



City of
BRADFORD
METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Authority Monitoring Report

2021-2022

and 2022-2023

January 2024



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1. Introduction

The Development Planning System

- 1.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 introduced the requirement to prepare a Local Development Framework for the District, which would replace the Replacement Unitary Development Plan (RUDP).
- 1.2 More recent planning reforms have been introduced through the Localism Act 2011. In particular, this sought to simplify the development plan system, with the revocation of Regional Spatial Strategies and also the introduction of new neighbourhood planning mechanisms (Neighbourhood Development Plans, Neighbourhood Development Orders and Community Right to Build Orders). Neighbourhood Plans allow communities through a parish/town council or constituted Neighbourhood Forum, to shape development in their locality in line with the district wide plan and if formally adopted form part of the District's development plan.
- 1.3 The government consolidated national planning policy in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) first issued in March 2012. This retains the development plan led system under a new 'presumption in favour of sustainable development'. However, it no longer uses the term Local Development Framework (LDF) for the development plan instead it refers to the Local Plan. It emphasises the need for all local authorities to put in place an up to date and robust Local Plan. However, the Government's intention is to revise the planning system in England. The Government's [Planning for the Future](#) white paper was published August 2020. This is however under review.
- 1.4 Since 2012, the NPPF was revised in July 2018 with further updates in February 2019, July 2021 and September 2023. The NPPF is supported by the on-line Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG), published from October 2014 onwards.
- 1.5 The [National Planning Policy Framework \(NPPF\)](#) and the [National Planning Practice Guidance \(NPPG\)](#) are available online.

The Authority Monitoring Report (AMR)

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

- 1.7 The preparation of Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR) ceased on 15 January 2012 when section 113 of the Localism Act came into force. This removes the requirement for annual monitoring reports to be made to the Secretary of State. However, local planning authorities are still required to prepare reports, now known as Authorities' Monitoring Reports (AMR). The Act requires local planning authorities to publish this information direct to the public at least annually in the interests of transparency.
- 1.8 As a legislative requirement under Regulation 34 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2012, the AMR is the main mechanism for assessing the performance and effects of the Bradford Metropolitan District Council Development Plan and the timescales set out in the Local Development Scheme (LDS). Thus, it acts to feed into Local Development Document (LDD) preparation, and as such forms critical evidence for the emerging Local Plan.
- 1.9 The purpose of the AMR is therefore as follows:
- to monitor the key characteristics of Bradford as a wider contextual setting for Local Plan monitoring;
 - to assess the policies in the adopted Local plan Documents (Bradford Core Strategy, the Bradford City Centre and the Shipley and Canal Road Corridor Area Action Plans and the Bradford Waste Management DPD), including their effectiveness, and the impacts they have on the District and
 - to review the progress in terms of preparation of the Local Plan against the Local Development Scheme (LDS).
- 1.10 The Bradford Waste Management DPD is not currently being monitored and is subject to review as part of the overall move to a new integrated single plan (outlined below). Monitoring information will hopefully be available in future AMR's.
- 1.11 The NPPG indicates that the AMR is the main mechanism for outlining the council's latest position regarding self-build and custom build housing and the council's Brownfield Register and can also provide up-to-date information on the implementation of any neighbourhood plans that have been brought into force.
- 1.12 As the 2021-2022 AMR was not published, where possible, the indicators in this version will cover a two-year monitoring period; 2021-2022 and 2022-2023. There are however some sections in this AMR with factual updates at publication (January 2024); Neighbourhood Planning and Local Development Scheme (LDS).

Structure

- 1.13 Chapter 1 outlines the key messages of this AMR and Bradford's Development Plan.
- 1.14 Chapter 2 monitors a set of contextual indicators (e.g. population, deprivation) for the Bradford District as a whole to review the baseline conditions and to assess the extent that the Local Plan remains appropriate and is sustainable.
- 1.15 Chapters 3 – 6 provide monitoring and analysis of the implementation and effectiveness of the current policies contained in the Bradford Core Strategy,

Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan and Shipley and Canal Road Corridor Area Action Plan through the schedule of 'key plan indicators' (referenced by the prefix IND, see appendix 2) by topic theme, these being:

- Economy (chapter 3)
- Transport and Movement (chapter 4)
- Housing (chapter 5)
- Environment (chapter 6)

- 1.16 These chapters may also include further contextual indicators relevant to their topic theme and are referred to as 'local' indicators. There are also other 'operational' and 'corporate' indicators referenced in the Core Strategy. However, please note, that there are no targets for these particular indicators, but they will help monitor trends of specific data which may become the source for future monitoring and policy preparation. Only a limited selection of these indicators are included in this edition of the AMR but others may be included in future publications.
- 1.17 Chapter 7 reviews the performance of Development Management in determining planning applications.
- 1.18 Chapter 8 reviews the progress made on preparing planning documents against the Local Development Scheme (LDS). This chapter includes factual updates at publication (January 2024).
- 1.19 Chapter 9 outlines the Council's actions under the Duty to Cooperate requirements with neighbouring authorities.
- 1.20 Chapter 10 reviews the current status of neighbourhood plans in Bradford. This chapter includes factual updates at publication (January 2024).
- 1.21 Chapter 11 illustrates basic information regarding the Bradford Metropolitan District Council Self-Build and Custom Build Register.
- 1.22 Chapter 12 provides information on the Bradford Metropolitan District Council Brownfield Register which identifies sites on brownfield land which are suitable for housing.
- 1.23 It is anticipated that this document will provide a framework that will become the basis for future monitoring.

Bradford Metropolitan District Council Development Plan

- 1.24 The Development Plan for Bradford District currently comprises the following documents:
- Saved Policies of the Replacement Unitary Development Plan (adopted October 2005)
 - Bradford Core Strategy (adopted July 2017)
 - Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan (adopted December 2017)
 - Shipley and Canal Road Corridor Area Action Plan (adopted December 2017)

- Bradford Waste Management DPD (adopted October 2017)
- Adopted Neighbourhood Development Plans

Bradford Core Strategy

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

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

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

Bradford Waste Management DPD

- 1.1 The Waste Management DPD was adopted by Bradford Council on 17 October 2017.
- 1.2 The Waste Management DPD sets out the Council's spatial strategy for dealing with all types of waste within the Bradford District. It also allocates six waste management sites for dealing with the main streams of waste such as:

- Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)
- Commercial and Industrial waste

1.3 More information on the Waste Management DPD is available on the [Bradford Council Website](#).

Bradford's emerging Local Plan

- 1.32 In the summer of 2019 the Council began a partial review of the adopted Core Strategy. This was undertaken mainly in response to changes in Government guidance on how the housing requirement should be calculated - commonly referred to as the standard method.
- 1.33 The initial scoping consultation in January / February 2019 set out the range of key Core Strategy policies which are considered necessary to review in light of changes to national planning policy and local circumstances. These policies mainly relate to housing and employment.
- 1.34 Bradford Council consulted on the 'Preferred Options' (Regulation 18) of the Core Strategy Partial Review between 30 July and 24 September 2019.
- 1.35 However, in 2020 the Council started preparing a new single comprehensive Local Plan. This was based on a range of work undertaken as part of the development of the different DPDs and took account of earlier consultations as well as more recent circumstances and national policy. The plan sets out how the District will grow sustainably over the next 15 to 20 years and what it means for local communities.
- 1.36 The emerging Local Plan will include an up to date Policies Map which will on adoption supersede the RUDP Proposals Map, the adopted Core Strategy, the Bradford City Centre and the Shipley and Canal Road Corridor Area Action Plans and the Adopted Waste Management Development Plan Document.
- 1.37 The plan allocates land to meet the District's needs for new sites for housing and employment and a range of policies which will help guide development and the determination of planning applications. It also sets out new information on open spaces, green infrastructure and places of ecological value across the District.
- 1.38 Delivering our net zero carbon ambition by 2038, tackling air pollution, supporting public transport, cycling and walking and making the District a more prosperous and greener place to live, work and enjoy are central to the plan.
- 1.39 The plan also sets out spatial strategies for local areas and settlements and how they may change over the plan period with the growth in new housing and employment opportunities and the protection of key local assets and features.
- 1.40 The Council consulted on the Bradford District Local Plan Preferred Options (Regulation 18) and supporting documents between 8th February and 24th March 2021. Work is currently progressing on the Regulation 19 Local Plan which will be published for representations prior to submission to the Secretary of State for public examination and adoption in due course.

- 1.41 The indicators listed in the adopted Core Strategy (January 2017) will be reviewed as a whole as part of the emerging Local Plan.
- 1.42 The Allocations DPD will deliver the vision and objectives set out within the Council's Core Strategy which aims to meet the challenges involved in providing for the needs of a rapidly growing population in the best and most sustainable way.

Adopted Neighbourhood Development Plans

- 1.43 Local people can have a direct and active say in helping to shape development in the areas in which they live through 'neighbourhood planning'.
- 1.44 Local communities can now take advantage of new powers created by the Government through the Localism Act 2011 to have more of a say in the development of their local area (within certain limits and parameters). This can be done through the following methods:
- Neighbourhood Development Plans: These plans are policy documents prepared by the community and set out a framework for future development, including design standards and infrastructure. They must be prepared in accordance with the statutory Planning Regulations and following a local referendum they can be adopted by the Council for them to be formally used and recognised in the planning process and part of the Local Plan.
 - Neighbourhood Development Orders: These orders enable planning permission to be granted by a community without the need for a planning application to be submitted by a developer.
 - Community Right to Build: A community is able to develop or buy assets to hold in perpetuity subject to certain thresholds.
- 1.45 There are seven formally made (adopted) Neighbourhood Development Plans in the Bradford District (factual update at publication (January 2024)):
- The Burley-in-Wharfedale Neighbourhood Development Plan was formally made May 2018.
 - Addingham Neighbourhood Development Plan was formally made January 2020.
 - Haworth Cross Roads and Stanbury Neighbourhood Development Plan was formally made June 2021.
 - Steeton-with-Eastburn and Silsden Neighbourhood Development Plan was formally made June 2021.
 - Ilkley Town Council Neighbourhood Development Plan was formally made June 2022
 - Oxenhope Village Council Neighbourhood Development Plan was formally made June 2022
 - Harden Village Council Neighbourhood Development Plan was formally made September 2023

- 1.46 More details about neighbourhood planning can be found on the [Bradford Council](#) website as well as from the relevant town/parish council.

Limitations

- 1.47 As part of the plan, monitor and manage approach, the indicators and targets will be reviewed throughout the plan period to assess their suitability and to ensure that they remain appropriate.
- 1.48 It must be recognised that in relation to some indicators the impact of the local plan can only be determined after a number of years.
- 1.49 The monitoring of some indicators which monitor the performance of certain policies can only be determined upon adoption of the emerging Local Plan Policies Map which will allocate land for development.
- 1.50 There are some indicators in this AMR which have not been monitored as the data is not currently available. These will be reviewed and hopefully be monitored in future AMR's. All the indicators listed in the adopted Core Strategy (January 2017) will be reviewed as part of the emerging Local Plan.
- 1.51 There may be a delay in the update of some datasets due to the phasing release of datasets from the 2021 Census and the pandemic in 2020/2021.
- 1.52 The NPPF states (paragraph 33) that policies in local plans and spatial development strategies should be reviewed to assess whether they need updating at least once every five years, and should then be updated as necessary¹. Reviews should be completed no later than five years from the adoption date of a plan, and should take into account changing circumstances affecting the area, or any relevant changes in national policy. Relevant strategic policies will need updating at least once every five years if their applicable local housing need figure has changed significantly; and they are likely to require earlier review if local housing need is expected to change significantly in the near future.

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

2. Contextual indicators

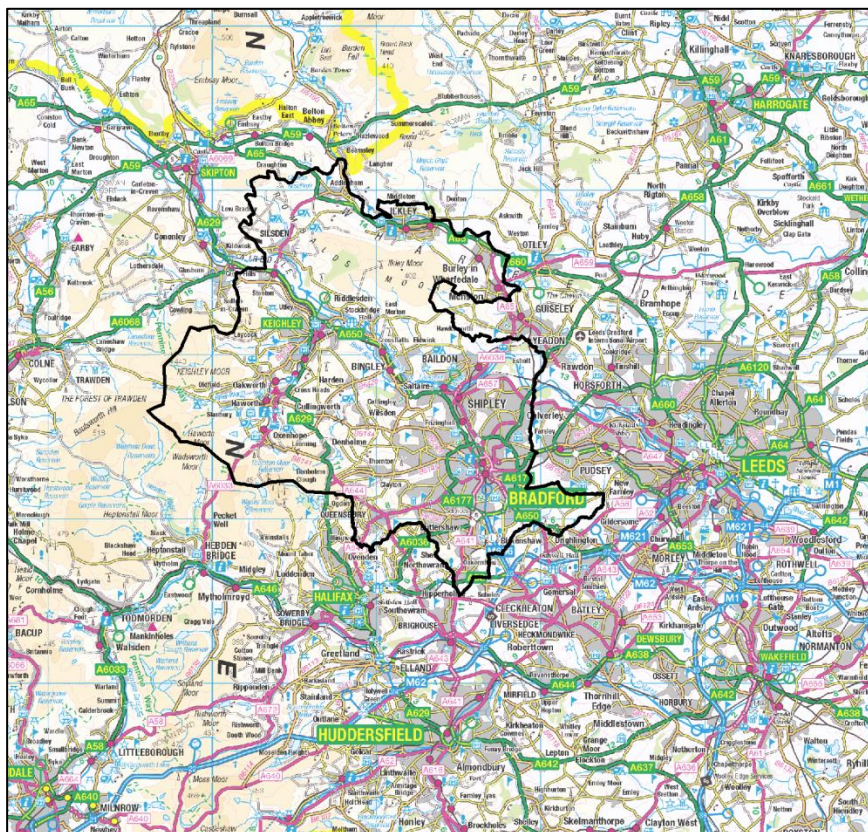
Introduction

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

Spatial Characteristics of Bradford

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

Figure 2-1: Bradford Metropolitan District Council



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

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

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

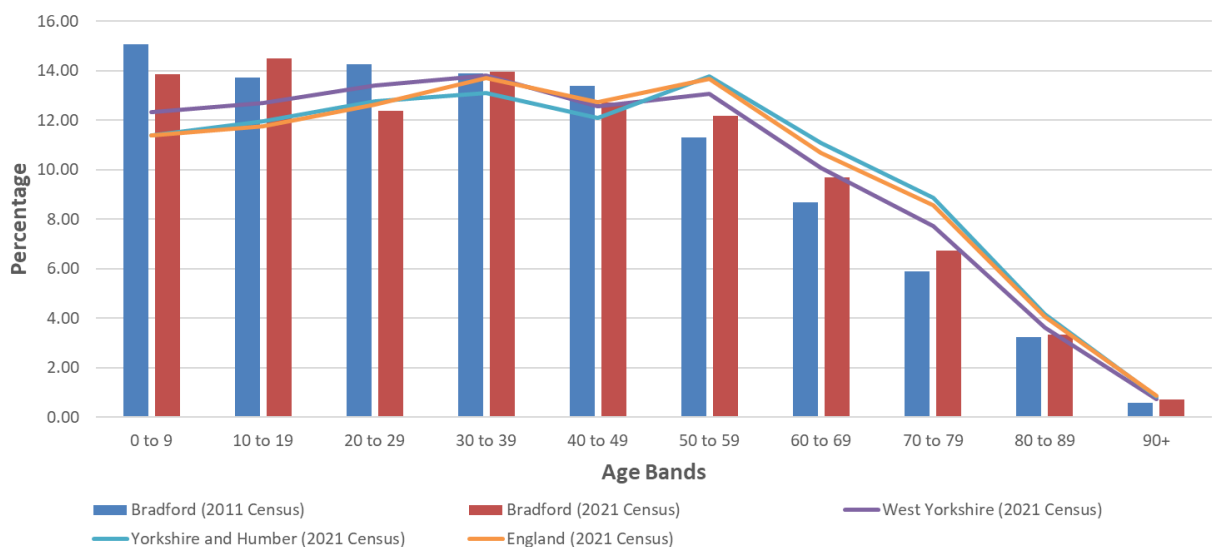
Current Population Estimates

2.5 The estimated population for Bradford was 546,400 (ONS Census 2021)² in 2021, this compares with the 2011 Census figure of 522,452 representing an increase of 23,948 (4.6%). In 2021, the population consists of 267,500 men (49%) and 278,900 women (51%).

2.6 Bradford is the fifth largest local authority in England in terms of population after Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield and Manchester.

2.7 Figure 2-2 illustrates how Bradford’s population age structure (2021 Census) compares against West Yorkshire, Yorkshire and Humber and England. Percentages for each age band are calculated as a proportion of the populations. As can be seen, Bradford has higher (proportions) age bands 0-9, 10-19 and 30-39. In Bradford, age bands 0-9, 20-29 and 40-49 have decreased and all age bands 50+ have increased since 2011.

Figure 2-2: Population Age Structure, 2011 Census and 2021 Census



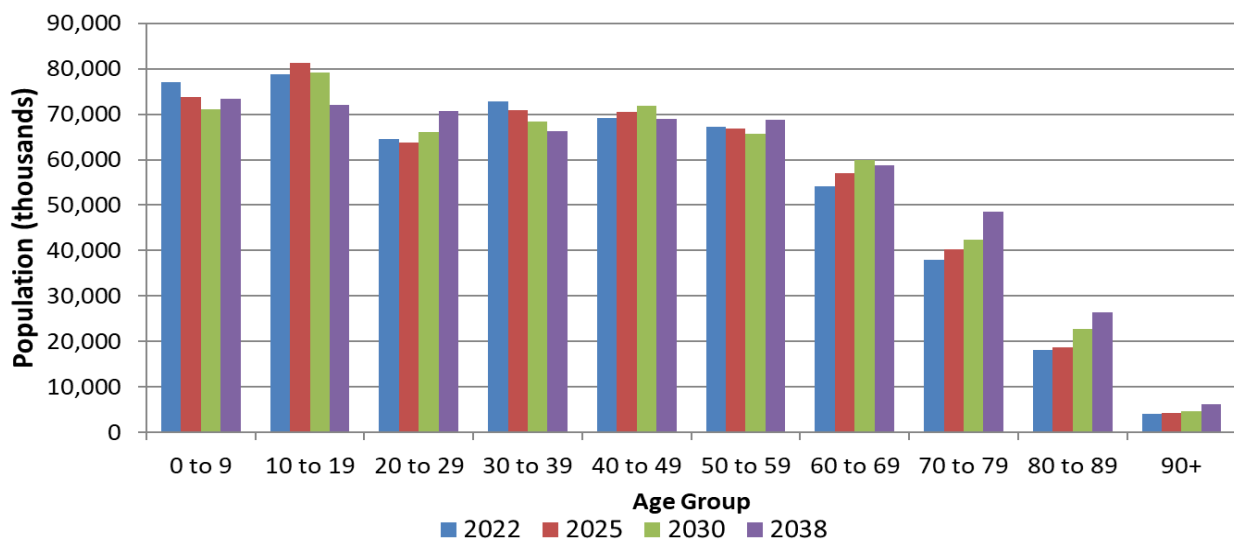
Source: Census 2011 and Census 2021 population estimates, Office of National Statistics (ONS)

² Office of National Statistics (ONS) - <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/bulletins/populationandhouseholdestimatesenglandandwales/census2021>

Population Projections

- 2.8 Bradford's population is projected (2018-based subnational population projections) to increase to 551,918 by the year 2030 (end of the adopted Core Strategy plan period) and 560,133 by 2038 (end of the emerging Local Plan period) which is 29,466 (5.6%) and 37,681 (7.2%) respectively greater than the 2011 Census.
- 2.9 As shown in Figure 2-3, Bradford's population age structure is projected to change by 2038 with some age groups decreasing, most noticeable the 10-19 (by 8.7%) and 30-39 (by 8.8%) and all age groups 50+ are projected to increase, most noticeable the 80-89 (by 45.7%) and 90+ (by 55.3%) age groups.

Figure 2-3: Mid-2018 population projections by age group



Source: 2018-based subnational population projections, Office of National Statistics (ONS)

Natural Change and Migration

- 2.10 Table 2-1 illustrates the rate of international and internal in-migrants and the difference of natural change within Bradford between 2013 to 2022. The mid-year population estimates are calculated using the net difference components of change.

Table 2-1: Natural change and migration, 2013-2022

	mid-2013	mid-2014	mid-2015	mid-2016	mid-2017	mid-2018	mid-2019	mid-2020	mid-2021	mid-2022
Population	528,712	531,795	534,919	538,178	540,447	542,542	545,966	547,141	546,839	552,644
Births	8,113	8,048	8,053	7,986	7,802	7,355	7,365	7,003	6,692	6808
Deaths	4,494	4,173	4,632	4,466	4,575	4,664	4,447	5,096	4,965	4940
Natural Change	3,619	3,875	3,421	3,520	3,227	2,691	2,918	1,907	1,727	1,868
Internal Migration In	15,387	16,192	16,203	16,256	19,654	19,831	20,469	17,786	19,819	18536
Internal Migration Out	19,335	19,906	19,260	19,392	23,181	22,939	23,027	20,365	23,424	22011
Internal Migration Net	-3,948	-3,714	-3,057	-3,136	-3,527	-3,108	-2,558	-2,579	-3,605	-3,475
International Migration In	4,986	4,631	4,510	4,547	4,014	4,117	4,753	4,750	4,428	10856
International Migration Out	2,880	3,126	3,014	2,968	2,904	3,048	3,184	4,401	4,484	3431
International Migration Net	2,106	1,505	1,496	1,579	1,110	1,069	1,569	349	-56	7,425
Special	90	75	26	19	39	15	22	53	0	-13
Unattributable	1323	1342	1238	1277	1420	1428	1473	1445	1632	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Office of National Statistics (ONS)

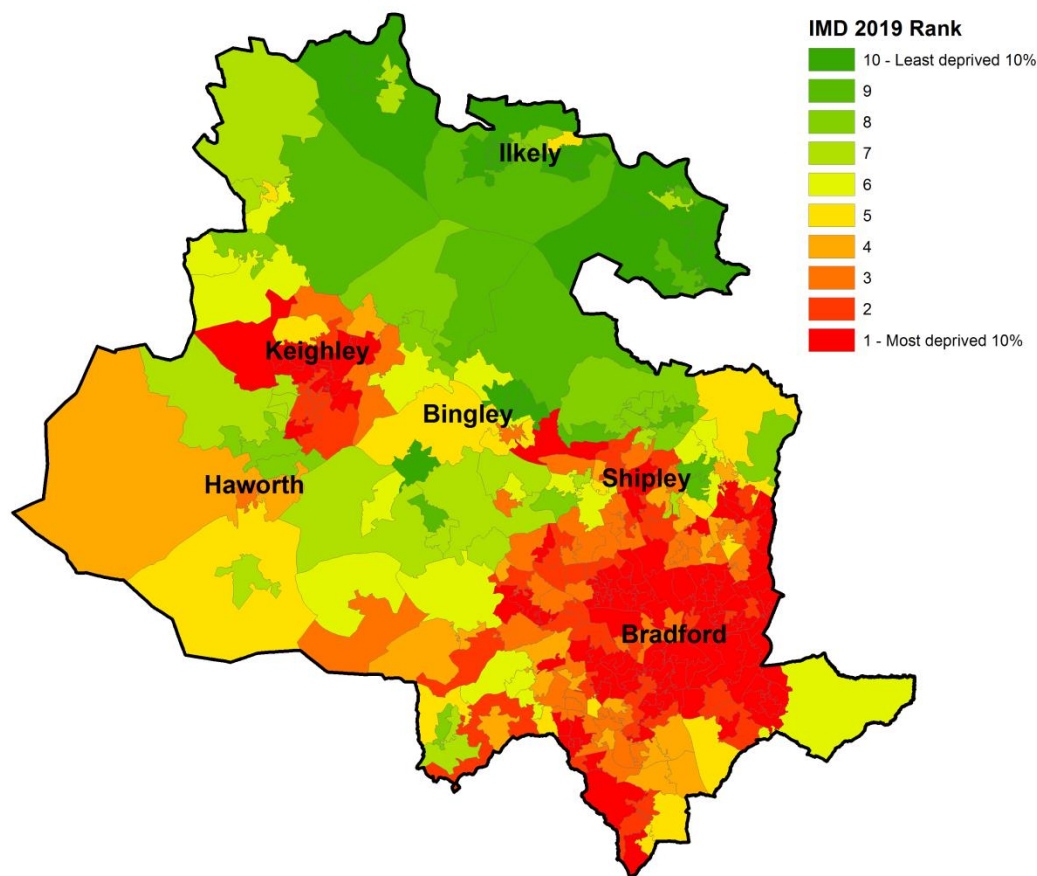
Index of Multiple Deprivation

- 2.11 The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is a measure of the relative deprivation of areas at the Lower Super Output Area (LSOA)³ level. The concept is based on the idea of seven distinct domains of deprivation, which are experienced by individuals living in a particular area. The IMD is a weighted aggregation index of the relative deprivation of a particular area. In 2019, Bradford District was ranked as the 21st most deprived local authority in England (where 1 is the most deprived local authority and 326 is the least deprived) and 2nd most deprived in the Yorkshire and Humber region (after the City of Kingston upon Hull)⁴. Bradford was previously (IMD 2015) the 19th most deprived local authority in England.
- 2.12 Spatially, there is an inequality between urban and rural parts of the District, with the more deprived areas being found exclusively in the urban areas. Figure 2-4 shows that whilst much of the northern area of Bradford, around Ilkley in Wharfedale ranks in the least deprived areas of England, a number of areas in the City of Bradford and Keighley are ranked amongst the most deprived 10 per cent in England.

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

⁴ Index of Multiple Deprivation (2019)

Figure 2-4: Indices of multiple deprivation (all IMD domains) for Bradford, lower super output areas by ranking position in England, 2019



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

Health and Life Expectancy

- 2.13 Life expectancy (2018-2020) in Bradford for males at birth is 77.3 years (which compares to 77.8 for 2016-2018) and for females is 81.5 years (which compares to 83.2 for 2016-2018). This compares unfavourably with the England figure of 79.4 for males and 83.1 for females⁵.
- 2.14 More starkly, females born in the most deprived areas can expect to live an average 9 years less than the average and for males it is 11 years less. The urban inner city wards of Manningham, Bradford Moor, City, Keighley Central, Tong and Bowling & Barkerend have the lowest life expectancies, whereas the outer rural wards of Bingley Rural, Worth Valley, Ilkley and Wharfedale have the highest life expectancies.

⁵ Public Health England (PHE), Public Health Profiles

- 2.15 An examination of life expectancy by national deprivation profiles (IMD 2019 - see Figure 2-4) shows that males living in the 10% most deprived areas can expect to spend 70% of their lives in good health. Males living in the 10% least deprived areas can expect to spend 85% of their lives in good health. Females living in the 10% most deprived areas can expect to spend 66% of their lives in good health. Females living in the 10% least deprived areas can expect to spend 82% of their lives in good health.
- 2.16 The prevalence of diabetes in Bradford continues to rise and remains above the England average. Figures published by Diabetes UK in February 2020 found that Bradford had the highest prevalence of diabetes in the country. The organisation revealed that 10.81% of people in Bradford, 12,116 residents have been diagnosed with diabetes compared to 6.9% of the wider population across the UK. Prevalence increases with age and is higher in certain ethnic groups.
- 2.17 Access to green infrastructure can have a positive impact on mental health, with research indicating that depression rates can be 30% higher in areas with lower access to green space and access to green space leads to immediate improvements in mental wellbeing⁶. Research commissioned by the Mental Health Foundation in relation to mental health and impact of the pandemic in the UK found that 62% of UK adults surveyed found relief from the pandemic by taking a walk and nearly 50% felt that spending time in green spaces helped cope with anxiety⁷.
- 2.18 The emerging Local Plan will designate and protect open space sites in the District and also require new development to increase the provision of open space where necessary. This will help to deliver the 'Better health, better lives' priority by providing the open spaces needed by those living and working in the District. The provision of good quality open space provides opportunities for people to engage in both formal and informal recreation, thereby helping them to live more active and healthy lifestyles. It will therefore be important to assess the provision and quality of open space in the District, understand how people use the existing provision and obtain their views on the needs and demands for open space in the future.
- 2.19 The NPPF seeks to ensure that Local Plans enable and support healthy lifestyles, especially where this would address identified local health and well-being needs, as well taking into account and supporting the delivery of strategies to improve health, social and cultural well-being for the all sections of the community⁸. In addition, it expects plans to set out a strategy for and make provision for community facilities including health infrastructure⁹. Planning Practice Guidance highlights that a Health Impact Assessment is a useful tool to use where developments are expected to have significant impacts on the health and wellbeing of the local population or particular.

⁶ <https://www.ecehh.org/research/nature-prescription/>

⁷ <https://www.mentalhealth.org.uk/campaigns/thriving-with-nature/guide>

⁸ National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (February 2019) – Paragraphs 91 and 92

⁹ National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (February 2019) – Paragraph 20(c)

- 2.20 To assist in evaluating the delivery of healthy places and ensure that health and wellbeing considerations are central to good development, Health Impact Assessments (HIA) will be required through the emerging Local Plan.

3. Economy

Introduction

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

Table 3-1: Economy Indicators

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

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

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

- 3.1 Using the floorspace figures set out in Table 3-3 (paragraph 3.10) and the employment density matrix produced by Homes England¹⁰, theoretically, there has been 2,691 employment jobs ((E(g) and B Use Class) created between 2013 and 2023. This averages 269 jobs per annum. Table 3-2 illustrates a breakdown by use class and year. Please note, the 2022-2023 monitoring year included losses. This has resulted in a negative overall figure (-7).

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

	Average job creation (FTE)					Total
	B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	
2013-2021	423	1	421	953	270	2,068
2021-2022	103	0	9	494	23	630
2022-2023*	-67	0	0	59	1	-7
Total	459	1	430	1,506	294	2,691

*Please note, the 2022-2023 monitoring included losses

Source: Bradford Metropolitan District Council

¹⁰ Homes and Community Agency, Employment Density Guide, 3rd edition (November 2015)

- 3.2 However, it must be noted that these figures are for B Use Class (Industrial etc.) only and do not include other jobs such as retail. Figures only estimated through completed planning permissions and not permitted developments.
- 3.3 As at 31st March 2023, there was approximately 73,097 square metres of additional employment floorspace (B Use Class) through existing planning commitments (not yet developed). This equates to approximately 1,673 employment jobs.
- 3.4 The NOMIS figures illustrated in Table 3-4 (paragraph 3.13) illustrate an increase of 15,500 people in employment between 2013 and 2023. The data however includes jobs held by those employed by full/ part time and all industries (not just B class related) and those who live and work in the District and those who live in the District but work elsewhere in commuting, i.e. people travel to work in Bradford but live outside of Bradford.
- 3.5 Further work is being undertaken on employment forecasts and land supply / demand analysis for the emerging Local Plan and more detailed employment (B Use Class) figures which will be shown in future AMR's. The historic monitoring data also includes gaps in information relating to the loss of employment land / space, which makes accurate net additional employment space calculations challenging. Further work regarding employment monitoring is being undertaken and issues should be rectified in future monitoring.

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

- 3.6 The latest reported vitality and viability assessments of the hierarchy of centres were carried out as part of the district wide Retail and Leisure Study in 2019 as part of the evidence base for the emerging Local Plan. The findings from this analysis are available in the Volume 2 Health Check Assessments and appendices 1 to 4 available [online](#). Further centre assessments are being undertaken for the New Local Plan and will be published as part of the evidence base for Regulation 19 Local Plan and reported in future AMR's.

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

- 3.7 From 2013/14 to 2022/23, there has been a total 41.73 hectares (gross) employment land take up and 104,937 square metres (sqm) of additional floorspace (net). This equates to approximately 4.17 hectares and 10,494 floorspace (sqm) per annum. Table 3-3 illustrates take up by use class type and monitoring year.

Table 3-3: Employment floorspace created, by type (2013-2023)

	Gross Hectare Take Up*	Net Floorspace Take Up (sqm)**					Total Net sqm**
		B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	
2013-2014	3.48	3,036	0	0	4,880	1,006	8,922
2014-2015	2.94	0	0	5,752	1,360	0	7,112
2015-2016	0.36	0	0	1,800	0	0	1,800
2016-2017	22.06	342	0	3,484	12,043	13,394	29,263
2017-2018	1.45	285	0	4,056	5,584	86	10,011
2018-2019	2.24	481	40	377	8,496	4,913	14,307
2019-2020	0.85	95	0	2,014	183	682	2,974
2020-2021	0.59	126	0	2,322	1,376	669	4,493
2021-2022	7.64	1,460	0	482	20,944	1,902	24,787
2022-2023***	0.12	-948	0	0	2,131	85	1,268
Total	41.73	4,877	40	20,287	56,997	22,737	104,937

Source: Bradford Metropolitan District Council

*Does not induce intensification of existing developments (e.g. extensions)

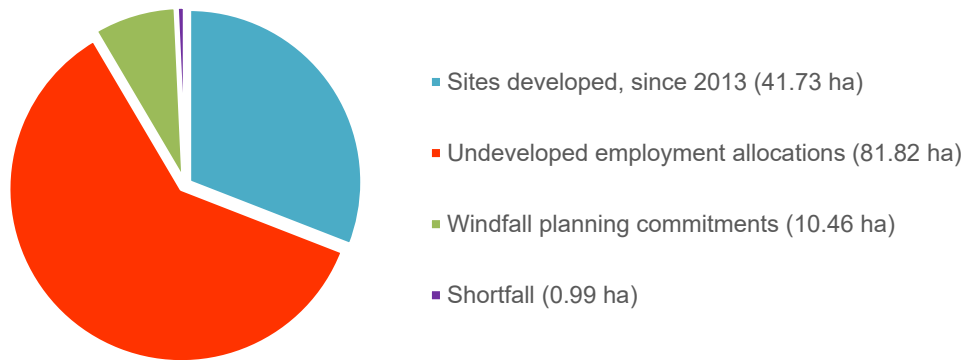
**Includes net floorspace on all developments

***Please note, the 2022-2023 monitoring included losses

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

- 3.8 The adopted Core Strategy identifies a requirement of at least 135 hectares of employment land to be developed between 2013 and 2030 (Policy EC2 and EC3).
- 3.9 Since 2013, there has been 41.73 hectares developed. Therefore, approximately 93.27 hectares remains to meet the requirement.
- 3.10 There is approximately 81.82 hectares of employment land which remains undeveloped from the existing employment sites allocated within the RUDP (Policy E1). **However, the emerging work on the new Local Plan is indicating a significant proportion of this land might not be suitable and/or developable and this figure should therefore be considered as under review.**
- 3.11 There is approximately 10.46 hectares of employment land available through committed sites with planning permission on windfall sites (non-allocated sites to avoid double counting with the figure stated in paragraph 3.10).
- 3.12 Therefore, there is a shortfall of approximately 1 hectare as shown in Figure 3-1. However, the requirement figure and the proposed allocations are being reviewed as part of the new Local Plan.

Figure 3-1: Remaining employment land supply, at 31 March 2023



Source: Bradford Metropolitan District Council

Corporate Indicator: Overall Employment Rate

3.13 Table 3-4 shows the economic activity rates, the employment rates and unemployment rates in Bradford in comparison to regional figures between 1st April 2013 and 31st March 2023.

Table 3-4: Economic Activity, 2013– 2023

	Bradford				Yorkshire and The Humber			
	2013/14	2021/22	2022/23	+/- (13-23)	2013/14	2021/22	2022/23	+/- (13-21)
Economically active*	242,100	249,000	248,000	5,900	2,577,700	2,621,600	2,610,700	33,000
Economic Activity Rate**	74.1	76.8	74.4	0	76.6	77.8	77.2	1
Employed***	215,500	236,600	231,000	15,500	2,353,100	2,505,300	2,518,200	165,100
Employment Rate****	65.9	72.9	69.3	3	69.9	74.3	74.4	5
Unemployed*****	26,600	12,400	17,000	-9,600	224,600	115,700	92,500	-132,100
Unemployment Rate*****	11.0	5.0	6.9	-4	8.7	4.4	3.5	-5

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

* Economically active - People who are either in employment or unemployed.

** Economic Activity Rate – People, who are economically active, expressed as a percentage of all people.

*** Employed - People who did some paid work in the reference week (whether as an employee or self employed); those who had a job that they were temporarily away from (e.g. on holiday); those on government-supported training and employment programmes; and those doing unpaid family work.

**** Employment Rate – The number of people in employment expressed as a percentage of all people aged 16-64.

***** Unemployed - Refers to people without a job who were available to start work in the two weeks following their interview and who had either looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained.

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

Indicator Performance

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

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

Economy indicator performance

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

Table 3-5: Economy indicator performance

Core Strategy Indicator	Indicator	Target	2023 Output (performance using RAG approach, see paragraph 3.13)
IND1(EJ)	Total employment jobs created, analysed against the employment requirement and the area targets.	Core Strategy Target: Annual delivery of 1,600 jobs	Employment (B Use Class) 2013-2023 = 2,691 (269 pa) – District based and site derived linked to B Uses only. Nomis Employed figures 2013-2023 = 15,500 (average of 1,550 increase in employment figures pa)*
		Bradford City Centre AAP Target: Annual delivery of 6,000 jobs**	No data available – indicator under review
		Shipley and Canal Rd Corridor AAP Target: Contribute to annual delivery of 2,879 jobs (District wide)***	No data available – indicator under review
IND2(EJ)	Vitality and viability assessments of the hierarchy of centres.	Core Strategy Target: To meet the retail and leisure needs of the District	The latest vitality and viability assessments of the hierarchy of centres were carried out as part of the district wide Retail and Leisure Study in 2019, available online .
		Bradford City Centre AAP Target: To meet the retail and leisure needs of the City Centre.	The latest vitality and viability assessments of the hierarchy of centres were carried out as part of the district wide Retail and Leisure Study in 2019, available online .
		Shipley and Canal Rd Corridor AAP Target: To meet the retail and leisure needs of Shipley town Centre	The latest vitality and viability assessments of the hierarchy of centres were carried out as part of the district wide Retail and Leisure Study in 2019, available online .

*See paragraph 3.7

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

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

4. Transport and Movement

Introduction

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

Table 4-1: Transport Indicators

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

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

- 4.2 Indicator not currently being applied. Accessibility standards are currently being reviewed as part of work on the emerging Local Plan and will be monitored in future AMR's.

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

- 4.3 **Error! Reference source not found.**2 illustrates the method of travel to work (modes of travel) at the 2021 Census, compared to the 2011 Census. The figures exclude the number of people not in employment.

Table 4-2 method of travel to work (Census 2011 and 2021)

Method used to travel to workplace	2011 Census	2021 Census	Difference (+/-)
Work mainly at or from home	4.2	25.1	20.9
Underground, metro, light rail, tram	0.1	0.1	0
Train	5.1	1.9	-3.2
Bus, minibus or coach	9.2	4.7	-4.5
Taxi	1.2	2.7	1.5
Motorcycle, scooter or moped	0.5	0.2	-0.3
Driving a car or van	59.9	49.6	-10.3
Passenger in a car or van	7.2	5.7	-1.5
Bicycle	0.8	0.7	-0.1
On foot	11.3	8.2	-3.1
Other method of travel to work	0.7	1.2	0.5

Source: Office of National Statistics (ONS), Census 2011 and 2021

- 4.4 As can be seen, between the 2011 and 2021 Census, there has been a significant increase with people working mainly at or from home, resulting in a decrease in most of the other modes of transport. This is to be expected due to the pandemic and the timing of the 2021 Census.

Indicator Performance

- 4.5 Table 4-3 monitor the performance of indicators in the adopted DPD's using the Red, Amber and Green (RAG) approach.

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

Transport and Movement indicator performance

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

Table 4-3: Transport and Movement indicator performance

Core Strategy Indicator	Indicator	Target*	2023 Output (performance using RAG approach, see paragraph 4.4)
IND3(TM)	Accessibility of new housing, employment and retail schemes by public transport	All new developments meet accessibility standards or provide mitigating measures	No data currently available
IND4(TM)	Modal split between different modes of transport.	To increase the proportion of trips made by sustainable modes to 41% (WY LTP target)	Most modes of transport have decreased due to the significant number of people working mainly at or from home.

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

5. Housing

Introduction

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

Table 5-1: Housing Indicators

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

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

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

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

- 5.4 The adopted Core Strategy (Policy HO1) has a total housing requirement of at least 42,100 new dwellings over the plan period 2013 to 2030 which equates to 2,476 dwellings per annum. In 2021, the Council has consulted through the emerging new Local Plan (Regulation 18) on a lower housing requirement of 1,704 dwellings per annum based on the Government Standard Method but without the application of the urban uplift variable.
- 5.5 As shown in Table 5-2, the total net additional dwellings built in Bradford between 1 April 2013 and 31 March 2023 was 11,635 which equates to approximately 1,164 dwellings per annum (average) over the 10 year analysis period.

Table 5-2: Bradford District Housing Land Completions, 2013-2023

Year	Core Strategy Requirement	Actual number of dwelling completions (net)*	Difference (+/-)
2013-2014	2,476	874	-1,602
2014-2015	2,476	1,134	-1,342
2015-2016	2,476	907**	-1,569
2016-2017	2,476	1,488	-988
2017-2018	2,476	1,642	-834
2018-2019	2,476	1,689	-787
2019-2020	2,476	1,010	-1,466
2020-2021	2,476	550	-1,926
2021-2022	2,476	1,384	-1,092
2022-2023	2,476	1,044	-1,432
Total	24,760	11,722	-13,038

Source: Bradford Metropolitan District Council

*The figures shown are final figures used by CLG to calculate Bradford's Housing Delivery Test and is a net figure which is reported to the Government for the Housing Flow Reconciliation (HFR) data collection and includes the allowance for communal accommodation. This figure is used in the Housing Delivery Test (HDT) calculation which is also generally found in published in Live table 122. In the latest publication of the live tables in November 2023 the data has been revised to include an adjustment to the 2021 census. It is unclear at this stage whether the next HDT will be adjusted to reflect this.

**Please Note – the official CLG 'net additional dwellings' live tables for year 2015/16, shows an inaccurate net completion figure of 907. Although the Council has tried to have this changed to the correct figure of 1,338 completions for 2015/16, the inaccurate 907 figure remains on public record. The CLG tables are available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/net-supply-of-housing>.

5.6 Table 5-3 illustrates completions at 31st March 2023 in the two adopted AAP's against the targets.

Table 5-3: AAP Housing Completions (Gross) at 31 March 2023 (Includes small and non-allocated sites)

AAP	Target, by 2030	2017-2018*	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	Total completions at 31 March 2023
Bradford City Centre AAP (Policy C1)	3,500	215	132	322	71	303	141	1,184
Shipley and Canal Road Corridor AAP (Policy SCRC/H1)	3,100	11	24	34	48	64	26	207

*Figures recorded from 1st April 2017 but AAP's were adopted July 2017.

Source: City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council

5.7 Please note, as part of the emerging Local Plan, the two AAP's will be superseded when the emerging Local Plan is adopted.

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

5.8 Bradford's current housing supply and delivery targets against the Adopted Core Strategy are currently being reviewed as part of the emerging Local Plan.

5.9 The latest (at 31st March 2020) housing trajectory is available in the Council's [Strategic Land Assessment \(January 2021\)](#).

IND5(H): Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land – expressed at district wide level, DPD level, by settlement hierarchy category, and by individual settlement;

- 5.10 Table 5-4 illustrates the number and percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land (PDL) between 2013 and 2021.
- 5.11 Policy HO6 sets out how the Council will prioritise development on previously developed sites. It also states District wide, that the target for total new housing development over the Plan period will be 50%. There is no individual target for each settlement as each area has a variable amount of brownfield land for redevelopment. As such Policy HO6 of the Core Strategy has a combined target for each level of the settlement hierarchy (no targets for individual settlements) as follows:
- Regional City of Bradford - 55%
 - Principal Towns- 50%
 - Local Growth Centres – 15%
 - Local Service Centres -35%

Table 5-4: Number and percentage of dwellings on PDL, 2013-2023

Settlement Hierarchy	Adopted Core Strategy No.	Number delivered at 31 st March 2023		
		No. new homes completed (gross)	Total No. on PDL	Proportion on PDL
Regional City (total)	27,750	8,070	5,696	71%
Bradford City Centre	3,500	1,869	1,869	100%
Canal Road Corridor	3,100	323	178	55%
Bradford NE	4,400	1,767	854	48%
Bradford NW	4,500	1,450	809	56%
Bradford SE	6,000	1,182	781	66%
Bradford SW	5,500	884	757	86%
Shipley	750	595	447	75%
Principal Towns (total)	6,900	1,988	1,391	70%
Bingley	1,400	371	262	71%
Ilkley	1,000	521	480	92%
Keighley	4,500	1106	649	59%
Local Growth Centres (total)	4,900	1,796	518	29%
Burley in Wharfedale	700	150	98	65%
Menston	600	175	54	31%
Queensbury	1,000	481	176	37%
Silsden	1,200	431	98	23%
Steeton	700	412	33	8%
Thornton	700	147	59	40%
Local Service Centres (total)	2,550	1284	842	66%
Addingham	200	124	48	39%
Baildon	350	219	166	76%
Cottingley	200	39	22	56%
Cullingworth	350	258	247	96%
Denholme	350	161	114	71%
East Morton	100	16	4	25%
Haworth	400	227	154	68%
Harden	100	40	9	23%
Oakworth	200	53	45	85%
Oxenhope	100	40	25	63%
Wilsden	200	107	8	7%
DISTRICT TOTAL	42,100	13,148	8,446	64%

Source: City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council

5.12 Table 5.5 indicates that the proportion of dwellings completed on previously developed land (PDL) is currently higher than the Core Strategy targets. Due to the status of the emerging Local Plan and its allocations, the proportion of completed dwellings on PDL may change.

IND5(H): Annual gross affordable housing completions

5.13 Policy HO11 (Affordable Housing) of the Core Strategy includes a target of 20-25% of total gross housing completions should be affordable housing.

5.14 As shown in Table 5-5, the total gross affordable housing completions in Bradford between 1 April 2013 and 31 March 2023 was 2,023 which is just over 13 per cent of the total housing completions which is below the Core Strategy target.

Table 5-5: Affordable housing completions (gross), 2013-2023

Year	Total number of dwelling completions (net)*	Affordable housing completions (gross)	Percentage (%)
2013-2014	874	279	32%
2014-2015	1,134	258	23%
2015-2016	907	92	10%
2016-2017	1,488	194	13%
2017-2018	1,642	274	17%
2018-2019	1,689	267	16%
2019-2020	1,010	309	31%
2020-2021	550	58	11%
2021-2022	1,384	149	11%
2022-2023	1,044	143	14%
Total	11,722	2,023	17%

Source: City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council

*Net figure as reported to the Government for the Housing Flow Reconciliation (HFR) data collection and includes the allowance for communal accommodation. This figure is used in the Housing Delivery Test (HDT) calculation which is also generally found in published in Live table 122 which in the latest publication has been revised to include an adjustment to the 2021 census.

5.15 Table 5-6 illustrates affordable housing targets in the two adopted AAP's between 2017 and 2021. As can be seen, affordable housing targets within the City Centre are not currently being met.

Table 5-6: AAP Affordable housing completions, 2017-2023

AAP	Affordable housing target	2017-2021			2021-2022			2022-2023		
		All completions	Affordable housing completions	Percentage (%)	All completions	Affordable housing completions	Percentage (%)	All completions	Affordable housing completions	Percentage (%)
Bradford City Centre AAP (Policy C1)	525 (15%)	525	0	0	303	0	0	141	0	0
Shipley and Canal Road Corridor AAP (Policy SCRC/H1)	620 (20%)	106	74	70%	64	26	41%	26	0	0

Source: City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council

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

- 5.16 Further density work is to be undertaken as part of the evidence base for the emerging Local Plan, particularly with reference to the NPPF requirement to establish the scope for increasing densities compared to current performance. More detail will be included in future AMRs.

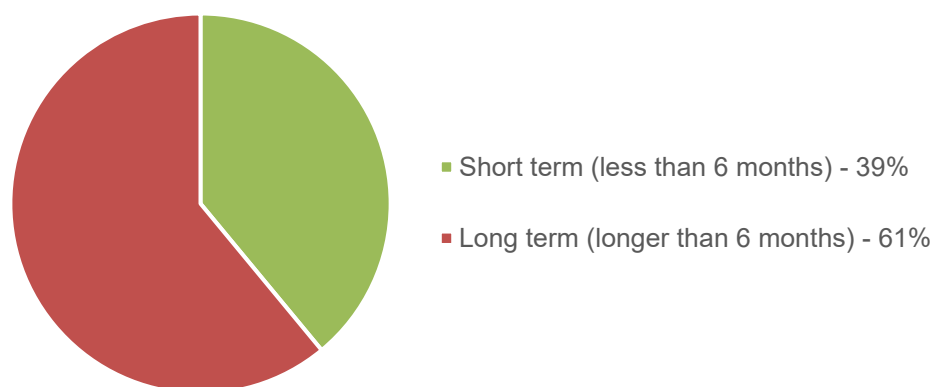
IND7(H): The land supply of sites for Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

- 5.17 As part of the emerging new Local Plan the Council has updated its [Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showperson Accommodation Assessment \(2021 Update\)](#) and will be seeking to allocate sites to meet identified need within the Local Plan.
- 5.18 Indicator to be monitored upon adoption of the emerging Local Plan in future AMR's. See paragraph 1.35 (page 5) for more details.
- 5.19 Bradford Council currently manages two permanent sites for Gypsies and Travellers, these being:
- Mary Street, off Bowling Back Lane, Bradford – 28 pitches, and
 - Esholt – 19 pitches

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

- 5.20 At 31 January 2022, there were 6,044 vacant homes in the Bradford District. As shown in Figure 5-1, 2,357 were short term (less than 6 months) and 3,687 were long term (longer than 6 months). This is a significant increase of a total 3,539 (32% short term and 68% long term) empty homes in 2018.

Figure 5-1: Total number of vacant homes (long term and short term), at 31 March 2022



Source: City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council

Indicator Performance

5.21 Table 5-7, Table 5-8 and Table 5-9 monitor the performance of indicators in the adopted DPD's using the Red, Amber and Green (RAG) approach.

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

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

Core Strategy DPD Housing indicator performance

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

Table 5-7: Core Strategy DPD Housing indicator performance

Core Strategy Indicator	Indicator	Target	2023 Output (performance using RAG approach, see paragraph 5.26)
IND5(H)*	Additions to the dwelling stock via housing completions	Achieving the total housing requirement of 42,100 new dwellings over the period to 2030 mindful of the net annual completion rate of 2,200 ⁷ dwellings as set out in Table HO1.	2013-2023 = 1,164 per annum (average)
IND5(H)* and IND7(H)*	Monitoring delivery against the Local Plan housing trajectory.	Achieving the total housing requirement of 42,100 new dwellings over the period to 2030 mindful of the net annual completion rate of 2200 ¹¹ dwellings as set out in Table HO1.	The latest housing trajectory is available in the Council's Strategic Land Assessment (January 2021)
IND5(H)*	Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land – expressed at district wide level, DPD level, by settlement hierarchy category, and by individual settlement;	Target as set out in Policy HO6	Regional City target 55% (Actual 71%) Principal Towns target 50% (Actual 70%) Local Growth Centres target 15% (Actual 29%) Local Service Centres target 35% (Actual 66%) District total target 50% (Actual 64%)
IND5(H)*	Annual gross affordable housing completions – district wide, by DPD area and by settlement	20- 25% of total gross housing completions should be affordable housing completions	2013-2023 = 17% (average)
IND6(H)	Number and percentage of dwellings (district wide) completed at density below 30 dph;	90% of units on completed housing schemes are at a minimum density of 30dph	No data currently available
IND7(H)	The land supply of sites for Travellers and Travelling Showpeople	A deliverable five year land supply of sites for Travellers and Travelling Showpeople	No new data currently available

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

¹¹ The Core Strategy housing requirement is 2,476 per annum, see paragraph 5.5 for more details.

Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan Housing indicator performance

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

Table 5-8: Bradford City Centre Area Action Plan Housing indicator performance

Bradford City Centre Indicator	Indicator	Target	2023 Output (performance using RAG approach, see paragraph 5.26)
IND5(H)*	Additions to the dwelling stock via housing completions	Achieving the total housing requirement of 3,500 new dwellings over the period to 2030.	2017-2023 = 1,184 (197 per annum)
IND5(H)*	Monitoring delivery against the Local Plan housing trajectory.	Achieving the total housing requirement of 3,500 new dwellings over the period to 2030.	The latest housing trajectory is available in the Council's Strategic Land Assessment (January 2021)
IND5(H)*	Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land – expressed at district wide level, DPD level, by settlement hierarchy category, and by individual settlement;	At least 55% of new development within the AAP on previously developed land	Target 55% (Actual 100%)
IND5(H)*	Annual gross affordable housing completions – district wide, by DPD area and by settlement	15% of housing completions are affordable housing.	Target 15% (Actual 0%)
IND6(H)	Number and percentage of dwellings (district wide) completed at density below 30 dph;	90% of units on completed housing schemes are at a minimum density of 200dph	No data currently available

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

Shipley and Canal Road Corridor Area Action Plan Housing indicator performance

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

Table 5-9: Shipley and Canal Road Corridor Area Action Plan Housing indicator performance

Core Strategy Indicator	Indicator	Target	2023 Output (performance using RAG approach, see paragraph 5.26)
IND5(H)*	Additions to the dwelling stock via housing completions	Achieving the total housing requirement of 3,100 new dwellings	2017-2023 = 207 (35 per annum)
IND5(H)*	Monitoring delivery against the Local Plan housing trajectory.	Achieving the total housing requirement of 3,100 new dwellings	The latest housing trajectory is available in the Council's Strategic Land Assessment (January 2021)
IND5(H)*	Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land – expressed at district wide level, DPD level, by settlement hierarchy category, and by individual settlement;	At least 55% of new development within the AAP on previously developed land	Target 55% (Actual 55%)
IND5(H)*	Annual gross affordable housing completions – district wide, by DPD area and by settlement	20% of housing completions are affordable housing	Target 20% (Actual 51%)
IND6(H)	Number and percentage of dwellings (district wide) completed at density below 30 dph;	90% of units on completed housing schemes are at a minimum density of 30dph.	No data currently available

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

6. Environment

Introduction

- 6.1 This chapter provides an accurate indication that the objectives and policies relating to the 'Environment' within Bradford's DPD's are being implemented successfully by monitoring the performance of several indicators, as identified in Table 6-1.
- 6.2 There are also several other indicators being monitored relating to the 'Environment', these are referred to as 'operational' and 'Local' indicators, see paragraph 1.16 for more details.

Table 6-1: Environment Indicators

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

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

- 6.3 As part of the evidence base for the emerging Local Plan, the Council carried out an Open Space Audit during 2019 and 2020. The Audit identified Standards (see Table 6-4 and Table 6-5) of provision for a number of open space typologies and an up to date assessment was made to identify the types and provision of open space against the needs of the current population.

6.4 The Council has also prepared a [Playing Pitch Strategy \(2019\)](#) which identifies future needs for sporting and recreation facilities.

6.5 A summary of provision by Core Strategy Sub-Area is shown in Table 6-2. More details, including breakdown by settlements are available in the [Open Space Audit 2021](#) online.

Table 6-2: Amount of open space (ha) and number of sites by typology for each Core Strategy sub area

Sub-Area	Allotments		Amenity Greenspace		Cemeteries		Civic Spaces		Green & Blue Corridors		Natural/Semi-natural Greenspace		Open Land in Settlements		Outdoor Sports		Parks and Gardens		Provision for Children and Young people		Totals	
	Sites	Ha	Sites	Ha	Sites	Ha	Sites	Ha	Sites	Ha	Sites	Ha	Sites	Ha	Sites	Ha	Sites	Ha	Sites	Ha	Sites	Ha
Regional City of Bradford	44	39.1	190	136.4	41	81.6	9	3.5	22	32.1	138	246.1	35	133.1	345	544.8	24	165.2	111	9.2	959	1,391.1
Average provision / 1,000 population		0.1		0.4		0.2		0.0		0.1		0.7		0.4		1.6		0.5	0.33	0.0		4.1
Airedale	25	31.7	64	36.1	13	23.2	2	0.8	17	31.6	101	139.8	13	43.4	116	416.7	11	242.8	49	5.5	411	971.3
Average provision / 1,000 population		0.3		0.4		0.2		0.0		0.3		1.4		0.4		4.1		2.4	0.49	0.1		9.6
Wharfedale	6	6.4	25	14.7	7	6.6	2	0.4	5	20.1	23	25.7	2	7.2	37	113.8	5	10.3	13	1.0	125	206.3
Average provision / 1,000 population		0.2		0.5		0.2		0.0		0.7		0.9		0.3		4.0		0.4	0.46	0.0		7.3
South Pennine Towns and Villages	12	10.2	12	5.4	22	17.7	0	0.0	2	4.4	41	44.7	19	21.0	60	76.1	9	31.6	21	1.7	198	212.7
Average provision / 1,000 population		0.3		0.2		0.5		0.0		0.1		1.2		0.6		2.1		0.9	0.46	0.1		5.8

6.6 Table 6-3 shows the deviation from the standard provision figure for each typology by Core Strategy sub-area. To calculate the deviation, the relevant standard is applied to the population of the sub-area to determine the required level of provision of each typology. This is then subtracted from the actual amount of provision of typology in the sub-area. If the resulting figure is positive, then this indicates a sufficient level of provision to meet the needs of the population. If the resulting figure is negative, then this indicates that a deficiency of provision may exist. More details, including breakdown by settlements are available in the [Open Space Audit 2021](#) online.

Table 6-3: Summary of the deviation from the average provision by Core Strategy Sub-Area for each Typology

Sub-Area	Allotments	Amenity Greenspace	Cemeteries	Civic Spaces	Green & Blue Corridors	Natural/Semi-natural Greenspace	Open Land in Settlements	Outdoor Sports	Parks and Gardens	Provision for Children and Young people
Regional City of Bradford	-29.24	-34.41	-3.75	0.12	-36.17	-95.40	-20.63	-69.95	-142.15	-26
Airedale	11.49	-14.39	-2.06	-0.25	11.38	38.89	-2.04	234.98	151.97	9
Wharfedale	0.80	0.57	-0.46	0.16	14.50	-2.48	-5.52	63.06	-15.03	2
South Pennine Towns and Villages	2.80	-13.12	8.47	-0.37	-3.04	7.71	4.31	9.45	-1.69	6

Source: Bradford Metropolitan District Council

- 6.7 As can be seen, there are deficiencies relating to some typologies in some areas. The emerging Local Plan will implement the standards to address the future needs of the District's population.

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

- 6.8 Up to date quantity and accessibility Standards have been identified in the Open Space Audit, as shown in Table 6-4 and Table 6-5. These Standards will form part of the emerging Local Plan.

Table 6-4: Bradford Open Space Quantity Standards

Typology	Nationally set quantity standards (Fields in Trust, Allotment Association) (ha/1,000 population)	Average provision (ha/1,000 population) in Bradford District (based on findings of the 2020 audit)	Bradford Standard
Allotments	0.23	0.17	0.20
Amenity greenspace	0.60	0.40	0.50
Cemeteries	No national standard	0.25	0.25
Civic spaces	No national standard	0.01	0.01
Green and Blue corridors	No national standard	0.17	0.20
Natural and semi-natural greenspace	1.80	0.90	1.00
Open land in settlements	No national standard	0.40	0.45
Outdoor sports facilities	1.60	2.27	1.80
Parks and gardens	0.80	0.89	0.90
Provision for children and young people*	0.25ha	0.03ha (or 0.38 sites per 1,000 pop)	(0.4 sites per 1,000 pop)

*The resulting standard for Provision for Children and Young People is expressed as the number of sites per 1,000 of the population rather than the area.

Source: Bradford Metropolitan District Council

Table 6-5: Bradford Open Space Accessibility Standards

Typology	Distance from residential property to open space site (metres)	Minutes walking
Allotments	800	10
Amenity greenspace	480	6
Cemeteries	1,200	15
Civic spaces	1,600	20
Green and Blue corridors	720	9
Natural and semi-natural greenspace	720	9
Open land in settlements	800	10
Outdoor sports facilities	1,200	15
Parks and gardens	800	10
Provision for children and young people:		
Doorstep Playable Spaces (Similar to LAP (Local Area Play))	100	2
Local and Neighbourhood Playable Spaces (Similar to LEAP (Locally Equipped Area for Play))	400	5
Destination Play (Similar to NEAP (Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play))	1000	12
BMX /Skate Parks	700	9

6.9 Section 5 of the [Open Space Audit](#) illustrates the assessment results against the Standards and the findings are divided into three sections: i) overall district-wide assessment results; ii) typology results and analysis; iii) settlement results and analysis.

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

6.10 Table 6-6 shows the number and percentage cover of areas of international and national biodiversity and conservation importance in Bradford indicating any change since the start of the plan period (2013). Information regarding the condition of the Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) is available using the links in the table.

Table 6-6: Areas of biodiversity and conservation importance (international and national)

Environment Designations*	Number of sites, 2013	Number of sites, 2023	2021-2022 Hectares	2022-2023 Hectares	% cover of Bradford, 2023**	Change (2013-2023)
Special Protection Area (SPA) - <i>South Pennine Moors</i>	1	1	4,488	4,488	12%	0
Special Area of Conservation (SAC) - <i>South Pennine Moors</i>	1	1	4,488	4,488	12%	0
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) - Bingley South Bog - South Pennine Moors - Trench Meadows - Yeadon Brickworks & Railway Cutting	4	4	4,498	4,498	12%	0

Source: Natural England

*Other sites currently being assessed.

** Please note, some designations overlap.

6.11 Bradford also has a large number of Local Wildlife Sites (LWS), as shown in Table 6-7. These were previously a combination of Bradford Wildlife Areas (BWA) and Sites of Ecological/Geological Importance (SEGI) but have been reviewed by the West Yorkshire Ecology Service (WYES) and redefined LWS.

6.12 There are also areas of ecological and geological importance which have been reviewed by the WYES. Local Geological Sites (LGS), as shown in Table 6-7 have now replaced Sites of Ecological/Geological Importance (SEGI) and Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) classifications. The areas are also shown in

6.13 Figure 6-1.

6.14 All the sites in Figure 6-1 can be viewed on the council's [interactive map](#).

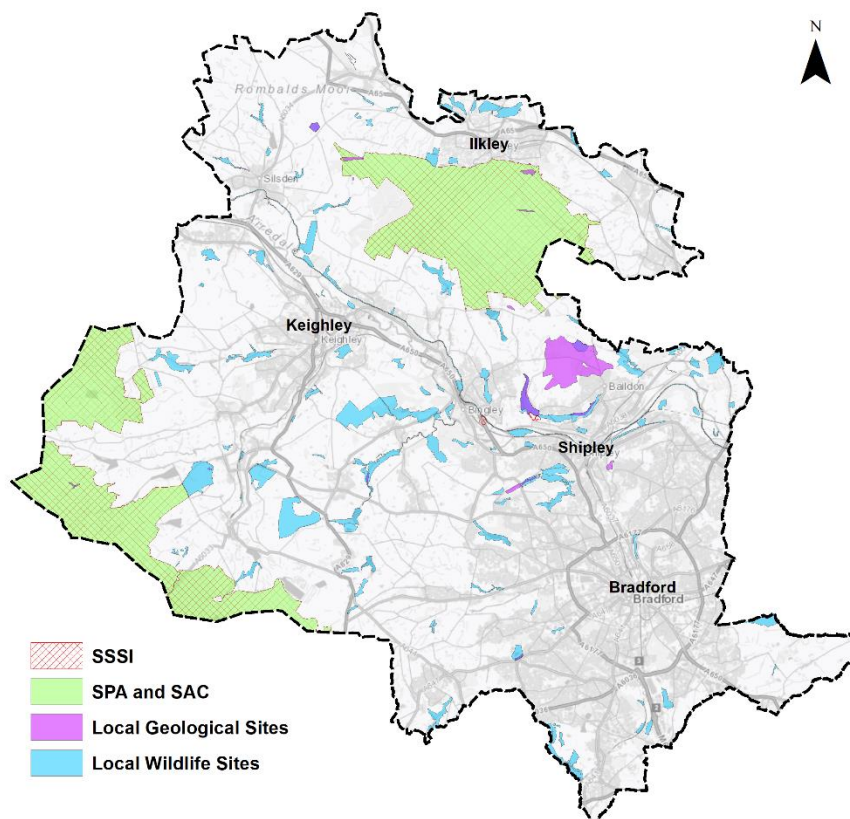
Table 6-7: Areas of biodiversity and conservation importance (local)

Environment Designations*	Number of sites, 2023	2022-2023 Hectares	% cover of Bradford, 2023*
Local Wildlife Sites (LWS)	115	1,488	4%
Local Geological Sites (LGS)	17	317	1%

* Please note, some designations overlap.

6.15 In line with national legislation, the emerging Local Plan will look to introduce a new policy which will require a bio-diversity net gain through new development.

Figure 6-1: Areas of biodiversity and conservation importance



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

6.16 Historic England has identified 99 listings¹² of listed buildings in the Saltaire World Heritage Site. Of the 99 listings, none are recorded on the heritage at risk register by Historic England¹³. Table 6-88 breaks down the listings by grade.

Table 6-8: Listed buildings in the Saltaire World Heritage Site

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

Source: Historic England

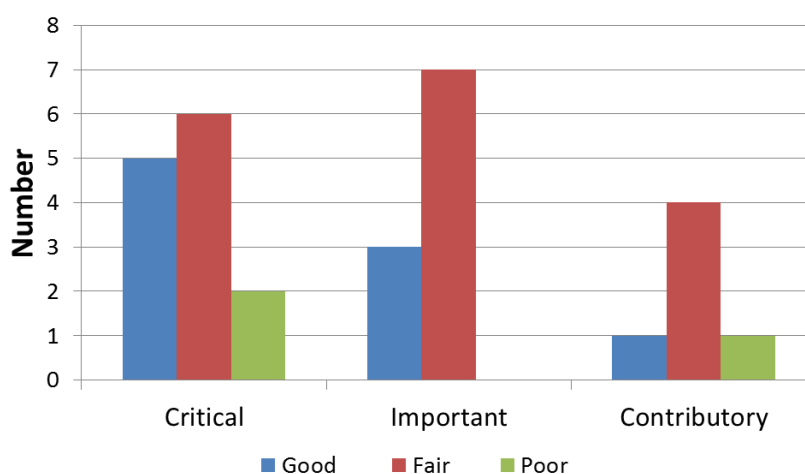
IND12(EV): The condition of the key views to and from the Saltaire World Heritage Site

- 6.17 An extensive survey of the World Heritage Site and its setting was undertaken to identify key views from highways, public footpaths and other publicly accessible land that contribute to its significance. The Saltaire World Heritage Site Management Plan 2014 identifies 29 key views to and from Saltaire World Heritage Site.
- 6.18 Some views contribute more to understanding the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site and so relative significance has been assigned to each key view. The relative significance of these views has been graded as Critical, Important or Contributory to the understanding of Saltaire's Outstanding Universal Value.
- 6.19 Views have also been graded for their current condition as Good, Fair, Poor or Very Poor. This identifies those views that are most at risk of being lost and highlights where improved landscaping or sensitive redevelopment may enhance the view.
- 6.20 Figure 6-2 illustrates the breakdown of key views by significance (Critical, Important or Contributory) and Condition (Good, Fair, Poor) as identified in the Saltaire World Heritage Site Management Plan 2014.
- 6.21 When a full re-survey is undertaken, comparisons will be included in future AMR's. At time of publication, there was no timescale available.

¹² Some listings include more than one listed building, i.e. a terraced street with individual listed buildings is included as one listing.

¹³ Historic England Risk Register lists those sites most at risks of being lost through neglect, decay or inappropriate development.

Figure 6-2: Key views by significance and Condition



Source: Saltaire World Heritage Site Management Plan 2014.

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

6.22 This indicator is currently under review as part of the emerging Local Plan. Renewable energy installations have not been monitored through planning permissions since 2013, although this data may be subject to further analysis. Therefore, the data supplied in Table 6-9 is a variation of IND13(EV) and illustrates feed in tariff installations and capacity in Bradford between 1 April 2013, up to 31 March 2023.

Table 6-9: Feed in tariff installations and capacity (MW), 2013-2023

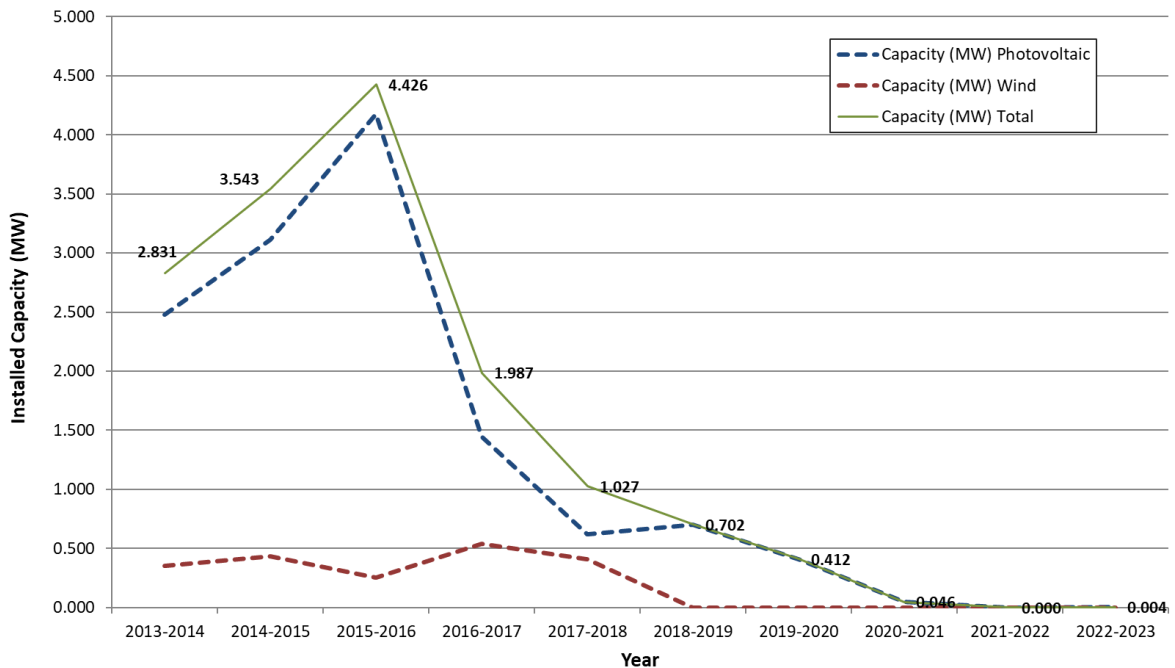
Sector	Technology				Total Installations	Total Capacity (MW)
	Photovoltaic		Wind			
	Installations	Capacity (MW)	Installations	Capacity (MW)		
Domestic	2,323	8.842	9	0.137	2,332	8.979
Commercial	103	3.607	19	1.852	122	5.459
Industrial	2	0.359	0	0	2	0.359
Community	10	0.161	0	0	10	0.161
Total	2,438	12.969	28	1.989	2,466	14.958

Source: OFGEM

6.23 There were no anaerobic digestion, hydro or micro CHP renewable energy installations in Bradford between 1 April 2013, up to 31 March 2023.

6.24 Figure 6-3 illustrates installations and capacity by each year. Although there has generally been a net increase each year, there has been a significant reduction since 2015-2016. This is most likely due to the changes to feed-in tariff rates.

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



Source: OFGEM

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

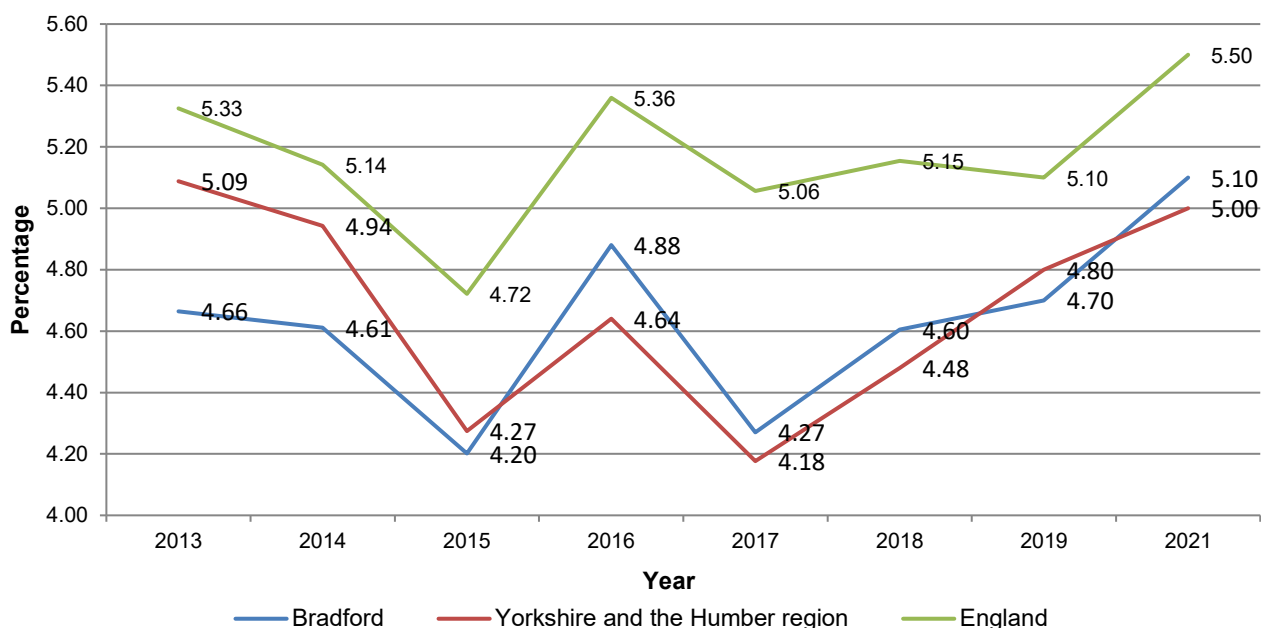
6.25 This indicator is not currently being monitored and is currently under review.

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

6.26 Figure 6-4 illustrates the fraction (aged 30 and above) of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution since 2013 to 2021 compared to the Yorkshire and Humber area and England. No figures are available for 2020.

6.27 As can be seen, Bradford now has a higher rate compared to the Yorkshire and Humber Region.

Figure 6-4: Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution, 2013 to 2021



*Note: 2020 figures are not available.
Source: Public Health England*

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

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

IND17(EV): Ecological status of rivers

6.29 The classification of water bodies will identify:

- the current status of each water body; and
- changes to the status of each water body over time in response to measures.

6.30 There are five classifications of ecological status (high, good, moderate, poor or bad).

6.31 The ecological status in 2019 (latest dataset) of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal was classified as 'Good'. All other rivers in the Bradford District are classified as 'Moderate'.

6.32 The ecological status of each river can be viewed on the [Environment Agency website](#).

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

6.33 Under the provisions of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), all local authorities in England with responsibility for minerals planning are required to plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates by:

- preparing, either individually or jointly, an annual Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA) to forecast future demand, based on a rolling average of 10 years' sales data and other relevant information as well as to examine all options for aggregate supply options (including marine dredging and secondary and recycled sources). A joint LAA is prepared annually by the West Yorkshire Combined Authority (WYCA) on behalf of the five West Yorkshire Mineral Planning Authorities – Bradford, Calderdale, Kirklees, Leeds and Wakefield. The most recent LAA was finalised in November 2021, presenting data from 2019 and 2020)
- participating in the operation of an Aggregate Working Party (AWP) and taking the advice of the party into account when preparing their LAAs. Bradford is a member of the Yorkshire and Humber AWP (YHWAP). The AWP produces an annual monitoring (AM) report that provides details of aggregate sales and reserves data for each calendar year. The most AM was ratified and published in January 2023 (outside the monitoring period) and included data from 2019 and 2020.

6.34 The tables below set out details of aggregate sales of sand and gravel and crushed rock sales as well as reserves for both. The data is based on that set out the latest West Yorkshire LAA and YHWAP AM.

6.35 Table 6-10 illustrates sales of sand and gravel from 2013 to 2020, whilst Table 6-711 show sales of crushed rock over the same period. Figures for 2021 are not currently available. It should be noted that to preserve commercial confidentiality, sand and gravel sales are released as a combined figure for South & West Yorkshire.

Table 6-10: Yorkshire and Humber land-won aggregate sales – Sand & Gravel 2013-2020 (million tonnes)

Sub-Region	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
North Yorkshire	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.75	1.8	1.43	1.50
South and West Yorkshire*	0.18	0.21	0.54	0.62	0.72	0.6	0.31	0.50
East Riding and North Lincolnshire	0.91	0.93	0.92	0.9	0.84	0.92	0.57	0.65
Total Yorkshire and Humber	2.59	2.84	3.16	3.22	3.31	3.32	2.31	2.65

Sources: Yorkshire and Humber Aggregate Working Party Annual Monitoring Reports 2018 to 2021/West Yorkshire Local Aggregate Assessment (2019 to 2021)

**Table 6-71: Yorkshire and Humber land-won aggregate sales – Crushed Rock (2013-2020)
(million tonnes)**

Sub-Region	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
North Yorkshire*	5.65	6.49	7.04	6.67	6.68	7.70	6.11	5.20
South Yorkshire	1.27	2.25	2.4	2.6	2.01	2.40	2.41	2.40
West Yorkshire	0.78	1.03	1.03	1.10	1.03	1.04	0.41	1.07
East Riding and North Lincolnshire	0.21	0.75	0.75	0.85	0.86	0.98	0.26	0.90
Total Yorkshire and Humber	7.91	10.52	11.22	11.22	10.58	12.12	9.55	9.57

*The figure provided for North Yorkshire includes sales data for the Yorkshire Dales National Park.

Source: Yorkshire and Humber Aggregate Working Party Annual Monitoring Reports 2018 to 2021/West Yorkshire Local Aggregate Assessment (2019 to 2021)

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

6.36 Table 6-82 illustrates aggregate sand and gravel reserves between 2013 and 2020 for the Yorkshire and Humber region, including West Yorkshire. Figures for 2021 are not currently available.

Table 6-82: Yorkshire and Humber Sand & Gravel Reserves 2013-2020 (million tonnes)

Sub-Region	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
North Yorkshire	18.63	16.9	19.5	20.5	17.43	28.20	25.50	24.80
South Yorkshire	5.95	2.29	4.2	8.78	5.60	5.60	4.66	7.80
West Yorkshire	0	0.88	0.99	0.77	0.67	0.57	0.22	0.15
East Riding and North Lincolnshire	8.1	7.9	7.06	7.62	5.73	7.32	7.23	7.66
Total Yorkshire and Humber	32.68	27.97	31.75	37.67	29.43	41.69	37.61	40.41

Source: Yorkshire and Humber Aggregate Working Party Annual Monitoring Reports 2018 to 2021/West Yorkshire Local Aggregate Assessment (2019 to 2021)

6.37 Table 6-93 illustrates aggregate crushed rock reserves between 2013 and 2020 for the Yorkshire and Humber region, including West Yorkshire. Figures for 2021 are not currently available.

Table 6-93: Yorkshire and Humber Crushed Rock Reserves 2013 -2020 (million tonnes)

Sub-Region	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
North Yorkshire*	189.79	185.91	178.99	170.7	165.29	157.0	168.35	162.14
South Yorkshire	59.5	57.6	56.58	52.10	51.70	53.30	21.05	48.90
West Yorkshire	30.4	25.7	33.74	29.82	38.78	40.78	38.00	36.96
East Riding and North Lincolnshire	12.7	12.95	13.39	13.09	14.45	13.40	41.49	40.99
Total Yorkshire and Humber	292.39	282.16	282.7	265.71	270.22	264.48	222.36	288.99

* The figure provided for North Yorkshire includes landbank data for the Yorkshire Dales National Park.

Source: Yorkshire and Humber Aggregate Working Party Annual Monitoring Report 2018 to 2021/West Yorkshire Local Aggregate Assessment (2019 to 2021)

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

6.38 Table 6-104 illustrates the amount and percentage of household waste recycled and composted between 2014 and 2022, compared to the Yorkshire and Humber region and England.

Table 6-104: Amount and percentage of recycling and composting of household waste

Year	Bradford			Yorkshire and Humber	England
	Total household waste (tonnes)	Waste sent for recycling/composting/ruse (tonnes)	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
2014-15	197,455	101,808	51.6%	43.6%	43.7%
2015-16	204,358	81,444	39.9%	42.2%	43.0%
2016-17	201,190	74,369	37.0%	42.9%	43.7%
2017-18	191,682	66,394	34.6%	42.4%	43.2%
2018-19	194,900	77,040	39.5%	42.9%	43.5%
2019-20	195,026	79,352	40.7%	44.2%	43.8%
2020-21	212,054	80,202	37.8%	42.0%	42.3%
2021-22	206,356	74,459	36.1%	42.3%	42.5%

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

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

6.1 Table 6-115 illustrates the amount (as a percentage) of recovery of municipal waste between 2013 and 2022, compared to the Yorkshire and Humber region and England.

Table 6-115: Amount of recovery of municipal waste

Year	Recovery of municipal waste (%)		
	Bradford	Yorkshire and Humber	England
2013-14	76.9%	65.3%	69.1%
2014-15	80.8%	70.0%	75.4%
2015-16	83.1%	78.2%	80.2%
2016-17	92.3%	85.4%	84.1%
2017-18	95.5%	90.4%	87.3%
2018-19	96.6%	94.4%	89.2%
2019-20	98.8%	95.7%	91.5%
2020-21	98.8%	96.1%	92.2%
2021-22	98.7%	97.1%	91.9%

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.4 At 31 March 2023, Historic England identified 2,288 listings¹⁴ of listed buildings in the Bradford District, a decrease of two since 2021. Of the 2,288 listings, 12 are recorded on the heritage at risk register by Historic England¹⁵, as shown in Table 6-126.

Table 6-126: Listed buildings in Bradford and number and percentage 'at risk'

Grade	2021		2023		
	Number	No. 'at risk'	Number	No. 'at risk'	Percentage
Grade I	23	0	23	0	0
Grade II*	69	6	69	6	8.7
Grade II	2,198	6	2,196	6	0.3
Total	2,290	12	2,288	12	0.5

Source: Historic England

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

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

Local Indicator: Green Flag Award

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

¹⁴ Some listings include more than one listed building, i.e. a terraced street with individual listed buildings is included as one listing.

¹⁵ Historic England Risk Register lists those sites most at risks of being lost through neglect, decay or inappropriate development.

6.8 At 31st March 2023, there were eight parks and green spaces (totalling 84.55 hectares) awarded Green Flag status around the District (the same as the previous year) at:

- Central Park, Haworth (2.84 hectares)
- Harold Park, Bradford (7.87 hectares)
- Leeds and Liverpool Canal (of which there is 14 miles in Bradford)
- Lister Park, Bradford (21.9 hectares)
- Peel Park, Bradford (29.72 hectares)
- Roberts Park, Saltaire, Shipley (5.19 hectares)
- University of Bradford, Main Campus, Bradford (2.83 hectares)
- Darwin Gardens Millennium Green (1.5 hectares)

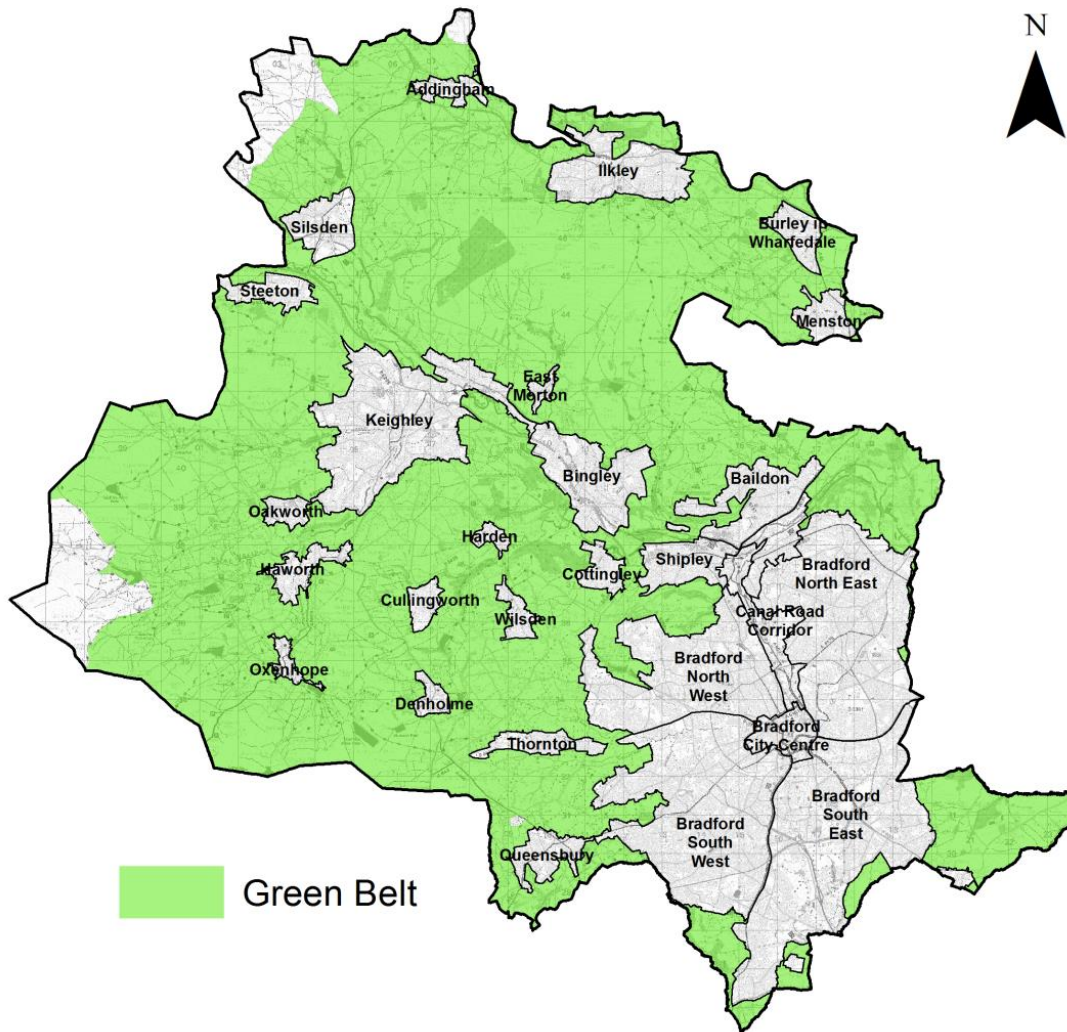
6.9 There was also one site awarded Green Flag Heritage status (one more than the previous year) at:

- Cliffe Castle Park, Keighley (12.7 hectares)

Local Indicator: Green Belt

6.10 65% (23,899 hectares) of the Bradford District is covered by Green Belt, as illustrated in Figure 6-5.

Figure 6-5: Green Belt in Bradford



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

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

- 6.11 Figure 6-6 illustrates where Flood Zone 2 and Flood Zone 3 have been classified by the Environment Agency (EA). Flood Zones can also be viewed on the council's [interactive map](#) along with other flood designations.
- 6.12 Table 6-137 illustrates how many planning applications were initially objected by the Environment Agency (EA) as the developments would be at risk of flooding or would increase the risk of flooding elsewhere and the final decision compared to EA advice.
- 6.13 There were no planning applications objected between 2021 and 2023 on the grounds that the development would adversely affect water quality.

Table 6-137: Environment Agency (EA) objections as the developments would be at risk of flooding or would increase the risk of flooding elsewhere

	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Number of planning applications initially objected	20	15	11
Environment Agency advice followed*	20	8	6
Permission granted against Environment Agency advice	0	0	1***
Planning applications Granted	13	8	7
Planning applications Refused**	1	1	1
Planning applications Withdrawn**	6	6	2
Planning applications Finally Disposed Of (Outcome unknown)	0	0	1

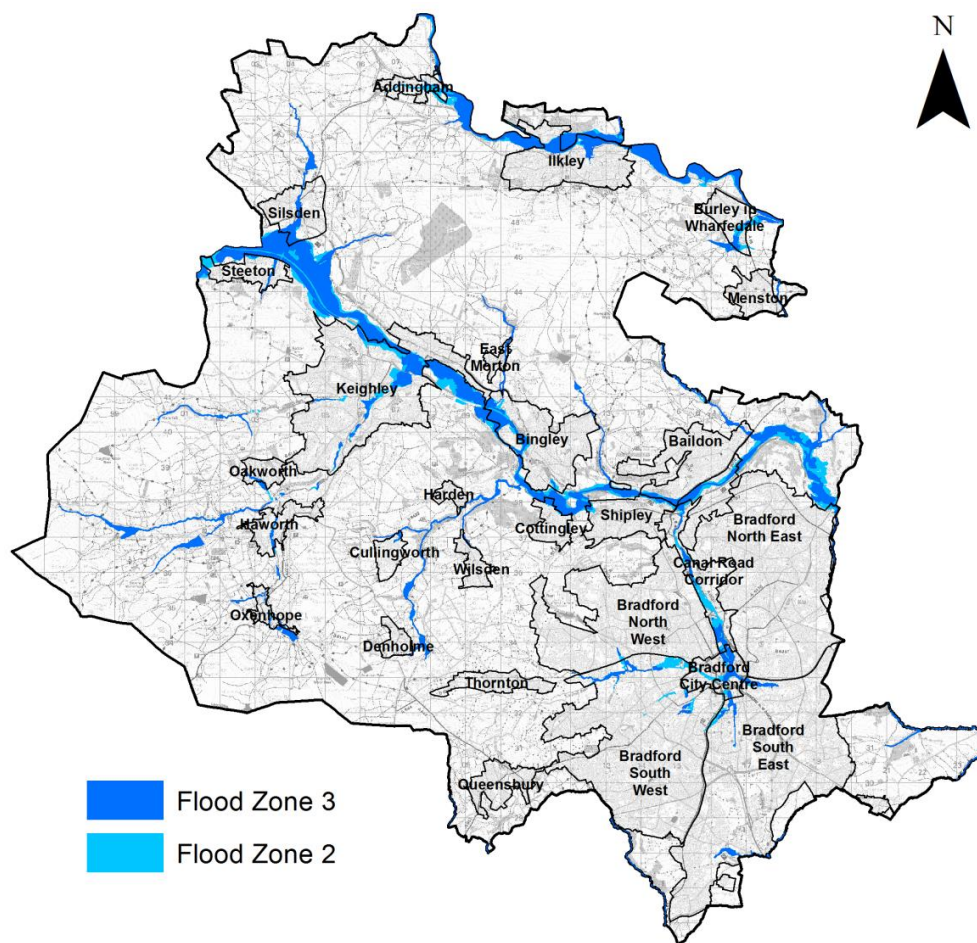
Source: Environment Agency (EA)

*Number of original objections withdrawn based on revised Flood Risk Assessments (FRA) and/or conditions imposed

**Refusal or withdrawal may not be based on flood risk grounds.

***22/03862/FUL. See [Officers Report](#) for details. The Council considers the EA objection as misguided.

Figure 6-6: Flood Zones 2 and 3



Source: Environment Agency

6.14 Table 6-148 monitor the performance of indicators in the adopted DPD's using the Red, Amber and Green (RAG) approach.

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

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

Environment indicator performance

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

Table 6-148: Environment indicator performance

Core Strategy Indicator	Indicator	Target*	2023 Output (performance using RAG approach, see paragraph 6.37))
IND8(EV)	The range of types of open space and recreational facilities for which an up to date assessment has been made.	An assessment has been made of the extent to which provision of open space and recreational facilities meets the needs of existing and future needs of the District's population.	See Table 6-2 and Table 6-3
IND9(EV)	The number of types of open space and recreational facilities for which standards have been identified in a DPD.	Key deficiencies in quantity, quality and accessibility of the districts resource have been highlighted and actions identified to address these in DPDs, Action Plans and the Local Infrastructure Plan.	See Table 6-4 and Table 6-5
IND10(EV)	Number of sites identified of local nature conservation importance, and proportion of local sites where positive conservation has been or is being implemented.	Net increase in the % of local sites where positive conservation management has been or is being implemented over each monitoring period.	SSSI = 4 Sites SPA = 1 Site SAC = 1 Site
IND11(EV)	Quality and condition of historic attributes Number and % of Listed Buildings in the Saltaire World Heritage Site deemed to be 'at risk'	A net reduction in the number and % of buildings at 'risk' over each monitoring period	No Listed Buildings 'at risk'
IND12(EV)	The condition of the key views to and from the Saltaire World Heritage Site	The condition of the key views to be maintained or improved over each monitoring period	2014 = Good = 9, Fair = 17, Poor = 3 No up to date assessments
IND13(EV)	Mega Watts (MW) of installed renewable energy and low carbon energy capacity which required planning permission	A net increase in installed renewable and low carbon energy over each monitoring period	No data available – indicator under review Feed in Tariffs show an overall reduction over each monitoring period
IND14(EV)	Number of completed developments that met the requirements for surface water treatment.	A net increase in the number of completed developments that met the requirements for surface water treatment over each monitoring period	No data available – indicator under review
IND15(EV)	The fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution over each monitoring period.	A reduction in exposure to particulate air pollution, resulting in a reduction in the fraction of mortality attributable to air pollution over each monitoring period.	2013 = 4.7% 2014 = 4.6% 2015 = 4.2% 2016 = 5.0% 2017 = 4.3% 2018 = 4.6% 2019 = 4.7% 2021 = 5.1%

Core Strategy Indicator	Indicator	Target*	2023 Output (performance using RAG approach, see paragraph 6.37)
IND16(EV)	Number of contaminated sites that have been remediated.	An increase in the number contaminated sites that have been remediated over each monitoring period	No data available – indicator under review
IND17(EV)	Ecological status of rivers	No deterioration in the ecological status of water bodies over each monitoring period.	In 2019: Leeds and Liverpool Canal was classified as 'Good'. All other rivers in the Bradford District are classified as 'Moderate'.
IND18(EV)	Total outputs of stone, aggregates, and sand and gravel.	For EN10, Trend in total quantity of building and paving stone output, as plotted over 3 year periods, to be positive or neutral. For EN11, At least 1 extraction site opened within the plan period.	For EN10: Sand & Gravel (million tonnes) (South & West Yorkshire combined figure) 2018 = 0.60 2019 = 0.31 2020 = 0.50 Crushed Rock (million tonnes) (West Yorkshire Figure) 2018 = 1.04 2019 = 0.41 2020 = 1.07 For EN11: None at 31 March 2021
IND19(EV)	Total reserves of stone, aggregates, and sand and gravel.	For EN10, Trend in permitted reserves of sandstone within District, as plotted over 3 year periods, to be positive or neutral. For EN11, Trend in permitted reserves of sand and gravel within District, as plotted over 3 year periods, to be positive or neutral.	For EN10: Crushed Reserves (million tonnes) (West Yorkshire Figure) 2018 = 40.78 2019 = 38.00 2020 = 36.96 For EN11: Sand & Gravel Reserves (million tonnes) (West Yorkshire Figure) 2018 = 0.57 2019 = 0.22 2020 = 0.15

Core Strategy Indicator	Indicator	Target*	2023 Output (performance using RAG approach, see paragraph 6.37))
IND20(EV)	Amount of recycling and composting of household waste	Increasing the amount of recycling and composting of household waste to 45% by 2015, 50% by 2020, 55% by 2025	2014-15 = 51.6% 2015-16 = 39.9% 2016-17 = 37.0% 2017-18 = 34.6% 2018-19 = 39.5% 2019-20 = 40.7% 2020-21 = 37.8% 2021-22 = 36.1%
IND21(EV)	Amount of recovery of municipal waste.	Increasing the amount of recovery of municipal waste to 67% by 2015, 75% by 2020, 80% by 2025	2013-14 = 76.9% 2014-15 = 80.8% 2015-16 = 83.1% 2016-17 = 92.3% 2017-18 = 95.5% 2018-19 = 96.6% 2019-20 = 98.8% 2020-21 = 98.8% 2021-22 = 98.7%
IND22(EV)	Amount of landfilling of biodegradable municipal waste	Amount of landfilling of biodegradable municipal waste as set out in the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme.	No data available – indicator under review
IND23(EV)	Building for Life assessments of major housing schemes	For HO9 and EN15, No planning permission for a major housing scheme should achieve a 'red' rating against Building for Life 12 assessment. For EN16, No planning permission for a major housing scheme should achieve a 'red' rating against Building for Life 12 criteria 5, 6 and 11. For EN17, No planning permission for a major housing scheme should achieve a 'red' rating against Building for Life 12 criteria 5, 6, 7 and 8. For EN18, No planning permission for a major housing scheme should achieve a 'red' rating against Building for Life 12 criteria 1, 2, 3, 9 and 10. For EN19, No planning permission for a major housing scheme should achieve a 'red' rating against Building for Life 12 criteria 2, 11 and 12.	No data available – indicator under review

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

7. Development Management Performance

Introduction

- 7.1 The Government sets national targets for the processing of planning applications within a set timescale, although extensions to the timescales can be agreed with the applicant:
- 60% of Major applications within 13 weeks
 - 70% of Minor applications within 8 weeks
- 7.2 Local planning authorities are required to submit PS1 and PS2 forms which demonstrate information about the range of applications that local planning authorities handle when exercising their development management functions.
- 7.3 The PS1 form collects summary information about the number of planning and related applications on hand at the beginning of the quarter, received, withdrawn, called in or turned away during the quarter; the number of decisions and delegated decisions; and information on specific types of applications such as applications accompanied by Environmental Statements, Regulation 3 and 4 consents, decisions on applications for prior approval and enforcement action.
- 7.4 The PS2 form collects more details about the decisions made during the quarter, broken down by:
- a) Development type
 - b) Whether permission/consent was granted or refused; and
 - c) The time taken from application to decision
- 7.5 The figures collected are summarised and published as National Statistics in the [planning application statistics quarterly statistical release](#) and in a range of associated [live tables](#). The statistics are used by central government to monitor planning policies and development management performance.
- 7.6 The statistics from the live tables are also available using the online [interactive dashboard](#). Statistics can be filter by local authority, quarter (2000) and type to view the percentages of planning applications determined against the set timescales.

8. Progress against the Local Development Scheme (LDS)

Introduction

- 8.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 as amended by the Localism Act 2011 provides the legal basis for the preparation of the Local Plan. A key requirement of the 2004 Act is the need for clear and transparent programme management through the preparation of a Local Development Scheme (LDS).
- 8.2 The purpose of the LDS is to set out the Development Plan Documents (DPDs) being produced by Bradford Council and their programme for preparation. Bradford's updated LDS was approved at Executive on 6 July 2021 and sets out the DPDs being produced from 2021 to 2024.
- 8.3 Table 8-1 illustrates the timetable for the emerging Local Plan as set out in the [LDS 2021 to 2024](#) and monitors the current progress against each stage (at August 2022).

Table 8-1: Progress on the delivery of the emerging Local Plan against the timetable set out in the LDS 2021 (at August 2022)

Stage (Regulation)	Stage (Description)	LDS 2021 Date	Actual/Anticipated Date
Regulation 18	Issues and Options*	November 2018	January – February 2019 and July – August 2019
Regulation 18	Preferred Options	February – March 2021	February – March 2021
Regulation 19	Publication Draft	July – August 2022	TBC**
Regulation 22	Submission to SoS	November 2022	TBC**
Regulation 24	Examination	February – March 2023	TBC**
Regulation 26	Adoption	March 2024	TBC**

*Bradford Council did not produce an Issues and Options document but did produce a Core Strategy Partial Review Scoping Report in 2019 which was also followed up by the Core Strategy Partial Review – Preferred Options later in the year, both publications included an identification of key policy issues for consultation.

**Awaiting revised LDS timetable due to be published early 2024.

- 8.4 There are also several Supplementary Planning Documents being prepared by Bradford Council. Details of these are set out in Table 8-2.

Table 8-2: Progress on the delivery of the Supplementary Planning Documents against the timetable set out in the LDS 2021 (at August 2022)

Supplementary Planning Document	Description, Geographical Area and Conformity	LDS 2021 Date	Actual/Anticipated Date*
Review - Landscape Character SPD	<p>Description: Sets out detailed guidance on key character areas and their characteristics together with guidance for managing development and change within them. Review of SPD detail and compliance with any updated professional guidance.</p> <p>Geographical Area: District Wide</p> <p>Conformity: NPPF/Core Strategy/Local Plan</p>	<p>Commencement – October 2021</p> <p>Public consultation – July 2022</p> <p>Adoption – October 2022</p>	<p>Commencement – May 2022</p> <p>Landscape Character Assessment evidence base document complete – Summer 2023</p>

Supplementary Planning Document	Description, Geographical Area and Conformity	LDS 2021 Date	Actual/Anticipated Date*
Review - Planning Obligations SPD / Developers Contributions	<p>Description: sets out how the Council will seek and deliver infrastructure and community benefits through the use of legal agreements negotiated when a planning application is submitted. Review of SPD detail and update in line with planning regulations.</p> <p>Geographical Area: District Wide</p> <p>Conformity: NPPF/Core Strategy/ Local Plan</p>	<p>Commencement – October 2021</p> <p>Public consultation – July 2022</p> <p>Adoption – 2023</p>	Under review pending emerging new Local Plan
Highways Design Guide	<p>Description: Sets out principles and technical guidance to support good design of Highways and transport in support of Core Strategy policy SC9 and related design and Transport/Movement policies. It will complement the Housing Design Guide with the aim of creating excellent new places for people to live and work.</p> <p>Geographical Area: District Wide</p> <p>Conformity: NPPF/Core Strategy</p>	<p>Commencement – October 2021</p> <p>Public consultation – July 2022</p> <p>Adoption – October 2022</p>	Under review pending emerging new Local Plan
Management & Mitigation of impacts of development on South Pennine Moors SPA/SAC	<p>Description: Sets out principles and detailed approach for management and mitigation required to ensure development proposals comply with Core Strategy policy SC8. In particular, it will set out types of mitigation solutions and possible requirements to be made both onsite and offsite.</p> <p>Geographical Area: District</p> <p>Wide Conformity: NPPF/Core Strategy</p>	<p>Commencement – October 2018</p> <p>Public consultation – February/ March 2021</p> <p>Adoption – July 2021</p>	<p>Commencement – October 2018</p> <p>Public consultation – February / March 2021</p> <p>Adoption – February 2022</p>

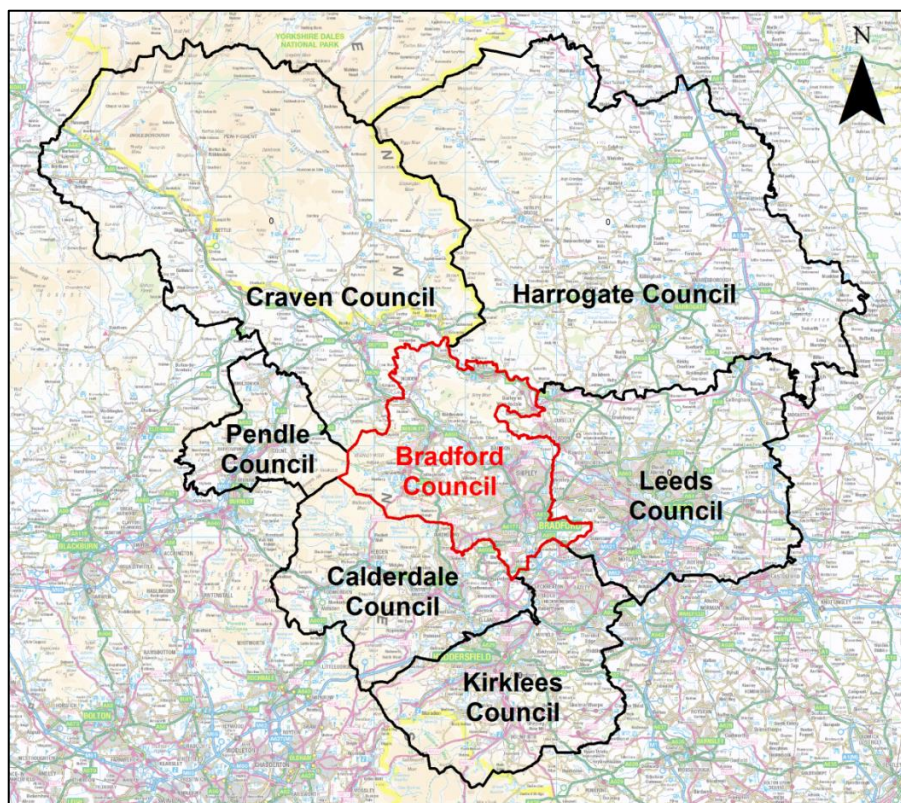
*Awaiting revised LDS timetable due to be published early 2024.

9. Duty to Cooperate

Introduction

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

Figure 9-1: Bradford Council Neighbouring Local Authorities



- 9.3 The Duty to co-operate also covers a range of public bodies as well as councils. These are set out in the Town & Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended) and the NPPG, and consist of:
- Civil Aviation Authority
 - Environment Agency
 - Highways England
 - Historic England
 - Homes England (formerly the Homes & Communities Agency)

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

9.4 In addition, the Duty covers the West Yorkshire Combined Authority. Whilst they are not covered under the Duty to Co-operate legislation, Local Enterprise Partnerships and Local Nature Partnerships, planning authorities should co-operate with both bodies, and have regard to their activities when preparing Local Plans. In the local context, they are the Leeds City Region Enterprise Partnership, the Yorkshire West Local Nature Partnership and Pennine Prospects (South Pennines LNP). The Leeds City Region partner councils have therefore prepared a [Statement of Common Ground](#) in response to the requirements set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the Planning Practice Guidance.

10. Neighbourhood Planning

Introduction

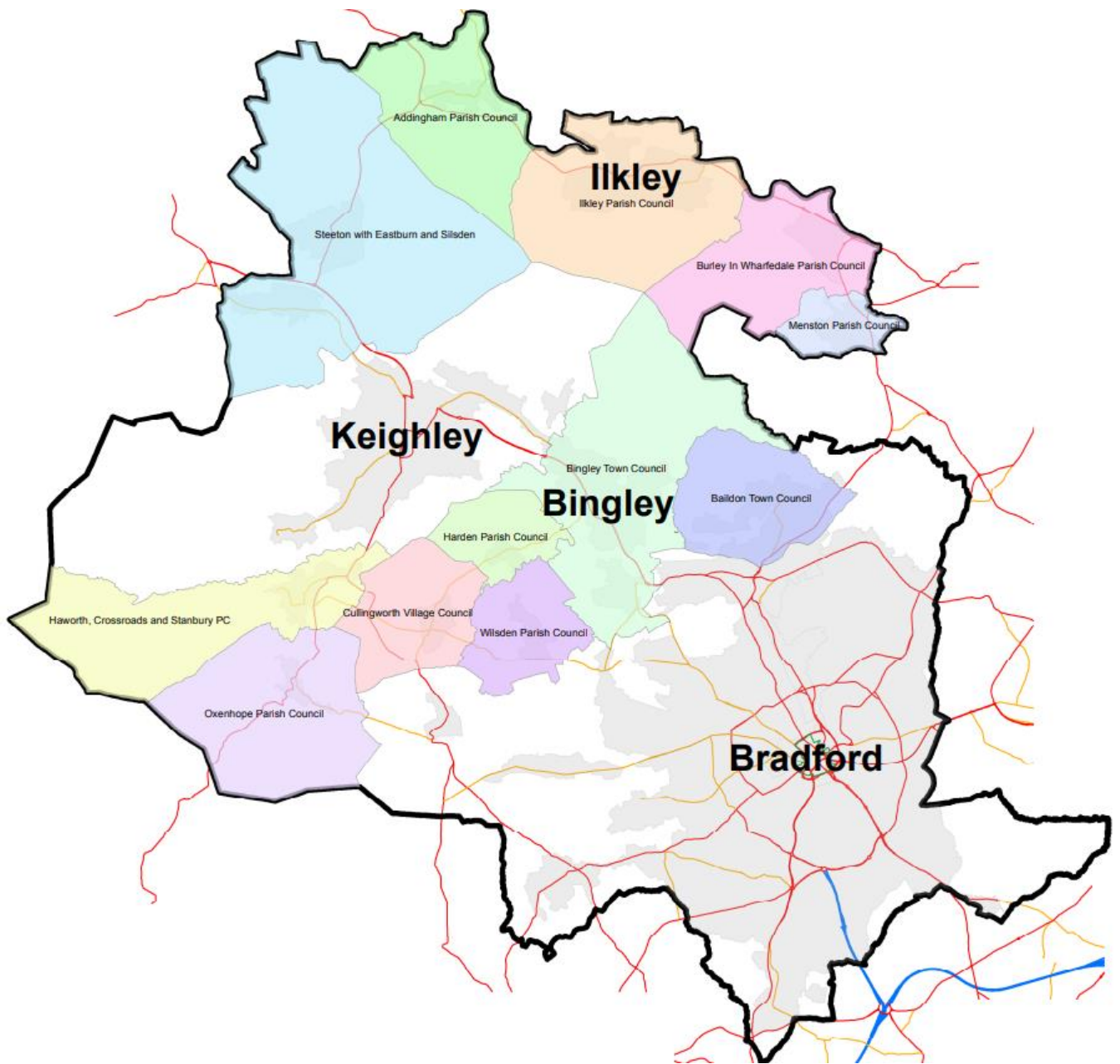
- 10.1 Local people can now have a direct and active say in helping to shape development in the area in which they live through ‘neighbourhood planning’. The main tool for doing so is the Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP). Once adopted, or “made”, these become part of the statutory development plan for Bradford District and are used, alongside other adopted local and national planning policies to make planning decisions within the area the NDP covers.
- 10.2 In order to produce an NDP, an area must first be formally designated as a ‘Neighbourhood Area’ by the Council. A relevant body; a Town Council, a Parish Council or a Neighbourhood Forum must submit a request and a proposed boundary map to the Council for consideration - this is known as a Neighbourhood Area Application.
- 10.3 Once an application is received by the Council, it will then be published for a six-week public consultation before a final decision on the area’s status is made.
- 10.4 At time of publication (January 2024), Bradford Council has approved thirteen Neighbourhood Areas and adopted seven NDPs. A number of other NDPs are being prepared by Town/Parish councils with each at different stages, as shown in Figure 10-1.
- 10.5 More details about neighbourhood planning can be found on the [Bradford Council](#) website as well as from the relevant Town/Parish Council. It should be noted that some progress has been made in respect of several plans outside of the current monitoring period. Progress will be reported in a future AMR.

Table 10-1: Neighbourhood Area/Plans in Bradford (at January 2023)

Neighbourhood Area	Neighbourhood Plan Body	Neighbourhood Area Status	Most Recent Stages
Baildon	Baildon Town Council	Approved 23 June 2015	Neighbourhood plan restarted – initial community consultation (April/May 2022)
Bingley	Bingley Town Council	Approved 30 August 2017	Working towards a Regulation 124 Draft Neighbourhood Plan
Cullingworth	Cullingworth Village Council	Approved 13 January 2015	Currently not progressing with Neighbourhood Plan
Keighley	Keighley Town Council	Approved 6 December 2023	Initial community consultation/awareness raising and evidence gathering (September 2023)
Menston	Menston Parish Council	Approved 2 December 2014	Working towards a Neighbourhood Plan
Wilsden	Wilsden Parish Council	Approved 2 December 2014	Updated Draft Plan Consultation (Regulation 14) (January to March 2023)
Neighbourhood Plan			
Addingham	Addingham Parish Council	Adopted 22 nd January 2020	
Burley-in-Wharfedale	Burley in Wharfedale Parish Council	Adopted May 2018	
Harden	Harden Village Council	Adopted 8 September 2023	
Haworth, Cross Roads & Stanbury	Haworth, Cross Roads & Stanbury Parish Council	Adopted 7 June 2021	
Ilkley	Ilkley Town Council	Adopted 8 June 2022	
Oxenhope	Oxenhope Village Council	Adopted 8 June 2022	
Steeton with Eastburn & Silsden	Steeton with Eastburn Parish Council & Silsden Town Council	Adopted 7 June 2021	

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

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



11. Self-Build and Custom Build Register.

Introduction

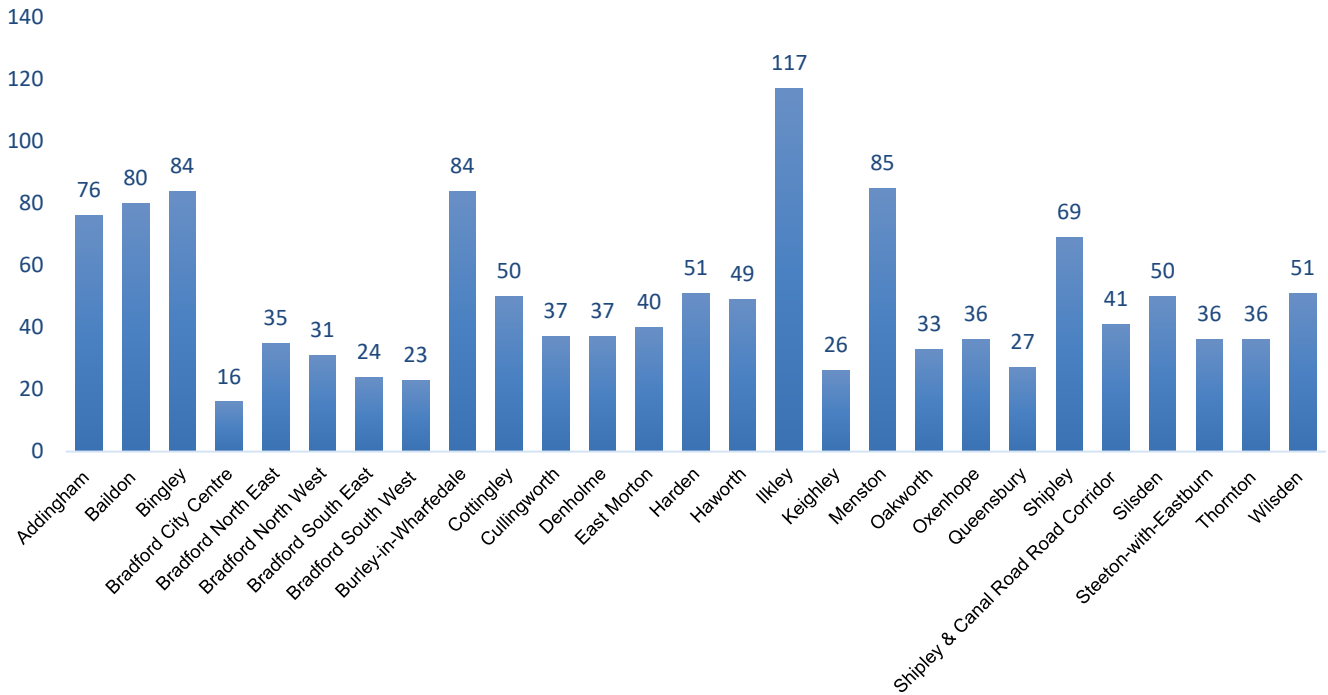
- 11.1 The Government wants to enable more people to build their own home and Local Planning Authorities in England and Wales are required under the Self-build and Custom House Building Act 2015 (c.17) to keep a register of individuals and associations of individuals seeking to acquire land to build a home.
- 11.2 The information contained within the register will enable the Council to gather evidence to see if there is a demand for this type of development within the District.
- 11.3 The register is not a public document and is treated as confidential. However, local planning authorities are encouraged to publish, in their Authorities Monitoring Report, headline data (i.e. location, type and/or demand) on the demand for self-build and custom house building revealed by their register and other sources.
- 11.4 The register does not in itself mean that the Council will be able to offer any land to build your own home as a result, nor is registration a guarantee of the granting of planning permission for a self-build or custom-build property within the Bradford District.
- 11.5 Table 11-1 illustrates how many individuals/groups were registered as eligible at 31st March 2021, 2022 and 2023 and provides some headline data. Please note, applicants can choose more than one preference/response to each question.

Table 11-1: Headline data, Self-Build and Custom Build Register, at 31 March 2021, 2022 and 2023

		2021	2022	2023
This application is made by / on behalf of:	An individual	106	156	181
	Group / Association	8	8	8
	On behalf of a household	50	74	85
	Total (eligible):	164	238	274
Type of build	Individual self-build: Individual oversees the design and build	132	196	227
	Individual developer build (custom): Developer oversees the design and build	63	91	105
	Group led self-build: Individual oversees the design and build as part of a group	24	33	37
	Developer led group build (custom): Developer oversees the design and build as part of a group	24	34	38
	Undecided	13	20	22
Type of dwelling	Detached	138	206	235
	Semi-detached	29	40	44
	Terraced	7	8	8
	Bungalow	22	32	35
	Flat / apartment	7	7	8
	Undecided	16	22	28
No. of bedrooms (figures shown for individual applicants only)	Two	15	17	19
	Three	36	56	63
	Four	64	89	102
	Five or more	21	37	46
	A mix of different sized properties	9	11	12
	Undecided	18	27	31

11.6 Figure 11-1 illustrates the preferred areas of choice (at 31st March 2023), with Ilkley being the preferred location. As can be seen, there are three settlements in the Wharfedale valley (Burley-in-Wharfedale, Ilkley and Menston) which have the highest preferred rates. Please note, an applicant can identify more than one preferred location.

Figure 11-1: Preferred location, at 31st March 2023



12. Brownfield Register

Introduction

- 12.1 In April 2017 the Government published new legislation requiring all Local Planning Authorities to prepare and maintain a register of brownfield land and buildings, which it considers to be suitable for residential development and to publish this before 31 December 2017.
- 12.2 The purpose of the register is to promote sites with unimplemented planning permission for residential development and to identify further opportunities where land is suitable for new homes in the District, to encourage re-use of the land/buildings, stimulate regeneration and drive up housing delivery.
- 12.3 The register should include sites which are a minimum of 0.25ha or considered capable of accommodating at least 5 homes, be suitable for residential development, be available for development subject to any necessary approvals and be achievable and generally constraint free.
- 12.4 The sites included in this register are derived from the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) and includes further sites from a review of planning applications and sites suggested to the Council in a Call for sites undertaken in 2016. Over time, further new sites will be added and others removed from the register as circumstances change.
- 12.5 More information is available on the [Council's website](#).
- 12.6 At 31st March 2023, there were 130 sites (57 less than the previous year) on the register with a capacity of a minimum 7,866 dwellings (an decrease of 2,284 dwellings from the previous year). Table 12-1 illustrates the number of sites and approximate dwellings each year from 2017. The 2023 register (provided in a standard format set nationally) is available using the link below.
- [Register](#) (csv format)
- 12.7 A map of the brownfield sites included on the register can also be viewed on an interactive map available using the link below.

[Interactive map of brownfield sites](#)

Table 12-1: Number of Brownfield Sites and approximate dwellings, 2017-2023

Year	No. of Sites	Approx. No. of dwellings
2017	216	11,465
2018	216	11,219
2019	211	10,716
2020	197	12,081
2021	196	11,341
2022	187	10,150
2023	130	7,866

Appendix 1: Core Strategy Key Diagram

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



KEY

Settlement Hierarchy Categories (Policy SC1, SC4, SC5)















-  **Regional City (Policy BD1)**
(City of Bradford with Shipley & Lower Baildon) 66%
-  **Principal Towns (Policy AD1, WD1)**
(Ilkley, Keighley & Bingley) 16%
-  **Local Growth Centres (Policy AD1 WD1 PN1)**
12%
-  **Local Service Centres (Policy AD1, WD1, N1)**
6%

Other Notations

-  **Economic Growth Area (Policy EC1)**
-  **Urban Extension (Policy HO2) - Holme Wood and SE Bradford**
-  **Growth Areas (Policy HO2) - City Centre, Shipley and Canal Road Corridor, Silsden, S.E Bradford, Steeton with Eastburn, Thornton, Queensbury**
-  **Potential Localised Green Belt Deletions**
*Locations are only indicative and may include other settlements

Regeneration Partnerships

-  Airedale
-  Bradford City Centre
-  Leeds Bradford Corridor

-  District Boundary
-  Yorkshire Dales National Park Boundary
-  Main Roads
-  River / Beck
-  Motorway
-  Leeds and Liverpool Canal
-  Proposed Bradford Canal
-  Railway Line
-  Electrification of Caldervale Line
-  Proposed New Railway Station
-  Proposed Road Infrastructure
-  UNESCO Saltaire World Heritage Site
-  Green Infrastructure Corridor (Policy SC6)
-  General Extent of Greenbelt (Policy SC7)
-  South Pennine Moors SPA and SAC (Policy SC8)

Appendix 2: Schedule of Key Plan Indicators (IND)

Performance Monitoring Framework

KEY:

Development Indicator	Strategic Objective
	Strategic Core Policy
	Theme Policy

Economy

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

Transportation and Movement

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

Housing

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

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

Environment

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix 3: Glossary

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

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

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

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

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