

Core Strategy Partial Review

Scoping Report

January 2019

Sustainability Appraisal

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About this Document & Consultation

What is this document?	This document sets out the scope for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Bradford Core Strategy Partial Review (CSPR) and Site Allocations DPD. The SA is used to assess the proposed plan to determine if it will help to achieve relevant environmental, economic and social objectives. This scoping report will set out the SA objectives and will include an updated section on baseline data.
Purpose and scope of the consultation:	We are seeking views on the scope and direction of the CSPR. Any comments provided will be considered and where appropriate be used to help shape the revised policies, along with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and planning guidance.
Geographical scope:	Bradford District.
Other Documents:	<p>A number of other documents/assessment will support the preparation of the CSPR, including:</p> <p>Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) – Scoping Report: At this stage this report provides a summary and review of the adopted Core Strategy HRA and details any relevant case law updates as well as the next steps that will be carried out as the preparation of the plan progresses.</p> <p>Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) – Scoping Report: The EqIA is used to assess the impact of the proposed policies on different groups in the community. At this stage the scoping report sets out the parameters which will be used to assess the plan.</p> <p>Health Impact Assessment (HIA) – Scoping Report: The HIA is used to assess the impact of the proposals on people’s health. At this stage, the scoping report sets out evaluation frameworks for supporting sustainable healthy communities through policies and allocations.</p>
Timescale of consultation:	This consultation will begin on 11 January 2019 and end at 5pm on 22 February 2019 .
How to respond	<p>The consultation will be carried out in accordance with the Council’s Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) and national guidance.</p> <p>The consultation documents will be made available on the Bradford Council website. Paper copies of the documents will be provided at the following locations and will be available to view during normal opening hours:</p>

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

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The existing planning policy framework for Bradford District is contained in the documents that make up the Bradford Local Plan – Core Strategy DPD; Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan; Shipley & Canal Road Area Action Plan; Waste Management DPD (all adopted 2017) – and the saved policies from Replacement Unitary Development Plan for Bradford District (October 2005)
- 1.2 Following recent changes to the planning system including the publication of the revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (July 2018) and introduction of a standard methodology for calculating local housing need, together with changes in local circumstances, the council consider it appropriate to undertake a partial review of some elements of the Core Strategy DPD. Among the issues that the partial review will look at are:
- Duration of the Plan
 - Housing Requirement, Distribution and Phasing (Policies HO1, HO3 & HO4)
 - PDL, Housing Mix & Housing Quality (Policies HO6, HO8 & HO9)
 - Affordable Housing and Gypsies and Travellers (Policy HO11 & HO12)
 - Employment Growth (Policy EC1)
 - Employment Land Requirement & Distribution (Policies EC2 & EC3)
 - Retail and Leisure (EC5)
 - Green Belt (Policy SC7)
 - Viability (Policy ID2)
- 1.3 In addition, the council is preparing a Site Allocations DPD that will identify the sites and policies that will support the delivery of the development requirements outlined in the Core Strategy DPD. The SA framework will be used to assess the impacts of these sites and policies.
- 1.4 The timetable for the partial review of the Core Strategy DPD and the Site Allocations DPD is set out in the council's [Local Development Scheme \(July 2018\)](#).
- 1.5 This scoping report is the first stage of undertaking the Sustainability Appraisal of the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review and Site Allocations DPD.

2. Sustainability Appraisal & Strategic Environmental Assessment

- 2.1 Legislation and policy requires council's to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) on all Development Plan Documents (DPDs)/Local Plans¹. More generally, legislation also requires planning authorities to prepare a Local Plan with the

¹ [Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 – Section 19](#) and [National Planning Policy Framework \(NPPF\) \(July 2018\) – Paragraph 32](#)

objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development². The purpose of SA is to promote sustainable development through assessing the extent to which an emerging plan, when judged against reasonable alternatives, will help to achieve relevant environmental, economic and social sustainability objectives.

2.2 Alongside the SA process, the European Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive³ requires EU member states to carry out environmental assessment on the preparation of the land use plans. This directive was transposed into English law by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 or SEA Regulations⁴.

2.3 This SA is based on the following SEA topics set out in Annex 1 of the SEA Directive:

- Biodiversity
- Population
- Human Health
- Flora and Fauna
- Soil
- Water
- Air
- Climatic Factors
- Material assets
- Cultural heritage, including archaeological and built heritage
- Landscape
- The interrelationship between these factors

2.4 The SA process incorporates the requirements of SEA and fully considers the environmental, economic and social effects of the Core Strategy DPD – Partial Review and Site Allocations DPD. From here on, the term ‘SA’ should therefore be taken to mean ‘SA incorporating the requirements of the SEA Directive’.

2.5 The key stages of the SA process and how they relate to the preparation of DPDs/Local Plan is set out in the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) (2014 onwards)⁵ (see Figure 1). All stages are applicable to both the Core Strategy DPD – Partial Review and Site Allocations DPD. It must be noted the SA is an iterative and on-going process, and stages in the SA process may be revisited as work on both DPDs progresses. This will allow consultation and emerging evidence to be taken into account and incorporated as part of the baseline information or SA framework.

² [Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 – section 39](#)

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

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

⁵ [Planning Practice Guidance \(March 2014 onwards\) – Sustainability Appraisals & Strategic Environmental Assessment](#)

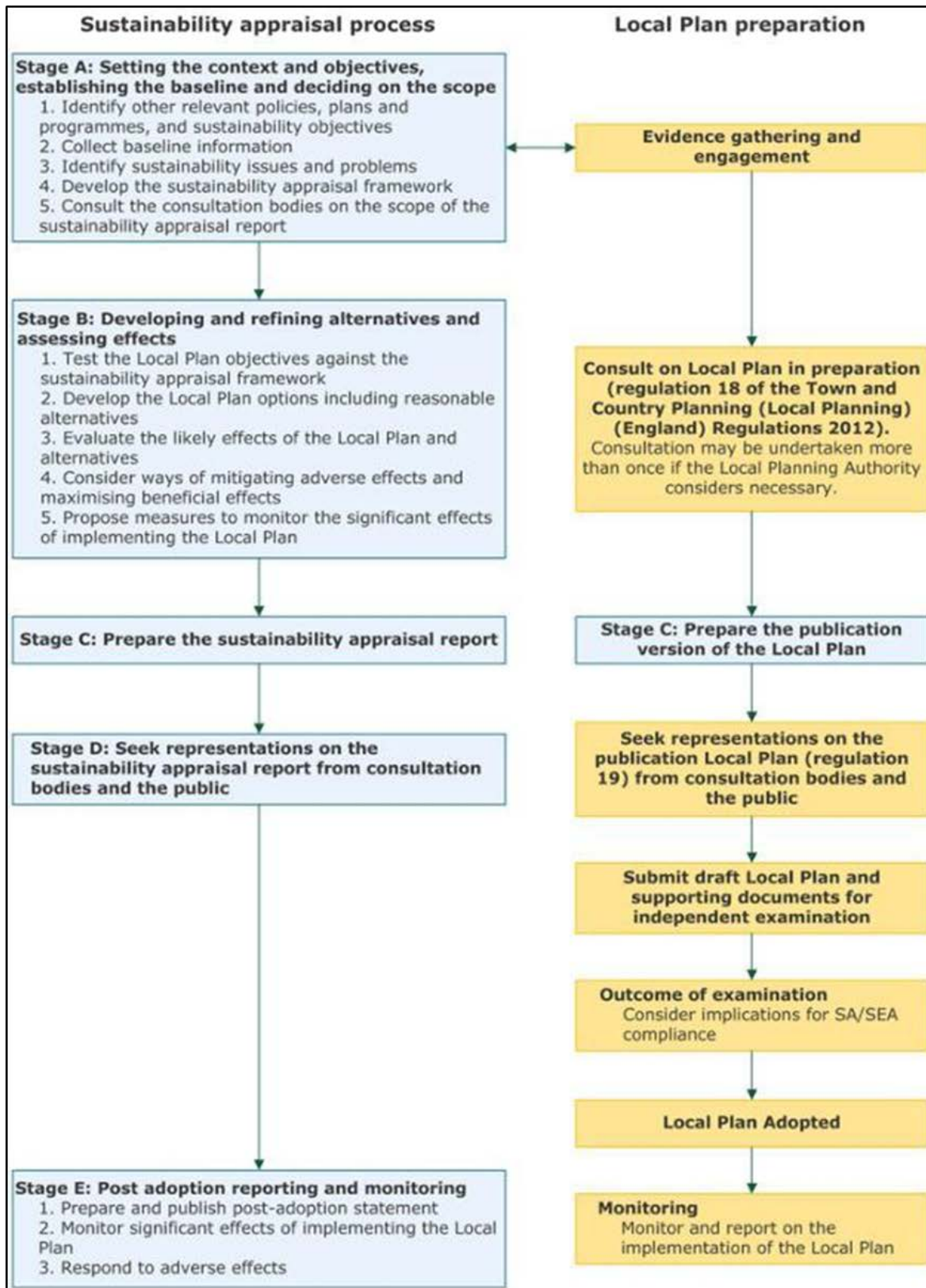


Figure 1: Sustainability Appraisal Process Source: Planning Practice Guidance (March 2014 onwards) – Sustainability Appraisals & Strategic Environmental Assessment

3. Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report – Purpose & Structure

- 3.1 This report contains the scoping stage (Stage A) of the SA process for the Core Strategy DPD – Partial Review and Site Allocations DPD. It is designed to run alongside the initial evidence gathering and engagement stage for both DPDs. Figure 1 highlights that the scoping report must clearly set out several key tasks. Following on from this introductory section, which describes the background to the SA process, this report is structured into five further sections relating to those tasks (detailed below)
- 3.2 Section 4 (and Appendix A) of the report contains a list of other relevant plans, programmes which have influence over the preparation of the Core Strategy Partial Review, a full summary of these plans and programmes can be found in Appendix A at the end of this report.
- 3.3 The baseline information in Section 5 gives an overview of the state of Bradford District. A full overview of the baseline information can be found in Appendix B at the end of this report.
- 3.4 Section 6 of the report is an analysis of the baseline information, this links each of these topics to the relevant considerations required by Schedule 2 of the SEA and draws out the key emerging sustainability issues arising from the baseline analysis.
- 3.5 Section 7 sets out the Sustainability Appraisal Framework to be used to assess the outcomes of the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review and Site Allocations DPD. This includes the creation of a number of Sustainability Objectives (SO) against which the emerging policies and proposals of both DPDs will be assessed.
- 3.6 Section 8 outlines the next stages of the SA process (Stages B to E) and how they will be undertaken.
- 3.7 The SA Scoping Report will be published alongside the Core Strategy DPD - Partial Review scoping document. It is a requirement for the council to consult on SA Scoping Report with the three designated consultation bodies (the Environment Agency, Historic England and Natural England) and other bodies as they considers appropriate. Both documents, together with those listed below will be published for consultation between **11 January** and **22 February 2019**.
- 3.8 As mentioned above, a number of other supporting documents will be published alongside the Core Strategy Partial Review scoping paper and this report, including:
 - **Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) Scoping Report.** At this stage this report provides a summary and review of the adopted Core Strategy HRA and details any relevant case law updates as well as the next steps that will be carried out as the preparation of the plan progresses.
 - **Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) – Scoping Report:** The EqIA is used to assess the impact of the proposed policies on different groups in

the community. At this stage the scoping report sets out the parameters which will be used to assess the plan.

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

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

4. Relevant Policies, Plans & Programmes

4.1 It is an SEA Directive requirement that the SA Scoping Report clearly describes related plans and programmes that influence on the production of the Local Plan. In the context of current the CSPR only the pertinent policies, plans and programmes (PPPs) are included here. It is noted that there is a raft of international and national policy that will have an indirect influence on the CSPR, however, for the purposes of this scoping report it is considered that these have been translated into more immediately relevant strategic national and local documents. For this reason, very high level PPPs are not presented in this report.

4.2 An assessment of all relevant plans is set out in Appendix A. This is not an exhaustive list, and will be updated throughout the Sustainability Appraisal process as other plans and programmes are approved or added where appropriate.

4.3 A comprehensive list of policies, plans and programmes was established for the SA of the Core Strategy DPD which was revised and updated to inform SA for the Bradford City Centre and Shipley & Canal Road Area Action Plans. Further updates have been made for this SA Scoping Report.

5. Baseline Information

5.1 Baseline information is a collection of current economic and environmental characteristics relevant to Bradford district and is a requirement of the SEA Directive. It provides the basis for predicting and monitoring the likely effects of a plan – in this case the Core Strategy DPD – Partial Review and Site Allocations DPD - and identifying key sustainability issues. The focus for information collection should be those aspects of the environmental issues that are relevant to both DPDs and/or the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) objectives. Detailed information can be found in Appendix B.

5.2 This baseline information will be reviewed and updated as work progresses on both DPDs and the accompanying SA.

5.3 Annex 1 of the 2004 Regulations sets out a number of topics that must be considered and presented, which are as follows:

- Biodiversity
- Human health
- Population
- Fauna

- Flora
- Soil
- Water
- Air
- Climatic factors
- Material assets
- Cultural heritage
- Landscape

5.4 To allow linkages, trends and patterns within the baseline information to be identified, this section of the report has been broken down into a number of broad topic areas, reflecting those listed above:

- Communities, Population & Housing
- Health & Inequalities
- Economy
- Natural Environment
- Built Environment
- Connectivity & Infrastructure
- Resources

Communities, Population & Housing

5.5 Bradford District covers an area of 370km², and is located on the north western part of the West Yorkshire sub-region. Boundaries are shared with Calderdale, Kirklees, Leeds, Lancashire (Pendle District), North Yorkshire (Craven and Harrogate Districts), and the Yorkshire Dales National Park. Much of the area is covered by the South and West Yorkshire Green Belt.

5.6 Despite being home to one of the largest populations in the country, only one third of the area is urban. It consists of a series of steep slopes dissected by the rivers Aire and Wharfe and a number of smaller rivers, including Bradford Beck and the River Worth. The valley sides are commonly very steep, in contrast to the flat nature of the valley bottoms. The main urban areas and transport routes occur within the valley floor of the District.

5.7 The main urban area comprises Bradford, Shipley and Baildon. Along the Aire Valley north west of Shipley are the towns of Bingley, Keighley and Silsden, and the civil parish of Steeton with Eastburn. To the north is Wharfedale, Ilkley and the smaller settlements of Menston, Burley in Wharfedale and Addingham. Pennine villages include Haworth and Oakworth, Harden and Cullingworth.

5.8 Bradford district's natural open space provides an important asset in terms of the desirability of the area for living and working, along with the provision of space for sport and recreation uses. Bradford District contains a rich diversity of habitats such as a large part of the South Pennine Moors, and wildlife including many internationally, nationally and regionally notable species of flora and fauna.

- 5.9 The District also possesses a rich architectural and archaeological heritage associated with its industrial past, including the UNESCO world heritage site of Saltaire.
- 5.10 Bradford District is home to 534,800 people and is the fifth largest local authority area in England in terms of population. Only Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield and Manchester are larger. The population is also growing. Since 2012, the area's population has grown by 10,400 (around 2%). Projections suggest that this growth will continue over the coming years. By the end of the plan period in 2035, it is expected to reach 548,300, representing an increase of 13,500 (2.5%)⁶. It should be noted that these 2016 based projections are significantly lower than the 2014 base projections. The 2014 projections indicated a population of 575,100 by 2035.
- 5.11 The district's population live in 202,047 households. Projections show that the number of households will continue to growth over the lifetime the Local Plan, increasing by 14,712(6.8%) to reach 215,759 in 2035⁷.
- 5.12 Full baseline information can be found in Appendix B.

6. Sustainability Issues

- 6.1 This section of the report is an analysis of the baseline information, highlighting the relevant considerations. Setting them against them against the topic areas identified in Schedule 2 of the SEA.

Table 6.1 : Key Sustainability Issues Arising from Baseline Information

Scoping Report Topics	Sustainability Issues
Communities, Population & Housing	<p>Population - Bradford District's overall population is projected to continue to grow (births exceeding deaths), but at a lower projected rate than previously estimated. Continued trend forecast of people leaving Bradford for other parts of the UK – although the population projections for international migration continue to show more people coming to live in Bradford from overseas than emigrating.</p> <p>Age Profile - Lower median age (36) compared to England (39.8), and Yorkshire and the Humber Region average (40) and the second lowest in Yorkshire after Leeds (35.5). Bradford has a large proportion of younger people in its population – although this is expected to decline in the future in line with similar trends regionally and nationally. Also a projected increase in over 65s.</p> <p>Ethnicity - Bradford District has a diverse ethnic population compared to the region and England as a whole. It has lower levels of people who identify themselves as White British but more who are from Asian or British Asian backgrounds. The area has the largest proportion of people of Pakistani origin in England.</p> <p>Crime - Police statistics indicate that the crime rate per 1000 of</p>

⁶ [Sub-National Population Projections 2016-based \(ONS, June 2018\)](#)

⁷ [Household Projections – England 2016-based \(ONS, December 2018\)](#)

population (133.59) is higher than comparative areas, force average and other areas in Yorkshire.

Households - Between 2016 and 2041 there is a projected fall in household size within Bradford District from 2.61 to 2.47 persons per household, which is reflective of general ageing. The number of households in the district, based on current trends, is expected to grow by 8.6%.

Dwelling tenure and type - In line with the national and regional picture, the largest percentages of dwellings in Bradford District are owner occupied. There is a higher proportion of privately rented dwellings compared to the national average (1.3% more). Bradford district has a lower proportion of detached dwellings than the Yorkshire and Humber region and England. However, the proportion of semi-detached dwelling is similar to the region, but greater than the national average. In comparison, the District has a higher percentage of terraced properties than the regional or national average reflecting historic housing and industrial development.

Housing prices, affordability and empty units – The average house price is £140,264 which is lower than the West Yorkshire average of £157,921 and well below average for England. This figure however masks significant differences across the District. Viewed as a whole property in Bradford District is more affordable on average than our regional neighbours, with the average house price being 7.12 x average salary compared to 7.47 x average salary across Yorkshire and Humberside. There were 8,751 vacant dwellings in Bradford district in 2017, 3,931 of which had been empty for six months or more. While the number of empty homes in Bradford has declined by 14.8% overall in the five years to 2017, the figure for long-term vacant dwellings has remained stable, rising by 101 to 4,154 from 2013 to 2015 and then falling by 223 to the 2017 total of 3,931,

Housing standards and delivery - For all stock, Bradford performs better than the EHS England average for excess cold (4% compared to 6%), marginally better for all hazards, but worse for all other indicators. In particular disrepair (8% in Bradford compared to 5% nationally). It is noteworthy that the levels of excess cold are relatively low in Bradford. This has helped to keep the overall HHSRS levels slightly lower than the average for England despite having slightly higher levels of fall hazards.

Housing Delivery - The level of house building over the last decade peaked in 2007/2008. However, this declined since the onset of the post 2008 economic recession, with the lowest point being reached in 2010/2011. Since 2012/2013, house building has increased in the district returning to similar levels to that experienced in 2006/2007. The percentage of completions on previously developed land in excess existing targets.

In terms of affordable housing provision this has varied in the last few years. The high point was 2013/14 when 279 affordable dwellings were completed, whilst the lowest point saw 92 dwellings completed in 2015/2016. The level of affordable housing

	<p>completions has been below existing targets.</p>
Health & Inequalities	<p>Deprivation: Bradford District ranks as the 19th most deprived district England. In particular, there are high levels of income and employment deprivation in a number of parts of the area. It will be important to ensure that emerging policies and proposals seek to improve the quality of life for all existing and future residents, particularly in deprived areas, and support community cohesion. The district the 5th most income deprived and 6th most employment deprived in England. Income deprivation is focussed in and around central Bradford and Keighley. Other key deprivation measures show higher rates of fuel poverty and child poverty in the area. It will be important to ensure that emerging policies and proposals seek to improve the quality of life for all existing and future residents, particularly in deprived areas, and support community cohesion</p> <p>Education & Skills: Despite improvements in educational attainment, qualification levels among Bradford’s working age population are lower than the regional and national averages. This has a knock on effect on the local economy and the type and nature of employment in the district. Emerging policies and proposals should support opportunities to improve infrastructure for education and access for all existing and future residents.</p> <p>Health: the general health of Bradford district’s population tends to be poorer than other parts of the country. This particularly the case in more deprived areas. The main causes of death in Bradford District are the same as other parts of the country – cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease and cancer. People are more likely to die before the age of 75 in the district than elsewhere. This is despite increase life expectancy; although it remains lower than average. It also varies across the area, depending where people live.</p> <p>Obesity is one of the biggest challenges to the health of residents today. It is a particular issue in the Bradford area with income, ethnicity and social deprivation known to have an impact on an individual’s weight. Physical activity rates are below the national average, contributing problems with ill health. Therefore, it will be important for policies should seek to ensure that opportunities are provided for local people to participate in physical activity in order to improve the health and well being of the area.</p>
Economy	<p>Economic Performance: the district’s economic, its Gross Value Added (GVA), was worth £10.05bn (8.7% of the overall Yorkshire & Humber economy). Whilst GVA continues increases it remains lower than the national and regional averages in terms of growth and GVA per head of population. The economy overall is worth circa £10 billion and is the ninth largest city economy in England. Bradford benefits from above average concentrations of high-value production businesses and employees across food manufacturing, engineering, chemicals, digital technologies, energy and utilities. Bradford productivity per worker at £49,900 is the highest of any city in the Northern Powerhouse. Recent estimates value Bradford’s exports as worth £2bn per year, equating to £10,500 per job.</p>

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

	<p>location and design of new development.</p> <p>Minerals - Bradford supports a number of mineral resources that do, or have the potential to contribute to supply, with sandstone being the principal mineral extracted in the area. There is a need to safeguard these mineral resources from inappropriate non-mineral development to ensure that they can contribute to maintaining supply. However, in with national policy greater use needs to be made of secondary and recycled to reduce the need for primary mineral extraction.</p> <p>Flooding - There are a number of sources of flood risk within Bradford District. The impact of development on water management in the area will need to be taken into account. This should include assessing the risk of flooding, reducing that risk and mitigating its effects. Future development should contribute to reducing flood risk via the provision appropriate drainage infrastructure including the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS).</p>
Built Environment	<p>Heritage - Bradford District has an array for designated historic assets that contribute local distinctiveness. These assets are highly valued for the positive contribution they make to the quality of the environment as well as the benefits to the local economy and tourism. These important assets include the Saltaire World Heritage Site, 57 Conservation Areas, 2,287 listed buildings, 14 Registered Historic Parks & Gardens and 1 Historic Battlefield Site. It is important that these assets together with their settings are protected and enhanced, and where appropriate their condition improved. Proposals and the design of new development will need to reflect their character, with Conservation Area appraisals and the Saltaire World Heritage Site management plan and guidance used to inform them.</p>
Connectivity	<p>Transport: the district has an extensive road and public transport network that link its communities to one and other and provides access to employment and services for local people. The road network suffers for congestion resulting in poor air quality in a number of locations. Emerging policies and proposals will need to support a reduction in congestion and emissions levels in order to improve air quality (as well as public health), reducing the need to travel by private car to access employment and services and increased opportunities for the use of sustainable transport modes (public transport, walking and cycling).</p>
Climate & Resources	<p>Air Quality: poor air quality is a key issue for the Bradford District, and the health of its population. A significant source of pollution is traffic, although other sources also contribute. It is important the air quality is maintained and improved in line with national standards and via the implementation of best practice measures. CO2 emissions per capita are lower than regional and national levels. Overall, policies and proposals should seek to secure a reduction in emissions from all sources that contribute to poor air quality.</p> <p>Water Quality - The quality of the various rivers within the district varies with a number being classed as moderate or poor, thereby not meeting Water Framework Directive (WFD) standards. It is</p>

	<p>therefore, important that water quality is improve in order to meet WFD standards, with emerging policies and proposals taking into account impacts on the water environment. Water resources also need to be safeguarded.</p> <p>Energy - The consumption of energy within the district is lower than the national and regional averages, and fallen overall in recent years. It will be important to ensure that new development, as well as emerging policies and proposals seek to reduce energy consumption through the inclusion of energy efficiency.</p> <p>Waste - There is a need to reduce the amount of waste produced from all sources. Where it is produced, it needs to be managed in line with Waste Hierarchy. It is also increasingly viewed as important resource. The amount of Local Authority Collected Waste has shown an overall decline in recent years. Most of this is sent for re-use, recycling or composting. In level of household waste produced has declined, however the amount being re-used, recycled or composted has lower than the national targets. Therefore it is important that emerging policies and proposals seek to continue support the reduction in waste generated and encourage greater re-use, recycling and composting.</p>
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7. Sustainability Appraisal Framework

- 7.1 The development of a set of SA objectives (known as the SA framework) is a recognised way in which the likely environmental and sustainability effects of a plan can be described, analysed and compared.
- 7.2 The latest SA framework, used for the appraisal of the adopted Bradford District Local Plan Core Strategy (2016), provided the starting point for the development of a set of SA objectives for the Local Plan CS Partial Review. Those SA objectives have been reviewed in light of the revised and updated review of plans, policies and programmes, baseline information and key sustainability issues for Bradford and amendments have been made to a number of the objectives to ensure that they are appropriate for the SA of the Local Plan CS Partial Review.
- 7.3 The proposed SA framework for the Local Plan CS Partial Review and Site Allocations DPD is presented in Table 7.2. All of the topics specifically required by the SEA Regulations (set out in Schedule 2 of the SEA Regulations) are clearly addressed by the headline SA objectives, as shown in the final column of the table.
- 7.4 The review of the SA objectives has sought to avoid duplication and any single SA objective covering too many issues (as this would result in a high number of mixed effects being identified for that SA objective). The SA objectives are now also positively structured emphasising what the Core Strategy Partial Review should set out to achieve. Where further rewording has been undertaken in relation to the SA objectives this has been done to more directly address topic requirements of the SEA Regulations and the key sustainability issues for Bradford. Updates also reflect the changing context in which the Local Plan CS Partial Review is being undertaken.

7.5 Each of the policies and allocation sites to be identified in the Allocation DPD will be appraised against the sustainability objectives using the following scoring:

Table 7.1 Sustainability Appraisal Scoring

Likely effect on the SA objective	
++	Significant positive effect on the sustainability objective
+	Minor positive effect on sustainability objective
N	Neutral effect on the sustainability objective
-	Minor negative effect on the sustainability objective
--	Significant negative effect on sustainability objective
?	Uncertain effect on sustainability objective

7.6 The decision making criteria included in the SA framework demonstrate how the SA objectives address the key issues identified for the District. These are sub-questions which will be used to assist in making judgements about the likely effects of options and policies on the headline SA objectives.

Table 7.2 Sustainability Appraisal Framework

SA Objective	Potential Indicator(s)	SEA Directive Topic
<p>1. To ensure the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources and the promotion of renewable and low energy.</p>	<p>Energy consumption within the District. Megawatts (MW) of installed renewable and low carbon energy capacity within the District Energy efficiency levels in new buildings Use of secondary and recycled aggregates Production of primary aggregates (crushed rock; sand & gravel) and other minerals (clay). Number of homes meeting national standards for water efficiency, and optional standards (where viable).</p>	<p>Climatic Factors; Material Assets</p>
<p>2. To minimise waste and increase the amount of waste which is re-used, recycled and recovered</p>	<p>Residual waste per household. Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting. Municipal waste sent to landfill</p>	<p>Water; Soil; Air; Climatic Factors</p>
<p>3. To reduce and manage the impacts of climate change on district and vulnerability to its effects</p>	<p>Level of emissions (CO₂) within the Authority Area. Energy consumption within the District. Renewable energy capacity within the District. Number and type of flooding incident. Number of residential units granted planning permission contrary to EA objection. Number of applications granted contrary to Lead</p>	<p>Water; Soil; Air; Climatic Factors</p>

	Local Authority advice on surface flooding.	
4. To safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources	<p>Number of applications granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on water quality.</p> <p>Population living within Air Quality Management Areas</p> <p>Number of Air Quality Management Areas</p> <p>% of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution.</p> <p>Water Quality</p> <p>Number of homes meeting national standards for water efficiency, and optional standards (where viable).</p> <p>Ecological status of rivers</p> <p>Number of planning applications permitted on best and most versatile agricultural land.</p>	Biodiversity; Flora; Fauna; Soil; Water; Air; Climatic Factors; Human Health
5. To conserve and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats.	<p>Conservation status of North and South Pennine Moors SACs and SPAs</p> <p>Area designated for nature conservation importance</p> <p>Number of sites identified of local nature conservation importance, and proportion of local sites where positive conservation has been or is being implemented</p> <p>Number and type of internationally/nationally designated sites.</p> <p>Number of species relevant to the District which have achieved BAP</p>	Biodiversity; Flora; Fauna; Soil

<p>6. To maintain, protect and enhance the character of area's natural and man-made landscapes.</p>	<p>Area designated for nature conservation importance</p> <p>Number of sites identified of local nature conservation importance, and proportion of local sites where positive conservation has been or is being implemented</p> <p>Landscape and countryside quality</p> <p>Historic and cultural assets</p>	<p>Biodiversity; Flora; Fauna; Landscape: Cultural Heritage</p>
<p>7. To provide the opportunity for everyone to live in quality housing which reflects individual needs, preferences and resources.</p>	<p>Levels of population growth and population structural changes.</p> <p>Number of households on the household register.</p> <p>Number of people accepted as homeless (annually).</p> <p>House prices and housing affordability (house price to income ratios)</p> <p>Net housing completions</p> <p>Net affordable housing completions</p> <p>Housing Mix (new housing types and tenure).</p> <p>Housing land supply</p> <p>Net additional Pitches for Gypsies and Travellers</p> <p>Number and location of vacant or empty properties</p> <p>Number of new dwellings meeting accessible housing standards</p> <p>Number of new dwellings meeting nationally described space standards.</p>	<p>Population; Material Assets</p>

<p>8. To reduce and manage all forms of flood risk</p>	<p>Number and type of flooding incident. % of development in zone 3 of the flood plain Number of residential units granted planning permission contrary to EA objection. Number of applications granted contrary to Lead Local Authority advice on surface flooding. % of developments with Sustainable Urban Drainage (SUDs).</p>	<p>Water: Material Assets</p>
<p>9. To develop and maintain an integrated and efficient transport network which maximises access whilst minimizing detrimental impacts</p>	<p>Journey to work and school by transport mode. Traffic volumes Population living within Air Quality Management Areas Number of Air Quality Management Areas Accessibility of new housing, employment and retail schemes by public transport.</p>	<p>Population; Human Health; Air</p>
<p>10. Reduce congestion and pollution by increasing transport choice and reducing the need to travel by lorry/private car</p>	<p>Journey to work by transport mode. Traffic volumes Access to bus services. Proportion of new development meeting accessibility standards Population living within Air Quality Management Areas Number of Air Quality Management Areas Air Quality Number of implemented Travels Plan</p>	<p>Population; Human Health; Air</p>

<p>11. To improve the quality of the built environment and make efficient use of existing land and buildings</p>	<p>% and number of permissions for all development granted on previously developed land. Quantity of vacant and/or derelict land and properties</p>	<p>Population; Human Health; Material Assets</p>
<p>12. To ensure the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and its setting</p>	<p>Number and % of Conservation Areas with an up to date character appraisal and a published Management Plan. Number and % of Listed Buildings considered to be “at Risk”. Number of buildings of historic or architectural interest brought back into active use. Number, or % or area of historic buildings, sites and areas and their settings (both designated and non-designated) damaged. Number and percentage of Listed Buildings in the Saltaire World Heritage Site considered to be “at Risk”. Condition of key views to/from Saltaire World Heritage site.</p>	<p>Cultural Heritage</p>
<p>13. To improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider social, environmental and economic networks</p>	<p>Proportion of the District population who are overweight or obese. Life expectancy at birth. Healthy Life Expectancy. Number of new or improved healthcare facilities delivered annually through development. Number of new sports pitches or other leisure facilities delivered annually through development</p>	<p>Population; Human Health</p>

	<p>Income levels (Gross Weekly Pay).</p> <p>Employment rate</p> <p>Unemployment rate</p>	
<p>14. To promote social cohesion, encourage participation and improve the quality of life, health and well-being in deprived neighbourhoods</p>	<p>Proportion of the District population who are overweight or obese.</p> <p>Life expectancy at birth.</p> <p>Healthy Life Expectancy.</p> <p>% of people with limiting long term illness.</p> <p>Accessibility of new housing, employment and retail schemes by public transport.</p> <p>Number of new or improved healthcare facilities delivered annually through development.</p> <p>Number of new sports pitches or other leisure facilities delivered annually through development</p> <p>Levels of deprivation across the district</p> <p>Provision of green infrastructure, open space and recreational facilities within new development</p>	<p>Population; Human Health</p>
<p>15. To create good cultural, leisure and recreation activities available to all.</p>	<p>More visitors to the District and greater spend</p> <p>Proportion of the District population undertaking regular physical activity</p> <p>Proportion of the District population visiting cultural facilities/participating in cultural activities</p> <p>Number of new sports pitches or other leisure facilities delivered annually through development</p> <p>Provision of green infrastructure, open space and recreational facilities within new development</p>	<p>Population; Human Health</p>

<p>16. To improve safety and security for people and property.</p>	<p>Crime rates per 1,000 head of population Proportion of local people who feel safe in their community Number of road traffic accident (KSI)</p>	<p>Population; Human Health</p>
<p>17. To provide the conditions and services to improve health and well-being and reduce inequality to access to health and social care.</p>	<p>Proportion of the District population who are overweight or obese. Life expectancy at birth Healthy Life Expectancy. Number of new or improved healthcare facilities delivered annually through development Access to services and facilities Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution.</p>	<p>Population; Human Health</p>
<p>18. To promote education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population.</p>	<p>Proportion of working age population with no or lower level qualifications. % of working age population with NVQ Level 4 and above. % of 16 year olds achieving 5+ GCSEs at grades A* to C (including maths, English and NOVQ attainment). Population and population growth levels Education infrastructure capacity Level of education infrastructure delivered through development</p>	<p>Population; Human Health</p>
<p>19. To increase the number of high quality job opportunities suited to the needs of the</p>	<p>Proportion of working age population with no or</p>	<p>Population; Human Health</p>

<p>local workforce.</p>	<p>lower level qualifications. % of working age population with NVQ Level 4 and above. Proportion of working age population employed in each of the Soc 2010 Major Groups Number of jobs created, assessed against employment requirements and targets Number of jobs by employment sector Income level (Gross Weekly Pay)</p>	
<p>20. To support investment and enterprise that respects the needs of a local area.</p>	<p>Levels of economic growth (Gross Value Added) Employment rate Number of jobs created, assessed against employment requirements and targets Number of jobs by employment sector Vacancy rates in employment locations Number of business start-ups and survivals Location of new business growth and development Increased levels of investment. Increased levels of spend. Enhanced retail facilities. More visitors to the District and greater spend</p>	<p>Population; Human Health</p>

8. Next Steps

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

Table 8.1: Next Stages

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

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

	<p>Document. The monitoring framework will be clearly linked to the objectives and indicators developed in the SA framework, features of the baseline, the likely significant effects and the proposed mitigation measures to address and identify significant effects. The monitoring results will be reported in the councils Authority Monitoring Report published yearly.</p>
	<p>3. Respond to adverse effects</p>
	<p>Regulation 17 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulation 2004 require councils to monitor the significant environmental effects of the Plan, in order that any unforeseen adverse effects of the Plan, in order that any unforeseen adverse effects can be implemented.</p>

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

Key objectives relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Key messages/targets/indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Implications for to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD
INTERNATIONAL POLICIES		
<p>SEA Directive 2001 Directive 2001/42/EC</p> <p>Provide for a high level of protection of the environment and contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development</p>	<p>The Directive must be applied to plans or programmes whose formal preparation begins after 21 July 2004 and to those already in preparation by that date.</p>	<p>Requirements of the Directive must be met in Sustainability Appraisals.</p> <p>Allocate sites and develop policies that comply with the requirements of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive at the national level.</p>
<p>World Commission on Environment and Development (1987) Our Common Future (The Brundtland Report)</p> <p>The Brundtland Report is concerned with the world's economy and its environment. The objective is to provide an expanding and sustainable economy while protecting a sustainable environment. The Report was in response to a call by the United Nations which sought:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To propose long-term environmental strategies for achieving sustainable development by the year 2000 and beyond; • To recommend ways in which the 	<p>The report issued a multitude of recommendations with the aim of attaining sustainable development and addressing the problems posed by a global economy that is intertwined with the environment.</p>	<p>The Brundtland Report provided the original definition of sustainable development. The accumulated effects of the SA objectives seek to achieve sustainable development.</p> <p>Sustainable development is a central feature of the National Planning Policy Framework.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Key messages/targets/indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Implications for to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD
<p>environment may be translated into greater co-operation among countries of the global South and between countries at different stages of economic and social development and lead to the achievement of common and mutually supportive objectives that take account of the interrelationships between people, resources, environment and development;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To consider ways and means by which the international community can deal more effectively with environmental concerns; • To help define shared perceptions of long-term environmental issues and the appropriate efforts needed to deal successfully with the problems of protecting and enhancing the environment, a long term agenda for action during the coming decades, and aspirational goals for the world community. 		
<p>Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change (1997) and 2015 Paris Climate Change Agreement</p> <p>The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement linked to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The major feature of the Kyoto</p>	<p>Under the Kyoto Protocol (1997), the UK committed to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions to 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008-2012, and to achieve a 20% reduction in CO2 emissions below 1990 levels by 2010.</p>	<p>Policy(s) relating to climate change should seek to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and ensure that the effects of climate change are taken into account.</p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the targets of</p>

Key objectives relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Key messages/targets/indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Implications for to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD
<p>Protocol is that it sets binding targets for 37 industrialised countries and the European community for reducing greenhouse gas emissions .These amount to an average of five per cent against 1990 levels over the five-year period 2008-2012.</p> <p>The Kyoto Protocol is influential to achieving sustainable development as it encourages transition to a low carbon economy. Therefore it is an integral factor in planning documents.</p>	<p>The Protocol was a precursor to the 2015 Paris Climate Change Agreement under which virtually every country, including all major carbon-emitting economies, pledged to constrain their greenhouse gas emissions, with the aim of keeping global warming well below two degrees Celsius. Governments also agreed measures to help poor nations protect themselves against climate impacts, and the outline of a system for monitoring and verifying countries' compliance with their pledges.</p>	<p>the Kyoto Protocol and SA objectives / decision making criteria relating to reducing the emission of greenhouse gases should be included within the SA framework.</p>
<p>Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (United Nations, 2002)</p> <p>The World Summit on Sustainable Development proposed broad scale principles which should underlie sustainable development and growth. It includes objectives such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater resource efficiency (including decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation); • Support business innovation and take-up of 	<p>There are a number of follow up processes (e.g. “significantly” reduce rate of loss of biodiversity by 2010, but no specific targets.</p>	<p>The plan should take account of the underlying sustainable development principles and seek to reflect these in policies.</p> <p>The SA should include objectives / decision making criteria that reflect the principles and objectives arising from the World Summit</p>

Key objectives relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Key messages/targets/indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Implications for to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD
<p>best practice in technology and management;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New technology development; and • Technology demonstration and risk limitation. 		
<p>Århus Convention (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, 2001)</p> <p>The Århus Convention creates obligations in three fields or 'pillars':</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public access to environmental information; • Public participation in decision-making on matters related to the environment; and • Access to justice (i.e. administrative or judicial review proceedings) in environmental matters. 	<p>No target or indicators.</p> <p>It lays down a set of basic rules to promote the involvement of citizens in environmental matters and improve enforcement of environmental law. It does include specific targets or indicators but there is a compliance committee which reviews compliance with the Convention.</p>	<p>The Council should ensure that the public are given adequate opportunity to contribute towards, and participate in the decision making process for the local plan documents. All local plan documents to be made publicly available.</p> <p>Consultation on the SA should be undertaken in accordance with SA / SEA regulations, giving both statutory consultees and the public opportunities to comment on the SA.</p>
<p>The Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro (1992)</p> <p>The main driver of the SEA Directive.</p> <p>Article 6a requires each Contracting Party to develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.</p>	<p>Ensure that the plan does not Support development that threatens designated biodiversity sites.</p>	<p>SA should consider biodiversity impacts within its objectives. It should take a holistic view of ecosystems rather than a focusing on islands of protected species.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Key messages/targets/indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Implications for to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD
<p>World Health Organisation Guideline Values (World Health Organisation, 1996)</p> <p>The World Health Organisation sets guideline values for healthy noise levels.</p>	<p>Between 23.00 and 07.00 hours, noise levels should not exceed 30 dB LAeq to allow undisturbed sleep. Outdoor noise levels of 50 dB should not be exceeded between 07.00 and 23.00, in order to prevent people being <i>'moderately annoyed'</i>.</p>	<p>The plan should take into consideration the guidelines on healthy noise levels.</p>
EUROPEAN POLICIES		
<p>European Spatial Development Perspective (1999)</p> <p>European cultural landscapes, cities and towns, as well as a variety of natural and historic monuments are part of the European heritage. Its fostering should be an important part of modern architecture, urban and landscape planning in all regions of the European Union. A big challenge for spatial development policy is to contribute to the objectives, announced by the European Union during international conferences concerning the environment and climate, of reducing emissions into the global ecological system.</p>	<p>No specific target or indicators.</p> <p>The key indicator for assessing this policy is 'Land take'. It looks at the change in the amount of agricultural, forest and other semi-natural and natural land taken by urban and other artificial land development. The drivers of land take are extensions of: housing, services and recreation; industrial and commercial sites; transport networks and infrastructure; mines, quarries and waste sites.</p> <p>There are no quantitative targets for land take for urban development at the European level.</p>	<p>Local plan should support the goals of the Spatial Development Perspective and seek to incorporate these in the policy framework.</p> <p>The SA should take account of the goals of the Spatial Development Perspective and SA objectives / decision making criteria relating to protecting cultural heritage, biodiversity and landscape character, and reducing climate change impacts should be included within the SA framework.</p>
<p>European Biodiversity Strategy to 2020</p>	<p>By 2020, the assessments of species and habitats protected by EU nature law show better</p>	<p>Local Plan should include a policy / policies relating to biodiversity, which seek to ensure its protection</p>

Key objectives relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Key messages/targets/indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Implications for to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD
<p>(COM(2011) 244)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect species and habitats • Maintain and restore ecosystems • Achieve more sustainable agriculture and forestry • Making fishing more sustainable and seas healthier • Combat invasive alien species • Help stop the loss of global biodiversity 	<p>conservation or a secure status for</p> <p>100% more habitats and 50% more species</p> <p>By 2020, ecosystems and their services are maintained and enhanced by establishing green infrastructure and restoring at least 15% of degraded ecosystems.</p>	<p>and enhancement.</p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the main themes of the Biodiversity Strategy and seek to reflect these in the SA objectives / decision making criteria.</p>
<p>European Commission White Paper on the European Transport Policy (European Commission, 2001)</p> <p>The White Paper on European Transport Policy proposes the following principal measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revitalising the railways; • Improving quality in the road transport sector; • Striking a balance between growth in air transport and the environment; • Turning inter-modality into reality; • Improving road safety; • Adopting a policy on effective charging for transport; • Recognising the rights and obligations of 	<p>No target or indicators.</p>	<p>Local Plan should include policy(s) / relating to the provision of a safe and reliable sustainable transport network, taking into consideration the White Paper measures.</p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the White Paper measures and SA objectives /decision making criteria relating to the provision of high quality, integrated and sustainable transport systems, and improving road safety should be included within the SA framework.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Key messages/targets/indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Implications for to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD
<p>users;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing high quality urban transport; and Developing medium and long-term environmental objectives for a sustainable transport system. 		
<p>European Commission Air Quality Framework Directive 96/62/EC (European Commission, 1996)</p> <p>The Air Quality Framework Directive sets a framework for the monitoring and reporting of ambient levels of air pollutants.</p>	<p>The Directive includes mandatory limits or reductions for 11 air pollutants including: sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter, lead, ozone, benzene, carbon monoxide, poly-aromatic hydrocarbons, cadmium, arsenic, nickel and mercury.</p>	<p>Local Plan should include a policy relating to air quality, which reflects the requirements of the Directive.</p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the aim of the Directive and SA objectives / decision making criteria relating to reducing the emission of air pollutants and improving air quality should be included within the SA framework.</p>
<p>Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice (EU Sixth Environment Action Programme) (European Commission, 2001)</p> <p>The latest Environment Action Programme gives a strategic direction to the Commission's environmental policy over the next decade, as the Community prepares to expand its boundaries. The new programme identifies four environmental areas to be tackled for improvement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change; 	<p>No target or indicators.</p>	<p>Local Plan should include policies relating to the four environmental areas highlighted in the Environment Action Programme.</p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the outcomes of the Environment Action Programme and SA objectives / decision making criteria relating to climate change, biodiversity, health and quality of life, natural resources and waste should be included within the SA framework.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Key messages/targets/indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Implications for to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature and biodiversity; • Environment, health and quality of life; and • Natural recourses and waste. 		
<p>Directive on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (2001/42/EC), EU (2001)</p> <p>The SA Directive adopted in 2001 specifically requires the consideration of “the likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as ..., human health,” (European Parliament and the Council of the European Union, 2001). The SA Protocol (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, 2003) implements the political commitments made at the Third European Conference on Environment and Health and uses the term ‘environment and health’ throughout. It indicates that health authorities should be consulted at the different stages of the process and so goes further than the SA Directive. Once ratified, it will require changes to the SA Directive to require that health authorities are statutory consultees.</p>	No target or indicators.	The SA should take into consideration this directive.
<p>A Resource-Efficient Europe – Flagship Initiative Under the Europe 2020 Strategy <i>Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and</i></p>	No target or indicators.	Local Plan should include policies which seek encourage resource efficiency and a low carbon economy.

Key objectives relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Key messages/targets/indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Implications for to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD
<p><i>the Committee of the Regions (COM 2011/21)</i></p> <p>This flagship initiative aims to create a framework for policies to support the shift towards a resource-efficient and low-carbon economy which will help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - boost economic performance while reducing resource use; - identify and create new opportunities for economic growth and greater innovation and boost the EU's competitiveness; - ensure security of supply of essential resources; and - fight against climate change and limit the environmental impacts of resource use. 		
<p>European 7th Environmental Action Programme to 2020: Living well, within the limits of our planet (November 2013)</p> <p>The programme lists nine priority objectives and what the EU needs to do to achieve them by 2020. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital • to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy 	No target or indicators.	Local Plan should include policies which seek encourage resource efficiency and a low carbon economy.

Key objectives relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Key messages/targets/indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Implications for to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to safeguard the Union’s citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing • to maximise the benefits of the Union’s environment legislation by improving implementation • to increase knowledge about the environment and widen the evidence base for policy • to secure investment for environment and climate policy and account for the environmental costs of any societal activities • to better integrate environmental concerns into other policy areas and ensure coherence when creating new policy • to make the Union’s cities more sustainable • to help the Union address international environmental and climate challenges more effectively 		
<p>European Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)</p> <p>The Water Framework Directive establishes a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal water and groundwater. It also encourages the sustainable</p>	<p>The Directive requires all Member States to achieve ‘good ecological status’ of inland water bodies by 2015, and limits the quantity of groundwater abstraction to that portion of overall recharge not needed by ecology.</p>	<p>Local Plan should include a policy that ensures the protection of ground and surface waters, reflecting the aims of the Water Framework Directive.</p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the aims of the Water Framework Directive and SA objectives / decision making criteria relating to protecting</p>

Key objectives relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Key messages/targets/indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Implications for to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD
<p>use of water resources. The Directive has the following key aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expanding the scope of water protection to all waters, surface waters and groundwater; • Achieving "good status" for all waters by a set deadline; • Water management based on river basins; • "Combined approach" of emission limit values and quality standards; • Getting the prices right; • Getting the citizen involved more closely; and • Streamlining legislation. 		<p>ground and surface water from pollution, enhancing water quality and ensuring the sustainable use of water resources should be included within the SA framework.</p>
<p>European Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)</p> <p>Sets the basic concepts and definitions related to waste management. The Directive lays down some basic waste management principles: it requires that waste be managed without endangering human health and harming the environment, and in particular without risk to water, air, soil, plants or animals, without causing a nuisance through noise or odours, and without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest</p>	<p>It incorporates provisions on hazardous waste and waste oils, and includes two new recycling and recovery targets to be achieved by 2020: 50% preparing for re-use and recycling of certain waste materials from households and other origins similar to households, and 70% preparing for re-use, recycling and other recovery of construction and demolition waste</p>	<p>SA process and therefore the Local Plan Review should seek to minimise waste, and the environmental effects caused by it.</p> <p>Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.</p> <p>Include sustainability objectives that minimise waste production as well as promote recycling.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Key messages/targets/indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Implications for to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD
<p>European Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)</p> <p>The Habitats Directive provides for the creation of a network of protected areas across the European Union to be known as ‘Natura 2000’ sites. This network includes SACs and SPAs. Member states should maintain or restore in a favourable condition these designated natural habitat types. If a project compromising one of these habitats must proceed in spite of negative conservation impacts due to it being in the public interest, compensatory measures must be provided for. Linear structures such as rivers/streams, hedgerows, field boundaries, ponds, etc., that enable movement and migration of species should be preserved.</p>	<p>No target or indicators.</p>	<p>Local Plan should include a policy which reflects the requirements of the Habitats Directive – the policy should afford protection to Natura 2000 sites and highlight the requirement to undertake HRA.</p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the aims of the Habitats Directive and an SA objective / decision making criteria relating to the protection of Natura 2000 sites should be included within the SA framework.</p>
<p>European Directive on the conservation of Wild Birds (2009/147/EC) (codified version)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The maintenance of the populations of all wild bird species across their natural range with the encouragement of various activities to that end. • The identification and classification of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for rare or vulnerable species, as well as all regularly occurring migratory species • The establishment of a general scheme of 	<p>No target or indicators.</p>	<p>SA should seek to protect and enhance wild bird populations, including the protection of SPAs.</p>

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

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	the EU by 2030 is met.	
<p>Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)</p> <p>The Waste Framework Directive requires Member States to establish a network of disposal facilities and competent authorities with responsibility for issuing waste management authorisations and licenses. Member States may also introduce regulations which specify which waste recovery operations and businesses are exempt from the licensing regimes and the conditions for those exemptions.</p> <p>An important objective of the Waste Framework Directive is to ensure the recovery of waste or its disposal without endangering human health and the environment. Greater emphasis is also placed on the prevention, reduction, re-use and recycling of waste.</p> <p>Article 4 states that Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health and without using processes or methods which could harm the environment, and in particular: without risk to water, air, soil and plants and animals; without causing a nuisance through noise or odours; and without adversely affecting the</p>	<p>No specific target or indicators relating to Local Plan policies.</p> <p>Targets relate to minimum weights of waste to be recycled by 2020.</p>	<p>Policy(s) for sustainable waste management should place emphasis on the prevention, reduction, re-use and recycling of waste, and seek to ensure no adverse environmental or social impacts arise from waste management.</p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the Waste Framework Directive and SA objectives / decision making criteria that promote the management of waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy should be included</p>

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countryside or places of special interest.		
<p>European Directive on Urban Wastewater Treatment (9/271/EEC)</p> <p>Its objective is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban waste water discharges and discharges from certain industrial sectors</p>	No specific target or indicators relating to Local Plan policies	<p>The plan should take account of the underlying sustainable development principles and seek to reflect these in policies.</p> <p>The SA should include objectives / decision making criteria that reflect the principles and objectives arising from the Directive.</p>
<p>European Noise Directive (2002/49/EC)</p> <p>Preventing and reducing environmental noise where necessary and preserving environment noise quality where it is good.</p>	<p>No target or indicators.</p> <p>It is for Member states to consider the setting of targets and prescribed measures in their action plans.</p>	<p>The plan should take account of the underlying sustainable development principles and seek to reflect these in policies.</p> <p>The SA should include objectives / decision making criteria that reflect the principles and objectives arising from the Directive</p>
<p>European Landscape Convention (Florence Convention) (March 2017)</p> <p>The convention promotes landscape protection, management and planning.</p>	<p>No indicators or targets.</p> <p>Highlights the need to recognise landscape in law, to develop landscape policies dedicated to the protection, management and creation of landscapes, and to establish procedures for the participation of the general public and other stakeholders in the creation and implementation of landscape policies.</p>	<p>Ensure that site allocations and policies take account of the Convention.</p> <p>Include sustainability objectives to protect the archaeological heritage.</p>

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<p>The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Valetta Convention)</p> <p>Protection of the archaeological heritage, including any physical evidence of the human past that can be investigated archaeologically both on land and underwater.</p> <p>Creation of archaeological reserves and conservation of excavated sites.</p>	<p>No indicators or targets</p> <p>The main purpose of the Convention is to reinforce and promote policies for the conservation and enhancement of Europe's heritage. Objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The inventory and protection of sites and areas • Promoting high standards for all archaeological work • The creation of archaeological reserves • The protection and recording of archaeology during development. 	<p>Ensure that site allocations and policies take account of the Convention.</p> <p>Include sustainability objectives to protect the archaeological heritage.</p>
<p>Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (2002/91/EC)</p> <p>Promotes the energy performance of buildings within the European Community, taking into account outdoor climatic and local conditions, as well as indoor climate requirements and cost effectiveness. The main points of the directive are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When buildings are advertised for sale or rent, energy performance certificates are to be included. • Larger public buildings must display a Display 	<p>The directive requires all new buildings to be nearly zero energy buildings by 31 December 2020</p>	<p>Ensure that site allocations and policies take account of the guidance of the directive.</p> <p>Include sustainability objectives to promote energy efficiency in building and related land use.</p>

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<p>Energy Certificate (DEC).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection schemes must be established for heating and air conditioning systems or measures put in place with equivalent effect. • All new buildings must be nearly zero energy buildings by 31 December 2020 (public buildings by 31 December 2018). • EU countries must set minimum energy performance requirements for new buildings, for buildings that undergo major renovations and for the replacement or retrofit of building elements (heating and cooling systems, roofs, walls, etc.). • EU countries have to draw up lists of national financial measures to improve the energy efficiency of buildings. 		
<p>European Union (EU) Strategy for Sustainable Development</p> <p>The European Union's (EU) strategy for sustainable development, agreed at the 2001 Gothenburg Summit, amended in 2005 and reviewed in 2009, places a strong emphasis on seven key sustainability themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change and clean energy • Sustainable transport • Sustainable consumption and production 	No target or indicators.	The SA framework should ensure the objectives of this overarching document are covered

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation and management of natural resources • Public health • Social inclusion, demography and migration • Global poverty and sustainable development challenges 		
<p>European Strategy for Sustainable Development (2009)</p> <p>This strategy provides an EU-wide policy framework to deliver sustainable development, i.e. to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit climate change and its effects by meeting commitments under Kyoto Protocol and under the framework of the European Strategy on Climate Change. Energy efficiency, renewable energy and transport will be the subject of particular efforts. • Limiting the adverse effects of transport and reducing regional disparities and do more to develop transport that is environmentally friendly and conducive to health. • To promote more sustainable modes of production and consumption with attention paid to how much ecosystems can tolerate. • Sustainable management of natural resources in particular the EU must make efforts in agriculture, fisheries and forest management; see to it that the Natura 2000 network is completed; define and implement priority actions to protect biodiversity, and make sure that aspects associated with the seas and 	<p>These issues need to be incorporated into the SA appraisal process.</p>

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	<p>oceans are duly taken into account. Recycling and re-use must also be supported.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limiting major threats to public health. • Social exclusion and poverty and mitigate the effects of an ageing society. • The fight against global poverty. 	
<p>European Structural and Investment Funds Growth Programme 2014-2020</p> <p>The European Structural and Investment Funds programme provides funds to help local areas grow. The funds support investment in innovation, businesses, skills and employment and create jobs.</p>	<p>Running from 2014 to 2020, there are three types of funds involved in the programme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF) focuses on improving the employment opportunities, promoting social inclusion and investing in skills by providing help to people who need support in fulfilling their potential. • European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) supports research and innovation, small to medium sized enterprises and creation of a low carbon economy. • European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) supports rural businesses to grow and expand, improve knowledge and skills and get started. 	<p>A need to recognise of the direction of the strategy in terms of facilitating sustainable economic growth</p>

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<p>EU Seventh Environmental Action Programme of the European Community (2014)</p> <p>Identifies three key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital • to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy • to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing 	<p>Four so called "enablers" will help Europe deliver on these goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • better implementation of legislation • better information by improving the knowledge base • more and wiser investment for environment and climate policy • full integration of environmental requirements and considerations into other policies <p>Two additional horizontal priority objectives complete the program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to make the Union's cities more sustainable • to help the Union address international environmental and climate challenges more effectively. 	<p>Ensure that the Local Plan Review SA takes into account the objectives</p>
<p>Our Life Insurance, Our Natural Capital: An EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (2011)</p> <p>This strategy is aimed at reversing biodiversity loss</p>	<p>The EU 2020 biodiversity target is underpinned by the recognition that, in addition to its intrinsic value, biodiversity and the services it provides have</p>	<p>Ensuring that biodiversity forms part of the SA assessment and that biodiversity mitigation measures to reduce the impact of development on</p>

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<p>and speeding up the EU's transition towards a resource efficient and green economy.</p>	<p>significant economic value that is seldom captured in markets. Because it escapes pricing and is not reflected in society's accounts, biodiversity often falls victim to competing claims on nature and its use.</p> <p>The 2020 headline target is: Halting the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services in the EU by 2020, and restoring them in so far as feasible, while stepping up the EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss.</p>	<p>the environment are addressed.</p>
NATIONAL POLICIES		
<p>National Planning Policy Framework (2018)</p> <p>The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It replaces all previous planning policies set out in PPSs and PPGs. It sets out the Government's requirements for the planning system only to the extent that it is relevant, proportionate and necessary to do so. It provides a framework within which local people and their accountable councils can produce their own distinctive local and neighbourhood plans, which reflect the needs and priorities of their communities.</p>	<p>Relevant targets and indicators for different topic areas.</p> <p>The NPPF reiterates the need to be compliant with the SA regulations during the production of a Local Plan.</p> <p>The NPPF is also supportive by an extensive range of national planning policy guidance (NPPG) – noted below.</p>	<p>Local Plan making and all relevant Sustainability Appraisal process should comply with the NPPF.</p> <p>Sustainability Appraisal should be an integral part of the plan preparation process, and should consider all the likely significant effects on the environment, economic and social factors.</p> <p>Wide ranging implications for site allocations.</p>

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

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air quality • Climate change • Conserving and enhancing the historic environment • Flood risk • Health and well being • Housing and economic development • Natural environment • Minerals • Rural housing • Open space • Transport • Viability • Waste • Water supply, wastewater and water quality 		<p>environment, economic and social factors.</p> <p>Wide ranging implications for site allocations.</p>
<p>Securing the Future: The UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy (Secretary of</p>	<p>For the UK Government Strategy, a set of 68 indicators have been established, consisting of the</p>	<p>Local Plan should take account of the guiding principles and the priority areas for action and</p>

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<p>State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, March 2005)</p> <p>The goal of sustainable development is to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations.</p> <p>The Strategy includes the following guiding principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living Within Environmental Limits – respecting the limits of the planet’s environment, resources and biodiversity – to improve our environment and ensure that the natural resources needed for life are unimpaired and remain so for future generations; • Ensure a Strong, Healthy and Just Society - Meeting the diverse needs of all people in existing and future communities, promoting personal wellbeing, social cohesion and inclusion, and creating equal opportunity for all; • Achieving a Sustainable Economy - Building a strong, stable and sustainable economy which provides prosperity and opportunities for all, and in which environmental and social costs fall on 	<p>20 UK Framework Indicators and a further 48 indicators with which to monitor progress.</p>	<p>address these in the policy framework.</p> <p>The SA should take into account the guiding principles and priority areas for action in the Strategy and seek to reflect these in the SA objectives / decision making criteria.</p>

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<p>those who impose them (polluter pays), and efficient resource use is incentivised;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting Good Governance - Actively promoting effective, participative systems of governance in all levels of society – engaging people’s creativity, energy, and diversity; and • Using Sound Science Responsibly - Ensuring policy is developed and implemented on the basis of strong scientific evidence, whilst taking into account scientific uncertainty (the precautionary principle) as well as public attitudes and values. <p>The Strategy lists four priority areas for immediate action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable production and consumption; • Climate change and energy; • Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement; and • Sustainable communities. 		
<p>Urban White Paper: Our Towns, Our Cities, The Future. Delivering an Urban Renaissance Department for the Environment, Transport and</p>	<p>The national target is that by 2008, 60% of additional housing should be provided on previously developed land and through conversions of existing</p>	<p>Local Plan should take account of the key aims of the Urban White Paper and seek to address the</p>

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<p>the Regions (DETR), November 2000</p> <p>The vision of the White Paper is 'of towns, cities and suburbs that offer a high quality of life and opportunity for all, not just the few'. The aim is to see:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People shaping the future of their community, supported by strong and truly representative local leaders; • People living in attractive, well kept towns and cities which use space and buildings well; • Good design and planning which makes it practical to live in a more environmentally sustainable way, with less noise, pollution and traffic congestion; • Towns and cities able to create and share prosperity, investing to help all their citizens reach their full potential; and • Good quality services – health, education, housing, transport, finance, shopping, leisure and protection from crime – that meet the needs of people and businesses wherever they are. <p>This urban renaissance will benefit everyone, making towns and cities vibrant and successful, and protecting the countryside from development</p>	<p>buildings. The White Paper also includes a national target for 17% of underused land to be reclaimed by 2010.</p>	<p>aims in the policy framework.</p> <p>The use of previously developed land and reuse of buildings should be promoted. However LPAs where setting targets for the delivery of housing on PDL, must take into account the scale and nature of available land supply, constraints on delivery and viability.</p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the proposals in the Urban White Paper and seek to reflect the aims of the White Paper in the SA objectives / decision making criteria.</p>

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pressure.		
<p>UK Biodiversity Action Plan (DoE, 1994) and UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework</p> <p>The UK BAP is the UK Government's response to the Convention on Biological Diversity signed in 1992. The BAP describes the UK's biological resources and includes a detailed plan for the protection of these resources, including a series of action plans for Priority Species and Habitats.</p> <p>UK Biodiversity Steering Group 1995 set a goal <i>to 'conserve and enhance biological diversity within the UK and to contribute to the conservation of biodiversity through all appropriate mechanisms'</i>. It should be noted that in 2008 there was a UK-wide Reporting Round for national and local BAPs, during which the Priority Species and Habitats were reviewed and the lists updated.</p> <p>The 'UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework', published in July 2012, succeeds the UK BAP and 'Conserving Biodiversity – the UK Approach', and is the result of a change in strategic thinking following the publication of the CBD's 'Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020' and its 20 'Aichi</p>	<p>The UK Bap contained a list of 59 broad targets for the Government and its nature conservation agencies, in partnership with others, to conserve, and where practicable, to enhance wild species and wildlife habitats over the next 20 years.⁹</p>	<p>Local Plan policy framework should ensure the protection, conservation and enhancement of biodiversity in line with the UK BAP.</p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the goal of the UK BAP and SA objectives / decision making criteria relating to the conservation and enhancement of species, habitats and wildlife networks should be included within the SA framework.</p>

⁹ <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/ukbap> - accessed 10/01/19

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<p>Biodiversity Targets', at Nagoya, Japan in October 2010, and the launch of the EU Biodiversity Strategy (EUBS) in May 2011. The Framework demonstrates how the work of the four countries and the UK contributes to achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and identifies the activities required to complement the country biodiversity strategies in achieving the targets⁸.</p>		
<p>National Housing Standards 2015</p> <p>The Government created an approach for the setting of technical standards for new housing as set out in 'The Ministerial statement' (25th March 2015). Local planning authorities have the option to set additional technical requirements exceeding the minimum standards required by Building Regulations in respect of an optional nationally described space standard and in relation to accessibility only.</p> <p>Nationally Described Space Standard (NDSS). A single standard for minimum space requirements is set out by national guidance.</p> <p>Accessible Housing.</p>	<p>The NDSS sets out minimum size standards for different dwellings in terms of numbers of bedrooms and numbers of storeys</p> <p>The Accessible Housing categories are:</p> <p>M4(2) Category 2: Accessible and adaptable dwellings is an optional Building Regulation, and as such would only apply where planning policy allows and when conditioned on a planning application.</p> <p>M4(3) Category 3: Wheelchair user dwellings is an optional Building Regulation.</p>	<p>Include SA objectives which promote sustainable development and seek to achieve higher levels of efficiency (e.g. in energy, water etc.) where appropriate.</p>

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

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<p>In relation to accessible housing, national guidance states that if a LPA chooses to adopt standards in relation to accessible housing, then they can relate only to 2 categories, and a target percentage would need to be set for each category.;</p>		
<p>The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature (White Paper 2011)</p> <p>Outlines the Government’s vision for the natural environment over the next 50 years, backed up with practical action to deliver the ambition</p> <p>Four themes:</p> <p><u>Protecting and improving our natural environment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting Local Nature Partnerships, working at a strategic level to improve benefits and services from a healthy natural environment. • Support establishing new Nature Improvement Areas based on local assessment of opportunities for restoring and connecting nature on a significant scale, including identifying within local plans. • The planning system to deliver the homes, business, infrastructure and thriving local 	<p>No specific targets or indicators.</p> <p>The monitoring section of this white paper indicates that a range of indicators will be established for biodiversity and other environmental issues.</p>	<p>The importance of nature not just for species but for people too needs to be considered in the SA including - awareness of possible new natural environment Designations, initiatives affecting potential site allocations and closer links between Greenspace accessibility and public health.</p> <p>Ensure that site allocations and policies will protect the intrinsic value of nature and recognise the multiple benefits it could have for communities.</p> <p>Include a sustainability objective relating to the enhancement of the natural environment.</p>

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<p>places while protecting and enhancing the natural and historic environment, through planning reform (NPPF).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introducing biodiversity off-setting, managed locally. • Planning for low-carbon infrastructure • Restoring the elements of our natural network (Protecting and improving woodlands and forests, restoring nature in rivers and water bodies, restoring nature in towns, cities and villages, including valuing green • infrastructure for communities and managing environmental risks (flooding and heat waves) <p><u>Growing a green economy</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range of initiatives to encourage environmental benefits for business <p><u>Reconnecting people and nature</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Nature Partnerships and Health and Wellbeing Boards work together in promoting the health benefits of the natural environment • Promoting the natural environment in schools • Improve access to nature in local neighbourhoods, including measures in the 		

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<p>Localism Act (including neighbourhood plans)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving access to the countryside <p><u>International and EU leadership</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of key reforms including implementation of the Nagoya commitments on biodiversity 		
<p>The Flood and Water Management Act 2010</p> <p>The Flood and Water Management Act (FWMA) takes forward a number of recommendations from the Pitt Review into the 2007 floods. It places new responsibilities on the Environment Agency, local authorities and property developers (among others) to manage the risk of flooding.</p>	<p>Lead local flood authorities are responsible for local sources of flood risk, in particular from surface runoff, groundwater and ordinary watercourses. Local authorities are responsible for ensuring that new requirements for preliminary flood risk assessments and for approval of sustainable drainage systems are met.</p>	<p>Policies should seek to manage and improve flood risk across the district, and prevent development from being exposed to high levels of flood risk.</p> <p>Include SA objective which seeks to prevent inappropriate new development in high flood risk areas and ensure that new development does not cause flooding.</p>
<p>Water for Life (White Paper 2011)</p> <p>Water for Life describes a vision for future water management in which the water sector is resilient, in which water companies are more efficient and customer focused, and in which water is valued as the precious and finite resource it is. It explains that we all have a part to play in the realisation of this vision.</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators relating to Local Plan policies.</p> <p>The White Paper includes Ofwat targets for addressing leakage and demand.</p>	<p>Ensure that site allocations and policies will support the wise use of water, and improvement of water quality.</p> <p>Include sustainability objectives that relate to water quality and quantity.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Key messages/targets/indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Implications for to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD
<p>Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife and ecosystem services</p> <p>Mission: "to halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people". Sets out high level outcomes to 2020.</p> <p>Vision: "By 2050 our land and seas will be rich in wildlife, our biodiversity will be valued, conserved, restored, managed sustainably and be more resilient and able to adapt to change, providing essential services and delivering benefits for everyone".</p> <p>Priority Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish more coherent and resilient ecological networks on land that safeguard ecosystem services for the benefit of wildlife and people; • Establish and effectively manage an ecologically coherent network of marine protected areas covering in excess of 25% of English waters by end of 2016; • Take targeted action for recovery of priority species, whose conservation is not delivered through wider habitat-based and ecosystem 	<p><u>Outcome 1 – Habitats and ecosystems on land (including freshwater environments)</u></p> <p>1A. Better wildlife habitats with 90% of priority habitats in favourable or recovering condition and at least 50% of SSSIs in favourable condition, while maintaining at least 95% in favourable or recovering condition;</p> <p>1B. More, bigger and less fragmented areas for wildlife, with no net loss to priority habitat and an increase in the overall extent of priority habitats by at least 200,000 ha;</p> <p>1C. By 2020, at least 17% of land and inland water, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services including through management of our existing systems of protected areas and the establishment of nature improvement areas;</p> <p>1D. Restoring at least 15% of degraded ecosystems as a contribution to climate change mitigation and adaptation.</p> <p><u>Outcome 2 – Marine habitats, ecosystems and fisheries;</u></p>	<p>Awareness of biodiversity value of land in assessment of potential site allocations.</p>

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<p>measures;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that 'agricultural' genetic diversity is conserved and enhanced wherever appropriate; • Work with the biodiversity partnership to engage significantly more people in biodiversity issues; • Promote taking better account of the values of biodiversity in public and private sector decision making, including providing tools to help consider a wider range of ecosystem services; • Develop new and innovative financing mechanisms to direct more funding towards achievement of biodiversity outcomes. 	<p>2A. By the end of 2016 in excess of 25% of English waters will be contained in a well-managed Marine Protected Area network that helps deliver ecological coherence by conserving representative marine habitats;</p> <p>2B. By 2020 we will be managing and harvesting fish sustainably;</p> <p>2C. By 2022 we will have marine plans in place covering the whole of England's marine area, ensuring the sustainable development of our seas, integrating economic growth, social need and ecosystem management.</p> <p><u>Outcome 3 - Species</u></p> <p>By 2020, an overall improvement in the status of wildlife and prevented further human-induced extinctions of known threatened species.</p> <p><u>Outcome 4 – People</u></p> <p>By 2020, significantly more people engaged in biodiversity issues, aware of its value and taking positive action.</p>	
<p>A Green Future; Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment DEFRA 2018</p>	<p>Sets out a wide range of goals and targets:</p>	<p>Ambitions and targets will need to be reviewed as part of the CSPR and Site Allocations DPD.</p>

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<p>Broad long-range environmental plan covering a number of key environmental directions.</p>	<p>Clean air</p> <p>We will achieve clean air by: Meeting legally binding targets to reduce emissions of five damaging air pollutants; this should halve the effects of air pollution on health by 2030. Ending the sale of new conventional petrol and diesel cars and vans by 2040. Maintaining the continuous improvement in industrial emissions by building on existing good practice and the successful regulatory framework.</p> <p>Clean and plentiful water</p> <p>We will achieve clean and plentiful water by improving at least three quarters of our waters to be close to their natural state as soon as is practicable by: Reducing the damaging abstraction of water from rivers and groundwater, ensuring that by 2021 the proportion of water bodies with enough water to support environmental standards increases from 82% to 90% for surface water bodies and from 72% to 77% for groundwater bodies. Reaching or exceeding objectives for rivers, lakes, coastal and ground waters that are specially protected, whether for biodiversity or drinking water as per our River Basin Management Plans. Supporting OFWAT's ambitions on leakage, minimising the amount of water lost through leakage year on year, with water companies expected to reduce leakage by at least an average of 15% by 2025.</p>	

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	<p>Minimising by 2030 the harmful bacteria in our designated bathing waters and continuing to improve the cleanliness of our waters; we will make sure that potential bathers are warned of any short-term pollution risks.</p> <p>Thriving plants and wildlife</p> <p>We will achieve a growing and resilient network of land, water and sea that is richer in plants and wildlife.</p> <p>At sea, we will do this by: Reversing the loss of marine biodiversity and, where practicable, restoring it. Increasing the proportion of protected and well-managed seas, and better managing existing protected sites. Making sure populations of key species are sustainable with appropriate age structures ensuring seafloor habitats are productive and sufficiently extensive to support healthy, sustainable ecosystems.</p> <p>On land and in freshwaters, we will do this by: restoring 75% of our one million hectares of terrestrial and freshwater protected sites to favourable condition, securing their wildlife value for the long term. Creating or restoring 500,000 hectares of wildlife-rich habitat outside the protected site network, focusing on priority habitats as part of a wider set of land management changes providing extensive benefits. Taking action to recover threatened, iconic or</p>	

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	<p>economically important species of animals, plants and fungi, and where possible to prevent human induced extinction or loss of known threatened species in England and the Overseas Territories. Increasing woodland in England in line with our aspiration of 12% cover by 2060: this would involve planting 180,000 hectares by end of 2042.</p> <p>Reducing the risks of harm from environmental hazards</p> <p>We will reduce the risk of harm to people, the environment and the economy from natural hazards including flooding, drought and coastal erosion by: Making sure everyone is able to access the information they need to assess any risks to their lives and livelihoods, health and prosperity posed by flooding and coastal erosion. Bringing the public, private and third sectors together to work with communities and individuals to reduce the risk of harm. Making sure that decisions on land use, including development, reflect the level of current and future flood risk. Ensuring interruptions to water supplies are minimised during prolonged dry weather and drought. Boosting the long-term resilience of our homes, businesses and infrastructure.</p> <p>Using resources from nature more sustainably and efficiently</p>	

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	<p>We will ensure that resources from nature, such as food, fish and timber, are used more sustainably and efficiently. We will do this by: Maximising the value and benefits we get from our resources, doubling resource productivity by 2050. Improving our approach to soil management: by 2030 we want all of England’s soils to be managed sustainably, and we will use natural capital thinking to develop appropriate soil metrics and management approaches increasing timber supplies ensuring that all fish stocks are recovered to and maintained at levels that can produce their maximum sustainable yield ensuring that food is produced sustainably and profitably.</p> <p>Enhancing beauty, heritage and engagement with the natural environment</p> <p>We will conserve and enhance the beauty of our natural environment, and make sure it can be enjoyed, used by and cared for by everyone. We will do this by: safeguarding and enhancing the beauty of our natural scenery and improving its environmental value while being sensitive to considerations of its heritage. Making sure that there are high quality, accessible, natural spaces close to where people live and work, particularly in urban areas, and encouraging more people to spend time in them to benefit their health and wellbeing. Focusing on increasing action to improve the environment from all sectors of society. Mitigating and adapting to climate change.</p>	

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	<p>We will take all possible action to mitigate climate change, while adapting to reduce its impact.</p> <p>We will do this by: Continuing to cut greenhouse gas emissions including from land use, land use change, the agriculture and waste sectors and the use of fluorinated gases making sure that all policies, programmes and investment decisions take into account the possible extent of climate change this century implementing a sustainable and effective second National Adaptation Programme</p> <p>Minimising waste</p> <p>We will minimise waste, reuse materials as much as we can and manage materials at the end of their life to minimise the impact on the environment. We will do this by:</p> <p>Working towards our ambition of zero avoidable waste by 2050. Working to a target of eliminating avoidable plastic waste by end of 2042. Meeting all existing waste targets – including those on landfill, reuse and recycling – and developing ambitious new future targets and milestones. Seeking to eliminate waste crime and illegal waste sites over the lifetime of this Plan, prioritising those of highest risk. Delivering a substantial reduction in litter and littering behaviour. Significantly reducing and where possible</p>	

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	<p>preventing all kinds of marine plastic pollution – in particular material that came originally from land.</p> <p>Managing exposure to chemicals</p> <p>We will make sure that chemicals are safely used and managed, and that the levels of harmful chemicals entering the environment (including through agriculture) are significantly reduced. We will do this by:</p> <p>Seeking in particular to eliminate the use of Polychlorinated Biphenyls by 2025, in line with our commitments under the Stockholm Convention reducing land-based emissions of mercury to air and water by 50% by 2030. Substantially increasing the amount of Persistent Organic Pollutants material being destroyed or irreversibly transformed by 2030, to make sure there are negligible emissions to the environment fulfilling our commitments under the Stockholm Convention as outlined in the UK's most recent National Implementation Plan</p> <p>Enhancing biosecurity</p> <p>We will enhance biosecurity to protect our wildlife and livestock, and boost the resilience of plants and trees. We will do this by: Managing and reducing the impact of existing plant and animal diseases; lowering the risk of new ones and tackling invasive non-native species. Reaching the detailed goals to be set out in the</p>	

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	<p>Tree Health Resilience Plan of 2018 Ensuring strong biosecurity protection at our borders, drawing on the opportunities leaving the EU provides. Working with industry to reduce the impact of endemic disease.</p>	
<p>Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England 2011</p> <p>Outlines the Government's approach to safeguarding our soils for the long term. Provides a vision to guide future policy development across a range of areas and sets out the practical steps to be taken to prevent further degradation of our soils, enhance, restore and ensure their resilience, and improve our understanding of the threats to soil and best practice in responding to them</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators. Makes reference to peat extraction targets.</p>	<p>Ensure that site allocations and policies will help protect and enhance the quality of soils and seek to sustainably manage their quality for future generations.</p> <p>Develop policies that promote brownfield / previously developed land sites for development where the land is not of high environmental value. Protection of important open spaces / land.</p> <p>Include SA objective which seeks to safeguard and enhance the quality of soil.</p>
<p>Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended)</p> <p>The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 is a key element of the Government's agenda for speeding up the planning system. The provisions introduce powers which allow for the reform and speeding up of the plans system and an increase in</p>	<p>Policies will need to take account of this Act.</p>	<p>Policies will need to take account of this Act.</p>

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

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<p>issues in plan making, to ensure that any ‘cross administrative boundary issues’ are addressed. The Localism Act also included provisions for the preparation of Neighbourhood Plan and once adopted, for these to form part of the statutory Development Plan for a local area.</p>		<p>applicable</p> <p>Sustainability objectives to be included with regard to social inclusion and communities.</p>
<p>Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) Act 1990</p> <p>In addition to normal planning framework set out in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 provides specific protection for buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 provides specific protection for scheduled monuments 	<p>Protecting and enhancing the historic environment</p>	<p>Policies relating to listed buildings and their settings and conservation areas must address the statutory considerations of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (see in particular sections 16, 66 and 72) as well as satisfying the relevant policies within the National Planning Policy Framework and the development plan.</p>
<p>White Paper - Our Health, Our Care, Our Say: A New Direction for Community Services (Department for Health, January 2006)</p> <p>The Health White Paper sets the direction for the UK health and social care system. The vision is of a new strategic direction for all the care and</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators relating to Local Plan policies.</p>	<p>Local Plan should consider the key themes of the Health White Paper in the policy framework.</p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the Health White Paper key themes and an SA objective / decision making criteria relating to improving health and well being and ensuring access to quality</p>

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<p>support services that people use in their communities and neighbourhoods. There are three themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Putting people more in control of their own health and care; • Enabling and supporting health, independence and well being; and • Rapid and convenient access to high quality, cost effective care. 		<p>healthcare should be included within the SA framework.</p>
<p>Climate Change the UK Programme, Secretary of State for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, March 2006</p> <p>The UK Climate Change Programme sets out the policies and priorities for climate change action in the UK and internationally. The aim is to reduce dependence on fossil fuel and make a radical shift to more sustainable patterns of energy generation and consumption.</p>	<p>The UK Government have set a domestic goal to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 20 per cent below 1990 levels by 2010 and by 60 per cent by 2050.</p>	<p>The Climate Change Programme policies and priorities for climate change action should be reflected in the Local Plan policy framework.</p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the policies and priorities of the Climate Change Programme and SA objectives / decision making criteria relating to energy supply and use, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, sustainable transport, and climate change adaptation should be included within the SA framework.</p>
<p>The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007)</p> <p>The Air Quality Strategy sets out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK in the long term. The Strategy sets</p>	<p>Sets out a number of targets for different pollutants including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Particles • NO₂ 	<p>Develop policies that meet standards of air quality.</p> <p>Sustainability objectives that seek to improve air quality.</p>

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<p>out the air quality standards and objectives for concentrations of pollutants in England.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ozone • Sulphur dioxide • Benzene • Carbon monoxide • Lead 	
<p>Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2015)</p> <p>Government’s aims in respect of traveller sites are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That local planning authorities should make their own assessment of need for the purposes of planning • To ensure that local planning authorities, working collaboratively, develop fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites • To encourage local planning authorities to plan for sites over a reasonable timescale • That plan-making and decision-taking should protect Green Belt from inappropriate development • To promote more private traveller site provision while recognising that there will 	<p>Policies will need to account of this policy.</p>	<p>Develop policies that address the requirements and ensure needs assessment is up to date.</p> <p>Sustainability objectives that relate to social inclusion and housing needs.</p> <p>Ensure that the relevant considerations are taken into account when allocating sites.</p>

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<p>always be those travellers who cannot provide their own sites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That plan-making and decision-taking should aim to reduce the number of unauthorised developments and encampments and make enforcement more effective for local planning authorities to ensure that their Local Plan includes fair, realistic and inclusive policies • To increase the number of traveller sites in appropriate locations with planning permission, to address under provision and maintain an appropriate level of supply • To reduce tensions between settled and traveller communities in plan-making and planning decisions • To enable provision of suitable accommodation from which travellers can access education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure. • For local planning authorities to have due regard to the protection of local amenity and local environment 		

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<p>The National Adaptation Programme and Third Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation Report – Making the Country Resilient to a Changing Climate, July 2018</p> <p>The report sets out visions for the following sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural Environment – “The natural environment with diverse and healthy ecosystems, is resilient to climate change, able to accommodate change, and valued for the adaptation services it provides • Profitable and productive agriculture and forestry sectors that take the opportunities from climate change, are resilient to its threats and contribute to the resilience of the natural environment by helping to maintain ecosystem services and protect and enhance biodiversity.” • Infrastructure – “an infrastructure network that is resilient to today’s natural hazards and prepared for the future changing climate” • People & The Built Environment – “To promote the development of a healthy, equitable and resilient population, well placed to reduce the harmful health impacts of climate change, and able to capitalise on the potential health gains associated with tackling it”. 	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<p>Develop policies that account for resiliency aims, would be a cross cutting theme over multiple subjects.</p> <p>Sustainability objectives that seek a better adaptation to climate change, including mitigations of climate change.</p> <p>Include SA objectives which seek to promote the implementation of adaptation measures to make the area more resilient to a changing climate.</p>

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<p>“A health service, a public health and social care system which are resilient and adapting to a changing climate.”</p> <p>“Buildings and places (including built heritage) and the people who live and work in them are resilient and organisations in the built environment sector have an increased capacity to address the risks and make the most of the opportunities of a changing climate.”</p> <p>“Emergency services and local resilience capability take account of and are resilient to, a changing climate”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business & Industry – “UK businesses are resilient to extreme weather and prepared for future risks and opportunities from climate change” • Local Government – “Local government plays a central in leading and supporting local places to become more resilient to a range of future risk and to be prepared for the opportunities from a changing climate” 		
Historic England Corporate Plan 2018-2021	No targets or indicators	Develop policy that protects important heritage assets.

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		Sustainability objectives that consider the contribution of historical assets to the built environment, as well as, benefits to community/social inclusion.
REGIONAL POLICIES		
<p>Leeds City Region Development Programme</p> <p>Leeds City Council, November 2006</p> <p>The Leeds City Region Development Programme is an economic plan for the city region, built on the three principles of subsidiary, added value, and co-operation between the eleven local authorities. The shared vision for the Leeds City Region is: <i>“to develop an internationally recognised city-region; to raise economic performance; to spread prosperity across the whole of the city region, and to promote a better quality of life for all of those who live and work here.”</i></p> <p>The Development Programme is the action plan that sets out how the partner authorities will deliver their shared Vision.</p>	No targets or indicators	<p>Local Plan policy framework should be developed with due regard to the vision and aims of the Development Programme.</p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the vision and aims of the Development Programme and SA objectives / decision making criteria relating to economic performance and quality of life included within the SA framework.</p>
<p>Transport Strategy 2040 (WYCA, 2017)</p>	<p>The strategy sets out a number of transport targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25% more trips made by bus by 2027 	<p>Local Plan policy framework should be developed with due regard to the vision and policies of the</p>

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<p>This strategy aims to put in place the right transport conditions - building on the City Region's strengths and tackling underlying issues - meeting increasing demand for travel in a sustainable way while also realising the ambitions for inclusive growth contained in SEP and district local plans. It also aims to influence and make the most of investment decisions being made at the pan-northern and national levels, to maximise opportunities for our region. The Transport Strategy 2040 ambitions and policies are framed within six core themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusive Growth, Environment, Health and Wellbeing • Road network • Places to live and work • One System Public Transport • Smart futures • Asset management and resilience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75% more trips made by rail by 2027 • 300% more trips made by bicycle by 2027 	<p>Strategy.</p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the vision and policies of the Strategy and SA objectives / decision making criteria relating to economic performance, road safety and quality of life included within the SA framework</p>
<p>West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan (2011 – 2026)</p> <p>The third West Yorkshire LTP sets out a programme for a wide range of improvements to local transport over the period 2011 to 2026.</p> <p>Objectives of LTP3</p> <p>Public feedback helped shape the Plan, which is</p>	<p>The plan includes the following indicators to monitor progress of the plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Journey Time Reliability; • Access to employment; • Mode share; • Emissions of CO₂ from transport; • All road casualties – people killed or seriously injured 	<p>Local Plan should take account of the LTP objectives and programme and seek to reflect these in the policy framework. The framework should promote the development of an integrated and safe sustainable transport system, seek to limit transport impacts, and ensure accessibility for all.</p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the LTP objectives and programme and SA objectives /</p>

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<p>entitled 'My Journey', and has three main objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economy To improve connectivity to support economic activity and growth in West Yorkshire and the Leeds City Region; • Low Carbon To make substantial progress towards a low carbon, sustainable transport system for West Yorkshire, while recognising transport's contribution to national carbon reduction plans; • Quality of Life To enhance the quality of life of people living in, working in and visiting West Yorkshire. <p>The Plan sets out to tackle congestion and a lack of transport investment which are key contributory factors to lower than average economic performance in West Yorkshire. It also aims to prepare for the predicted, post-recession growth in employment, population and housing and their impact on the reliability of the transport network.</p> <p>Four themes run through LTP3 to help ensure it achieves its aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport Assets focusing on the existing components of the transport network such as roads, bus stations & stops and traffic lights to ensure we are getting the most value out of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfaction with transport 	<p>decision making criteria relating to sustainable transport, road safety and access should be included within the SA framework</p>

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<p>them</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Travel Choices enabling customers to make the most sustainable choices about when and how they travel • Connectivity ensuring people can make integrated and safe journeys using transport networks on which they can rely. • Enhancements improving the overall network to make it more fit for journeys in the future. 		
<p>The Northern Powerhouse: One Agenda, One Economy, One North</p> <p>Transport for the North report prepared by Government, the Northern City Regions and Local Enterprise Partnerships. The aim is to transform Northern growth, rebalance the country's economy and establish the North as a global powerhouse. The strategy sets out how transport is a fundamental part of achieving these goals and how the long-term investment programmes will be developed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transform city to city rail connectivity east/west and north/south through both HS2 and a new Trans-North system, radically 	<p>No target or indicators.</p>	<p>Local Plan should take account of the vision and objectives and seek to reflect these in the policy framework.</p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the vision and objectives and SA objectives / decision making criteria relating to sustainable transport, road safety and access should be included within the SA framework</p>

Key objectives relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Key messages/targets/indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Implications for to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD
<p>reducing travel times across this intercity network;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure there is the capacity that a resurgent North will need in rail commuter services; • Deliver the full HS2 'Y' network as soon as possible, including consideration of accelerating construction of Leeds-Sheffield; • Enhance the performance of the North's Strategic Road Network (SRN) through delivery of the committed first phase of the Roads Investment Strategy; • Further enhance the long-term performance of the Northern SRN through a clear vision and strategy that embraces transformational investment and technology; • Set out a clearly prioritised multimodal freight strategy for the North to support trade and freight movement within the North and to national/international markets; • Pursue better connections to Manchester Airport through TransNorth, whilst city regions consider connectivity to the North's other major airports; and • Develop integrated and smart ticket structures to support our vision of a single economy across the North. 		
Leeds City Region Green Infrastructure	No targets or indicators.	Ensure that site allocations and policies reflect the

Key objectives relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Key messages/targets/indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Implications for to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD
<p>Strategy (Leeds City Region Partnership, 2010)</p> <p>This strategy sets out the vision for green infrastructure in the city region and to determine how future investment in green infrastructure will be secured and where investment should be targeted.</p> <p>The vision is that <i>“Green infrastructure will shape the future economic, social and environmental success of the Leeds City Region by harnessing the potential of existing environmental resources to promote sustainable economic growth and to tackle climate change”</i>.</p> <p>Four strategic objectives have been selected to directly address the key drivers of green infrastructure including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote sustainable growth and economic development; • adapt to and mitigate climate change; • encourage health and wellbeing; and • improve biodiversity 		<p>vision and objectives of the strategy.</p> <p>Include sustainability objectives relating to health and wellbeing, enhancement of open space, provision of sustainable transport, biodiversity and climate change.</p>
LOCAL POLICIES		

Key objectives relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Key messages/targets/indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Implications for to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD
<p>Bradford District Plan 2016-2020</p> <p>The Bradford District Plan provides a framework to promote and improve the social, economic and environmental well-being of present and future generations. It sets out the direction of travel for the District, the Council, other public agencies, businesses, voluntary organisations and the public.</p> <p>Through this Plan the Bradford District Partnership is determined to achieve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Better skills, more good jobs and a growing economy ● A great start and good schools for all our children ● Better health, better lives ● Safe, clean and active communities ● Decent homes that people can afford to live in 	<p>No target or indicators.</p>	<p>Local Plan policy framework should be developed with due regard to the Bradford District Plan 2016 2020.</p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the key points of the District Plan and SA objectives /decision making criteria relating to the economy, skills and training, environment and heritage should be included within the SA framework.</p>
<p>Economic Strategy for Bradford District 2018 – 2030 Bradford District Economic Partnership, 2017</p> <p>This strategy sets out plans to grow Bradford's economy by increasing the number of productive businesses and supporting young and enterprising</p>	<p>In productivity, jobs, earnings and skills the target is to become better than the UK average.</p> <p>PRODUCTIVITY Raising productivity is key economic challenge. The district want to raise Gross Value Added (GVA) per head of population from a current figure of £18,600 to £26,600 to the</p>	<p>Local Plan should take account of the vision, priorities and actions detailed in the Economic Strategy and seek to reflect these in the policy framework.</p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the vision, priorities and actions detailed in the Economic</p>

Key objectives relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Key messages/targets/indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Implications for to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD
<p>people to innovate, invest and build fulfilling lives in the district.</p> <p>The strategy is focused on unlocking the growth potential of four key opportunities:</p> <p>YOUNG & ENTERPRISING POPULATION Ensuring all people are equipped with the skills and confidence to succeed.</p> <p>DISTINCTIVE OFFER Using unique architecture, heritage and cultural assets to create compelling investment propositions and an environment for growth.</p> <p>GROWTH POTENTIAL Building on business and sector strengths to drive innovation, increase productivity and create wealth.</p> <p>GLOBALLY CONNECTED DISTRICT Improving transport infrastructure and digital connectivity to strengthen global trading links and access new markets.</p>	<p>match the UK average. Achieving this would increase the value of our economy from £10bn to £14bn</p> <p>EMPLOYMENT More people getting good jobs will increase productivity and ensure the benefits of growth are spread more widely. Bradford's employment rate has consistently lagged behind the UK rate over the past decade. The average gap over this period equates to 20,000 people</p> <p>SKILLS Higher level skills attainment is the single most important determinant of labour market success and a key driver of productivity growth. NVQ3 equates to two or more A levels. The partnership wants to support 48,000 residents to raise their skills level to NVQ3 and above.</p> <p>EARNINGS Raising the earnings of people that live in the district will reflect the move to a more productive and prosperous local economy and make a real difference to people's lives</p> <p>SUSTAINABILITY Bradford district has comparatively low levels of CO2 emissions per capita. The challenge will be to maintain emissions below national and northern levels as we grow our economy.</p>	<p>Strategy and SA objectives /decision making criteria relating to each of the key priorities should be included within the SA framework.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Key messages/targets/indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Implications for to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD
<p>Bradford District Woodland Strategy (February 2002)</p> <p>The Woodland Strategy expresses the Council's commitment to improving the amount of woodland cover and the quality of woodlands in Bradford. Several policies are identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect existing woodland and tree cover through development control powers, tree preservation orders and planning briefs. • Promote woodland management plans which enhance the value of woodlands. • Continue efforts to increase the woodland cover of the district. • Encourage the recreational and educational use of appropriate woodlands. • Uphold the Hedgerow Regulations and protect important hedgerows from removal. • Establish a register of important hedgerows within the district. • Protect other hedges and stone walls from inappropriate development or by use of planning conditions, where appropriate, and encourage good management practises for existing hedge and wall boundaries. 	<p>The Strategy includes the following indicator: Hectares of trees planted on council-owned / private land.</p>	<p>Local Plan should take account of the policies within the Woodland Strategy and seek to reflect these in the policy framework as appropriate.</p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the objectives and policies of the Woodland Strategy and SA objectives / decision making criteria relating to protecting and enhancing woodland habitat should be included within the SA framework.</p>
<p>Nature Conservation Strategy for Bradford –</p>	<p>No target or indicators.</p>	<p>Local Plan should take into account the aims, objectives and policies of the Nature Conservation</p>

Key objectives relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Key messages/targets/indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Implications for to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD
<p>Nature and People</p> <p>The Nature Conservation Strategy includes the following aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearly map those sites which are considered important for nature conservation, linking these sites to the UDP. • Protect those sites and species and safeguard their future. • Encourage the management of land for the benefit of wildlife where possible. • Improve access to natural areas where appropriate and increase awareness and education about the environment and the habitats and species within it. <p>The Nature Conservation Strategy objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect the natural resource and assets of the district. • Identify and describe the natural environment resource. • Manage and improve the quality of the environment. • Develop access to areas of nature conservation value. • Educate and increase public awareness. 		<p>Strategy and seek to incorporate these in the policy framework.</p> <p>A policy on biodiversity should be included, which ensures the protection and enhancement of the natural environment resource.</p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the aims, objectives and policies of the Nature Conservation Strategy and SA objectives /decision making criteria relating to protecting and enhancing the natural environment, improving access to natural areas where appropriate and increasing education and awareness about the natural environment should be included within the SA framework.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Key messages/targets/indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Implications for to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote community involvement and development environmental partnerships. 		
<p>A Stronger Communities Strategy for Bradford District 2018 – 2023 (Draft)</p> <p>The strategy focuses around four thematic priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equality of opportunity - addressing factors affecting economic participation and poverty including language skills and educational attainment. Promoting greater interaction, dialogue and understanding between people from different backgrounds given the diversity of the population and the extent of residential and educational segregation; ensuring that people understand fully their rights and freedoms and their responsibilities. Generating and connecting people to opportunities to participate in community and civic life and strengthening leadership. Tackling crime and the fear of crime so that everyone feels safe. 	No target or indicators.	<p>Local Plan should take account of the work areas of the Plan and seek to ensure that these are addressed in the policy framework where appropriate.</p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the work areas of the Plan and SA objectives /decision making criteria relating to ensuring access for everyone, encouraging participation and involvement, increasing community cohesion and improving safety should be included within the SA framework.</p>
<p>Bradford Children, Young People and Families Plan 2017 – 2020</p> <p>This Plan set out the priorities for children, young</p>	No target or indicators.	Local Plan should take account of the key issues and objectives in the Young People and Families Plan and the policy framework should contribute

Key objectives relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Key messages/targets/indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Implications for to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD
<p>people and families, how we plan to achieve these, who is responsible, and what success will look like.</p> <p>It has the following key priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that our children start school ready to learn • Accelerating education attainment and achievement • Ensuring our children and young people are ready for life and work • Safeguarding the most vulnerable and providing early support to families • Reducing health and social inequalities, including tackling child poverty, reducing obesity and improving oral health • Listening to the voice of children, young people and families and working with them to shape services and promote active citizenship 		<p>positively towards achieving these.</p> <p>The SA should take into consideration the key issues and objectives in the Young People and Families Plan and SA objectives / decision making criteria relating to improving health and well-being and improving education and training opportunities and participation should be included within the SA framework.</p>
<p>Bradford Local Investment Plan 2011-2020</p> <p>The Local Investment Plan sets out the housing investment requirements for the next three years, which are necessary for supporting the delivery of Bradford's Housing and Economic Strategies and underpinning wider economic success across the district.</p>	<p>No target or indicators.</p>	<p>Local Plan should take account of the aims of the Investment Plan and the policy framework should contribute positively towards achieving these</p>

Key objectives relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Key messages/targets/indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Implications for to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD
<p>Housing and Homelessness Strategy for Bradford District 2014 – 2019</p> <p>This strategy represents the commitment of the Council and its partners to meet the housing requirements of the District. These requirements have been identified through consultation and research, including the production of other relevant socio-economic plan and programmes.</p> <p>The four main objectives of this strategy are:</p> <p>More homes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build sufficient new homes to meet the needs of a growing population. • New homes of the right type in the right location. • Make better use of existing housing to meet growth needs by bringing empty homes back into use. • Make sure there is the appropriate infrastructure to support housing growth. <p>Safe and healthy homes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure all housing is free from the worst hazards. • Make sure homes support people to stay healthy. 	<p>The strategy sets out a series of success measures including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An increase in net additional homes provided • A reducing number of long-term empty homes • An increase in the number of private sector homes where housing conditions have been improved through intervention measures • More homes adapted • An increase in the number of new affordable homes delivered • More energy efficient homes in the district, and fewer people living in fuel poverty • An increase in average incomes across the district • An improvement in the number of housing advice cases which successfully and sustainably prevent people becoming homeless • A reducing number of homeless people placed in bed and breakfast accommodation and shorter stays in temporary accommodation • Targeting support at those who need it most and at the right time 	<p>Local Plan should take account of the vision and objectives of the Housing Strategy and the policy framework should seek to address these. A policy on housing provision and supply should be included, which sets out housing requirements, including housing quality, density and affordability.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Key messages/targets/indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Implications for to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adapt homes so people can stay independent. • Encourage all landlords and lettings agents to provide safe and healthy homes with decent management of tenancies. • Tackle the blight of empty homes. <p>Affordable homes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure an adequate supply of affordable homes to buy or rent that match household incomes. • Enable people to affordably heat and sustain their homes by helping them make their homes more efficient. <p>Support independence and prevent homelessness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support and advice to help people to live independently and prevent homelessness. • Raise aspirations and remove the barriers to employment so households can sustain their housing independence 		
<p>Bradford Housing Strategy for the over 50's 2011-2021</p> <p>The Housing Strategy for the over 50's seeks to</p>	<p>No target or indicators.</p>	<p>Local Plan should take account of the objectives of this strategy. A policy on housing mix should be included which will set out how the Council will deliver the right housing mix to meet the diverse</p>

Key objectives relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Key messages/targets/indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Implications for to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD
<p>provide for and meet the housing needs of the over 50's in Bradford. The strategy has the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase choice; • Support everyone; • Work Together; • Make People Aware; • Make It Sustainable; and • Manage the Impact of Change. 		<p>needs of the population of Bradford, including the elderly.</p>
<p>The Bradford District Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) 2010 and SHMA Update 2013.</p> <p>The SHMA is an assessment of Bradford's Housing Market and consists of four core areas: a review of housing markets; an assessment of housing need and affordable requirements; a review of general market requirements; and provides policy recommendations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimates of current dwellings in terms of size, type, condition, tenure. • Analysis of past and current housing market trends, including balance between supply and demand in different housing sectors and price/affordability. Description of key drivers underpinning the housing market. 	<p>No target or indicators.</p>	<p>A policy on housing provision and supply should be included, which sets out housing requirements, including housing quality, density and affordability. This should be based on an updated and revised version of the SHMA which utilises the most up to date background data.</p>

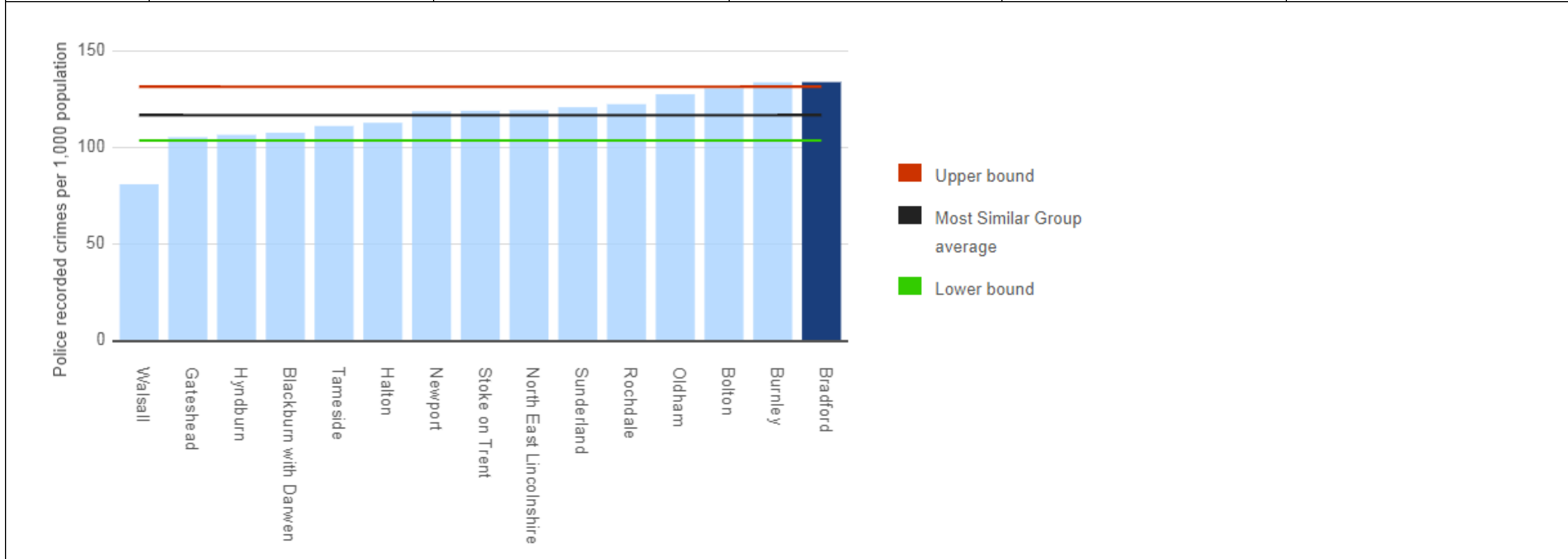
Key objectives relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Key messages/targets/indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD	Implications for to the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review & Site Allocations DPD
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimate of total future number of households, broken down by age and type where possible. • Estimate of current number of households in housing need. • Estimate of future households that will require affordable housing. • Estimate of future households requiring market housing. • Estimate of the size of affordable housing required. • Estimate of household groups who have particular housing requirements including: families, older people, key workers, black and minority ethnic groups, disabled people, young people, Gypsies and Travellers. 		

10. Appendix B: Baseline Information

Indicator	Bradford District	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source																																																																															
Communities, Population & Housing																																																																																				
Population																																																																																				
Population Growth	524,600 (mid 2012) 532,500 (mid 2016) 534,800 (mid 2017)	Yorkshire & Humber 2012: 5,316,897 2017: 5,450,130 England 2012: 53,493,729 2017: 55,619,430	0.4% increase in the area's population between 2016 and 2017. Since 2012, it has grown by an estimated 10,400 people (2%). Annual growth rates range from 0.3% to 0.5%	This is the smallest increase in the West Yorkshire sub-region. Wakefield showed the largest growth at 3.9% followed by Leeds with 3.8% The overall regional (Yorkshire & Humber) was 2.5% and the national rate (England) was 4%.	Mid-Year Population Estimates 2017 (ONS, June 2018) Bradford District Population Update – Intelligence Bulletin (CBMDC, July 2018)																																																																															
Population Growth	The Sub-National Population Projections from 2018 to 2041 for Bradford District show an increase in population of 3.3% with an additional 17,500 people predicted to live in the area. The same projections show that the population will increase by 1.5% to 543,000 in 2026 and by a further 1% to 548,300 by the proposed end of the plan period in 2035.		This growth is due to the district having more births and deaths. However there is projected decline in the number of births and a project increase in death resulting in a projected low rate of population growth than previously estimated. The increase in death rates is a result of the baby boomer generation aging. There is also a continuation of the current trend for more people to leave Bradford for other parts of the UK than come here to live. Although the population projections for international migration continue to show more people coming to live in Bradford from overseas than emigrating – the total figures are small and have little impact on the net migration figures.	It should be noted that these 2016 based projections are significantly lower than the 2014 base projections. The 2014 projections indicated a population of 575,100 by 2035.	Sub-National Population Projections 2016-based (ONS, May 2018) 2018 Population Projections – Intelligence Bulletin (CBMDC, June 2018)																																																																															
Population Age Structure	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="3">Bradford</th> <th colspan="3">Yorkshire & Humber</th> <th colspan="3">England</th> </tr> <tr> <th>2017</th> <th>2026</th> <th>2035</th> <th>2017</th> <th>2026</th> <th>2035</th> <th>2017</th> <th>2026</th> <th>2035</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0 - 4</td> <td>7.5%</td> <td>6.7%</td> <td>6.5%</td> <td>6%</td> <td>5.6%</td> <td>5.4%</td> <td>6.1%</td> <td>5.7%</td> <td>5.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 - 19</td> <td>21.5%</td> <td>21.7%</td> <td>20.1%</td> <td>17.8%</td> <td>18.2%</td> <td>17.2%</td> <td>17.6%</td> <td>18.1%</td> <td>17.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20 - 49</td> <td>39.3%</td> <td>36.9%</td> <td>36.1%</td> <td>38.9%</td> <td>36.6%</td> <td>36.7%</td> <td>39.6%</td> <td>37.2%</td> <td>36.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>50 – 64</td> <td>17%</td> <td>17.7%</td> <td>17.3%</td> <td>18.9%</td> <td>18.9%</td> <td>17%</td> <td>18.6%</td> <td>18.9%</td> <td>17.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>65 – 84</td> <td>12.7%</td> <td>14.9%</td> <td>16.9%</td> <td>16.1%</td> <td>17.9%</td> <td>19.8%</td> <td>15.6%</td> <td>17.3%</td> <td>19.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>85+</td> <td>1.9%</td> <td>2.2%</td> <td>3.1%</td> <td>2.3%</td> <td>2.8%</td> <td>4%</td> <td>2.4%</td> <td>2.8%</td> <td>4.1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Bradford			Yorkshire & Humber			England			2017	2026	2035	2017	2026	2035	2017	2026	2035	0 - 4	7.5%	6.7%	6.5%	6%	5.6%	5.4%	6.1%	5.7%	5.4%	5 - 19	21.5%	21.7%	20.1%	17.8%	18.2%	17.2%	17.6%	18.1%	17.1	20 - 49	39.3%	36.9%	36.1%	38.9%	36.6%	36.7%	39.6%	37.2%	36.7	50 – 64	17%	17.7%	17.3%	18.9%	18.9%	17%	18.6%	18.9%	17.5	65 – 84	12.7%	14.9%	16.9%	16.1%	17.9%	19.8%	15.6%	17.3%	19.2	85+	1.9%	2.2%	3.1%	2.3%	2.8%	4%	2.4%	2.8%	4.1		Bradford has a median age of 36 which is lower than the median age for England (39.8) and Yorkshire and the Humber region (40) and the second lowest (after Leeds which has a median age of 35.5) in West Yorkshire.	Compared with the regional and national statistics, Bradford District has a larger proportion of younger people in it is population. 29% are aged under 19. The largest group are those between the ages of 20 and 49, which is broadly consistent with regional and national levels, The proportion of younger people is expected to decline in future, following a similar trend regionally and nationally. Conversely, the number of those aged 65 and over is expected to grow.	Mid-Year Population Estimates 2017 (ONS, June 2018) Bradford District Population Update – Intelligence Bulletin (CBMDC, July 2018) Sub-National Population Projections 2016-based (ONS, May 2018) 2018 Population Projections – Intelligence Bulletin (CBMDC, June 2018)
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85+	1.9%	2.2%	3.1%	2.3%	2.8%	4%	2.4%	2.8%	4.1																																																																											

<p>Population Ethnicity</p>	<p>White British: 63.9%</p> <p>White Irish/Other: 3.5%</p> <p>Mixed Heritage: 2.5%</p> <p>Asian/British Asian:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indian: 2.6% - Pakistani: 20.4% - Bangladeshi: 1.9% - Chinese: 0.4% - Other Asian: 1.5% <p>Black/African/Carribbean/Black British:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - African: 1% - Carribbean: 0.7% - Other Black: 0.1% <p>Other ethnic groups: 1.5%</p> <p>Gypsy or Irish Traveller: 0.1%</p>	<p>Yorkshire & Humber:</p> <p>White British: 85.8%</p> <p>White Irish/Other: 3%</p> <p>Mixed: 1.6%</p> <p>Asian/British Asian</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indian: 1.3% - Pakistani: 4.3% - Bangladeshi: 0.4% - Chinese: 0.5% - Other Asian: 0.8% <p>Black/African/Carribbean/Black British:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - African: 0.9% - Carribbean: 0.4% - Other Black: 0.2% <p>Other ethnic groups: 0.8%</p> <p>Gypsy or Irish Traveller: 0.1%</p> <p>England:</p> <p>White British: 79.8%</p> <p>White Irish/Other: 5.6%</p> <p>Mixed: 2.2%</p> <p>Asian/British Asian</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indian: 2.5% - Pakistani: 2% - Bangladeshi: 0.8% - Chinese: 0.7% - Other Asian: 1.5% <p>Black/African/Carribbean/Black British:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - African: 1.8% - Carribbean: 1.1% - Other Black: 0.5% <p>Other ethnic groups: 1%</p> <p>Gypsy or Irish Traveller: 0.1%</p>		<p>Bradford District has a diverse population compared to the wider Yorkshire and Humber region and England as a whole. It has lower levels of people who identify themselves as White British but more who are from Asian or British Asian background.</p> <p>The area has the largest proportion of people of Pakistani origin in England.</p> <p>Those identifying themselves as Gypsies or Irish Traveller are the same as the national and regional levels.</p>	<p>Census 2011 - Ethnic Group, Local Authorities in England and Wales (ONS, 2012)</p> <p>Ethnicity in Bradford – Intelligence Bulletin (CBMDC, January 2017)</p>
<p>Crime</p>	<p>Crime Rate of 133.59 per 1000 population as recorded for year ending June 2018.</p>	<p>In the year ending June 2018, the crime rate in Bradford was higher than the average crime rate across similar areas. See figure below.</p> <p>Sample of comparative area crime rates (per 1000 population as recorded for year ending June 2018):</p> <p>Burnley – 133.49</p> <p>Bolton – 130.38</p> <p>Oldham – 127.28</p> <p>Rochdale – 122.17</p>			<p>https://www.police.uk/west-yorkshire/BDT_CI/performance/compare-your-area/</p>

		<p>Sunderland – 120.56</p> <p>Yorkshire comparison:</p> <p>Kirkless – 96.15</p> <p>Wakefield – 110.46</p> <p>Calderdale – 110.56</p> <p>Leeds – 126.93</p> <p>Force Average – 118.72</p>			
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Housing

Household Growth	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Household Size</th> <th>Households</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>2.61</td> <td>200,922</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021</td> <td>2.61</td> <td>203,696</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2026</td> <td>2.58</td> <td>207,929</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Household Size	Households	2016	2.61	200,922	2021	2.61	203,696	2026	2.58	207,929	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Yorkshire & Humber</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Household Size</th> <th>Households</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>-</td> <td>2,277,910</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021</td> <td>-</td> <td>2,334,242</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Yorkshire & Humber				Household Size	Households	2016	-	2,277,910	2021	-	2,334,242	<p>Between 2016 and 2041 there is a projected fall in household size within Bradford District from 2.61 to 2.47 persons per household. National it is expected to fall from 2.37 to 2.26.</p> <p>The number of households in the district, based on current trends, is expected to grow by 8.6% (19,004 households by 2041, compared with</p>	<p>Household projections are trend-based and indicate the number of additional households that would form if recent demographic trends continue, without any forms of policy intervention.</p> <p>The projected fall in household size reflects the general ageing of the population evidenced by the projected household growth by age which shows</p>	<p>Household Projections for Local Authorities and Higher Administrative Areas in England 2016-based (ONS, December 2018)</p>
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Dwelling Stock by Tenure	<p>Owner Occupied (Owned Outright): 29.3%</p> <p>Owner Occupied (Owned with Mortgage): 35.7%</p> <p>Private Rented: 18.1%</p> <p>Social Rented: 14.8%</p> <p>Share Ownership: 0.6%</p> <p>Other: 1.5%</p>	<p>Yorkshire & Humber</p> <p>Owner Occupied (Owned Outright): 30.6%</p> <p>Owner Occupied (Owned with Mortgage): 33.5%</p> <p>Private Rented: 15.9%</p> <p>Social Rented: 18.1%</p> <p>Share Ownership: 0.4%</p> <p>Other: 1.5%</p> <p>England</p> <p>Owner Occupied (Owned Outright): 30.6%</p> <p>Owner Occupied (Owned with Mortgage): 32.8%</p> <p>Private Rented: 16.8%</p> <p>Social Rented: 22.9%</p> <p>Share Ownership: 0.8%</p> <p>Other: 1.3%</p>		<p>In line with the national and regional picture, the largest percentages of dwellings in Bradford District are owner occupied.</p> <p>There is a higher proportion of privately rented dwellings compared to the national average (1.3% more).</p> <p>Conversely there are a lower proportion of socially rented homes.</p>	<p>Census 2011: Tenure, Local Authorities in England and Wales (ONS, 2012)</p> <p>2011 Census Release 2.1 : Key Statistics for Local Authorities - Bradford District 11 December 2012 (CBMDC, December 2012)</p>																																																																											
Household Types	Detached (Whole House or Bungalow): 14%	<p>Yorkshire & Humber</p> <p>Detached (Whole House or Bungalow):</p>		Bradford district has a lower proportion of detached dwellings than the Yorkshire	2011 Census: Dwellings, Household Spaces and Accommodation type, local																																																																											

	<p>Semi-Detached (Whole House or Bungalow): 35.6%</p> <p>Terraced (Whole House of Bungalow) (inc. end terrace): 34.4%</p> <p>Flat, Maisonette or Apartment: 15.8%</p> <p>Other: 0.3%</p>	<p>20.5%</p> <p>Semi-Detached (Whole House or Bungalow): 36.5%</p> <p>Terraced (Whole House of Bungalow) (inc. end terrace): 27.7%</p> <p>Flat, Maisonette or Apartment: 14.9%</p> <p>Other: 0.2%</p> <p>England</p> <p>Detached (Whole House or Bungalow): 22.3%</p> <p>Semi-Detached (Whole House or Bungalow): 30.7%</p> <p>Terraced (Whole House or Bungalow) (inc. end terrace): 24.5%</p> <p>Flat, Maisonette or Apartment: 22.1%</p> <p>Other: 0.4%</p>		<p>and Humber region and England. However, the proportion of semi-detached dwelling is similar to the region, but greater than the national average.</p> <p>In comparison, the District has a higher percentage of terraced properties than the regional or national average reflecting historic housing and industrial development.</p>	<p>authorities in England and Wales (ONS, 2012)</p>																																								
House Prices	<p>Average House Price in Bradford District (September 2018): £140,264</p>	<p>Average House Price:</p> <p>West Yorkshire: £157,921</p> <p>Yorkshire & Humber: £162,009</p> <p>England: £249,408</p>	<p>Average house prices in Bradford District have seen an overall increase of around 13%, compared with a sub-regional increase of 17.5% and regional increase of 19.6% over the period 2010 to 2018.</p>	<p>Property values in Bradford District are lower than both the sub-regional and regional averages. However, trends show that prices are increase, along a broadly similar pattern.</p>	<p>UK House Price Index, Land Registry (September 2018)</p>																																								
<p>Average House Prices (September 2010 to September 2018)</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Approximate Average House Prices (£) from 2010 to 2018</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Bradford</th> <th>West Yorkshire</th> <th>Yorkshire and The Humber</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>124,000</td> <td>134,000</td> <td>135,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>121,000</td> <td>128,000</td> <td>132,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>116,000</td> <td>127,000</td> <td>131,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>118,000</td> <td>128,000</td> <td>133,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>121,000</td> <td>134,000</td> <td>138,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>128,000</td> <td>141,000</td> <td>145,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>132,000</td> <td>148,000</td> <td>152,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>137,000</td> <td>154,000</td> <td>159,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>140,000</td> <td>158,000</td> <td>162,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Year	Bradford	West Yorkshire	Yorkshire and The Humber	2010	124,000	134,000	135,000	2011	121,000	128,000	132,000	2012	116,000	127,000	131,000	2013	118,000	128,000	133,000	2014	121,000	134,000	138,000	2015	128,000	141,000	145,000	2016	132,000	148,000	152,000	2017	137,000	154,000	159,000	2018	140,000	158,000	162,000
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Housing Affordability	<p>ONS Property Price to Earnings Ratio for Bradford District: 5.2 (2017)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Bradford</th> <th>Yorkshire &</th> <th>England</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Ratio</td> <td>5.2</td> <td>5.8</td> <td>6.2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Bradford	Yorkshire &	England	Ratio	5.2	5.8	6.2	<p>Viewed as a whole, property in Bradford District is more affordable on average than our regional neighbours,</p>	<p>Average house price is a valuable measure and becomes even more useful when combined with average</p>	<p>Ratio of house price to residence-based earnings (lower quartile and median), 2002 to 2017 (ONS)</p>																																	
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Net Housing Completions	<p>Bradford Housing Requirement: 2,700 dwellings per annum.</p> <p>Net Housing Completions</p> <p>2006/2007: 1,578</p> <p>2007/2008: 2,156</p> <p>2008/2009: 1,440</p> <p>2009/2010: 999</p> <p>2010/2011: 696</p> <p>2011/2012: 733</p> <p>2012/2013: 721</p> <p>2013/2014: 874</p> <p>2014/2015: 1,134</p> <p>2015/2016: 1,338</p> <p>2016/2017: 1,488</p> <p>2017/2018: 1,438</p> <p>Housing Completions on Previously Developed Land (PDL) (2013 to 2018)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Adopted Core Strategy Target</th> <th>No. new homes completed (net)</th> <th>No. on PDL</th> <th>Proportion on PDL</th> <th>Core Strategy Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Regional City</td> <td>27,750</td> <td>3,743</td> <td>3,199</td> <td>85%</td> <td>55%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Principal Towns</td> <td>6,900</td> <td>916</td> <td>671</td> <td>73%</td> <td>50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Local Growth Centres</td> <td>4,900</td> <td>1,024</td> <td>378</td> <td>37%</td> <td>15%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Local Service</td> <td>2,550</td> <td>590</td> <td>334</td> <td>57%</td> <td>35%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Adopted Core Strategy Target	No. new homes completed (net)	No. on PDL	Proportion on PDL	Core Strategy Target	Regional City	27,750	3,743	3,199	85%	55%	Principal Towns	6,900	916	671	73%	50%	Local Growth Centres	4,900	1,024	378	37%	15%	Local Service	2,550	590	334	57%	35%	<p>The level of house building over the last decade peaked in 2007/2008. However, this declined since the onset of the post 2008 economic recession, with the lowest point being reached in 2010/2011.</p> <p>Since 2012/2013, house building has increased in the district returning to similar levels to that experienced in 2006/2007.</p> <p>Note: Net housing completions only include sites within settlement boundaries.</p> <p>The percentage of completions on pdl is approximately 73% between 2013 and 2018 and well in excess of the Core Strategy target (Policy HO6) of 50% pdl District wide. Future monitoring systems that return the percentage pdl housing development at spatial hierarchy level should be established to better reflect the aspirations of Core Strategy Policy HO6.</p> <p>In terms of affordable housing provision this has varied in the last few years. The high point was 2013/14 when 279 affordable dwellings were completed, whilst the lowest point saw 92 dwellings completed in 2015/2016.</p>	<p>Leeds City Region Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2018</p> <p>Housing Land Supply Update (CBMDC, December 2018)</p>							
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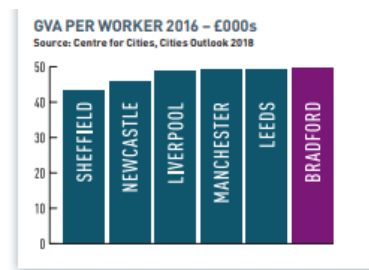
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Housing Stock Conditions	<p>For all stock, Bradford performs better than the EHS England average for excess cold (4% compared to 6%), marginally better for all hazards, but worse for all other indicators. In particular disrepair (8% in Bradford compared to 5% nationally). It is noteworthy that the levels of excess cold are relatively low in Bradford. This has helped to keep the overall HHSRS levels slightly lower than the average for England despite having slightly higher levels of fall hazards.</p> <p>Comparing Bradford to the EHS England average figures for the private sector stock there is a similar picture with Bradford performing better for excess cold (4% compared to 7%) and all hazards (16% compared with 17%) but worse or similar for all other indicators. Bradford has similar levels to the region of Yorkshire and The Humber for each of the indicators – although some are slightly higher in Bradford for example falls (12% in Bradford compared with 11%), fuel poverty (LIHC being 12% in Bradford compared with 11%) and low income households (30% in Bradford compared with 26%).</p> <p>The average SimpleSAP ratings in Bradford (Figure 7) are higher than those for the regional and England averages for both all stock and the private sector stock</p>			BRE Integrated Dwelling Level Housing Stock Modelling and Database for Bradford Metropolitan District Council BRE, May 2016)																																			
Empty Homes	<table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="3">Empty Homes in Bradford District</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Date</th> <th>All</th> <th>Long Term</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Oct 2017</td> <td>8,751</td> <td>3,931</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oct 2016</td> <td>8,914</td> <td>3,944</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oct 2015</td> <td>9,277</td> <td>4,154</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oct 2014</td> <td>9,778</td> <td>3,942</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oct 2013</td> <td>10,277</td> <td>3,953</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oct 2012</td> <td>10,548</td> <td>4,766</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oct 2011</td> <td>11,210</td> <td>5,358</td> </tr> </table>	Empty Homes in Bradford District			Date	All	Long Term	Oct 2017	8,751	3,931	Oct 2016	8,914	3,944	Oct 2015	9,277	4,154	Oct 2014	9,778	3,942	Oct 2013	10,277	3,953	Oct 2012	10,548	4,766	Oct 2011	11,210	5,358	<p>The number of vacant homes in Bradford is declining but the district still has one of the highest figure lying unused in English authority areas</p> <p>There were 8,751 vacant dwellings in Bradford district in 2017, 3,931 of which had been empty for six months or more.</p> <p>While the number of empty homes in Bradford has declined by 14.8% overall in the five years to 2017, the figure for long-term vacant dwellings has remained stable, rising by 101 to 4,154 from 2013 to 2015 and then falling by 223 to the 2017 total of 3,931,</p>	<p>Tackling empty homes is a priority of the Core Strategy DPD (July 2017) outline in Policy HO10. This seeks to make best use of existing housing stock by addressing the proportion of empty homes.</p> <p>The council has put in place a delivery plan "Tackling Empty Homes in the Bradford District: Delivery Plan 2017-2019". The strategy looks at how more empty homes can be brought back into use.</p>	<p>Live Tables – Table 615 : Vacant Dwellings by Local Authority District (MHCLG)</p> <p>Tackling Empty Homes in the Bradford District: Delivery Plan 2017-2019 (CBMDC, 2017)</p>								
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Deprivation	Index of Multiple Deprivation Rank: 19	Local authority districts include lower-tier non-metropolitan districts, London boroughs, unitary authorities and metropolitan districts. At the time of publication, there were 326 local authority districts in England with the local authority district with a rank of 1 being the most deprived, and the area ranked 326 the least deprived.		<p>The Indices of Deprivation 2015 is the relative measure of deprivation published by the government. The data is published for small areas (Lower-layer Super Output Areas, or LSOAs) across England.</p> <p>At a District Level with regard to the IMD average rank, Bradford is the 19th most deprived nationally, and the second</p>	<p>English Indices of Deprivation 2015 (DCLG, September 2015).</p> <p>English Indices of Deprivation 2015 Bradford District in focus (CBMDC, October 2015)</p>																																		

				<p>most deprived in the Yorkshire & Humber region.</p> <p>12 wards in the District fall within the 10% most deprived nationally and 2 within the 10% least deprived. The main areas of deprivation can be found in and around central Bradford and in several outlying housing estates in Bradford, as well as in Keighley. The least deprived areas are found mainly to the north of the district in Ilkley, Burley in Wharfedale and Menston, but also Bingley and rural villages to the west of the district</p>										
Poverty	<p>Income Deprivation:</p> <p>Bradford ranks as the 5th most income deprived district in England. There are wide variations around the district with 27% of the district's population classed as in the 10% most deprived areas in England, and 6% of the population living in areas classed as in the 10% least deprived areas. The most income deprived areas are located in and around central Bradford and Keighley and the least deprived areas are located in the Wharfe and Aire valleys and villages to the north and west of central Bradford.</p> <p>In the sub-region, Leeds which is ranked 3rd most income deprived district in England. All the other local authority areas in West Yorkshire are ranked higher than Bradford – Kirklees is 16th, Wakefield is 33rd and Calderdale is 77th</p> <p>Employment Deprivation:</p> <p>Bradford is ranked 6th most employment deprived local authority in England – this is the same position as in both 2007 and 2010. Birmingham is the most employment deprived local authority in England.</p> <p>Leeds is the most employment deprived local authority in West Yorkshire and is ranked 3rd most employment deprived district in England. All the other local authority areas in West Yorkshire are ranked higher than Bradford – Kirklees is 11th, Wakefield is 17th and Calderdale is 73rd</p> <p>Fuel poverty:</p> <p>The latest official fuel poverty statistics show that there were 20,095 households (14.3%) in Bradford District considered to be in fuel poverty according to the 'Low Income, High Cost' methodology. This is higher than the rates for Yorkshire and the Humber region (12.1%) and England (11.1%).</p> <p>Child Poverty:</p> <p>The most recent national child poverty data for 201615 (published 2018) reported a child poverty rate of 21.8% for Bradford District, compared to 16.6% for England – with 31,580 children and young people aged 0 – 19, living in households with less than 60% of average (median) income. In 2015, the District's child poverty rate was second highest in the Yorkshire and Humber region – Hull had the highest rate:</p>			<p>Fuel Poverty</p> <p>Bradford has a high level of fuel poverty, ranked 23rd most fuel poor of local authority districts in England. This is probably due to a combination of energy inefficient Victorian housing stock in conjunction with low household incomes. Central Bradford and Keighley and the surrounding urban areas are most likely to be in fuel poverty.</p> <p>Child Poverty:</p> <p>The total number of children living in low income families in Bradford in 2015 is lower than in previous years and this is probably due to a decrease in the threshold of the figure used to define 60% of median income from £253 in 2014 to £233 in 2015. The threshold produced in 2014 was unusually high due to an increase in the number of high earners near the low income threshold.¹⁶ Child poverty is concentrated in the inner-city and urban areas of the District. In 2015, approximately half of all children living in poverty in the District have been found to live in 8 of the District's 30 wards: Little Horton, Bradford Moor, Bowling and Barkerend, Manningham, Toller, Tong, Great Horton and City wards</p>	<p>English Indices of Deprivation 2015 (DCLG, September 2015).</p> <p>Poverty & Deprivation – Intelligence Bulletin (CBMDC, October 2018)</p> <p>Sub-Regional Fuel Poverty, England 2016 (DECC)</p> <p>Households Below Average Income (ONS)</p>									
Education & Skills	<p style="text-align: center;">Adult Qualification Levels</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Bradford</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Yorkshire & Humber</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Great Britain</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>NVQ4 and above</td> <td style="text-align: center;">26.5%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">33%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">38.6%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Bradford	Yorkshire & Humber	Great Britain	NVQ4 and above	26.5%	33%	38.6%	<p>Despite improvements in educational attainment, qualification levels among Bradford's working age population are lower than the regional and national averages.</p>	<p>65.6 % of adults are qualified to level 2 (equivalent of 5 good GCSEs and considered to be entry level by most employers). This is below the national average of 74.7% and Yorkshire and Humber average of 71.1 %.</p>	<p>Nomis ONS Annual Population Survey (January to December 2017)</p>
	Bradford	Yorkshire & Humber	Great Britain											
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NVQ3 and above	46.6%	52.3%	57.2%																					
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Obesity	<p>38.2% of the District's 10 to 11 year olds are overweight compared to 34.6% of 10 to 11 year olds regionally and 34.6% nationally²⁰</p> <p>At a district wide level based on Quality Outcomes Framework (QOF) data registrations with GPs by condition: 56,891 adults were registered as obese with their GP in 2014-15. This is equivalent to 12% of the District population aged 17+ and higher than the national rate of 9%.</p>		<p>Obesity is one of the biggest challenges to the health of our residents today. It is a particular issue in the Bradford area with income, ethnicity and social deprivation known to have an impact on an individual's weight.</p> <p>Overall, for women, obesity prevalence increases with greater levels of deprivation, regardless of the measure used. For men, only occupation-based and qualification based measures show differences in obesity rates by levels of deprivation.</p>	<p>National Child Measurement Programme 2016/17, published 19/10/17, NHS Digital</p> <p>Quality Outcomes Framework, NHS</p>																				
Health	<p>The main causes of death in Bradford District are the same as other parts of the country – cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease and cancer. However, more people die before the age of 75 in the District than in other parts of the country. In some parts of the District as many as 1 in 2 people die before the age of 75¹⁰.</p>		<p>Policies should seek to ensure that opportunities are provided for local people to participate in physical activity in order to improve the health and well</p>	<p>Local Authority Health Profile 2018 - Bradford (Public Health England, July 2018)</p>																				

¹⁰ [Local Authority Health Profile 2018 - Bradford \(Public Health England, July 2018\)](#)

	<p>We know that people in Bradford spend many years of their lives not in good health. For women almost 21 years on average are estimated to be spent not in good health; for men this number is just under 15. Inequalities are evident throughout the life course: 28% of children and young people live in households that are below the poverty line. Children in the poorer parts of the District have worse health and wellbeing on average: poorer dental health by age five, and more likely to be overweight by age 11. Children in more deprived areas are more likely to be injured, to have long-term conditions such as asthma, and to be admitted to hospital.</p> <p>People's health behaviours are widely known to affect their health and risk of dying early. More disadvantaged groups are more likely to have a cluster of unhealthy behaviours – smoking, drinking, poor diets, and low levels of physical activity. Whilst in Bradford overall, 1 in 5 adults smoke, in routine and manual workers this rises to 1 in 3</p>		being of the area.		
Physical Inactivity	<p>Born in Bradford data has shown that 77% of 5-11 years old in their cohort study don't do the recommended 60 minutes of moderate-to-vigorous activity each day. According to the Active Lives Survey, just under two thirds - 63.7% - of adults in Bradford District are meeting the Chief Medical Officer's guidelines and achieving 150 minutes of activity per week. This is slightly below the national average (66%), but is similar to other local authorities in Yorkshire and Humber. Activity levels decrease in older groups. An estimated 69% of 16-24 years old and 72% of 25-34 years old meet the guidelines, but for people aged 55 and over this falls to below 60%</p>		<p>The health benefits of a physically active lifestyle are well documented; there is a large amount of evidence to suggest that regular activity is related to good health and wellbeing, and helps prevent many long term conditions. Physical activity contributes to a wide range of health benefits, and regular physical activity can improve health and wellbeing outcomes irrespective of whether individuals want to lose weight</p> <p>Policies should seek to ensure that opportunities are provided for local people to participate in physical activity in order to improve the health and well being of the area.</p>	Bradford District Joint Strategy Needs Assessment/Public Health England Data	
Economy					
Economic Performance	<p>Bradford District's GVA (as of 2016) was £10.05bn, representing 8.7% of the regional total.</p> <p>GVA growth (2015/16) was 2.1%</p> <p>GVA per head of population (2016): £18,810</p> <p>Bradford's job density is low. Bradford has 690 jobs per thousand work age population compared to 840 nationally.</p>	<p>Yorkshire & Humber GVA growth rate (2015/16): 2.9%</p> <p>UK GVA growth rate (2015/16): 3.6%</p> <p>Yorkshire & Humber GVA per head of population (2016): £21,285</p> <p>UK GVA per head of population (2016): £26,584</p>	<p>Bradford's GVA represents 8.7% of the overall regional total.</p> <p>GVA growth (2015/16) was lower than expected compared with (2014/15).</p> <p>Over the longer term, GVA in Bradford has increased by 15.4% between 2012 and 2016.</p> <p>GVA per head of population is remains low but has shown improvement since 2010.</p> <p>24% of current jobs in Bradford are in occupations that are likely to shrink by 2030. Only 10% of current jobs are in occupations that are likely to grow.</p> <p>Recent estimates value Bradford's</p>	<p>Whilst GVA continues increases it remains lower than the national and regional averages in terms of growth and GVA per head of population.</p>	<p>Gross Value Added – Intelligence Bulletin (CBMDC, December 2017)</p> <p>Centre for Cities Outlook Report 2018</p> <p>Made in Bradford - Pioneering, Confident & Connected An Economic Strategy for Bradford District 2018-2030</p>



				<p>exports as worth £2bn per year, equating to £10,500 per job.</p> <p>The economy overall is worth circa £10 billion and is the ninth largest city economy in England.</p>																																																										
Employment and Economic Structure	<p align="center">Employment By Occupation (Ages 16 to 64)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Bradford</th> <th>Yorkshire & Humber</th> <th>Great Britain</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Soc 2010: Major Group 1 to 3</td> <td>36.8%</td> <td>40.9%</td> <td>45.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1. <i>Managers, Directors & Senior Officials</i></td> <td>8.7%</td> <td>9.7%</td> <td>10.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. <i>Professional Occupations</i></td> <td>16.3%</td> <td>18%</td> <td>20.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. <i>Associate Professional & Technical</i></td> <td>11.5%</td> <td>13%</td> <td>14.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Soc 2010 Major Group 4-5</td> <td>21.9%</td> <td>21.1%</td> <td>20.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. <i>Administrative & Secretarial</i></td> <td>11.4%</td> <td>9.8%</td> <td>10.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. <i>Skilled Trades Occupations</i></td> <td>10.3%</td> <td>11.3%</td> <td>10.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Soc 2010: Major Group 6-7</td> <td>19.6%</td> <td>17.9%</td> <td>16.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. <i>Caring, Leisure & Other Service Occupations</i></td> <td>11.0%</td> <td>9.5%</td> <td>9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. <i>Sales & Customer Service Occupations</i></td> <td>8.4%</td> <td>8.3%</td> <td>7.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Soc 2010: Major Group 8-9</td> <td>21.7%</td> <td>20.1%</td> <td>17%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8. <i>Process Plant & Machine Operatives</i></td> <td>9.7%</td> <td>8%</td> <td>6.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9. <i>Elementary Occupations</i></td> <td>11.9%</td> <td>12%</td> <td>10.6%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Bradford	Yorkshire & Humber	Great Britain	Soc 2010: Major Group 1 to 3	36.8%	40.9%	45.9%	1. <i>Managers, Directors & Senior Officials</i>	8.7%	9.7%	10.9%	2. <i>Professional Occupations</i>	16.3%	18%	20.3%	3. <i>Associate Professional & Technical</i>	11.5%	13%	14.5%	Soc 2010 Major Group 4-5	21.9%	21.1%	20.4%	4. <i>Administrative & Secretarial</i>	11.4%	9.8%	10.2%	5. <i>Skilled Trades Occupations</i>	10.3%	11.3%	10.1	Soc 2010: Major Group 6-7	19.6%	17.9%	16.7%	6. <i>Caring, Leisure & Other Service Occupations</i>	11.0%	9.5%	9%	7. <i>Sales & Customer Service Occupations</i>	8.4%	8.3%	7.6%	Soc 2010: Major Group 8-9	21.7%	20.1%	17%	8. <i>Process Plant & Machine Operatives</i>	9.7%	8%	6.3%	9. <i>Elementary Occupations</i>	11.9%	12%	10.6%	<p>There are more people than average in Bradford employed in lower paid elementary occupations and fewer managers and directors than average.</p> <p>Elementary occupations account for 11.9% (26,800) of Bradford's employed residents.</p> <p>At the other end of the occupation profile there are 19,800 or 8.7% of Bradford's employed residents employed as managers, directors and senior officials.</p> <p>Bradford benefits from above average concentrations of high-value production businesses and employees across food manufacturing, engineering, chemicals, digital technologies, energy and utilities.</p>	<p>According to the Annual Population survey, elementary occupations account for 11.9% (26,800) of Bradford's employed residents, above the national average, but just below the regional average.</p> <p>This rate has fluctuated but was consistently above average. Recent times have seen this proportion decrease.</p> <p>The proportion of Bradford's employed residents employed as managers, directors and senior officials remains lower than the regional and national averages.</p>	<p>Nomis ONS Annual Population Survey (July 2017 to June 2018)</p>
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Economic Activity, Employment &	<p align="center">Economic Inactivity Rates (July 2012 to June 2018) (Ages 16 to 64)</p>			<p>Economic Inactivity</p> <p>Economic inactivity in Bradford is</p>	<p>Nomis ONS Annual Population Survey Bradford District Monthly Unemployment</p>																																																									

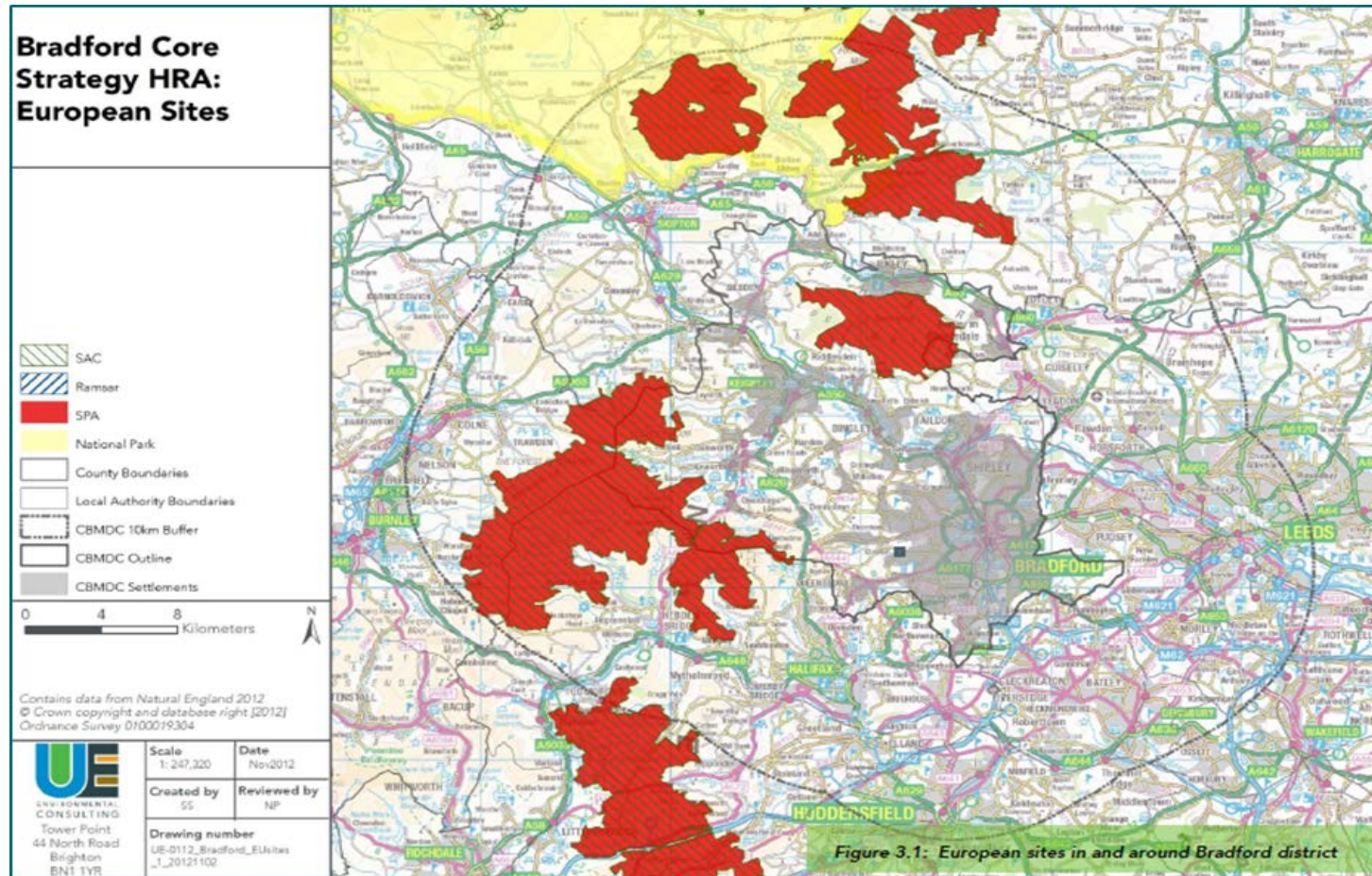
Unemployment		Bradford	Yorkshire & Humber	England	consistently higher than the national and regional averages. However rates have fluctuated. Economic Activity The proportion of the Bradford's working age population in employment is consistently lower than the national and regional averages. However, it has grown in recent years. Claimant Count In November 2018 a total of 11,330 people in Bradford District were claiming either Jobseeker's Allowance or the unemployment element of Universal Credit. This was an increase of 645 people since October 2018, and an increase of 2,825 since November 2017. Bradford had the 2nd highest unemployment rate in the Leeds City Region, after Calderdale with 3.5%. Productivity Bradford productivity per worker at £49,900 is the highest of any city in the Northern Powerhouse. Businesses Bradford has 15,700 businesses employing 200,000 people. The number of businesses has increased by 20 per cent over the last three years, rising faster than Leeds City Region and UK rates of growth. The district has a number of large headquarters including the grocery giant Morrisons, Yorkshire Water, Yorkshire Building Society and Yorkshire's largest family-owned company JCT600. Bradford based companies employ over 250,000 people across the UK with a combined turnover of over £30 billion. In late 2017, Bradford was named the best city in the UK to start a business by Barclays Bank. Bradford has been identified in Barclays Bank SME Growth Factor Index as the best place in the country to start up in business, which measures the strength of 12 key growth factors essential to business productivity – including road infrastructure and business churn rate.	Update – Intelligence Bulletin (CBMDC, December 2018) Made in Bradford - Pioneering, Confident & Connected An Economic Strategy for Bradford District 2018-2030	
	July 2012 to June 2013	26.9%	23.3%	23.1%			
	July 2013 to June 2014	26.5%	23.5%	22.7%			
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	July 2015 to June 2016	28.3%	23.2%	22.1%			
	July 2016 to June 2017	27.8%	23.2%	22.0%			
	July 2017 to June 2018	28.6%	22.8%	21.6%			
	Economic Activity Rates (July 2012 to June 2018) (Ages 16 to 64)						
		Bradford	Yorkshire & Humber	Great Britain			
	July 2012 to June 2013	65.6%	69.6%	70.9%			
	July 2013 to June 2014	66.1%	70%	71.9%			
	July 2014 to June 2015	64.9%	71.7%	73%			
	July 2015 to June 2016	65.1%	72.2%	73.8%			
	July 2016 to June 2017	67.8%	72.9%	74.2%			
	July 2017 to June 2018	68.1%	73.5%	75%			
	Claimant Count (November 2018)						
	Area	November 2018		Monthly Change (Oct to Nov 2018)		Annual Change (Nov 2017 to Nov 2018)	
		Number	Rate (%)	Number	Rate (%)	Number	Rate (%)
	B'ford	11,330	3.4	645	6	2,825	33.2
	Leeds City Region	49,405	2.6	630	1.3	9,340	24.3
	Yorks & Humber	88,998	2.6	885	1	14,450	19.4
	UK	962,735	2.3	13,925	1.5	170,790	21.6

Employment Land	Total Additional Employment Floorspace						Employment land take up data and land availability will be considered as part of the evidence base being prepared to support the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review and Site Allocations DPD. As new evidence emerges the baseline data will be amended.	Annual Monitoring Reports (2013 to 2017) (CBMDC)
		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17		
	Gross Internal Floorspace (m ²)	1,680	5,065	5,614	18,652	No date available		
	Net Internal Floorspace (m ²)	1,617	5,065	-	-	-		
City Centre	<p>The city centre remains the key location for employment in the district, particularly office based employment. There are 33,500 jobs located in Bradford city centre which is one in six jobs in Bradford There are 10,700 jobs in financial and business services, 10,500 in the public sector, 3,800 in retail and 1,700 in accommodation and food services based in the city centre.</p> <p>Bradford's city centre is a top UK retail centre generating £423 million of comparison retail expenditure in 2015 according to CACI Retail Footprint data.</p> <p>There is a strong and vibrant presence of cultural and visitor attractions in the city centre. In 2013 an estimated 4m people visited City Park, whilst the National Media Museum (circa 500,000 visitors), Alhambra Theatre (250,000 theatregoers), St Georges Hall and The Leisure Exchange are jointly seeing nearly 1million visitors per annum go through their doors. Bradford is also the world's first UNESCO City of Film and plays host to the annual Bradford International Film Festival at the National Media Museum and its associated cinemas.</p> <p>Bradford city centre is also home to both the University of Bradford and Bradford College.</p>					<p>Bradford historic Top of town' has witnessed a decline in retail performance but now subject to a townscape heritage scheme and urban village regeneration initiative.</p> <p>In recent years, Bradford city centre has been the focus of significant investment, reinforcing its role as a driving force of economic growth and prosperity. In recent years, the city centre has seen investments in major developments of over £370m.</p> <p>This includes sizeable investment in the University and College estate (over £240m) and over £130m, since 2010, in public realm, new hotels, grade A office development, and the perception-changing Bradford City Park. 2.37 Bradford's 'City Centre Growth Zone' is a £35million initiative set up to support new businesses and enable existing business growth.</p> <p>The City Centre Growth Zone continues to help to raise the profile of Bradford as a business location, and provides significant financial incentives and professional support to set up new businesses in the city centre. 2.38 The value of investment on site in 2014 was estimated at over £500 million. Following the completion of City Park in 2012 which has significantly raised the profile of the city centre, the opening of the 570,000 sq ft The Broadway Shopping Centre by Westfield and Meyer Bergman</p>		Made in Bradford - Pioneering, Confident & Connected An Economic Strategy for Bradford District 2018-2030 Bradford Council economy webpages Bradford City Centre AAP

			(development value circa £265m) will elevate the city centre retail and leisure offer to new levels. There is the prospect of further potential opportunities for retail and leisure developments on Broadway, The XChange development and on the former Royal Mail Sorting office site next to Bradford Forster Square Station. The city centre is beginning to experience an increase in city centre values and footfall.																		
Natural Environment																					
Landscape	<p>National Park:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yorkshire Dales National Park <p>Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nidderdale <p>The district is located with three National Landscape Character Areas as defined by Natural England:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NCA36: Southern Pennines - NCA37: Yorkshire Southern Pennine Edge - NCA38: Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire & Yorkshire Coalfield 	Not applicable	Not applicable	<p>Yorkshire Dales National Park adjoins the boundary of the district to the north of Addingham.</p> <p>Nidderdale AONB adjoins the northern boundary of Bradford District, close to Burley in Wharfedale and Ilkley.</p> <p>The district is included within three national landscape character areas as defined by Natural England.</p> <p>Policies and site allocations will need to give consideration to landscape impacts within and adjoining the district.</p>	<p>DEFRA Magic Maps</p> <p>NCA Profile 36: Southern Pennines (Natural England, July 2017)</p> <p>NCA Profile 37: Yorkshire Southern Pennine Edge (Natural England, 2013)</p> <p>NCA Profile: 38. Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield (Natural England, 2013)</p>																
Biodiversity	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">HABITATS FOUND IN THE BRADFORD DISTRICT</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">National/Yorkshire and Humberside Key Habitats</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Species Rich Hedgerows*</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Upland Oakwood*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lowland Heathland Upland</td> <td>Upland Mixed Ashwood</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Upland Heathland</td> <td>Wet Woodlands</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fens</td> <td>Lowland Hay Meadow</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reedbeds</td> <td>Lowland Dry Acid Grassland</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Blanket Bog</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		HABITATS FOUND IN THE BRADFORD DISTRICT		National/Yorkshire and Humberside Key Habitats		Species Rich Hedgerows*	Upland Oakwood*	Lowland Heathland Upland	Upland Mixed Ashwood	Upland Heathland	Wet Woodlands	Fens	Lowland Hay Meadow	Reedbeds	Lowland Dry Acid Grassland	Blanket Bog		<p>The adjacent table depicts the priority habitat and species from the UK Biodiversity Action Plan which are found in the Bradford district and also local priority habitats and species which have been selected by the Bradford Biodiversity Partnership as being important and locally threatened.</p> <p>The Habitats and Species marked with a * have Action Plans to protect and enhance their status in the Bradford District.</p>	<p>Emerging policies and proposals within the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review and Site Allocations DPD will need to give consideration to these species and habitats and their integrity.</p>	<p>Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy For England's Wildlife & Ecosystem Services (DEFRA, 2011)</p> <p>Bradford Council Website – Biodiversity</p>
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EU Habitats Sites	<p>Special Area of Conservation (in Bradford District)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - South Pennine Moors (65,025.5ha) <p>Special Areas of Conservation (within 20km):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - North Pennine Moors - Craven Limestone Complex 		<p>The South Pennine Moors SAC and SPA Ilkley Moor and the moors above Haworth and Bronte Country (Haworth Moor, Keighley Moor, Oxenhope Moor, Thornton Moor).</p>	<p>DEFRA Magic Maps</p>																										

- Denby Grange Colliery Ponds
- Special Protection Areas (in Bradford District):
- South Pennine Moors Phase 2
- Special Protection Areas (within 20km):
- North Pennine Moors
 - South Pennine Moors Phase 1



An HRA screening of likely significant effects of the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review and Site Allocations DPD will be undertaken to assess potential impacts on European Sites in, and around the district

<p>Nature Conservation Sites</p>	<p>Sites of Special Scientific Interest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - South Pennine Moors (20,944ha) - Bingley South Bog (4.45ha) - Trench Meadows (4.8ha) <p>Sites of Ecological/Geological Importance – 22</p> <p>Bradford Wildlife Areas - 152</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>	<p>The South Pennine Moors SSSI consists of two portions – one in the north of the district covering Ilkley Moor and Rombalds Moor between Ilkley and Keighley and the other to covering an area to the west of Howarth, straddling the boundary with Calderdale, Lancashire & North Yorkshire.</p> <p>Bingley South Bog is located to the south of Bingley whilst Trench Meadows SSSI is close to Saltaire and Baildon</p>	<p>Emerging policies and proposals within the Core Strategy DPD: Partial Review and Site Allocations DPD will need to give consideration to these sites and their integrity.</p>	<p>DEFRA Magic Maps Bradford Council Website - Biodiversity</p>
<p>Minerals</p>	<p>The principle mineral resources in Bradford District are:</p> <p>Sandstone – capable of being used for high quality building, roofing and paving stones. The primary commodity extracted in the area.</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>	<p>Core Strategy policies EN10 and EN11 set the parameters for future sandstone, sand and gravel, clay and coal extraction, whilst policy EN12 sets the framework for safeguarding mineral resources.</p>	<p>Mineral Safeguarding Areas will be defined in the Site Allocations DPD based on the broad areas shown in the Minerals Safeguarding Plan (Core Strategy DPD – Appendix 13).</p> <p>Areas of Search will also be identified in</p>	<p>Bradford Local Plan Core Strategy – Minerals Chapter (CBMDC, July 2017) Bradford Local Plan Core Strategy DPD – Appendix 13 (CBMDC, July 2017) Mineral Resource Information in Support</p>

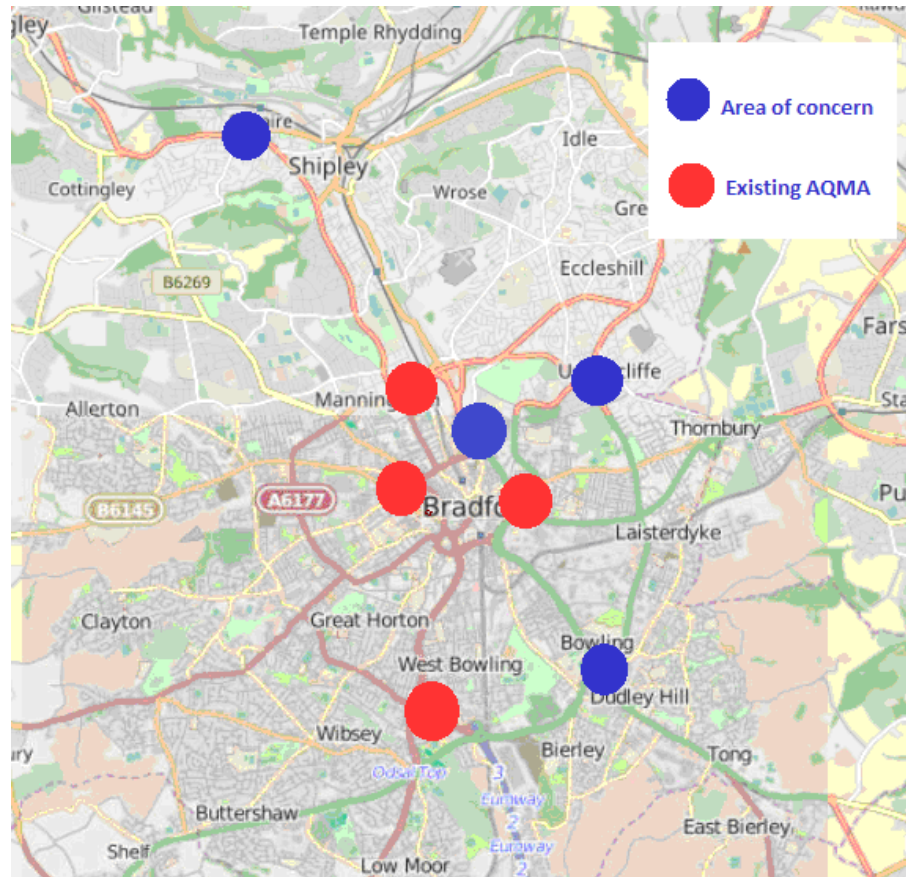
	<p>Sand & Gravel – no significant sand extraction has taken place in the district from some years.</p> <p>Fireclay – this is extracted at two sites in the area for brick making and engineering purposes</p> <p>Coal – no significant extraction of coal has taken place in the district for some years.</p>			<p>the Site Allocations DPD. This will keep to ensure that Bradford District can play its part in maintaining a steady and adequate supply of aggregates within the West Yorkshire sub-region.</p>	<p>of National, Regional & Local Planning: West Yorkshire – Report (British Geological Survey, 2006)</p> <p>Mineral Resource Information in Support of National, Regional & Local Planning: West Yorkshire – Map (British Geological Survey, 2006)</p>
<p>Flooding</p>	<p>There are a number of sources of flooding across Bradford District.</p> <p><u>Main Rivers</u></p> <p>The main rivers in the area are found in two catchments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aire & Calder Catchment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River Aire • River Worth • North Beck (part) • Silsden Beck • Bridgehouse Beck • Eastburn Beck • Providence Lane • Nab Wood Beck • Wharfe & Lower Ouse Catchment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River Wharfe • Town Beck • Backstone Beck <p><u>Ordinary Watercourse Flooding</u></p> <p>Ordinary watercourses in the Aire catchment from Steeton lngs to the Craven Boundary are managed by both the Airedale IDB and CBMDC.</p> <p>The vast network of ordinary watercourses in Bradford District, many of which are unmapped. Most notably, Bradford Beck which traverses Bradford City Centre and the many tributaries such as Pitty Beck, Chellow Dene Beck, Eastbrook, Westbrook and Bowling Beck</p> <p><u>Surface Water Flooding</u></p> <p>Surface water and drainage related issues are known to cause flood risk in Idle, Apperley Bridge, Addingham, Silsden, Cross Hills on Skipton Road and Bradford City Centre, Mill Hey, Haworth, Keighley, Castlefields industrial estate, Bingley.</p> <p><u>Groundwater Flooding</u></p> <p>Bradford has a high proportion of properties with cellars compared to</p>		<p>CBMDC is located within the River Aire & Calder and River Wharfe & Lower Ouse catchments</p> <p>Flood processes and flood risk issues across the Council area are inextricably linked by the Rivers Aire, Worth and Wharfe plus their many tributaries.</p> <p>In addition, 24 km2 of Bradford District drains to the River Calder. This area includes the M606 motorway and major employment sites.</p> <p>Further details are included in the Draft Strategic Flood Risk Assessment</p>	<p>The Council is working with the Environment Agency and other partners to ensure that flood risk is reduced.</p> <p>Policies within the Local Plan should aim to support the reduction of flood risk in the area and ensure new development is not at risk, and does not contribute to increased flood risk elsewhere.</p>	<p>Bradford Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (CBMDC, December 2016)</p> <p>Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, Level 1 (SFRA), Final Draft Report amended February 2014 (CBMDC, 2014)</p>

	<p>many other cities in the UK and has recorded between 550 and 725 calls per year regarding flooded cellars. Possible flood sources include groundwater.</p> <p><u>Sewer Flooding</u></p> <p>Within many areas of CBMDC surface water runoff is channelled into the combined sewer system. During wet weather, the capacity of the system is often exceeded or affected by blockage and this is managed through Combined Sewer Overflows (CSOs) which discharge to watercourses and exist in considerable numbers within the Bradford District</p> <p><u>Reservoir Flooding</u></p> <p>There are a number of reservoirs within the Bradford District. These are the responsibility of either YWS Ltd or in the case of Upper and Lower Chellow, Harold Park and Park Dam, the CBMDC.</p> <p><u>Canal Flooding</u></p> <p>The Leeds and Liverpool canal runs through Bradford District and is managed by the Canal and River Trust.</p>				
Built Environment					
Heritage	<p>The historic environment of Bradford District is significant.</p> <p>World Heritage Site: 1 (Saltaire)</p> <p>Conservation Areas: 59</p> <p>Scheduled Ancient Monuments: 194</p> <p>Listings Buildings: 2,287 (23 of which are Grade I listed)</p> <p>Registered Historic Parks and Garden: 14</p> <p>Historic Battlefield Site: 1 (Adwalton Moor, Tong)</p> <p>At Risk Register: 11 of the area's listed buildings are on Historic England's "Heritage at Risk" register, whilst 11 of conservation areas are at risk – categorised as deteriorating and in</p>	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	<p>Bradford District contains an array of designated historic assets which when viewed as an entity, form the essential characteristics of local distinctiveness and environmental identity.</p> <p>These elements are highly valued today for the positive contribution they make to the quality of the environment as well as for benefits to the local economy and tourism.</p> <p>The Saltaire World Heritage Site benefits from a Management Plan, approved in late 2014 and published in Spring 2015. There are a number of planning protections and guidance in place for this area.</p>	<p>DEFRA Magic Map</p> <p>National Heritage List for England (Historic England)</p> <p>Heritage At Risk Register (Historic England)</p> <p>Heritage & Culture – Intelligence Bulletin (CBMDC, November 2018)</p> <p>Conservation Area Assessments & Management Plans (CBMDC)</p> <p>Saltaire World Heritage Site Management Plan (CBMDC, 2014)</p>

	either "poor" or "very bad" condition				
Connectivity					
Roads/Congestion	<p>The transport network in the urban area of Bradford City is strongly characterised by a radial pattern of routes leading to the city centre, though there is also an outer and an inner ring road.</p> <p>The main routes to the north of the District follow or link Airedale and Wharfedale and there is also an important network of routes serving Keighley and smaller settlements to the west of the District.</p> <p>There are 1,900km of roads in Bradford District, which it is the responsibility of the Council to maintain. Along these routes there are 400 road bridges, 1,000 retaining walls, 300 footbridges, 57,000 street lights, 337 traffic signal junctions and pelican crossings and 8,000 illuminated signs / bollards.</p> <p>Bradford has significant air quality problems, mainly attributable to transport.</p>			<p>Whilst the area's road network provides link between communities in the district and further afield, it along with many other parts of the county suffers from congestion.</p> <p>The district suffers from poor air quality in some areas as result of traffic and congestion (see section on Air Quality).</p>	<p>West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan 2011 – 2026 (LTP3) - Bradford Local Implementation Plan</p> <p>Bradford Local Plan – Core Strategy DPD (July 2017) – Planning for Prosperity: Transport & Movement Chapter</p>
Public Transport (Bus; Rail)	<p>There is an extensive public transport network across the District including a well used local rail system serving Airedale and Wharfedale and directly linking to Leeds, Calderdale 5 and Greater Manchester.</p> <p>At peak times there is crowding on some rail services and the quality of the rolling stock on the Caldervale line is poor.</p> <p>There is also a high level of bus use throughout the urban area which is encouraged by a generally good quality and high frequency network, though in common with other parts of West Yorkshire bus use has been declining in recent years and there have been some service cuts that have further discouraged the use of buses for travel.</p>			<p>The third West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan 2011 - 2026 (LTP3) identifies three key objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To improve connectivity to support economic activity and growth in West Yorkshire and the Leeds City Region. 2. To make substantial progress towards a low carbon, sustainable transport system for West Yorkshire, while recognising transport's contribution to national carbon reduction plans. 3. To enhance the quality of life of people living in, working in and visiting West Yorkshire. 	<p>West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan 2011 – 2026 (LTP3) - Bradford Local Implementation Plan</p> <p>Bradford Local Plan – Core Strategy DPD (July 2017) – Planning for Prosperity: Transport & Movement Chapter</p>
Climate & Resources					
Air Quality	<p>Since 1999, air quality has been monitored at four locations in Bradford District.</p> <p>There are four declared Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manningham Lane - Thornton Road - Mayo Avenue/Manchester Road 	<p>During 2016 the annual average NO₂ objective continued to be breached in the AQMAs located at Mayo Avenue, Manningham Lane and Shipley Airedale Road.</p> <p>The annual average objective was not</p>	<p>Poor air quality is a key public health issue. The burden of particulate air pollution in the UK in 2008 was estimated to be equivalent to nearly 29,000 deaths at typical ages and an associated loss of population life of</p>	<p>2017 Air Quality Annual Status Report (ASR) (CBMDC, February 2018)</p>	

- Shipley Airedale Road
- The AQMAs were declared for exceedances of both the annual and hourly objectives for nitrogen dioxide.
- There are also several areas of concern:
- Bingley Road
 - Canal Road, Bradford
 - Killinghall
 - Tong Lane

Current AQMAs and Additional Areas of Air Quality Concern in Bradford



exceeded at Thornton Road during 2016. The last recorded breach of the annual average objective on Thornton Road occurred in 2014.

The hourly NO₂ objective was not exceeded at any of the AQMAs during 2016

340,000 life years lost. The annual health cost is thought to be around £16bn

The air pollutants of concern in Bradford are nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and particulate matter (PM). A significant source of these pollutants is traffic, but industry, heat and power generation, domestic sources and natural activities also contribute.

is estimated that emissions of man-made fine particles, PM_{2.5}, cause 4.2% of total mortality, representing 2,300 years of life lost due to particulate pollution in Bradford in 2015.

Per Capita Emissions in Local Authority Areas (kt of CO₂)

	Bradford	Yorkshire & Humber	England
2005	6.4	10.5	8.5
2006	6.3	10.3	8.5
2007	6.1	10.0	8.2
2008	5.8	9.5	7.9
2009	5.3	8.3	7.1
2010	5.5	8.9	7.3
2011	5.0	8.2	6.7

18.6% reduction in CO₂ emissions per capita in Bradford district between 2005 and 2012

Bradford district has lower per capita emissions than the regional and national levels.

There are four declared Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs):

- Manningham Lane
- Thornton Road
- Mayo Avenue/Manchester Road
- Shipley Airedale Road

The AQMAs were declared for exceedances of both the annual and hourly objectives for nitrogen dioxide.

[Local and Regional CO₂ Emissions Estimates for 2005-2012 \(Ricardo-AEA/DECC, June 2014\)](#)

	2012	5.2	8.2	7.0																																																						
Water Quality	<p>River quality</p> <p>There are a number of rivers which flow through the Bradford District. The District is covered by two surface water management catchment areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wharfe and Ouse Lower • Aire and Calder <p>Within these catchment areas there are a number of water bodies or varying quality.</p> <p>The information shows that the water quality is more likely to be poor in the urban areas such as the centre of Bradford, and in the becks to the south of the district which drain toward the Calder catchment. The Aire catchment tends to have better water quality until it reaches the confluence with Bradford beck in Shipley. The Wharfe water quality tends to be very good through the north of the district.</p>		<p>The Water Framework Directive (WFD) objectives are to prevent deterioration of waterbodies and to improve them such that they meet the required status for that given waterbody.</p> <p>The aim of the WFD is to move all rivers to a 'good' status.</p>		<p>The rivers within the District vary in quality with a number being classed as moderate or poor thereby failing to meet WFD standards.</p> <p>The Environment Agency in conjunction with CBMDC and Friends of Bradford Beck have shared evidence to understand how the catchment works and look at mechanism to improve the river environment. Monitoring will help to show whether improvements to the status of the river bodies has been achieved.</p>	<p>The Council is working with the Environment Agency to improve the quality of the watercourses within the district. Policies within the Local Plan should aim to support such initiatives and ensure new development does not contribute to a decline in water quality.</p>	<p>Aire and Calder Management Catchment Data</p> <p>Wharfe and Ouse Lower Management Catchment Data</p>																																																			
Energy Consumption	<p style="text-align: center;">Average Domestic Electricity Consumption per Household (kWh)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Bradford</th> <th>Yorkshire & Humber</th> <th>Great Britain</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>4,007</td> <td>3,929</td> <td>4,261</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>3,926</td> <td>3,847</td> <td>4,168</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>3,930</td> <td>3,848</td> <td>4,162</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>3,880</td> <td>3,785</td> <td>4,101</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>3,745</td> <td>3,678</td> <td>3,982</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>3,720</td> <td>3,629</td> <td>3,921</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Median Average Domestic Gas Consumption per Household (kWh)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Bradford</th> <th>Yorkshire & Humber</th> <th>Great Britain</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>14,585</td> <td>13,248</td> <td>12,660</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>13,950</td> <td>12,697</td> <td>12,218</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>13,536</td> <td>12,316</td> <td>11,788</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>13,532</td> <td>13,644</td> <td>13,202</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>13,323</td> <td>13,418</td> <td>13,057</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Bradford	Yorkshire & Humber	Great Britain	2012	4,007	3,929	4,261	2013	3,926	3,847	4,168	2014	3,930	3,848	4,162	2015	3,880	3,785	4,101	2016	3,745	3,678	3,982	2017	3,720	3,629	3,921		Bradford	Yorkshire & Humber	Great Britain	2012	14,585	13,248	12,660	2013	13,950	12,697	12,218	2014	13,536	12,316	11,788	2015	13,532	13,644	13,202	2016	13,323	13,418	13,057	<p>Average electricity consumption in Bradford district is lower than the national level but still greater than that for Yorkshire and Humber region. Gas consumption is consistently higher than the national and region statistics.</p> <p>Overall there has been a 7.2% fall in electricity consumption since 2012. This decrease was 7.6% regionally and 7.9% nationally</p> <p>Gas consumption fell by 5.3%, mirroring a regional and national decrease of around 5%.</p>	<p>Regional & Local Authority Electricity Consumption Statistics (2005 to 2017) (BEIS, December 2018)</p> <p>Regional & Local Authority Gas Consumption Statistics: (2005 to 2017) (BEIS, December 2018)</p>
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	2017	13,806	12,529	11,949			
Waste	Local Authority Collected Waste in Bradford District (2014/15 to 2017/18)				<p>The level of LACW produced since 2014/15 has varied with an overall increase taking place between this point and 2015/16 due to more household waste being produced.</p> <p>Between 2015/16 and 2017/18 there has been a fall.</p> <p>The majority of LACW was sent for re-use, recycling or composting.</p> <p>In terms of Household waste the re-use, recycling or composting rate is 34.6%</p>	Local Authority Collected Waste Statistics (DEFRA)	
		Household Waste (Tonnes)	Non-Household Waste (Tonnes)	Total LACW (Tonnes)			
	2014/15	197,455	29,191	225,646			
	2015/16	204,358	28,905	233,263			
	2016/17	201,190	30,263	231,453			
	2017/18	191,682	30,321	222,003			
	Management of Local Authority Collected Waste (2014/15 to 2017/18)						
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17			2017/18
	Landfilled	43,366	39,511	17,711			10,095
	Incineration with EFW	66,880	88,521	97,398			114,495
Incineration without EFW	0	2,623	0	153			
Recycled or Composted	115,791	91,879	92,433	79,753			
Other	-1	10,729	23,919	17,505			
Household Waste Arisings Per Household & Reuse/Recycling/Composting Rates (2014/15 to 2017/18)							
	Residual Household Waste Per Household (kg/household)	% of Household Waste Sent for Re-use, Recycling of Composting					
2014/15	453.2	51.6%					
2015/16	579.0	39.9%					
2016/17	593.3	37%					
2017/18	582.2	34.6%					
Soil	<p>Most of the agricultural land in Bradford consists of improved and semi-improved pastures on the upland fringes of the north-west of the District or the neutral (neither alkaline nor acidic) grasslands to the east and south of the City. Agriculture in Bradford is generally based around rearing stock, mainly sheep, although cattle rearing take place in areas along the river valleys and on the lowlands to the east of the District.</p> <p>Most of the farmland in Bradford District can be described as marginal, constrained by climate and physical topography. Nearly half of the farmland is classed as Grade 4 or 5 ; that is, land with severe limitations which significantly restricts the</p>						

	range of crops and is mainly suitable for pasture grazing. However, there are also some grade 3 lands made up of alluvial soils along the flood plains of the River Wharfe and River Aire which are more productive			
Hazardous Installations	<p>Within Bradford District there are 8 sites classed as hazardous installations or COMAH establishments, licenced by the HSE.</p> <p>Sites using chemicals classed as major hazards with significant buffer zone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BASF PLC – Cleckheaton Road, Low Moor, Bradford, BD12 0JZ • Nufarm Uk Ltd - Wyke Lane, Wyke, Bradford, BD12 9EJ <p>Gas Holder sites run by British Gas/Transco:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marley Rd, Keighley, • Peace Street, Bradford • Canal Rd, Bradford <p>Other</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Towler and Staines, Bradford Rd, Keighley (sell bottled gas) • Chellow Water Treatment Works, Haworth Rd, Bradford (Run by Yorkshire Water) • Towler and Staines, Leeds Rd, Bradford (sell bottled gas) 			COMAH Establishments – Public Information (Heath & Safety Executive)

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