



City of
BRADFORD
METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Authority Monitoring Report

2018-2019

September 2020



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1. Introduction

The Development Planning System

- 1.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 introduced the requirement to prepare a Local Development Framework for the District, which would replace the current Replacement Unitary Development Plan (RUDP).
- 1.2 More recent planning reforms have been introduced through the Localism Act 2011. In particular this sought to simplify the development plan system, with the revocation of Regional Spatial Strategies and also the introduction of new neighbourhood planning mechanisms (Neighbourhood Development Plans, Neighbourhood Development Orders and Community Right to Build Orders). Neighbourhood Plans allow communities through a parish/town council or constituted Neighbourhood Forum, to shape development in their locality in line with the district wide plan and if formally adopted form part of the District's development plan.
- 1.3 The government consolidated national planning policy in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) issued in March 2012. This retains the development plan led system under a new 'presumption in favour of sustainable development'. However, it no longer uses the term Local Development Framework (LDF) for the development plan instead it refers to the Local Plan. It emphasises the need for all local authorities to put in place an up to date and robust Local Plan. This underpins the 'presumption' which makes clear that where the development plan is absent, silent or relevant policies are out of date, permission should be granted unless any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the NPPF taken as a whole, or specific policies in it indicate development should be restricted.
- 1.4 The NPPF has been re-issued twice since 2012. It was revised in July 2018 and was updated in February 2019. The NPPF is supported by the on-line Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG), published from October 2014 onwards.
- 1.5 The [National Planning Policy Framework \(NPPF\)](#) and the [National Planning Practice Guidance \(NPPG\)](#) are available online.

The Authority Monitoring Report (AMR)

- 1.6 Review and monitoring are key aspects of the planning system. Monitoring is seen as important in developing evidence-based policy making. This should seek to establish what is happening now, what may happen in the future and then compare these trends against existing policies and targets to determine success or otherwise and any action or changes which may be required. Monitoring helps to address questions such as:
 - Are policies achieving their objectives and in particular are they delivering sustainable development?
 - Have policies had unintended consequences?
 - Are assumptions and objectives behind policies still relevant?

- Are targets being archived?
- 1.7 The preparation of Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR) ceased on 15 January 2012 when section 113 of the Localism Act came into force. This removes the requirement for annual monitoring reports to be made to the Secretary of State. However, local planning authorities are still required to prepare reports, now known as Authorities' Monitoring Reports (AMR). The Act requires local planning authorities to publish this information direct to the public at least annually in the interests of transparency.
 - 1.8 As a legislative requirement under Regulation 34 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2012, the AMR is the main mechanism for assessing the performance and effects of the Bradford Metropolitan District Council Development Plan and the timescales set out in the Local Development Scheme (LDS). Thus, it acts to feed into Local Development Document (LDD) preparation, and as such forms critical evidence for the emerging Core Strategy Partial Review (CSPR) and the Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD).
 - 1.9 The purpose of the AMR is therefore as follows:
 - to monitor the key characteristics of Bradford as a wider contextual setting for Local Plan monitoring;
 - to assess the policies in the Bradford Core Strategy, the Bradford City Centre and the Shipley and Canal Road Corridor Area Action Plans and the Bradford Waste Management DPD, including their effectiveness, and the impacts they have on the District and
 - to review the progress in terms of preparation of the Local Plan against the Local Development Scheme (LDS).
 - 1.10 The Bradford Waste Management DPD is not currently being monitored and is subject to review. Monitoring information will be available in future AMR's.
 - 1.11 The NPPG indicates that the AMR is the main mechanism for outlining the council's latest position regarding self-build and custom build housing and the council's Brownfield Register and can provide up-to-date information on the implementation of any neighbourhood plans that have been brought into force.

Structure

- 1.12 Chapter 1 outlines the key messages of this AMR and Bradford's Development Plan.
- 1.13 Chapter 2 monitors a set of contextual indicators (e.g. population, deprivation) for the Bradford District as a whole to review the baseline conditions and to assess the extent that the Local Plan remains appropriate and is sustainable.
- 1.14 Chapters 3 – 6 provide monitoring and analysis of the implementation and effectiveness of the current policies contained in the Bradford Core Strategy, Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan and Shipley and Canal Road Corridor Area Action Plan through the schedule of 'key plan indicators' (referenced by the prefix IND, see appendix 2) by topic theme, these being:
 - Economy (chapter 3)

- Transport and Movement (chapter 4)
 - Housing (chapter 5)
 - Environment (chapter 6)
- 1.15 These chapters may also include further contextual indicators relevant to their topic theme and are referred to as 'local' indicators. There are also other 'operational' and 'corporate' indicators referenced in the Core Strategy. However, please note, that there are no targets for these particular indicators, but they will help monitor trends of specific data which may become the source for future monitoring and policy preparation. Only a limited selection of these indicators are included in this edition of the AMR but others may be included in future publications.
- 1.16 Chapter 7 reviews the performance of Development Management in determining planning applications.
- 1.17 Chapter 8 reviews the progress made on preparing planning documents against the Local Development Scheme (LDS).
- 1.18 Chapter 9 outlines the Council's actions under the Duty to Cooperate requirements with neighbouring authorities.
- 1.19 Chapter 10 reviews the current status of neighbourhood plans in Bradford.
- 1.20 Chapter 11 illustrates basic information regarding the Bradford Metropolitan District Council Self-Build and Custom Build Register.
- 1.21 Chapter 12 provides information on the Bradford Metropolitan District Council Brownfield Register which identifies sites on brownfield land which are suitable for housing.
- 1.22 It is anticipated that this document will provide a framework that will become the basis for future monitoring.

Bradford Metropolitan District Council Development Plan

- 1.23 The Development Plan for Bradford Metropolitan District Council currently comprises the following documents:
- Saved Policies of the Replacement Unitary Development Plan (adopted October 2005)
 - Bradford Core Strategy (adopted July 2017)
 - Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan (adopted December 2017)
 - Shipley and Canal Road Corridor Area Action Plan (adopted December 2017)
 - Bradford Waste Management DPD (adopted October 2017)
 - Adopted Neighbourhood Development Plans

Bradford Core Strategy

- 1.24 The Core Strategy is a key Development Plan Document (DPD) that forms part of the Local Plan for the Bradford District. It was adopted by the Council following Public Examination on 18 July 2017.
- 1.25 The Core Strategy:
- Sets out the broad aims and objectives for sustainable development within the Bradford District for the next 15 to 20 years until 2030.
 - Sets out broad policies for guiding where new development should be located and where development should be restricted.
 - Sets out the broad locations for new housing, employment and infrastructure investment.
 - Take account of national and regional planning policy along with the Community Strategy.
 - Does not allocate specific sites for new housing and employment development. Sites will be allocated through the merging Site Allocations DPD.
- 1.26 The Key Diagram (see Appendix 1) illustrates the key elements of the Spatial Strategy.
- 1.27 More information on the Bradford Core Strategy is available on the [Bradford Council Website](#).

Bradford City Centre and Shipley and Canal Road Corridor Area Action Plans

- 1.28 The Bradford City Centre and the Shipley and Canal Road Corridor Area Action Plans were adopted by Bradford Council on 12 December 2017.
- 1.29 Both AAPs form part of the statutory Development Plan for the Bradford District and will be used in determining planning applications within the AAP boundaries alongside the Bradford Core Strategy and Waste Management DPD.
- 1.30 More information on the Bradford City Centre and the Shipley and Canal Road Corridor Area Action Plans is available on the [Bradford Council Website](#).

Bradford Waste Management DPD

- 1.1 The Waste Management DPD was adopted by Bradford Council on 17 October 2017.
- 1.2 The Waste Management DPD sets out the Council's spatial strategy for dealing with all types of waste within the Bradford District. It also allocates six waste management sites for dealing with the main streams of waste such as:
- Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)
 - Commercial and Industrial waste
- 1.3 More information on the Waste Management DPD is available on the [Bradford Council Website](#).

Bradford's emerging Core Strategy Partial Review and Site Allocations DPD

- 1.31 Bradford Council has started work on the partial review of its adopted Core Strategy. The Core Strategy forms an essential part of the Local Plan for Bradford setting out:
- our strategic housing, employment, transport, retail, leisure and environmental policy requirements.
 - the policy context for the broad location, scale and distribution of site allocations for mainly housing and employment.
- 1.32 The initial scoping consultation in January / February 2019 set out the range of key Core Strategy policies which are considered necessary to review in light of changes to national planning policy and local circumstances. These policies mainly relate to housing and employment.
- 1.33 Bradford Council consulted on the 'Preferred Options' (Regulation 18) of the Core Strategy Partial Review between 30 July and 24 September 2019.
- 1.34 The Council is intending to consult on both its Allocations DPD Preferred Options (Regulation 18) and an updated Core Strategy Partial Review (Regulation 18) in early Summer 2020. Regulation 19 publications are scheduled for consultation in 2021 prior to onward submission to the Secretary of State for public examination.
- 1.35 The indicators listed in the adopted Core Strategy (January 2017) will be reviewed as a whole as part of the Core Strategy Partial Review.
- 1.36 The Allocations DPD will deliver the vision and objectives set out within the Council's Core Strategy which aims to meet the challenges involved in providing for the needs of a rapidly growing population in the best and most sustainable way.
- 1.37 It will allocate land to meet the District's needs over the period to 2037 for new homes, and will identify sites for gypsies and travellers, sites for business and industry, and sites for infrastructure and community uses such as schools and road improvements. It will also identify which greenspaces will be protected and enhanced and show the location of wildlife designations and other environmental protections.
- 1.38 The Allocations DPD will cover all parts of the District with the exception of the Bradford City Centre and the Shipley and Canal Road Corridor areas which are covered by two Area Action Plans

Adopted Neighbourhood Development Plans

- 1.39 Local people can have a direct and active say in helping to shape development in the areas in which they live through 'neighbourhood planning'.
- 1.40 Local communities can now take advantage of new powers created by the Government through the Localism Act 2011 to have more of a say in the development of their local area (within certain limits and parameters). This can be done through the following methods:
- Neighbourhood Development Plans: These plans are policy documents prepared by the community and set out a framework for future development, including

design standards and infrastructure. They must be prepared in accordance with the statutory Planning Regulations and following a local referendum they can be adopted by the Council for them to be formally used and recognised in the planning process and part of the Local Plan.

- Neighbourhood Development Orders: These orders enable planning permission to be granted by a community without the need for a planning application to be submitted by a developer.
- Community Right to Build: A community is able to develop or buy assets to hold in perpetuity subject to certain thresholds.

1.41 There are two adopted Neighbourhood Development Plans in the Bradford District:

- The Burley-in-Wharfedale Neighbourhood Development Plan was adopted May 2018.
- Addingham Neighbourhood Plan – formally made on 22nd January 2020.

1.42 More information on the Burley-in-Wharfedale and Addingham Neighbourhood Development Plans is available on the [Bradford Council Website](#).

Limitations

1.43 As part of the plan, monitor and manage approach, the indicators and targets will be reviewed throughout the plan period to assess their suitability and to ensure that they remain appropriate.

1.44 It must be recognised that in relation to some indicators the impact of the local plan can only be determined after a number of years.

1.45 The monitoring of some indicators which monitor the performance of certain policies can only be determined upon adoption of the emerging Allocations DPD which will allocate land for development and will therefore provide a realistic assessment against the targets in the adopted Core Strategy.

1.46 There are some indicators in this AMR which have not been monitored as the data is not currently available. These will be reviewed and hopefully be monitored in future AMR's. All the indicators listed in the adopted Core Strategy (January 2017) will be reviewed as part of the Core Strategy Partial Review.

1.47 The NPPF states (paragraph 33) that policies in local plans and spatial development strategies should be reviewed to assess whether they need updating at least once every five years, and should then be updated as necessary¹. Reviews should be completed no later than five years from the adoption date of a plan, and should take into account changing circumstances affecting the area, or any relevant changes in national policy. Relevant strategic policies will need updating at least once every five years if their applicable local housing need figure has changed significantly; and they are likely to require earlier review if local housing need is expected to change significantly in the near future.

¹ Reviews at least every five years are a legal requirement for all local plans (Regulation 10A of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012).

2. Contextual indicators

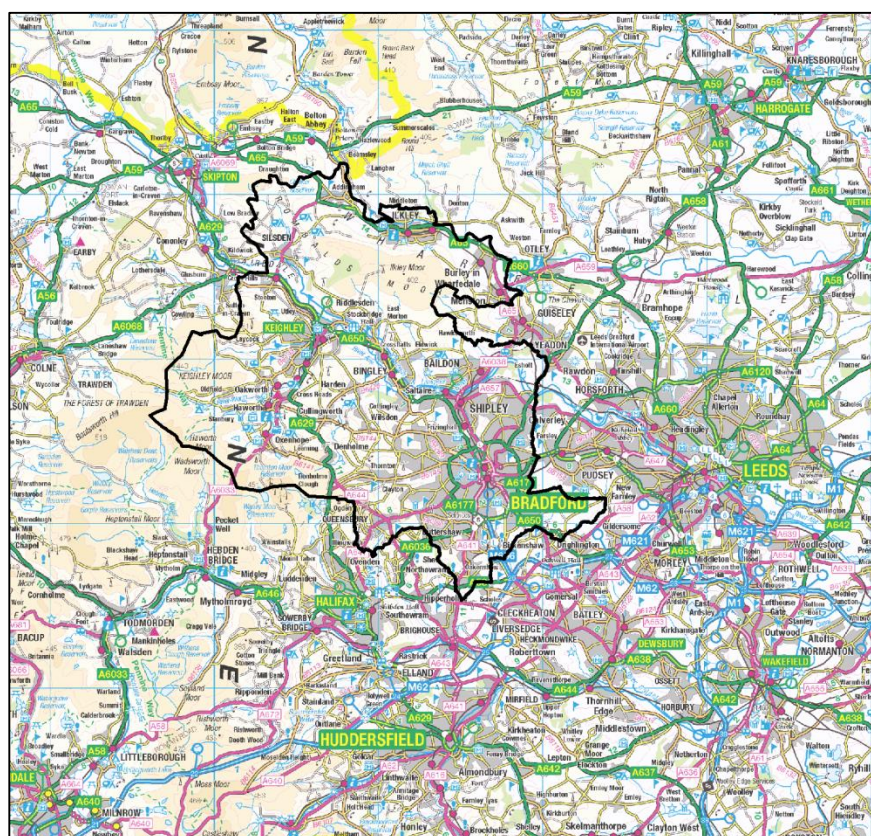
Introduction

- 2.1 Contextual indicators are those which describe the wider social, environmental and economic background against which the Local Plan operates. Although not required under the legislation for their AMR, Section 13 of the Act requires local planning authorities to survey the characteristics of their area. It is important to have regard to context when developing spatial plan policies and assessing their implementation.

Spatial Characteristics of Bradford

- 2.2 Bradford is a large metropolitan authority which covers approximately 370 sq km (143 sq miles) and forms one of the five districts within the West Yorkshire conurbation. The District is located within the Leeds City Region and Bradford was designated as a Regional City in the former Yorkshire & Humber Regional Spatial Strategy (May 2008).

Figure 2-1: Bradford Metropolitan District Council



- 2.3 Bradford Metropolitan District is characterised by a mixture of urban and rural areas with distinctive character and attractive landscapes. The topography of Bradford means most of the industrial and residential development is in the south of the district and along the valley bottoms of the Rivers Aire and Wharfe and their tributaries, with the majority of the population living in the urban centre of Bradford and within the freestanding settlements of Keighley, Bingley and Shipley, in Airedale, and Ilkley, in

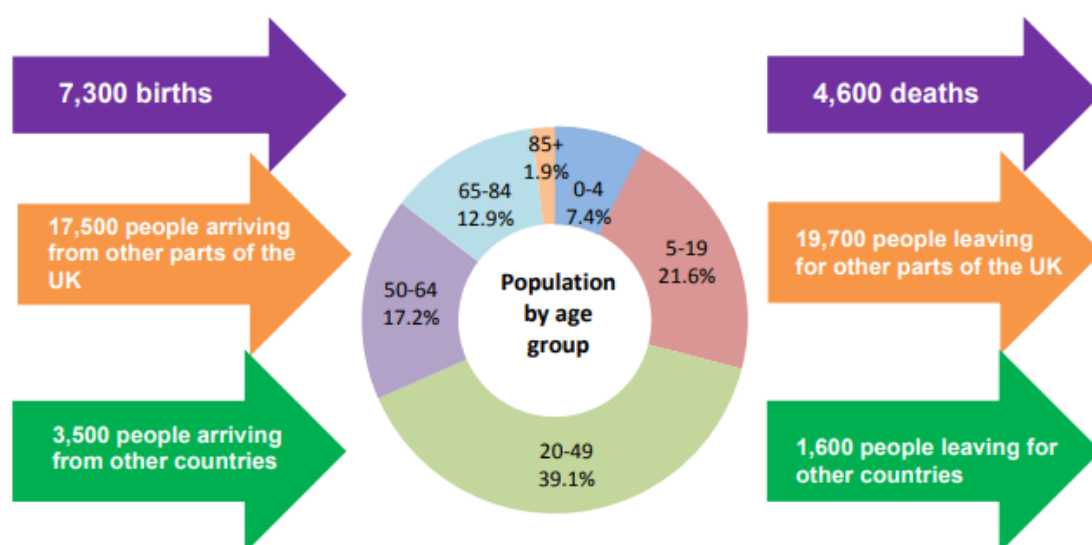
Wharfedale. While the urban areas are quite densely developed, two-thirds of the District is rural with moorland and attractive valleys surrounding and penetrating into the urban areas.

- 2.4 The District is located north of the M62 which is connected to it by the M606. Two railway lines serve Bradford City Centre with regular services to Leeds and Manchester from Bradford Interchange and to Leeds, Ilkley and Skipton from Bradford Forster Square. There are also several direct services to and from London at both stations although most use Bradford Interchange. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal runs through the District via Shipley, Bingley, Keighley and Silsden.

Current Population Estimates

- 2.5 The estimated population for Bradford (mid-2018) is 537,173², this compares with the 2011 Census figure of 522,452 representing an increase of 14,721 (2.82%) people and an increase of 2,373 (0.4%) people from the previous year. The population consists of 264,740 men (49%) and 272,433 women (51%). Population estimates are calculated through components of change against the previous year's estimate. The components of change consist of the net difference of births/deaths and internal/international migration (see Figure 2-2).
- 2.6 Bradford is the fifth largest local authority in England in terms of population after Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield and Manchester.
- 2.7 Figure 2-3 illustrates how Bradford's population structure (mid-2018 estimates) compares against West Yorkshire, Yorkshire and Humber and England. Percentages for each age band are calculated as a proportion of the populations. As can be seen, Bradford has higher (proportions) age bands 0-9, 10-19 and 30-39. All age bands 50+ have increased since 2011.

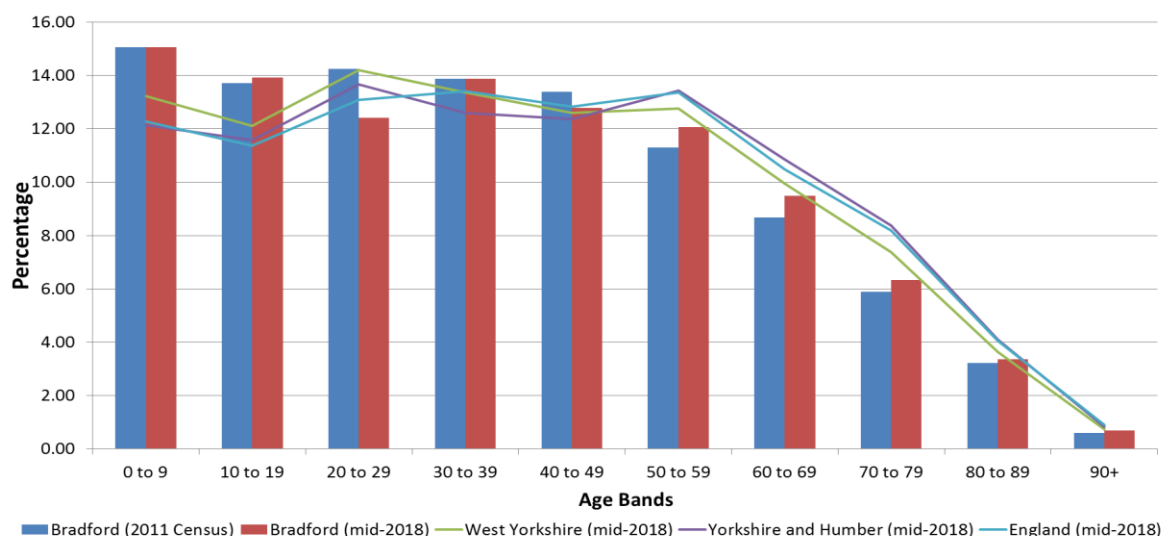
Figure 2-2: Components of population change, 2017-2018



Source: Office of National Statistics (ONS)

² Office of National Statistics (ONS) - <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates>

Figure 2-3: Population Structure, 2011 Census and mid-2018 estimates

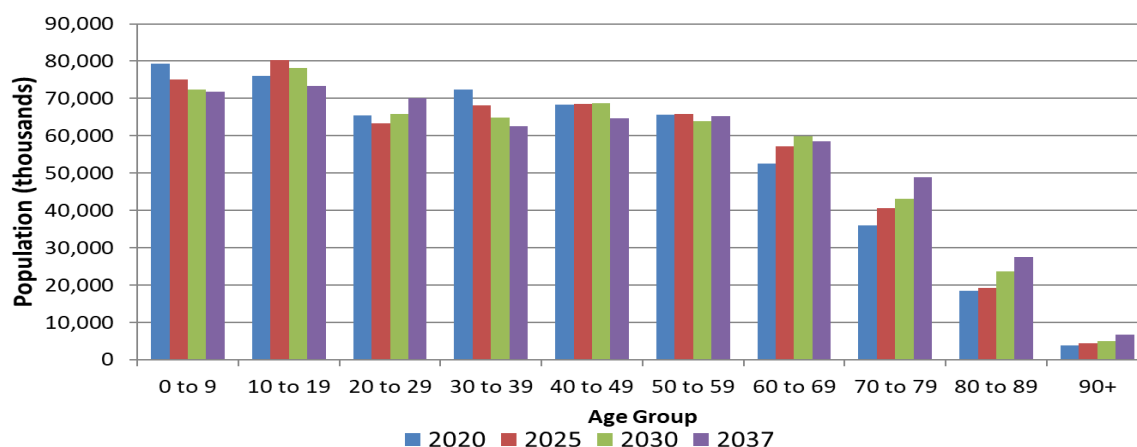


Source: 2011 Census and mid-2017 population estimates, Office of National Statistics (ONS)

Population Projections

- 2.8 Bradford's population is projected (2016-based subnational population projections) to increase to 545,300 by the year 2030 (end of the adopted Core Strategy plan period) and 549,500- by 2037 (end of the Core Strategy Partial Review plan period) which is 22,848 (4.37%) and 27,048 (5.18%) respectively greater than the 2011 Census.
- 2.9 As shown in Figure 2-4, Bradford's population age structure is projected to change by 2030 with some age groups decreasing, most noticeable the 30-39 and 0-9 age groups decreasing by 11.8 per cent and 9.6 per cent respectively. All age groups 60+ are projected to increase, most noticeable the 80-89 and 90+ age groups increasing by 29.7 per cent and 35.1 per cent respectively.

Figure 2-4: Mid-2016 population projections by age group



Source: 2016-based subnational population projections, Office of National Statistics (ONS)

Natural Change and Migration

- 2.10 Table 2-1 illustrates the rate of international and internal in-migrants and also the difference of natural change within Bradford since 2011 to 2017. The mid-year population estimates are calculated using the net difference components of change from the previous year.

Table 2-1: Natural change and migration, 2011-2017

	mid-2011	mid-2012	mid-2013	mid-2014	mid-2015	mid-2016	mid-2017	mid-2018
Population	523,115	524,386	525,936	527,567	529,879	532,539	534,800	537,173
<i>Births</i>	8,356	8,113	8,048	8,053	7,986	7,802	7,355	
<i>Deaths</i>	4,337	4,513	4,207	4,629	4,441	4,528	4,643	
Natural Change	4,019	3,600	3,841	3,424	3,545	3,274	2,712	
<i>Internal Migration In</i>	13,551	13,874	14,413	14,312	14,352	16,614	17,453	
<i>Internal Migration Out</i>	17,529	17,422	17,749	17,173	17,083	19,332	19,669	
Internal Migration Net	-3,978	-3,548	-3,336	-2,861	-2,731	-2,718	-2,216	
<i>International Migration In</i>	3,753	3,603	3,860	3,868	3,973	3,777	3,511	
<i>International Migration Out</i>	2,552	2,147	2,754	2,123	2,142	2,092	1,625	
International Migration Net	1,201	1,456	1,106	1,745	1,831	1,685	1,886	
<i>Special</i>	11	28	36	4	0	33	-13	
<i>Other</i>	18	14	-16	0	15	-13	4	

Source: Office of National Statistics (ONS)

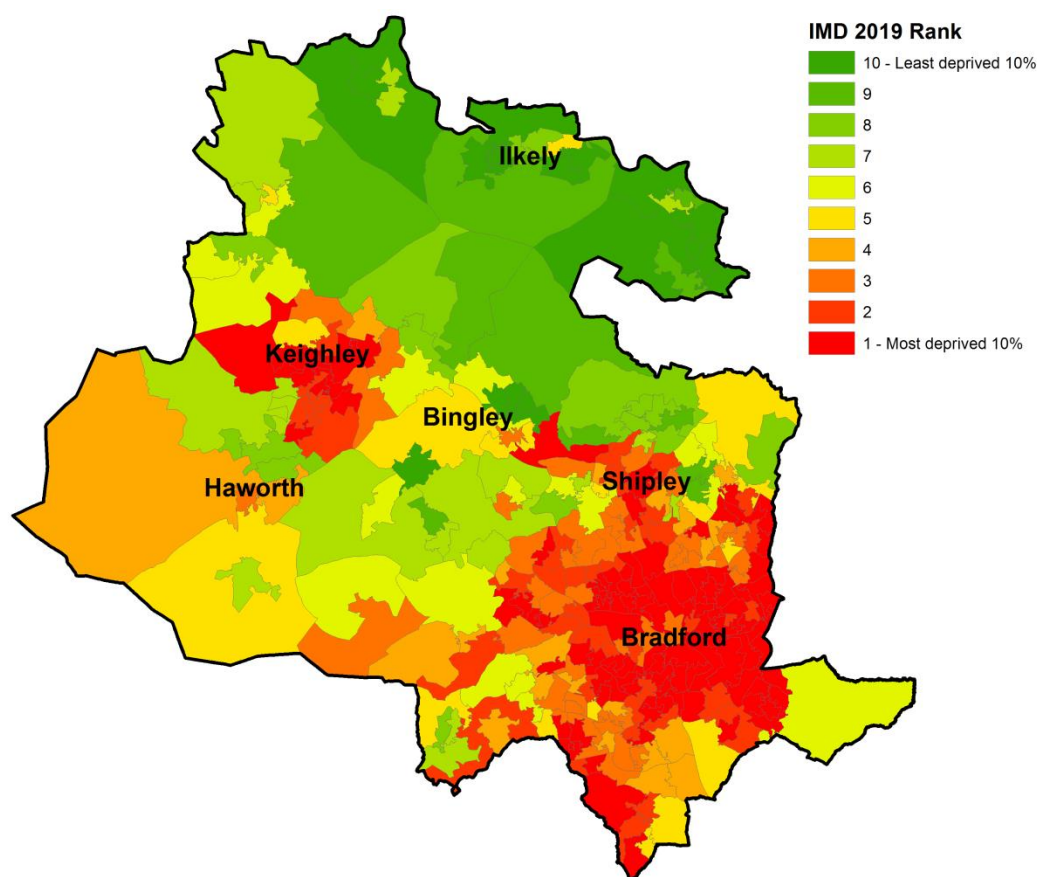
Index of Multiple Deprivation

- 2.11 The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is a measure of the relative deprivation of areas at the Lower Super Output Area (LSOA)³ level. The concept is based on the idea of seven distinct domains of deprivation, which are experienced by individuals living in a particular area. The IMD is a weighted aggregation index of the relative deprivation of a particular area. Bradford District ranks as the 21st most deprived local authority in England (where 1 is the most deprived local authority and 326 is the least deprived) and 2nd most deprived in the Yorkshire and Humber region (after the City of Kingston upon Hull)⁴. Bradford was previously (IMD 2015) the 19th most deprived local authority in England.
- 2.12 Spatially, there is an inequality between urban and rural parts of the District, with the more deprived areas being found exclusively in the urban areas. Figure 2-5 shows that whilst much of the northern area of Bradford, around Ilkley in Wharfedale ranks in the least deprived areas of England, a number of areas in the City of Bradford and Keighley are ranked amongst the most deprived 10 per cent in England.

³ Super Output Areas are a geographic hierarchy of areas designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales. The Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) is smallest geographic area.

⁴ Index of Multiple Deprivation (2019)

Figure 2-5: Indices of multiple deprivation (all IMD domains) for Bradford, lower super output areas by ranking position in England, 2019



Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government's (formerly the Department for Communities and Local Government)

Health and Life Expectancy

- 2.13 Life expectancy (2016-2018) in Bradford for males at birth is 77.8 years and for females is 81.6 years. This compares unfavourably with the England figure of 79.6 for males and 83.2 for females⁵.
- 2.14 An examination of life expectancy by national deprivation profiles (IMD 2019 - see Figure 2-5) shows that males living in the 10% most deprived areas have a life expectancy of 73.9 years and can expect to spend 70% of their lives in good health. Males living in the 10% least deprived areas have a life expectancy of 82.3 years and can expect to spend 85% of their lives in good health.
- 2.15 Females living in the 10% most deprived areas have a life expectancy of 78.8 years and can expect to spend 66% of their lives in good health. Females living in the 10% least deprived areas have a life expectancy of 86.2 years and can expect to spend 82% of their lives in good health.

⁵ Public Health England (PHE), Public Health Profiles

- 2.16 The Local Plan will designate and protect open space sites in the District and also require new development to increase the provision of open space where necessary. This will help to deliver the 'Better health, better lives' priority by providing the open spaces needed by those living and working in the District. The provision of good quality open space provides opportunities for people to engage in both formal and informal recreation, thereby helping them to live more active and healthy lifestyles. It will therefore be important to assess the provision and quality of open space in the District, understand how people use the existing provision and obtain their views on the needs and demands for open space in the future.

3. Economy

Introduction

- 3.1 This chapter provides an accurate indication whether the objectives and policies relating to the 'Economy' within Bradford's DPD's are being implemented successfully or not by monitoring the performance of several indicators, as identified in Table 3-1.
- 3.2 There are also several other indicators being monitored relating to the 'Economy', these are referred to as 'corporate' and 'operational' indicators, see paragraph 1.15 for more details.

Table 3-1: Economy Indicators

Indicator	Core Strategy Policy	Core Strategy Strategic Objective	Shipley and Canal Road Corridor AAP Policy	Shipley and Canal Road Corridor AAP Objective	Bradford City Centre AAP Policy	Bradford City Centre AAP Objective
IND1(EJ)	EC2	SO1, SO2, SO5, SO6, SO8, SO10	SCRC/SE1, SCRC/SE2, SCRC/SE3, SCRC/SE4	1, 4, 5	B1	1, 5
IND2(EJ)	EC5	SO1, SO2, SO5, SO6, SO7, SO10	SCRC/SE5, SCRC/SE6, SCRC/SE7	4, 5	SL1, SL2, SL4	1, 5

- 3.3 More contextual data is regarding the economy and employment in Bradford is available via the [Understanding Bradford District webpage](#).

IND1(EJ): Total employment jobs created, analysed against the employment requirement and the area targets.

- 3.4 Using the floorspace figures set out in Table 3-3 (paragraph 3.10) and the employment density matrix⁶ produced by Homes England (formally Homes and Community Agency (HCA)) there has been 1,826 employment (B Use Class) jobs created between 2013 and 2019, see breakdown in Table 3-2. This averages 304 jobs per annum for the period.

Table 3-2: Employment jobs created through additional employment floorspace (B Use Class).

Average job creation (FTE)					Total
B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	
345	1	329	899	252	1,826

Source: Bradford Metropolitan District Council

- 3.5 However, it must be noted that these figures are for B Use Class (Industrial etc.) only and do not include other jobs such as retail. Figures only estimated through completed planning permissions and not permitted developments.
- 3.6 At 31st March 2019, there was approximately 45,746 square metres of additional employment floorspace (B Use Class) through existing planning commitments (since 2013). This equates to approximately 1,300 employment jobs.

⁶ Homes and Community Agency, Employment Density Guide, 3rd edition (November 2015)

- 3.7 The NOMIS figures which are not directly comparable (illustrated in Table 3-4 / paragraph 3.13) illustrate a reduction of people employed by 2,300 people (all types / sectors) between 2013 and 2019.
- 3.8 Further work is being undertaken on employment forecasts and land supply / demand analysis for the Core Strategy Partial Review and more detailed employment (B Use Class) figures which will be shown in future AMR's.

IND2(EJ): Vitality and viability assessments of the hierarchy of centres

- 3.9 The latest vitality and viability assessments of the hierarchy of centres were carried out as **part** of the district wide Retail and Leisure Study (2013). Up to date assessments have not been undertaken since 2013. However, Bradford Council has commissioned consultants to undertake a new Retail and Leisure Study to help inform the Core Strategy Partial Review and Site Allocations DPD and this includes up to date vitality and viability assessments of the centres. The new findings from this analysis will be reported at a future date.

Operational Indicator: Total employment floorspace created, analysed against the employment requirement and area targets; by type of employment

- 3.10 From 2013/14 to 2018/19, there has been a total 32.53 hectares (gross) employment land take up and 72,508 square metres of additional floorspace (net). Table 3-3 illustrates take up by use class type and monitoring year. Total net additional floorpace equates to an average of circa 12,085 sqm per annum.

Table 3-3: Employment floorspace created, by type (2013-2019)

	Gross Hectare Take Up	Net Floorspace Take Up (sqm)					Total Net sqm
		B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	
2013-2014	3.48	3,036	0	0	4,880	1,006	8,922
2014-2015	2.94	0	0	5,752	1,360	0	7,112
2015-2016	0.36	0	0	1,800	0	0	1,800
2016-2017	22.06	342	0	3,484	12,043	13,394	29,263
2017-2018	1.45	285	0	4,056	5,584	86	10,011
2018-2019	2.24	481	40	377	8,496	4,913	14,307
Total	32.53	4,844	40	15,469	32,756	19,399	72,508

Source: Bradford Metropolitan District Council

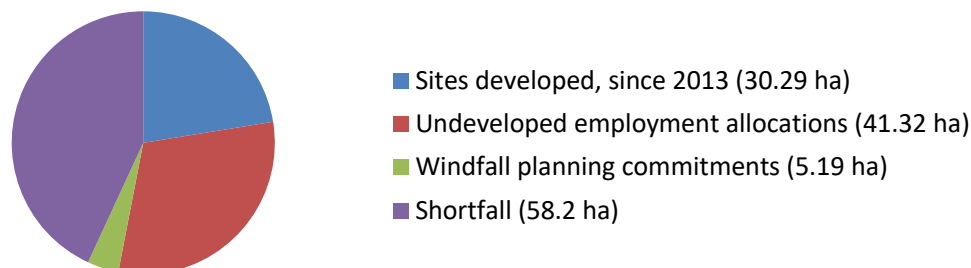
Operational Indicator: Remaining employment land supply, analysed against the employment requirement and area targets

- 3.11 The adopted Core Strategy identifies a requirement of at least 135 hectares of employment land to be developed between 2013 and 2030 (Policy EC2 and EC3).
- 3.12 Since 2013, there has been 30.29 hectares developed. Therefore, approximately 102.47 hectares remains to meet the requirement. There is approximately 41.32 hectares of employment land which remains undeveloped from the existing employment sites allocated within the RUDP⁷. There is approximately 5.19 hectares

⁷ This figure includes RUDP (Policy E1) sites which are still deemed developable which have been reviewed as part of the evidence base for the Allocations DPD.

of employment land available through committed sites with planning permission on windfall sites (non-allocated sites to avoid double counting). Therefore, there is a shortfall of approximately 58.2 hectares as shown in Figure 3-1.

Figure 3-1: Remaining employment land supply, at 31 March 2019



Source: Bradford Metropolitan District Council

Corporate Indicator: Overall Employment Rate

3.13 Table 3-4 shows the economic activity rates, the employment rates and unemployment rates in Bradford in comparison to regional figures at the start of the plan period (2013) to 31 March 2019 and also compares the previous year.

Table 3-4: Economic Activity, 2013 – 2019

	Bradford				Yorkshire and The Humber			
	2013/14	2017/18	2018/19	+/- (13-19)	2013/14	2017/18	2018/19	+/- (13-19)
Economically active	242,400	232,800	224,100	-18,300	2,577,800	2,610,300	2,613,000	35,200
Economic Activity Rate*	74.1	71.3	69.3	-5	76.6	77.3	77.3	1
Employed	215,700	222,300	213,400	-2,300	2,353,100	2,482,000	4,492,800	2,139,700
Employment Rate**	65.9	68.1	66	0	69.9	73.5	73.7	4
Unemployed, of economically active	26,600	10,500	10,700	-15,900	224,700	128,300	120,200	-104,500
Unemployment Rate***	11	4.5	4.8	-6	8.7	4.9	4.6	-4

Source: NOMIS, Official labour market statistics, Annual Population Survey

*Economic Activity Rate – Proportion of the population (aged 16-64) who are active or potential active (people working or available for work or training) members or the labour market.

**Employment Rate – Proportion of the working population (aged 16-64) that is employed.

***Unemployment Rate – Unemployed as a percentage of the economically active population

Indicator Performance

3.14 Table 3-5 monitors the performance of indicators in the adopted DPD's using the Red, Amber and Green (RAG) approach.

- Red** – Negative performance
- Amber** – Neither negative or positive
- Green** – Positive performance

Economy indicator performance

3.15 See Table 3-1 to view which objectives and policies are being monitored.

Table 3-5: Economy indicator performance

Core Strategy Indicator	Indicator	Target	2019 Output (performance using RAG approach, see paragraph 3.13)
IND1(EJ)	Total employment jobs created, analysed against the employment requirement and the area targets.	Core Strategy Target: Annual delivery of 1600 jobs	Employment (B Use Class) 2013-2019 = 1,826 (304 pa)
		Bradford City Centre AAP Target: Annual delivery of 6000 jobs*	No data available – indicator under review
		Shipley and Canal Rd Corridor AAP Target: Contribute to annual delivery of 2879 jobs (District wide)**	No data available – indicator under review
IND2(EJ)	Vitality and viability assessments of the hierarchy of centres.	Core Strategy Target: To meet the retail and leisure needs of the District	No data currently available – assessments being undertaken
		Bradford City Centre AAP Target: To meet the retail and leisure needs of the City Centre.	No data currently available – assessments being undertaken
		Shipley and Canal Rd Corridor AAP Target: To meet the retail and leisure needs of Shipley town Centre	No data currently available – assessments being undertaken

*The target should be an additional 6,000 jobs over the plan period to 2030 (within Bradford City Centre AAP).

** The target should be an additional 2,879 over the plan period to 2030 (within Shipley and Canal Rd Corridor AAP).

4. Transport and Movement

Introduction

- 4.1 This chapter provides an accurate indication whether the objectives and policies relating to 'Transportation' within Bradford's DPD's are being implemented successfully or not by monitoring the performance of several indicators, as identified in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1: Transport Indicators

Indicator	Core Strategy Policy	Core Strategy Strategic Objective	Shipley and Canal Road Corridor AAP Policy	Shipley and Canal Road Corridor AAP Objective	Bradford City Centre AAP Policy	Bradford City Centre AAP Objective
IND3(TM)	TR1, TR3, TR4, TR5	SO2, SO9	SCRC/ST1, SCRC/ST3, SCRC/ST4, SCRC/ST5, SCRC/ST6, Site allocations	9	M1, M2, M4, M6, SL3	7
IND4(TM)	TR1, TR3, TR4, TR5	SO2, SO9, SO14	SCRC/ST1, SCRC/ST3, SCRC/ST4, SCRC/ST5, SCRC/ST6, Site allocations	6, 9	M1, M2, M4, M6, SL3	7

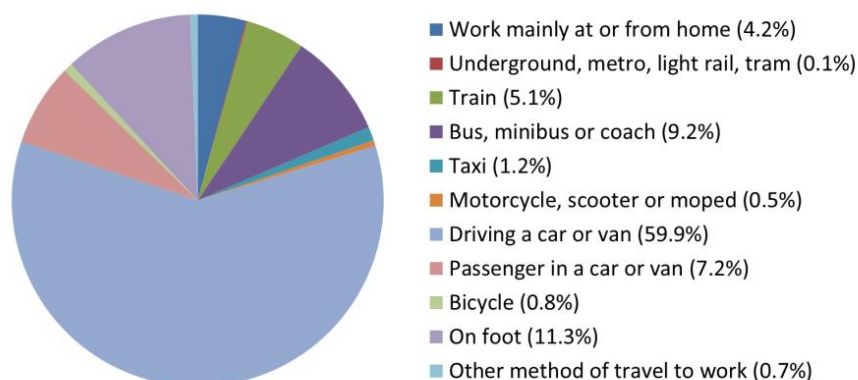
IND3(TM): Accessibility of new housing, employment and retail schemes by public transport

- 4.2 Indicator not currently being monitored due to SATURN traffic model being updated. Indicator will be monitored in future AMR's. However, this indicator is currently under review as part of the Core Strategy Partial Review.

IND4(TM): Modal split between different modes of transport.

- 4.3 Figure 4-1 illustrates the method of travel to work (modes of travel) in 2011 (Census, 2011). The figures exclude the number of people not in employment.

Figure 4-1: Method of Travel to Work (2011 Census)



Source: Office of National Statistics (ONS), Census 2011

4.4 Updated figures will be included in future AMR's.

Indicator Performance

4.5 Table 4-2 monitor the performance of indicators in the adopted DPD's using the Red, Amber and Green (RAG) approach.

Red	– Negative performance
Amber	– Neither negative or positive
Green	– Positive performance

Transport and Movement indicator performance

4.6 See Table 4-1 to view which objectives and policies are being monitored.

Table 4-2: Transport and Movement indicator performance

Core Strategy Indicator	Indicator	Target*	2019 Output (performance using RAG approach, see paragraph 4.4)
IND3(TM)	Accessibility of new housing, employment and retail schemes by public transport	All new developments meet accessibility standards or provide mitigating measures	No data currently available - SATURN traffic model being updated
IND4(TM)	Modal split between different modes of transport.	To increase the proportion of trips made by sustainable modes to 41% (WY LTP target)	No data currently available

*The Core Strategy, Bradford City Centre AAP and Shipley and Canal Road Corridor AAP have the same targets.

5. Housing

Introduction

- 5.1 This chapter provides an accurate indication whether the objectives and policies relating to 'Housing' within Bradford's DPD's are being implemented successfully or not by monitoring the performance of several indicators, as identified in Table 5-1.
- 5.2 There are also several other indicators being monitored relating to 'Housing', these are referred to as 'operational' indicators, see paragraph 1.15 for more details.

Table 5-1: Housing Indicators

Indicator	Core Strategy Policy	Core Strategy Strategic Objective	Shipley and Canal Road Corridor AAP Policy	Shipley and Canal Road Corridor AAP Objective	Bradford City Centre AAP Policy	Bradford City Centre AAP Objective
IND5(H)*	HO1, HO6, HO8, HO11	SO1, SO2, SO3, SO4, SO10	SCRCH1, SCRC/H2, Site allocations	1, 2, 3	CL1, CL2, CL3, CL4	4
IND6(H)	HO5	SO2, SO3, SO4, SO10	SCRCH1, SCRC/H2, Site allocations	1, 3		
IND7(H)*	HO1, HO12	SO1, SO2, SO3, SO4, SO10	SCRCH1, SCRC/H2, Site allocations	1, 2, 3	CL1, CL2, CL3, CL4	4

*IND5(H) and IND7(H) have been broken down to several different indicators (outputs) to simplify monitoring.

- 5.3 More housing contextual data for Bradford is available via the [Understanding Bradford District webpage](#).

IND5(H): Additions to the dwelling stock via housing completions

- 5.4 The adopted Core Strategy (Policy HO1) has a total housing requirement of at least 42,100 new dwellings over the plan period 2013 to 2030 which equates to 2,476 dwellings per annum.
- 5.5 The Government has introduced reforms aimed at standardising housing need calculations for the supply of new homes. The introduction of the current Government standard method suggests that Bradford's annual housing need is now 1,703 homes⁸per year. This is a much lower figure than in the adopted Core Strategy which has been a contributing factor in the current partial review of the Core Strategy. The updated NPPF in July 2018 also introduced the Housing Delivery Test (HDT). The test assesses the number of homes built in local authority areas over the previous three years and compares these against the local housing requirements for the same period.

⁸ At the time of publication, Government is consulting on changes to the Standard Method – MHCLG 'Changes to the current planning system' August 2020.

- 5.6 The results of the first Housing Delivery Test Measurement were published in February 2019⁹ and indicate that Bradford under delivered by 1,268 homes (24%)¹⁰. As a consequence, there is a requirement for the Local Planning Authority (LPA) to prepare a Housing Delivery Action Plan (HDTAP) and to add a 20% buffer to the housing land supply calculation. A 20% buffer was applied to the Council's five-year housing land supply calculation and the preparation of an Action Plan, setting out the steps the Council would take to improve housing delivery.

Table 5-1: Housing Delivery Test, February 2019

Number of homes required			Number of homes delivered			HDT	HDT Consequence
2015 - 2016	2016 - 2017	2017 - 2018	2015 - 2016	2016 - 2017	2017 - 2018	76%	Action Plan and 20% Buffer
1,862	1,870	1,573	907 ¹⁰	1,488	1,642		
5,305			4,037				

Source: Bradford Metropolitan District Council

- 5.7 As shown in Table 5-2, the total net additional dwellings built in Bradford between 1 April 2013 and 31 March 2019 was 7,734 which equates to approximately 1,289 dwellings per annum (average).

Table 5-2: Bradford District Housing Land Completions, 2013-2019

Year	Core Strategy Requirement	Actual number of dwelling completions	Difference (+/-)
2013-2014	2,476	874	-1,602
2014-2015	2,476	1,134	-1,342
2015-2016	2,476	907 ¹⁰	-1,569
2016-2017	2,476	1,488	-988
2017-2018	2,476	1,642	-834
2018-2019	2,476	1,689	-787
Total		7,734	-7,122

Source: Bradford Metropolitan District Council

- 5.8 Table 5-3 illustrates completions at 31 March 2019 in the two adopted AAP's against the targets.

Table 5-3: AAP Housing Completions at 31 March 2019

AAP	Target, by 2030	Completions at 31 March 2019
Bradford City Centre AAP (Policy C1)	3,500	861
Shipley and Canal Road Corridor AAP (Policy SCRC/H1)	3,100	229

Source: Bradford Metropolitan District Council

⁹ Housing Delivery Test: Measurement MHCLG, 19th February 2019

¹⁰ It is noted that the office MHCLG 'net additional dwellings' live tables for year 2015/16 has an inaccurate net completion figure of 907. Although the Council has tried to have this changed to the correct figure of 1,338 net completions the figure of 907 remains on public record and has therefore been included for the purposes of the Housing Delivery Test Action Plan. The MHCLG tables are available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/net-supply-of-housing>.

IND5(H) AND IND7(H): Monitoring delivery against the Local Plan housing trajectory.

- 5.9 Bradford's current housing supply and delivery targets against the Adopted Core Strategy are currently being reviewed in several evidence base documents including an updated Strategy Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA).
- 5.10 The monitoring delivery against the Local Plan housing trajectory will therefore be included when the SHLAA is published as part of the evidence base for consultation on the Core Strategy Partial Review and Allocations DPD.

ND5(H): Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land – expressed at district wide level, DPD level, by settlement hierarchy category, and by individual settlement;

- 5.11 Table 5-4 illustrates the number and percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land (PDL) between 2013 and 2019.
- 5.12 Policy HO6 sets out how the Council will prioritise development on previously developed sites. It also states District wide, that the target for total new housing development over the Plan period will be 50%. There is no individual target for each settlement as each area has a variable amount of brownfield land for redevelopment. As such Policy HO6 of the Core Strategy has a combined target for each level of the settlement hierarchy as follows:
- Regional City of Bradford - 55%
 - Principal Towns- 50%
 - Local Growth Centres – 15%
 - Local Service Centres -35%

Table 5-4: Number and percentage of dwellings on PDL, 2013-2019

	Adopted Core Strategy No.	No. new homes completed (net)	Total No. on PDL	Proportion on PDL	Core Strategy Target
Regional City (total)	27,750	4,526	3,654	80%	55%
Bradford City Centre AAP	3,500	861	861	100%	
Shipley and Canal Road Corridor AAP	3,100	229	138	60%	
Bradford NE	4,400	1,002	671	67%	
Bradford NW	4,500	810	554	68%	
Bradford SE	6,000	927	792	85%	
Bradford SW	5,500	487	442	91%	
Shipley	750	210	196	93%	
Principal Towns (total)	6,900	1,272	908	71%	50%
Bingley	1,400	211	127	60%	
Ilkley	1,000	388	362	93%	
Keighley	4,500	673	419	62%	
Local Growth Centres (total)	4,900	1,164	413	35%	15%
Burley in Wharfedale	700	94	79	84%	
Menston	600	46	35	76%	
Queensbury	1,000	419	153	37%	

Silsden	1,200	138	74	23%	
Steeton	700	351	23	7%	
Thornton	700	116	49	42%	
Local Service Centres (total)	2,550	809	513	63%	35%
Addingham	200	71	14	20%	
Baildon	350	146	121	83%	
Cottingley	200	35	19	54%	
Cullingworth	350	146	136	93%	
Denholme	350	123	76	62%	
East Morton	100	11	4	36%	
Haworth	400	106	64	60%	
Harden	100	8	8	100%	
Oakworth	200	42	40	95%	
Oxenhope	100	27	22	81%	
Wilsden	200	94	9	10%	
DISTRICT TOTAL	42,100	7,771	5,488	71%	50%

Source: Bradford Metropolitan District Council

- 5.13 Table 5.5 indicates that the proportion of dwellings completed on previously developed land (PDL) is currently significantly higher than the Core Strategy targets. This is partially reflective of the current progress of the Local Plan in that only limited non-PDL sites are currently allocated under the RUDP and significant areas of the District are Green Belt. The proportion of completed dwellings on PDL may change as the Local Plan and Site Allocations DPD progresses. However, Bradford Council still expects additional capacity on PDL through windfall development and sites identified through the Brownfield Register (see Section 12).

IND5(H): Annual gross affordable housing completions

- 5.14 Policy HO11 (Affordable Housing) of the Core Strategy includes a target of 20-25% of total gross housing completions should be affordable housing.
- 5.15 As shown in Table 5-5, the total gross affordable housing completions in Bradford between 1 April 2013 and 31 March 2019 was 1,364 which is just under 18 per cent of the total housing completions which is below the Core Strategy target.

Table 5-5: Affordable housing completions, 2013-2019

Year	Total number of dwelling completions	Affordable housing completions (gross)	Percentage (%)
2013-2014	874	279	31.92
2014-2015	1,134	258	22.75
2015-2016	907*	92	10.14
2016-2017	1,488	194	13.03
2017-2018	1,642	274	16.69
2018-2019	1,689	267	15.81
Total	7,734	1,364	17.64

Source: Bradford Metropolitan District Council

*See footnote 10, page 22

- 5.16 Table 5-6 illustrates affordable housing targets in the two adopted AAP's. The figures are currently only available at district level and not broken down by area. This will be monitored in future AMR's.

Table 5-6: AAP Affordable housing completions, at 31 March 2019

AAP	Affordable housing target (% of housing completions)	Housing completions	Affordable housing completions	Percentage (%)
Bradford City Centre AAP (Policy C1)	525 (15%)	861	Figures not currently broken down by area	n/a
Shipley and Canal Road Corridor AAP (Policy SCRC/H1)	620 (20%)	229	Figures not currently broken down by area	n/a

Source: Bradford Metropolitan District Council

IND6(H): Completed housing schemes, analysed by density

- 5.17 Table 5-7 outlines the net density of completed dwellings (district wide) between 1 April 2013 and 31 March 2018¹¹. The figures either relate to schemes of 5 or more dwellings or 0.2 hectares and above.

Table 5-7: Table 14: Housing density (district wide), 2013-2019

Housing Density (dwellings per hectare (dph))	2013-2018	
	No. of dwellings*	Percentage (%)
Less than 30 dph	234	5
Between 30 and 49 dph	1,509	34
Above 50 dph	2,672	61

Source: Bradford Metropolitan District Council

*Includes some applications with partial completions of sites were prior to 2013.

- 5.18 Table 5-8 outlines the net density of completed dwellings within the Bradford City Centre AAP between 1 April 2013 and 31 March 2019.

Table 5-8: Housing density (Bradford City AAP), 2013-2019

Housing Density (dwellings per hectare (dph))	2013-2018	
	No. of dwellings*	Percentage (%)
Less than 100 dph	48	9
Between 100 and 199 dph	13	2
Above 200 dph	476	89

Source: Bradford Metropolitan District Council

- 5.19 Table 5-9 outlines the net density of completed dwellings within the Shipley and Canal Road Corridor AAP between 1 April 2013 and 31 March 2018.

¹¹ Further density work is to be undertaken as part of the evidence base for the Core Strategy Partial Review and Allocations DPD, particularly with reference to the NPPF requirement to establish the scope for increasing densities compared to current performance. More detail and up to date figures will be included in future AMRs.

Table 5-9: Housing density (Shipley and Canal Road Corridor AAP), 2013-2018

Housing Density (dwellings per hectare (dph))	2013-2018	
	No. of dwellings*	Percentage (%)
Less than 30 dph	0	0
Between 30 and 49 dph	45	26
Above 50 dph	126	74

Source: Bradford Metropolitan District Council

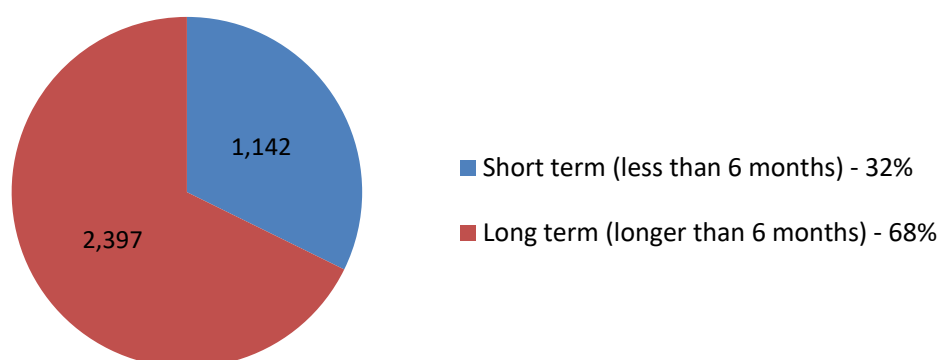
IND7(H): The land supply of sites for Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

- 5.20 The Council will make provision via policies and site allocations to deliver at least the following number of additional pitches for Gypsies and Travellers and plots for Travelling Showpeople for the period up to 2030:
- 39 pitches for the gypsy and traveller communities;
 - 7 pitches for transit accommodation;
 - 45 pitches for travelling showpeople.
- 5.21 Indicator to be monitored upon adoption of the Site Allocations DPD in future AMR's. See paragraph 1.38 for more details.
- 5.22 Bradford Council currently manages two permanent sites for Gypsies and Travellers, these being:
- Mary Street, off Bowling Back Lane, Bradford – 28 pitches, and
 - Esholt – 19 pitches

Operation Indicator: Total number of vacant homes (long term and short term)

- 5.23 At 31 March 2018, there were 3,539 vacant homes in the Bradford District. Figure 5-1 illustrates how many were short term (less than 6 months) and long term (longer than 6 months).

Figure 5-1: Total number of vacant homes (long term and short term), at 31 March 2018



Source: Bradford Metropolitan District Council

Indicator Performance

5.24 Table 5-10, Table 5-11 and Table 5-12 monitor the performance of indicators in the adopted DPD's using the Red, Amber and Green (RAG) approach.

- Red** – Negative performance
- Amber** – Neither negative or positive
- Green** – Positive performance

5.25 The performance of some policies can only be determined upon adoption of the emerging Site Allocations DPD.

Core Strategy DPD Housing indicator performance

5.26 See Table 5-1 to view which objectives and policies are being monitored.

Table 5-10: Core Strategy DPD Housing indicator performance

Core Strategy Indicator	Indicator	Target	2019 Output (performance using RAG approach, see paragraph 5.26)
IND5(H)*	Additions to the dwelling stock via housing completions	Achieving the total housing requirement of 42,100 new dwellings over the period to 2030 mindful of the net annual completion rate of 2,200 ⁷ dwellings as set out in Table HO1.	2013-2019 = 7,734 (1,289 per annum (average))
IND5(H)* and IND7(H)*	Monitoring delivery against the Local Plan housing trajectory.	Achieving the total housing requirement of 42,100 new dwellings over the period to 2030 mindful of the net annual completion rate of 2200 ¹² dwellings as set out in Table HO1.	To be included in updated SHLAA
IND5(H)*	Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land – expressed at district wide level, DPD level, by settlement hierarchy category, and by individual settlement;	Target as set out in Policy HO6	Regional City target 55% (Actual 80%) Principal Towns target 50% (Actual 71%) Local Growth Centres target 15% (Actual 35%) Local Service Centres target 35% (Actual 63%) District total target 50% (Actual 71%)
IND5(H)*	Annual gross affordable housing completions – district wide, by DPD area and by settlement	20- 25% of total gross housing completions should be affordable housing completions	2013-2018 = 17.64% (average)
IND6(H)	Number and percentage of dwellings (district wide) completed at density below 30 dph;	90% of units on completed housing schemes are at a minimum density of 30dph	2013-2018 = 95%
IND7(H)	The land supply of sites for Travellers and Travelling Showpeople	A deliverable five year land supply of sites for Travellers and Travelling Showpeople	To be determined upon adoption of the Site Allocations DPD

*IND5(H) and IND7(H) broken down to several different indicators (outputs) to simplify monitoring.

¹² The Core Strategy housing requirement is 2,476 per annum, see paragraph 5.5 for more details.

Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan Housing indicator performance

5.27 See Table 5-1 to view which objectives and policies are being monitored.

Table 5-11: Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan Housing indicator performance

Bradford City Centre Indicator	Indicator	Target	2019 Output (performance using RAG approach, see paragraph 5.26)
IND5(H)*	Additions to the dwelling stock via housing completions	Achieving the total housing requirement of 3,500 new dwellings over the period to 2030.	2013-2019 = 861
IND5(H)*	Monitoring delivery against the Local Plan housing trajectory.	Achieving the total housing requirement of 3,500 new dwellings over the period to 2030.	To be included in updated SHLAA
IND5(H)*	Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land – expressed at district wide level, DPD level, by settlement hierarchy category, and by individual settlement;	At least 55% of new development within the AAP on previously developed land	Target 55% (Actual 100%)
IND5(H)*	Annual gross affordable housing completions – district wide, by DPD area and by settlement	15% of housing completions are affordable housing.	Figures not currently broken down by area
IND6(H)	Number and percentage of dwellings (district wide) completed at density below 30 dph;	90% of units on completed housing schemes are at a minimum density of 200dph	2013-2018 = 89%

*IND5(H) broken down to several different indicators (outputs) to simplify monitoring.

Shipley and Canal Road Corridor Area Action Plan Housing indicator performance

5.28 See Table 5-1 to view which objectives and policies are being monitored.

Table 5-12: Shipley and Canal Road Corridor Area Action Plan Housing indicator performance

Core Strategy Indicator	Indicator	Target	2019 Output (performance using RAG approach, see paragraph 5.26)
IND5(H)*	Additions to the dwelling stock via housing completions	Achieving the total housing requirement of 3,100 new dwellings	2013-2019 = 229
IND5(H)*	Monitoring delivery against the Local Plan housing trajectory.	Achieving the total housing requirement of 3,100 new dwellings	To be included in updated SHLAA
IND5(H)*	Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land – expressed at district wide level, DPD level, by settlement hierarchy category, and by individual settlement;	At least 55% of new development within the AAP on previously developed land	Target 55% (Actual 60%)
IND5(H)*	Annual gross affordable housing completions – district wide, by DPD area and by settlement	20% of housing completions are affordable housing	Figures not currently broken down by area
IND6(H)	Number and percentage of dwellings (district wide) completed at density below 30 dph;	90% of units on completed housing schemes are at a minimum density of 30dph.	2013-2018 = 100%

*IND5(H) broken down to several different indicators (outputs) to simplify monitoring.

6. Environment

Introduction

- 6.1 This chapter provides an accurate indication that the objectives and policies relating to the 'Environment' within Bradford's DPD's are being implemented successfully by monitoring the performance of several indicators, as identified in Table 6-1.
- 6.2 There are also several other indicators being monitored relating to the 'Environment', these are referred to as 'operational' and 'Local' indicators, see paragraph 1.15 for more details.

Table 6-1: Environment Indicators

Indicator	Core Strategy Policy	Core Strategy Strategic Objective	Shipley and Canal Road Corridor AAP Policy	Shipley and Canal Road Corridor AAP Objective	Bradford City Centre AAP Policy	Bradford City Centre AAP Objective
IND8(EV)	EN1	SO3, SO10, SO11, SO12, SO14, SO15, SO16	SCRC/NBE1, SCRC/HSC2	7, 10		
IND9(EV)	EN1	SO3, SO10, SO11, SO12, SO14, SO15, SO16	SCRC/NBE1, SCRC/HSC2	7, 10		
IND10(EV)	EN2	SO3, SO10, SO11, SO12, SO14, SO15, SO16	SCRC/NBE4	7	M5	8
IND11(EV)	EN3	SO12				
IND12(EV)	EN3	SO12	SCRC/NBE5	6, 11		
IND13(EV)	EN6	SO13, SO16	SCRC/CC2	8	SCRC/CC2	8
IND14(EV)	EN7	SO13	SCRC/CC1	8	CL2, BF2	8
IND15(EV)	EN8	SO13	SCRC/NBE6	10	M4, BF2	8
IND16(EV)	EN8	SO13			BF2	8
IND17(EV)	EN8	SO13, SO16	SCRC/CC1, SCRC/NBE2, SCRC/NBE3	7, 8	M5	8
IND18(EV)	EN10, EN11					
IND19(EV)	EN10, EN11	SO16				
IND20(EV)	WM1	SO16				
IND21(EV)	WM1	SO16	SCRC/SE8	4		
IND22(EV)	WM1	SO16				
IND23(EV)	DS1	SO4, SO11, SO12	SCRC/NBE6, SCRC/H2	1, 3		

IND8(EV): The range of types of open space and recreational facilities for which an up to date assessment has been made.

- 6.3 The Council recently carried out a survey with local residents and user groups of open spaces across the District. The survey asked people which types of open spaces (parks, play areas, amenity spaces) they used, why they used them and what they thought of the quality of the provision. It also asked whether people considered there was enough open space in their local area and how they travelled to open spaces.

- 6.4 We had an excellent response, receiving a total of 2,372 completed surveys.
- 6.5 The findings from the survey will be used to help identify the needs and demands for open space in the district, which in turn will support the designation of open space sites in the Allocations DPD. The information will also be used to help set standards for the provision of open space in new developments.
- 6.6 Therefore, this indicator will be monitored in future AMR's when the new assessment is complete and up-to-date data becomes available.

IND9(EV): The number of types of open space and recreational facilities for which standards have been identified in a DPD.

- 6.7 Open Space standards were included in the Adopted Core Strategy (July 2017). However, these are currently under review as part of the Core Strategy Partial Review. The performance of this indicator cannot be monitored until an up-to-date assessment has been undertaken (see paragraph 6.3). Therefore, this indicator will be monitored in future AMR's.

IND10(EV): Number of sites identified of local nature conservation importance, and proportion of local sites where positive conservation has been or is being implemented.

- 6.8 Table 6-2 shows the number and percentage cover of areas of biodiversity and conservation importance in Bradford indicating any change since the start of the plan period (2013). The areas are also shown in Figure 6-1.

Table 6-2: Areas of biodiversity and conservation importance

Environment Designations*	Number of sites, 2013	Number of sites, 2019	2017-2018 Hectares	2018-2019 Hectares	% cover of Bradford, 2019**	Change (2013-2019)
Special protection Area (SPA) - South Pennine Moors	1	1	4,486	4,488***	12.25	0***
Special Area of Conservation (SAC) - South Pennine Moors	1	1	4,486	4,488***	12.25	0***
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) - Bingley South Bog - South Pennine Moors - Trench Meadows - Yeadon Brickworks & Railway Cutting	4	4	4,496	4,498***	12.28	0***

Source: Natural England

*Other sites currently being assessed.

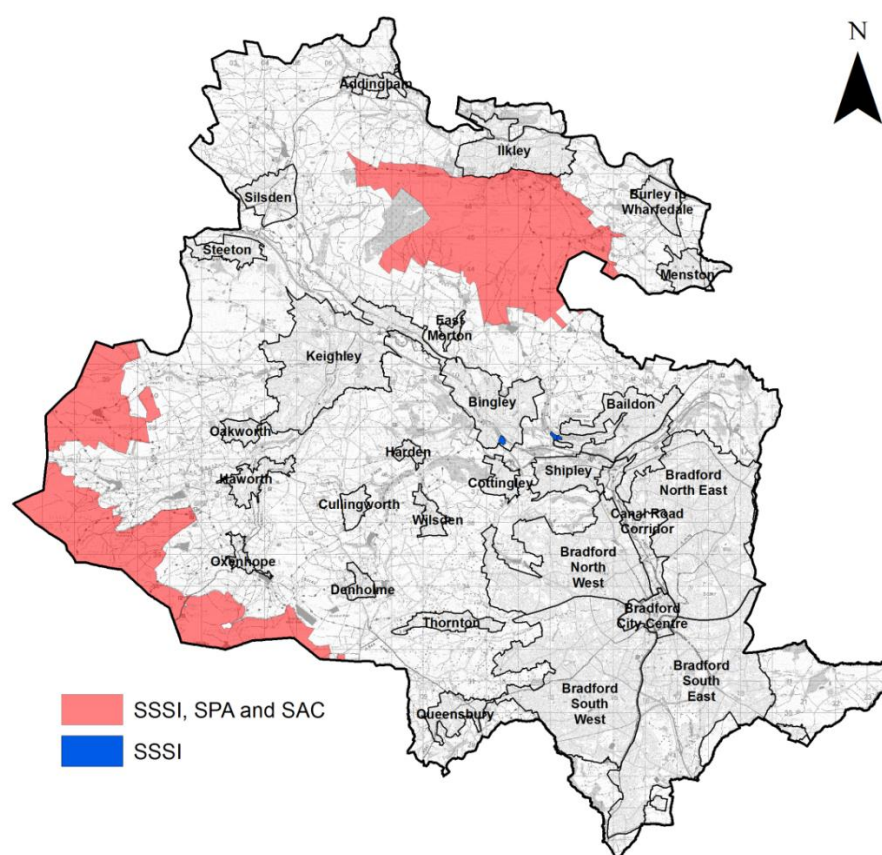
** Please note, some designations overlap.

***No change. Small increase due to improved/updated mapping measurements.

- 6.9 Existing Bradford Wildlife Areas (BWA) are currently being reviewed by the West Yorkshire Ecology Service (WYES). The final sites will be defined and retitled as Local Wildlife Sites (LWS), which will replace the BWA title.

- 6.10 There are also areas of ecological and geological importance which are currently being reviewed and identified by the WYES. In the future these areas will be known as Local Geological Sites (LGS) and will replace the Sites of Ecological/Geological Importance (SEGI) and Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) classifications.
- 6.11 The LWS and LGS sites will be included in future AMR's once the final sites have been fully reviewed and identified.
- 6.12 In line with national policy, the Core Strategy Partial Review will look to introduce a new policy which will require a bio-diversity net gain through new development. This will incorporate a new indicator which will be monitored in future AMR's.

Figure 6-1: Areas of biodiversity and conservation importance



Source: Natural England

IND11(EV): Number and % of Listed Buildings in the Saltaire World Heritage Site deemed to be 'at risk

- 6.13 Historic England has identified 99 listings¹³ of listed buildings in the Saltaire World Heritage Site. Of the 99 listings, none are recorded on the heritage at risk register by Historic England¹⁴. Table 6-3 breaks down the listings by grade.

¹³ Some listings include more than one listed building, i.e. a terraced street with individual listed buildings is included as one listing.

¹⁴ Historic England Risk Register lists those sites most at risks of being lost through neglect, decay or inappropriate development.

Table 6-3: Listed buildings in the Saltaire World Heritage Site

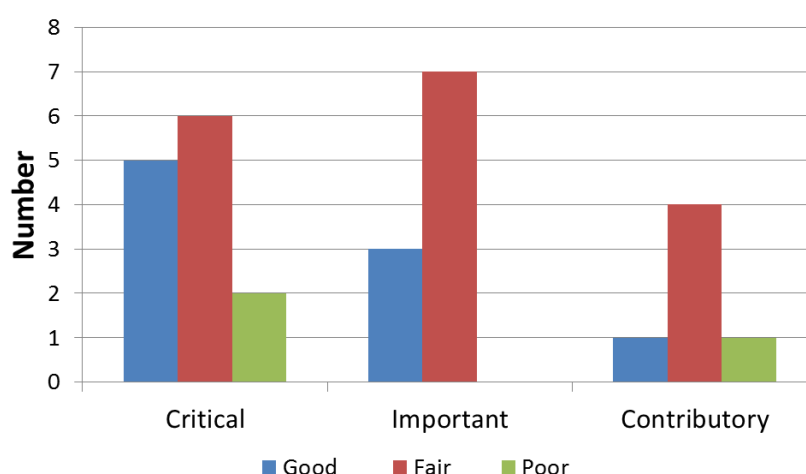
Grade	Number	No. at risk
Grade I	1	0
Grade II*	4	0
Grade II	94	0
Total	99	0

Source: Historic England

IND12(EV): The condition of the key views to and from the Saltaire World Heritage Site

- 6.14 An extensive survey of the World Heritage Site and its setting was undertaken to identify key views from highways, public footpaths and other publicly accessible land that contribute to its significance. The Saltaire World Heritage Site Management Plan 2014 identifies 29 key views to and from Saltaire World Heritage Site.
- 6.15 Some views contribute more to understanding the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site and so relative significance has been assigned to each key view. The relative significance of these views has been graded as Critical, Important or Contributory to the understanding of Saltaire's Outstanding Universal Value.
- 6.16 Views have also been graded for their current condition as Good, Fair, Poor or Very Poor. This identifies those views that are most at risk of being lost and highlights where improved landscaping or sensitive redevelopment may enhance the view.
- 6.17 Figure 6-2 illustrates the breakdown of key views by significance (Critical, Important or Contributory) and Condition (Good, Fair, Poor) as identified in the Saltaire World Heritage Site Management Plan 2014.
- 6.18 A full re-survey is due to be undertaken and comparisons will be included in future AMR's when the re-survey is complete.

Figure 6-2: Key views by significance and Condition



Source: Saltaire World Heritage Site Management Plan 2014.

IND13(EV): Mega Watts (MW) of installed renewable energy and low carbon energy capacity which required planning permission

- 6.19 This indicator is currently under review as part of the Core Strategy Partial Review. Renewable energy installations have not been monitored through planning permissions since 2013. Therefore, the data supplied in Table 6-4 is a variation of IND13(EV) and illustrates feed in tariff installations and capacity in Bradford between 1 April 2013, up to 31 March 2019.

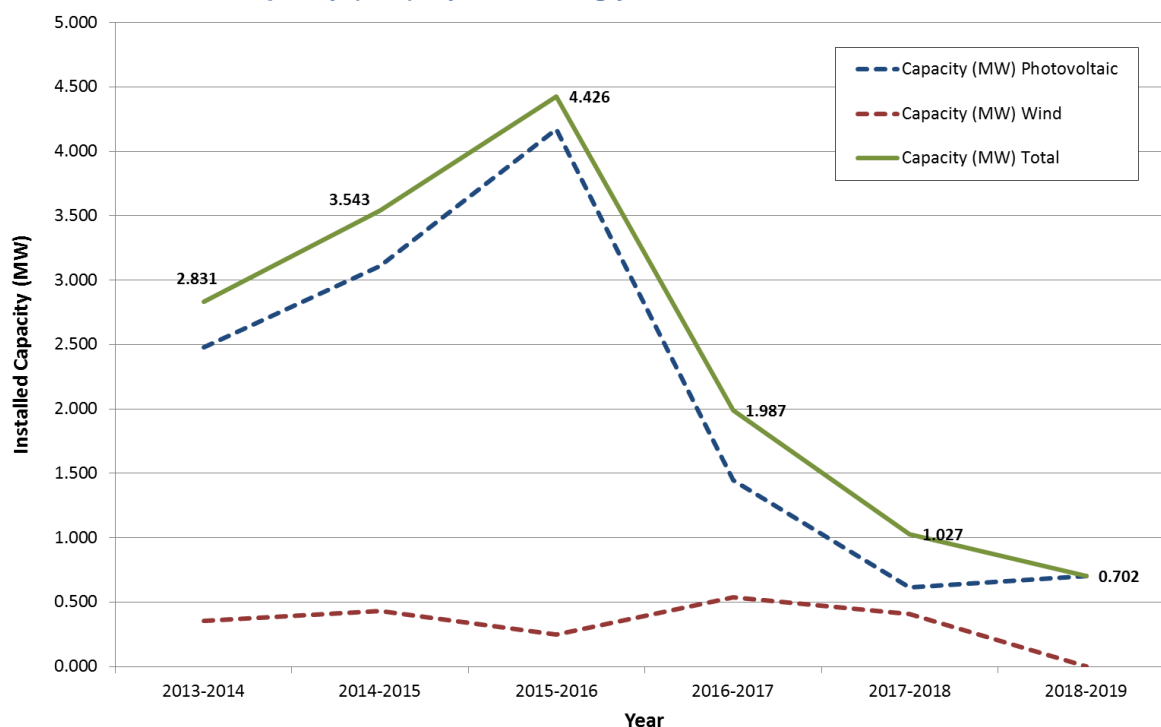
Table 6-4: Feed in tariff installations and capacity (MW), 2013-2019

Sector	Technology				Total Installations	Total Capacity (MW)
	Photovoltaic		Wind			
	Installations	Capacity (MW)	Installations	Capacity (MW)		
Domestic	2,272	8.625	9	0.137	2,281	8.762
Commercial	98	3.507	19	1.852	117	5.359
Industrial	2	0.359	0	0	2	0.359
Community	4	0.032	0	0	4	0.032
Total	2,376	12.524	28	1.989	2,404	14.512

Source: OFGEM

- 6.20 There were no anaerobic digestion, hydro or micro CHP renewable energy installations in Bradford between 1 April 2013, up to 31 March 2019.
- 6.21 Figure 6-3 illustrates installations and capacity by each year. Although there has been a net increase each year, there has been a significant reduction since 2015-2016, due to a reduction in Photovoltaic installations. This is most likely due to the changes to feed-in tariff rates.

Figure 6-3: Feed in tariff capacity (MW), by monitoring year



Source: OFGEM

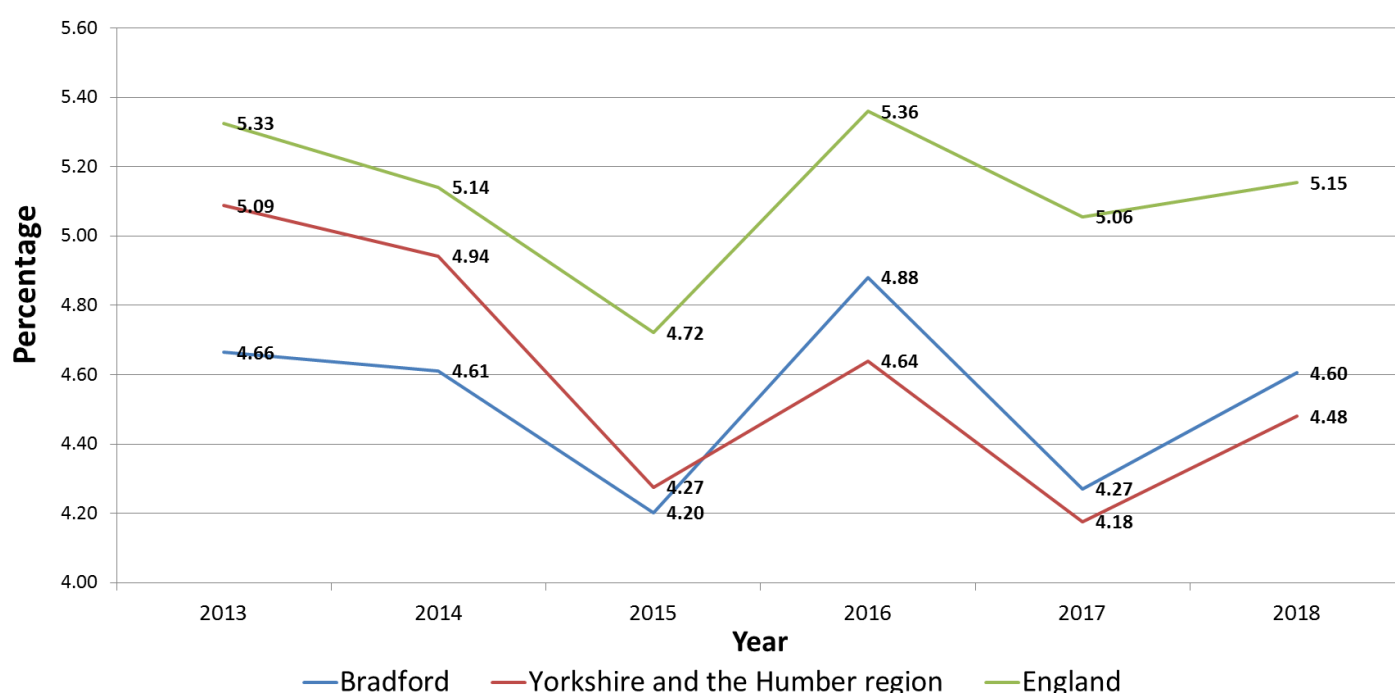
IND14(EV): Number of completed developments that met the requirements for surface water treatment.

6.22 This indicator is not currently being monitored and is currently under review.

IND15(EV): The fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution over each monitoring period.

6.23 Figure 6-4 illustrates the fraction (aged 30 and above) of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution since 2013 to 2018 compared to the Yorkshire and Humber area and England.

Figure 6-4: Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution, 2013 to 2018



Source: Public Health England

IND16(EV): Number of contaminated sites that have been remediated.

6.24 This indicator is not currently being monitored and is subject to review.

IND17(EV): Ecological status of rivers

6.25 This indicator is not currently being monitored and is subject to review.

IND18(EV): Total outputs of stone, aggregates, and sand and gravel.

- 6.26 A Local Aggregate Assessments (LAA) is prepared annually by the West Yorkshire Combined Authority on behalf of the five West Yorkshire Mineral Planning Authorities of: Leeds, Bradford, Kirklees, Wakefield and Calderdale. To preserve commercial confidentiality, sand and gravel sales are released as a combined figure for South & West Yorkshire. Table 6-5 illustrates sales of sand and gravel from 2013 to 2017, whilst Table 6-6 show sales of crushed rock over the same period.

Table 6-5: Yorkshire and Humber land-won aggregate sales – Sand & Gravel 2013-2017 (million tonnes)

Sub-Region	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
North Yorkshire	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.75
South and West Yorkshire*	0.18	0.21	0.54	0.62	0.72
East Riding and North Lincolnshire	0.91	0.93	0.92	0.9	0.84
Total Yorkshire and Humber	2.59	2.84	3.16	3.22	3.31

Source: Yorkshire and Humber Aggregate Working Party Annual Monitoring Report 2018/West Yorkshire Local Aggregate Assessment (2019)

* Sand and Gravel Sales combined to maintain commercial confidentiality.

Table 6-6: Yorkshire and Humber land-won aggregate sales – Crushed Rock (2013-2017) (million tonnes)

Sub-Region	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
North Yorkshire	5.65	6.49	7.04	6.67	6.68
South Yorkshire	1.27	2.25	2.4	2.6	2.01
West Yorkshire	0.78	1.03	1.03	1.10	1.03
East Riding and North Lincolnshire	0.21	0.75	0.75	0.85	0.86
Total Yorkshire and Humber	7.91	10.52	11.22	11.22	10.58

Source: Yorkshire and Humber Aggregate Working Party Annual Monitoring Report 2018/West Yorkshire Local Aggregate Assessment (2019)

IND19(EV): Total reserves of stone, aggregates, and sand and gravel.

- 6.27 Table 6-7 and Table 6-8 illustrate aggregate sand and gravel, and crushed rock reserves between 2013 and 2017.

Table 6-7: Yorkshire and Humber Sand & Gravel Reserves 2013-2017 (million tonnes)

Sub-Region	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
North Yorkshire	18.63	16.9	19.5	20.5	17.43
South Yorkshire	5.95	2.29	4.2	8.78	5.60
West Yorkshire	0	0.88	0.99	0.77	0.67
East Riding and North Lincolnshire	8.1	7.9	7.06	7.62	5.73
Total Yorkshire and Humber	32.68	27.97	31.75	37.67	29.43

Source: Yorkshire and Humber Aggregate Working Party Annual Monitoring Report 2018/West Yorkshire Local Aggregate Assessment (2019)

Table 6-8: Yorkshire and Humber Crushed Rock Reserves 2013 -2017 (million tonnes)

Sub-Region	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
North Yorkshire	189.79	185.91	178.99	170.7	165.29
South Yorkshire	59.5	57.6	56.58	52.10	51.70
West Yorkshire	30.4	25.7	33.74	29.82	38.78
East Riding and North Lincolnshire	12.7	12.95	13.39	13.09	14.45
Total Yorkshire and Humber	292.39	282.16	282.7	265.71	270.22

Source: Yorkshire and Humber Aggregate Working Party Annual Monitoring Report 2018/2019
West Yorkshire Local Aggregate Assessment (2019)

IND20(EV): Amount of recycling and composting of household waste

6.28 Table 6-9 illustrates the amount and percentage of household waste recycled and composted between 2014 and 2019, compared to the Yorkshire and Humber region and England.

Table 6-9: Amount and percentage of recycling and composting of household waste

	Bradford			Yorkshire and Humber	England
	Total household waste (tonnes)	Waste sent for recycling/composting/reuse (tonnes)	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
2014-15	197,455	101,808	51.6%	43.6%	43.7%
2015-16	204,358	81,444	39.9%	42.2%	43.0%
2016-17	201,190	74,369	37.0%	42.9%	43.7%
2017-18	191,682	66,394	34.6%	42.4%	43.2%
2018-19	194,900	77,040	39.5%	42.9%	43.5%

Source: Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA)

IND21(EV): Amount of recovery of municipal waste.

6.29 Table 6-10 illustrates the amount (as a percentage) of recovery of municipal waste between 2013 and 2019.

Table 6-10: Amount of recovery of municipal waste

	Recovery of municipal waste (%)
2013-14	76.9%
2014-15	80.8%
2015-16	83.1%
2016-17	92.3%
2017-18	95.5%
2018-19	96.6%

Source: Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA)

IND22(EV): Amount of landfilling of biodegradable municipal waste

6.30 This indicator is not currently being monitored and is subject to review.

IND23(EV): Building for Life assessments of major housing schemes

6.31 This indicator is not currently being monitored and is subject to review.

Operation Indicator: % of Grade I, Grade II* and Grade II Listed Buildings deemed to be 'at Risk'

6.32 At 31 March 2019, Historic England identified 2,287 listings¹⁵ of listed buildings in the Bradford District, an increase of two compared to the previous year. Of the 2,287 listings, 12 are recorded on the heritage at risk register by Historic England¹⁶, as shown in Table 6-11.

Table 6-11: Listed buildings in Bradford and number and percentage 'at risk'

Grade	Number (2018)	Number (2019)	No. 'at risk' (2018)	No. 'at risk' (2019)	Percentage (2019)
Grade I	23	23	0	0	0
Grade II*	69	69	6	6	8.7
Grade II	2,193	2,195	6	6	0.3
Total	2,285	2,287	12	12	0.5

Source: Historic England

6.33 The 12 listed buildings recorded on the heritage at risk:

- Church of St Stephen, Donisthorpe Street
- Church of St John, Wakefield Road
- Leventhorpe Hall, 1289 and 1291, Thornton Road, Lower Grange
- Dalton Mills, all attached buildings and yard surface, Dalton Lane
- Mill Building at Low Mills, Low Mill Lane
- Church of St James, Haworth Road Crossroads
- Church of St Paul and St Jude, Church Street
- Feversham Street First School, Feversham Street
- Bradford Synagogue (Reform), Bowland Street
- Manningham Mill (ancillary buildings and boiler house), Heaton Street, Heaton
- Church of St Saviour, Ings Way, Fairweather Green
- Church of St Paul, Kirkgate

Local Indicator: Green Flag Award

6.34 The Green Flag Award is managed under license from the UK Government Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government by Keep Britain Tidy who also administers the scheme in England. The scheme recognises and rewards well managed parks and green spaces, setting the benchmark standard for the management of recreational outdoor spaces

¹⁵ Some listings include more than one listed building, i.e. a terraced street with individual listed buildings is included as one listing.

¹⁶ Historic England Risk Register lists those sites most at risks of being lost through neglect, decay or inappropriate development.

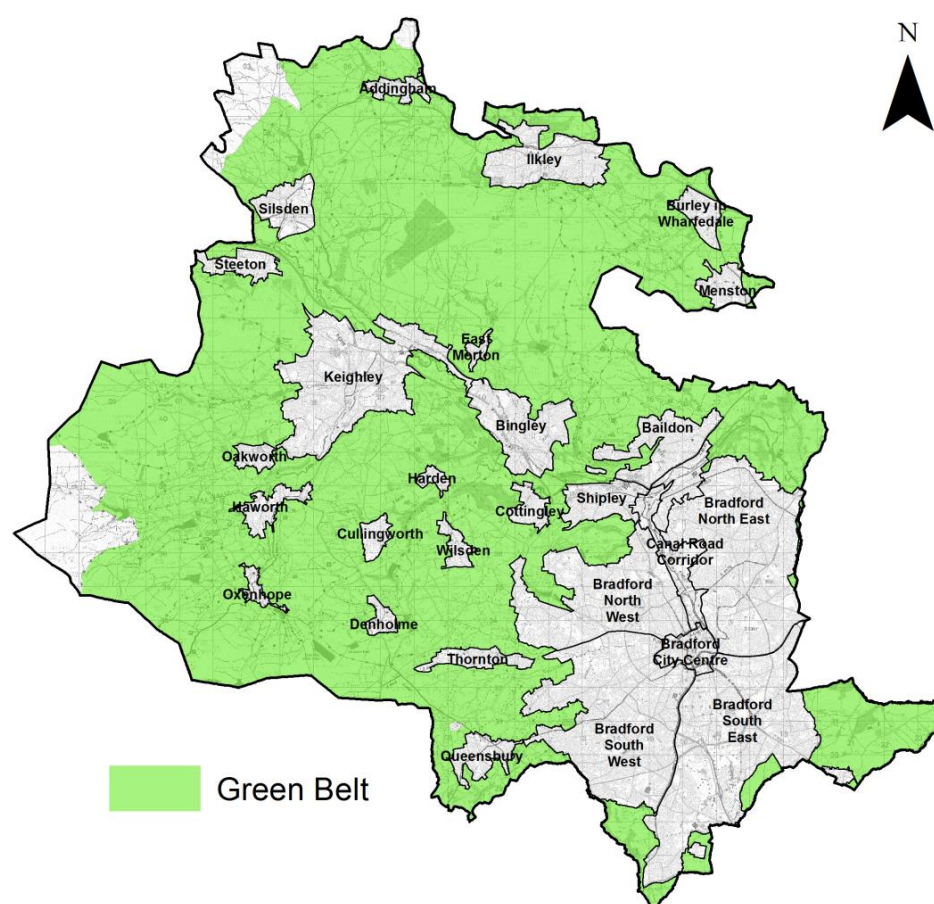
6.35 At 31 March 2019, there were seven parks and green spaces (totalling 83.05 hectares) awarded Green Flag status around the District (the same as the previous year) at:

- Central Park, Haworth (2.84 hectares)
- Cliffe Castle Gardens, Keighley (12.7 hectares)
- Harold Park, Bradford (7.87 hectares)
- Lister Park, Bradford (21.9 hectares)
- Peel Park, Bradford (29.72 hectares)
- Roberts Park, Saltaire, Shipley (5.19 hectares)
- University of Bradford, Main Campus, Bradford (2.83 hectares)

Local Indicator: Green Belt

6.36 65% (23,880 hectares) of the Bradford District is covered by Green Belt, as illustrated in Figure 6-5. The Green Belt was last amended in 2005 through the Replacement Unitary Development Plan (RUDP). Please note, due to Positional Accuracy Improvements (PAI), the figure has slightly changed from the previous year (23,886).

Figure 6-5: Green Belt in Bradford

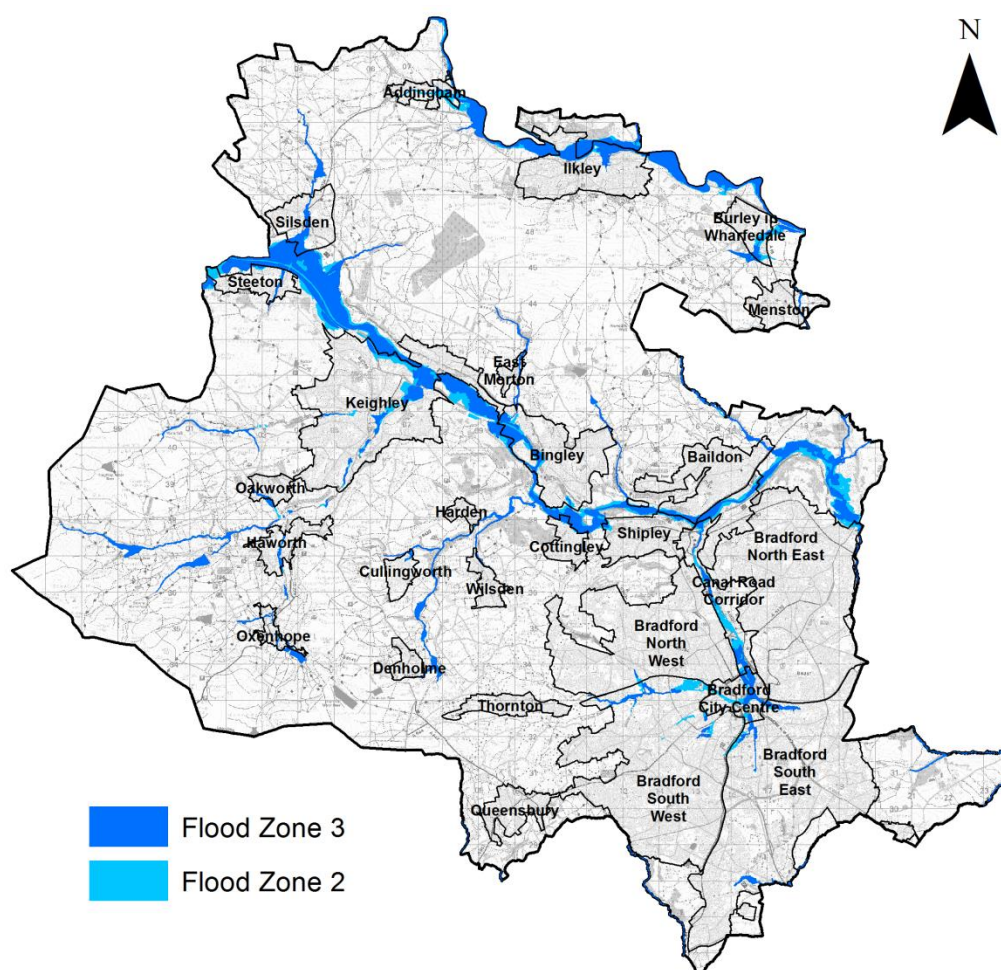


Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's (formerly the Department for Communities and Local Government)

Local Indicator: Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds

- 6.37 Figure 6-6 illustrates where Flood Zone 2 and Flood Zone 3 have been classified by the Environment Agency (EA).
- 6.38 In the year 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019, there were initially 14 planning applications objected to by the Environment Agency (EA) as the developments would be at risk of flooding or would increase the risk of flooding elsewhere (compared to 16 from the previous year). There were no planning applications objected to on the grounds that the development would adversely affect water quality. However, none have been approved contrary to EA advice (the same as the previous year):
- Nine original objections withdrawn based on revised Flood Risk Assessments (FRA) and/or conditions imposed;
 - One was withdrawn by the applicant;
 - Two were refused (one at appeal);
 - Two are pending decision/consideration.

Figure 6-6: Flood Zones 2 and 3



Source: Environment Agency

Indicator Performance

6.39 Table 6-12 monitor the performance of indicators in the adopted DPD's using the Red, Amber and Green (RAG) approach.

Red	– Negative performance
Amber	– Neither negative or positive
Green	– Positive performance

6.40 The performance of some policies can only be determined upon adoption of the emerging Site Allocations DPD which will allocate land for development and will therefore provide a realistic assessment against the targets in the adopted Core Strategy.

Environment indicator performance

6.41 See Table 6-1 to view which objectives and policies are being monitored via each indicator.

Table 6-12: Environment indicator performance

Core Strategy Indicator	Indicator	Target*	2019 Output (performance using RAG approach, see paragraph 6.37))
IND8(EV)	The range of types of open space and recreational facilities for which an up to date assessment has been made.	An assessment has been made of the extent to which provision of open space and recreational facilities meets the needs of existing and future needs of the District's population.	No data available, awaiting updated Open Space Assessment
IND9(EV)	The number of types of open space and recreational facilities for which standards have been identified in a DPD.	Key deficiencies in quantity, quality and accessibility of the districts resource have been highlighted and actions identified to address these in DPDs, Action Plans and the Local Infrastructure Plan.	No data available, awaiting updated Open Space Assessment
IND10(EV)	Number of sites identified of local nature conservation importance, and proportion of local sites where positive conservation has been or is being implemented.	Net increase in the % of local sites where positive conservation management has been or is being implemented over each monitoring period.	SSSI = 4 Sites SPA = 1 Site SAC = 1 Site
IND11(EV)	Quality and condition of historic attributes Number and % of Listed Buildings in the Saltaire World Heritage Site deemed to be 'at risk'	A net reduction in the number and % of buildings at 'risk' over each monitoring period	No Listed Buildings 'at risk'
IND12(EV)	The condition of the key views to and from the Saltaire World Heritage Site	The condition of the key views to be maintained or improved over each monitoring period	2014 = Good = 9, Fair = 17, Poor = 3 No up to date assessments
IND13(EV)	Mega Watts (MW) of installed renewable energy and low carbon energy capacity which required planning permission	A net increase in installed renewable and low carbon energy over each monitoring period	No data available – indicator under review Feed in Tariffs show an overall reduction.
IND14(EV)	Number of completed developments that met the requirements for surface water treatment.	A net increase in the number of completed developments that met the requirements for surface water treatment over each monitoring period	No data available – indicator under review
IND15(EV)	The fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution over each monitoring period.	A reduction in exposure to particulate air pollution, resulting in a reduction in the fraction of mortality attributable to air pollution over each monitoring period.	2013 = 4.7% 2014 = 4.6% 2015 = 4.2% 2016 = 5.0% 2017 = 4.3% 2018 = 4.6%

Core Strategy Indicator	Indicator	Target*	2019 Output (performance using RAG approach, see paragraph 6.37))
IND16(EV)	Number of contaminated sites that have been remediated.	An increase in the number contaminated sites that have been remediated over each monitoring period	No data available – indicator under review
IND17(EV)	Ecological status of rivers	No deterioration in the ecological status of water bodies over each monitoring period.	No data available – indicator under review
IND18(EV)	Total outputs of stone, aggregates, and sand and gravel.	For EN10, Trend in total quantity of building and paving stone output, as plotted over 3 year periods, to be positive or neutral. For EN11, At least 1 extraction site opened within the plan period.	For EN10: Sand & Gravel (million tonnes) (South & West Yorkshire combined figure) 2013 = 0.18 2014 = 0.21 2015 = 0.54 2016 = 0.62 2017 = 0.72 Crushed Rock (million tonnes) (West Yorkshire Figure) 2013 = 0.78 2014 = 1.03 2015 = 1.03 2016 = 1.10 2017 = 1.03 For EN11: None at 31 March 2019
IND19(EV)	Total reserves of stone, aggregates, and sand and gravel.	For EN10, Trend in permitted reserves of sandstone within District, as plotted over 3 year periods, to be positive or neutral. For EN11, Trend in permitted reserves of sand and gravel within District, as plotted over 3 year periods, to be positive or neutral.	Sand & Gravel Reserves (million tonnes) (West Yorkshire Figure) 2013 = 0 2014 = 0.88 2015 = 0.99 2016 = 0.77 2017 = 0.67 Crushed Reserves (million tonnes) (West Yorkshire Figure) 2013 = 30.4 2014 = 25.7 2015 = 33.74 2016 = 29.82 2017 = 38.78
IND20(EV)	Amount of recycling and composting of household waste	Increasing the amount of recycling and composting of household waste to 45% by 2015, 50% by 2020, 55% by 2025	2014-15 = 51.6% 2015-16 = 39.9% 2016-17 = 37.0% 2017-18 = 34.6% 2018-19 = 39.5%

Core Strategy Indicator	Indicator	Target*	2019 Output (performance using RAG approach, see paragraph 6.37))
IND21(EV)	Amount of recovery of municipal waste.	Increasing the amount of recovery of municipal waste to 67% by 2015, 75% by 2020, 80% by 2025	2013-14 = 76.9% 2014-15 = 80.8% 2015-16 = 83.1% 2016-17 = 92.3% 2017-18 = 95.5% 2018-19 = 96.6%
IND22(EV)	Amount of landfilling of biodegradable municipal waste	Amount of landfilling of biodegradable municipal waste as set out in the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme.	No data available – indicator under review
IND23(EV)	Building for Life assessments of major housing schemes	For HO9 and EN15, No planning permission for a major housing scheme should achieve a 'red' rating against Building for Life 12 assessment. For EN16, No planning permission for a major housing scheme should achieve a 'red' rating against Building for Life 12 criteria 5, 6 and 11. For EN17, No planning permission for a major housing scheme should achieve a 'red' rating against Building for Life 12 criteria 5, 6, 7 and 8. For EN18, No planning permission for a major housing scheme should achieve a 'red' rating against Building for Life 12 criteria 1, 2, 3, 9 and 10. For EN19, No planning permission for a major housing scheme should achieve a 'red' rating against Building for Life 12 criteria 2, 11 and 12.	No data available – indicator under review

*The Core Strategy, Bradford City Centre AAP and Shipley and Canal Rd Corridor AAP have the same targets.

7. Development Management Performance

Introduction

- 7.1 The following section sets out the performance of the Local Planning Authority in determining planning applications for the period 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019. It considers:
- Major Applications
 - Minor Applications
 - Other Applications (e.g. Householders & Listed Buildings)
- 7.2 It also sets out the Local Planning Authority's performance in relation to planning appeals for the same period.

Development Management Terminology

- 7.3 Application descriptions:

Major Application – For dwellings, the number of residential units to be constructed is 10 or more or where the number of residential units is not given in the application, a site area of 0.5 hectares or more. For all other developments the floorspace to be built is 1000 square metres or more, or the site area is 1 hectares or more.

Minor Application – For dwellings, the number of residential units to be constructed is between 1 and 9 or where the number of residential units is not given in the application, a site area of less than 0.5 hectare. For all other developments the floorspace to be built is less than 1000 square metres or the site area is less than 1 hectare.

Other Application – All remaining applications including those householder applications, changes of use, advertisements and listed building consent.

Prior Notification Applications - Some proposals for developments involving changes of use, telecommunications, demolition or agriculture are subject to a process whereby details are notified to the local planning authority prior to the development taking place

Major Applications

- 7.4 In 2018/19 the Authority determined 87 major applications (description in paragraph 7.3), as shown in Table 7-1 (broken down by development type). There were 84 major applications the previous year. This figure does not include those applications that were withdrawn, finally disposed of, declined to determine by the Local Planning Authority, called in for determination by the Secretary of State or non-determined applications subject to appeal.
- 7.5 66 applications were determined within 13 weeks or within the agreed extension of time period, which equals 76% of major decisions. This is significantly lower than the previous year where 94% were determined within 13 weeks but still above the national target of 60% (see paragraph 7.12).

Table 7-1: Major Applications by Development Type, 2018-2019

Application Type	Number Determined	Determined in time	Determined out of time	Number granted	Number refused
Dwellings	55	37	18	49	6
Offices, research & development & light industry	0	0	0	0	0
General Industry, storage and warehousing	11	11	0	11	0
Retail, Distribution & servicing	7	7	0	7	0
Gypsy & traveller pitches	0	0	0	0	0
All other large scale Development	14	11	3	12	2
Total number of major applications determined	87	66	21	79	8

Source: Bradford Metropolitan District Council

All Minor Applications

- 7.6 In 2018/19 the Authority determined 792 minor applications (description in paragraph 7.3), as shown in Table 7-2 (broken down by development type). There were 935 minor applications the previous year. This figure does not include those applications that were withdrawn, finally disposed of, declined to determine by the Local Planning Authority, called in for determination by the Secretary of State or non-determined applications subject to appeal.
- 7.7 687 applications were determined within 8 weeks or within the agreed extension of time period, which equals 87% of minor decisions. This is lower than the previous year where 98.5% were determined within 8 weeks but still significantly above the national target of 65% (see paragraph 7.12).

Table 7-2: Minor applications by development type, 2018-2019

Application Type	Number Determined	Determined in time	Determined out of time	Number granted	Number refused
Dwellings	313	274	39	220*	93
Offices, research & development & light industry	20	18	2	18	2
General Industry, storage and warehousing	44	42	2	37	7
Retail, Distribution & servicing	129	114	15	85	44
Gypsy & traveller pitches	0	0	0	0	0
All other large scale Development	286	239	47	233**	53
Total number of major applications determined	792	687	105	593	199

Source: Bradford Metropolitan District Council

*Includes one decision of 'Permitted Development'

**Includes one decision of 'Permitted Development' and another of 'Planning Approval Not Required'

Other Development Types

- 7.8 In 2018/19 the Authority determined 2,403 other applications (description in paragraph 7.3), as shown in Table 7-3 (broken down by type). This is the same as the previous year. This figure does not include those applications that were withdrawn, finally disposed of,

declined to determine by the Local Planning Authority, called in for determination by the Secretary of State or non-determined applications subject to appeal.

- 7.9 2,017 applications were determined within 8 weeks or within the agreed extension of time period, which equals 84% of other decisions. This is lower than the previous year where 99% were determined within 8 weeks but still above the national target of 80% (see paragraph 7.12).

7.10

Table 7-3: Other Applications by Development Types, 2018-2019

Application Type	Number Determined	Determined in time	Determined out of time	Number granted	Number refused
Change of use	140	116	24	99	41
Householder	1,780	1,447	333	1,449*	331
Advertisements	133	123	10	114**	19
Listed Building Consent	170	152	18	148	22
Listed Building (Demolitions)	0	0	0	0	0
Certificates of Lawful Development	180	179	1	138	42
Total	2,403	2,017	386	1,948	455

Source: Bradford Metropolitan District Council

*Includes 2 'Permitted Development'

**Includes 1 'Deemed Consent'

Prior Notification Applications

- 7.11 In 2018/19 the Authority determined 383 prior notification applications (description in paragraph 7.3), as shown in Table 7-4 (broken down by type). There were 427 prior notification applications the previous year. Please note; the figures do not include Prior Notification types with no applications.

Table 7-4: Prior Notification Applications by type, 2018-2019*

Application type	Total	Granted	Refused	Not Required	Needs Planning Permission
Agriculture to Residential (PAR)	10	5**	2	3	0
Agriculture (PNA)	9	2**	1	5	1
Demolition (PND)	12	0	0	11	1
Household Extensions (PNH)	312	8**	27	247	30
Solar Panels (PNP)	2	0	0	2	0
Telecommunications (PNT)	23	13	1	9	0
Office to Residential (POR)	7	2**	1	3	1
Retail to Restaurant/Café (PRC)	4	1	3	0	0
Retail to Residential (PRR)	3	0	0	3	0
Various to School (PVS)	1	1	0	0	0
Total	383	32	35	283	33

Source: Bradford Metropolitan District Council

*Doesn't include Prior Notification types with no applications

**Includes those granted by default

Appeal Decisions

- 7.12 In 2018/19 the Authority received a total of 113 appeal decisions, as shown in Table 7-5 (broken down by type). There were 85 appeal decisions the previous year. 28 appeals (32%) were allowed and the remainder were dismissed. This compares to 28% which were allowed from the previous year.

Table 7-5: Appeal Decision by Development Type, 2018-2019*

Development Type	Total	Allowed	Percentage Allowed
Major dwellings	1	0	0
Minor dwellings	16	1	6.25
General Ind Storage warehousing (Minor)	1	0	0
Retail District and Servicing (Minor)	4	3	75
Other minor developments	8	2	25
Change of Use	6	1	16.7
Householder	51	16	31.4
Advertisements	6	0	0
Listed Buildings	2	0	0
Certificates of Lawful Development	4	2	50
Trees	13	1	7.7
Prior Notifications	1	0	0
Total	113	28	32.2

Source: Bradford Metropolitan District Council

* Doesn't include types with no appeals

Overall Development Management Performance

7.13 The Government sets national targets for the processing of planning applications within a set timescale:

- Major applications 60% (within 13 weeks)
- Minor applications 65% (within 8 weeks)
- Others applications 80% (within 8 weeks)

7.14 In 2018/19, the Council received in total 5,633¹⁷ applications of all types. Table 7-6 illustrates Bradford Council's Development Management performance against national targets for the last four years. As can be seen, Bradford Council has exceeded national targets year on year. The performance for 2018/19 for all three types of planning applications was slightly lower than, and within acceptable variances, the five year average. The slight reduction in performance for 2018/19 was linked to resource challenges over the monitoring period

Table 7-6: Development Management performance

Application Type	National Target (percentage)	Bradford Council Performance*			
		2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
Major Application, within 13 weeks	60%	89%	86%	94.0%	76%
Minor Application, within 8 weeks	65%	88%	89%	99%	87%
Other Application, within 8 weeks	80%	95%	96%	99%	84%

Source: Bradford Metropolitan District Council

* Percentage determined within national timescale

¹⁷ Figure includes details such as; pre-application advice, submission of details, non-material amendments and tree applications.

8. Progress against the Local Development Scheme (LDS)

Introduction

- 8.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 as amended by the Localism Act 2011 provides the legal basis for the preparation of the Local Plan. A key requirement of the 2004 Act is the need for clear and transparent programme management through the preparation of a Local Development Scheme (LDS).
- 8.2 The purpose of the LDS is to set out the Development Plan Documents (DPDs) being produced by Bradford Council and their programme for preparation. Bradford's updated LDS was approved at Executive on 10 July 2018 and sets out the DPDs being produced from 2018 to 2021.
- 8.3 Table 8-1 illustrates the timetable for the Core Strategy Partial Review as set out in the 2018 LDS and monitors the current progress against each stage.

Table 8-1: Progress on the delivery of the Core Strategy Partial Review against the timetable set out in the 2018 LDS¹⁸

Stage (Regulation)	Stage (Description)	2018 LDS Date	Actual/Anticipated Date
Regulation 18	Issues and Options*	November 2018	January – February 2019
Regulation 18	Preferred Options	May 2019	July – September 2019
Regulation 18	Preferred Options Update	n/a	October - November 2020
Regulation 19	Publication Draft	January 2020	May – June 2021
Regulation 22	Submission to SoS	July 2020	August 2021
Regulation 24	Examination	October 2020	October – December 2021
Regulation 26	Adoption	December 2021	December 2022

*Bradford Council did not produce an Issues and Options document but did produce a Core Strategy Partial Review Scoping Report, which included an identification of key policy issues for consultation.

- 8.4 Table 8-2 illustrates the timetable for the Site Allocations as set out in the 2018 LDS and monitors the current progress against each stage.

Table 8-2: Progress on the delivery of the Site Allocations against the timetable set out in the 2018 LDS

Stage (Regulation)	Stage (Description)	2018 LDS Date	Actual/Anticipated Date
Regulation 18	Issues and Options	2016	July 2016
Regulation 18	Preferred Options	May 2019	October - November 2020
Regulation 19	Publication Draft	January 2020	May – June 2021
Regulation 22	Submission to SoS	July 2020	August 2021
Regulation 24	Examination	October 2020	October – December 2021
Regulation 26	Adoption	December 2021	December 2022

- 8.5 There are also several Supplementary Planning Documents being prepared by Bradford Council. Details of these are set out in Table 8-3.

¹⁸ At the time of publication the Government is consulting on potentially major changes to the planning system in England and this may impact on the LDS – MHCLG 'Planning for the Future' August 2020.

Table 8-3: Progress on the delivery of the Supplementary Planning Documents against the timetable set out in the 2018 LDS

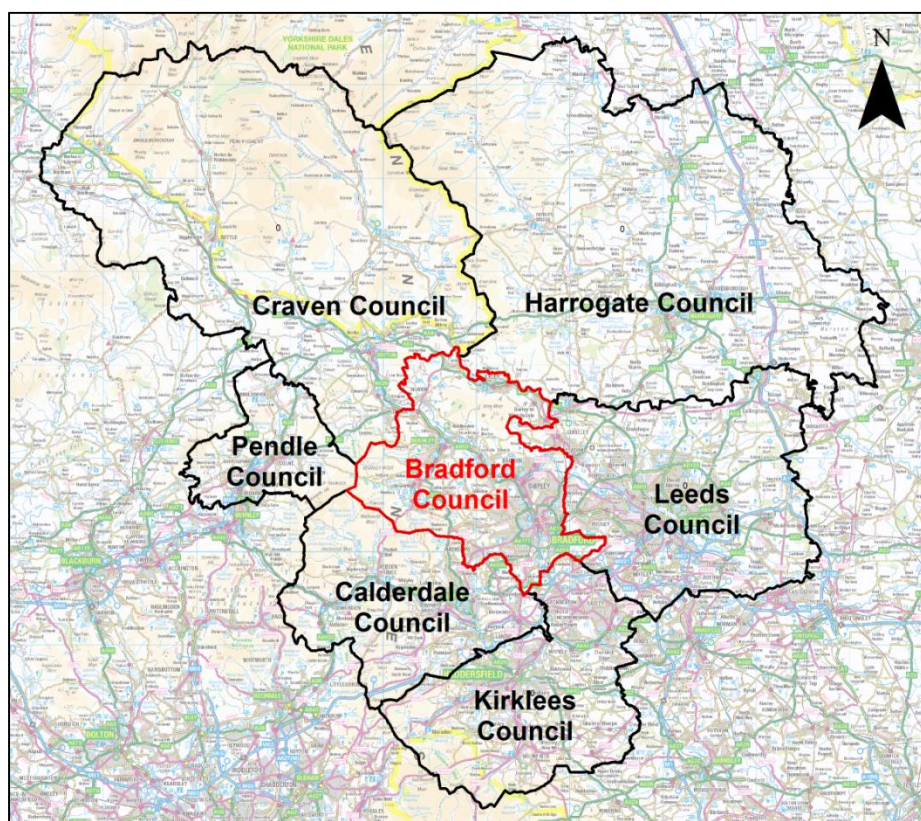
Supplementary Planning Document	Description, Geographical Area and Conformity	2018 LDS Date	Actual/Anticipated Date
Housing Design Guide	<p>Description: Sets out principles to support good design of new housing development in support of Core Strategy policy SC9 and Policy HO9 and related design and housing policies.</p> <p>Geographical Area: District Wide</p> <p>Conformity: NPPF</p>	<p>Commencement – August 2018</p> <p>Public consultation – February 2019</p> <p>2019 Adoption – June 2019</p>	<p>Commencement – August 2018</p> <p>Public consultation – May 2019</p> <p>Adopted – February 2020</p>
Street Design Guide	<p>Description: Sets out principles and technical guidance to support good design of Highways and transport in support of Core Strategy policy SC9 and related design and Transport/Movement policies. It will complement the Housing Design Guide with the aim of creating excellent new places for people to live and work.</p> <p>Geographical Area: District Wide</p> <p>Conformity: NPPF/Core Strategy</p>	<p>Commencement – August 2018</p> <p>Public consultation – February 2019</p> <p>2019 Adoption – June 2019</p>	<p>Commencement – October 2018</p> <p>Public consultation – July 2019</p> <p>Adoption – Autumn 2020</p>
Management & Mitigation of impacts of development on South Pennine Moors SPA/SAC	<p>Description: Sets out principles and detailed approach for management and mitigation required to ensure development proposals comply with Core Strategy policy SC8. In particular it will set out types of mitigation solutions and possible requirements to be made both onsite and off site.</p> <p>Geographical Area: District</p> <p>Wide Conformity: NPPF</p>	<p>Commencement – October 2018</p> <p>Public consultation – February 2019</p> <p>2019 Adoption – June 2019</p>	<p>Commencement – April 2019</p> <p>Public consultation – Autumn 2020</p> <p>Adoption – 2020/21</p>

9. Duty to Cooperate

Introduction

- 9.1 Local planning authorities and county councils (in two-tier areas) are under a Duty to Co-operate with each other, and other prescribed bodies, on strategic planning matters that cross administrative boundaries (NPPF, February 2019).
- 9.2 Bradford Council has six neighbouring local authorities, as shown in Figure 9-1. Bradford also has a Duty to Co-operate with two county councils and one National Park Authority as listed below.
- Lancashire County Council
 - North Yorkshire County Council
 - Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority

Figure 9-1: Bradford Council Neighbouring Local Authorities



9.3 The

Duty to co-operate also covers a range of public bodies as well as councils. These are set out in the Town & Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended) and the NPPG, and consist of:

- Civil Aviation Authority
- Environment Agency
- Highways England
- Historic England
- Homes England (formerly the Homes & Communities Agency)
- Integrated Transport Authorities (WYCA/Metro)

- Natural England
- NHS Clinical Commissioning Groups (3 CCGs operate in Bradford district)
- NHS Service Commissioning Board
- Office of Rail & Road (formerly the Office of the Rail Regulator)
- The Mayor of London
- Transport for London

9.4 In addition the Duty covers the West Yorkshire Combined Authority. Whilst they are not covered under the Duty to Co-operate legislation, Local Enterprise Partnerships and Local Nature Partnerships, planning authorities should co-operate with both bodies, and have regard to their activities when preparing Local Plans. In the local context, they are the Leeds City Region Enterprise Partnership, the Yorkshire West Local Nature Partnership and Pennine Prospects (South Pennines LNP).

10. Neighbourhood Planning

Introduction

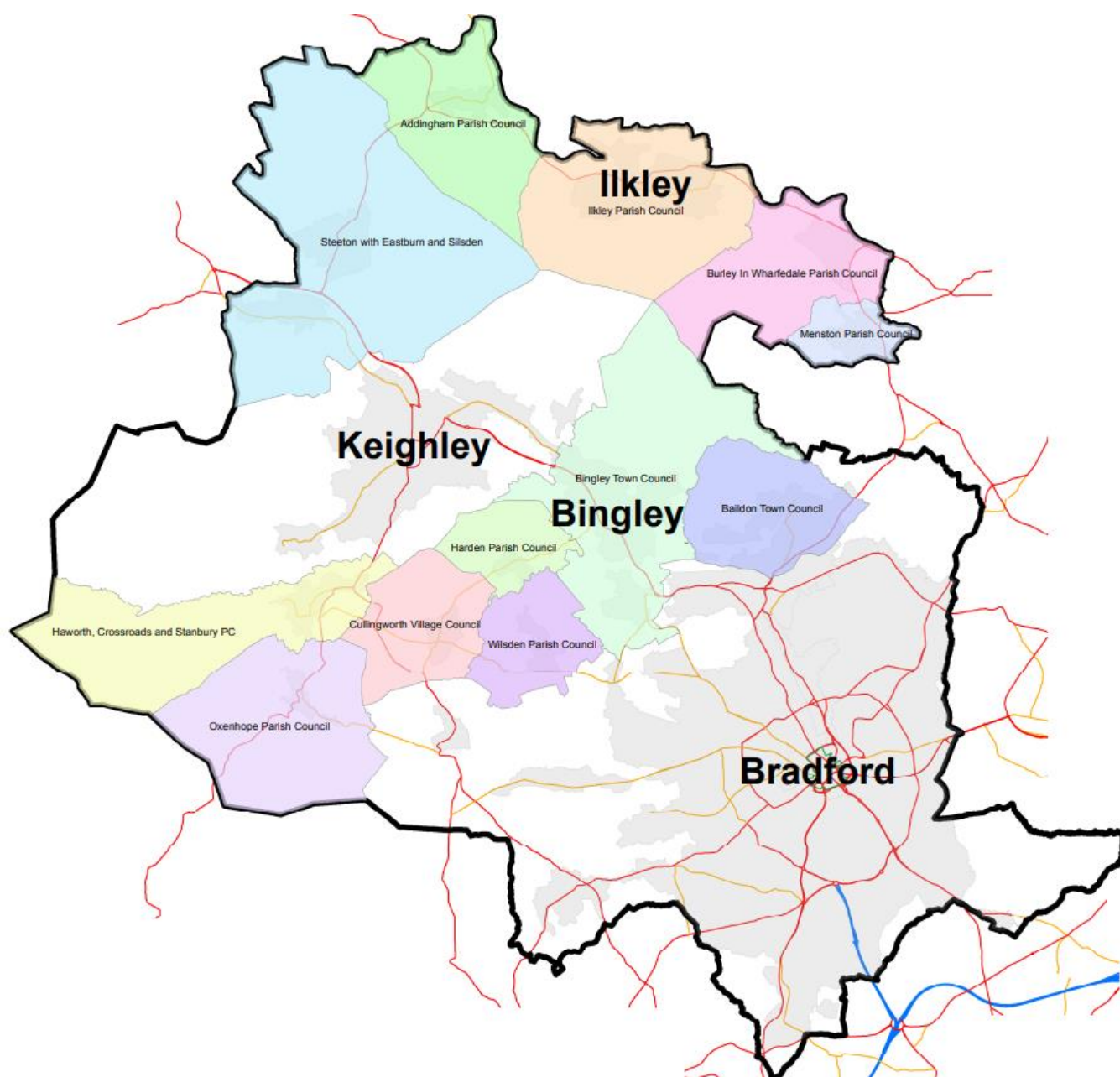
- 10.1 Local people can now have a direct and active say in helping to shape development in the area in which they live through 'neighbourhood planning'. The main tool for doing so is the Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP). Once adopted, or "made", these become part of the statutory development plan for Bradford District and are used, alongside other adopted local and national planning policies to make planning decisions within the area the NDP covers.
- 10.2 In order to produce an NDP, an area must first be formally designated as a 'Neighbourhood Area' by the Council. A relevant body; a Town Council, a Parish Council or a Neighbourhood Forum must submit a request and a proposed boundary map to the Council for consideration - this is known as a Neighbourhood Area Application.
- 10.3 Once an application is received by the Council, it will then be published for a six week public consultation before a final decision on the area's status is made.
- 10.4 Bradford Council has approved twelve Neighbourhood Areas. A number of NDPs are being prepared by town/parish councils with each at different stages (see Table 10-1, below). One NDP, the Burley in Wharfedale Neighbourhood Plan has been adopted (or made) and is in use. The approved Areas and Plan are shown in Figure 10-1.
- 10.5 More details about neighbourhood planning can be found on the [Bradford Council](#) website as well as from the relevant town/parish council. It should be noted that some progress has been made in respect of several plans outside of the current monitoring period. Detailed can be found in the neighbourhood planning section of the Bradford Council website and on the websites of the relevant town/parish council. Progress will be reported in a future AMR.

Table 10-1: Neighbourhood Area/Plans in Bradford

Neighbourhood Area	Neighbourhood Plan Body	Neighbourhood Area Status	Most Recent Stages
Addingham	Addingham Parish Council	Approved 23 June 2015	Formal consultation (Regulation 16) (14 th November 2018 to 16 th January 2019)
Baildon	Baildon Town Council	Approved 23 June 2015	Currently not progressing with Neighbourhood Plan
Bingley	Bingley Town Council	Approved 30 August 2017	Working towards a Neighbourhood Plan
Cullingworth	Cullingworth Village Council	Approved 13 January 2015	Currently not progressing with Neighbourhood Plan
Harden	Harden Parish Council	Approved 30 August 2017	Working towards a Neighbourhood Plan
Haworth Cross Roads and Stanbury	Haworth, Cross Roads and Stanbury Parish Council	Approved 5 November 2013	Draft Plan Consultation (Regulation 14) (27 th October to 7 th December 2018)
Ilkley*	Ilkley Parish Council	Approved 5 November 2013	Preferred Options (Informal) Consultation (27 th October to 13 th November 2017)
Menston	Menston Parish Council	Approved 2 December 2014	Working towards a Neighbourhood Plan
Oxenhope	Oxenhope Parish Council	Approved 5 November 2013	Draft Plan (Informal) Consultation (July 2018)
Steeton-with-Eastburn and Silsden	Steeton-with-Eastburn Parish Council and Silsden Town Council	Approved 2 December 2014	Draft Plan Consultation (Regulation 14) (13 th February to 17 th March 2018)
Wilsden	Wilsden Parish Council	Approved 2 December 2014	Draft Plan Consultation (Regulation 14) (14 th June to 26 th July 2017)
Neighbourhood Plan			
Burley-in-Wharfedale	Burley in Wharfedale Parish Council	Adopted May 2018	

*Original approved 9 October 2012 but an error was highlighted in April 2013. The revised application/area was approved 5 November 2013.

Figure 10-1: Neighbourhood Areas/Plans in the Bradford District



11. Self-Build and Custom Build Register.

Introduction

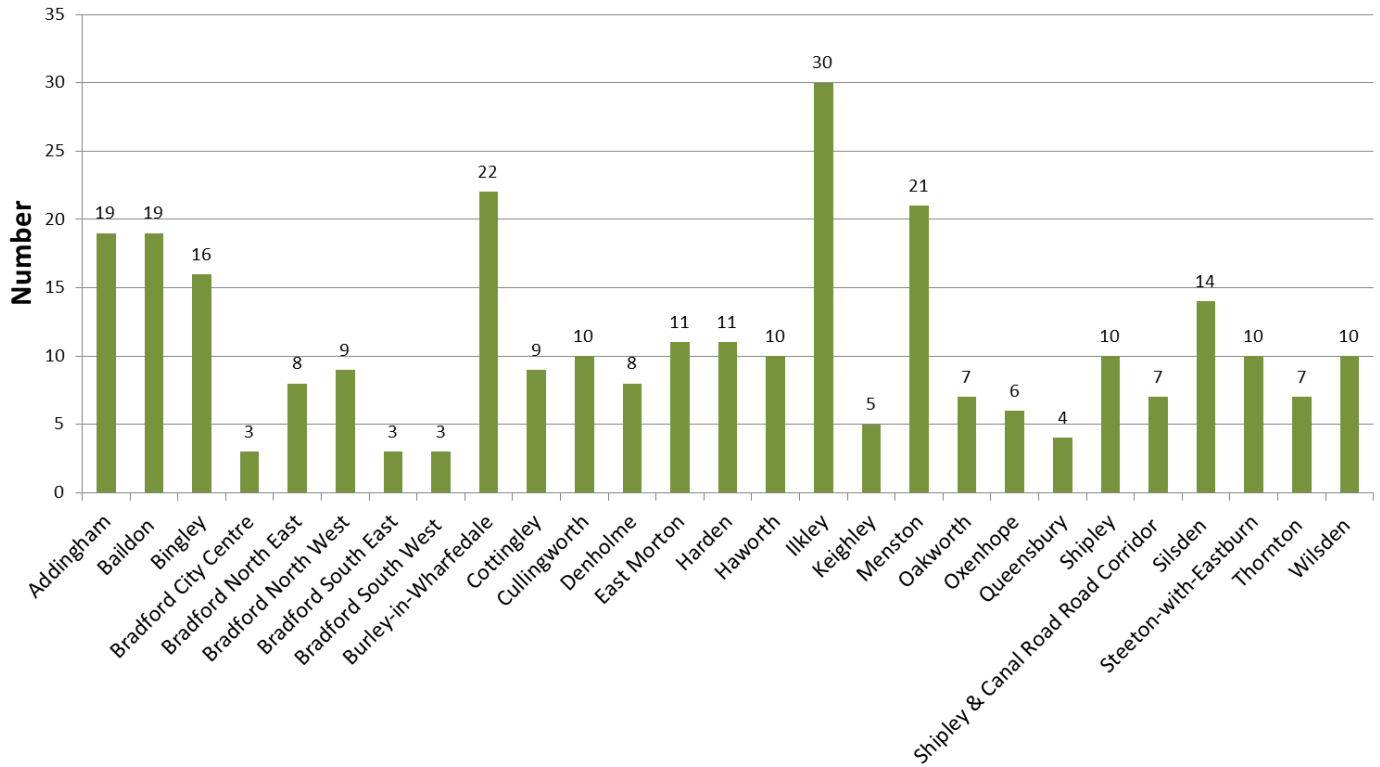
- 11.1 The Government wants to enable more people to build their own home and Local Planning Authorities in England and Wales are required under the Self-build and Custom House Building Act 2015 (c.17) to keep a register of individuals and associations of individuals seeking to acquire land to build a home.
- 11.2 The information contained within the register will enable the Council to gather evidence to see if there is a demand for this type of development within the District.
- 11.3 The register is not a public document and is treated as confidential. However, local planning authorities are encouraged to publish, in their Authorities Monitoring Report, headline data (i.e. location, type and/or demand) on the demand for self-build and custom house building revealed by their register and other sources.
- 11.4 The register does not in itself mean that the Council will be able to offer any land to build your own home as a result, nor is registration a guarantee of the granting of planning permission for a self-build or custom-build property within the Bradford District.
- 11.5 At 31st March 2019, Bradford Metropolitan District Council had 66 eligible individuals/groups registered (30 more than the previous year). There were 12 individuals/groups who failed to meet the eligibility criteria and have not been added to the register (4 more than the previous year). Table 11-1 provides some headline data. Please note, applicants can choose more than one preference/response to each question.

Table 11-1: Headline data, Self-Build and Custom Build Register, at 31 March 2019

This application is made by / on behalf of:	An individual	40
	Group / Association	5
	On behalf of a household	22
Type of build	Individual self-build: Individual oversees the design and build	51
	Individual developer build (custom): Developer oversees the design and build	27
	Group led self-build: Individual oversees the design and build as part of a group	11
	Developer led group build (custom): Developer oversees the design and build as part of a group	12
	Undecided	4
Type of dwelling	Detached	51
	Semi-detached	14
	Terraced	6
	Bungalow	11
	Flat / apartment	4
	Undecided	10
No. of bedrooms (figures shown for individual applicants only)	Two	5
	Three	17
	Four	23
	Five or more	8
	A mix of different sized properties	5
	Undecided	8

11.6 Figure 11-1 illustrates the preferred areas of choice, with Ilkley being the preferred location (an increase of 15 (100%) from the previous year). As can be seen, the four settlements in the Wharfedale valley (Addingham, Baildon, Bingley and Menston) have the highest preferred rates. Please note, an applicant can identify more than one preferred location.

Figure 11-1: Preferred location



12. Brownfield Register

Introduction

- 12.1 In April 2017 the Government published new legislation requiring all Local Planning Authorities to prepare and maintain a register of brownfield land and buildings, which it considers to be suitable for residential development and to publish this before 31 December 2017.
- 12.2 The purpose of the register is to promote sites with unimplemented planning permission for residential development and to identify further opportunities where land is suitable for new homes in the District, to encourage re-use of the land/buildings, stimulate regeneration and drive up housing delivery.
- 12.3 The register should include sites which are a minimum of 0.25ha or considered capable of accommodating at least 5 homes, be suitable for residential development, be available for development subject to any necessary approvals and be achievable and generally constraint free.
- 12.4 The sites included in this register are derived from the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) and includes further sites from a review of planning applications and sites suggested to the Council in a Call for sites undertaken in 2016. Over time, further new sites will be added and others removed from the register as circumstances change.
- 12.5 Good progress continues to be made across the District in the re-use of land/buildings and the register has played a role in this. The first register published in 2017 contained 216 records. Whilst 137 of these remained 2 years later, 42 already have planning permission in place or are awaiting a decision on an application at the time of publication.
- 12.6 At 31 March 2019, there were 211 sites on the register with a capacity of a minimum 10,716 dwellings. 45 of which were new entries, more than half of these have planning permission. The register (provided in a standard format set nationally) is available using the link below.

[Register](#) (csv format)

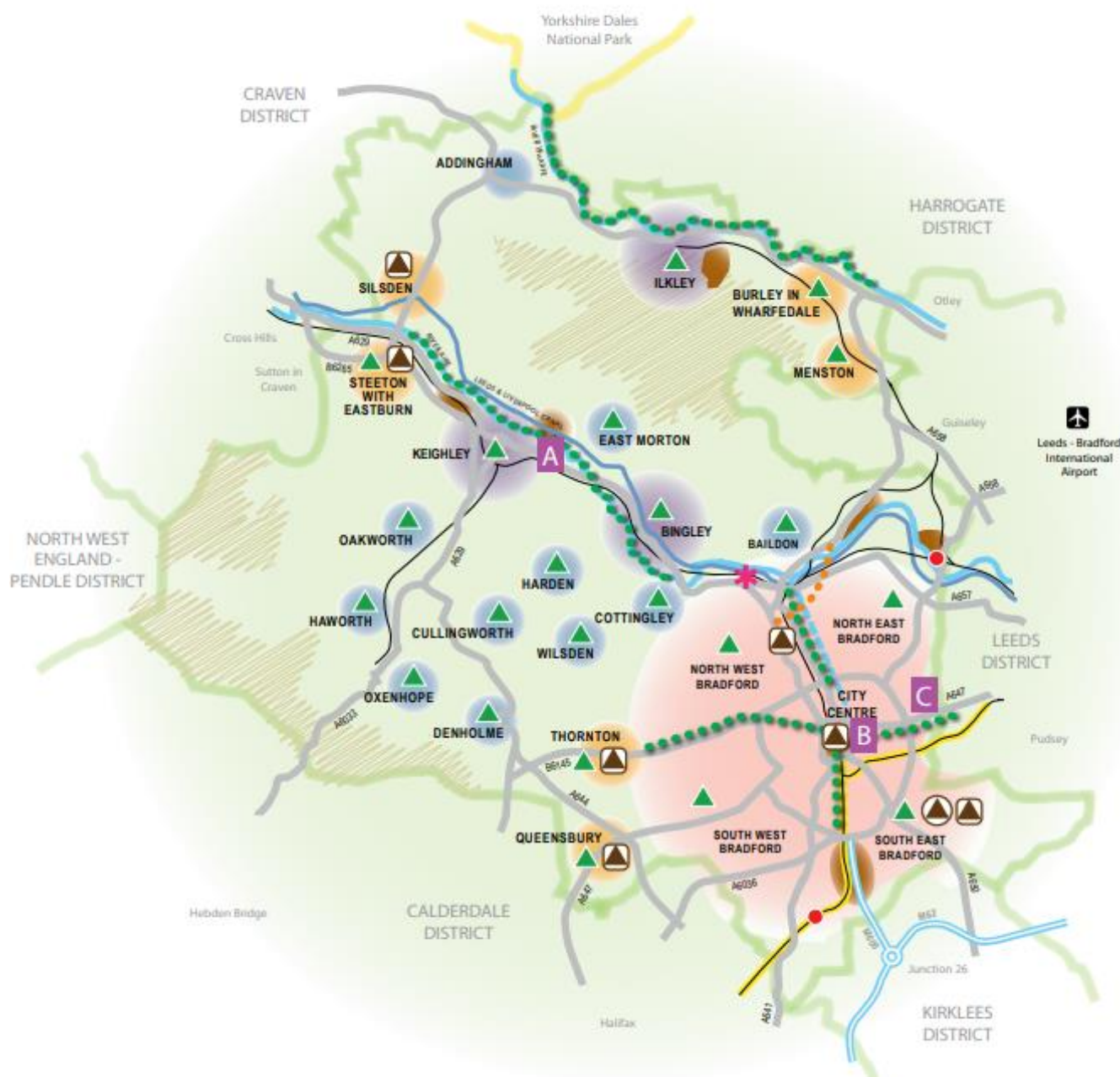
- 12.7 A map of the brownfield sites included on the register can also be viewed on an interactive map available using the link below.

[Interactive map of brownfield sites](#)

- 12.8 The register is likely to include additional sites as identified through the Local Plan site allocations process and some sites may also be withdrawn as circumstances change. The next update to the register will be available in December 2020.

Appendix 1: Core Strategy Key Diagram

The Key Diagram illustrates the key elements of the Spatial Strategy (adopted Core Strategy (2017)).



KEY

Settlement Hierarchy Categories (Policy SC1, SC4, SC5)



Regional City (Policy BD1)
(City of Bradford with Shipley
& Lower Baildon) 66%



Principal Towns (Policy AD1, WD1)
(Ilkley, Keighley & Bingley) 16%



Local Growth Centres (Policy AD1 WD1 PN1)
12%



Local Service Centres (Policy AD1, WD1, N1)
6%

Other Notations



Economic Growth Area (Policy EC1)



Urban Extension (Policy HO2) - Holme Wood
and SE Bradford



Growth Areas (Policy HO2) - City Centre, Shipley
and Canal Road Corridor, Silsden, S.E Bradford,
Steeton with Eastburn, Thornton, Queensbury



Potential Localised Green Belt Deletions

*Locations are only indicative and may include other settlements

Regeneration Partnerships



Airedale



Bradford City Centre



Leeds Bradford Corridor



District Boundary



Yorkshire Dales National Park Boundary



Main Roads



River / Beck



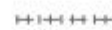
Motorway



Leeds and Liverpool Canal



Proposed Bradford Canal



Railway Line



Electrification of Caldervale Line



Proposed New Railway Station



Proposed Road Infrastructure



UNESCO Saltaire World Heritage Site



Green Infrastructure Corridor (Policy SC6)



General Extent of Greenbelt (Policy SC7)



South Pennine Moors SPA and SAC
(Policy SC8)

Appendix 2: Schedule of Key Plan Indicators (IND)

Performance Monitoring Framework

KEY:

Development Indicator	Strategic Objective
	Strategic Core Policy
	Theme Policy

Economy

REF	INDICATOR	TYPE	REFERENCE	TARGET
IND1(EJ)	Total employment jobs created, analysed against the employment requirement and the area targets.	SO	1, 5, 6, 10.	
		Core	SC1, SC3, SC4, SC5.	
		Thematic	EC2	Annual delivery of 1600 jobs.
IND2(EJ)	Vitality and viability assessments of the hierarchy of centres.	SO	1, 5, 6, 7.	
		Core	SC1, SC3, SC4, SC5.	
		Thematic	EC5	To meet the retail and leisure needs of the District.

Transportation and Movement

REF	INDICATOR	TYPE	REFERENCE	TARGET
IND3(TM)	Accessibility of new housing, employment and retail schemes by public transport.	SO	2, 9, 10	
		Core	SC1, SC2, SC3, SC4, SC5, SC7.	
		Thematic	TR1, TR3, TR4, TR5.	All new developments meet accessibility standards or provide mitigating measures.
IND4(TM)	Modal split between different modes of transport.	SO	1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 14.	
		Core	SC1, SC2, SC3, SC4, SC5, SC7.	
		Thematic	TR1, TR3, TR4, TR5.	To increase the proportion of trips made by sustainable modes to 41% (WY LTP target).

Housing

REF	INDICATOR	TYPE	REFERENCE	TARGET
IND5(H)	Total houses completed, analysed against the housing requirement, the housing trajectory, and targets for DPD's, settlements, previously developed land, affordable housing, gypsies/ travellers/travelling showpeople; by location within a settlement, allocation/windfall; for the District, DPD area and settlement. Corporate	SO	1, 2, 4, 10, 13.	
		Core	SC1, SC3, SC4, SC5.	
		Thematic	HO1, HO6, HO8, HO11, HO12.	<p>For HO1, Achieving the total housing requirement of 42, 100 new dwellings over the period to 2030, mindful of the net annual completion rate of 2200 dwellings as set out in Table HO1.</p> <p>For HO6, Maximising previously developed land. Targets as set out in Policy HO6.</p> <p>For HO8, 20- 25% of total gross housing completions should be affordable housing completions.</p> <p>For HO11, 20- 25% of total gross housing completions should be affordable housing completions.</p> <p>For HO12, A deliverable five year land supply of sites for Travellers and Travelling Showpeople.</p>
IND6(H)	Completed housing schemes, analysed by density and allocation/windfall.	SO	4, 10	
		Core	SC9	
		Thematic	HO5, HO8,	<p>For HO5, 90 of units on completed housing schemes are at a minimum density of 30dph.</p> <p>For HO8, 20- 25% of total gross housing completions should be affordable housing completions.</p>

REF	INDICATOR	TYPE	REFERENCE	TARGET
IND7(H)	Remaining housing land supply analysed against the housing requirement, the housing trajectory, and targets for DPD's, settlements, previously developed land, affordable housing, travellers and travelling showpeople; for the District, DPD area and settlement. Corporate	SO	2, 4.	
		Core	SC4.	
		Thematic	HO6, HO11, HO12.	For HO6, Targets as set out in Policy HO6. For HO11, 20- 25% of total gross housing completions should be affordable housing completions. For HO12, A deliverable five year land supply of sites for Travellers and Travelling Showpeople.

Environment

REF	INDICATOR	TYPE	REFERENCE	TARGET
IND8(EV)	The range of types of open space and recreational facilities for which an up to date assessment has been made.	SO	1, 3, 11, 12, 14.	
		Core	SC1, SC3, SC4, SC7.	
		Thematic	EN1	An assessment has been made of the extent to which provision of open space and recreational facilities meets the needs of existing and future needs of the District's population.
IND9(EV)	The number of types of open space and recreational facilities for which standards have been identified in a DPD.	SO	1, 3, 11, 12, 14.	
		Core	SC1, SC3, SC4, SC7.	
		Thematic	EN1	Key deficiencies in quantity, quality and accessibility of the districts resource have been highlighted and actions identified to address these in DPDs, Action Plans the Local Infrastructure Plan.

REF	INDICATOR	TYPE	REFERENCE	TARGET
IND10(EV)	Number of sites identified of local nature conservation importance, and proportion of local sites where positive conservation has been or is being implemented.	SO	1, 3, 11, 12, 15.	
		Core	SC1, SC3, SC4, SC6, SC8.	
		Thematic	EN2	Net increase in the % of local sites where positive conservation management has been or is being implemented over each monitoring period.
IND11(EV)	Number and % of Listed Buildings in the Saltaire World Heritage Site deemed to be 'at risk'.	SO	11, 12.	
		Core	SC1, SC9	
		Thematic	EN3.	A net reduction in the number and % of buildings at 'risk' over each monitoring period.
IND12(EV)	The condition of the key views to and from the Saltaire World Heritage Site.	SO	11, 12	
		Core	SC1, SC9	
		Thematic	EN3	The condition of the key views to be maintained or improved over each monitoring period.
IND13(EV)	Mega Watts (MW) of installed renewable energy and low carbon energy capacity, which required planning permission.	SO	1, 3, 11, 13, 17.	
		Core	SC1, SC2.	
		Thematic	EN6	A net increase in installed renewable and low carbon energy over each monitoring period.
IND14(EV)	Number of completed developments that met the requirements for surface water treatment.	SO	1, 3, 11, 13, 17.	
		Core	SC1, SC2, SC3, SC7.	
		Thematic	EN7	A net increase in the number of completed developments that met the requirements for surface water treatment over each monitoring period.
IND15(EV)	The fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution over each monitoring period.	SO	1, 3, 11, 13, 17.	
		Core	SC1, SC2, SC3	
		Thematic	EN8	A reduction in exposure to particulate air pollution, resulting in a reduction in the fraction of mortality attributable to air pollution over each monitoring period.

REF	INDICATOR	TYPE	REFERENCE	TARGET
IND16(EV)	Number of contaminated sites that have been remediated.	SO	1, 3, 11, 13, 17.	
		Core	SC1, SC2, SC3	
		Thematic	EN8	An increase in the number contaminated sites that have been remediated over each monitoring period.
IND17(EV)	Ecological status of rivers.	SO	11, 15	
		Core		
		Thematic	EN8	No deterioration in the ecological status of water bodies over each monitoring period.
IND18(EV)	Total outputs of stone, aggregates, and sand and gravel.	SO	6, 12, 17.	
		Core	SC1, SC9	
		Thematic	EN10, EN11.	For EN10 Trend in total quantity of building and paving and roofing stone and sand output, as plotted over 3 year periods, to be positive or neutral. For EN11, At least 1 extraction site opened within the plan period.
IND19(EV)	Total reserves of stone, aggregates, and sand and gravel.	SO	6, 12, 16	
		Core	SC1, SC9	
		Thematic	EN10, EN11,	For EN10, Trend in permitted reserves of sandstone within District, as plotted over 3 year periods, to be positive or neutral. For EN11, Trend in permitted reserves of sand and gravel within District, as plotted over 3 year periods, to be positive or neutral.

REF	INDICATOR	TYPE	REFERENCE	TARGET
IND20(EV)	Amount of recycling and composting of household waste.	SO	13, 16	
		Core	SC2	
		Thematic	WM1	Increasing the amount of recycling and composting of household waste to 45% by 2015, 50% by 2020, 55% by 2025.
IND21(EV)	Amount of recovery of municipal waste.	SO	13, 16	
		Core	SC2	
		Thematic	WM1	Increasing the amount of recovery of municipal waste to 67% by 2015, 75% by 2020, 80% by 2025.
IND22(EV)	Amount of landfilling of biodegradable municipal waste	SO	13, 16	
		Core	SC2	
		Thematic	WM1	Amount of landfilling of biodegradable municipal waste as set out in the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme.

REF	INDICATOR	TYPE	REFERENCE	TARGET
IND23(EV)	Building for Life assessments of major housing schemes	SO	4, 10, 11, 12, 14	
		Core	SC1, SC9	
		Thematic	DS1, DS2, DS3, DS4, DS5.	<p>For HO9 and EN15, No planning permission for a major housing scheme should achieve a 'red' rating against Building for Life 12 assessment.</p> <p>For EN16, No planning permission for a major housing scheme should achieve a 'red' rating against Building for Life 12 criteria 5, 6 and 11.</p> <p>For EN17, No planning permission for a major housing scheme should achieve a 'red' rating against Building for Life 12 criteria 5, 6, 7 and 8.</p> <p>For EN18, No planning permission for a major housing scheme should achieve a 'red' rating against Building for Life 12 criteria 1, 2, 3, 9 and 10.</p> <p>For EN19, No planning permission for a major housing scheme should achieve a 'red' rating against Building for Life 12 criteria 2, 11 and 12.</p>

Appendix 3: Glossary

Term	Definition
Affordable Housing	This is housing for sale or rent for people whose needs are not by the market (including housing that provides a subsidised route to home ownership and / or is for essential local workers) and which complies with one or more of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable housing for rent • Starter homes • Discounted market sales housing • Other affordable routes to home ownership
Area Action Plan (AAP)	A Development Plan Document, which focuses on a specific part of the district. They focus on the implementation of policies towards conservation, change and opportunities (for example a major regeneration project with new housing).
Authorities Monitoring Report (AMR)	A report produced by a local planning authority that assesses the progress and the effectiveness of specified planning policies in development plan documents. It also includes a review of the Local Development Scheme's timetable.
Brownfield Land	See Previously Developed Land.
Core Strategy	This is the key development plan document of the Local Plan which sets out the vision, strategic objectives and strategic policies to guide the pattern and level of development over the 15 year period from adoption.
Core Strategy Partial Review (CSPR)	The partial review of the Core Strategy is being carried out to review those policies which are now out-of-date due to changes in national planning policy and/or local circumstances.
Development Plan	The Development Plan sets out the policies and proposals for development and other use of land in the District. It can be a single document or made up of a number of documents including: Local Plans, Development Plan Documents and Neighbourhood Plan.
Development Plan Documents (DPD)	DPDs are the documents which make up the Local Plan.
Duty-to-Cooperate	The Localism Act 2011 introduced the duty to cooperate. It requires local planning authorities to cooperate with each other, and with other prescribed bodies, on strategic matters that cross administrative boundaries.
Employment Need Assessment and Land Review (ELR)	This evidence-base study provides information on the demand for, and the available supply of, land for employment use. It looks at jobs growth and converts this into a land requirement.

Term	Definition
Evidence Base	A collection of technical studies on various topics such as housing, employment, environment, transport. These are used to inform the preparation of the policies in the Local Plan.
Green Belt	An area of open land defined on the policies map of the Local Plan which has been designated in line with national policy where strict controls are placed on development in order to check the unrestricted sprawl of large built up areas, safeguard the countryside from encroachment, prevent neighbouring towns from margining into one another, preserve the special character of historic towns, and assist in urban regeneration.
Greenfield Land	Land that has not previously been developed. (Also see definition for Previously Developed Land).
Gypsy and Traveller Community	Persons of nomadic habit of life whatever their race or origin, including such persons who on grounds only of their own or their family's or dependants' educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily, but excluding members of an organised group of travelling showpeople or circus people travelling together as such.
Historic England (HE)	HE is a public body that helps people care for, enjoy and celebrate England's spectacular historic environment.
Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)	The IMD is a set of six indicators (income; employment; health deprivation and disability; education; skills and training; housing; and geographical access to services) to help identify areas for regeneration, at ward level.
Leeds City Region (LCR)	The LCR covers 10 districts in West, North and South Yorkshire. The LCR partnership supports the economic development of the area.
Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP)	A voluntary partnership of local authorities and businesses which are tasked with creating or improving the conditions for economic growth in the area.
Local Development Scheme (LDS)	This document sets out the timetable for the preparation of the Local Plan.
Local Geodiversity Sites (LGSs)	LGSs are protected in the same way as important biological sites, to recognise and protect the importance of certain landforms.
Local Housing Need	The number of homes identified as being needed through the application of the standard method set out in national planning guidance, or a justified alternative approach.
Local Plan	A plan for the future development of the local area. It provides policies which are used to determine planning applications. It identifies how much development will take place over the next 15 years and where this will occur. It allocates sites to be developed.

Term	Definition
Local Planning Authority (LPA)	The public authority whose duty it is to carry out specific planning functions for a particular area.
Localism Act	A major piece of new legislation, which includes wide-ranging changes to local government, housing and planning. Significantly, the Act abolishes regional planning, and introduces the possibility of Neighbourhood Plans as part of the development plan.
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	The NPPF set out the Government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied. It provides a framework within which locally-prepared plans for housing and other development can be produced.
National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)	The NPPG provides additional guidance on how the policies in the NPPF should be applied. It also provides guidance on how evidence-base documents should be prepared.
Office for National Statistics (ONS)	ONS is the executive office of the UK Statistics Authority and is the UK Government's single largest statistical producer. ONS produces independent information to improve our understanding of the UK's economy and society.
Previously Developed Land (PDL), also known as Brownfield	Land which is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land (although it should not be assumed that the whole of the curtilage should be developed) and any associated fixed surface infrastructure. This excludes: land that is or was last occupied by agricultural or forestry buildings; land that has been developed for minerals extraction or waste disposal by landfill, where provision for restoration has been made through development management procedures; land in built-up areas such as residential gardens, parks, recreation grounds and allotments; and land that was previously developed but where the remains of the permanent structure or fixed surface have blended into the landscape.
Retail and Leisure Study	This study will provide up-to-date information on the current and future capacity for retail and leisure development within the District.
Site Allocations DPD	The site allocations DPD will allocate the sites that are required to meet the development needs of the District as set out in the Core Strategy.
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)	An SSSI is an area that has been identified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as an area as special interest. Related to the natural heritage of wildlife habitats, geological or physiological features of the site.
Special Area of Conservation (SACs)	SACs are designated sites protected under the European Community Habitats Directive, to protect internationally important natural habitats and species.

Term	Definition
Special Protection Area (SPAs)	SPAs are designated sites protected under the European Community Directive on the conservation of wild birds, also known as the Birds Directive.
Strategic Economic Plan (SEP)	This plan, prepared by the Leeds City Region LEP, sets out the long-term plan to transform the Leeds City Region economy and create thousands of additional jobs in the next 20 years. It sets out the ambitions for the area and how partnership working between the public and private sector will help to achieve the vision.
Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)	The SHLAA is an evidence base document which assesses the availability, suitability and achievability of potential housing sites. It is used to provide an indication of the scale, nature and distribution of housing land across the district.
Sustainability Appraisal (SA)	These are required under new legislation and assess all the policies development plan. They include consideration of social and economic impacts as well as impacts on the environment.
Super Output Area (SOA)	A SOA is a unit of geography designed for the collection and publication of small area statistics.
Use Class Order (UCO)	<p>The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 puts uses of land and buildings into various categories. Planning permission is not needed for changes of use within the same use class.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A1 Shops - Shops, post offices, travel agents, hairdressers, funeral directors, dry cleaners. • A2 Financial and professional services - Banks, building societies, betting offices, and other financial and professional services. • A3 Food and drink - Restaurants and cafes • A4 Food and drink - Pubs • A5 Food and drink - Hot food take-aways. • B1 Business: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (b1a) Offices • (b1b) Research and development • (b1c) light industry appropriate in a residential area • B2 General industrial • B8 Distribution, including open air storage • C1 Hotels - Hotels, boarding and guest houses where no significant element of care is provided. • C2 Residential institutions - Residential care homes, hospitals, nursing homes, boarding schools, residential colleges and training centres. • C2a Secure residential institutions – Prisons, young offender's institutions, detention centres, secure training centres.

Term	Definition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • C3 Dwelling houses - Family houses, or houses occupied by up to six residents living together as a single household, including a household where care is provided for residents. • D1 Non-residential institutions - Surgeries, nurseries, day centres, schools, art galleries, museums, libraries, halls, churches. • D2 Assembly and leisure - Cinemas, concert halls, bingo and dance halls, casinos, swimming baths, skating rinks, gymnasiums or sports arenas (except for motor sports, or where firearms are used).
West Yorkshire Combined Authority (WYCA)	WYCA is the body which covers the Leeds City Region Area and brings together local councils and businesses to work on a collective vision for the area. It covers the 10 districts of Barnsley, Bradford, Calderdale, Craven, Harrogate, Kirklees, Leeds, Selby, Wakefield and York.
World Heritage Site	A World Heritage Site is a landmark or area which is selected by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as having cultural, historical, scientific or other form of significance, and is legally protected by international treaties.