher than Bradford – Kirklees is 11th, Wakefield is 17th and Calderdale is 73rd</p> <p>Fuel poverty: The latest official fuel poverty statistics show that there were 20,095 households (14.3%) in Bradford District considered to be in fuel poverty according to the 'Low Income, High Cost' methodology. This is higher than the rates for Yorkshire and the Humber region (12.1%) and England (11.1%).</p> <p>Child Poverty: The most recent national child poverty data for 2016/15 (published 2018) reported a child poverty rate of 21.8% for Bradford District, compared to 16.6% for England – with 31,580 children and young people aged 0 – 19, living in households with less than 60% of average (median) income. In 2015, the District's child poverty rate was second highest in the Yorkshire and Humber region – Hull had the highest rate:</p>		<p>Districts in England. This is probably due to a combination of energy inefficient Victorian housing stock in conjunction with low household incomes. Central Bradford and Keighley and the surrounding urban areas are most likely to be in fuel poverty.</p> <p>Child Poverty: The total number of children living in low income families in Bradford in 2015 is lower than in previous years and this is probably due to a decrease in the threshold of the figure used to define 60% of median income from £253 in 2014 to £233 in 2015. The threshold produced in 2014 was unusually high due to an increase in the number of high earners near the low income threshold. 16 Child poverty is concentrated in the inner-city and urban areas of the District. In 2015, approximately half of all children living in poverty in the District have been found to live in 8 of the District's 30 wards: Little Horton, Bradford Moor, Bowling and Barkerend, Manningham, Toller, Tong, Great Horton and City wards</p>	<p>(CBMDC, October 2018) Sub-Regional Fuel Poverty, England 2016 (DECC) Households Below Average Income (ONS)</p>																												
Education & Skills	<p style="text-align: center;">Adult Qualification Levels</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="418 877 1350 1094"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Bradford</th> <th>Yorkshire & Humber</th> <th>Great Britain</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>NVQ4 and above</td> <td>26.5%</td> <td>33%</td> <td>38.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NVQ3 and above</td> <td>46.6%</td> <td>52.3%</td> <td>57.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NVQ2 and above</td> <td>65.6%</td> <td>71.1%</td> <td>74.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NVQ1 and above</td> <td>78.7%</td> <td>83.4%</td> <td>85.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Qualifications</td> <td>8.2%</td> <td>7%</td> <td>6.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No Qualifications</td> <td>13.1%</td> <td>9.5%</td> <td>7.7%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>No Qualifications - No formal qualifications held. Other Qualifications - includes foreign qualifications and some professional qualifications. NVQ 1 Equivalent - e.g. fewer than 5 GCSEs at grades A-C, foundation GNVQ, NVQ 1, intermediate 1 national qualification (Scotland) or equivalent. NVQ 2 Equivalent - e.g. 5 or more GCSEs at grades A-C, intermediate GNVQ, NVQ 2, intermediate 2 national qualification (Scotland) or equivalent. NVQ 3 Equivalent - e.g. 2 or more A levels, advanced GNVQ, NVQ 3, 2 or more higher or advanced higher national qualifications (Scotland) or equivalent. NVQ 4 Equivalent And Above - e.g. HND, Degree and Higher Degree level qualifications or equivalent.</p>		Bradford	Yorkshire & Humber	Great Britain	NVQ4 and above	26.5%	33%	38.6%	NVQ3 and above	46.6%	52.3%	57.2%	NVQ2 and above	65.6%	71.1%	74.7%	NVQ1 and above	78.7%	83.4%	85.4%	Other Qualifications	8.2%	7%	6.9%	No Qualifications	13.1%	9.5%	7.7%	<p>Despite improvements in educational attainment, qualification levels among Bradford's working age population are lower than the regional and national averages.</p>	<p>65.6 % of adults are qualified to level 2 (equivalent of 5 good GCSEs and considered to be entry level by most employers). This is below the national average of 74.7% and Yorkshire and Humber average of 71.1 %. 13.1% have no qualifications at all and represents a big improvement over recent years. In 2007, this rate was 19.1% However, this rate of people aged 16-64 with no qualifications is still far higher than the national rate of 7.7% and Yorkshire and Humber rate of 9.5%. There are 86,100 residents qualified to at least NVQ level 4, equivalent to degree level, accounting for 26.5% of the working age population. This is an improvement over the last ten years when 68,200 were qualified to this level. It is however lower than the national average of 38.6% and Yorkshire and Humber average of 33 %.</p>	<p>Nomis ONS Annual Population Survey (January to December 2017)</p>
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Obesity	<p>38.2% of the District's 10 to 11 year olds are overweight compared to 34.6% of 10 to 11 year olds regionally and 34.6% nationally²⁰</p> <p>At a District wide level based on Quality Outcomes Framework (QOF) data registrations with GPs by condition: 56,891 adults were registered as obese with their GP in 2014-15. This is equivalent to 12% of the District population aged 17+ and higher than the national rate of 9%.</p>		<p>Obesity is one of the biggest challenges to the health of our residents today. It is a particular issue in the Bradford area with income, ethnicity and social deprivation known to have an impact on an individual's weight. Overall, for women, obesity prevalence increases with greater levels of deprivation, regardless of the measure used. For men, only occupation-based and qualification</p>	<p>National Child Measurement Programme 2016/17, published 19/10/17, NHS Digital Quality Outcomes Framework, NHS</p>																												

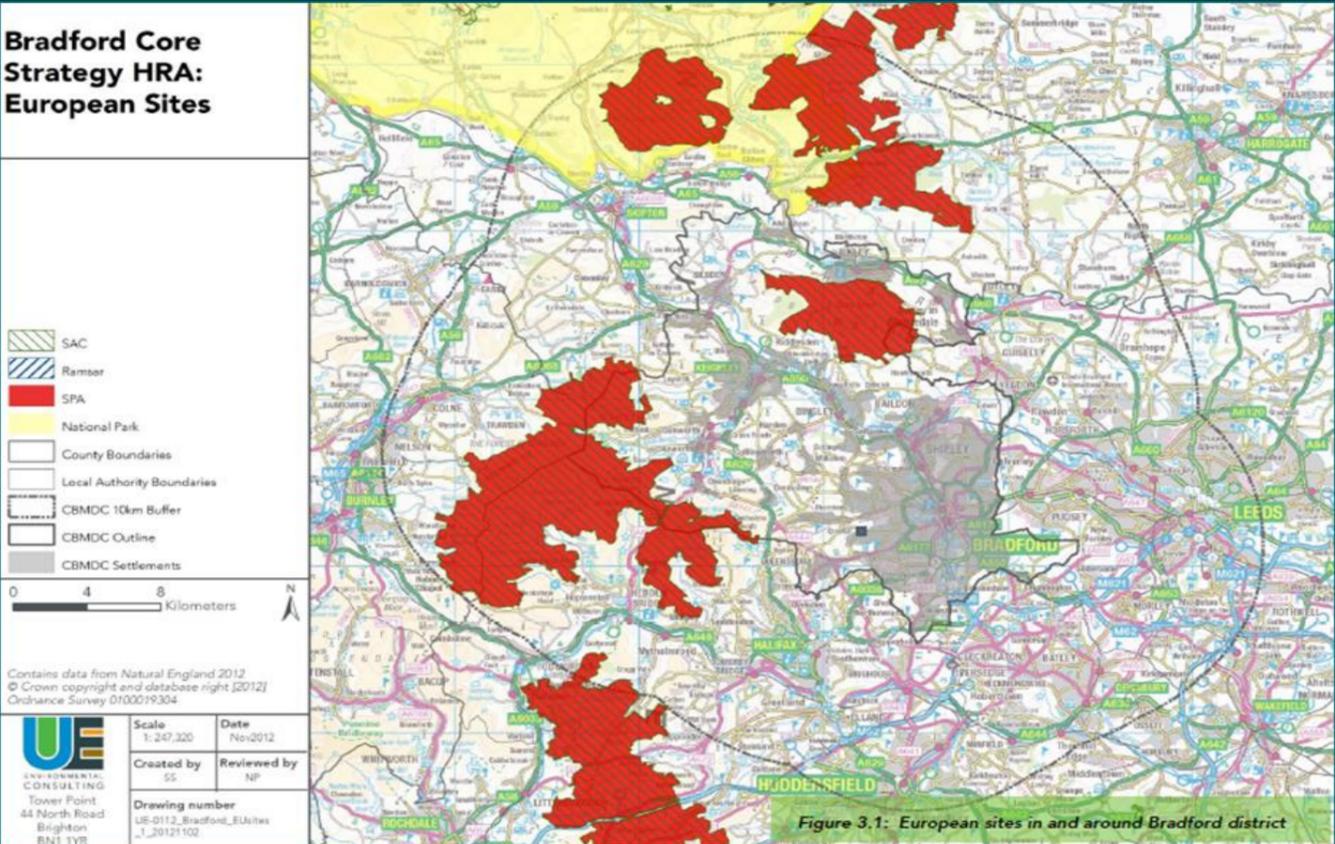
			based measures show differences in obesity rates by levels of deprivation.																						
Health	<p>The main causes of death in Bradford District are the same as other parts of the country – cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease and cancer. However, more people die before the age of 75 in the District than in other parts of the country. In some parts of the District as many as 1 in 2 people die before the age of 75⁹.</p> <p>We know that people in Bradford spend many years of their lives not in good health. For women almost 21 years on average are estimated to be spent not in good health; for men this number is just under 15. Inequalities are evident throughout the life course: 28% of children and young people live in households that are below the poverty line. Children in the poorer parts of the District have worse health and wellbeing on average: poorer dental health by age five, and more likely to be overweight by age 11. Children in more deprived areas are more likely to be injured, to have long-term conditions such as asthma, and to be admitted to hospital.</p> <p>People's health behaviours are widely known to affect their health and risk of dying early. More disadvantaged groups are more likely to have a cluster of unhealthy behaviours – smoking, drinking, poor diets, and low levels of physical activity. Whilst in Bradford overall, 1 in 5 adults smoke, in routine and manual workers this rises to 1 in 3</p>		Policies should seek to ensure that opportunities are provided for local people to participate in physical activity in order to improve the health and well being of the area.	Local Authority Health Profile 2018 - Bradford (Public Health England, July 2018)																					
Physical Inactivity	Born in Bradford data has shown that 77% of 5-11 years old in their cohort study don't do the recommended 60 minutes of moderate-to-vigorous activity each day. According to the Active Lives Survey, just under two thirds - 63.7% - of adults in Bradford District are meeting the Chief Medical Officer's guidelines and achieving 150 minutes of activity per week. This is slightly below the national average (66%), but is similar to other local authorities in Yorkshire and Humber. Activity levels decrease in older groups. An estimated 69% of 16-24 years old and 72% of 25-34 years old meet the guidelines, but for people aged 55 and over this falls to below 60%		The health benefits of a physically active lifestyle are well documented; there is a large amount of evidence to suggest that regular activity is related to good health and wellbeing, and helps prevent many long term conditions. Physical activity contributes to a wide range of health benefits, and regular physical activity can improve health and wellbeing outcomes irrespective of whether individuals want to lose weight Policies should seek to ensure that opportunities are provided for local people to participate in physical activity in order to improve the health and well being of the area.	Bradford District Joint Strategy Needs Assessment/Public Health England Data																					
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Economic Performance	<p>Bradford District's GVA (as of 2016) was £10.05bn, representing 8.7% of the regional total. GVA growth (2015/16) was 2.1% GVA per head of population (2016): £18,810 Bradford's job density is low. Bradford has 690 jobs per thousand work age population compared to 840 nationally.</p>	<p>Yorkshire & Humber GVA growth rate (2015/16): 2.9% UK GVA growth rate (2015/16): 3.6% Yorkshire & Humber GVA per head of population (2016): £21,285 UK GVA per head of population (2016): £26,584</p>  <p>GVA PER WORKER 2016 – £000s Source: Centre for Cities, Cities Outlook 2018</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>City</th> <th>GVA per worker (£000s)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Sheffield</td> <td>~45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Newcastle</td> <td>~40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Liverpool</td> <td>~35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Manchester</td> <td>~30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Leeds</td> <td>~25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bradford</td> <td>~18.8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	City	GVA per worker (£000s)	Sheffield	~45	Newcastle	~40	Liverpool	~35	Manchester	~30	Leeds	~25	Bradford	~18.8	<p>Bradford's GVA represents 8.7% of the overall regional total. GVA growth (2015/16) was lower than expected compared with (2014/15). Over the longer term, GVA in Bradford has increased by 15.4% between 2012 and 2016. GVA per head of population is remains low but has shown improvement since 2010. 24% of current jobs in Bradford are in occupations that are likely to shrink by 2030. Only 10% of current jobs are in occupations that are likely to grow. Recent estimates value Bradford's exports as worth £2bn per year, equating to £10,500 per job.</p> <p>The economy overall is worth circa £10 billion and is the ninth largest city economy in England.</p>	<p>Whilst GVA continues increases it remains lower than the national and regional averages in terms of growth and GVA per head of population.</p>	<p>Gross Value Added – Intelligence Bulletin (CBMDC, December 2017) Centre for Cities Outlook Report 2018 Made in Bradford - Pioneering, Confident & Connected An Economic Strategy for Bradford District 2018-2030</p>						
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However rates have fluctuated.</p> <p>Economic Activity The proportion of the Bradford's working age population in employment is consistently lower than the national and regional averages. However, it has grown in recent years.</p> <p>Claimant Count In November 2018 a total of 11,330 people in Bradford District were claiming either Jobseeker's Allowance or the unemployment element of Universal Credit. This was an increase of 645 people since October 2018, and an increase of 2,825 since November 2017.</p> <p>Bradford had the 2nd highest unemployment rate in the Leeds City Region, after Calderdale with 3.5%.</p> <p>Productivity Bradford productivity per worker at £49,900 is the highest of any city in the Northern Powerhouse.</p> <p>Businesses Bradford has 15,700 businesses employing 200,000 people. The number of businesses has increased by 20 per cent over the last three years, rising faster than Leeds City Region and UK rates of growth.</p> <p>The District has a number of large headquarters including the grocery giant Morrisons, Yorkshire Water, Yorkshire Building Society and Yorkshire's largest family-owned company JCT600. Bradford based companies employ over 250,000 people across the UK with a combined turnover of over £30 billion.</p> <p>In late 2017, Bradford was named the best city in the UK to start a business by Barclays Bank.</p> <p>Bradford has been identified in Barclays Bank SME Growth Factor Index as the best place in the country to start up in business,</p>		<p>Nomis ONS Annual Population Survey Bradford District Monthly Unemployment Update – Intelligence Bulletin (CBMDC, December 2018) Made in Bradford - Pioneering, Confident & Connected An Economic Strategy for Bradford District 2018-2030</p>
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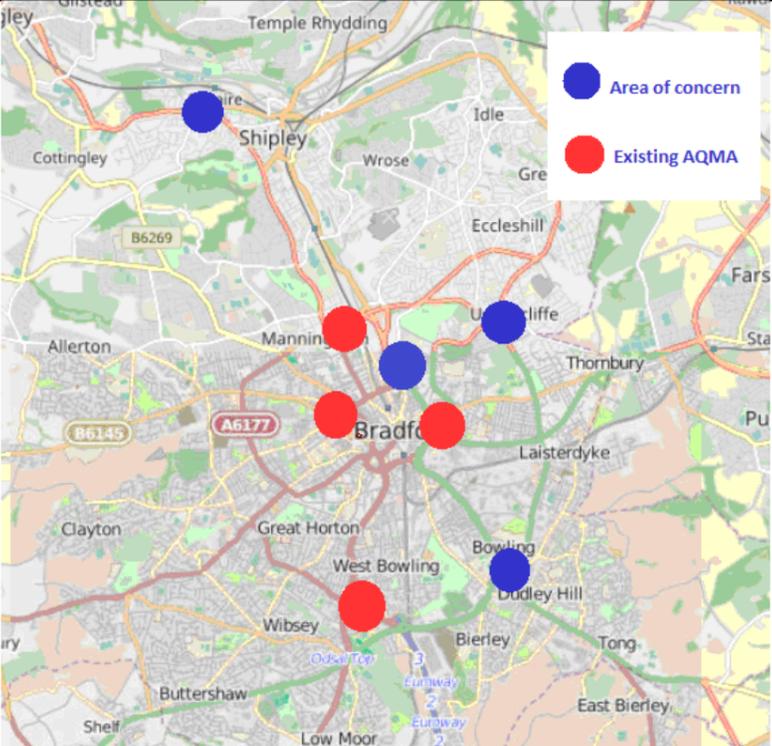
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City Centre	<p>The city centre remains the key location for employment in the District, particularly office based employment. There are 33,500 jobs located in Bradford city centre which is one in six jobs in Bradford There are 10,700 jobs in financial and business services, 10,500 in the public sector, 3,800 in retail and 1,700 in accommodation and food services based in the city centre.</p> <p>Bradford's city centre is a top UK retail centre generating £423 million of comparison retail expenditure in 2015 according to CACI Retail Footprint data.</p> <p>There is a strong and vibrant presence of cultural and visitor attractions in the city centre. In 2013 an estimated 4m people visited City Park, whilst the National Media Museum (circa 500,000 visitors), Alhambra Theatre (250,000 theatregoers), St Georges Hall and The Leisure Exchange are jointly seeing nearly 1million visitors per annum go through their doors. Bradford is also the world's first UNESCO City of Film and plays host to the annual Bradford International Film Festival at the National Media Museum and its associated cinemas.</p> <p>Bradford city centre is also home to both the University of Bradford and Bradford College.</p>		<p>Bradford historic 'Top of town' has witnessed a decline in retail performance but now subject to a townscape heritage scheme and urban village regeneration initiative.</p> <p>In recent years, Bradford city centre has been the focus of significant investment, reinforcing its role as a driving force of economic growth and prosperity. In recent years, the city centre has seen investments in major developments of over £370m. This includes sizeable investment in the University and College estate (over £240m) and over £130m, since 2010, in public realm, new hotels, grade A office development, and the perception-changing Bradford City Park.</p> <p>2.37 Bradford's 'City Centre Growth Zone' is a £35million initiative set up to support new businesses and enable existing business growth.</p> <p>The City Centre Growth Zone continues to help to raise the profile of Bradford as a business location, and provides significant financial incentives and professional support to set up new businesses in the city centre.</p> <p>2.38 The value of investment on site in 2014 was estimated at over £500 million.</p> <p>Following the completion of City Park in 2012 which has significantly raised the profile of the city centre, the opening of the 570,000 sq. ft The Broadway Shopping Centre by Westfield and Meyer Bergman (development value circa £265m) will elevate the city centre retail and leisure offer to new levels. There is the prospect of further potential opportunities for retail and leisure developments on Broadway, The XChange development and on the former Royal Mail Sorting office site next to Bradford Forster Square Station. The city centre is beginning to experience an increase in city centre values and footfall.</p>		Made in Bradford - Pioneering, Confident & Connected An Economic Strategy for Bradford District 2018-2030 Bradford Council economy webpages Bradford City Centre AAP																		
Natural Environment																							
Landscape	National Park: - Yorkshire Dales National Park Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Yorkshire Dales National Park adjoins the boundary of the District to the north of Addingham.	DEFRA Magic Maps NCA Profile 36: Southern Pennines (Natural England, July 2017)																		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nidderdale <p>The District is located with three National Landscape Character Areas as defined by Natural England:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NCA36: Southern Pennines - NCA37: Yorkshire Southern Pennine Edge - NCA38: Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire & Yorkshire Coalfield 			<p>Nidderdale AONB adjoins the northern boundary of Bradford District, close to Burley in Wharfedale and Ilkley.</p> <p>The District is included within three national landscape character areas as defined by Natural England.</p> <p>Policies and site allocations will need to give consideration to landscape impacts within and adjoining the District.</p>	<p>NCA Profile 37: Yorkshire Southern Pennine Edge (Natural England, 2013)</p> <p>NCA Profile: 38. Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield (Natural England, 2013)</p>																																																			
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EU Habitats Sites	<p>Special Area of Conservation (in Bradford District)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - South Pennine Moors (65,025.5ha) <p>Special Areas of Conservation (within 20km):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - North Pennine Moors - Craven Limestone Complex - Denby Grange Colliery Ponds <p>Special Protection Areas (in Bradford District):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - South Pennine Moors Phase 2 <p>Special Protection Areas (within 20km):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - North Pennine Moors - South Pennine Moors Phase 1 		<p>The South Pennine Moors SAC and SPA Ilkley Moor and the moors above Haworth and Bronte Country (Haworth Moor, Keighley Moor, Oxenhope Moor, Thornton Moor).</p> <p>An HRA screening of likely significant effects of the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review and Site Allocations DPD will be undertaken to assess potential impacts on European Sites in, and around the District</p>	<p>DEFRA Magic Maps</p>																																																				

	<p>Bradford Core Strategy HRA: European Sites</p>  <p>Figure 3.1: European sites in and around Bradford district</p>				
<p>Nature Conservation Sites</p>	<p>Sites of Special Scientific Interest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - South Pennine Moors (20,944ha) - Bingley South Bog (4.45ha) - Trench Meadows (4.8ha) <p>Sites of Ecological/Geological Importance – 22 Bradford Wildlife Areas - 152</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>	<p>The South Pennine Moors SSSI consists of two portions – one in the north of the District covering Ilkley Moor and Rombalds Moor between Ilkley and Keighley and the other to covering an area to the west of Howarth, straddling the boundary with Calderdale, Lancashire & North Yorkshire. Bingley South Bog is located to the south of Bingley whilst Trench Meadows SSSI is close to Saltaire and Baildon</p>	<p>Emerging policies and proposals within the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review and Site Allocations DPD will need to give consideration to these sites and their integrity.</p>	<p>DEFRA Magic Maps Bradford Council Website - Biodiversity</p>
<p>Minerals</p>	<p>The principle mineral resources in Bradford District are: Sandstone – capable of being used for high quality building, roofing and paving stones. The primary commodity extracted in the area. Sand & Gravel – no significant sand extraction has taken place in the District from some years. Fireclay – this is extracted at two sites in the area for brick making and engineering purposes Coal – no significant extraction of coal has taken place in the District for some years.</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>	<p>Core Strategy policies EN10 and EN11 set the parameters for future sandstone, sand and gravel, clay and coal extraction, whilst policy EN12 sets the framework for safeguarding mineral resources.</p>	<p>Mineral Safeguarding Areas will be defined in the Site Allocations DPD based on the broad areas shown in the Minerals Safeguarding Plan (Core Strategy DPD – Appendix 13). Areas of Search will also be identified in the Site Allocations DPD. This will keep to ensure that Bradford District can play its part in maintaining a steady and adequate supply of aggregates within the West Yorkshire sub-region.</p>	<p>Bradford Local Plan Core Strategy – Minerals Chapter (CBMDC, July 2017) Bradford Local Plan Core Strategy DPD – Appendix 13 (CBMDC, July 2017) Mineral Resource Information in Support of National, Regional & Local Planning: West Yorkshire – Report (British Geological Survey, 2006) Mineral Resource Information in Support of National, Regional & Local Planning: West Yorkshire – Map (British Geological Survey, 2006)</p>
<p>Flooding</p>	<p>There are a number of sources of flooding across Bradford District. Main Rivers The main rivers in the area are found in two catchments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aire & Calder Catchment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River Aire • River Worth • North Beck (part) • Silsden Beck 		<p>CBMDC is located within the River Aire & Calder and River Wharfe & Lower Ouse catchments Flood processes and flood risk issues across the Council area are inextricably linked by the Rivers Aire, Worth and Wharfe plus their many tributaries. In addition, 24 km² of Bradford District drains to the River Calder. This area includes the M606 motorway and major employment sites. Further details are included in the Draft</p>	<p>The Council is working with the Environment Agency and other partners to ensure that flood risk is reduced. Policies within the Local Plan should aim to support the reduction of flood risk in the area and ensure new development is not at risk, and does not contribute to increased flood risk elsewhere.</p>	<p>Bradford Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (CBMDC, December 2016) Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, Level 1 (SFRA), Final Draft Report amended February 2014 (CBMDC, 2014)</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bridgehouse Beck • Eastburn Beck • Providence Lane • Nab Wood Beck • Wharfe & Lower Ouse Catchment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River Wharfe • Town Beck • Backstone Beck <p>Ordinary Watercourse Flooding Ordinary watercourses in the Aire catchment from Steeton Ings to the Craven Boundary are managed by both the Airedale IDB and CBMDC.</p> <p>The vast network of ordinary watercourses in Bradford District, many of which are unmapped. Most notably, Bradford Beck which traverses Bradford City Centre and the many tributaries such as Pitty Beck, Chellow Dene Beck, Eastbrook, Westbrook and Bowling Beck</p> <p>Surface Water Flooding Surface water and drainage related issues are known to cause flood risk in Idle, Apperley Bridge, Addingham, Silsden, Cross Hills on Skipton Road and Bradford City Centre, Mill Hey, Haworth, Keighley, Castlefields industrial estate, Bingley.</p> <p>Groundwater Flooding Bradford has a high proportion of properties with cellars compared to many other cities in the UK and has recorded between 550 and 725 calls per year regarding flooded cellars. Possible flood sources include groundwater.</p> <p>Sewer Flooding Within many areas of CBMDC surface water runoff is channelled into the combined sewer system. During wet weather, the capacity of the system is often exceeded or affected by blockage and this is managed through Combined Sewer Overflows (CSOs) which discharge to watercourses and exist in considerable numbers within the Bradford District</p> <p>Reservoir Flooding There are a number of reservoirs within the Bradford District. These are the responsibility of either YWS Ltd or in the case of Upper and Lower Chellow, Harold Park and Park Dam, the CBMDC.</p> <p>Canal Flooding The Leeds and Liverpool canal runs through Bradford District and is managed by the Canal and River Trust.</p>		Strategic Flood Risk Assessment		
Built Environment					
Heritage	<p>The historic environment of Bradford District is significant.</p> <p>World Heritage Site: 1 (Saltaire)</p> <p>Conservation Areas: 59</p> <p>Scheduled Ancient Monuments: 194</p> <p>Listings Buildings: 2,287 (23 of which are Grade I listed)</p> <p>Registered Historic Parks and Garden: 14</p> <p>Historic Battlefield Site: 1 (Adwalton Moor, Tong)</p> <p>At Risk Register: 11 of the area's listed buildings are on Historic England's "Heritage</p>	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Bradford District contains an array of designated historic assets which when viewed as an entity, form the essential characteristics of local distinctiveness and environmental identity. These elements are highly valued today for the positive contribution they make to the quality of the environment as well as for benefits to the local economy and tourism. The Saltaire World Heritage Site benefits from a Management Plan, approved in late 2014 and published in Spring 2015. There	DEFRA Magic Map National Heritage List for England (Historic England) Heritage At Risk Register (Historic England Heritage & Culture – Intelligence Bulletin (CBMDC, November 2018)) Conservation Area Assessments & Management Plans (CBMDC) Saltaire World Heritage Site Management Plan (CBMDC, 2014)

	at Risk" register, whilst 11 of conservation areas are at risk – categorised as deteriorating and in either "poor" or "very bad" condition			are a number of planning protections and guidance in place for this area.	
Connectivity					
Roads/Congestion	<p>The transport network in the urban area of Bradford City is strongly characterised by a radial pattern of routes leading to the city centre, though there is also an outer and an inner ring road.</p> <p>The main routes to the north of the District follow or link Airedale and Wharfedale and there is also an important network of routes serving Keighley and smaller settlements to the west of the District.</p> <p>There are 1,900km of roads in Bradford District, which it is the responsibility of the Council to maintain. Along these routes there are 400 road bridges, 1,000 retaining walls, 300 footbridges, 57,000 street lights, 337 traffic signal junctions and pelican crossings and 8,000 illuminated signs / bollards. Bradford has significant air quality problems, mainly attributable to transport.</p>			<p>Whilst the area's road network provides link between communities in the District and further afield, it along with many other parts of the county suffers from congestion.</p> <p>The District suffers from poor air quality in some areas as result of traffic and congestion (see section on Air Quality).</p>	<p>West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan 2011 – 2026 (LTP3) - Bradford Local Implementation Plan Bradford Local Plan – Core Strategy DPD (July 2017) – Planning for Prosperity: Transport & Movement Chapter</p>
Public Transport (Bus; Rail)	<p>There is an extensive public transport network across the District including a well used local rail system serving Airedale and Wharfedale and directly linking to Leeds, Calderdale 5 and Greater Manchester.</p> <p>At peak times there is crowding on some rail services and the quality of the rolling stock on the Caldervale line is poor.</p> <p>There is also a high level of bus use throughout the urban area which is encouraged by a generally good quality and high frequency network, though in common with other parts of West Yorkshire bus use has been declining in recent years and there have been some service cuts that have further discouraged the use of buses for travel.</p>			<p>The third West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan 2011 - 2026 (LTP3) identifies three key objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To improve connectivity to support economic activity and growth in West Yorkshire and the Leeds City Region. 2. To make substantial progress towards a low carbon, sustainable transport system for West Yorkshire, while recognising transport's contribution to national carbon reduction plans. 3. To enhance the quality of life of people living in, working in and visiting West Yorkshire. 	<p>West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan 2011 – 2026 (LTP3) - Bradford Local Implementation Plan Bradford Local Plan – Core Strategy DPD (July 2017) – Planning for Prosperity: Transport & Movement Chapter</p>
Climate & Resources					
Air Quality	<p>Since 1999, air quality has been monitored at four locations in Bradford District. There are four declared Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manningham Lane - Thornton Road - Mayo Avenue/Manchester Road - Shipley Airedale Road <p>The AQMAs were declared for exceedances of both the annual and hourly objectives for nitrogen dioxide.</p> <p>There are also several areas of concern:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bingley Road - Canal Road, Bradford - Killinghall - Tong Lane <p>Current AQMAs and Additional Areas of Air Quality Concern in Bradford</p>	<p>During 2016 the annual average NO₂ objective continued to be breached in the AQMAs located at Mayo Avenue, Manningham Lane and Shipley Airedale Road.</p> <p>The annual average objective was not exceeded at Thornton Road during 2016. The last recorded breach of the annual average objective on Thornton Road occurred in 2014.</p> <p>The hourly NO₂ objective was not exceeded at any of the AQMAs during 2016</p>	<p>Poor air quality is a key public health issue. The burden of particulate air pollution in the UK in 2008 was estimated to be equivalent to nearly 29,000 deaths at typical ages and an associated loss of population life of 340,000 life years lost. The annual health cost is thought to be around £16bn</p> <p>The air pollutants of concern in Bradford are nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and particulate matter (PM). A significant source of these pollutants is traffic, but industry, heat and power generation, domestic sources and natural activities also contribute.</p> <p>is estimated that emissions of man-made fine particles, PM_{2.5}, cause 4.2% of total mortality, representing 2,300 years of life lost due to particulate pollution in Bradford in 2015.</p>	<p>2017 Air Quality Annual Status Report (ASR) (CBMDC, February 2018)</p>	

																																								
<p>Per Capita Emissions in Local Authority Areas (KT of CO₂)</p>	<table border="1" data-bbox="418 953 991 1318"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Bradford</th> <th>Yorkshire & Humber</th> <th>England</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2005</td> <td>6.4</td> <td>10.5</td> <td>8.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2006</td> <td>6.3</td> <td>10.3</td> <td>8.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2007</td> <td>6.1</td> <td>10.0</td> <td>8.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>5.8</td> <td>9.5</td> <td>7.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009</td> <td>5.3</td> <td>8.3</td> <td>7.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>5.5</td> <td>8.9</td> <td>7.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>5.0</td> <td>8.2</td> <td>6.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>5.2</td> <td>8.2</td> <td>7.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Bradford	Yorkshire & Humber	England	2005	6.4	10.5	8.5	2006	6.3	10.3	8.5	2007	6.1	10.0	8.2	2008	5.8	9.5	7.9	2009	5.3	8.3	7.1	2010	5.5	8.9	7.3	2011	5.0	8.2	6.7	2012	5.2	8.2	7.0	<p>18.6% reduction in CO₂ emissions per capita in Bradford District between 2005 and 2012</p>	<p>Bradford District has lower per capita emissions than the regional and national levels.</p> <p>There are four declared Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manningham Lane - Thornton Road - Mayo Avenue/Manchester Road - Shipley Airedale Road <p>The AQMA's were declared for exceedances of both the annual and hourly objectives for nitrogen dioxide.</p>	<p>Local and Regional CO₂ Emissions Estimates for 2005-2012 (Ricardo-AEA/DECC, June 2014)</p>
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<p>Water Quality</p>	<p>River quality</p> <p>There are a number of rivers which flow through the Bradford District. The District is covered by two surface water management catchment areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wharfe and Ouse Lower • Aire and Calder <p>Within these catchment areas there are a number of water bodies or varying quality. The information shows that the water quality is more likely to be poor in the urban areas such as the centre of Bradford, and in the becks to the south of the District which drain toward the Calder catchment. The Aire catchment tends to have better water quality until it reaches the confluence with Bradford beck in Shipley. The Wharfe water quality tends to be very good through the north of the District.</p>	<p>The Water Framework Directive (WFD) objectives are to prevent deterioration of waterbodies and to improve them such that they meet the required status for that given waterbody. The aim of the WFD is to move all rivers to a 'good' status.</p>	<p>The rivers within the District vary in quality with a number being classed as moderate or poor thereby failing to meet WFD standards. The Environment Agency in conjunction with CBMDC and Friends of Bradford Beck have shared evidence to understand how the catchment works and look at mechanism to improve the river environment. Monitoring will help to show whether improvements to the status of the river bodies has been achieved.</p>	<p>Aire and Calder Management Catchment Data</p> <p>Wharfe and Ouse Lower Management Catchment Data</p>																																				
<p>Energy Consumption</p>	<table border="1" data-bbox="418 1808 1825 1900"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="4">Average Domestic Electricity Consumption per Household (kWh)</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Bradford</th> <th>Yorkshire & Humber</th> <th>Great Britain</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>4,007</td> <td>3,929</td> <td>4,261</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Average Domestic Electricity Consumption per Household (kWh)					Bradford	Yorkshire & Humber	Great Britain	2012	4,007	3,929	4,261		<p>Average electricity consumption in Bradford District is lower than the national level but still greater than that for Yorkshire and Humber region. Gas consumption is</p>	<p>Regional & Local Authority Electricity Consumption Statistics (2005 to 2017) (BEIS, December 2018)</p> <p>Regional & Local Authority Gas Consumption</p>																								
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Soil	<p>Most of the agricultural land in Bradford consists of improved and semi-improved pastures on the upland fringes of the north-west of the District or the neutral (neither alkaline nor acidic) grasslands to the east and south of the City. Agriculture in Bradford is generally based around rearing stock, mainly sheep, although cattle rearing take place in areas along the river valleys and on the lowlands to the east of the District.</p> <p>Most of the farmland in Bradford District can be described as marginal, constrained by climate and physical topography. Nearly half of the farmland is classed as Grade 4 or 5 ; that is, land with severe limitations which significantly restricts the range of crops and is mainly suitable for pasture grazing. However, there are also some grade 3 lands made up of alluvial soils along the flood plains of the River Wharfe and River Aire which are more productive</p>																																																																			
Hazardous Installations	<p>Within Bradford District there are 8 sites classed as hazardous installations or COMAH establishments, licenced by the HSE.</p> <p>Sites using chemicals classed as major hazards with significant buffer zone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BASF PLC – Cleckheaton Road, Low Moor, Bradford, BD12 0JZ • Nufarm UK Ltd - Wyke Lane, Wyke, Bradford, BD12 9EJ <p>Gas Holder sites run by British Gas/Transco:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marley Rd, Keighley, • Peace Street, Bradford • Canal Rd, Bradford <p>Other</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Towler and Staines, Bradford Rd, 		COMAH Establishments – Public Information (Heath & Safety Executive)																																																																	

	<p>Keighley (sell bottled gas)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chellow Water Treatment Works, Haworth Rd, Bradford (Run by Yorkshire Water)• Towler and Staines, Leeds Rd, Bradford (sell bottled gas)				
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12. Appendix C: Responses received on SA/SEA during consultation

Comment ref.	Comments received during consultation	Response
Questionnaire Responses		
CSPRQ020	I am not happy about Sustainability: It can be construed in many ways and I feel that the report does not holistically cover the impact on each person a decision may have at BMDC. For example it may be sustainable for BMDC to amalgamate two workforces (Refuse with Parks) but the impact is that the services provided are either reduced, not done or are sub-standard. Thus quality is not being sustained (so quality is not sustainable). Nothing is sustainable so please don't use a word that describes some kind of holistic circular approach when it does not work and is especially not used in favour to enhance the livelihood of the common person, only your own staff.	<p>A key purpose of SA/SEA is to determine and evaluate the extent to which options in the Plan, when considered alone and cumulatively, are environmentally, economically and socially sustainable.</p> <p>In terms of potential impacts on local people in Bradford including the provision of services they rely on, this will form an important consideration in the SA when appraising options against SA Objectives including:</p> <p>10. <i>'To provide the opportunity for everyone to live in quality housing which reflects individual needs, preferences and resources'</i></p> <p>11. <i>'To develop and maintain an integrated and efficient transport network which maximises access whilst minimizing detrimental impacts...'</i></p> <p>No changes to the SA Scoping Report needed.</p>
CSPRQ024	The ever increasing human population is not sustainable. It is demanded by the capitalist delusion that you must sell ever more things to ever more people. the capitalist system does not work. Every 20 years or so the whole thing crashes after a brief period of boom and virtually bankrupts the whole country and the people live in poverty for the succeeding twenty years bailing out the mess. Some better system is necessary.	<p>Noted.</p> <p>No changes to the SA Scoping Report needed.</p>
CSPRQ034	If you cannot recycle it then do not use it.	<p>When appraising options and proposals in the Plan against SA Objective 2 'To minimise waste and increase the amount of waste which is re-used, recycled and recovered', rates of recycling/reusing/composting will form a key consideration, as per the indicators presented in the SA Framework.</p> <p>No changes to the SA Scoping Report needed.</p>
CSPRQ039	don't forget sustainable transport	<p>Impacts of the Plan on sustainable transport, including local people's access to sustainable transport options, will form the primary consideration of appraisals of options against SA Objective 9:</p> <p>9. To develop and maintain an integrated and</p>

Comment ref.	Comments received during consultation	Response
Questionnaire Responses		
		efficient transport network which maximises access whilst minimizing detrimental impacts No changes to the SA Scoping Report needed.
CSPRQ046	Comment on the Sustainability Appraisal, which is lacking key elements relating to the historic environment: p.15 Built Environment/ Heritage section - this ignores mention of nationally important Scheduled Monuments. The National Planning Policy Framework also recognises the importance of undesignated heritage assets and their settings & the need for the Planning system to protect them. p.22 Section 12. The term "archaeological" would usefully be added to the statement as in: "Number, or percentage or area of historic building, archaeological [added] sites and areas and their settings (both designated and non-designated) " p.72 Implications for Core Strategy: There is mention here of Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas but no mention of Scheduled Mon, uments or non-designated heritage assets (including archaeological remains)), which have policies designed for their protection in the NPPF.	Noted. The SA Objectives and PPP Review were updated to reflect these requested amendments.
CSPRQ051	No particular comments	Noted. No changes to the SA Scoping Report needed.
CSPRQ058	Sustainability is subjective. Better to err on the side of caution.	In-line with best practice, the SA/SEA will conform with the precautionary principle i.e. where evidence is lacking to reach a conclusion, a precautionary approach is adopted and the worst-case scenario is assumed and appropriate measures will be recommended to avoid or mitigate this potential outcome. This is due to be clarified and thoroughly explained in the full SA/SEA appraisal methodology provided in future SA/SEA reports. No changes to the SA Scoping Report needed.
CSPRQ088	Very poorly done.	Noted. No changes to the SA Scoping Report needed.
CSPRQ106	The current core strategy and the Scoping Report	The purpose of the scoping stage is to establish the scope of SA/SEA i.e. the spatial and temporal scope

Comment ref.	Comments received during consultation	Response
Questionnaire Responses		
	<p>contain many aspirations, but little detailed planning. Specific plans are needed in a number of areas. Examples include: Charging points for electric vehicles. More specific plans are required than in TR1 given that a University of Leeds study has shown that, over a 4 year period, electric vehicles are cheaper to own than diesel, petrol or plug in hybrid vehicles. The major barrier to EV uptake is the provision of charging points, especially for housing with no garage. Waste: the Council has made considerable progress in the treatment of waste and in recycling. More progress is needed in policies to eliminate single use plastics, a commitment to identify, in all cases, the destination and ultimate use of all the Council's recyclates and action on domestic food waste (National Infrastructure Commission Assessment recommends kerbside collection by 2025). Air Quality: Bradford was recently identified by the Government as an air pollution hotspot and has four air quality management areas. What new plans does the Council now have to improve air quality in Bradford, not only in the Air Quality Management areas, but throughout the District? How does the Council propose to access the Government funding that is available for this purpose and are there plans to work with the West Yorkshire LES?</p>	<p>of the works as well as the baseline data to be used, key sustainability issues and themes as well as topics to be considered during SA/SEA. The SA/SEA will identify and evaluate the sustainability impacts of the Plan in detail at later stages of the programme. For example, when appraising the impacts of the Plan against SA Objective 9 '<i>To develop and maintain an integrated and efficient transport network which maximises access whilst minimizing detrimental impacts</i>', it is likely that the appraisal will consider the impacts on the provision and accessibility of electric car charging points. Options and proposals in the Plan will also be appraised in detail against SA Objectives 2 '<i>To minimise waste and increase the amount of waste which is re-used, recycled and recovered</i>', 4 '<i>To safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources</i>', 9 '<i>To develop and maintain an integrated and efficient transport network which maximises access whilst minimizing detrimental impacts</i>' and 10 '<i>Reduce congestion and pollution by increasing transport choice and reducing the need to travel by lorry/private car</i>'. Between these objectives, the sustainability impacts of the Plan on waste and air quality will be thoroughly evaluated with recommendations for avoiding and mitigating adverse effects, and enhancing positive effects, provided throughout. No changes to the SA Scoping Report needed.</p>
CSPRQ108	Needs further review going forward, likely further changes will have occurred when the inspector reviews the document next year?	<p>At each iteration of the SA/SEA, the scoping report and its key elements will be updated as and where necessary. For example, baseline data may be updated with more recent and accurate data. Should any changes be made to the SA/SEA scope, this would be clearly noted and highlighted in the SA/SEA report. No changes to the SA Scoping Report needed.</p>

Comment ref.	Comments received during consultation	Response
Questionnaire Responses		
CSPRQ110	<p>Page 21, section 8 'indicators'. Which document provides evidence of the current % of developments with Sustainable Urban Drainage (SUDs)? Page 21, section 9 'indicators'. Evidence of road traffic accidents should also be taken into account when developing section 9. Page 23, section 15 'indicators'. Which document provides evidence of 'More visitors to the District and greater spend' and 'Proportion of the District population undertaking regular physical activity' or has this evidence yet to be gathered?</p>	<p>Page 21, section 8 'indicators'. Which document provides evidence of the current % of developments with Sustainable Urban Drainage (SUDs)?</p> <p>-</p> <p>Page 21, section 9 'indicators'. Evidence of road traffic accidents should also be taken into account when developing section 9.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of Road Traffic Accidents is already an indicator included in SA Objective 16 '<i>To improve safety and security for people and property</i>' <p>Page 23, section 15 'indicators'. Which document provides evidence of 'More visitors to the District and greater spend' and 'Proportion of the District population undertaking regular physical activity' or has this evidence yet to be gathered?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visitor data is monitored through Made in Bradford (http://madeinbradford.co.uk/projects/economic-growth-strategy/) e.g. 'Bradford attracts over ten million visitors a year with 784,000 visitors staying overnight. Visitor spend amounted to £430 million in 2015' - Physical Activity data is gathered by Born in Bradford (https://borninbradford.nhs.uk/research/how-to-access-data/) and is also monitored by Public Health England (https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/physical-activity) <p>No changes to the SA Scoping Report needed.</p>
CSPRQ111	<p>The scoping report gives no sense of what are core issues and what are not. This is problematic as minor impacts appear to be being given equal weight to major ones. In addition there doesn't seem to be a mechanism for evaluating the cumulative affects of impacts or of offsetting positive and negative outcomes/consequences of development. Arguably a sustainability appraisal should deliver an assessment that is equivalent to a cost /benefit analysis (eg in some areas building homes at volume might necessitate substantial investment in costly road infrastructure that does little to support businesses and therefore contributes little to</p>	<p>It is necessary for the SEA scoping stage to draw out the 'key sustainability issues'. These are set out in detail for each topic in Table 6.1 of the SA Scoping Report.</p> <p>It is not necessarily feasible or appropriate to evaluate the key sustainability issues and set them out in a hierarchy of which is most important.</p> <p>It is not intended for these appraisals or for the identification of cumulative effects to be provided at the Scoping stage, but rather subsequent stages in the SA/SEA process will provide a detailed account of the likely cumulative, synergistic and secondary effects of options and proposals in the Plan for each topic against each SA Objective. These appraisals will also provide a robust indication of the likely magnitude of effects. For example, a single site allocation for new homes may result in a minor increase in traffic and thus a minor impact on air quality through this pathway, whereas multiples sites of new homes will have a greater impact on traffic and thus a greater impact on air quality through this pathway.</p> <p>No changes to the SA Scoping Report needed.</p>

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	<p>long term economic growth; in another area housing development may require investment in a road but if the road acts as a gateway to the development of land for employment there may be a big economic benefit). Cumulative effects of negative impacts seem to be being ignored or treated as equivalent to a single negative impact.</p>	
CSPRQ116	<p>"Since the Bradford District is one of poorer health and greater deprivation than the UK average, I think it is important not to allow housing developments and population growth to outpace the available NHS services and support, and the school services. Health and education services, when stretched to their limits, will inevitably result in poorer outcomes than where there is some spare capacity in the services for the population they are serving. Planning decisions seem to be overoptimistic as to how well the local services can cope with the extra people that arrive with large new developments.</p>	<p>The SA/SEA will carefully consider the accessibility of health services and facilities for existing and new local people, including GP surgeries and NHS hospitals. This is included as an indicator, 'Access to services and facilities' for SA Objective 17 '<i>To provide the conditions and services to improve health and well-being and reduce inequality to access to health and social care.</i>'</p> <p>No changes to the SA Scoping Report needed.</p>
CSPRQ116	<p>I believe the Council should also tighten up the policy on protecting the open green spaces that are so important to both individual and social wellbeing. Planning policy appears to fail to qualify the value of green space. Developers offer the minimum square patch of neatly trimmed grass surrounded by tarmac, concrete, and uninspiring buildings, and with just a few token spindly saplings to replace beautiful mature trees felled to make room for the development. The replacement green patch, if it meets the required area,</p>	<p>As a result of the Scoping stage, appraisals carried out in the SA/SEA will carefully consider the impacts of proposals and options being considered for the Plan on open spaces and green spaces due to their value in terms of community cohesion, biodiversity, landscape and townscape character and the setting of heritage assets and historic areas. Where potential adverse effects are identified, recommendations will be made to help avoid or mitigate these.</p> <p>No changes to the SA Scoping Report needed.</p>

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	seems to be assessed as having the same value as mature trees, dry stone walls, babbling brooks and thriving wildlife of high biodiversity. Green space should be given a score as to its value in terms of public enjoyment and benefit to health and wellbeing, and then given the appropriate degree of protection.	
CSPRQ116	Air quality is going to be of increasing concern and importance, and I think the Council needs to identify, as a matter of priority, the green wedges and corridors within and at the edge of the urban areas, that contribute positively and significantly to the flow of clean fresh air into the towns and cities, and which help to remove polluted air. Also it is important to recognize the value of trees in the urban environment in being able to absorb pollutants, and to increase the community's enjoyment and physical and mental health. Urban trees need to be given greater protection.	Air quality will be a key consideration during the SA/SEA. Individual and cumulative impacts of all options and proposals on air quality will be accounted for in detail and thoroughly when identifying and evaluating the likely effects on SA Objectives 4 ' <i>To safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources</i> ' and 10 ' <i>Reduce congestion and pollution by increasing transport choice and reducing the need to travel by lorry/private car</i> '. The value of trees and other green infrastructure elements will form an important consideration in terms of avoiding and mitigating impacts on air quality. The protection and enhancement of the network of trees in Bradford will be an important consideration when appraising Options against SA Objective 5 ' <i>To conserve and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats</i> '. No changes to the SA Scoping Report needed.
CSPRQ116	Landscape Character Areas should also be given more protection.	Landscape Character Areas within and coincident with the Borough are identified in the Baseline Information, as presented in Appendix B of the Scoping Report. This baseline information is transposed into the SA Framework and so appraisals of options against SA Objective 6 ' <i>To maintain, protect and enhance the character of area's natural and man-made landscapes</i> ' would include consideration of how development conforms with landscape character areas. No changes to the SA Scoping Report needed.

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Non-Questionnaire Responses		
CSPR003	We do not have any comments to make regarding the Health Impact Assessment Scoping Report	Noted. No changes to the SA Scoping Report needed.
CSPR004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Table 7.2, SA Objective 12 - Object - It would be preferable if this SA Objective 	SA Objective on cultural heritage has been reworded to "To conserve and, where

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	<p>reflected the terminology used in the NPPF.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Table 7.2, SA Objective 12 amend to read:- “To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the significance of heritage assets and their setting” • Appendix A, International Policies - Object - For completeness, this Section should also include the following: UNESCO World Heritage Convention • Appendix A, Local Policies - Object - For completeness, this Section should also include the following: Saltaire World Heritage Site Management Plan 	<p>appropriate, enhance the significance of heritage assets and their setting”</p> <p>Appendix A PPP Review has been updated to include the UNESCO World Heritage Convention as well as the Saltaire World Heritage Site Management Plan.</p>
CSPR019	Craven District Council has no specific comment to make in this regard.	Noted. No changes to the SA Scoping Report needed.
CSPR031	<p>We are pleased to see and have undertaken initial discussions with Bradford Council regarding the scope of the SFRA update. Following these discussions we are able to offer technical advice regarding the development of the SFRA outside of the statutory consultation process and are happy to continue discussions to agree what service we can offer and when this is needed to develop the SFRA. We also support that core strategy policy EN7 – Flood Risk may also need to be updated subject to the SFRA review.</p>	Noted. No changes to the SA Scoping Report needed.
CSPR045	<p>Natural England broadly welcomes the report and has the following comments to make.</p> <p>We recommend that that protected species and ancient woodland should be considered in the indicators under objective 5 To conserve and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats.</p> <p>We welcome the identified plans and programmes in Appendix A but suggest that you also consider the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Pennine Moors Site Improvement Plan. Available online at: http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5412834661892096 • The Nidderdale AONB Management Plan. Available online at: https://nidderdaleaonb.org.uk/ • Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006. Available online at: http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents • Defra Rights of Way Circular 01/09. Available online at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/rights-of-way-circular-1-09 • Bradford Rights of Way Improvement Plan. 	<p>Protected species and Ancient woodland have been included as indicators under the SA Objective on biodiversity.</p> <p>Appendix A PPP Review has been amended to include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Pennine Moors Site Improvement Plan • The Nidderdale AONB Management Plan • Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 • Defra Rights of Way Circular 01/09 • Bradford Rights of Way Improvement Plan • Bradford Biodiversity Action Plan • National biodiversity climate change vulnerability model

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	<p>Available online at: https://www.bradford.gov.uk/environment/countryside-and-rights-of-way/rights-of-way-improvements/</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bradford Biodiversity Action Plan. Available online at: https://www.bradford.gov.uk/environment/countryside-and-rights-of-way/biodiversity/ • National biodiversity climate change vulnerability model. Available online at: http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140605090108/http://naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/climateandenergy/climatechange/vulnerability/nationalvulnerabilityassessment.aspx 	

