

Spatial Atlas



Version One

November 2009



Calderdale
Council

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6 Introduction

1 Introduction

1

1.1 Purpose

1.1 This Spatial Atlas is intended to help inform the preparation of the Calderdale Local Development Framework (LDF). The LDF will set out the long-term planning vision for Calderdale, incorporating the necessary policies and land allocations to help deliver it. By collating, analysing and publishing data from a wide variety of sources in this Spatial Atlas, it is hoped that it will improve both the 'place shaping' and 'delivery' agendas introduced in the new planning system (Planning Policy Statement 12 (PPS12:Local Spatial Planning) and the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004)).

1.2 A Local Authorities' vision for an area, and the future of its local places and spaces, should be based on sound evidence of its social, economic and environmental characteristics. The Spatial Atlas therefore highlights the main issues and challenges that currently exist within the borough, demonstrating how Calderdale is now. It brings together key geographic information, helping us to improve our understanding of how Calderdale places inter-relate and function at present, as well as how they may grow in the future. This will help to ensure that the most effective future strategies and planning policies can be put into place.

1.2 Context and Orientation

1.3 Calderdale is a Metropolitan Authority located within West Yorkshire at the heart of the north of England. It lies within the Leeds City region and next to the Manchester City Region. Within 1 hour drive of the boundary of the district lie not only Leeds and Bradford, together with the towns of Greater Manchester, but also Liverpool, Preston, Sheffield and York and a population of more than 5 million people. The Peak District and Yorkshire Dales National Parks are also both located within 1 hours drive.

1.4 Map 1.1 shows the location of Calderdale, in relation to adjoining local authority areas. These include Bradford to the north and east, Kirklees, Oldham and Rochdale to the south, and Rossendale, Burnley and Pendle to the west. Calderdale is the sixth largest of the 36 metropolitan boroughs in terms of land area (at 363 square kilometres), yet the seventh smallest in terms of population (200,100 residents - 2007 Mid-year population estimate).

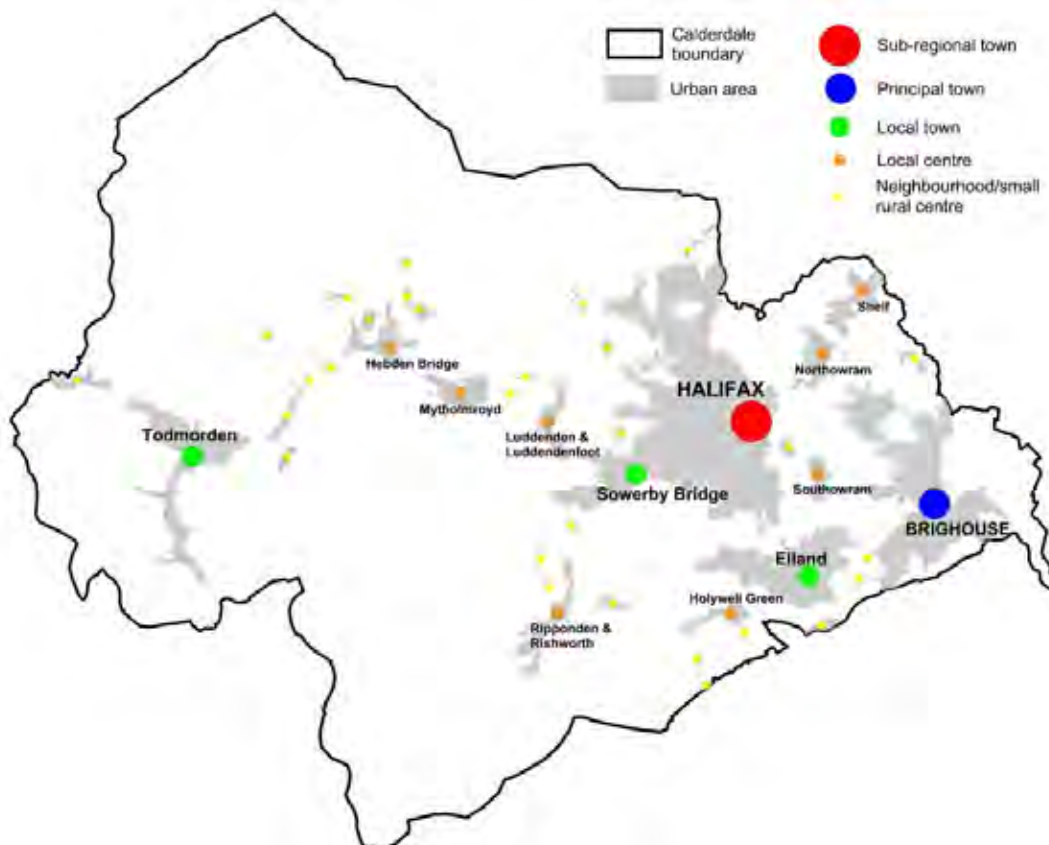
1.5 Despite its Metropolitan status, Calderdale is largely rural in character. The western part of the borough is characterised by high, open moorland and is subsequently sparsely populated and developed. It is in this high moorland where the origins of Walsden Water and the River Calder can be found which formed the Calder valley around which most of Calderdale's urban areas are situated.

1.6 The towns of Todmorden, Hebden Bridge, Mytholmroyd and Ripponden form the primary areas of settlement in the upper valleys. However Map 1.1 clearly shows that the majority of the larger settlements and development in Calderdale lie to the east in Halifax (the largest town), Sowerby Bridge, Brighouse and Elland. Halifax is the administrative centre and is by far the largest settlement in Calderdale, accommodating approximately 120,000 residents (including adjoining Sowerby Bridge).

Map 1.1 Calderdale Metropolitan Area



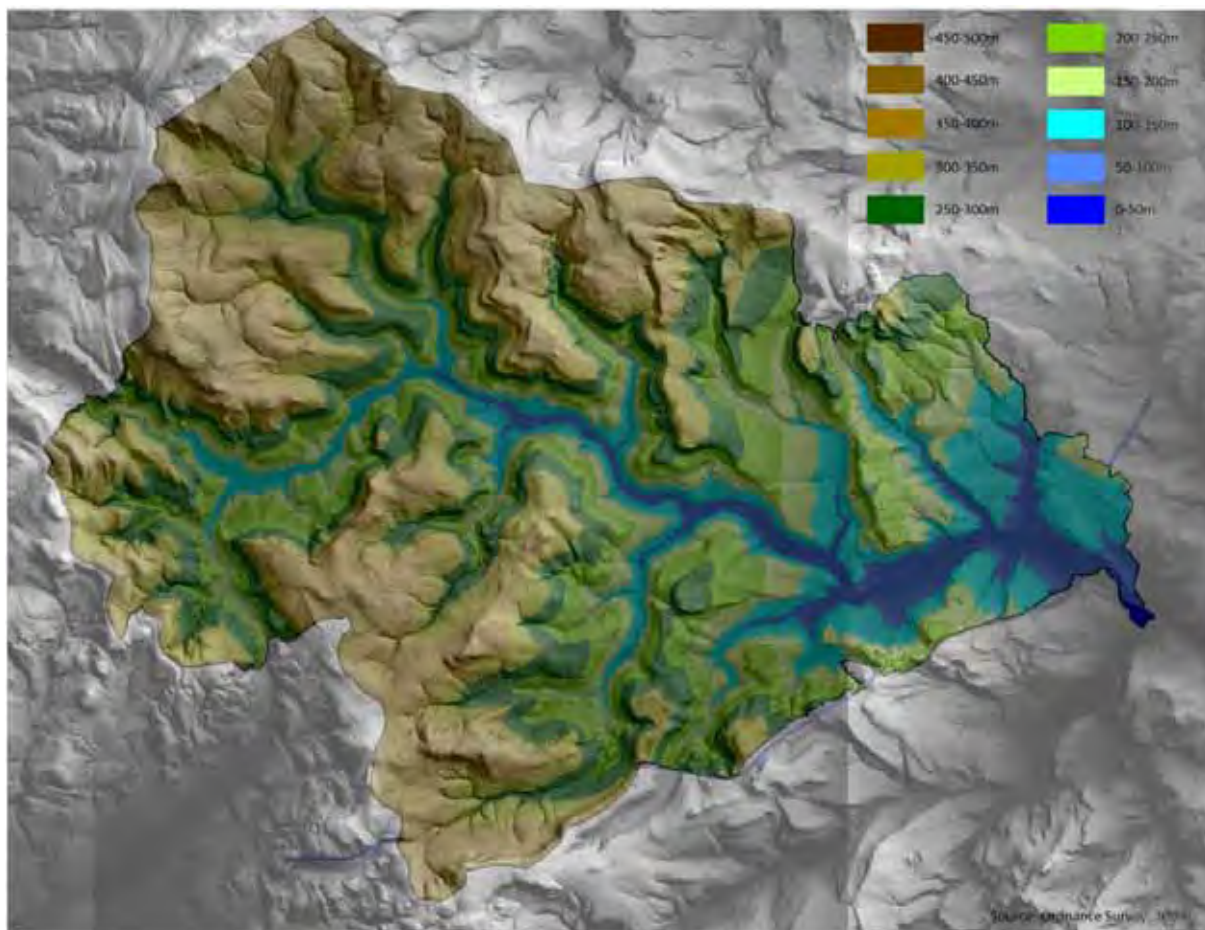
Map 1.2 Existing settlement hierarchy



8 Introduction

- 1.7** The Calderdale Settlement Hierarchy study (November 2009) offers a comprehensive assessment of the sustainability of the existing urban areas in the district. Map 1.2 shows the existing settlement hierarchy and demonstrates the relative service and facilities provision within each area of Calderdale at the moment. Progression of the LDF, in particular the Core Strategy, will explore whether the roles of any specific settlements should be upgraded or downgraded over the next 15 years through new development.
- 1.8** Map 1.3 provides an overview of the topography of Calderdale, graphically demonstrating the nature of the steep river valleys and open moorland in the upper valley area. Much of the upper valley lies over 300m with the highest point being 478m on Moss Moor in the far south of the borough. The lowest point in the borough is Cooper Bridge in the far south-east at only 50m elevation.

Map 1.3 Height and terrain map of Calderdale



Geographical analysis and statistics

- 1.9** Secondary data on the economic, social and environmental characteristics of an area are available from a wide number of sources. However these are often collected and presented at different spatial scales, using a range of different boundaries. To ensure that data is analysed effectively, and that the right decisions and geographic priorities are taken in the Calderdale LDF, it is important to use as consistent and clear an approach as possible.
- 1.10** The different types of data geographies can be grouped into two categories:

- 'Administrative' geographies, relating to specific organisations needs - these include for example, at a Local Authority level, parish, ward and electoral boundaries and for the Post Office it would include postcode and postcode sector boundaries.
- 'Statistical' geographies, created as a direct requirement for the National Census and are provided by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) - the ONS use a hierarchical framework of 'output areas' for the majority of their data collection on socio-economic issues.

1.11 The ONS statistical hierarchy is nested (each level fits exactly inside each other) and was designed to be consistent and stable over time, in contrast to ward and electoral boundaries for example, which are subject to change over time. The ONS statistical geographies comprise:

- Output Areas (OA) - the lowest level of statistical geography. Apart from Census data there is little other information available at this level. There are a total of **653 OAs** in Calderdale, with an **average population of 295 residents** in each (ranging from a minimum of 106 to a maximum of 695);
- Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) - the second lowest level of statistical geography. There are **129 LSOAs** in Calderdale, with an **average population of 1,492 residents** (ranging from a minimum of 1,042 to a maximum of 1,857). Typically, an LSOA covers the same area as 5 individual OAs. Census data, including a great deal more data from other sources are available at this level;
- Middle Super Output Area (MSOA) - the largest of the statistical geographic hierarchy. Calderdale is made up of **27 MSOAs**, with an **average population of 7,126 residents** (minimum of 5,354, maximum of 9,138). Typically, an MSOA covers the same area as 5 LSOAs although this does vary. This means that OA and LSOA data can be added to give MSOA data ⁽ⁱ⁾.

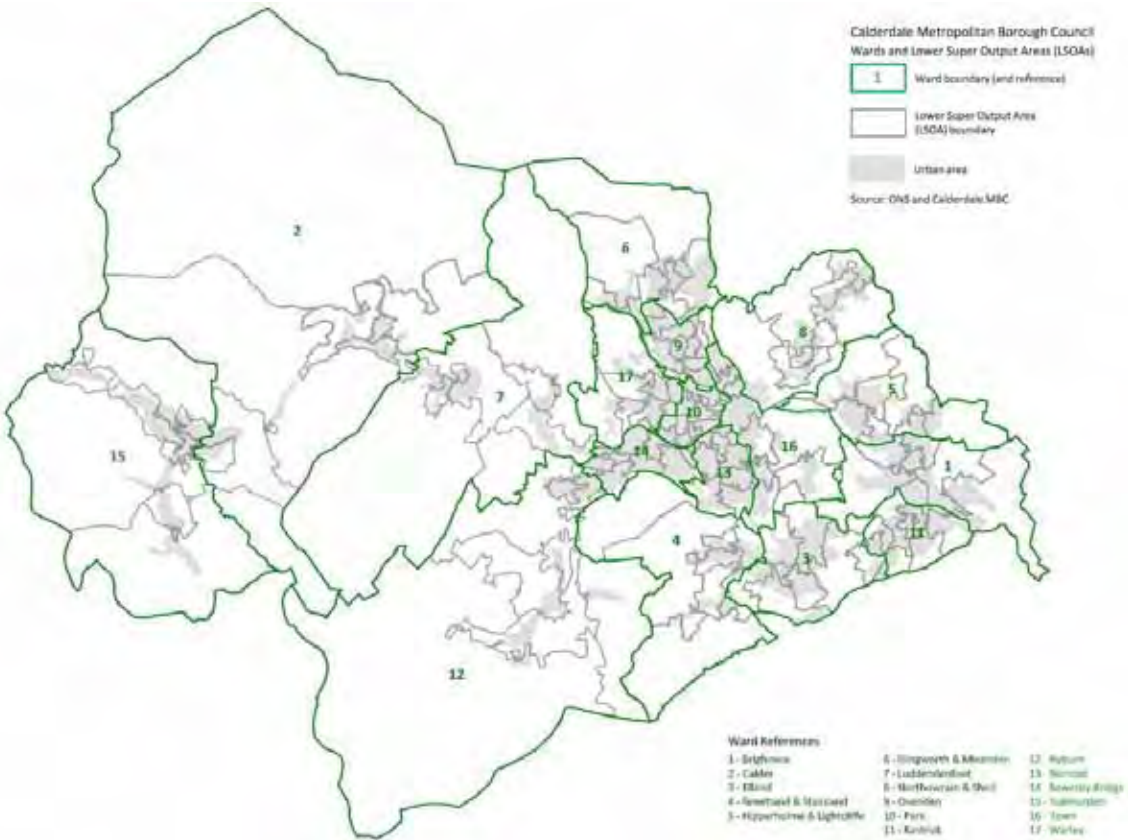
1.12 Where ever possible, and for consistency, data in this report from ONS is presented at the LSOA level. The LSOA boundaries provide the best compromise of an appropriate level of detail (data resolution) versus data availability. Spatial analysis at the LSOA level provides improved visualisation and outputs. Where LSOA level data is not available, either MSOAs or Calderdale electoral wards have been used. Calderdale is split up into a total of 17 different wards, of approximately 11,000 residents typically, although as with output areas there are variations between wards.

1.13 Map 1.4 provides an overview of the Ward and LSOA boundaries in Calderdale. More detailed maps of each Ward are provided in Appendix A. These appendix maps provide sufficient detail to help locate streets within particular LSOA boundaries for interpretation of the maps presented throughout this Spatial Atlas.

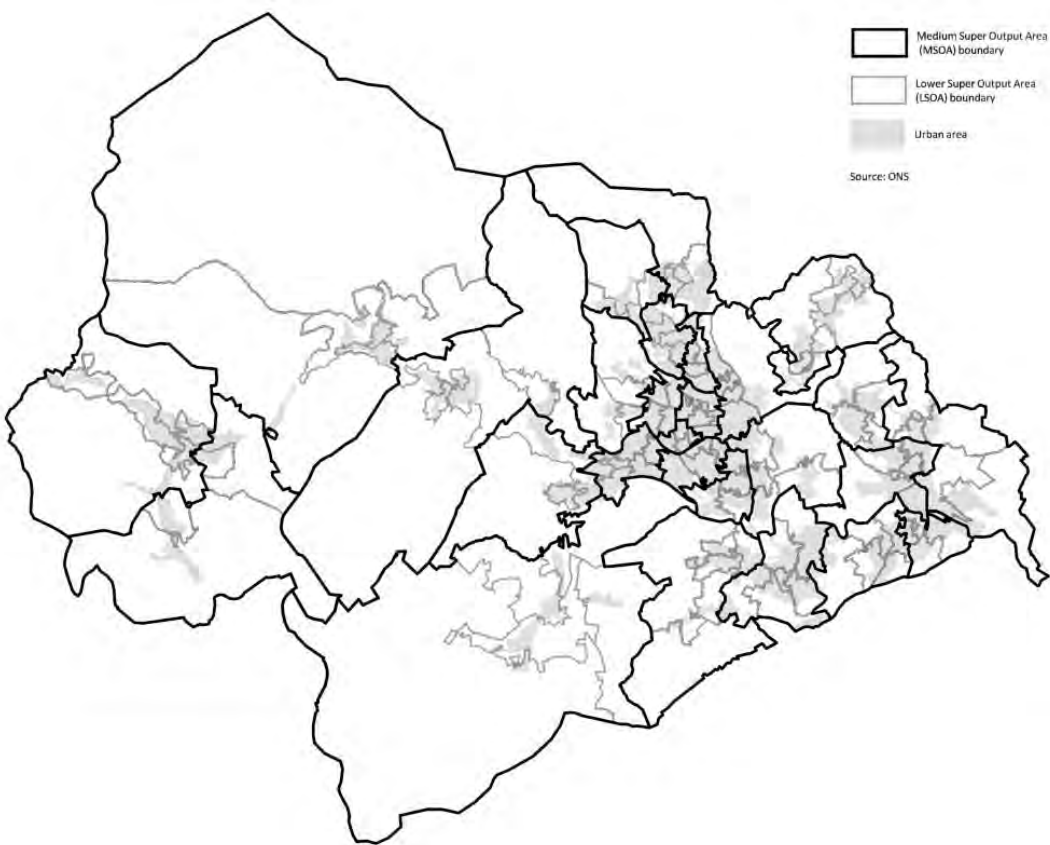
1.14 Map 1.5 provides a similar overview for Middle Super Output Area boundaries in the context of the LSOA boundaries from which they are made up. MSOA boundaries are only used in maps in this Spatial Atlas where LSOA data is unavailable. For example the smallest scale at which mid-year population estimates are provided are by MSOA (the most up to date data at LSOA level being from the 2001 Census).

i for more information on Census Geographies see http://www.statistics.gov.uk/geography/census_geog.asp

Map 1.4 Ward and Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs)



Map 1.5 Middle and Lower Super Output Areas



1.3 Data Sources & Sustainability Appraisal Indicators

- 1.15** This Spatial Atlas uses data from a number of different data sources in its production, many secondary data sources from outside of Calderdale MBC. Different data sources are updated at different intervals, meaning that some of the issues covered may be assessed in relation to up-to-date annual figures (2009 in many examples), whereas other variables may rely on Census data which is now becoming some what out of date (2001).
- 1.16** Each map or diagram provides a reference to the data source and the date of the data collected. A full list of data sources used in production of the Spatial Atlas is provided in Appendix C. Many of the issues that are discussed in this Spatial Atlas also form part of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) framework and indicators. Appendix B lists the full set of SA indicators and links to sections within this Spatial Atlas, where relevant.

2 Issues

2

2.1 This section of the Spatial Atlas provides maps and data on the key issues relevant to the emerging LDF. Issues are grouped and structured in line with the themes identified in the Calderdale Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS). However prior to dealing with each of these themes, some general information on Population, Transport & Infrastructure and Housing & Households is provided, overarching themes not specifically referred to in the SCS but highly relevant to spatial planning and the LDF.

2.2 The following sections are therefore covered in this chapter:

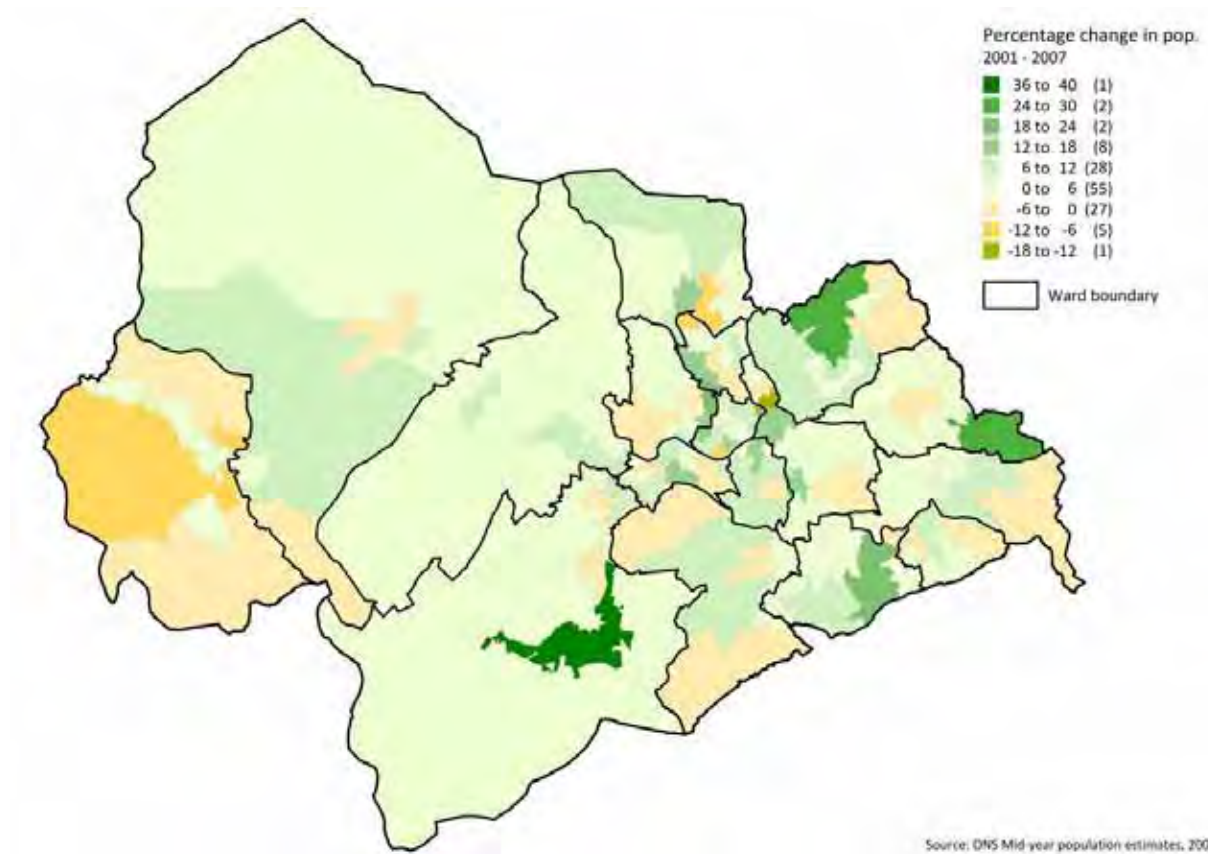
- **Population** - population count, profile, distribution of key age groups, Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) population;
- **Transport & Infrastructure** - transport infrastructure, car parking provision, public utilities and water resources infrastructure, accessibility to services;
- **Housing & Households** - household size, overcrowding and under-occupancy, housing with central heating, housing density, dwelling stock, mean house price, housing affordability, long-term vacant housing, housing tenure, second home ownership, housing market sustainability index, new housing development by location type and size;
- **Economy & Enterprise** - employees and employment type, travel to work and mode, unemployment and Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) claimants, business startups, employment land, employment deprivation, retail and service provision, retail need, convenience shopping, retailer performance, tourism and visitor attractions;
- **Environment** - environmental land use, condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), accessibility to greenspace, Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs), flood risk, heritage assets, energy consumption and CO₂ emissions, renewable energy applications, air quality, waste and recycling sites;
- **Safer & Stronger Communities** - amenity greenspace, leisure and recreational facilities, perception of crime, risk of crime, road traffic accidents, the Place Survey;
- **Healthier Communities** - Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs), health facilities, limiting long-term illness, health related benefit claimants, health and disability deprivation, outdoor sports facilities, allotments provision;
- **Older People** - older people demographics, pension credit claimants;
- **Children & Young People** - children's play areas, schools places and admissions, Key Stage 4 results, child well-being index;
- **Narrowing the Gap** - Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), accessibility, regeneration schemes and major projects.

2.1 Population

Population - Count

- 2.3** Definitive population statistics are collected every 10 years as part of the national Census. The last Census was conducted in 2001 with the next scheduled to take place in 2011. In the intermediate years the Office for National Statistics (ONS) produce official Mid Year Population estimates, the most recent of which that were available when preparing this report were the 2007 estimates (published in the Autumn of 2008).
- 2.4** The official population of Calderdale at the time of the last Census (2001) was 192,405. The mid-year population estimates for 2007 show that this has risen steadily since this time, with the population now standing at 200,100 residents. Although this equates to an overall rise of 4% over 6 years, Map 2.1 shows significant variation across the borough, with parts of Ryburn ward seeing up to a 40% increase, and parts of Town ward seeing a decrease of over 17%.

Map 2.1 Percentage population change 2001-2007



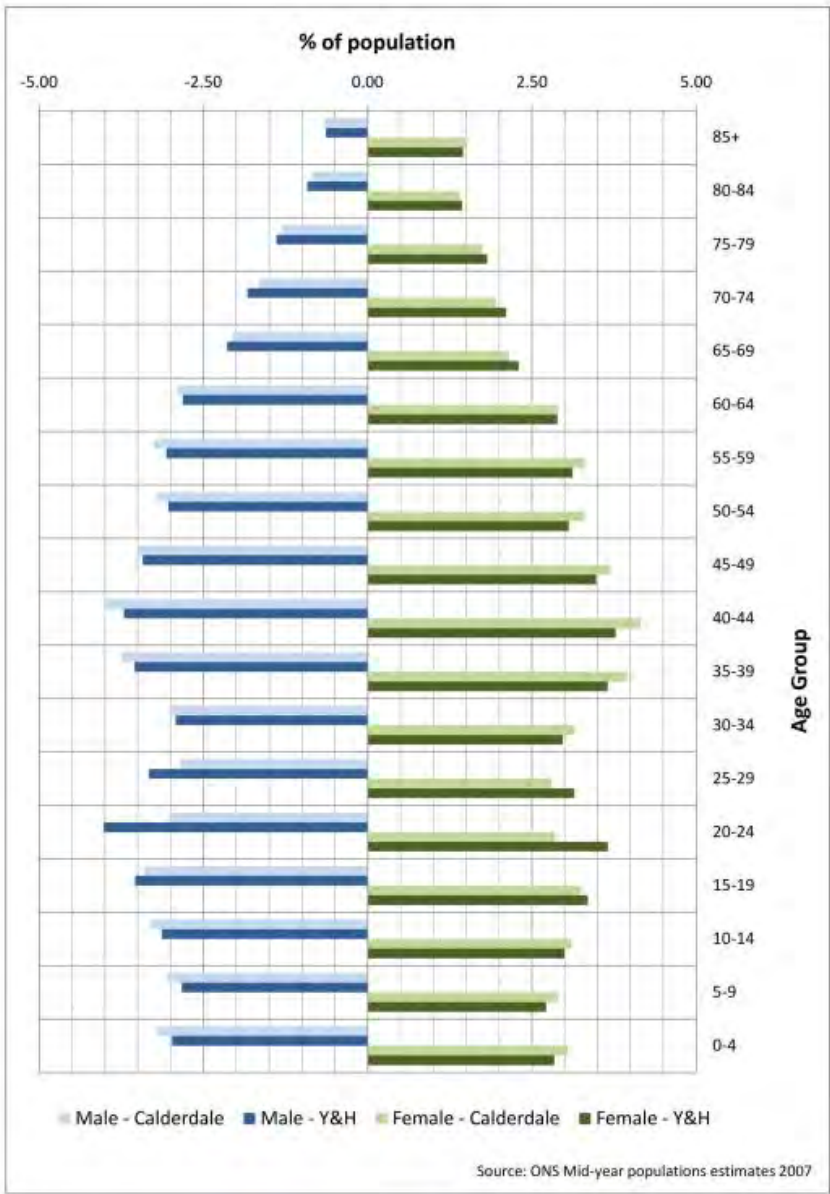
Population - Profile

2

2.5 Figure 2.1 shows the proportion of Calderdale's population by age group. It also shows comparable figures for the Yorkshire and Humber region as a whole. It shows that:

- The age groups with the largest proportion of the population in Calderdale are the 35-39 and 40-44 years for both male and females;
- There are considerably larger numbers (almost double) of 80-84 and 85+ females than males; and
- There are significantly fewer male and female residents aged 20-29 in Calderdale than compared with the Yorkshire and Humber region as a whole.
-

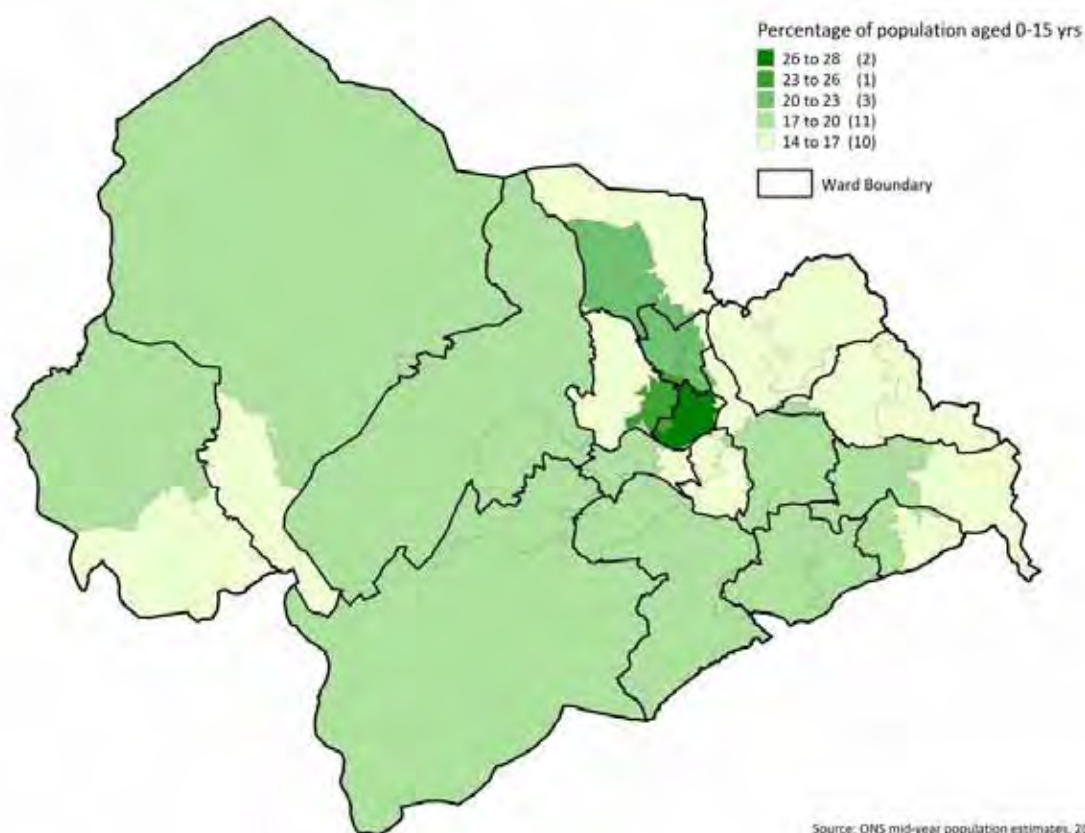
Figure 2.1 Population Profile - Calderdale & Yorkshire and Humber



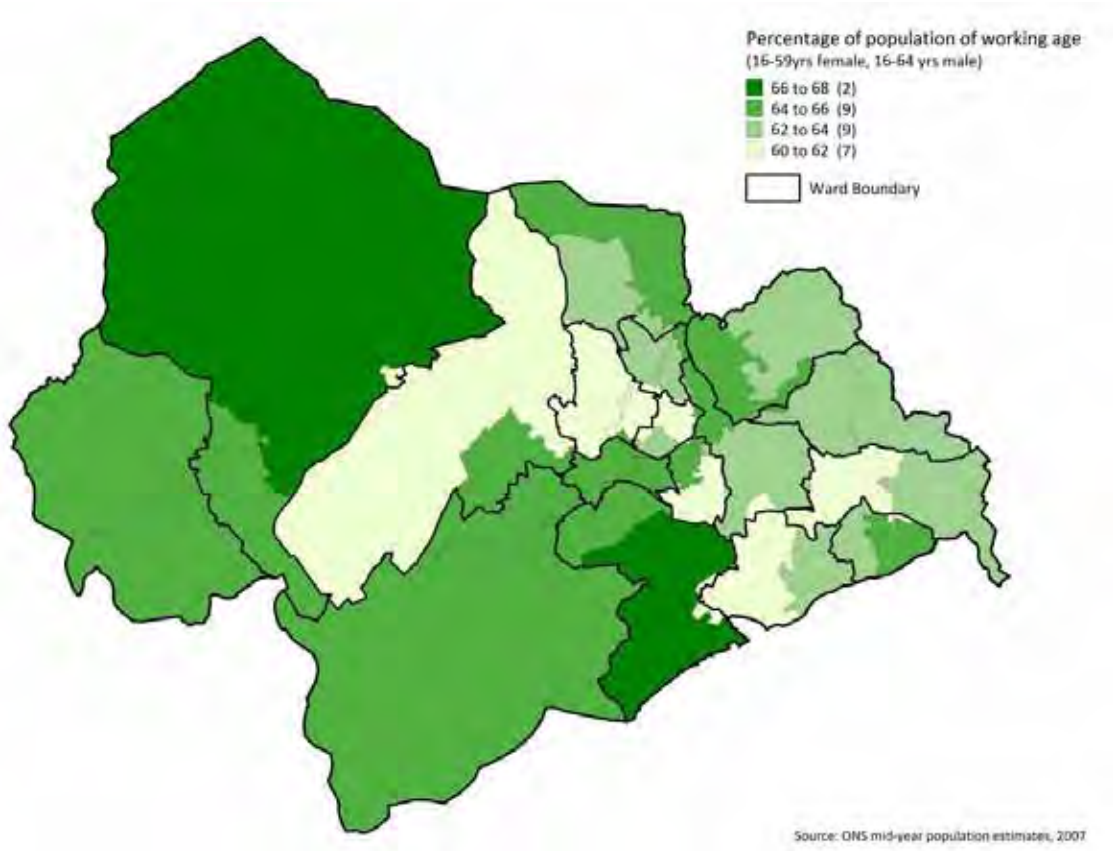
Population - Distribution of key age groups

- 2.6** For strategic planning purposes, age group classifications can assist with planning service provision. Typically age groups considered include children (aged 0-15 years), those of working age (16-59 for females and 16-64 for males), and those of pensionable age (60+ for women and 65+ for men). Map 2.2 , Map 2.3 and Map 2.4 demonstrate the spatial distribution of each of these groups in Calderdale as a percentage of the total population.
- 2.7** The maps are based upon the 2007 mid-year population estimates and show the distribution by Middle Layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs) as data on specific age groups are not available at the LSOA level for mid-year estimates (the latest LSOA level data is from the 2001 Census). They highlight in particular the concentration of a high proportion of the population aged 0-15 years in central and north Halifax, in particular Park ward where across the whole ward area more than 1 in 4 of the population are children. This compares to less than 1 in 6 of the population in rural parts of the borough east and west.
- 2.8** Projections of how the population and the impacts on these age groups is likely to change in Calderdale in the future are covered in more detail in other sections of this report (e.g. Economy & Enterprise, Older People and Children & Young People).

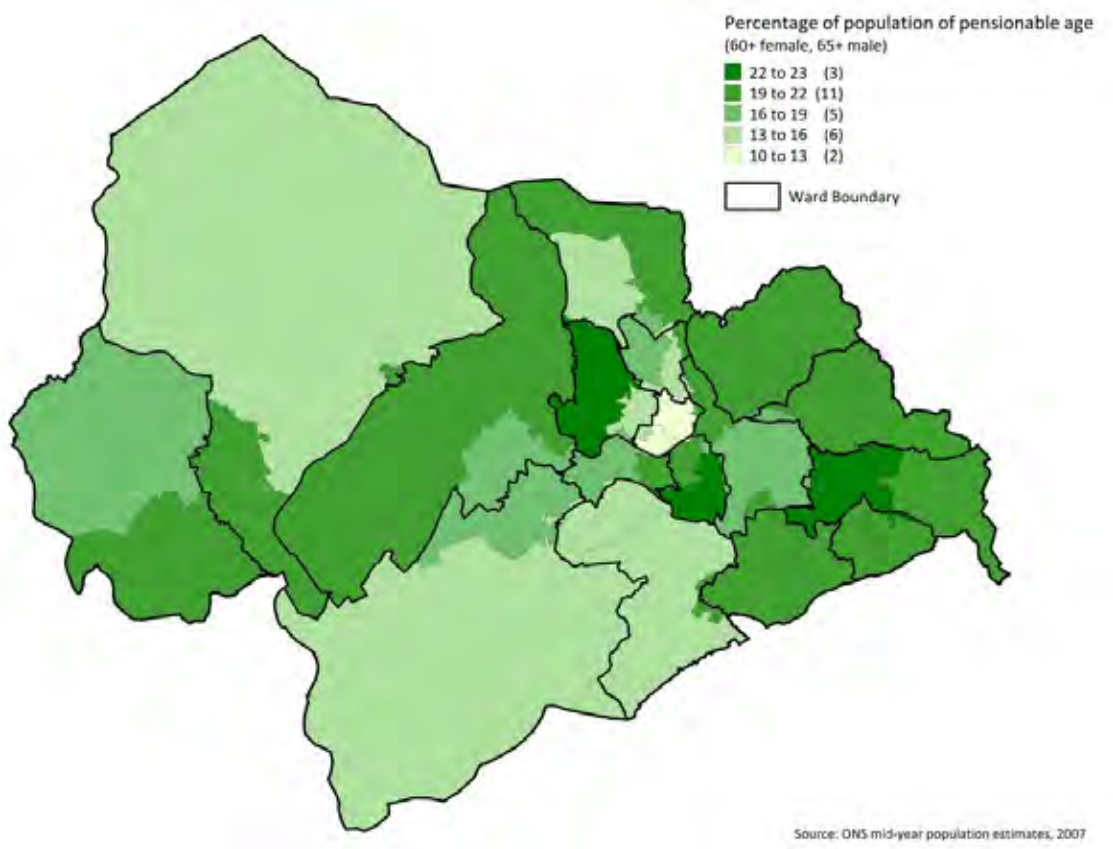
Map 2.2 Percentage of population aged 0-15 by MSOA



Map 2.3 Percentage of population of working age by MSOA



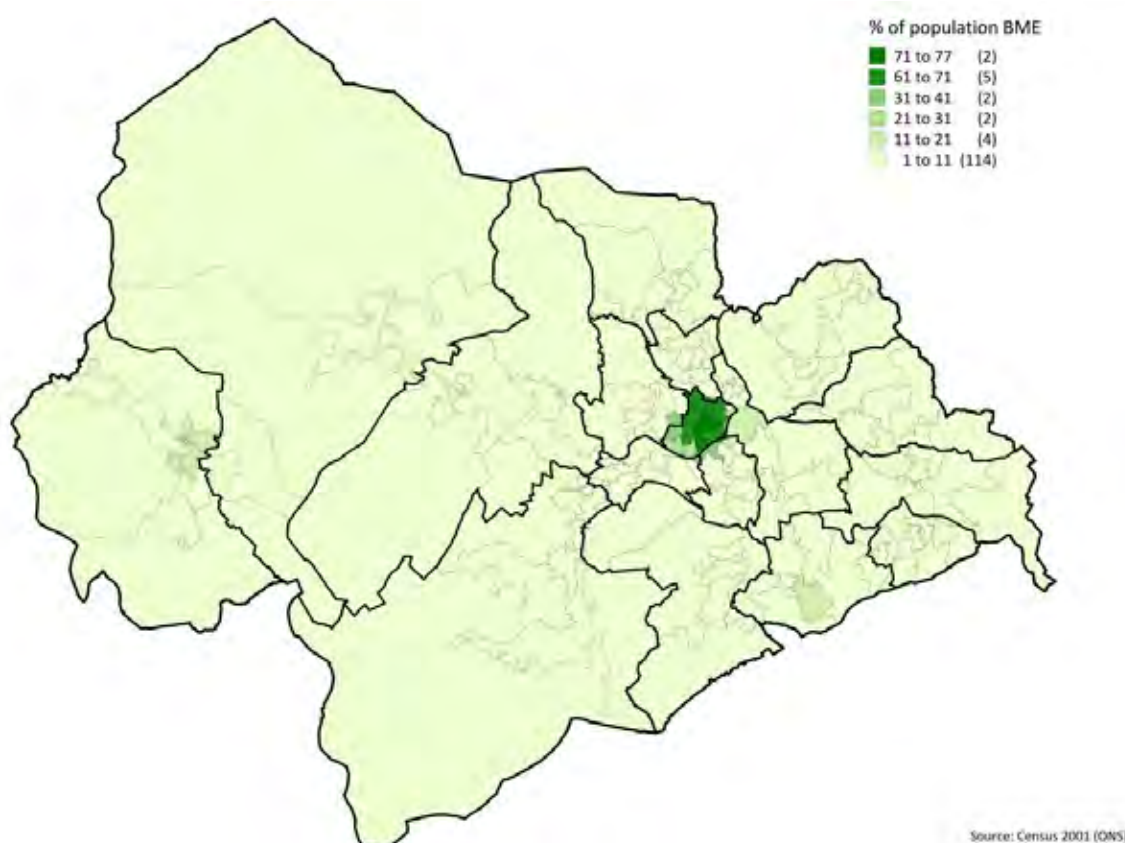
Map 2.4 Percentage of population of pensionable age by MSOA



BME population

- 2.9** Data on the ethnicity of the population of Calderdale is only available at a detailed level from the 2001 Census, no more recent data is available. On this basis, Map 2.5 shows that, as a proportion of the total population in each area, Park Ward has the highest population of Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) residents. Parts of Town, Elland and Todmorden Wards also show higher proportions of BME residents although significantly less so than Park.

Map 2.5 Percentage of population Black and Minority Ethnic (BME)



- 2.10** The Office for National Statistics do produce estimates of ethnic group residents by Local Authority area on a more frequent basis than the 10 year Census. Although this does not provide any information on the spatial distribution, it can provide useful information on the broad changes in the authority area as a whole.
- 2.11** The latest figures available are from 2006 and Population by ethnic group 2001 and 2006 demonstrates how there has been an increase in the proportion of all BME groups (non White: British) since 2001, other than a 0.1% fall in the White: Irish population. The largest increases have been from the Indian and Pakistani sections of the Asian or Asian British ethnic group. As a proportion of the 2001 population, the Black or Black British:African group have increased the most (fourfold) however they still only make up 0.4% of the total population of Calderdale (equivalent to 794 residents).

Table 2.1 Population by ethnic group 2001 and 2006

Ethnic Group	% of 2001 Population (Census)	% of 2006 Population (ONS Estimate)	% Change 2001-2006
White (all)	93.0	90.5	-2.5
White: British	90.9	88.0	-2.9
White: Irish	1.1	1.0	-0.1
White: Other	1.1	1.5	+0.4
Mixed (all)	0.8	1.1	+0.3
Mixed: White & Black Caribbean	0.3	0.4	+0.1
Mixed: White & Black African	0.1	0.1	No change
Mixed: White & Asian	0.3	0.4	+0.1
Mixed: Other	0.2	0.2	No change
Asian or Asian British (all)	5.7	7.1	+1.4
Asian or Asian British: Indian	0.4	0.9	+0.5
Asian or Asian British: Pakistani	4.9	5.5	+0.6
Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi	0.2	0.3	+0.1
Asian or Asian British: Other Asian	0.2	0.4	+0.2
Black or Black British (all)	0.2	0.7	+0.5
Black or Black British: Caribbean	0.1	0.2	+0.1
Black or Black British: African	0.1	0.4	+0.3
Black or Black British: Other Black	0.0	0.0	No change
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group	0.3	0.6	+0.3
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Chinese	0.2	0.3	+0.1
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Other Ethnic Group	0.1	0.3	+0.2

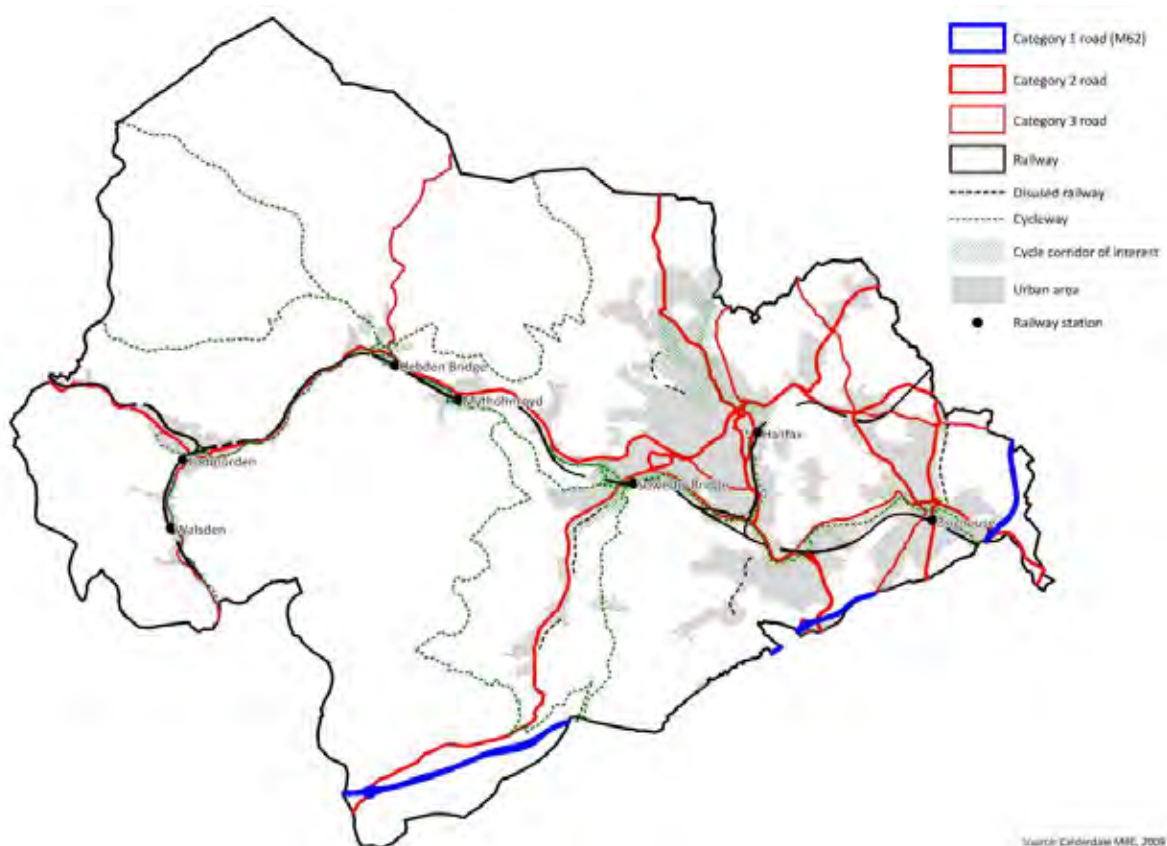
2.2 Transport & Infrastructure

Transport Infrastructure

2.12 Map 2.6 identifies the routes of the key transport infrastructure within Calderdale, including;

- the M62 motorway (Category 1 road) - Junctions 22-25 run through the southern part of Calderdale, providing fast road links to Leeds, Manchester and the national motorway network;
- the A roads (Category 2 and 3 roads) - including the A58 (Bradford-Halifax-Rochdale link via Ripponden & Hipperholme), the A646 (Halifax-Burnley via the upper valley settlements), and the A629 (Huddersfield-Halifax-Keighley);
- the Caldervale railway line - provides direct services to both Manchester and Leeds from all stations and direct links from some stations west into Lancashire, and east to Huddersfield and Wakefield. A third hourly (limited stopping) service between Manchester and Leeds was introduced in December 2008 with further timetable and service improvements proposed, including a new direct intercity train service from Halifax to London (starting from Bradford); and
- the 6 designated cycleways in the Borough - range from long distance routes such as the Calder Valley and Pennine Cycleways (part of National Routes 66 and 68) to local cycleways such as the Hebble Trail and Arnie Woods Cycleway. Cycle corridors of interest show areas where further routes are intended to be developed in the future.

Map 2.6 Main transport infrastructure in Calderdale

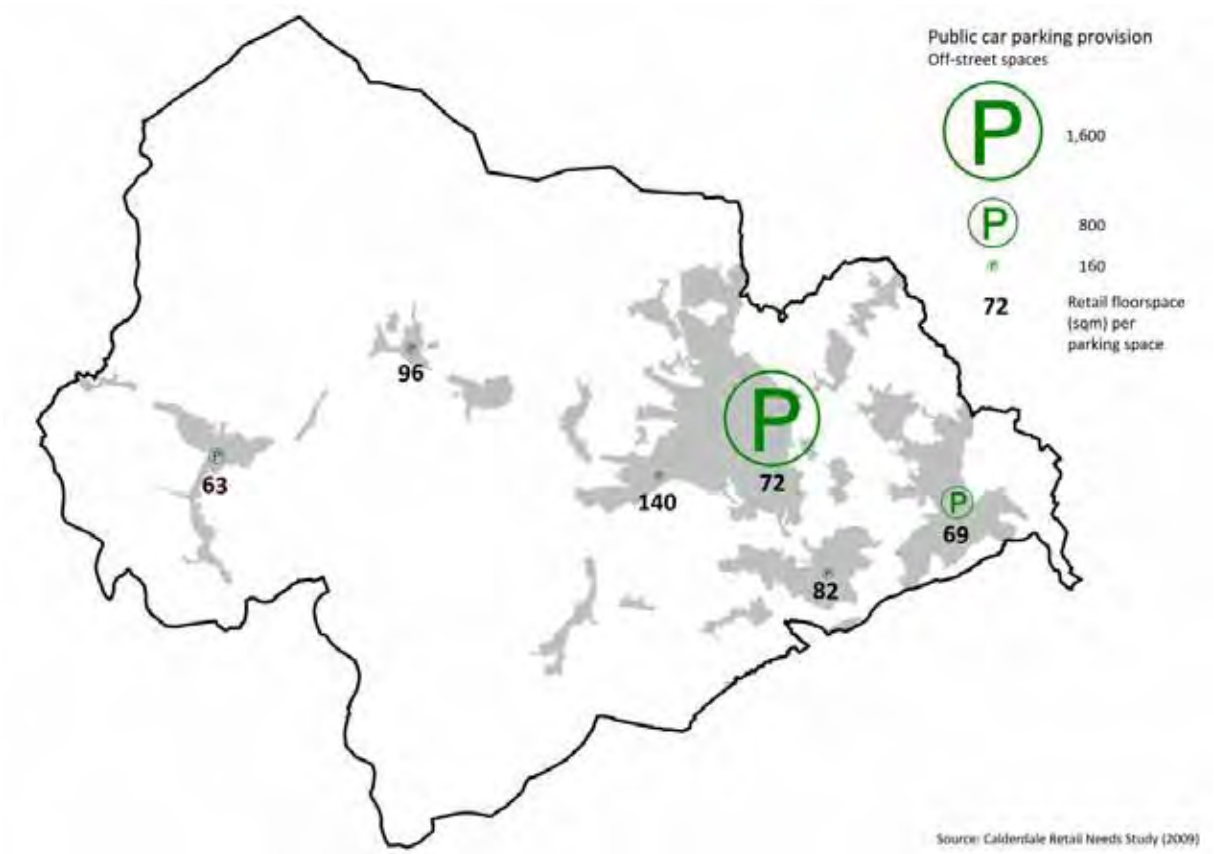


Source: Calderdale MBE, 2009

Car Parking provision

- 2.13 Map 2.7 shows the number of public off-street car parking spaces available in the six main retail town centres of Calderdale. It also shows the amount of retail floorspace (in square meters) per parking space, demonstrating the *relative* provision of car parking in relation to the size of each retail centre.
- 2.14 Not surprisingly Halifax shows the largest amount of parking provision (1,554 spaces in total), however Todmorden has the highest provision in relation to the size of the retailing centre, with 1 space for every 63sqm of retailing. Sowerby Bridge has the lowest provision with only 136 spaces resulting in the lowest provision relative to the centre as well, with only 1 space for every 140sqm of retailing.

Map 2.7 Off-street public car parking provision



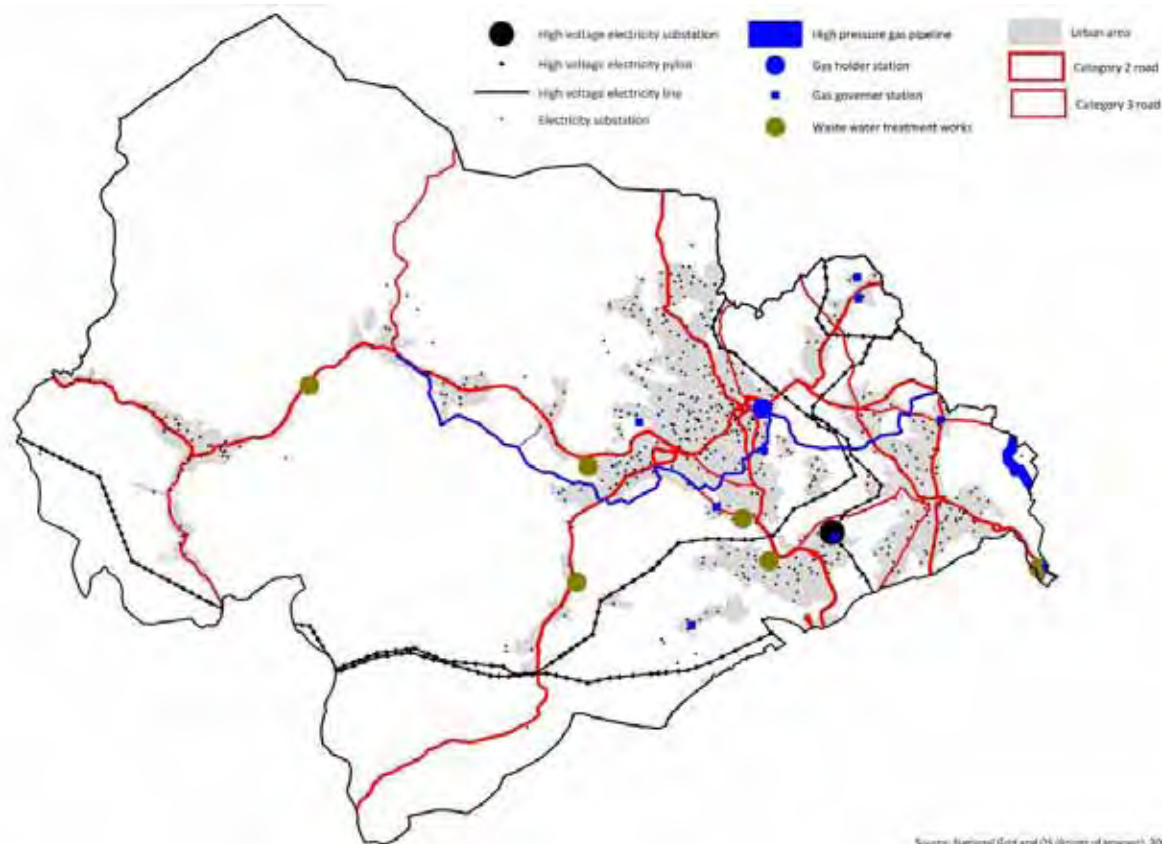
Public Utilities Infrastructure

2.15 Map 2.8 highlights the key public utilities infrastructure points in Calderdale. Several high voltage electricity lines can be seen to pass through southern and eastern parts of the borough, together with a high pressure gas pipeline starting at Hebden Bridge and following a route eastwards through central Calderdale to Halifax and Brighouse/Hipperholme and into Bradford district.

The network of key infrastructure sites includes the following;

- Electricity - there is a principal electricity substation connected directly to the high voltage network located in Low Fields Business Park, Elland. A further 500+ local substations transfer and distribute power to their respective local areas;
- Gas - the single gas holder station in the borough is located just to the north east of Halifax Town centre on Charlestown Road. A series of gas governor stations help to manage the gas distribution and transmission at a more local level; and
- Waste water - Calderdale has a number of waste water treatment works situated throughout the Calder Valley from Callis Bridge (between Todmorden and Hebden Bridge) to Cooper Bridge in the far south-east of the borough.

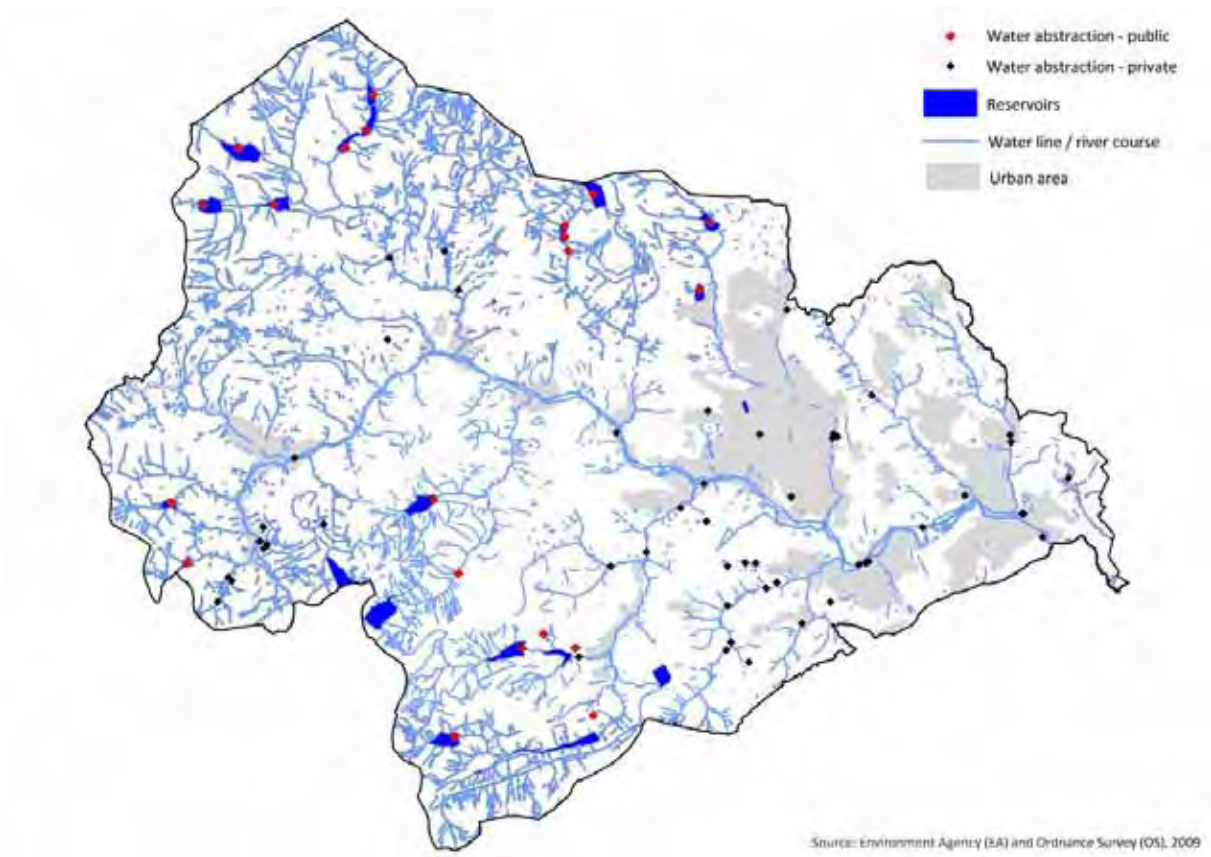
Map 2.8 Main public utilities infrastructure



Water Resources Infrastructure

- 2.16** Due to the location of Calderdale within the Southern Pennines, the area has a natural wealth of water resources in the form of reservoirs (27 in total located within the district) as well as a dense river network, particularly in the western half of the district. Combined, the reservoirs in Calderdale cover around 3.8 million square meters or 3.8 square kilometres of ground. These range from the smallest at approximately 5,000sqm (Castle Carr Reservoir) up to the largest at 420,000sqm (White Holme Reservoir).
- 2.17** Some of these reservoirs serve the Greater Manchester area although the majority feed into Yorkshire Waters' catchment area. Map 2.9 highlights the public water abstraction points which constitute a significant component of the main public water supply in the area. Other sources of public water supply in the Yorkshire and Humber region include groundwater and river supplies. The primary reasons for the private abstraction points include for industry, commerce, agriculture, and private water supplies.

Map 2.9 Water resource infrastructure

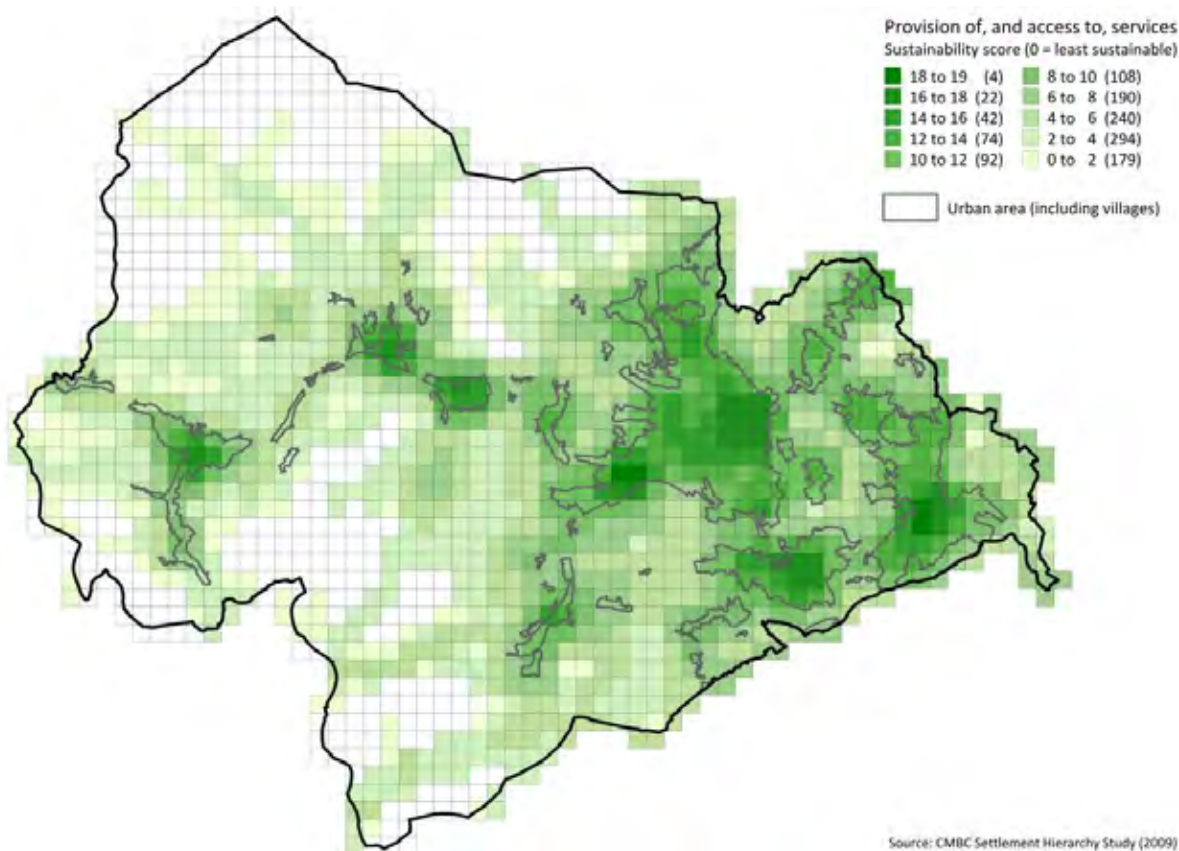


Source: Environment Agency (EA) and Ordnance Survey (OS), 2009

Sustainability measure - infrastructure and accessibility

- 2.18** The Calderdale Settlement Hierarchy Study (November 2009) looks at the variation in provision and access to a wide range of services (sustainability criteria) across Calderdale, including social, economic and environmental infrastructure. The study considers data on the provision of services and facilities in the borough, and cross-border with adjacent authorities.
- 2.19** Map 2.10 shows the results of the assessment that helped evidence the existing settlement hierarchy as detailed in Map 1.2. The map clearly shows up the principle urban areas to be the most sustainable, unsurprising considering this is where the majority of services are based and transport links and accessibility are best.
- 2.20** However the real value in the Settlement Hierarchy model is in the identification of fringe areas, at the edge of the existing urban areas, that may require further improvement of services and facilities to increase their sustainability. In addition it can highlight areas that may facilitate further types of development without harming the sustainability of that settlement or locality. Results of the sustainability assessment in the settlement hierarchy model may play a key role in targeting areas for any future review of the green belt if this is proven necessary to implement the emerging Core Strategy.

Map 2.10 Provision of and access to infrastructure



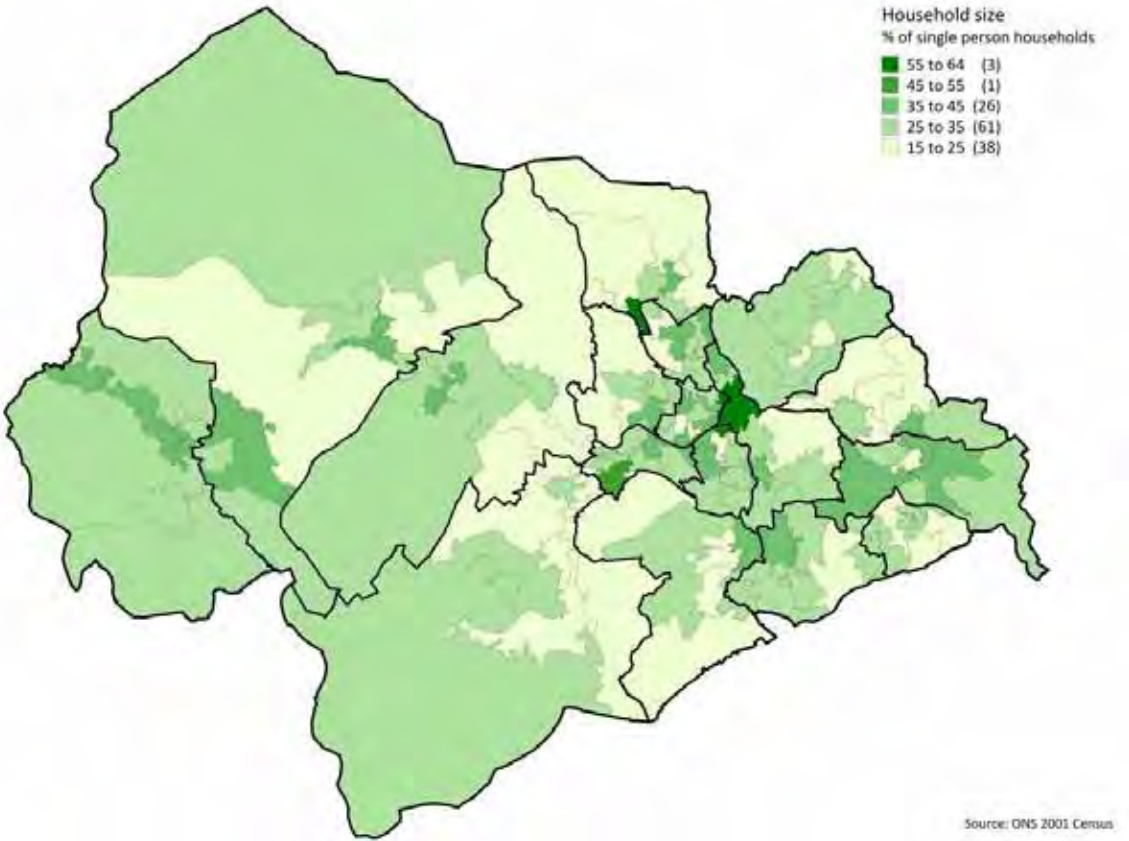
2.3 Housing & Households

2

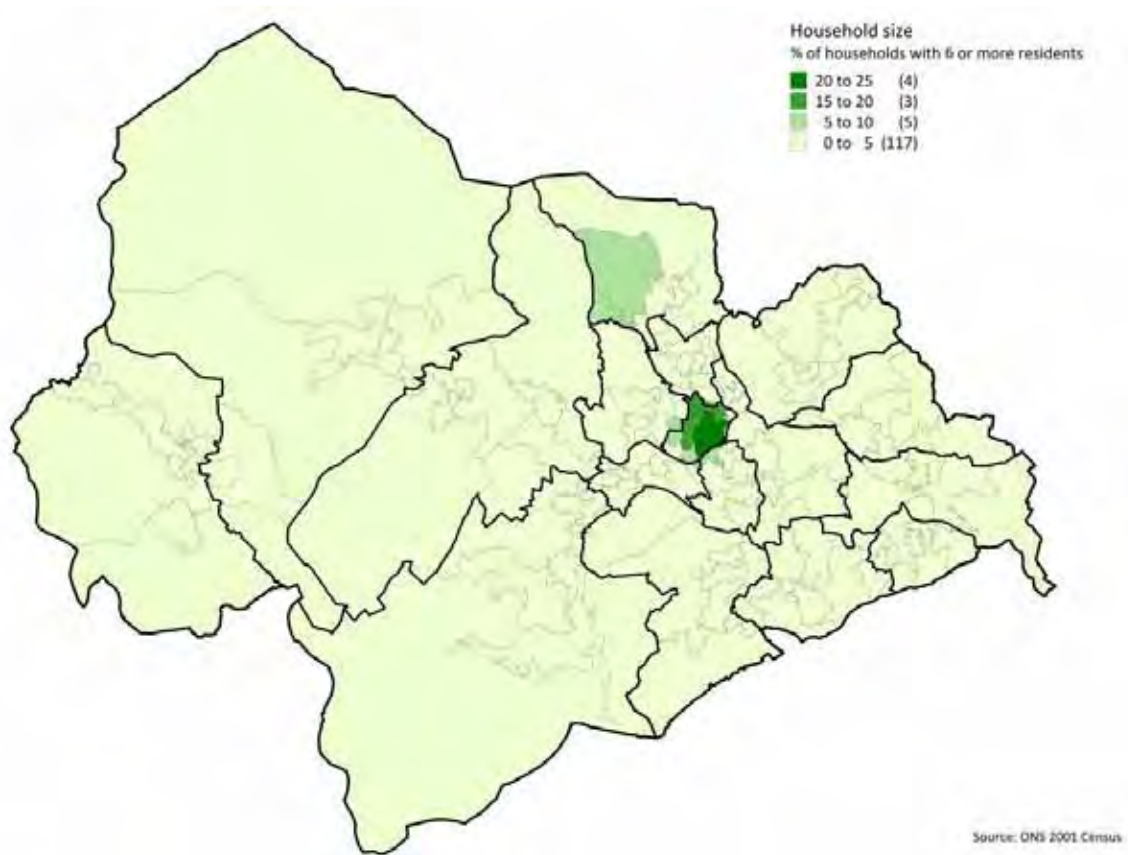
Household size

- 2.21 The most recent data available on the size of households at a Lower Super Output Area level are from the 2001 Census. Map 2.11 shows that in some areas of Calderdale (Town, Illingworth and Mixenden wards) over 60% of households were single-person ones at this time. Excluding these highest concentrations, there was otherwise a fairly even distribution between settlements and between rural and urban areas.
- 2.22 In contrast, when looking at those households with a much large number of residents (in particular 6 or more, Map 2.12), a very clear single concentration is evident. The majority of areas within Park ward demonstrate over 15% of households with 6 or more residents, significantly higher than the 'baseline' percentage demonstrated on the map, of between 0% and 5% across the borough.

Map 2.11 Percentage of single person households



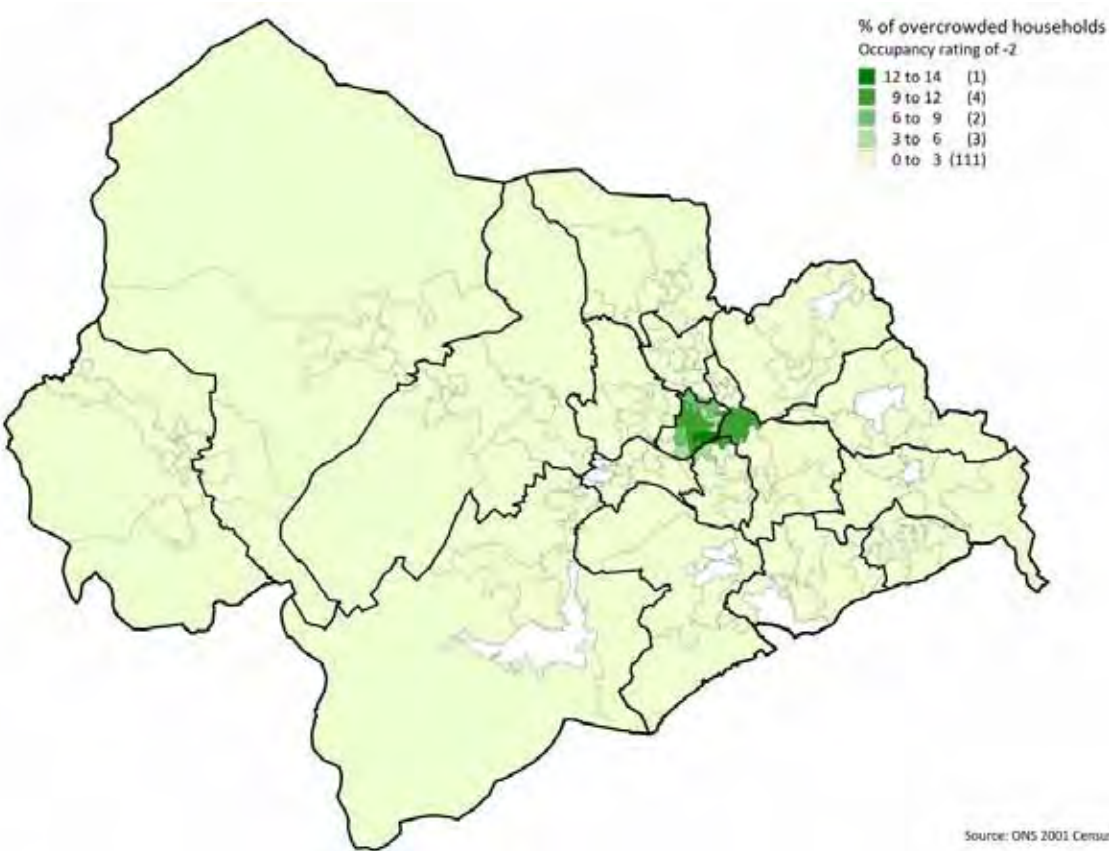
Map 2.12 Percentage of households with 6 or more residents



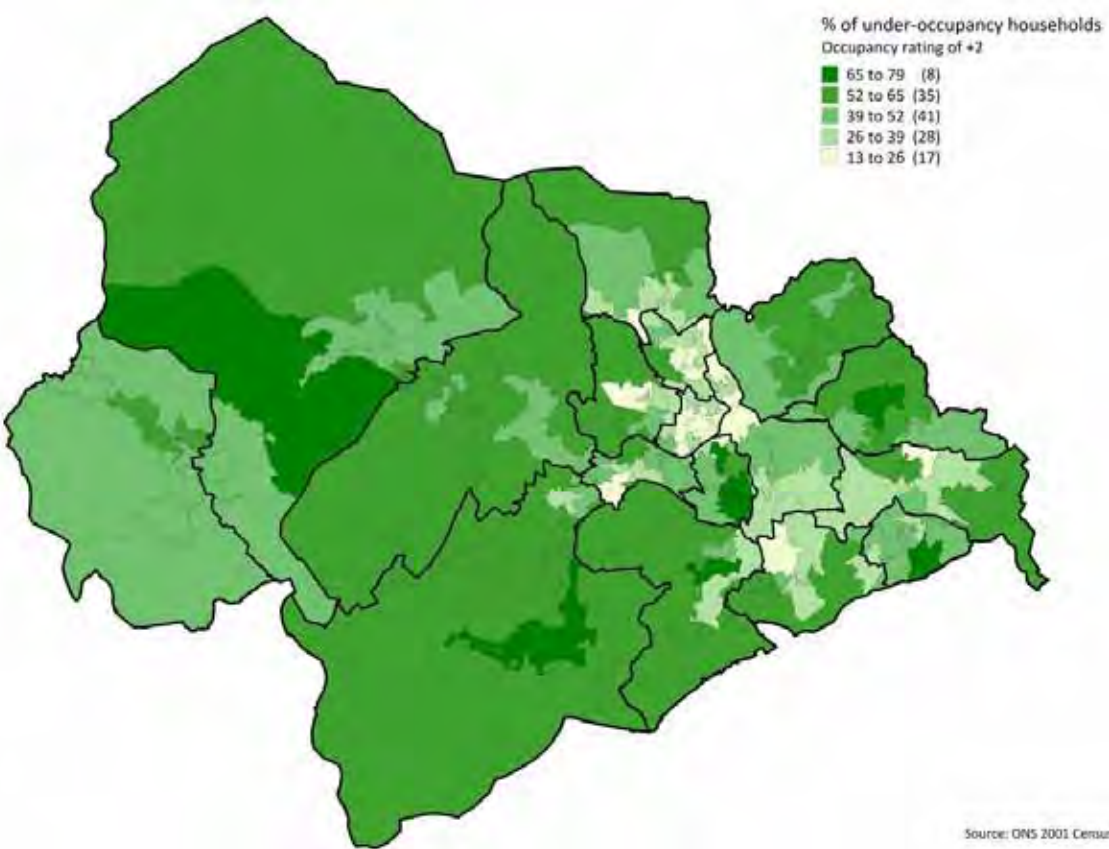
Overcrowding and under-occupancy

- 2.23** Despite the large number of residents demonstrated within Park Ward in Map 2.12, this does not necessarily imply overcrowding, as household size does not take into account the number of bedrooms within the property, the age of resident etc. Map 2.13 looks specifically at the Occupancy Rating, another data measure collected at the previous Census in 2001.
- 2.24** The occupancy rating provides a true measure of under-occupancy and/or over-crowding. It relates the actual number of rooms to the number of rooms 'required' by the members of the household (based on an assessment of the relationship between household members, their ages and gender).
- 2.25** Using this measure, Map 2.13 shows the percentage of households within each LSOA that has an occupancy rating of -2, i.e. has 2 fewer rooms than required based upon the residents within it. It proves that much of Park ward is classified as being overcrowded, however in addition, significant parts of Town ward in central Halifax are also classified overcrowded, over 10% of housing in some areas.
- 2.26** In contrast, when looking at under-occupancy, i.e. those houses with 2 more rooms than required based upon the number of residents within it, the distribution is not so concentrated in one area. Map 2.14 demonstrates that there are numerous areas in Calderdale, generally in more rural ones though not exclusively, where over two-thirds of households are classed as being under-occupied.

Map 2.13 Overcrowded households



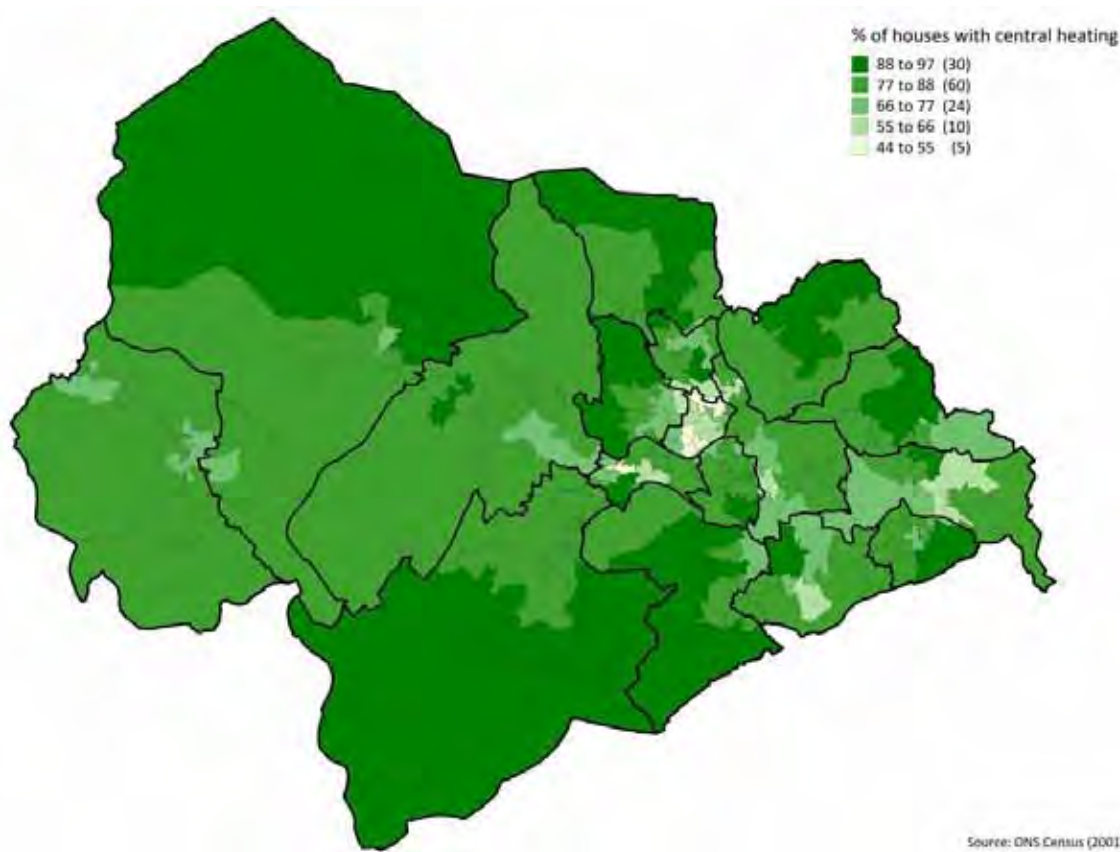
Map 2.14 Under-occupancy of households



Housing with central heating

2.27 The percentage of households with central heating is one component (along with fuel poverty and housing quality indicators) used to measure the fitness of homes. Map 2.15 shows that in the majority of Calderdale, more than 80% of houses have central heating. The area demonstrating the highest percentage of households with central heating is part of Rastrick ward with over 96% of households. In contrast, parts of Park ward show less than 45% of households with central heating.

Map 2.15 % of homes with central heating by LSOA



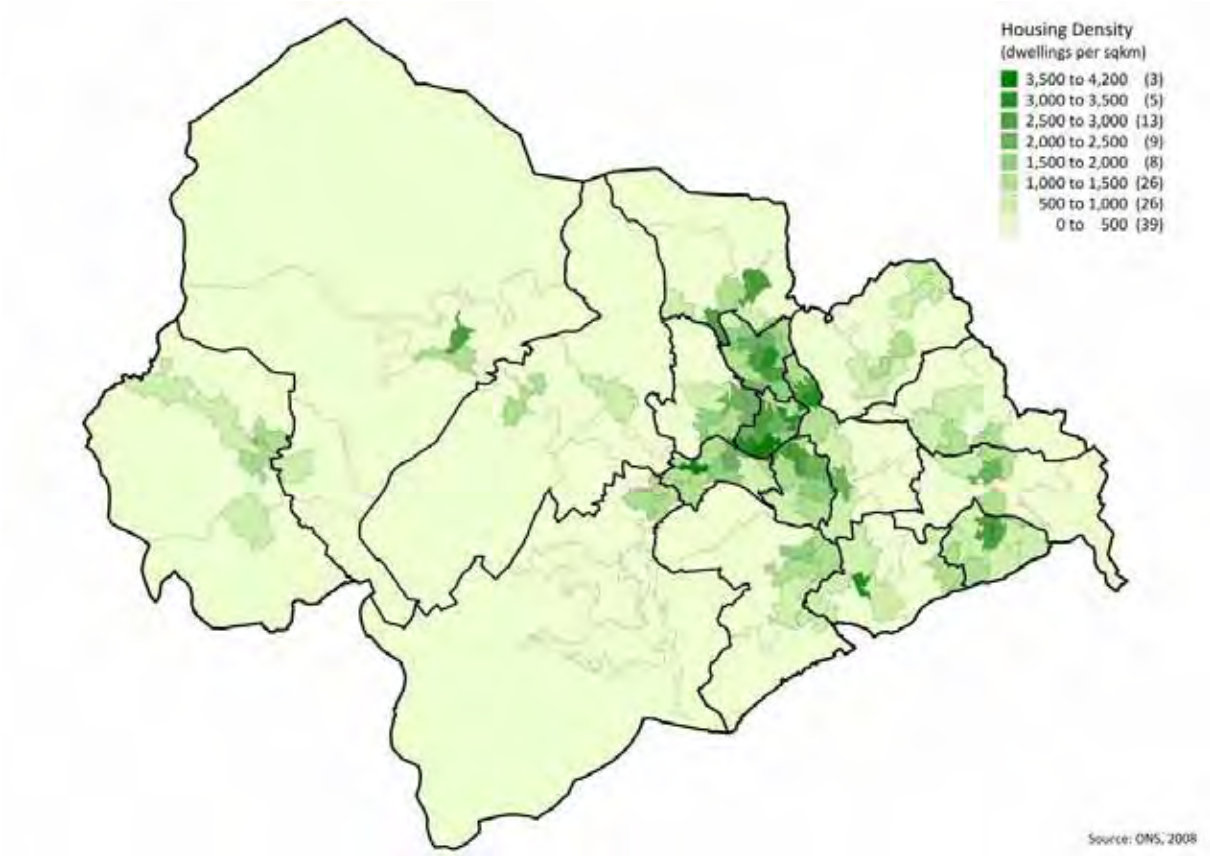
Housing density

- 2.28

The density of housing within neighbourhoods has an important impact on a local community and its quality of life. Although closely packed housing such as the traditional back-to-back terraced rows lead to reduced privacy and outdoor space, new housing built at a very low density can lead to a loss of community cohesion and neighbourhood awareness.
- 2.29

Map 2.16 shows the variation in housing density within the urban areas of Calderdale, ranging from around 1,000 dwellings per square kilometre in some parts, up to over 4,000 dwellings per square kilometre in parts of Halifax and Sowerby Bridge. This measure of housing density, although crude at LSOA level, serves to demonstrate the variation within urban areas. Specific detailed housing densities are applied to new housing developments depending upon their context, location and surroundings.

Map 2.16 Housing density by LSOA



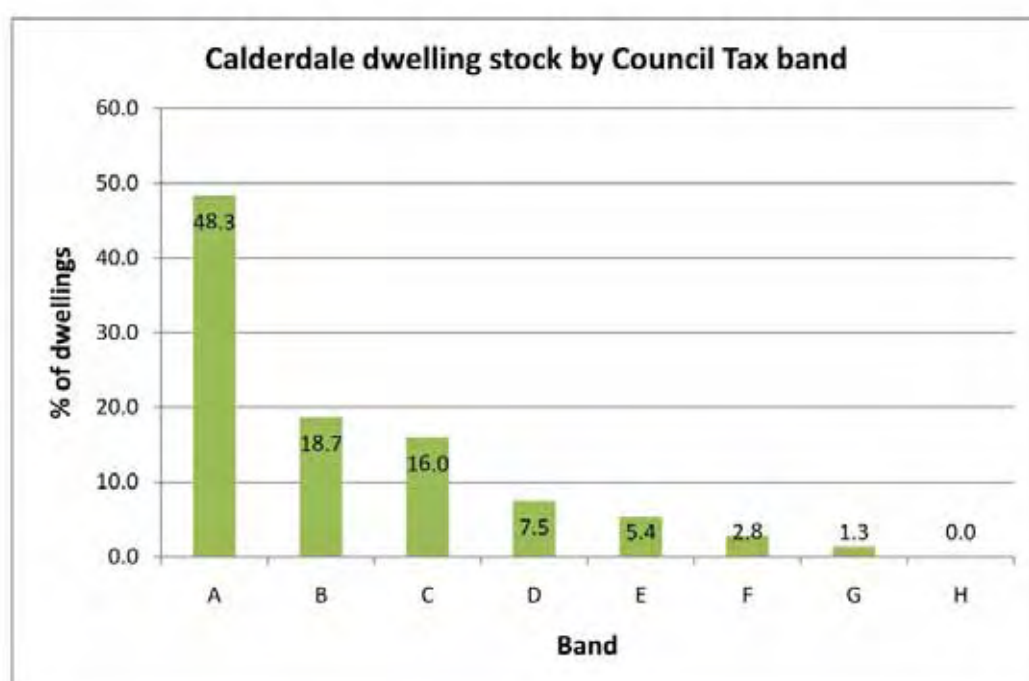
Dwelling stock

2.30 There were a total of 90,317 dwellings in Calderdale in 2007 (ONS, 2007). Figure 2.2 shows the proportion of this total dwelling stock split by Council Tax band. Almost 50% are classified as Council Tax Band A properties, indicating properties of lower value and size. This reflects the very high numbers of terraced dwellings that can be found in Calderdale which were traditionally only 2 bedroom properties and built at a very high density.

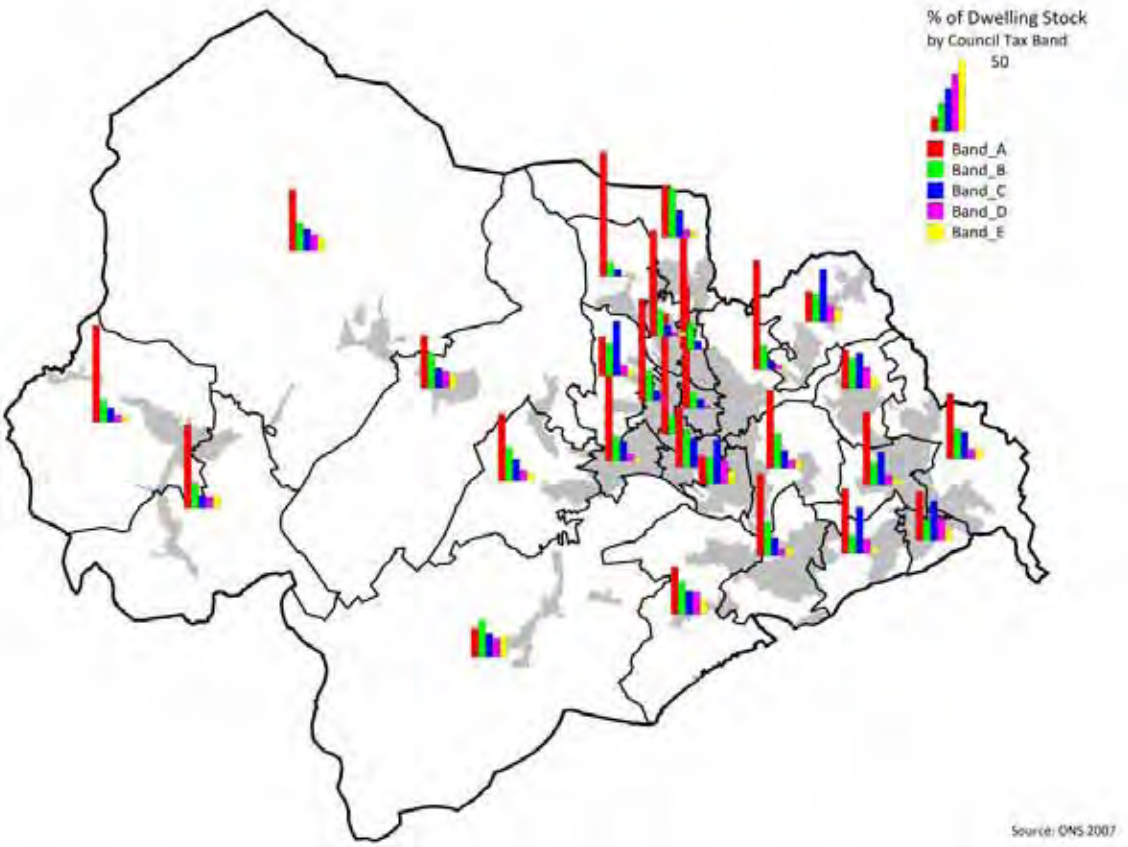
However, Figure 2.2 masks some significant spatial variations. Map 2.17 shows the percentages of Band A-E properties (over 95% of Calderdale properties fall within these categories) by Middle Super Output Area (MSOA). It demonstrates that in some areas of Calderdale, such as Mixenden, that over 80% of properties are in Band A. This is in contrast to Ripponden where less than 20% of properties are in band A.

It is perhaps no surprise that Map 2.18 shows the areas with the highest mean house prices to be those with a much lower proportion of Band A properties. The areas with the highest house prices are spread between the rural areas of the upper valley, in particular in parts of Calder and Ryburn wards, but also in more urban areas such as Hipperholme & Lightcliffe and Rastrick wards. Areas of lowest mean house prices include parts of central Halifax, Sowerby Bridge and Todmorden.

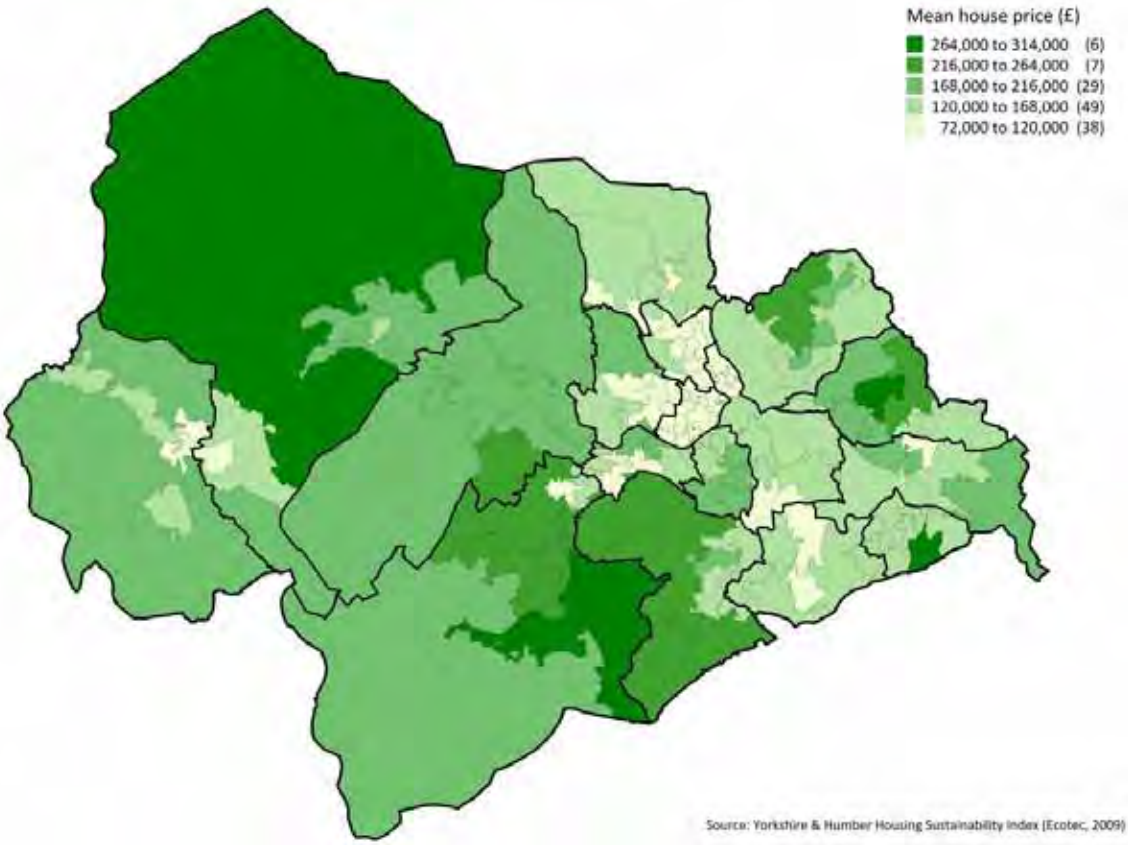
Figure 2.2 Calderdale dwelling stock



Map 2.17 Dwelling stock by Council Tax band



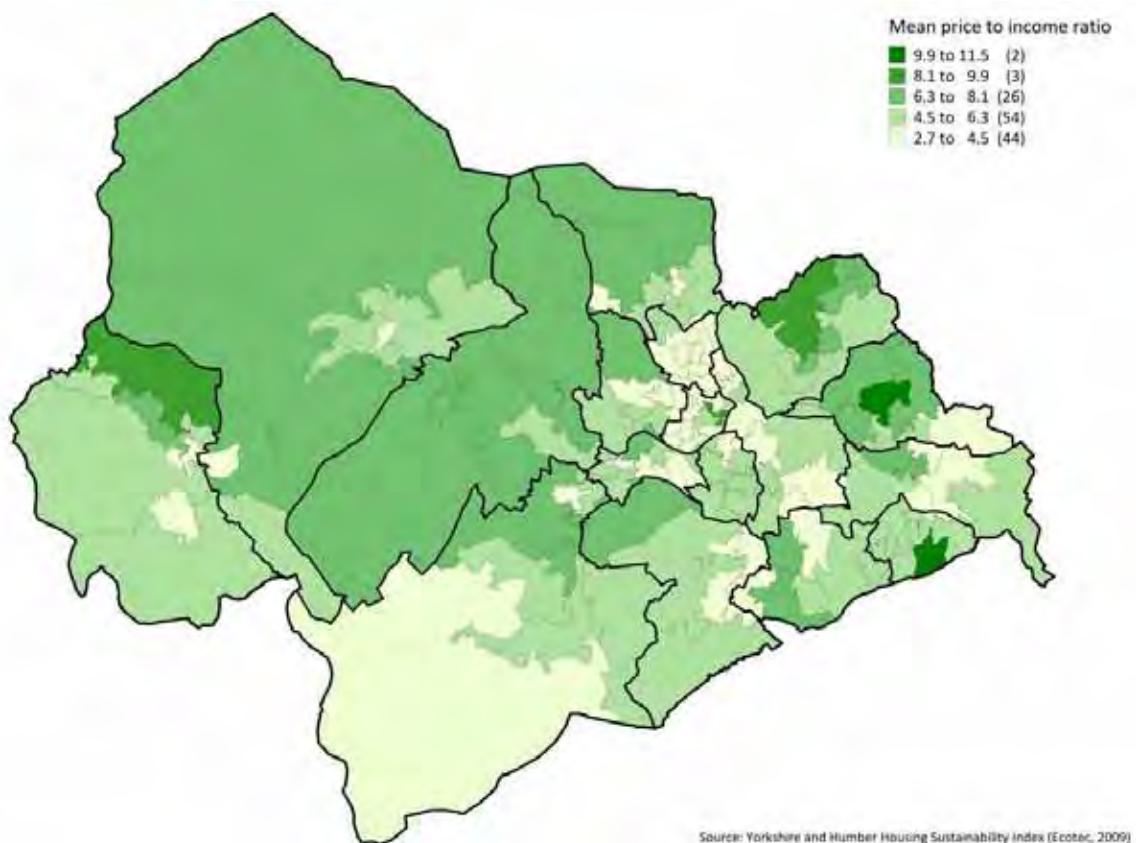
Map 2.18 Mean house price



Housing affordability

- 2.31** The Yorkshire and Humber Housing Sustainability Index undertaken by Ecotec (2009) looked at income levels in relation to mean house prices to give an indication of local affordability. Map 2.19 shows the significant variation in local affordability in Calderdale when comparing prices to income. The lowest price ratio is 2.7 in Greetland and Stainland ward rising to over 4 times this to 11.5 in Hipperholme and Lightcliffe ward.

Map 2.19 House price to income ratio by LSOA



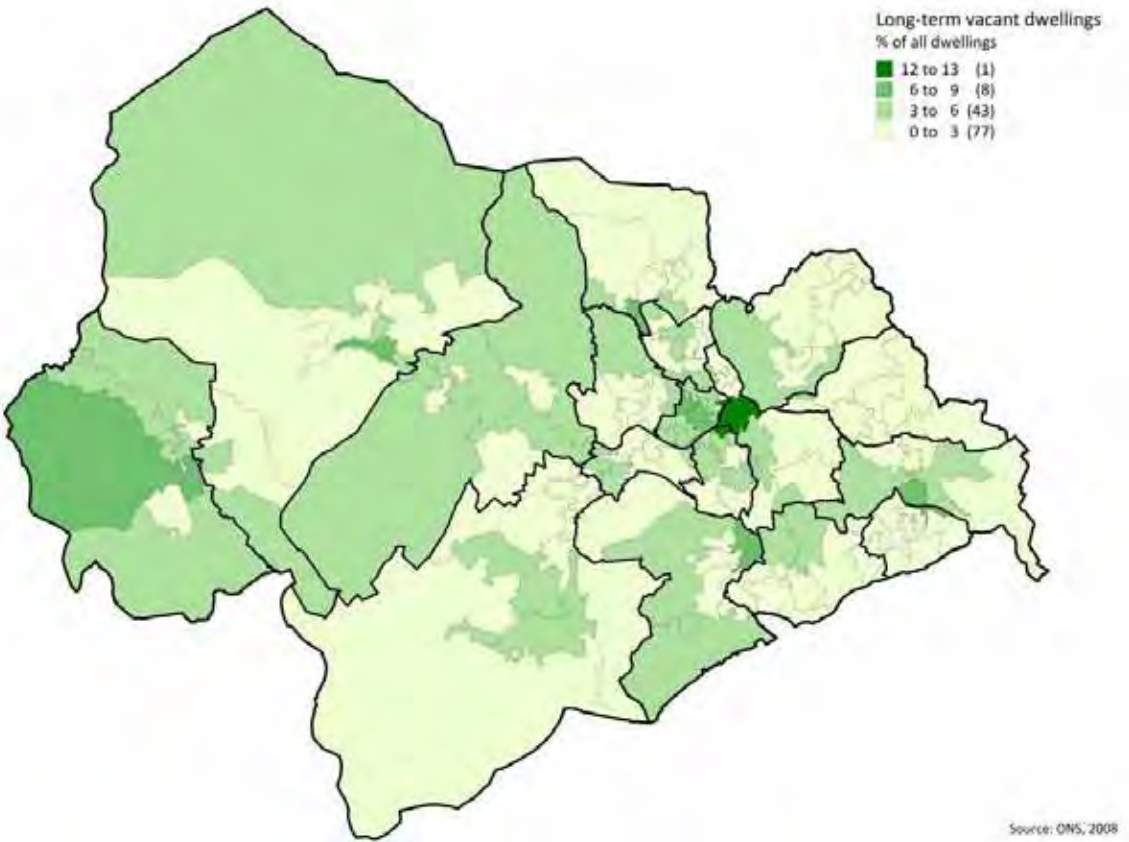
Long-term vacant housing

2

2.32 Calderdale has a high level of housing that is classified as long-term vacant, at 3% of the total housing stock (ONS, Vacant Dwellings 2008). This is the second highest level for Yorkshire and Humber authorities from which data is available (behind Bradford at 3.2%).

2.33 Map 2.20 shows that the highest concentration of these long-term vacant dwellings (12.8%) is within the very central area of Halifax in Town Ward. Other areas of high concentration are spread throughout the borough, in both urban and rural areas.

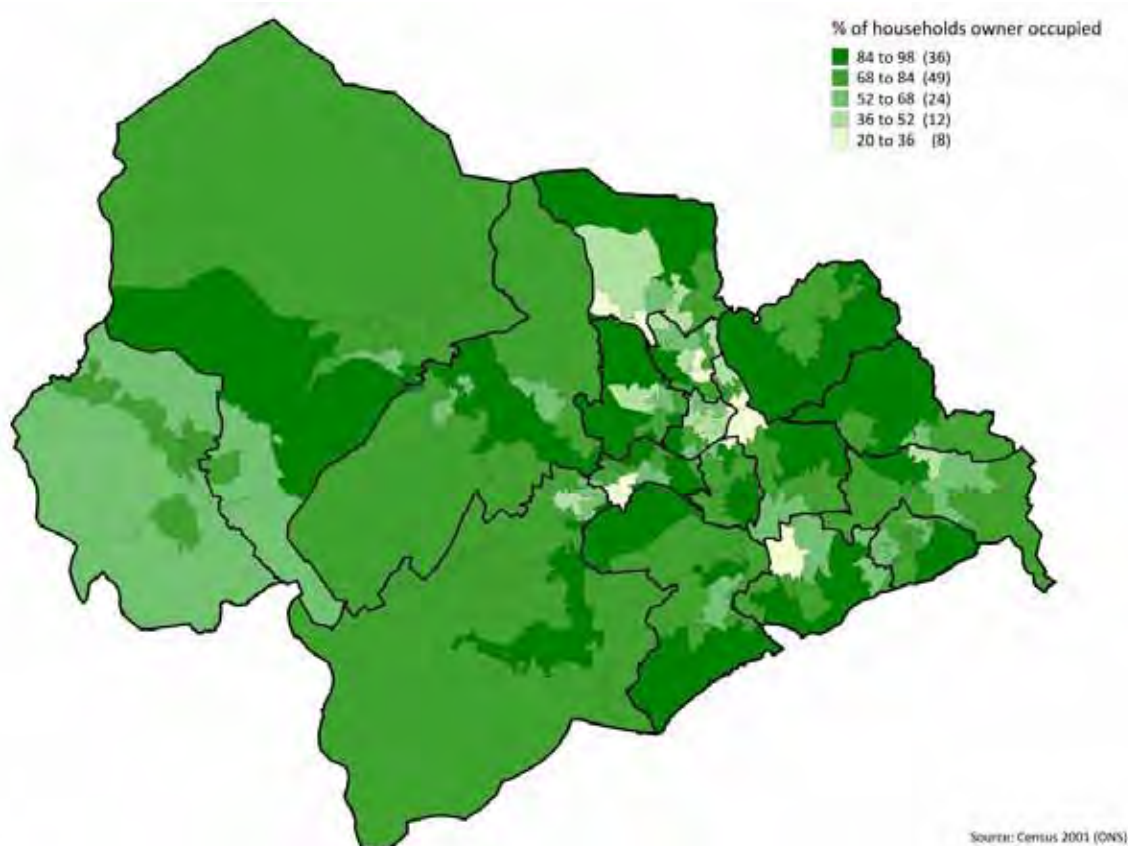
Map 2.20 Long-term vacant dwellings by LSOA



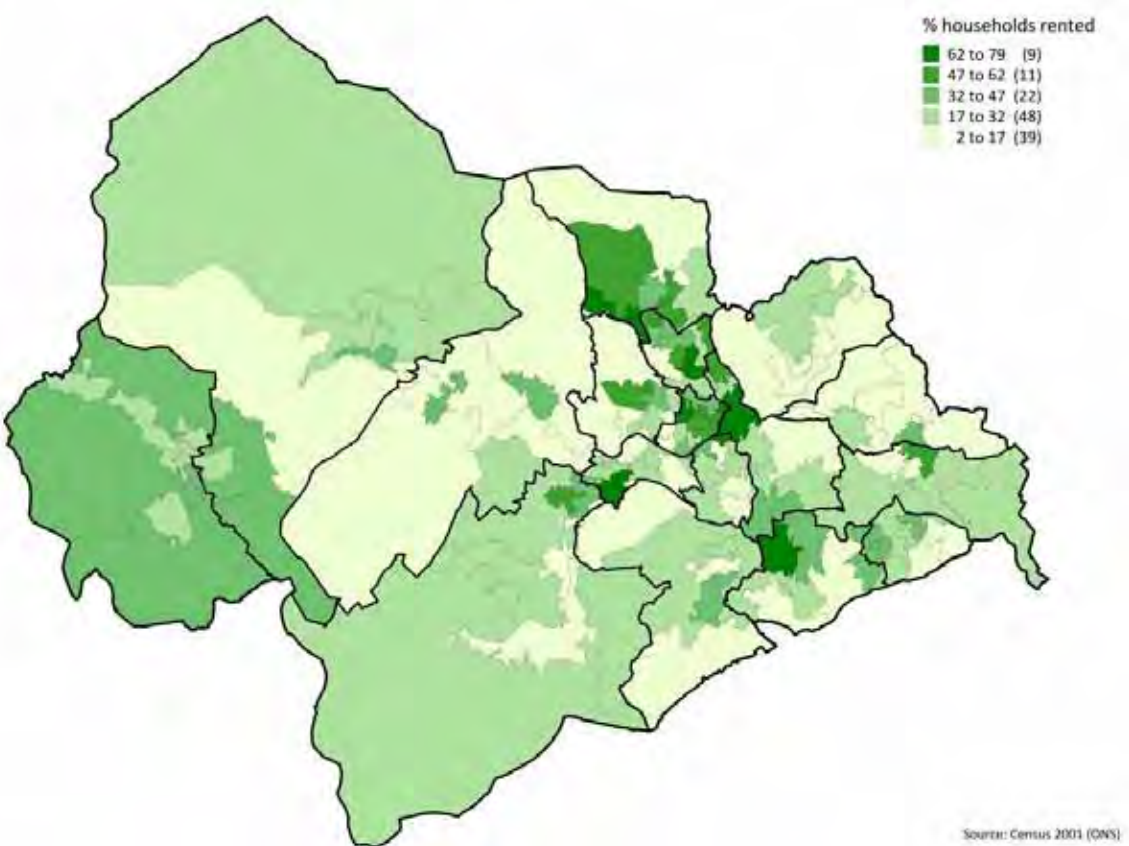
Housing tenure

- 2.34** Data on housing tenure below the local authority geographic level is not available any more recently than the 2001 Census. Although this data is now relatively old, Map 2.21 and Map 2.22 demonstrate the significant variations across Calderdale in home ownership at this time (ranging from 20% to 98%) and subsequent rented properties (ranging from 2% to 79%).
- 2.35** Shared ownership housing represents the smallest form of tenure (from 0% in many areas up to 6%), however this is likely to have risen in recent years with the steep rises in house prices that have been experienced pricing many buyers out of full home ownership options. Map 2.23 shows the distribution of this tenure type in 2001.
- 2.36** Looking in more detail at the make-up of rented housing across the borough, Map 2.24 shows the split of council rented housing, housing association and RSL rented housing, and private rented housing by LSOA, as a percentage of the total housing stock. Council rented housing forms a significantly higher component of the overall stock in areas of North Halifax in particular and private rented housing in central areas of Halifax.

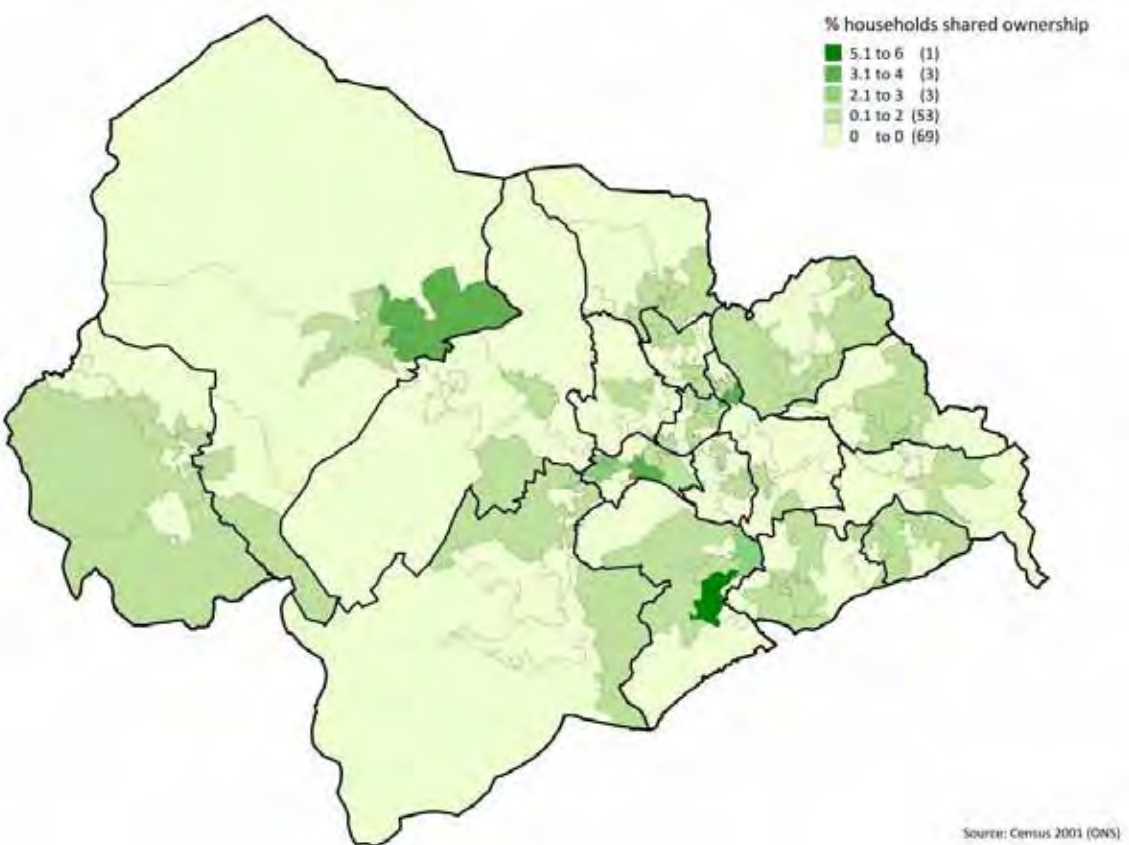
Map 2.21 Owner occupied housing (by LSOA)



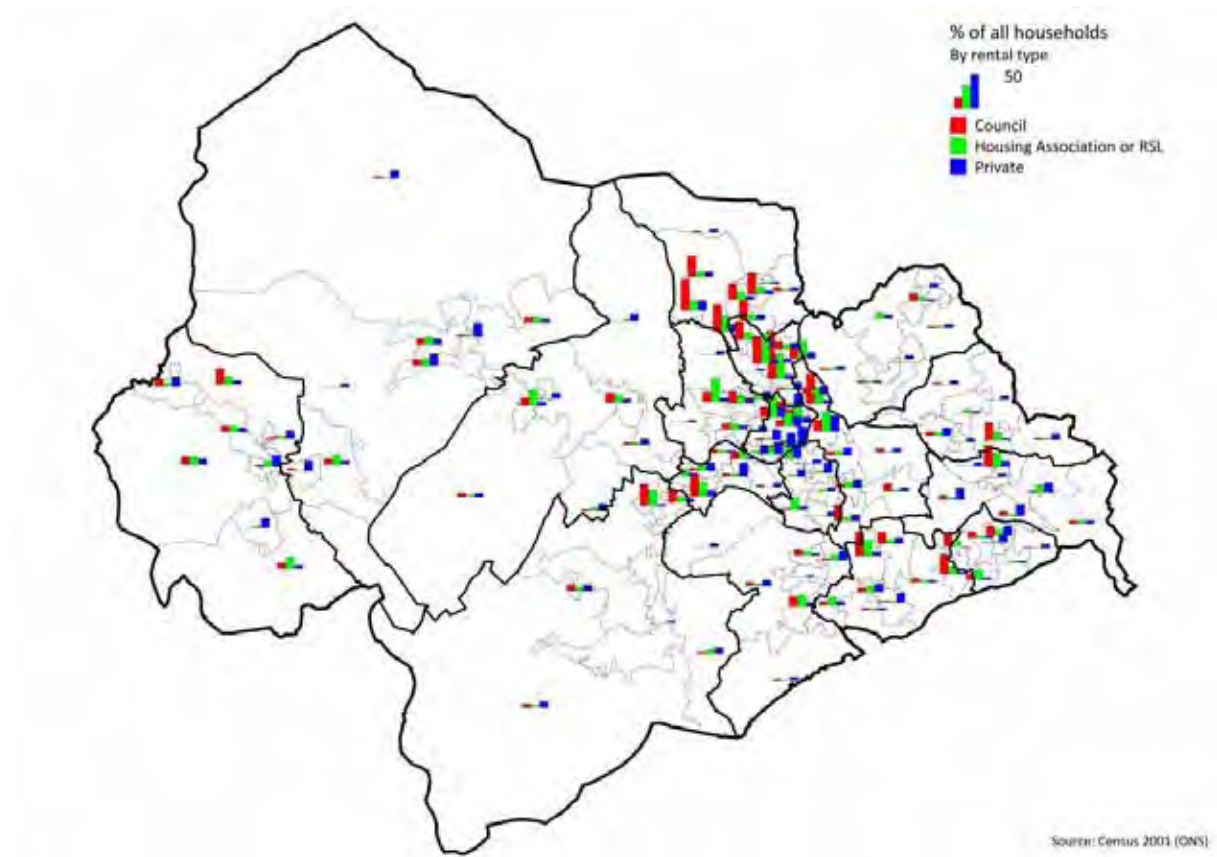
Map 2.22 Rented housing (by LSOA)



Map 2.23 Shared-ownership housing (by LSOA)



Map 2.24 Breakdown of rental households by type



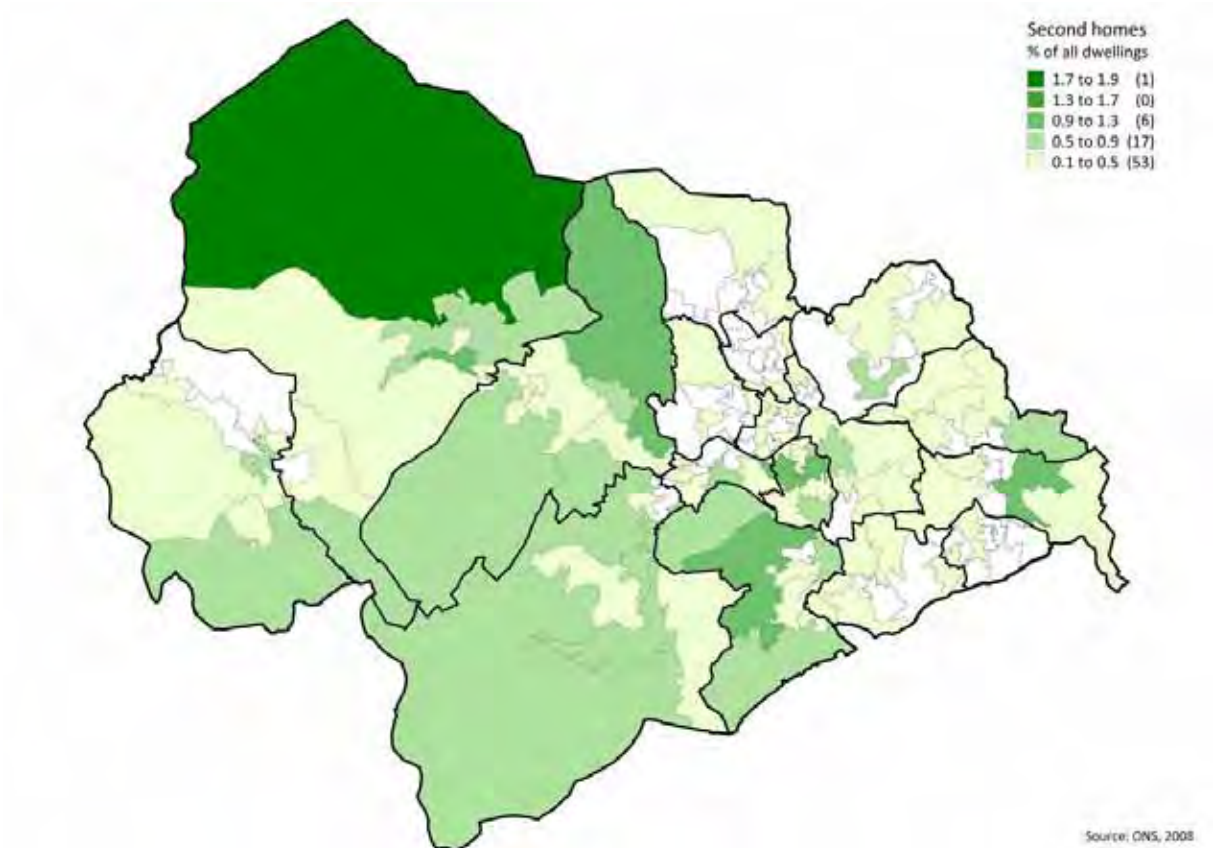
Second home ownership

2

2.37 High levels of second home ownership (holiday homes) in some areas of the country can lead to a decline in the permanent local population and subsequent loss of communities and associated facilities. In Calderdale however, there were only 237 homes classed as second homes in 2008 (ONS), equating to only 0.3% of the total dwelling count.

2.38 Map 2.25 demonstrates that, at most in Calderdale, 2% of local areas are currently taken up by second home owners (north Calder Ward). This is an issue that may require further monitoring in the future to ensure that the benefits of Calderdale's natural environment and tourism offer does not impact negatively on the communities within them by attracting significantly higher levels of second home ownership.

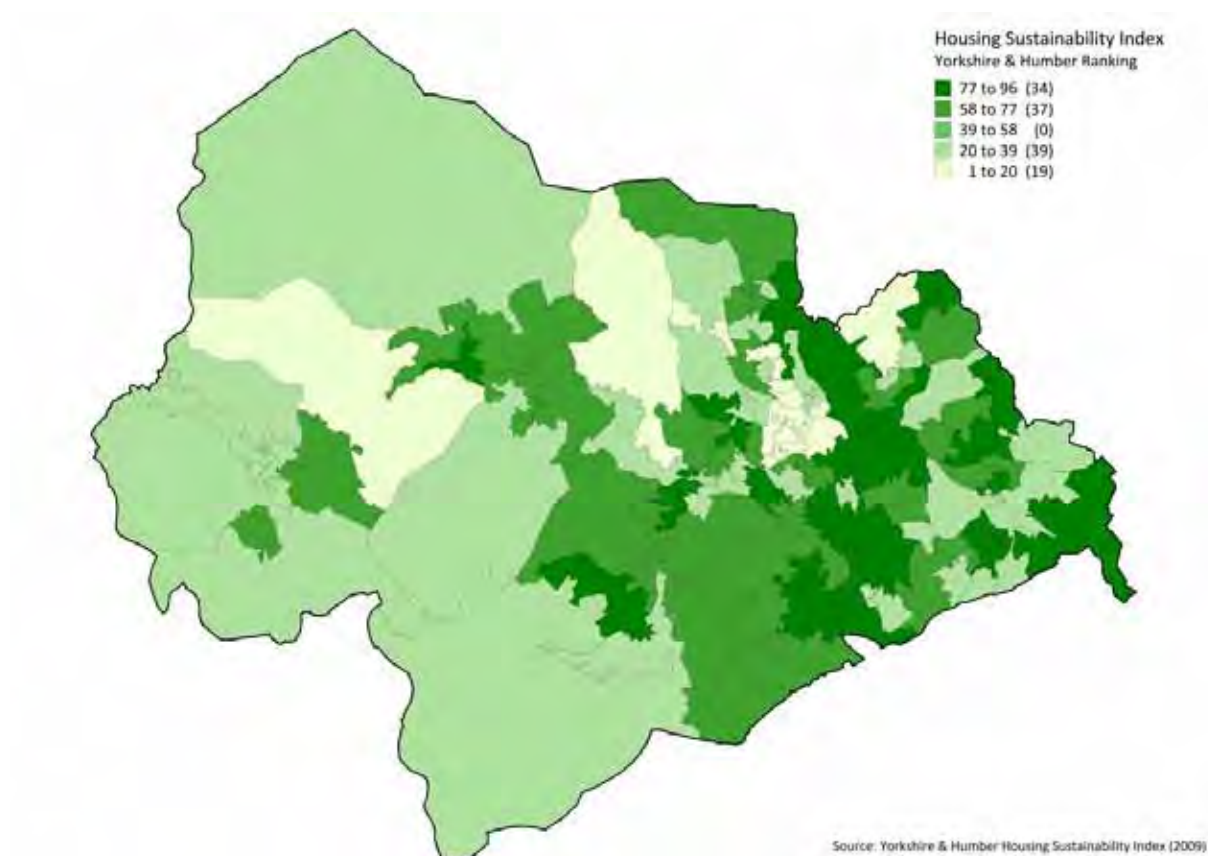
Map 2.25 Percentage of dwellings classed as second homes



Housing market sustainability index

- 2.39** During 2007/08 the Yorkshire and Humber Regional Assembly (now Local Government Yorkshire and Humber, LGYH) commissioned a GIS based information tool to look at the changing housing demand and sustainability issues across the region. The purpose of the tool was to inform future rounds of housing and regeneration investment, both regionally and locally. It provides evidence on local housing problems that will be looked at in a consistent and comparable way to provide insight into the relative sensitivity of housing market problems at a neighbourhood, local and sub/city-regional levels.
- 2.40** The output from this work is the Housing Market Sustainability Index, a score of between 1 and 100 for each LSOA in the region, where 1 indicates the least sustainable and 100 the most sustainable. The index is based upon measurement of over 30 different criteria which include many of the socio-economic factors covered elsewhere in this spatial atlas. For example, house prices, turnovers and vacancies; employment, income and benefits claim counts; deprivation indices; and access to key services. However 2.26 shows the results for LSOAs in Calderdale. For further information see the Yorkshire & Humber Housing Market Sustainability Report, available from LGYH.

Map 2.26 Housing market sustainability index



New housing development

- 2.41** The amount of new house building in Calderdale is monitored on a quarterly basis for reporting at regional and national level. Figure 2.3 demonstrates how the total number of new houses built in Calderdale each quarter has fluctuated over the last 10 years. Completions have fallen considerably over the 2008/09 monitoring period, however they still remain at similar levels to what were being completed in an average quarter before the significant 2004-2008 boom in local house building.
- 2.42** When looking at completions over the previous 5-year period only (between 1st April 2004 and 31st March 2009), a total of 5600 new dwellings were built in Calderdale, an average of 1120 per annum. 2.42 shows the breakdown of these completions by both property type, and size (number of bedrooms).
- 2.43** It is clear that the most common house type to be built over this period was the 2-bedroom flat, with 1,863 completed in total over the 5 year period. Following this, the 3-bedroom terraced property is most common with 909 completed in total. Interestingly there have been almost twice as many detached properties built (751) than semi-detached (415) over this time period.
- 2.44** The distribution of these new completions by Ward is demonstrated by 2.44 . Flats have made up the greatest proportion of new housing in the majority of Wards, in particular Town, Skircoat, Elland and Brighouse. North Halifax, in particular Ovenden, Illingworth and Mixenden, show a very small proportion of flats having been developed and a predominance of terraced housing.

Figure 2.3 Housing completions by quarter (1998-2009)

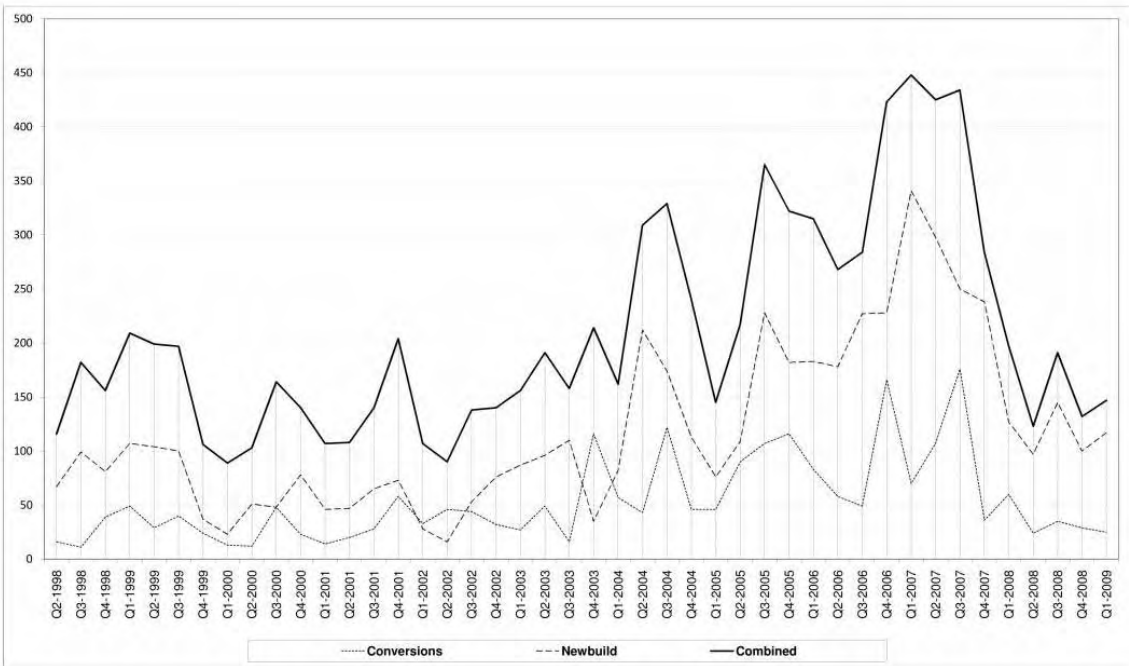
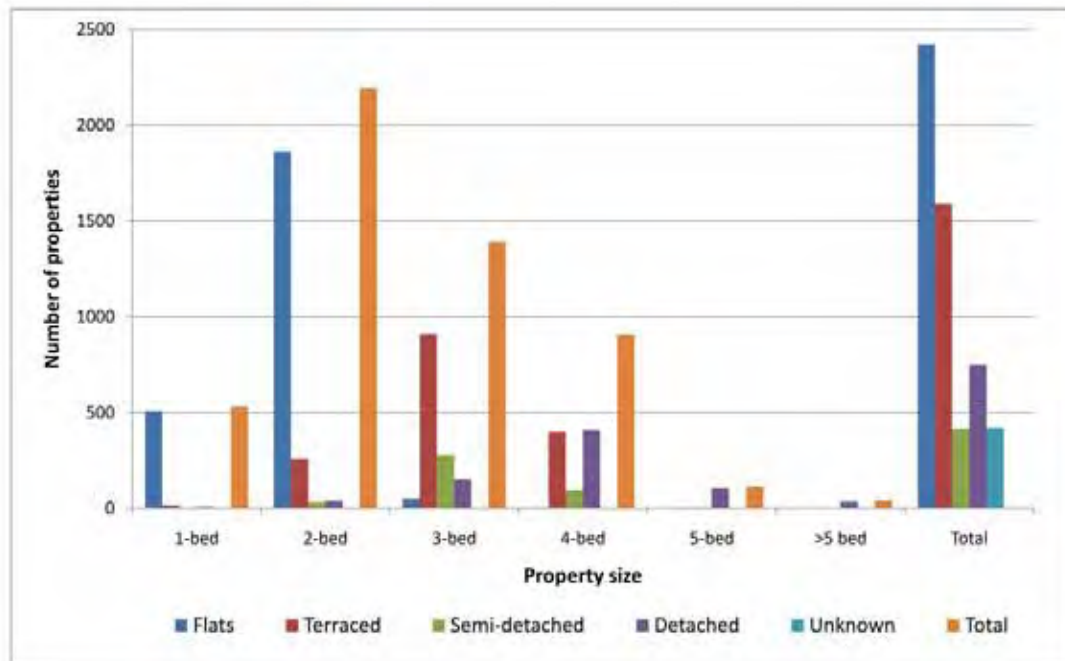
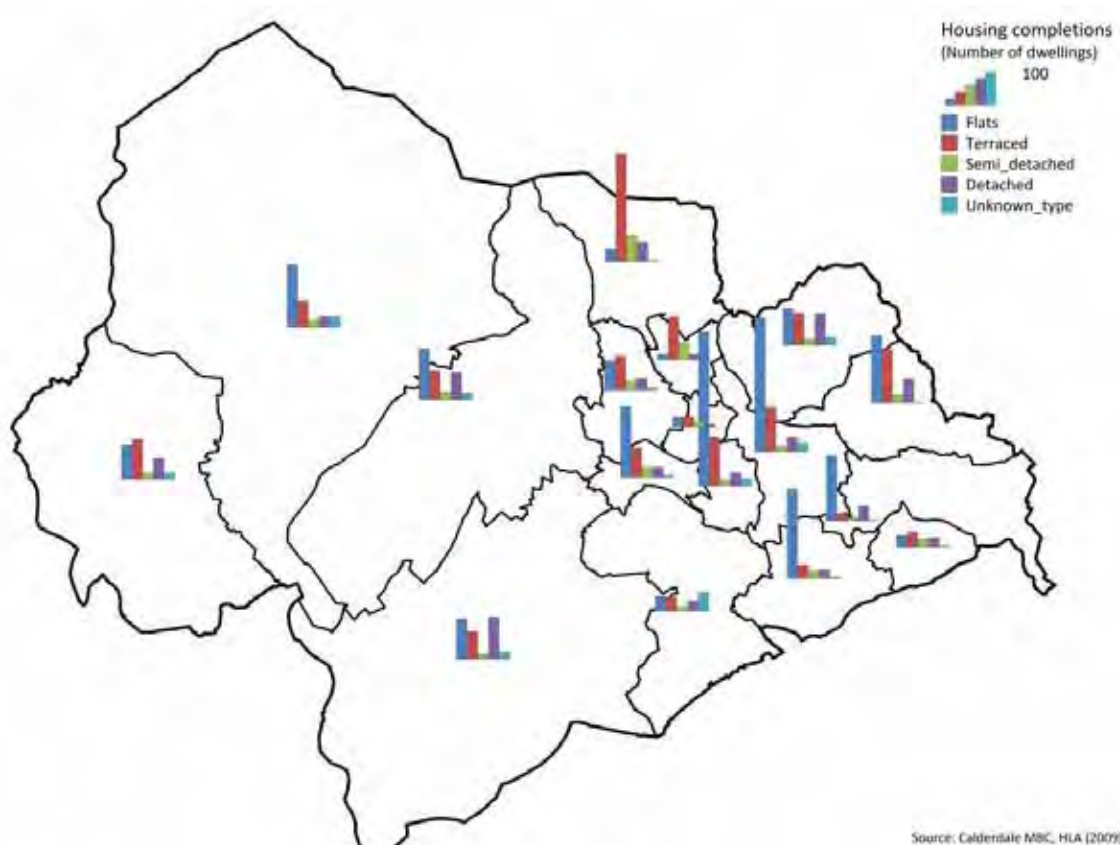


Figure 2.4 Housing completions (2004-2009) by house type and size

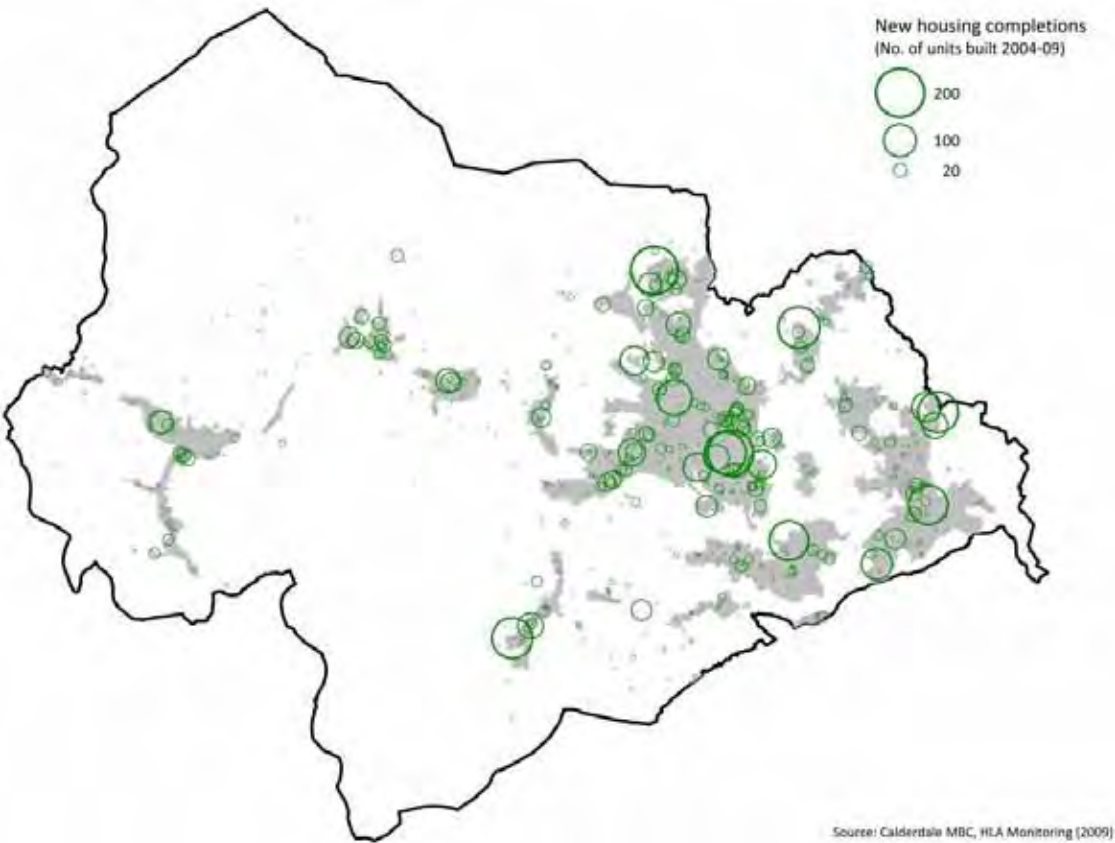


Map 2.27 Housing completions (2004-2009) by house type, size and Ward



- 2.45** Finally, to view the distribution of new completions at an even greater spatial resolution, Map 2.28 shows the location and total number of all new housing units (not broken down by house type or size) completed between 2004 and 2009 (the previous 5 year monitoring period).
- 2.46** As would be expected, the map shows that the majority of large sites are located either within, or on the edge of, existing urban areas. The restrictions imposed by Green Belt and other designations outside of these areas restricts any significant development, other than for example mill conversions such as those undertaken at Barkisland and Pecket Well.
- 2.47** The distribution of large sites is shown to be fairly evenly spread throughout the district, with the largest sites located within Halifax and eastern Calderdale, with Ripponden also having seen a site of well over 100 units completed in the period. Although no sites of this size have been completed elsewhere in the upper valley area, a number of sites in the range of 50-100 units have been completed.

Map 2.28 Location and number of new housing completions (2004-2009)

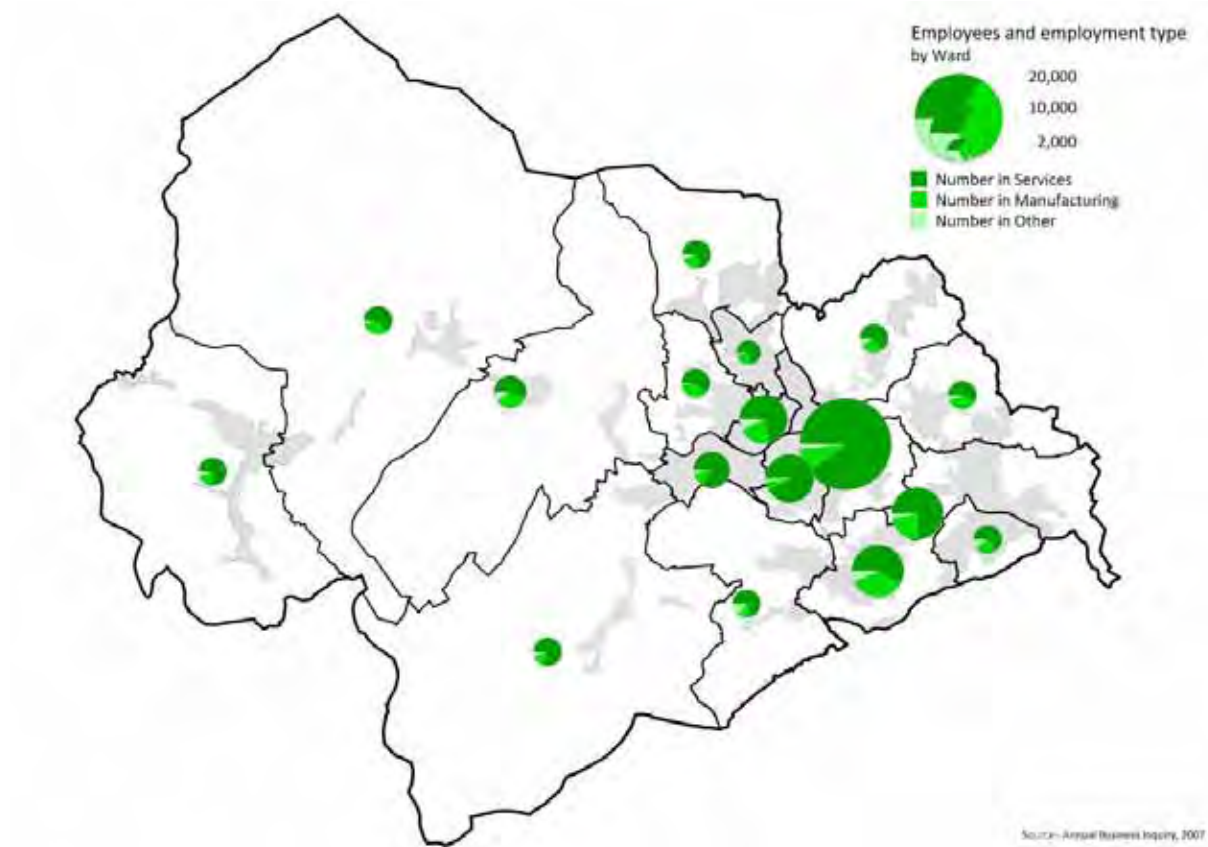


2.4 Economy & Enterprise

Employees and employment type

- 2.48** Figures for the total number of employees in Calderdale are available from the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI), a regular survey providing key data on both employment and the financial status of different aspects of the economy.
- 2.49** ABI figures show that in 2007 there were a total of 82,500 full and part-time employees in the district. This figure was up from 80,600 in 2003, 80,300 in 1997 and 74,000 in 1993. Over the same time period a significant restructuring of the local economy by sector has taken place, particularly with the reduction of manufacturing employment and increase in employment in service industries. The percentage of Calderdale employees that were employed in manufacturing decreased from 34% in 1993 to 19% in 2007.
- 2.50** The ABI provides a breakdown of current jobs by industry and by Ward. Map 2.29 shows the distribution of employees across Calderdale, demonstrating that the majority of employees work in Halifax, Brighouse and Elland. Areas of the upper valleys have a fairly even distribution of employees in terms of overall numbers. Service industries remain the largest employer in the borough, with manufacturing most dominant as a proportion of the local workforce in Elland, Brighouse and parts of the upper valley.

Map 2.29 Employees in services and manufacturing industries



Travel to work

- 2.51** Unfortunately the latest data available on patterns of commuting, and associated travel to work areas, is from the 2001 Census which is now somewhat out of date. However it can still be useful in demonstrating some of the key travel patterns at that time.
- 2.52** Map 2.30 provides a summary of the key commuting flows in and out of Calderdale. It demonstrates that Halifax is a net importer of labour, contrasting with both East and West Calderdale which are net exporters of labour (i.e. more workers than jobs). The average distance travelled to work is 6.6km (Halifax), 7.6km (East Calderdale) and 10.4km (West Calderdale). The Calderdale Employment Land Review (2008) looks at these issues in greater detail.

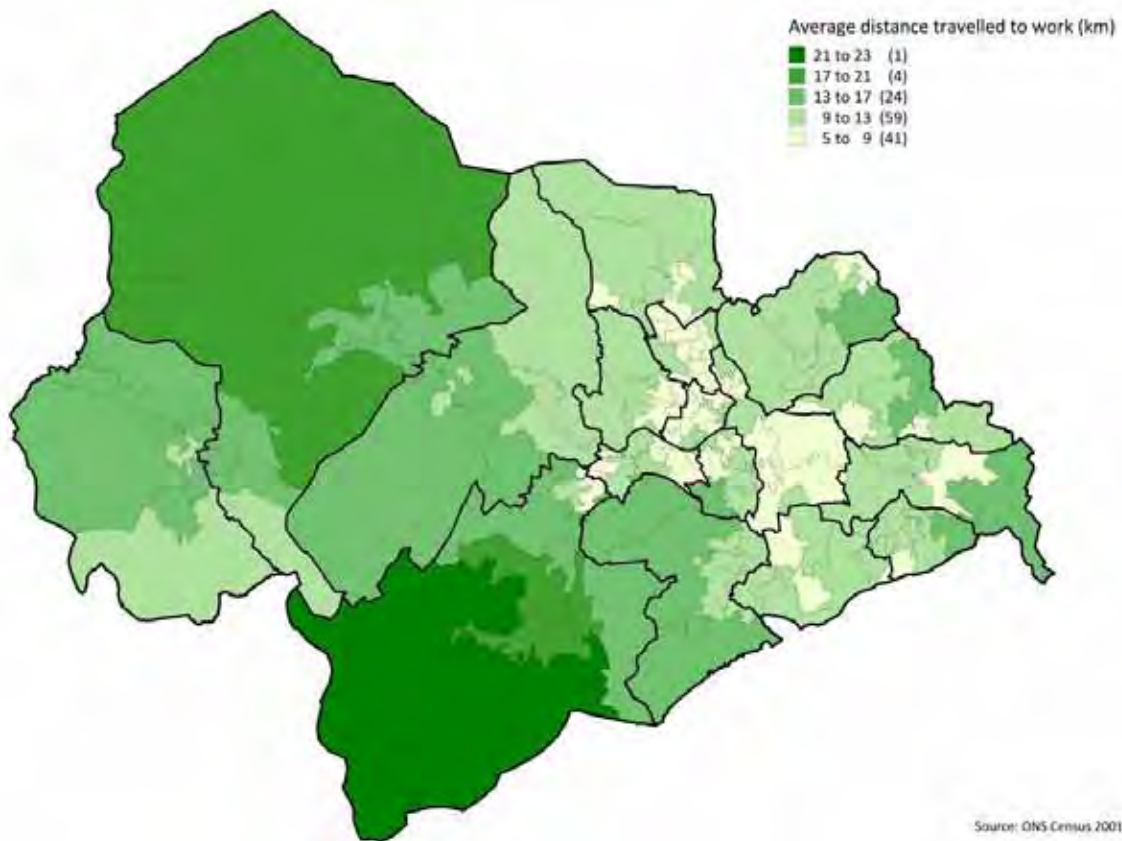
Map 2.30 Local area commuting flows (2001)



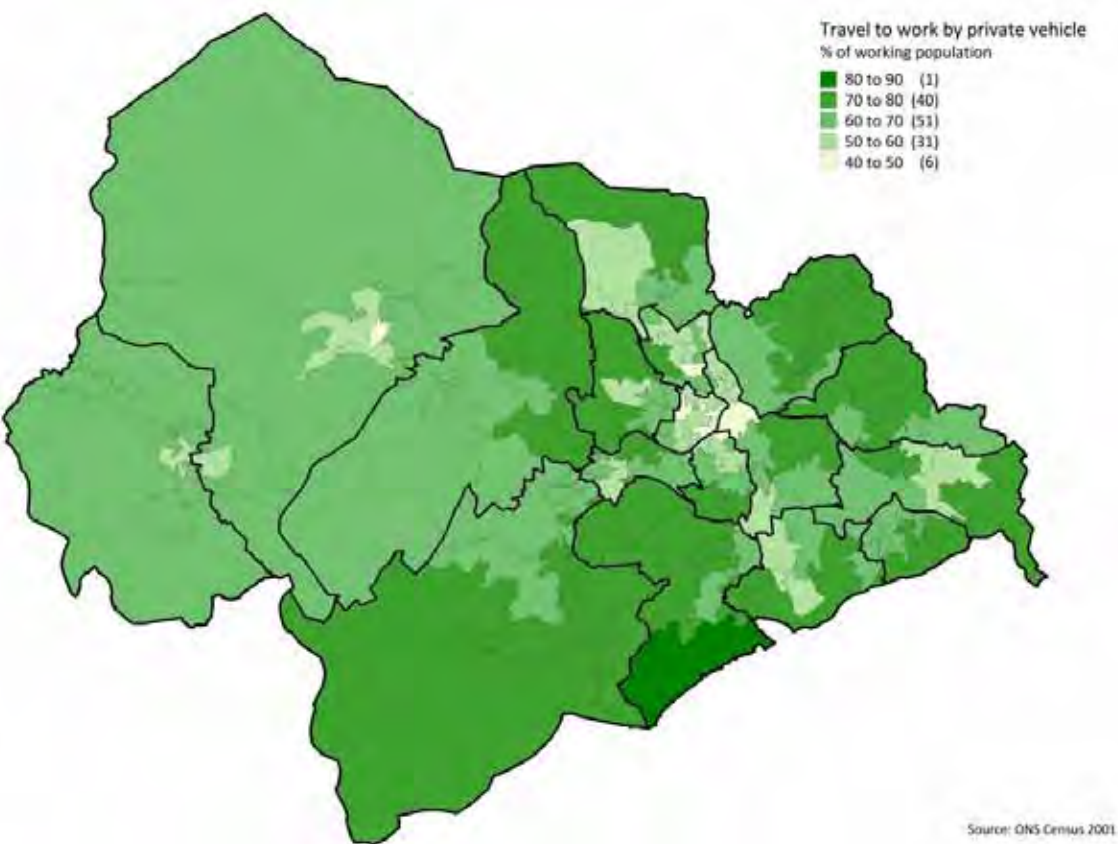
- 2.53** Looking specifically at the distance travelled to work, Map 2.31 shows the average distance travelled to work by the working population at the time of the 2001 Census. Not surprisingly it is the remoter rural areas where average journeys are longest as the location of significant employment opportunities will be at a greater distance from home. However the average for Calderdale as a whole of 11km is lower than that for the Yorkshire and Humber region at 12.9km.
- 2.54** Looking at the specific travel to work modes in Calderdale, differences are clear to see between those commuting by private vehicle (car, van, motorcycle, moped or taxi), shown

in 2.54 , and those commuting by public transport, shown in Map 2.32. There is clearly less use of the private vehicle in those areas directly adjacent to the borough's train stations, however the use of public transport shows particularly high use in North Halifax and in the upper Calder valley in relation to other rural areas. Patterns of public transport use may be influenced by and symptomatic of the service provision, wealth and access to private vehicles, and/or an individual's environmental beliefs.

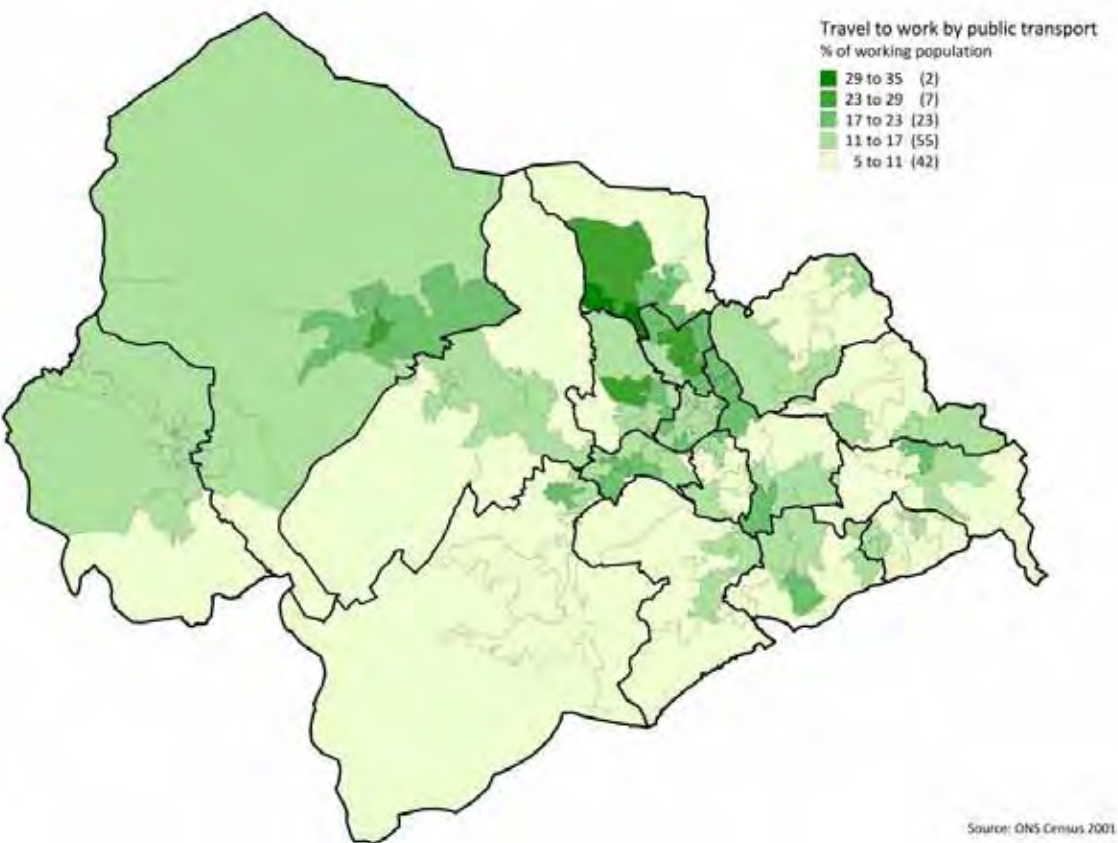
Map 2.31 Travel to work - average distance (km)



Map 2.32 Travel to work mode - private vehicle



Map 2.33 Travel to work mode - public transport



Unemployment

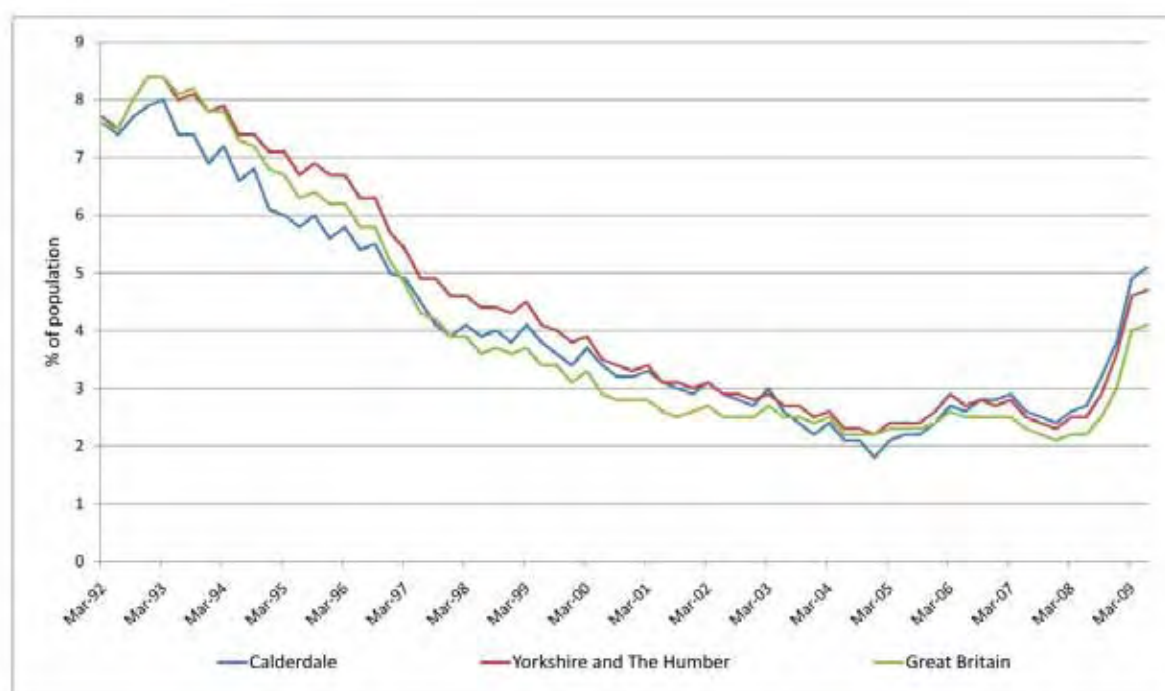
2.55 Overall unemployment measures incorporate residents who are actively seeking work, those who are unable to work due to age or incapacity, and those who could work but are not seeking employment. Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) represents a good measure of those out of work who are actively seeking work, figures for which are available on a monthly basis and at a small geographical scale (LSOA).

Figure 2.5 shows the fluctuations in those unemployed and actively seeking employment in Calderdale since 1992. Recent sharp rises in unemployment are shown within the context of historical rates, in particular the peak of over 8% of the population in 1993. The JSA claimant rate within Calderdale can be seen to have increased in the past 12 months at a faster rate than both the regional and national average and stood at just over 5% in June 2009.

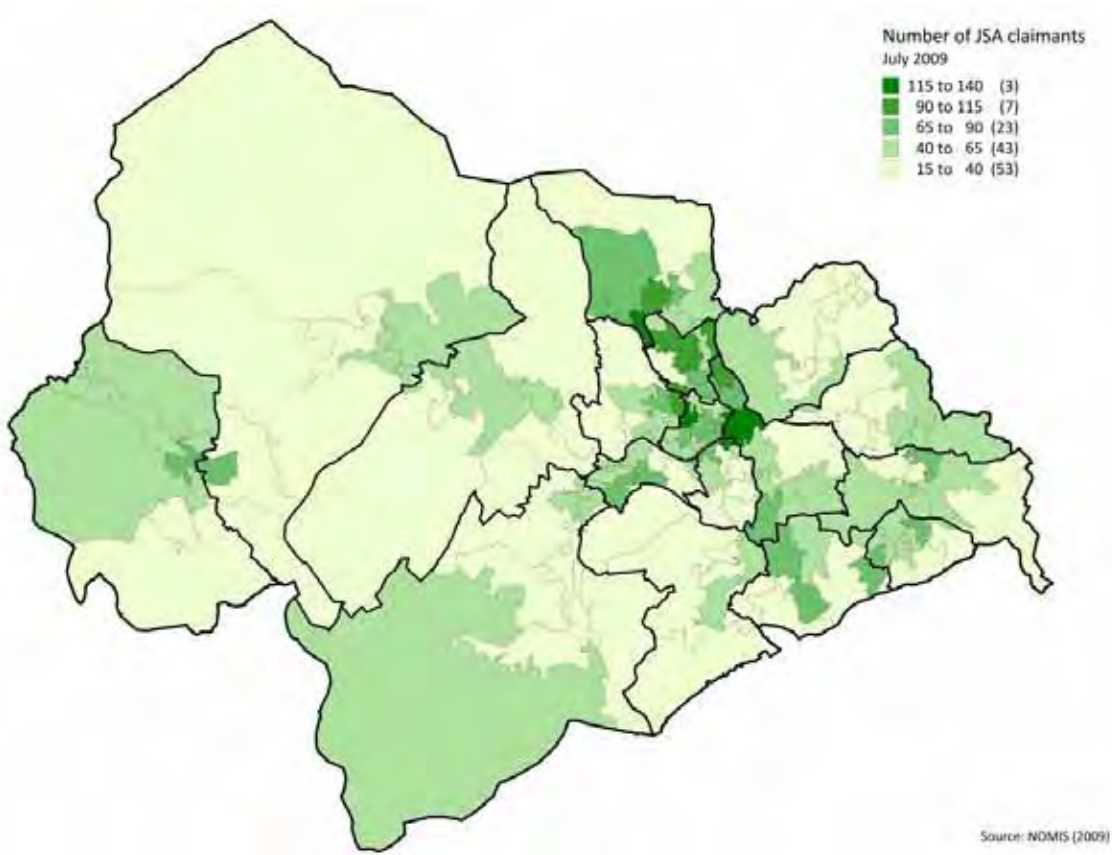
2.56 Map 2.34 provides a geographical breakdown of JSA claimants. Claimant counts are clearly higher within urban areas with the majority of more rural areas of Calderdale (excluding the south of Ryburn Ward and parts of Todmorden Ward) having the lowest counts. The highest rates are found within central and north Halifax.

2.57 When looking at long-term claimants of JSA (those claiming for longer than 52 weeks) the figures by each LSOA are low, with many areas having no claimants. However Map 2.35 demonstrates a clear concentration of the highest number of long-term claimants within central and north Halifax again.

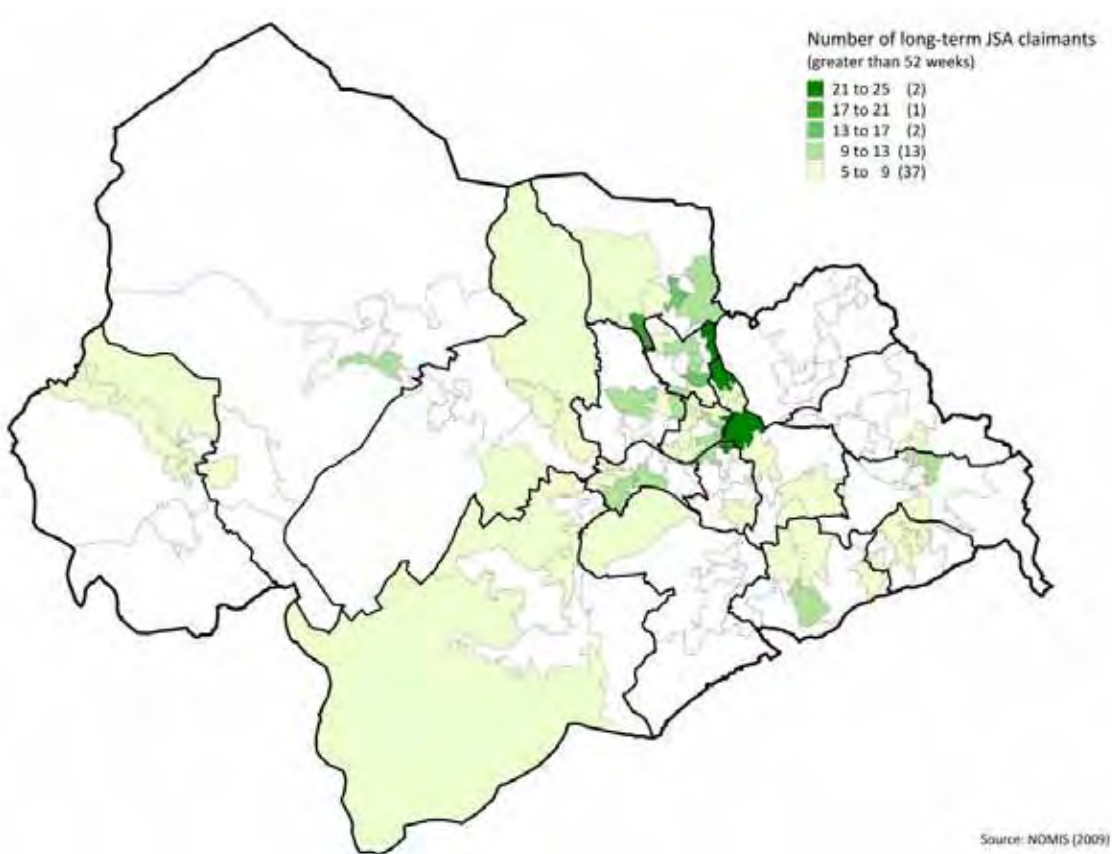
Figure 2.5 JSA claimant rate 1992-2009



Map 2.34 JSA claimants by LSOA (July 2009)



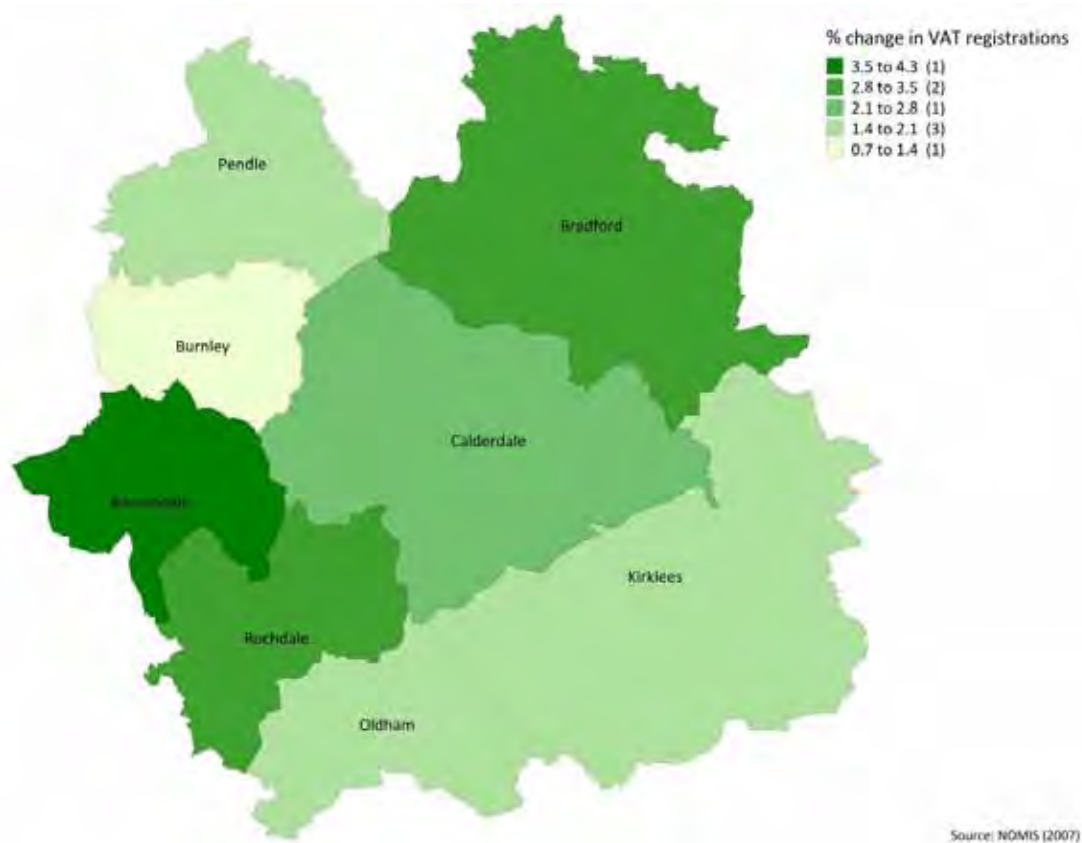
Map 2.35 Long-term JSA claimants by LSOA



Business start-ups

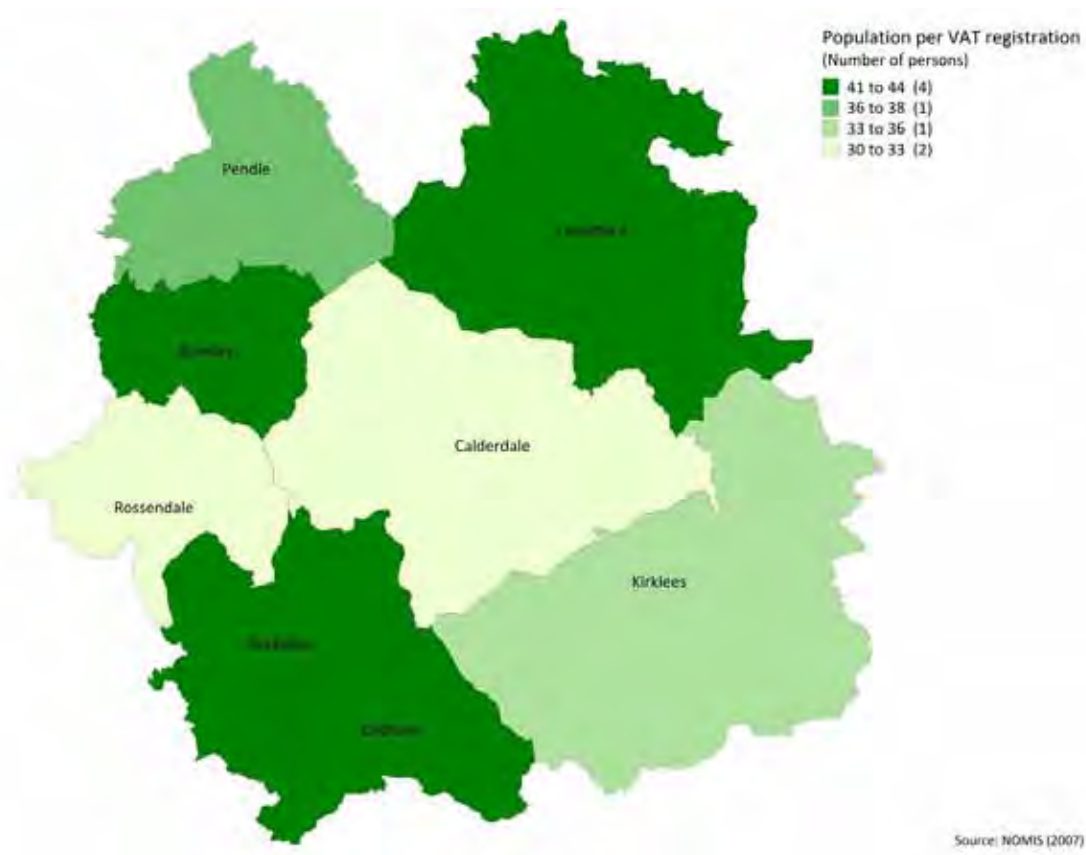
- 2.58** VAT registrations and de-registrations are often used as an indicator of the health of a local economy. Although data are available at a local authority level only, and not by ward or LSOA, Map 2.36 shows that Calderdale saw a moderate increase (of 2.2%) in relation to neighbouring local authorities in 2007 (latest data available). In 2007 the total stock of VAT registered businesses within the district increased by 140 to 6,490.

Map 2.36 Percentage change in VAT registrations



- 2.59** By comparing the total number of VAT registered businesses in relation to the population of an area, an indication of the prevalence of small and medium enterprises can be obtained. The smaller the population per VAT registration, the greater the relative number of businesses there are. This could be used as an interpretation of the entrepreneurial nature of an area. Map 2.37 shows that Calderdale and Rossendale have the smallest population per VAT registration figure when considering all business sectors together, of the adjacent local authority areas.

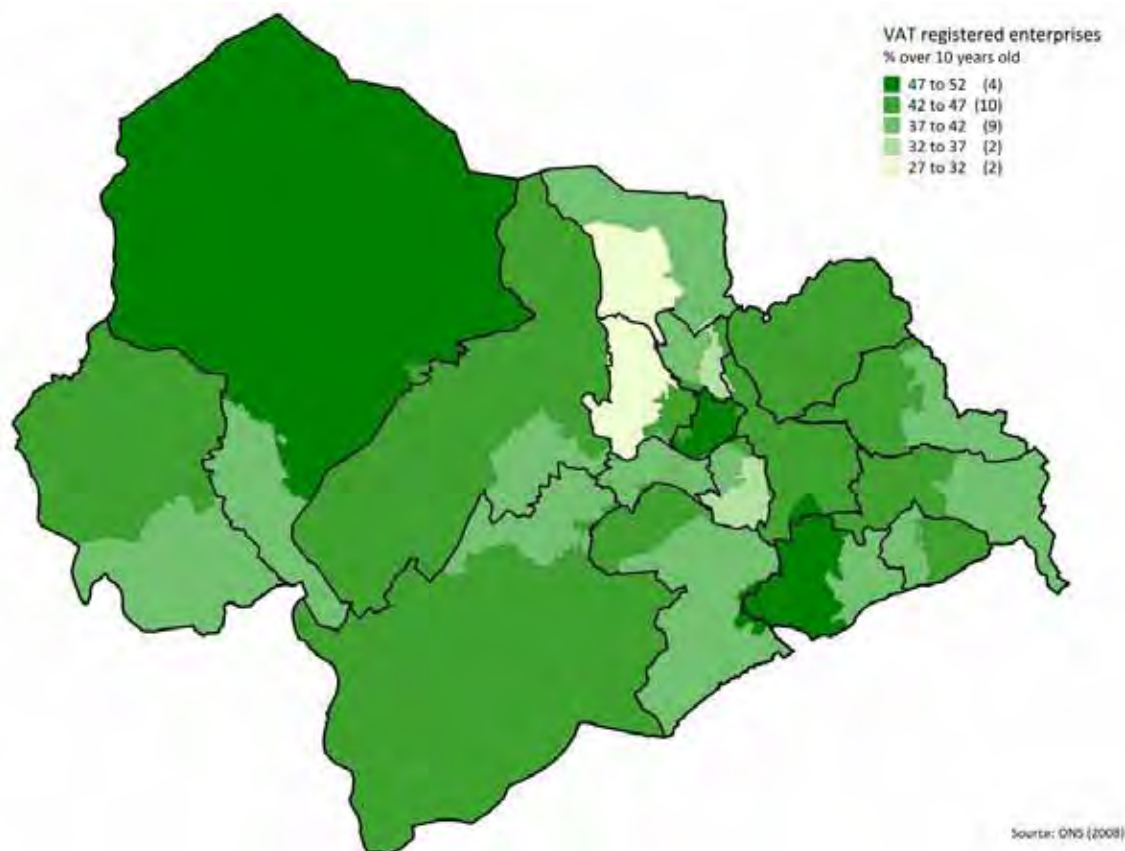
Map 2.37 Population per VAT registration



Existing enterprise

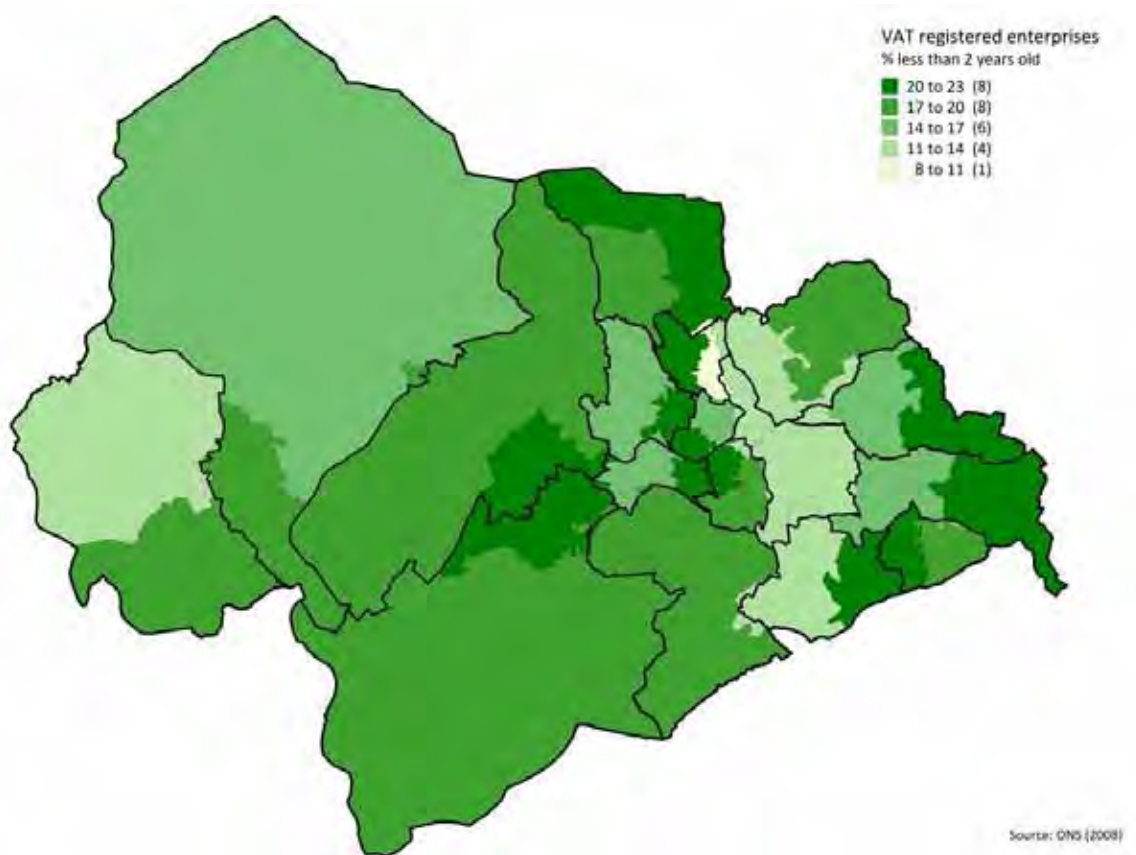
- 2.60** Of existing VAT registered businesses within Calderdale, in 2008 a total of 43.1% were recorded as being 10 years or older. Only Pendle amongst Calderdale's seven neighbouring authorities has a higher percentage of older registered businesses (43.7%). Traditionally, the first couple of years of a business being set-up is the most likely time for failure to occur. Therefore a higher percentage of older businesses within a local economy is an indicator of health and can imply greater resilience to external impacts due to a greater established presence in the market.
- 2.61** Map 2.38 shows the spatial variation of these older registered businesses across Calderdale. The most striking characteristic appears to be that north and west Halifax shows a significantly lower proportion of older businesses than elsewhere in the district. Areas of highest proportions are spread fairly evenly across the district in Elland, central Halifax and Calder ward in the upper valley.

Map 2.38 Enterprises registered for 10 years or more by MSOA



- 2.62** Where a higher proportion of more established businesses in an area may be a positive sign for resilience to the wider economic situation, a high proportion of newer businesses, particularly if concentrations exist, could be a cause for concern in terms of economic vulnerability. Map 2.39 demonstrates that there is no particular single area of the district most vulnerable in this sense, although there are a significant number of areas in the central and eastern half of the district with between a fifth and a quarter of registered businesses being less than 2 years old.

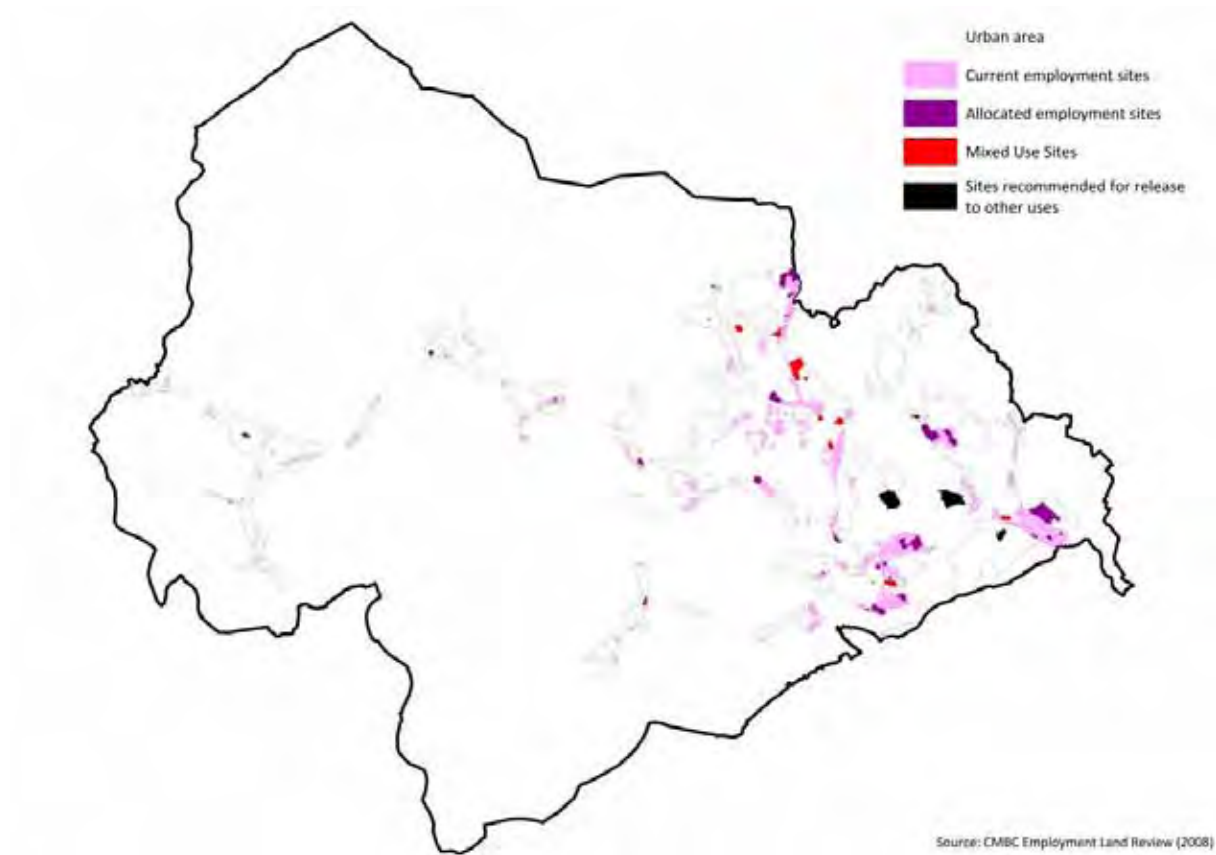
Map 2.39 Enterprises registered for 2 years or less by MSOA



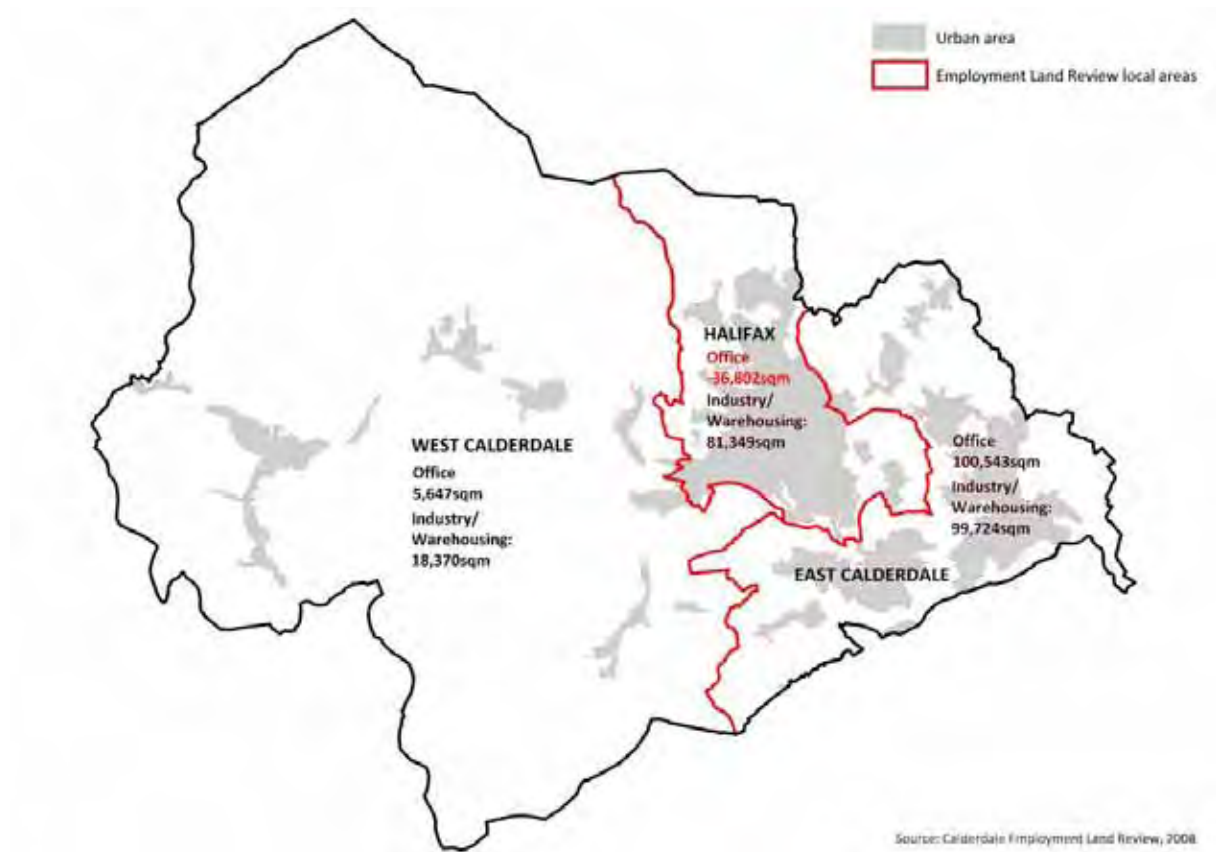
Employment land

- 2.63** Map 2.40 shows the distribution of existing employment land in Calderdale. These sites are taken from the Calderdale Employment Land Review (ELR), published in December 2008. The map shows current employment sites in use, allocated employment sites available for development and mixed use sites, as designated in the Calderdale Unitary Development Plan (UDP). It also shows those sites that the ELR recommends should be considered further for potential release to other uses.
- 2.64** The Calderdale ELR also looked at the likely demand for employment land (both office and industrial/warehousing requirements) to 2026. Accounting for the total available land supply in relation to the total anticipated demand, Map 2.41 demonstrates the net land balance. Only Halifax is shown to have a deficit of Office type employment land over this period. A significant surplus of industrial/warehousing land is evident in all areas, and significant surplus office space is also evident in east Calderdale, over 80% of which is due to inclusion of the potential prestige office park at Wakefield Road, Clifton.

Map 2.40 Available employment land



Map 2.41 Employment land market balance to 2026

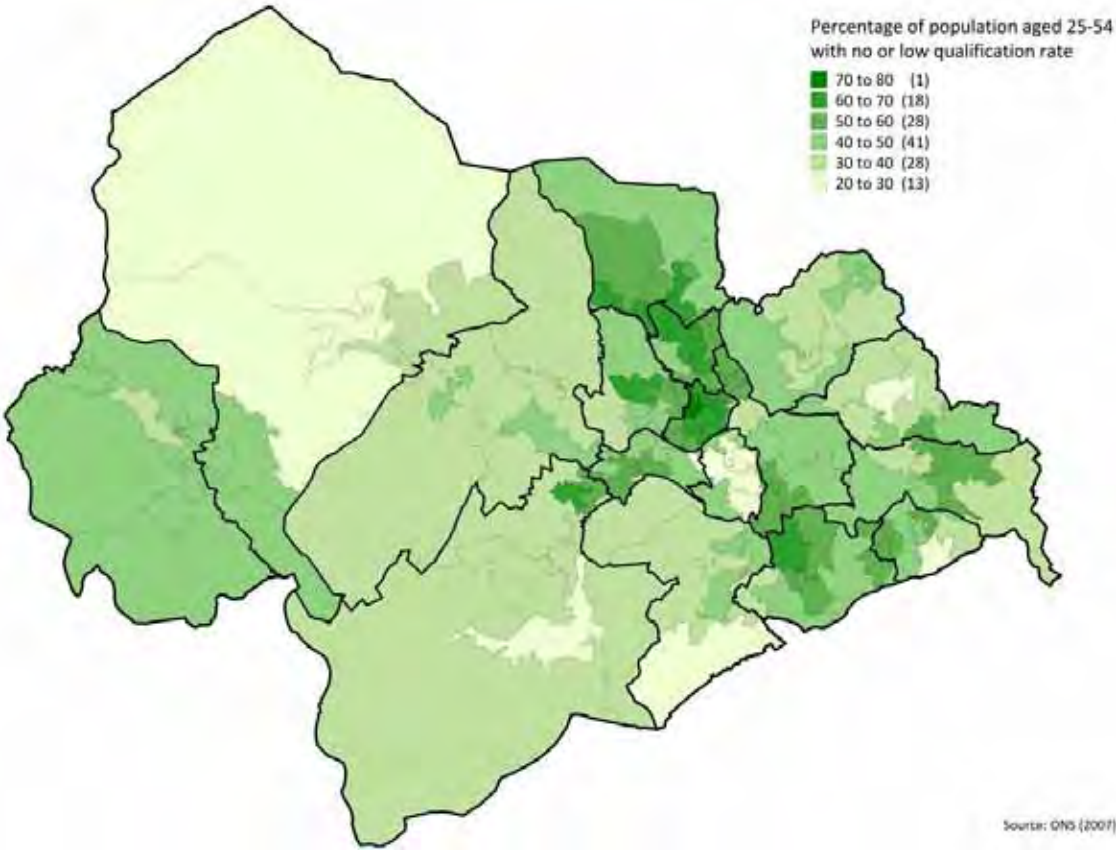


Employment deprivation

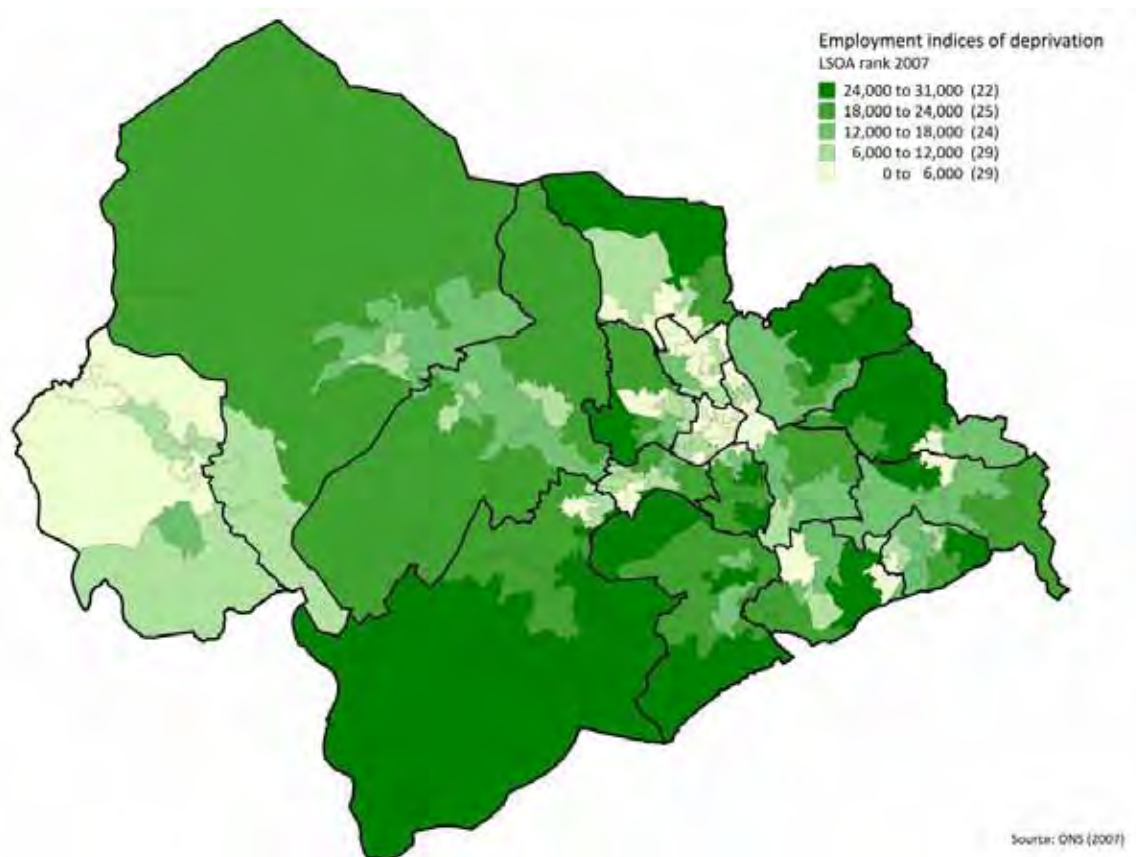
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- 2.65** The levels of education, skills and training amongst the local population are an important part of the local economy. Although the education of children and young people are dealt with elsewhere in this spatial atlas (in 2.9), adult education is considered here within the context of employment deprivation (one of seven domains contributing to the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)).
- 2.66** Map 2.42 shows that in parts of Calderdale there are over two-thirds of the adult population aged 25-54 that have no or very low qualifications. Although poor levels of qualification do not exclude the population from all forms of work it is a common measure used for economic deprivation as it will significantly restrict available opportunities and subsequent prosperity.
- 2.67** Map 2.43 provides a summary of all employment deprivation measures (including illness, unemployment benefits and New Deal) with the lower ranking LSOA's representing the most deprived areas.

Map 2.42 Qualifications of adult working population



Map 2.43 Employment deprivation by LSOA

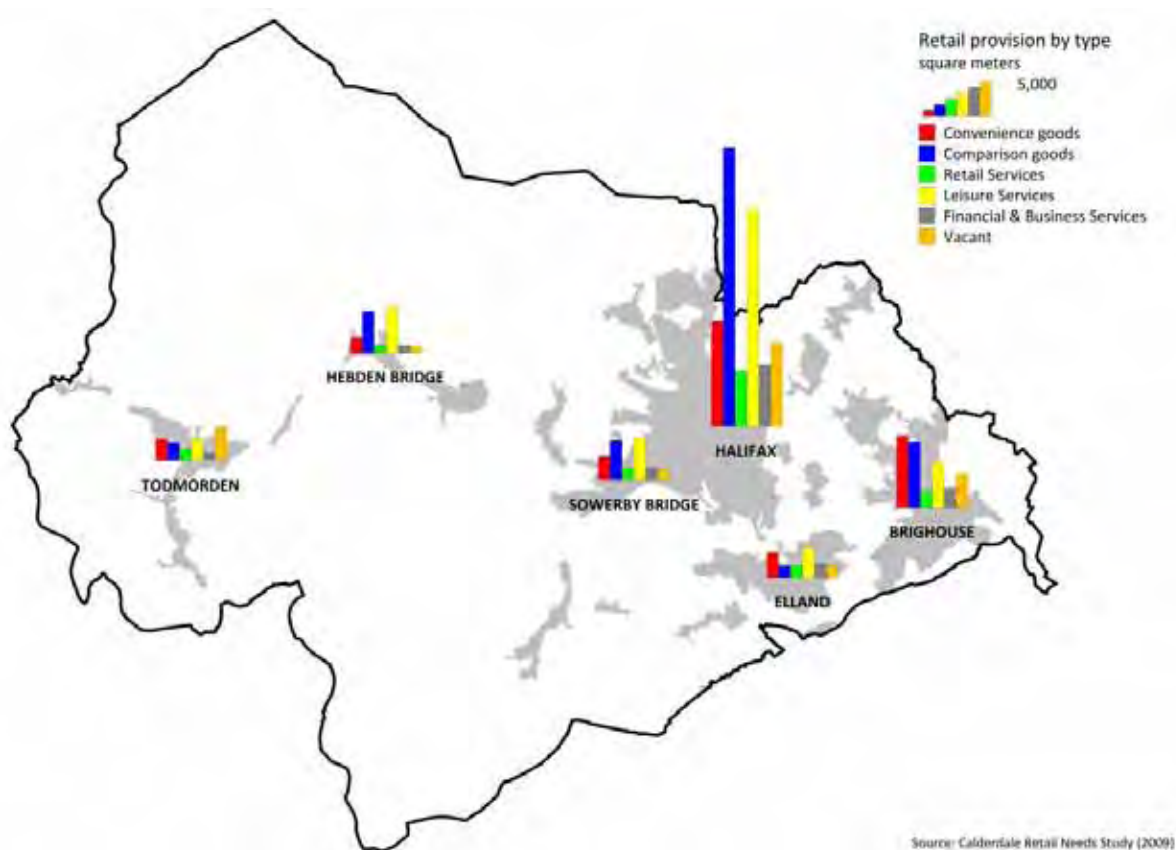


Retail/service provision

- 2.68** Management Horizons Europe's UK Shopping Index (2008) ranks the top 7,000 retail venues within the UK based on total retail provision. Calderdale's 6 main town centres are ranked as follows, with the change in rank between 2004 and 2008 in brackets; Halifax: 204 (-30); Brighouse: 754 (-179); Sowerby Bridge: 1,789 (no data); Todmorden: 1,950 (-602); Elland: 3,321 (no data); and Hebden Bridge: 4,226 (no data).
- 2.69** The breakdown of town centre land uses are provided in Map 2.44. Convenience goods shopping relates to everyday essential items such as food whereas comparison goods shopping refers to items not obtained on a frequent basis such as clothes and electrical items. Retail services include uses such as hairdressers and dry cleaners while leisure services include restaurants, cafes, public houses and bookmakers. Financial services relate to high street banks and building societies.
- 2.70** The distribution of these town centre land use types can be seen to vary across the district. Convenience goods provision exceeds comparison goods provision in Todmorden, Elland and Brighouse, whereas in Halifax and Hebden Bridge comparison shopping significantly outweighs convenience. Halifax is clearly shown to be the primary location for comparison goods and leisure services provision providing almost 40,000sqm and 30,000sqm respectively in total.
- 2.71** Vacancy rates are particularly high in Todmorden in relation to the total town centre floorspace (23.9%) with Brighouse (13.0%) and Halifax(10.4%) also showing higher vacancy rates than the national average of 8.9%. Further detailed statistics on the vitality of

Calderdale's town centres are provided in the Health Check Assessments undertaken as part of the Retail Needs Study 2009.

Map 2.44 Town centre land use by type

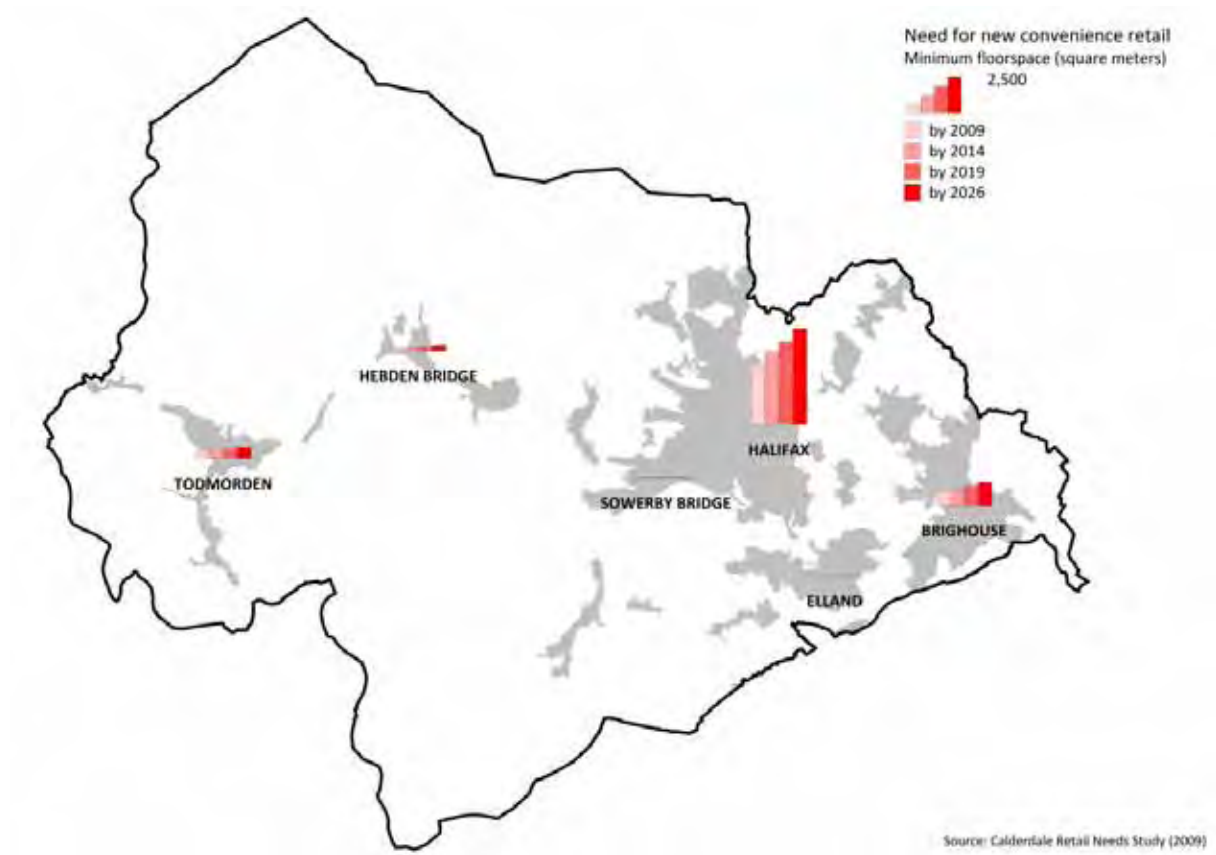


Forecast retail requirements

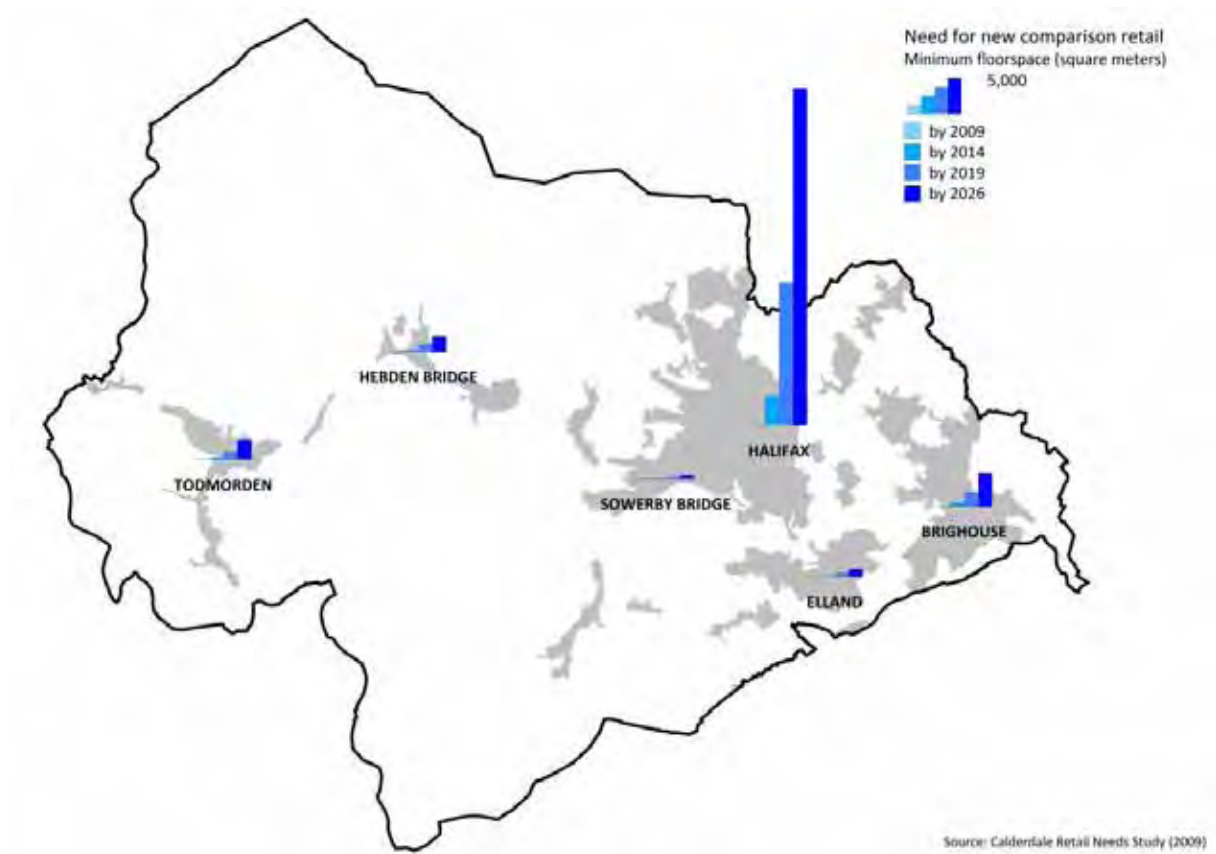
2.72 The Calderdale Retail Needs Study 2009 provides a detailed assessment of the anticipated future requirements for new retail floorspace between 2009 and 2026. It also takes a detailed look at the current health of the main town centres in Calderdale, and makes recommendations for the review of retail frontages within them. Map 2.45 and Map 2.46 show the identified need by town centre. The principal findings of the study relating to quantitative need include:

- Halifax- a significant need for both convenience and comparison goods floorspace. Specifically a site is required for a new food superstore and significant comparison goods floorspace (44,455sqm) – this equates to a doubling of the size of the retail provision in Halifax;
- Brighouse - a need for both convenience (a small-medium sized foodstore) and comparison goods floorspace (4,505sqm);
- Todmorden - a need for a second foodstore that would enhance competition and choice as well as further comparison goods floorspace (2,610sqm);
- Hebden Bridge, Elland and Sowerby Bridge - a limited relative need and scope for either new convenience or comparison goods floorspace. Particularly important in these towns is the need for development or re-development at an appropriate scale so as not to undermine the current role and function of the centres.

Map 2.45 Retail need - convenience floorspace (2009-2026)



Map 2.46 Retail need - comparison floorspace (2009-2026)



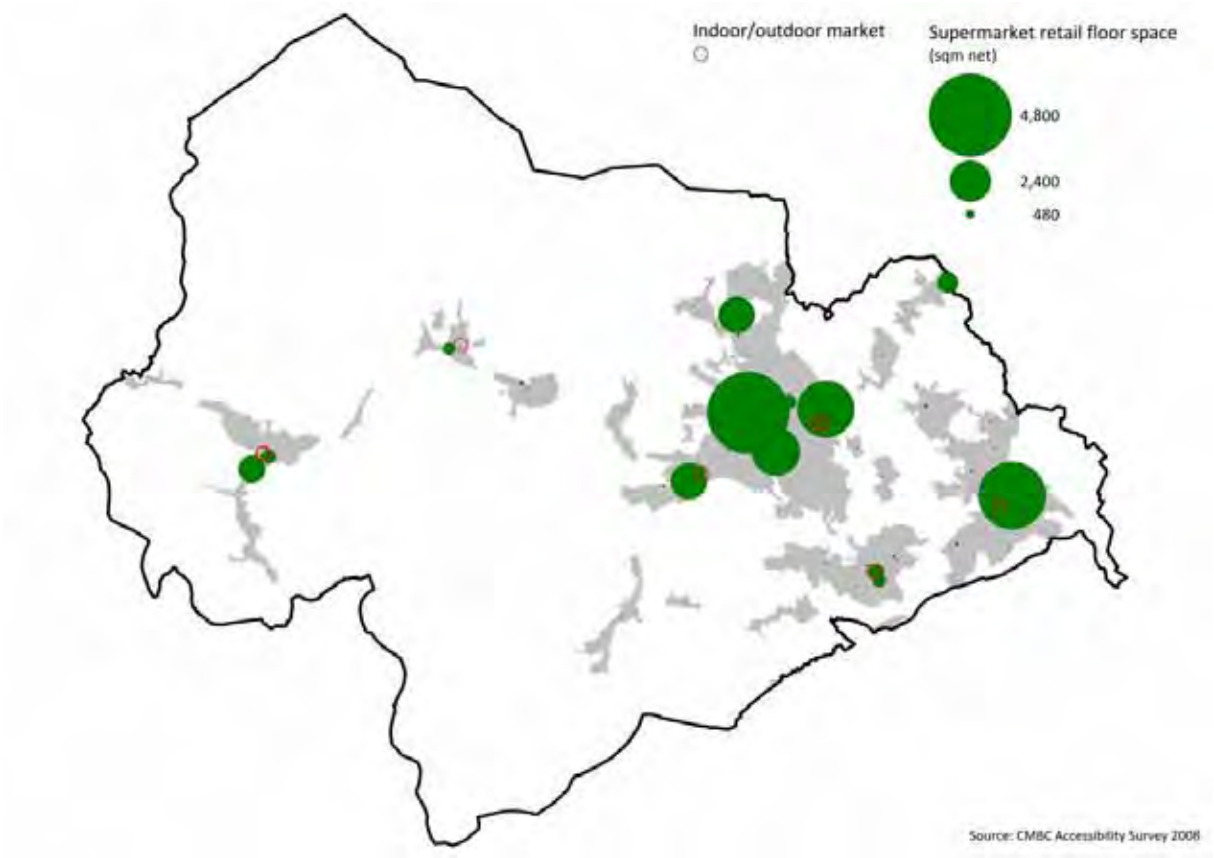
Supermarkets and convenience shopping

- 2.73

Retailing facilities are traditionally classified into convenience (everyday essential items such as food) and comparison (items not obtained on a frequent basis such as clothes and electrical items) goods retailing. Supermarkets and local convenience stores, together with the borough's indoor and outdoor markets make up the bulk of available convenience retailing floorspace.
- 2.74

Map 2.47 shows the location and relative size of the supermarkets, based on the net retailing floorspace figures available from the Accessibility Survey 2008. The largest supermarket is the Asda at Thrumhall Lane, Halifax at 4,775sqm of net retail floorspace, followed by Tesco in Brighouse (3,884sqm), Sainsbury's in Halifax (3,278sqm) and Tesco at King Cross (2,808sqm). A further 5 supermarkets of over 1,000sqm are located in the borough and 9 of between 500sqm and 1,000sqm.

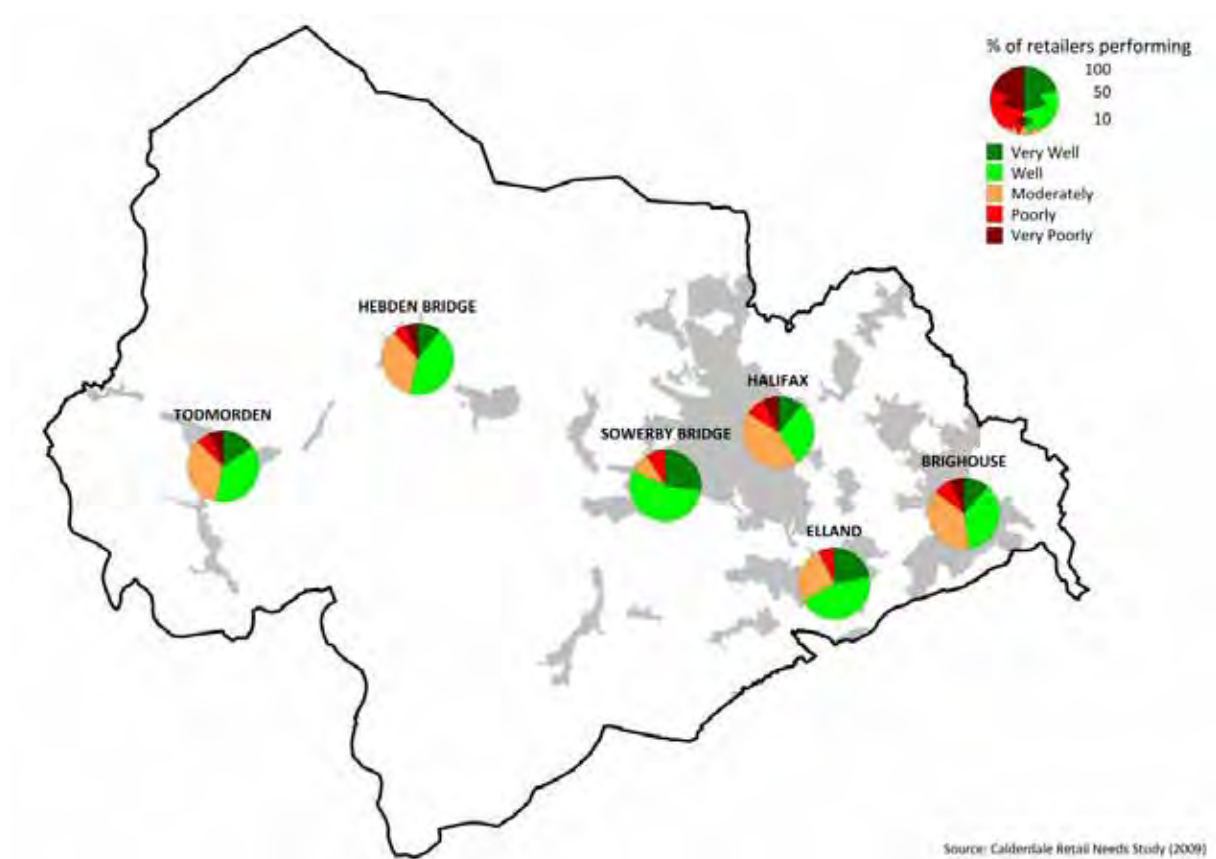
Map 2.47 Supermarkets and convenience shopping



Retailer performance

- 2.75** As part of the Calderdale Retail Needs Study (2009), a business survey was undertaken with all local businesses in the six main retailing town centres in the district. Opinions and views of retailers and town centre businesses were collected on a wide range of issues that form an important part of the health check assessments of the towns.
- 2.76** Map 2.48 maps responses to the question on how businesses felt that they were currently performing. The survey was undertaken in May 2008, and in total 374 (or 21%) of the 1,807 surveys distributed were completed and returned, although response rates varied by town from 43% return in Elland to only 7% in Sowerby Bridge.
- 2.77** Although not comprehensive, the responses give an indication of the performance of businesses within individual town centres and retailer confidence. A significantly higher proportion of businesses in Elland and Sowerby Bridge stated that their businesses were performing well or very well in relation to the other centres.

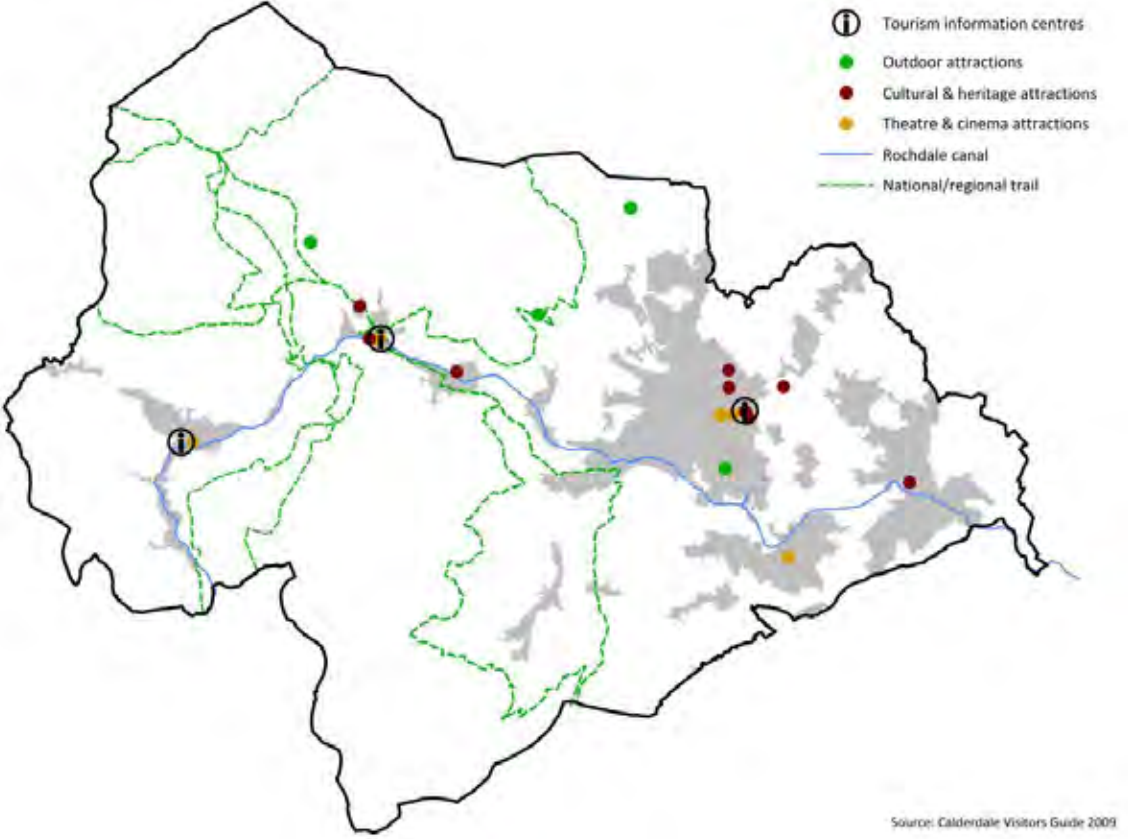
Map 2.48 Retailer's performance



Tourism and visitor attractions

- 2.78** Map 2.49 shows the location of the main tourist or visitor attractions in Calderdale. Although many other smaller tourist facilities exist across the borough, the attractions shown reflect those included within the Calderdale Visitors Guide 2009 and are broken down by categories within the visitors guide; outdoor, cultural & heritage and theatre & cinema attractions.
- 2.79** The outdoor attractions include Ogden Water Country Park, Hardcastle Crags & Gibson Mill and Manor Heath Park & Jungle Experience. In addition a number of the nationally or regionally significant tourist trails (e.g. The Pennine Way national Trail, the Pennine Bridleway & the Pennine Cycleway) running through the upper valleys are shown as these provide important tourist routes through the borough and represent significant economic potential.
- 2.80** The cultural and heritage attractions include the museums and art galleries in the borough, including the Hebden Bridge Alternative Technology Centre.

Map 2.49 Primary tourist/visitor attractions

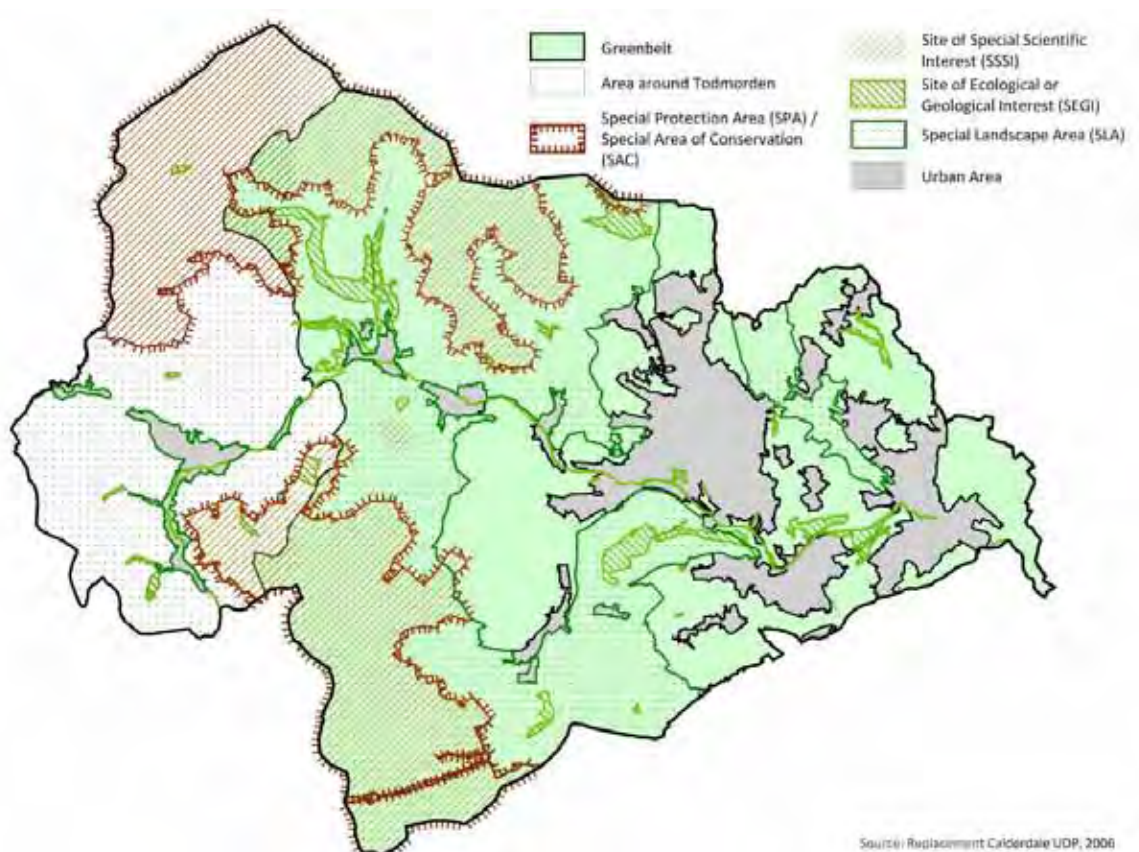


2.5 Environment

Environmental land use

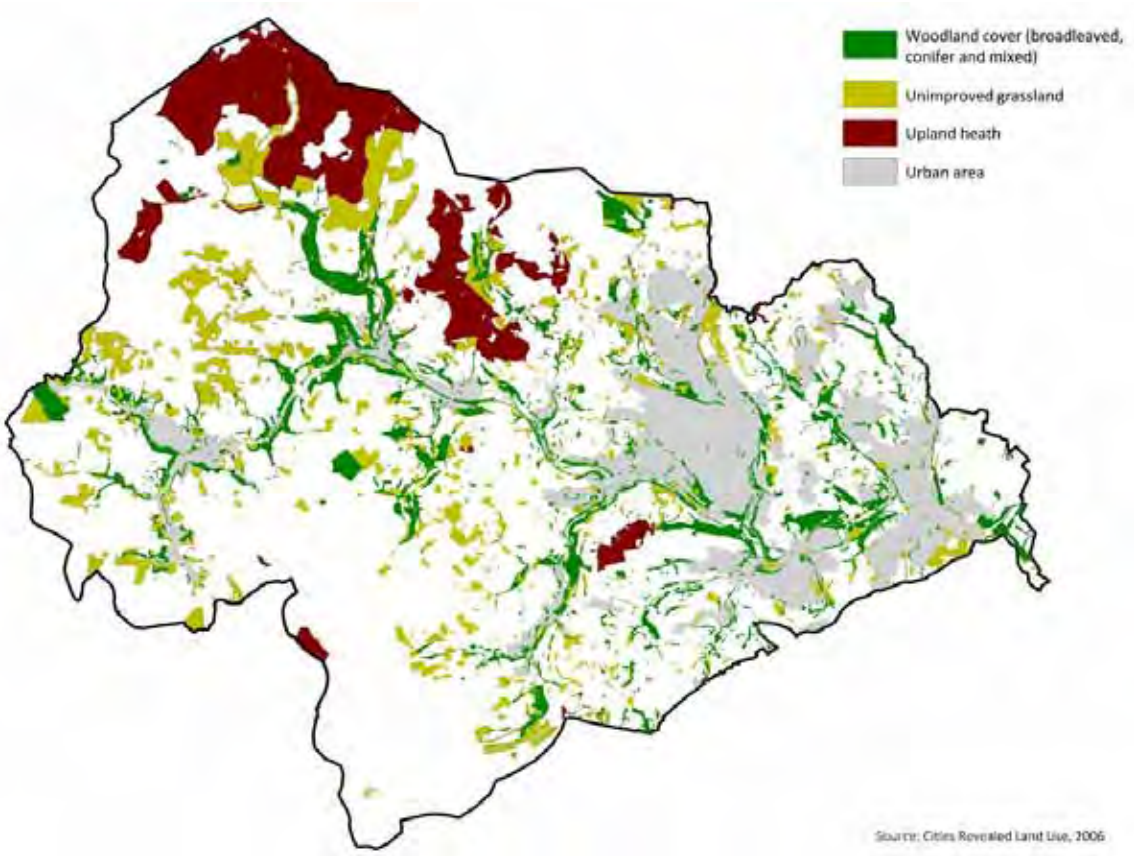
- 2.81** The existing planning policy framework (Calderdale Unitary Development Plan (UDP)) supports key environmental objectives from higher level policy documents shown in Map 2.50. The hierarchy of environmental sites includes;
- Sites of internationally recognised importance - Special Protection Areas (SPA) and Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)
 - Sites of nationally recognised importance - Greenbelt and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
 - Sites of regionally recognised importance - Special Landscape Area (SLA)
 - Sites of locally recognised importance - Area around Todmorden and Sites of Ecological or Geological Interest (SEGI)
- 2.82** Further details of all designations and their respective policy implications are provided through the UDP.

Map 2.50 Environmental protection designations



- 2.83** Areas of woodland, unimproved grassland and upland heath areas are shown in Map 2.51. These environmental land use types are mapped here due to their featuring within the emerging sustainability framework for the LDF. This map is an extract from the full land use assessment which was undertaken for Calderdale, based on aerial imagery from 2006.

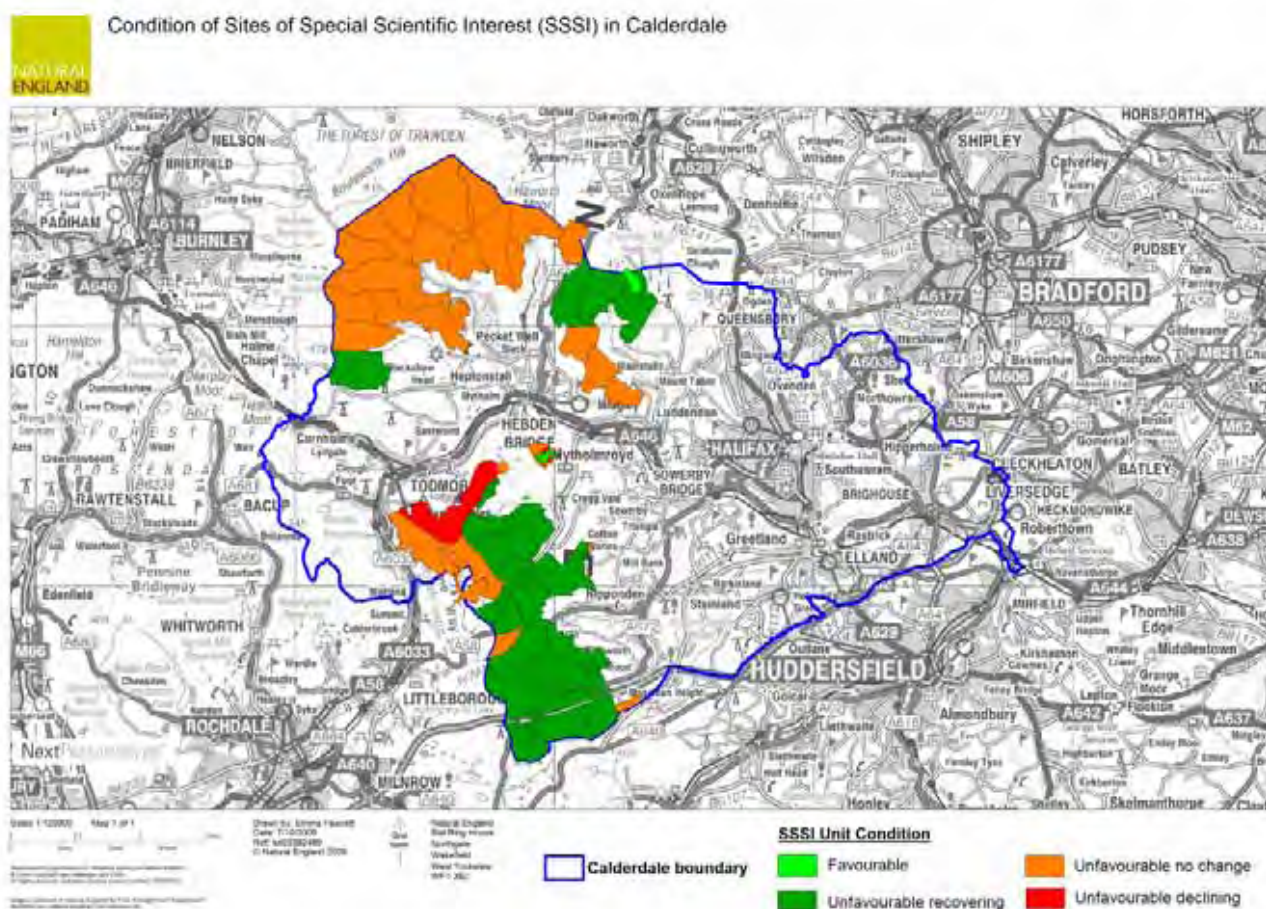
Map 2.51 Woodland, unimproved grassland and upland heath



Condition of SSSIs

- 2.84** Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) are recognised for their national importance to biodiversity, geology or geography. There are over 4000 sites in England, ranging from wetlands, meadows, beaches and upland peat bogs. Natural England monitor the condition of these sites on a rolling basis. Assessment is intended to help ensure that any significant changes in their condition are picked up and acted upon.
- 2.85** Many sites within Calderdale have been re-assessed during 2009, however the oldest assessments in the area date back to 1999. The majority of sites have been reassessed in the past 5 years. Map 2.52 shows the condition of all SSSIs in the borough, as per the latest assessments, from Natural England.
- 2.86** The map shows that nearly all sites within Calderdale are classified as being in an 'unfavourable' condition, although many of these are improving. If a SSSI site suffers as a result of a lack of positive management or neglect, Natural England work with the owners and occupiers of SSSI sites to encourage management schemes and management notices where necessary. Further details on all sites and assessment comments are available at <http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/designatedareas/sssi/default.aspx>.

Map 2.52 Condition of SSSI sites in Calderdale



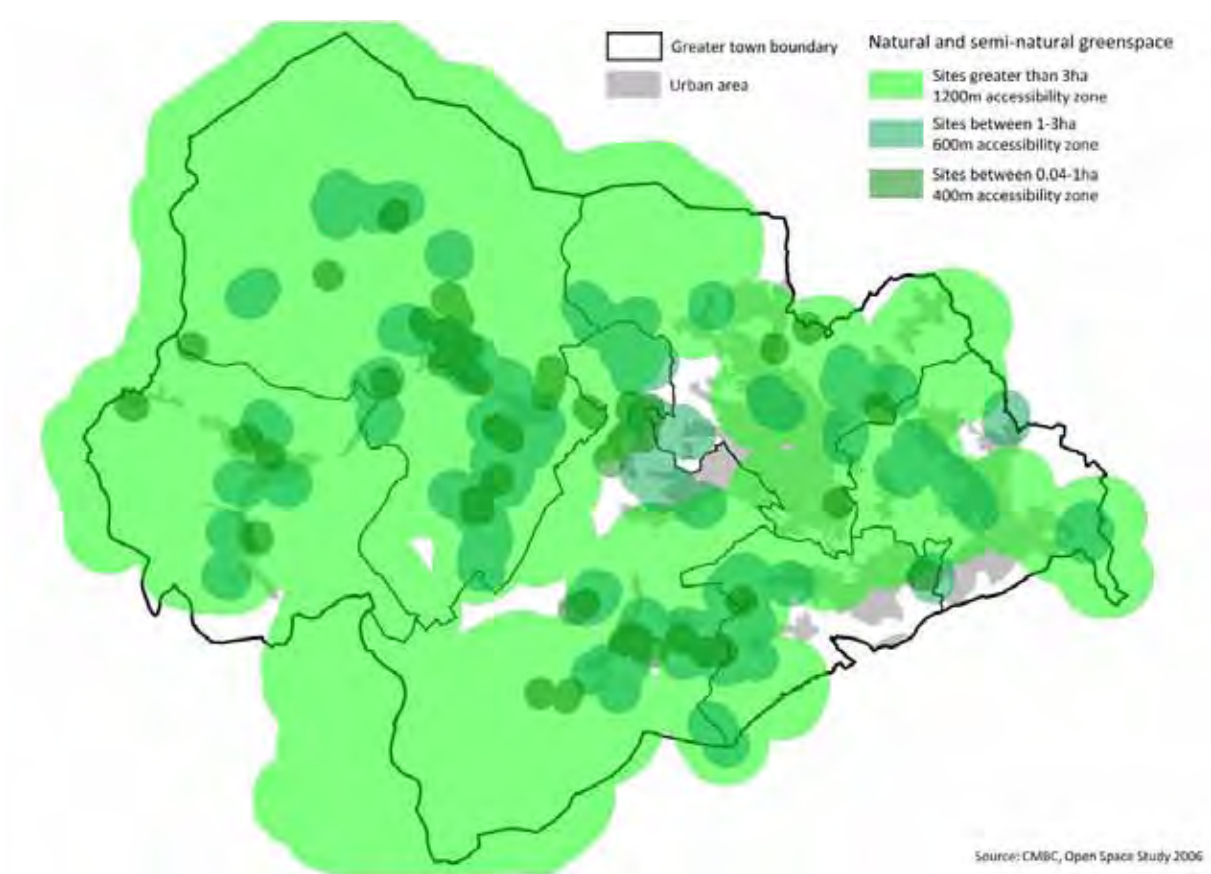
Natural and semi-natural greenspace accessibility

- 2.87

Areas of natural and semi-natural greenspace, as defined in the Calderdale Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study (2006), play an important role in communities' local environments. This includes a diverse range of habitats from areas of woodland and scrub, grassland, heath or moor, wetlands, open running water, wastelands and bare rock habitats and local nature reserves. Natural and semi-natural greenspaces provide important opportunities for wildlife conservation, biodiversity and environmental education and awareness.
- 2.88

The Strategy and Action Plan (July 2006) for the Calderdale Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study sets out local accessibility standards for all open space typologies. The aspiration for natural and semi-natural greenspace is that that all settlement areas should be located within 400m of a site sized 0.04ha - 1ha, or 600m within a site between 1-3ha or 1200m within a site of 3ha or greater. Map 2.53 sets out the current provision of natural and semi-natural greenspaces in the borough.

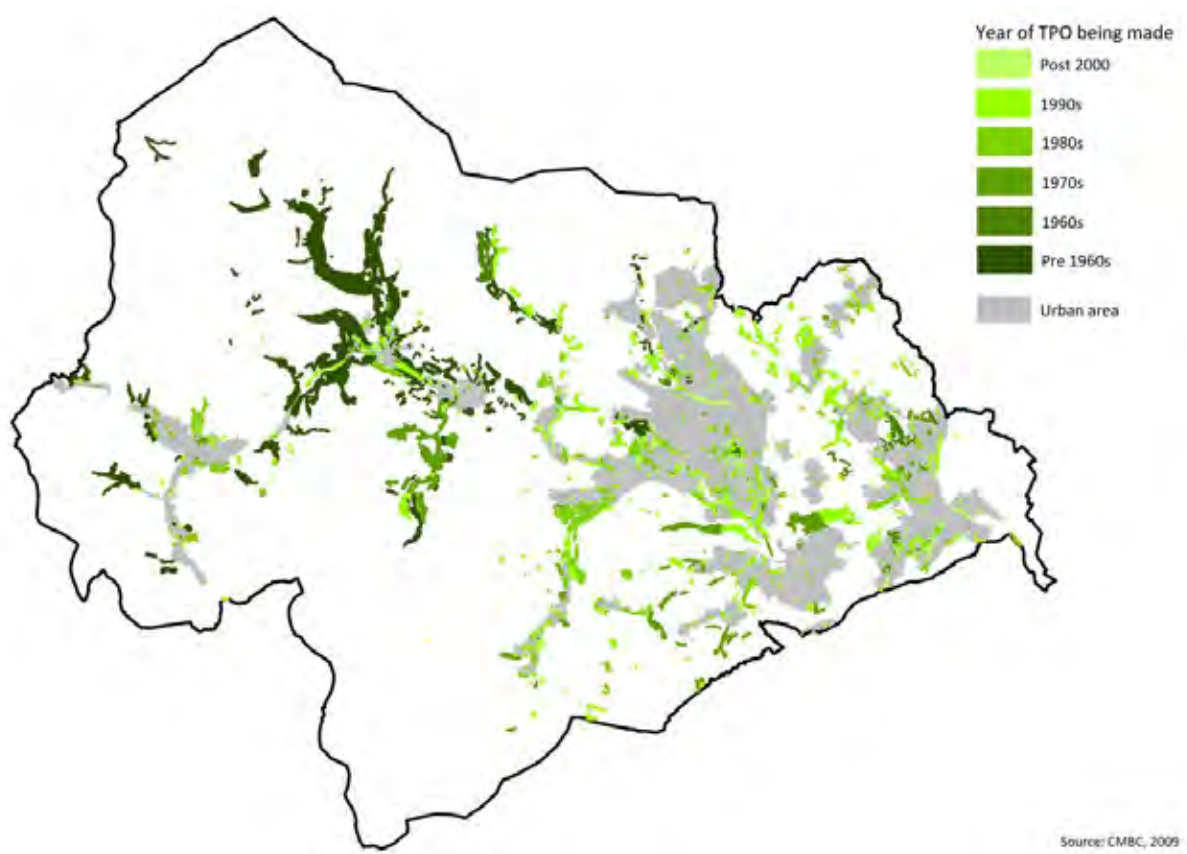
Map 2.53 Natural and semi-natural greenspace accessibility



Tree preservation orders (TPOs)

- 2.89** The Council helps to protect trees and woodland through making use of tree preservation orders (TPOs), currently made under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. The aims of TPOs are to prevent unnecessary felling and pruning and to ensure that, where felling is permitted, replacement trees are planted. TPOs can cover a single tree, groups of trees or whole woodlands.
- 2.90** Map 2.54 shows the location and extent of all TPOs made in Calderdale, a total of over 7000 across the borough since the 1940s. Although TPOs made on individual trees will not be visible on a map of this scale, the map does demonstrate that of the larger orders, the older ones (pre-1960s) tend to be focused within the upper valley area around Mytholmroyd, Hebden Bridge and Todmorden in particular.

Map 2.54 Tree preservation orders, location and age

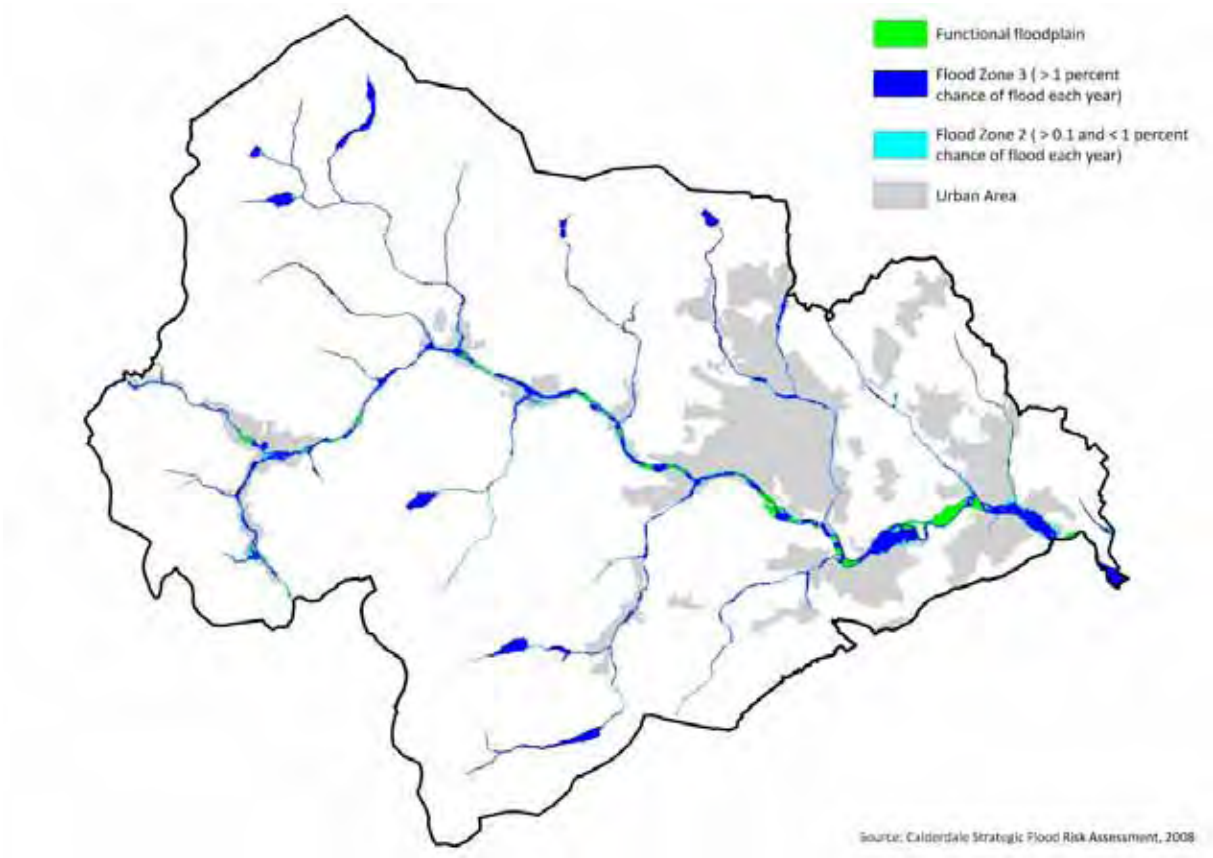


Flood risk

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2.91 Due to the growth of settlements in Calderdale along the valley bottoms, and adjacent to water sources, it is not surprising that many of the urban areas of the borough are located within flood risk areas. The Environment Agency is responsible for monitoring flood risk and is now a statutory consultee on all applications for development received within a flood zone.

Map 2.55 Flood risk areas

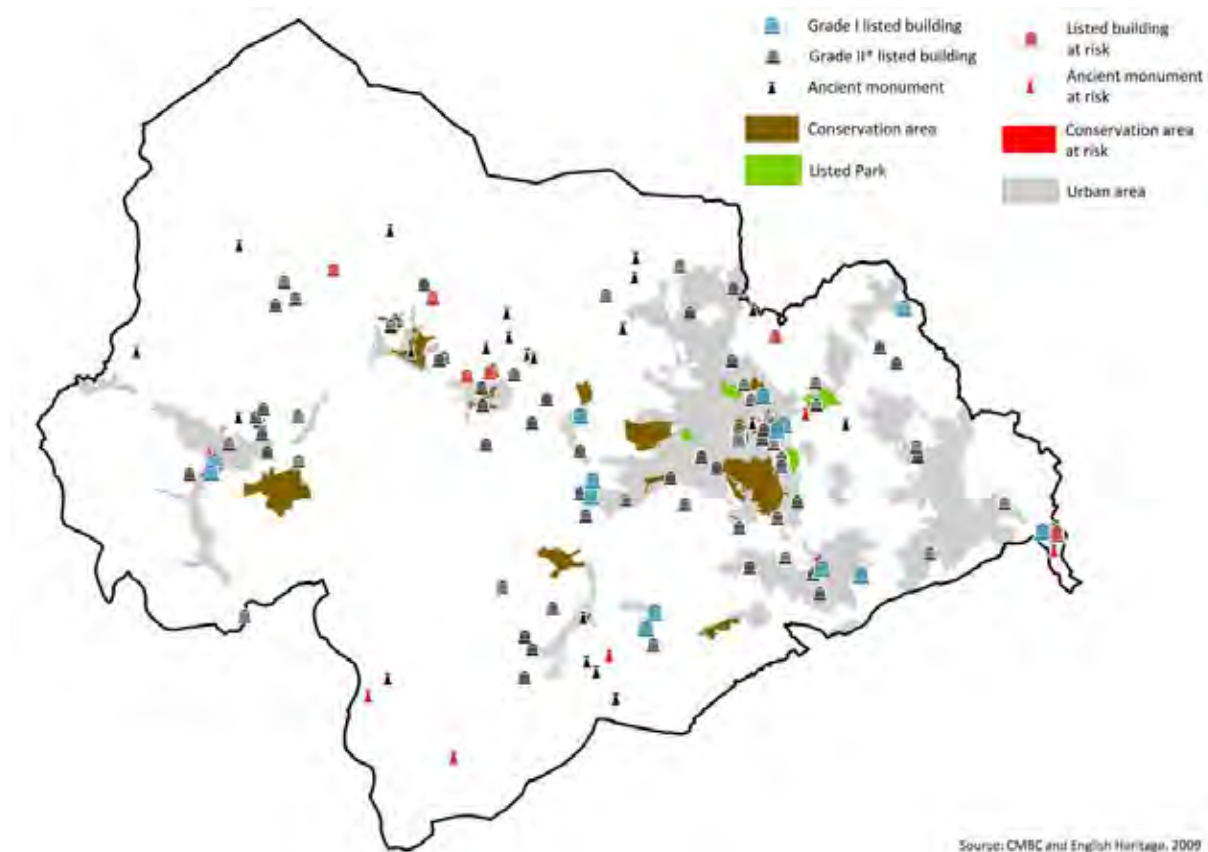


Heritage assets

2.92 Calderdale has a wealth of heritage assets located across the district. Map 2.56 shows the spread of the 16 Grade I listed buildings, 105 Grade II* listed buildings, 5 listed parks, 32 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 25 Conservation Areas around the borough. In addition there are a further 2000+ Grade II listed buildings that are not shown on the map.

2.93 Of these heritage assets, English Heritage have identified 10 Listed buildings, 6 ancient monuments and 2 conservation areas that are at risk, which are all identified on the map. The heritage at risk programme aims to understand the overall state of England's heritage and identify those components facing the greatest pressures and threats in order to target mitigation measures and resources for their preservation. Further details can be found on the Heritage at Risk section of the English Heritage website at <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk>.

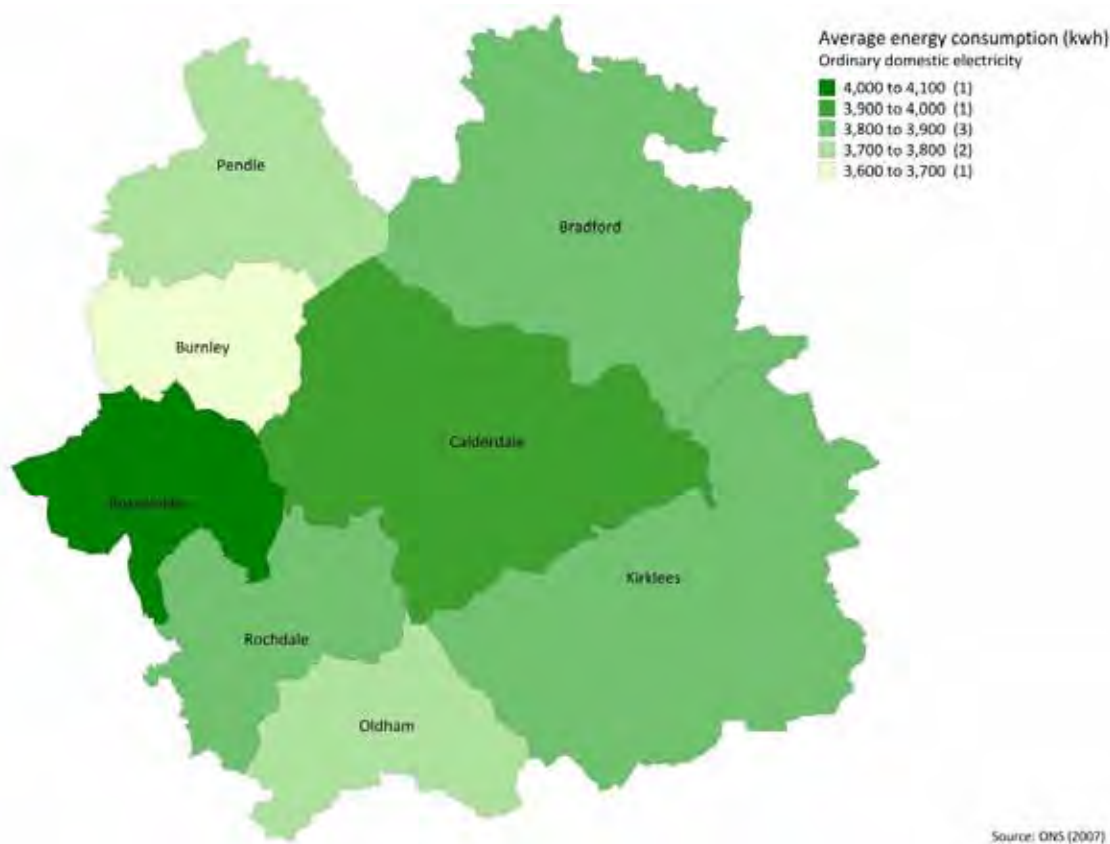
Map 2.56 Key conservation and heritage assets



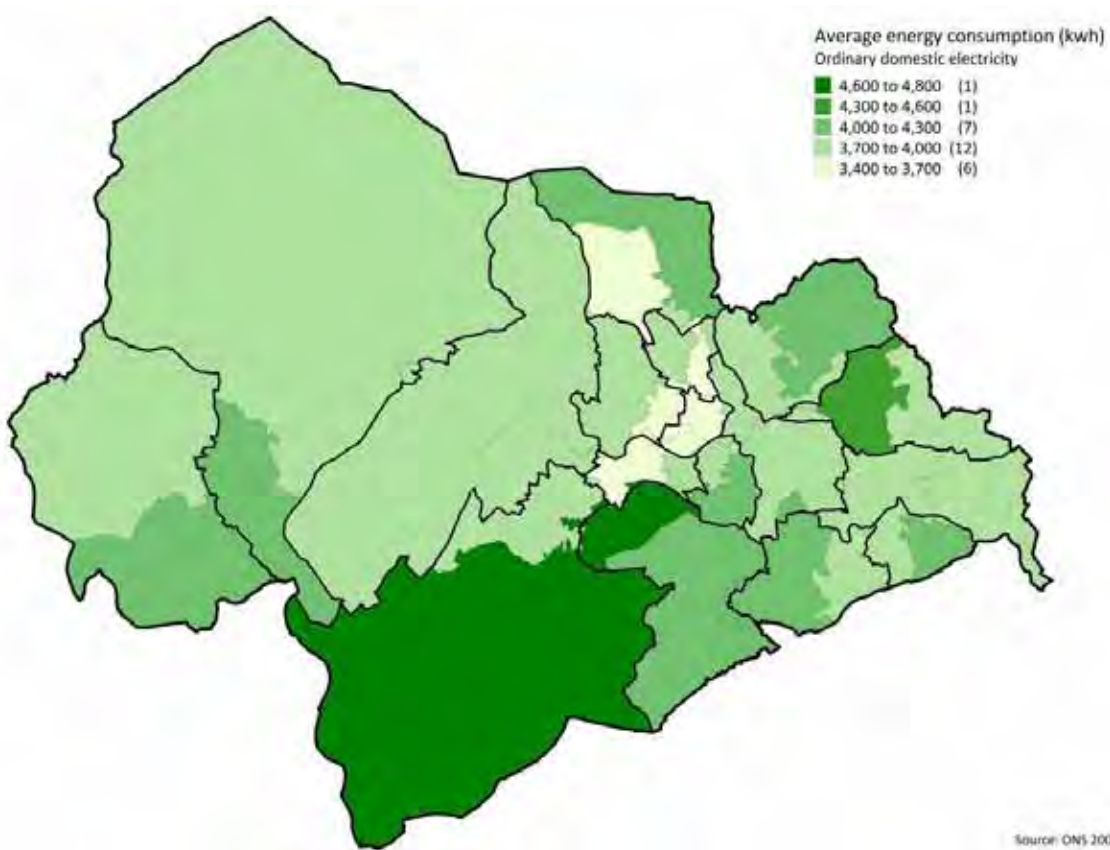
Energy consumption

- 2.94** The Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) collects data on an annual basis on total gas and electricity use in domestic properties. Data is collected from electricity suppliers and gas transporters for all installed meters and therefore data is structured around the meter type; Ordinary domestic electricity meters (charges electricity use at a standard rate); Economy 7 electricity meters (lower rate charged for electricity used overnight and slightly higher day rates than on an ordinary meter); and domestic gas meters (those with consumption less than 73,200 kWh per annum).
- 2.95** Map 2.57 to Map 2.62 provide the latest data available (2007) for Calderdale and neighbouring local authority areas for each of the three meter types. The DECC data shows that Calderdale has an average consumption of 3,909kWh of ordinary domestic electricity, 6,933kWh of Economy 7 domestic electricity and 18,756kWh of domestic gas. The data shows that average electricity consumption (in particular Economy 7 usage) is higher than any adjacent authorities, however gas usage is around the average of adjacent authorities.
- 2.96** At a lower spatial scale within Calderdale, in general electricity usage is shown to be higher in more rural areas. In particular parts of Ryburn ward are shown to consume the highest amounts of both types of electricity and gas. This may be due to the size and efficiency of the dwelling stock and/or lack of awareness and economising of energy use.

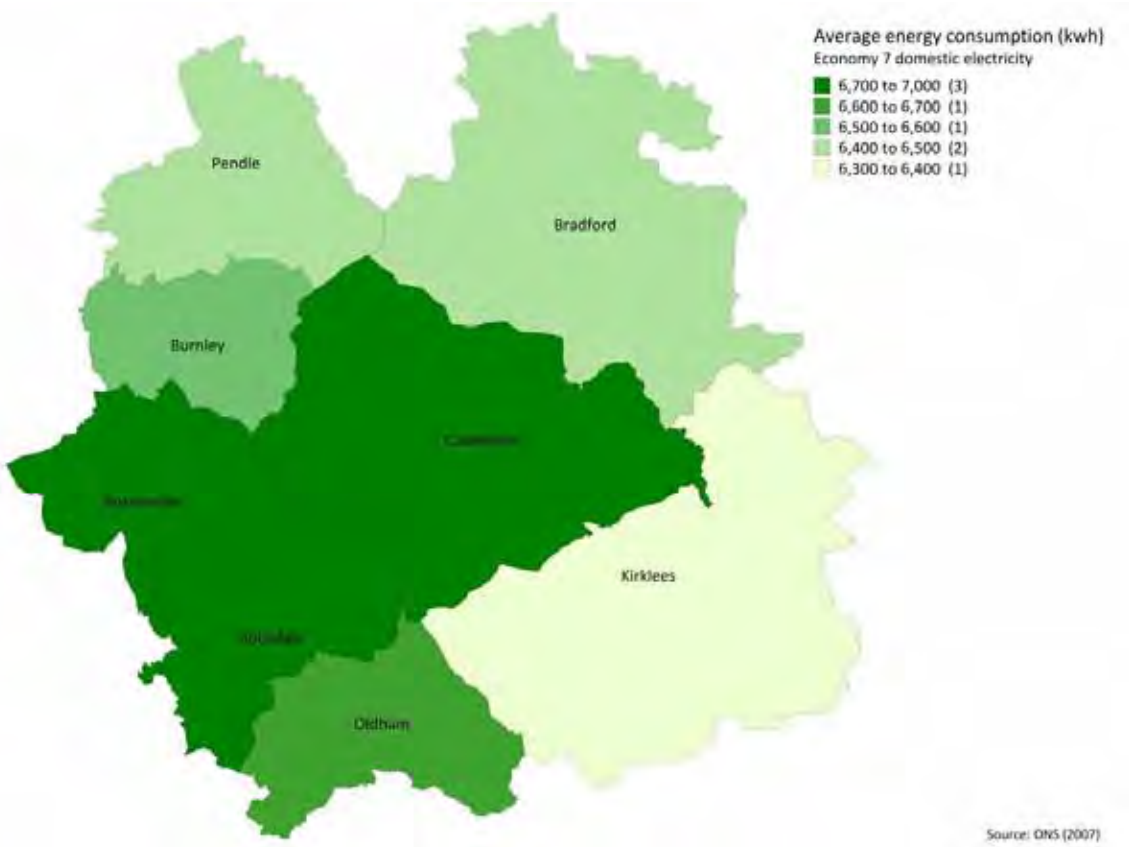
Map 2.57 Average domestic ordinary electricity consumption by LA



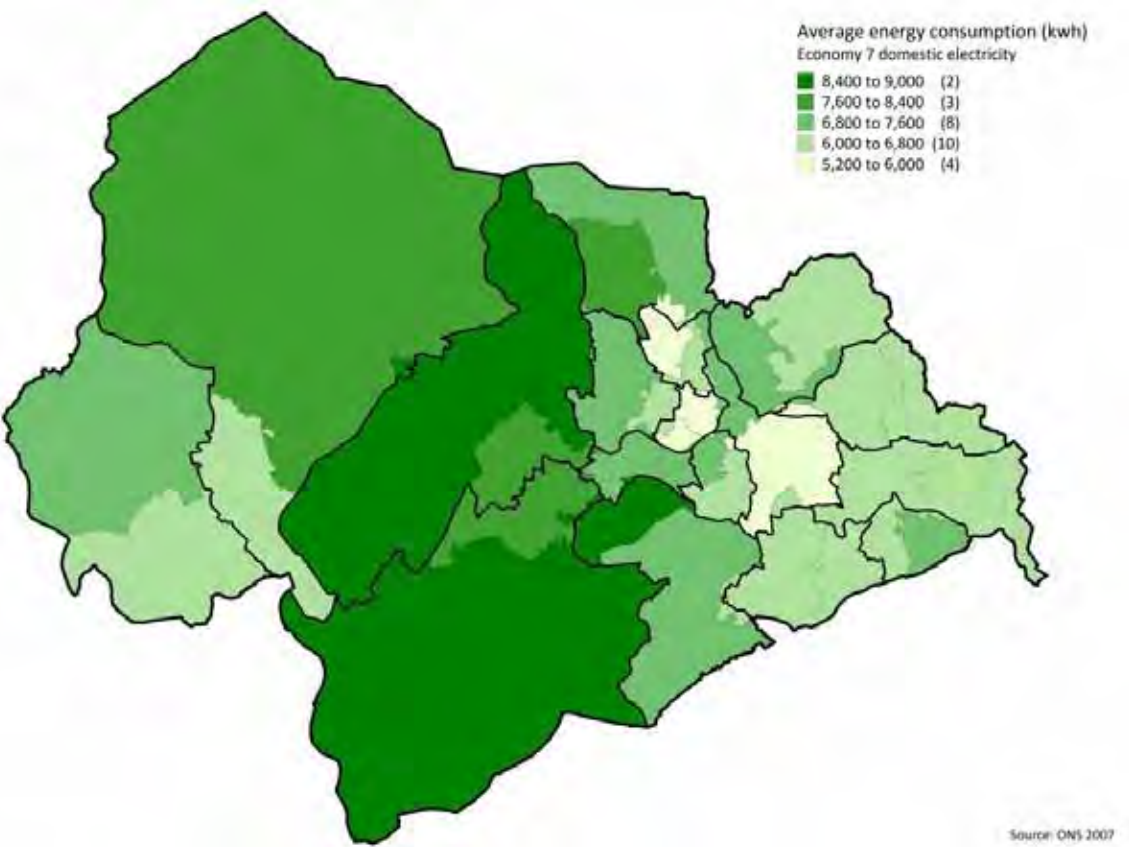
Map 2.58 Average domestic ordinary electricity consumption by MSOA



Map 2.59 Average domestic Economy 7 electricity consumption by LA



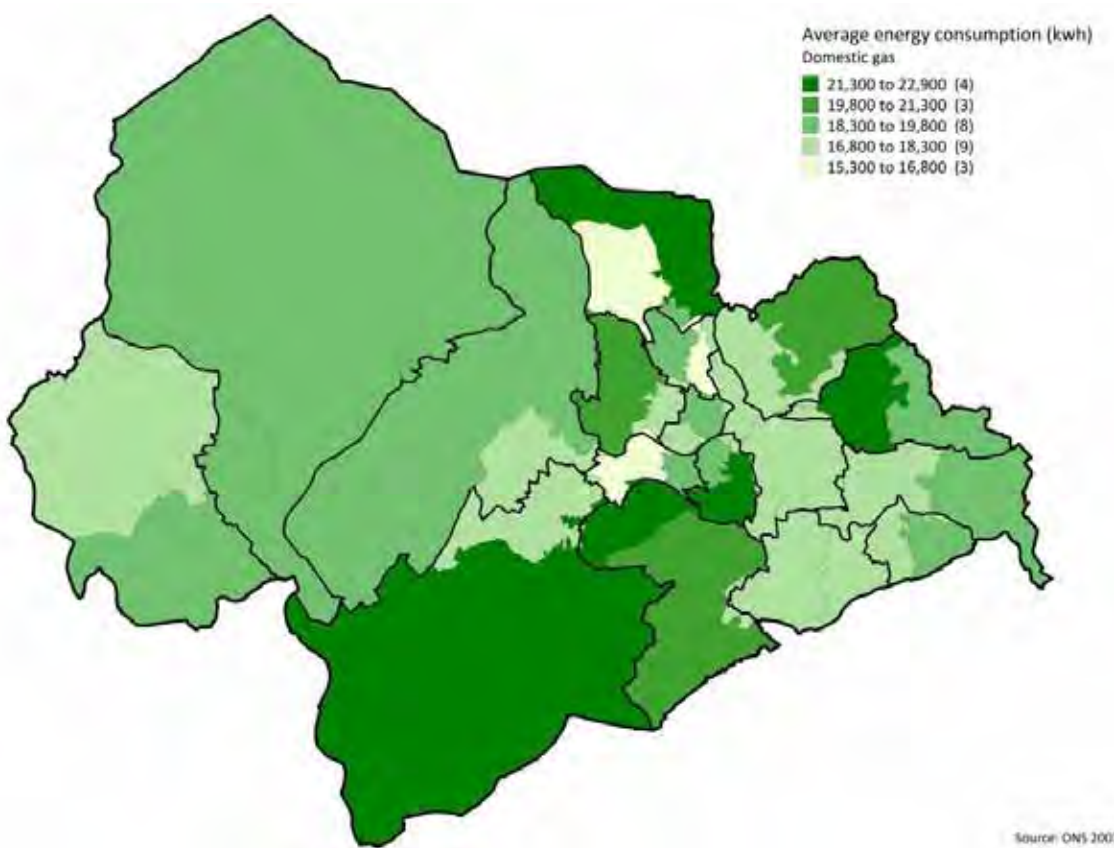
Map 2.60 Average domestic Economy 7 electricity consumption by MSOA



Map 2.61 Average domestic gas consumption by LA



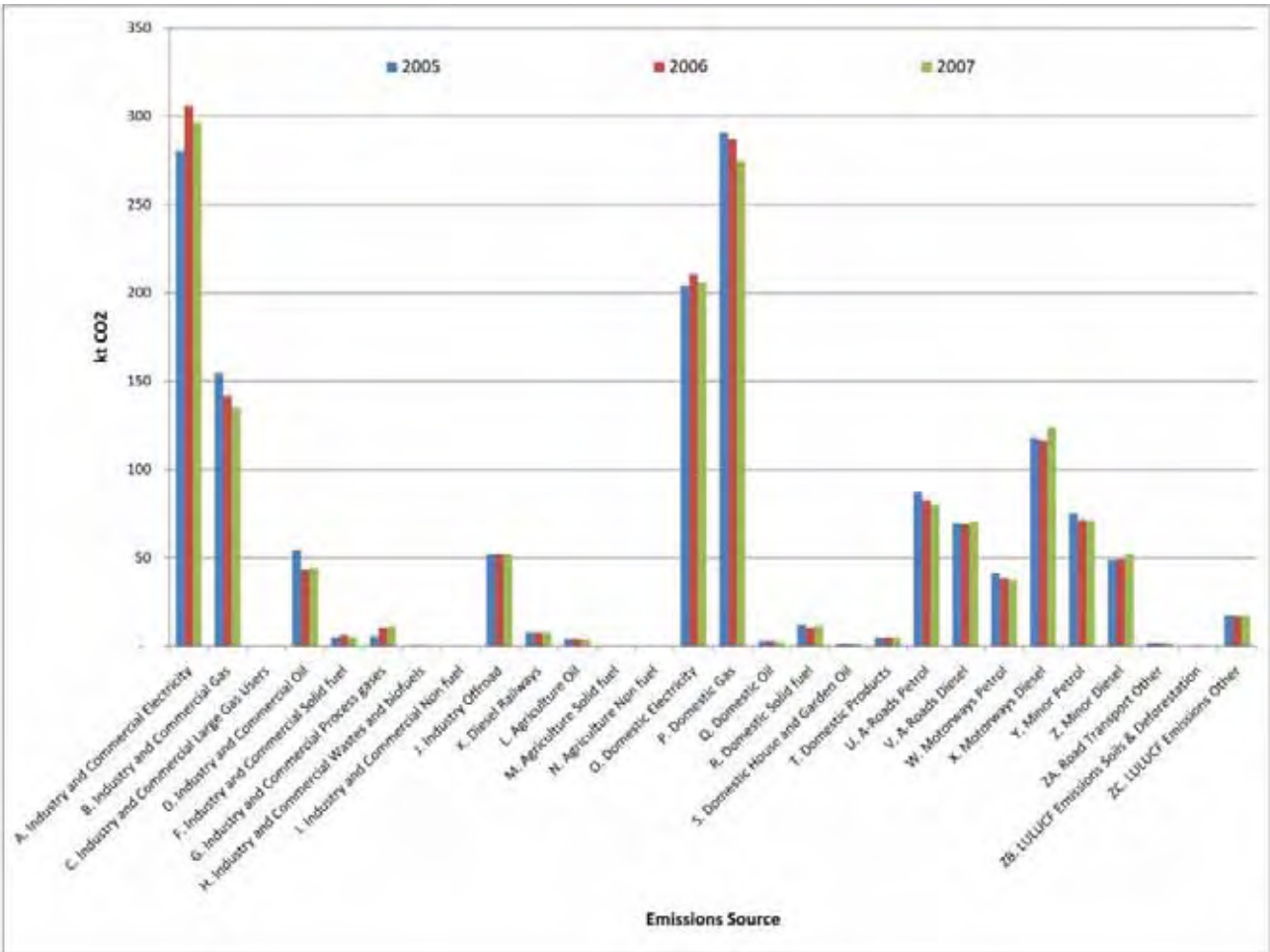
Map 2.62 Average domestic gas consumption by MSOA



CO₂ emissions

- 2.97** The Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) publish national statistics on local authority carbon dioxide emissions on an annual basis. The latest data, showing emissions for 2007, were published in September 2009 and are provided broken down by emissions source.
- 2.98** Figure 2.6 shows that Industry & Commercial Electricity & Gas and Domestic Electricity and Gas are the most significant contributors in Calderdale to the total CO₂ emissions, followed by transport. However it is in transport where the largest increase in emissions has been observed between 2005-07, specifically up from 118 to 124 kilotonnes of CO₂ from Motorways Diesel. The majority of sources show decreased emissions over this period.

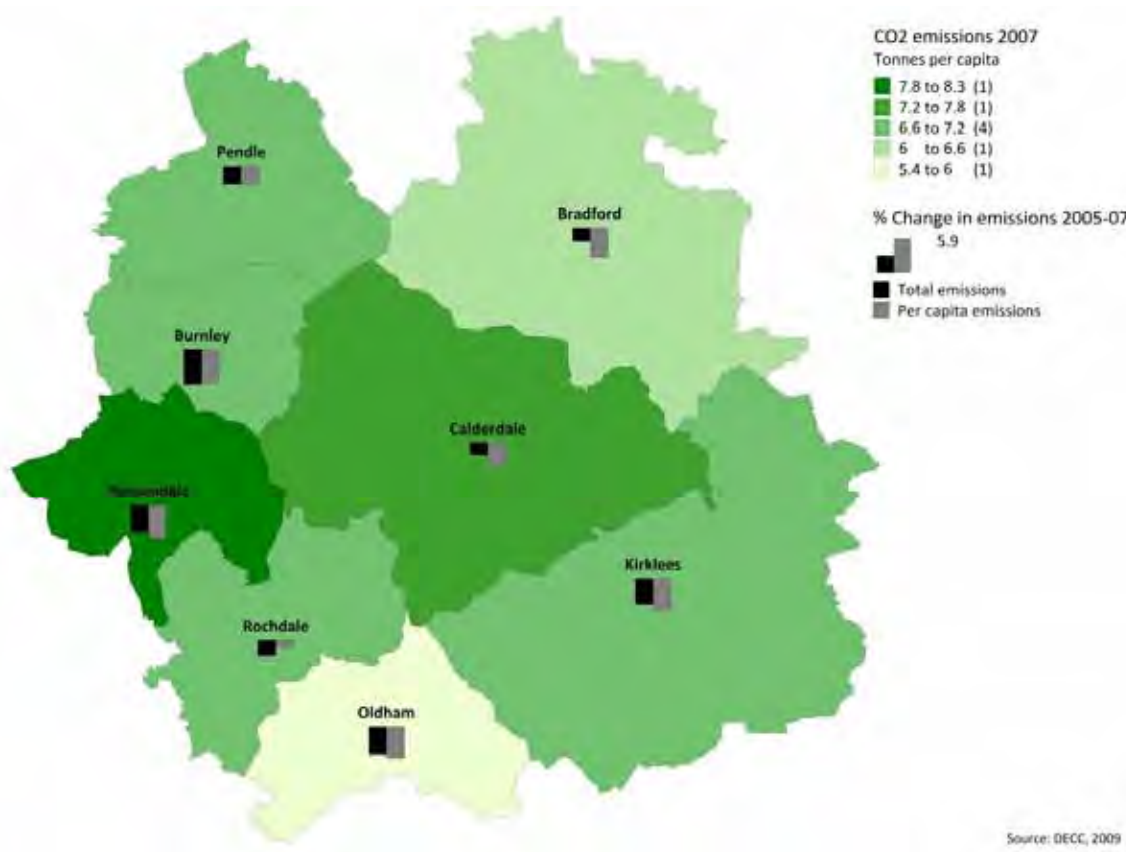
Figure 2.6 CO₂ emissions by source 2005-07



- 2.99** Looking at total emissions in relation to other neighbouring authorities, Map 2.63 makes it clear that the per capita emissions (7.5 Tonnes in 2007) of Calderdale are higher than the majority of adjacent areas. Comparisons of per capita figures however are of limited use as CO₂ emissions are significantly dependent upon the economic and geographic nature of an area. Therefore Map 2.63 also shows the change in emissions from 2005 to 2007.
- 2.100** Figures for Calderdale show a reduction of total CO₂ emissions over this period of 1.96%, and the per capita emissions of 3.85%. Although this reflects a downward trend, the figures

do not compare so favourably in comparison to neighbouring authorities such as Burnley which has managed to reduce its emissions by 5.85% and 5.71% respectively.

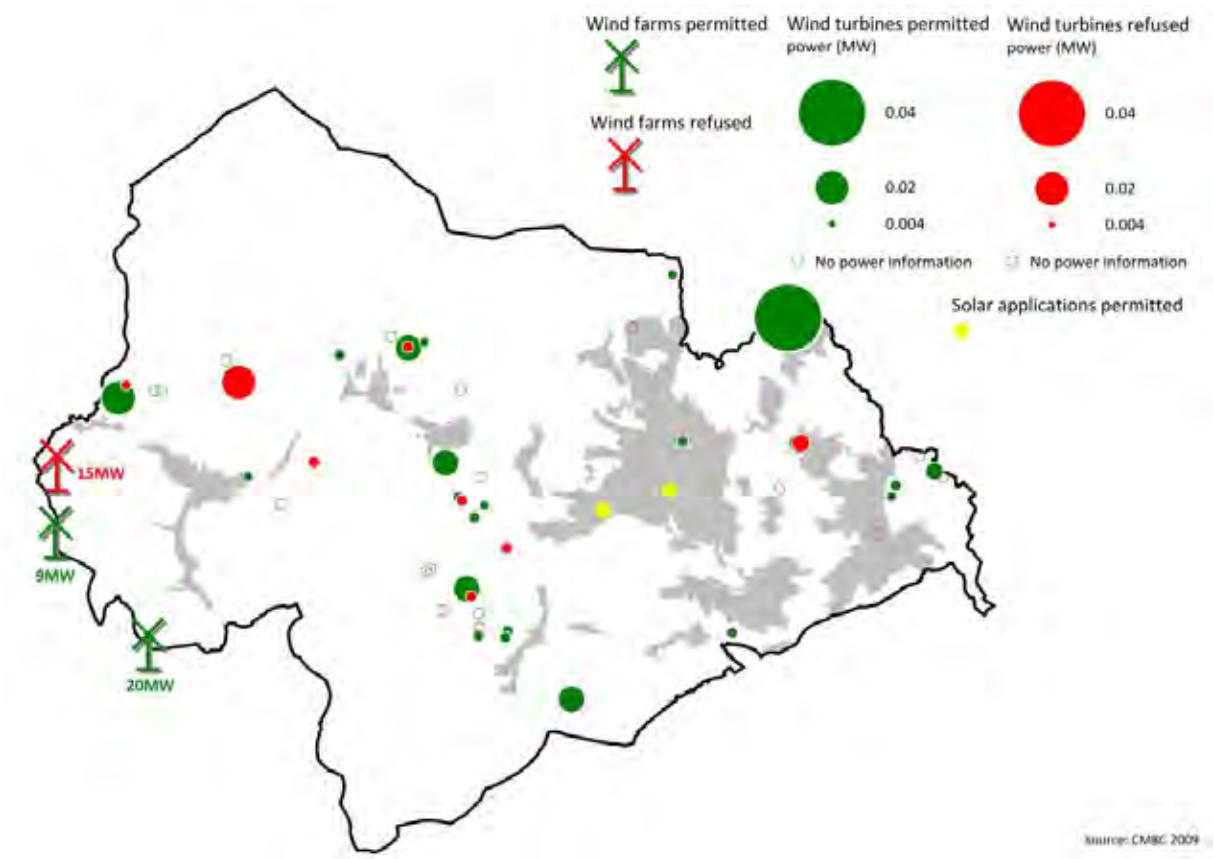
Map 2.63 CO2 emissions and change 2005-07 by LA



Renewable energy applications

- 2.101** Map 2.64 sets out applications for renewable energy generation that have been determined between 2006 and 2009, the period over which specific monitoring information is available. The map only shows those applications that have been determined up to and including October 2009.
- 2.102** Applications determined over this period include a number of small-scale wind turbines and solar energy schemes, up to 0.04MW. In October 2009, the Council were also advised of the Planning Inspectorate's determination on three applications for large-scale wind farms on moorland in the far west of the borough, crossing into Rossendale and Rochdale districts.
- 2.103** Two of three wind farm applications by Coronation Power were approved in October 2009 following appeal to the Secretary of State against their determination by Calderdale, Rossendale and Rochdale Council's. The schemes at Crook Hill (20MW generation) and Reaps Moss (9MW) were those granted, with the Todmorden Moor (15MW) proposal being dismissed.

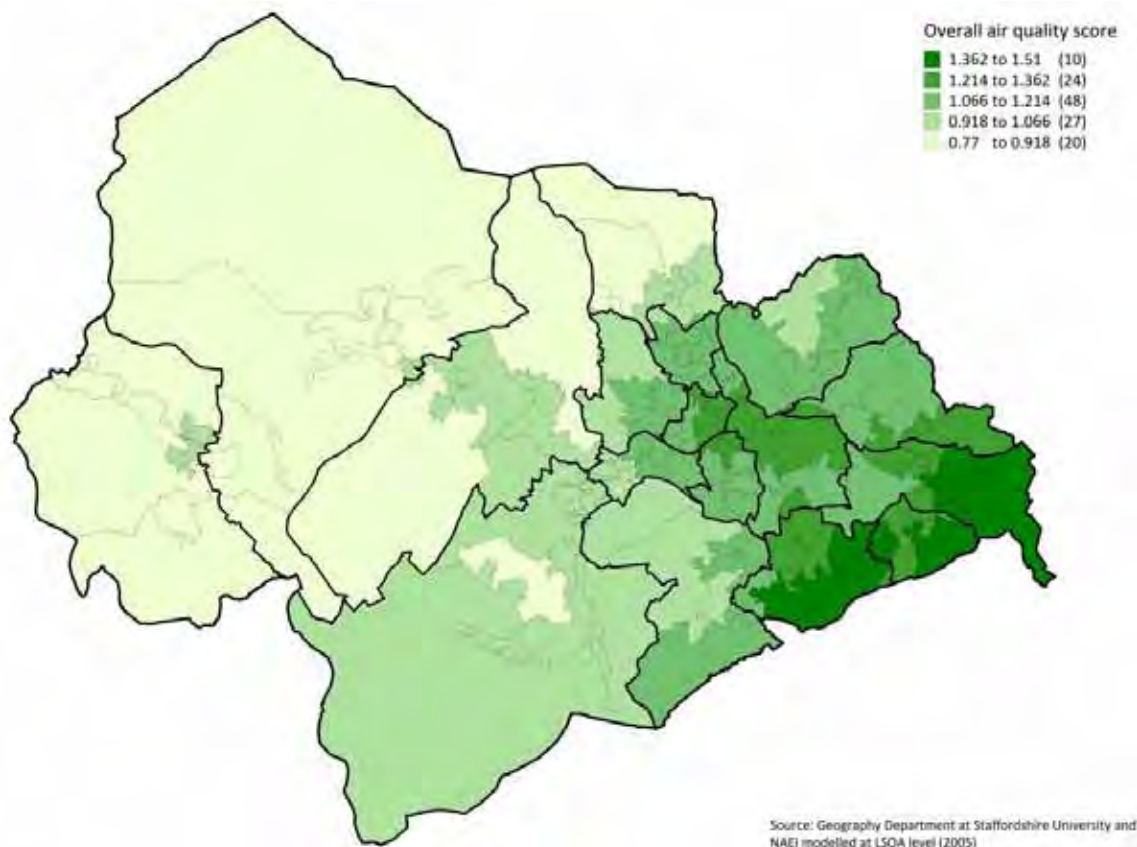
Map 2.64 Renewable energy applications determined 2006-2009



Overall air quality

2.104 Indicators of air quality provide valuable measures of environmental pollution at the small area level. Emissions data for benzene, sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and particulates (PM10) are all available at the LSOA level following work undertaken by the University of Staffordshire in 2005. Map 2.65 maps the overall air quality score when values for all four measures are combined. The map demonstrates the significantly greater levels of pollutants found in the south and east of the borough.

Map 2.65 Overall air quality by LSOA

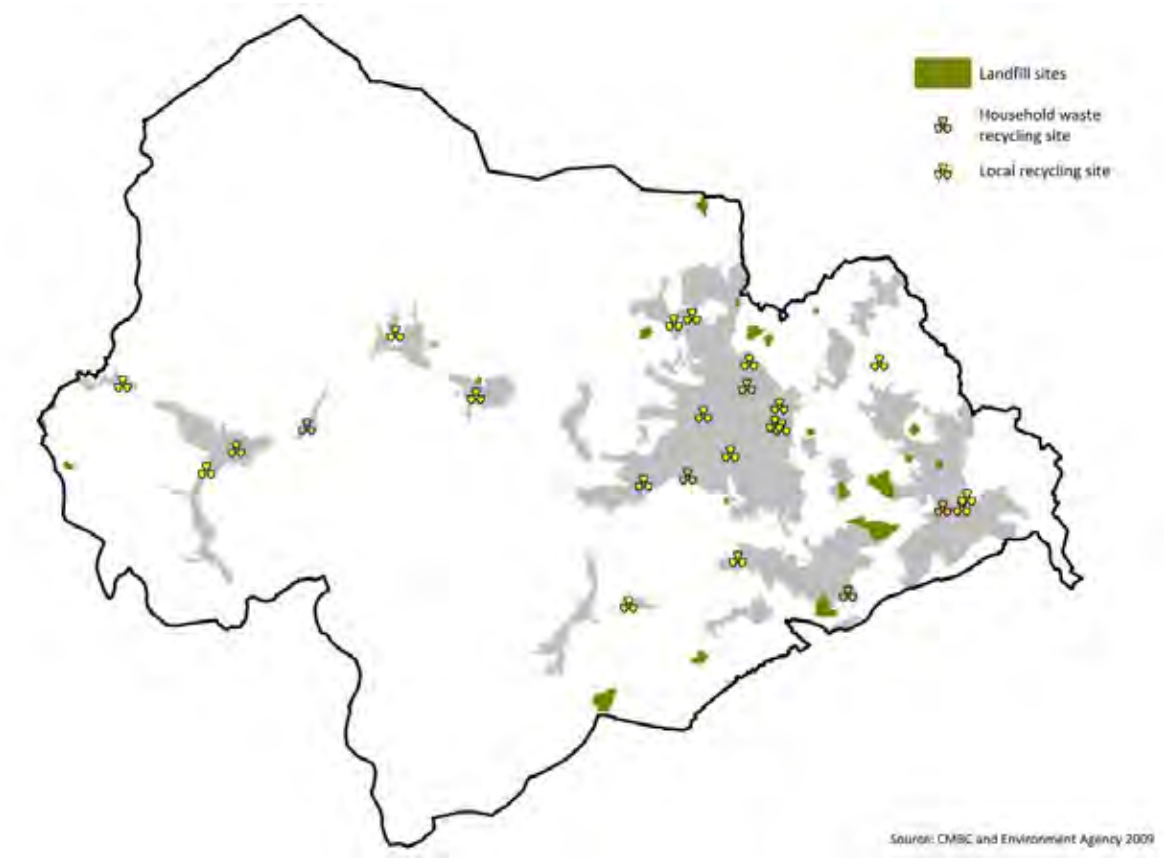


Waste and recycling sites

2

2.105 The emerging Core Strategy sets out the need to to plan for sufficient waste management facilities in sustainable locations, managing waste as a resource in order to minimise the amount sent to landfill as a key strategic objective. Map 2.66 shows the location of landfill sites in Calderdale. It also shows the location of the 5 existing household waste recycling centres in the borough, together with the 19 local recycling sites.

Map 2.66 Landfill, waste and recycling sites

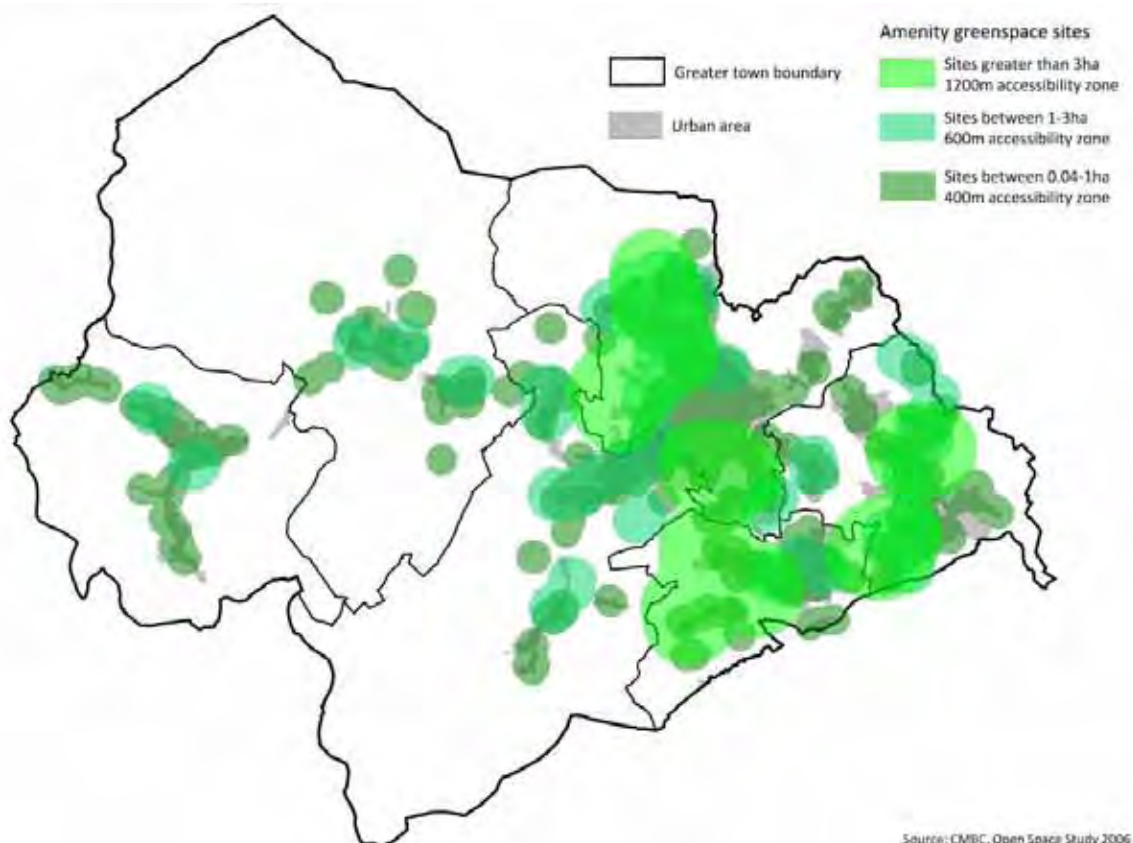


2.6 Safer & Stronger Communities

Amenity greenspace

- 2.106** Areas of amenity greenspace, as defined in the Calderdale Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study (2006), play an important role in local communities and are protected from development for these purposes. Amenity greenspace provides opportunities for informal activities close to home or work or enhancement of the appearance of residential or other areas (visual amenity) and can help develop community involvement in their management and development.
- 2.107** The Strategy and Action Plan (July 2006) for the Calderdale Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study sets out local accessibility standards for all open space typologies. The aspiration for amenity greenspace is that all settlement areas should be located within 400m of a site sized 0.04ha - 1ha, or 600m within a site between 1-3ha or 1200m within a site of 3ha or greater. Map 2.67 sets out the current provision of amenity greenspace in the borough.

Map 2.67 Amenity greenspace accessibility

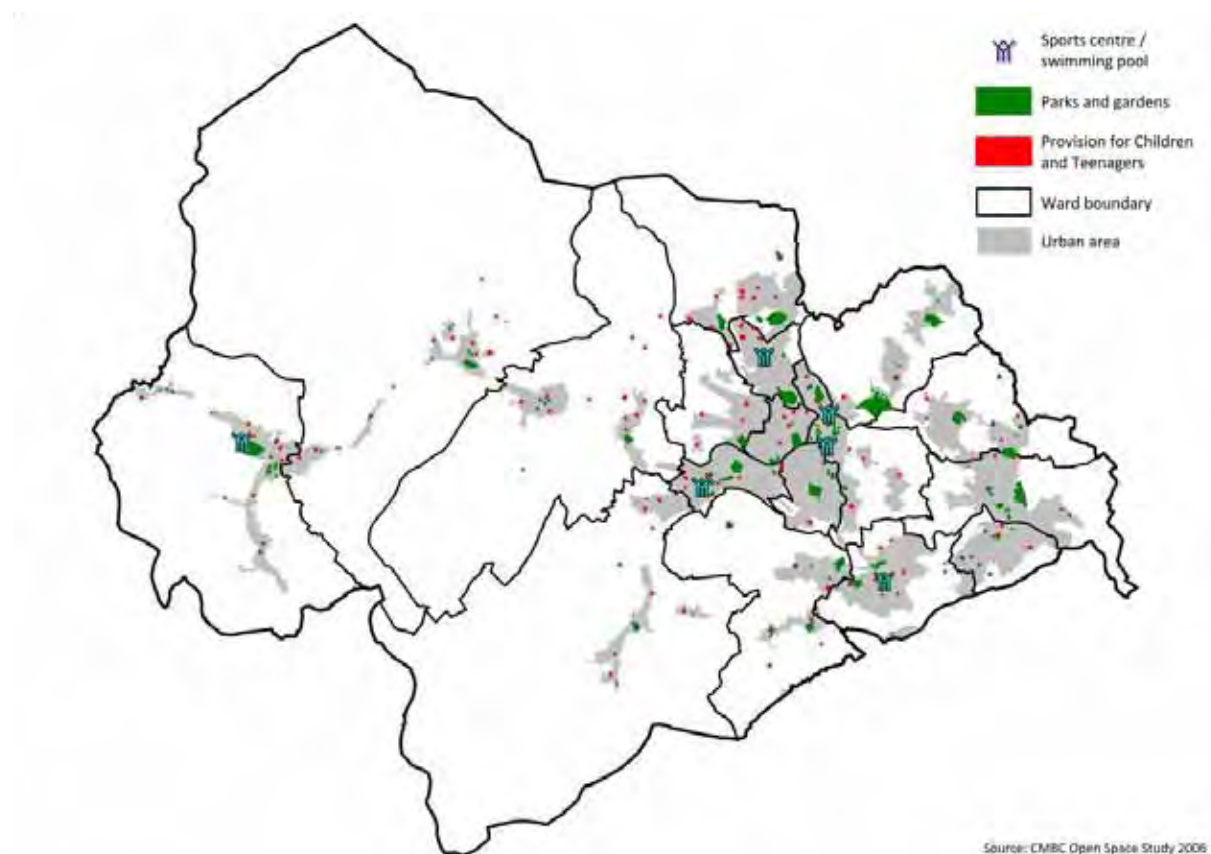


Leisure and recreational facilities

2

2.108 Map 2.68 shows the location of the council's sports centres and swimming pools, together with parks and gardens identified in the open space study and broad location of play areas, skateboard parks and outdoor basketball goals that make up the provision for children and teenagers in the borough. Further details on specific sites and provision can be found in the Calderdale Open Space, Sport and Recreation Strategy 2006.

Map 2.68 Key leisure and recreational facilities

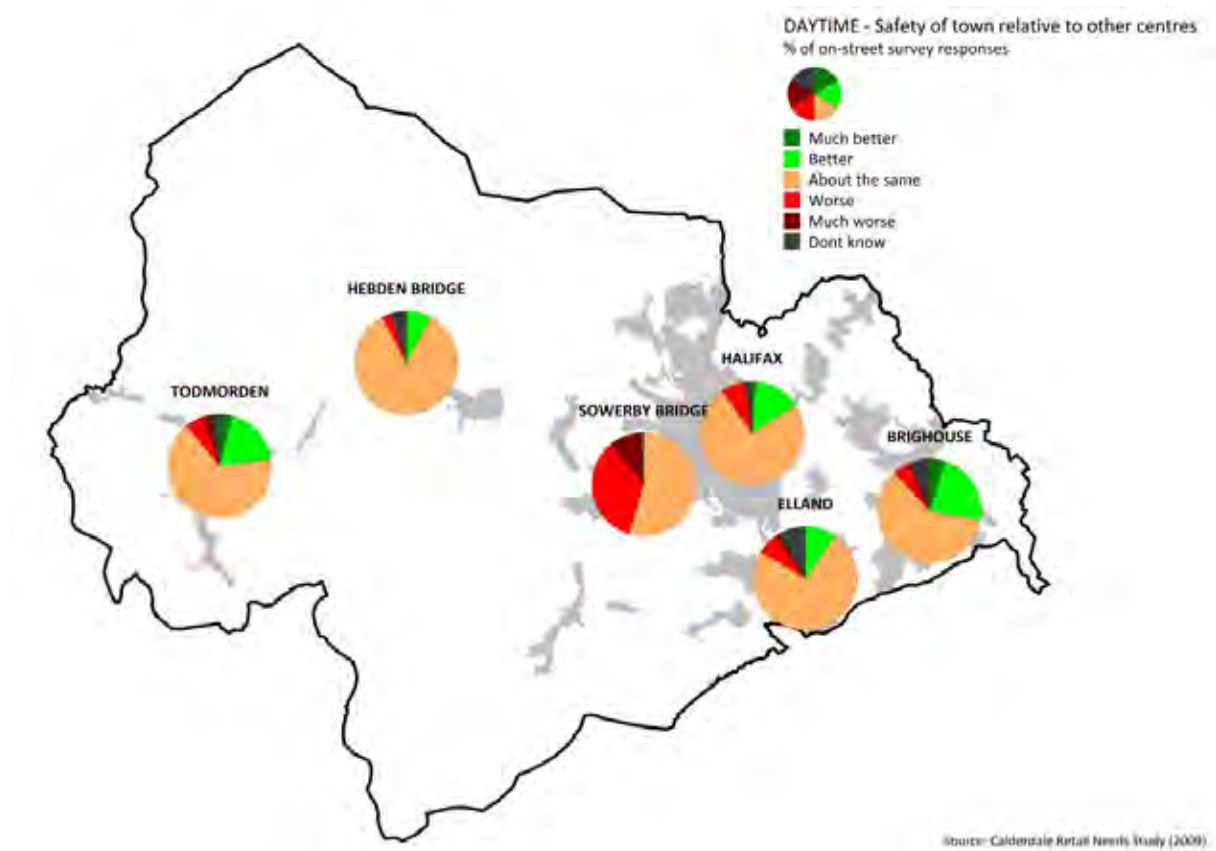


Perception of crime

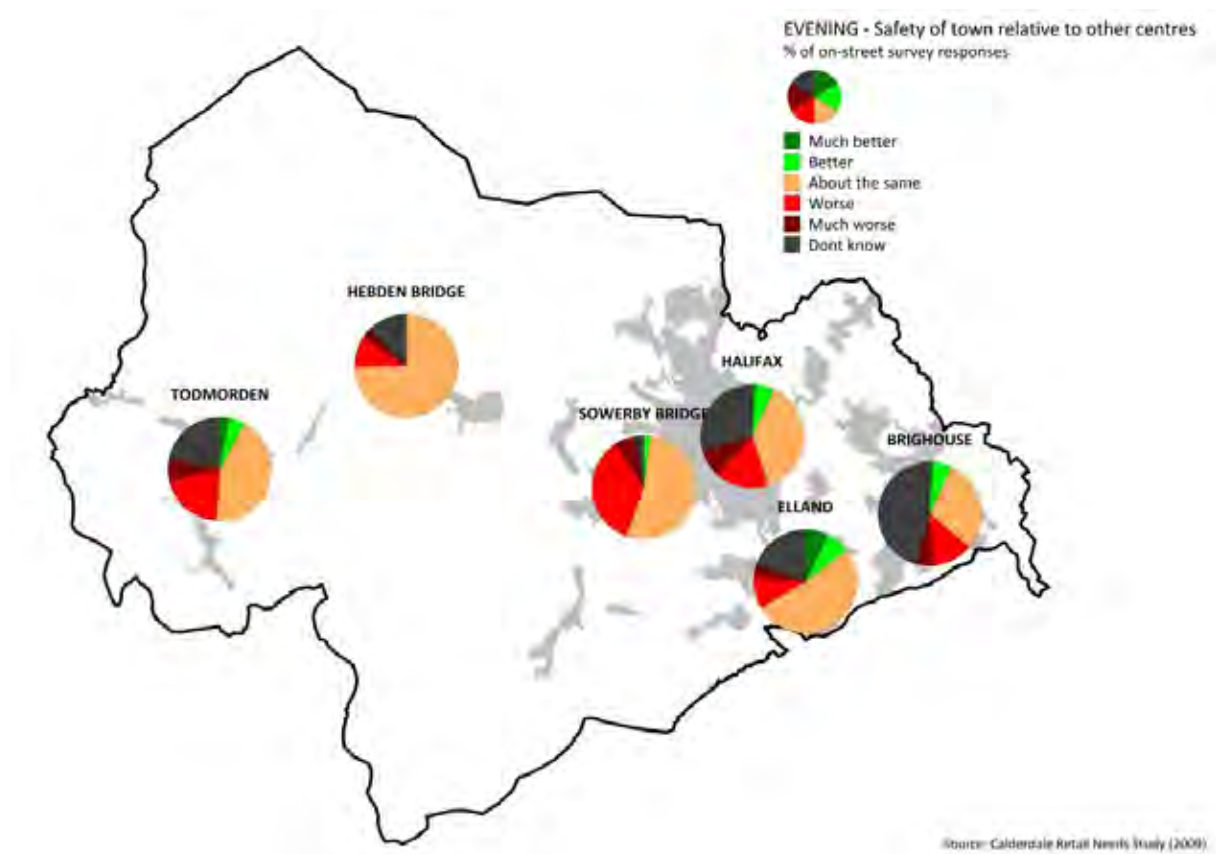
2.109 As part of the on-street survey undertaken for the Calderdale Retail Needs Study, shoppers were asked for their opinion on how a specific centre compares with other centres in terms of day-time safety and evening/night-time safety. In total, 705 surveys were undertaken within the town centres of Brighouse (100 surveys), Elland (102 surveys), Halifax (202 surveys), Hebden Bridge (102 surveys), Sowerby Bridge (99 surveys) and Todmorden (100 surveys). The on-street surveys were conducted between Thursday 8 May and Saturday 17 May 2008.

2.110 The results are shown in Map 2.69 and Map 2.70. The maps demonstrate that, of those surveyed, a significantly greater number of respondents felt that Sowerby Bridge was worse or much worse than other centres in both the daytime and night-time for safety. Clearly this reflects people's perception of crime only, as opposed to the actual risk of being a victim of crime.

Map 2.69 Perception of crime (daytime)



Map 2.70 Perception of crime (evening)

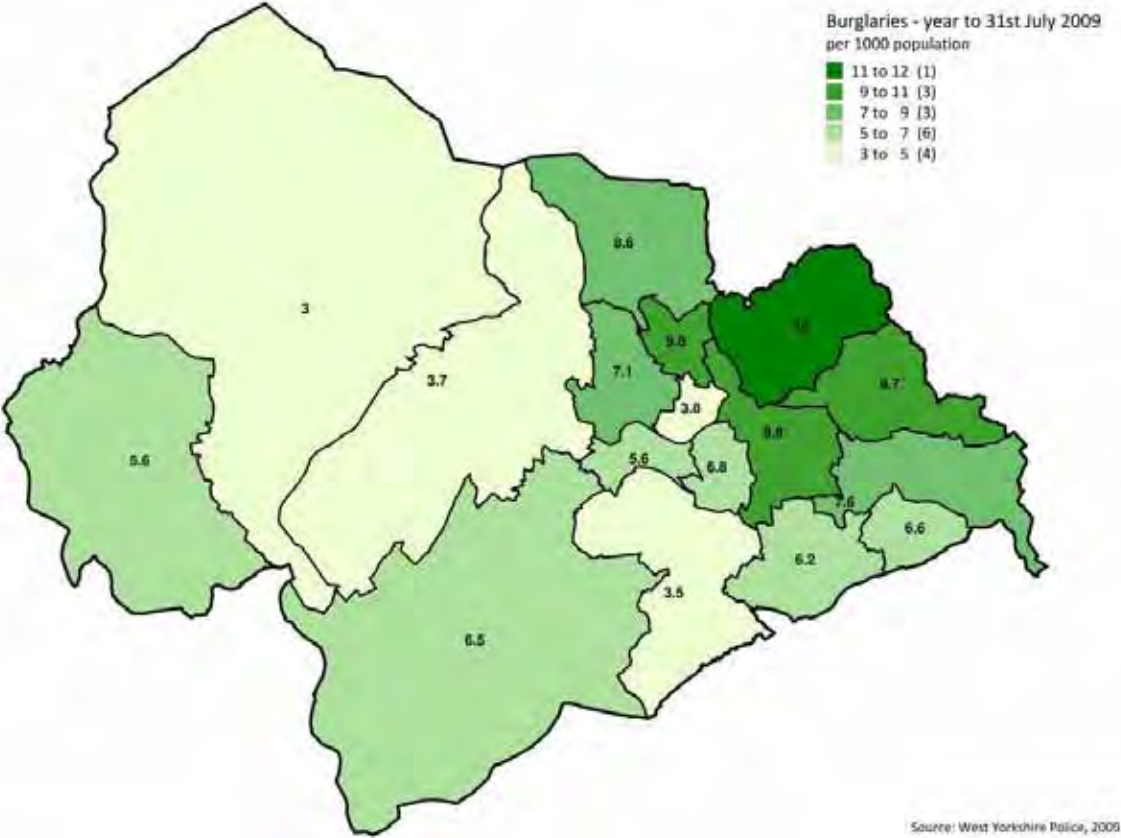


Risk of crime

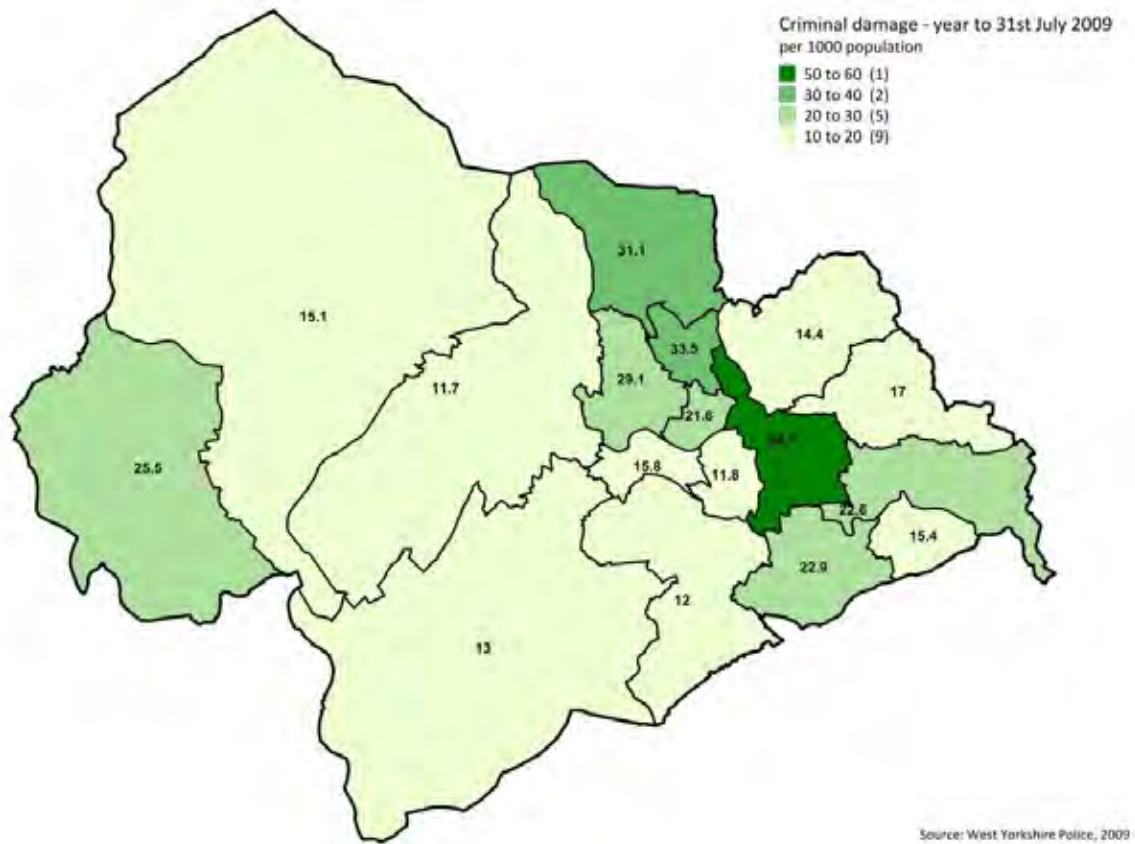
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- 2.111 Data on actual levels of crime are monitored by the West Yorkshire Police. Crimes are categorised into a number of different types, and data is available at a Ward level in Calderdale. Map 2.71 to Map 2.73 show crime rates for burglaries, criminal damage and violent crime. It is known that these categories of crime can, to some degree, be influenced by the local built environment and careful consideration of design and security features in new developments.
- 2.112 The maps show that there is significant variation across Calderdale in all types of crime rates, particularly violent crime where up to 10 times as many incidents take place in Town Ward as neighbouring Northowram and Shelf Ward. Although Northowram and Shelf has relatively low rates of criminal damage as well, the burglary rates in the ward are the highest in Calderdale and four times higher than those in Calder ward.

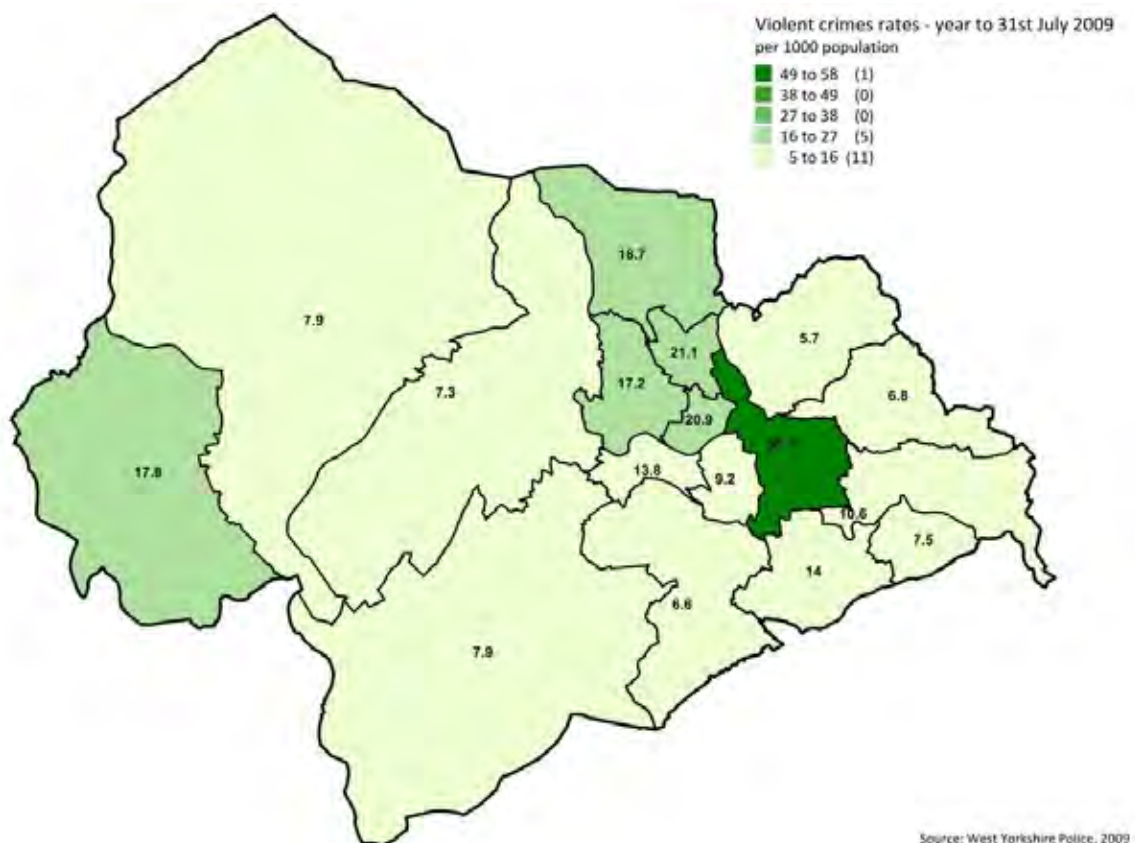
Map 2.71 Burglary rates by Ward



Map 2.72 Criminal damage rates by Ward



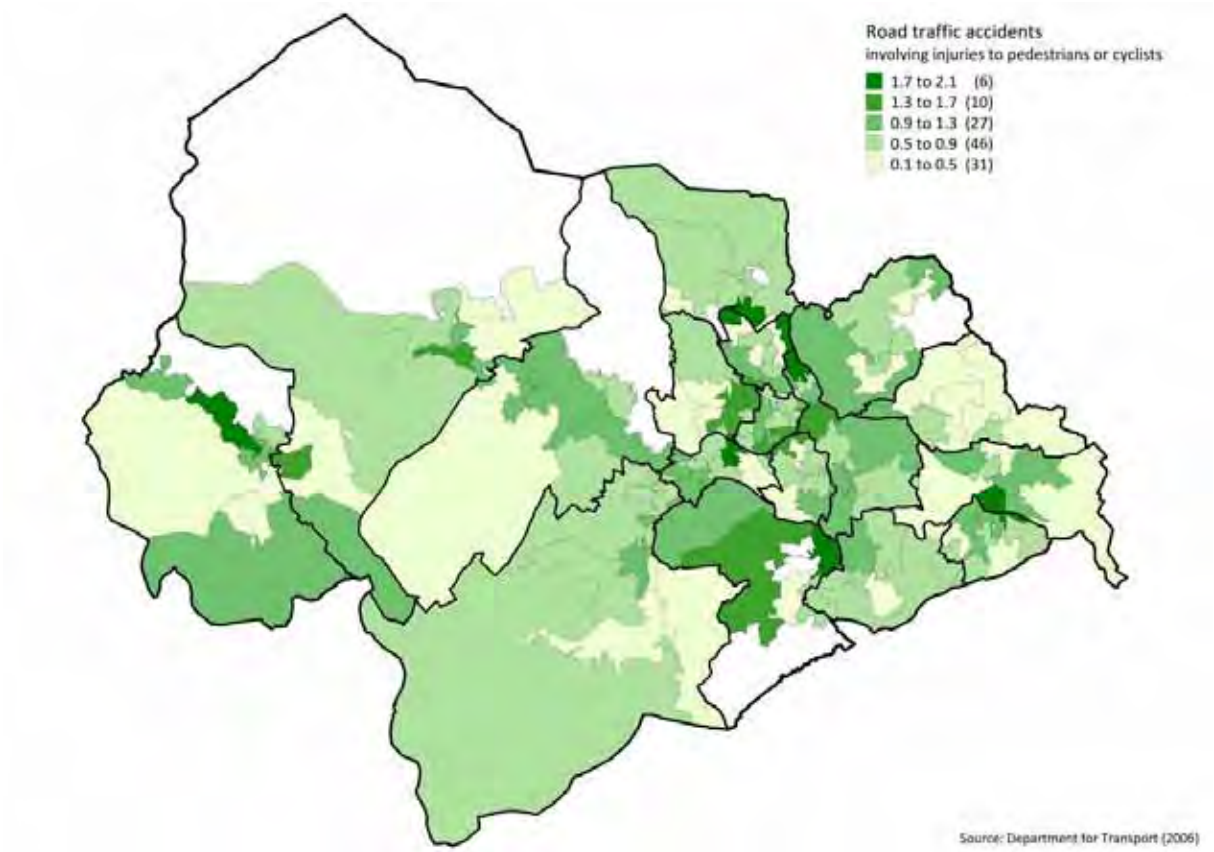
Map 2.73 Violent crime rates by Ward



Road traffic accidents

- 2.113** Data on traffic accidents below a local authority level are available, demonstrating the rates of serious injuries or death to pedestrians or cyclists. These are based on the Department for Transport STATS19 database to which all police recorded accidents involving death or serious injury to non-car users are recorded.
- 2.114** Map 2.74 demonstrates the average figures over the period 2004-2006. Although the numbers in any one area of those being seriously injured or killed are low, some areas have no recorded incidents, whilst others have over two incidents on average each year. These figures do not include all road traffic accidents (involving vehicles only), of which rates would be considerably higher.

Map 2.74 Road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians or cyclists



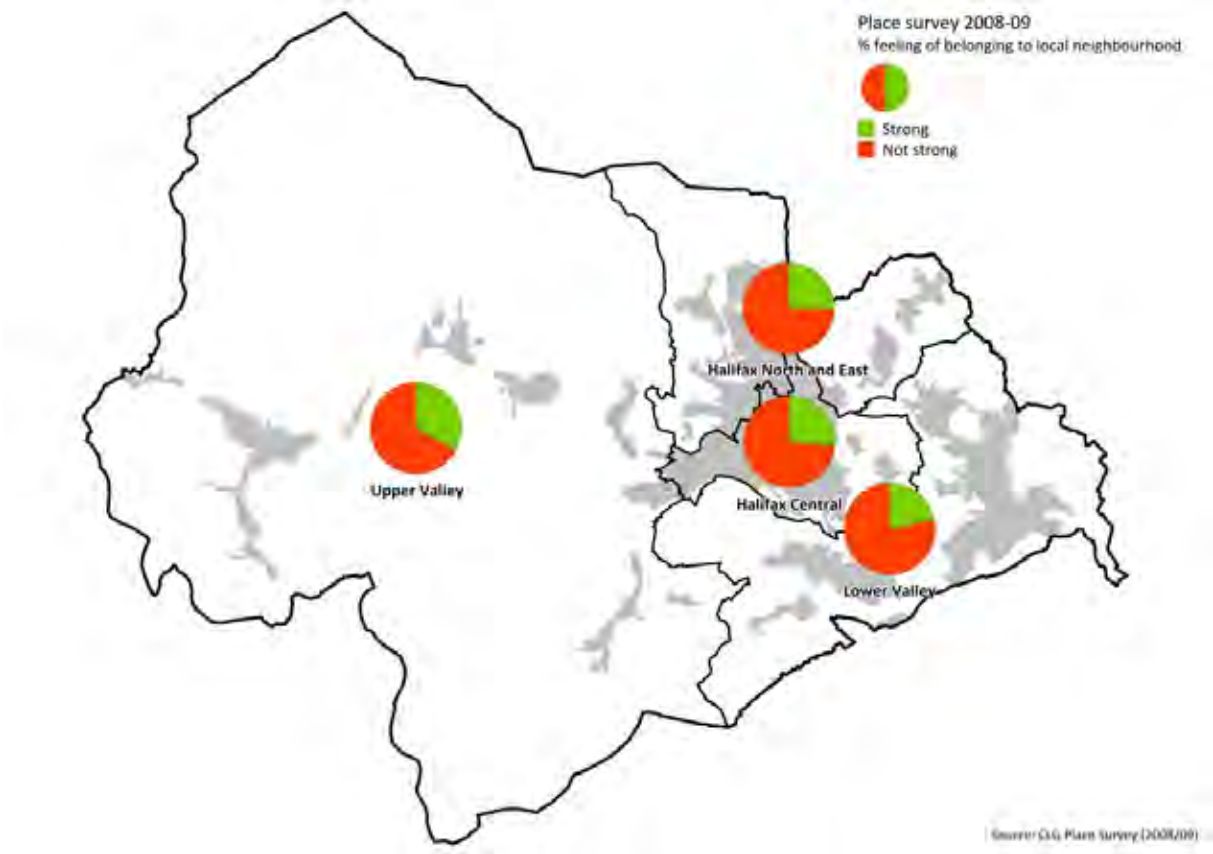
Place survey

- 2.115** The Place survey was a new survey introduced by Communities and Local Government (CLG) in 2008 and undertaken by MORI. The survey asks local people for their perceptions about the area in which they live. It is intended to provide data on 20 of the new National Indicator set. Local Authorities select local indicators for their Local Area Agreements (LAAs) from the national indicator set.
- 2.116** The first survey was undertaken in 2008 and data was initially made available at the Local Authority spatial scale. Subsequently, area specific data has been derived, in Calderdale the most useful spatial scale is at Area Forum level. At this scale the responses and data have a confidence interval of in the range of +/- 3-5%. Although data from the survey could theoretically be produced at ward level, the confidence interval becomes too large to provide meaningful results and analysis (due to the smaller sample sizes at ward level).
- 2.117** The following questions in the Place Survey feature as indicators in the LDF sustainability appraisal.
- Q3 - Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your local area as a place to live?
 - Q5 - How strongly do you feel you belong to your immediate neighbourhood?
 - Q8 - How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with parks and open spaces that are provided or supported by Calderdale Council?
 - Q13 - Do you agree or disagree that you can influence decisions affecting your local area?
 - Q18 - To what extent do you agree or disagree that your local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together?
 - Q22 - How safe or unsafe do you feel when outside in your local area after dark?
 - Q23 - How safe or unsafe do you feel when outside in your local area during the day?
- 2.118** Maps of the responses to each of these questions are provided below, by Area Forum.

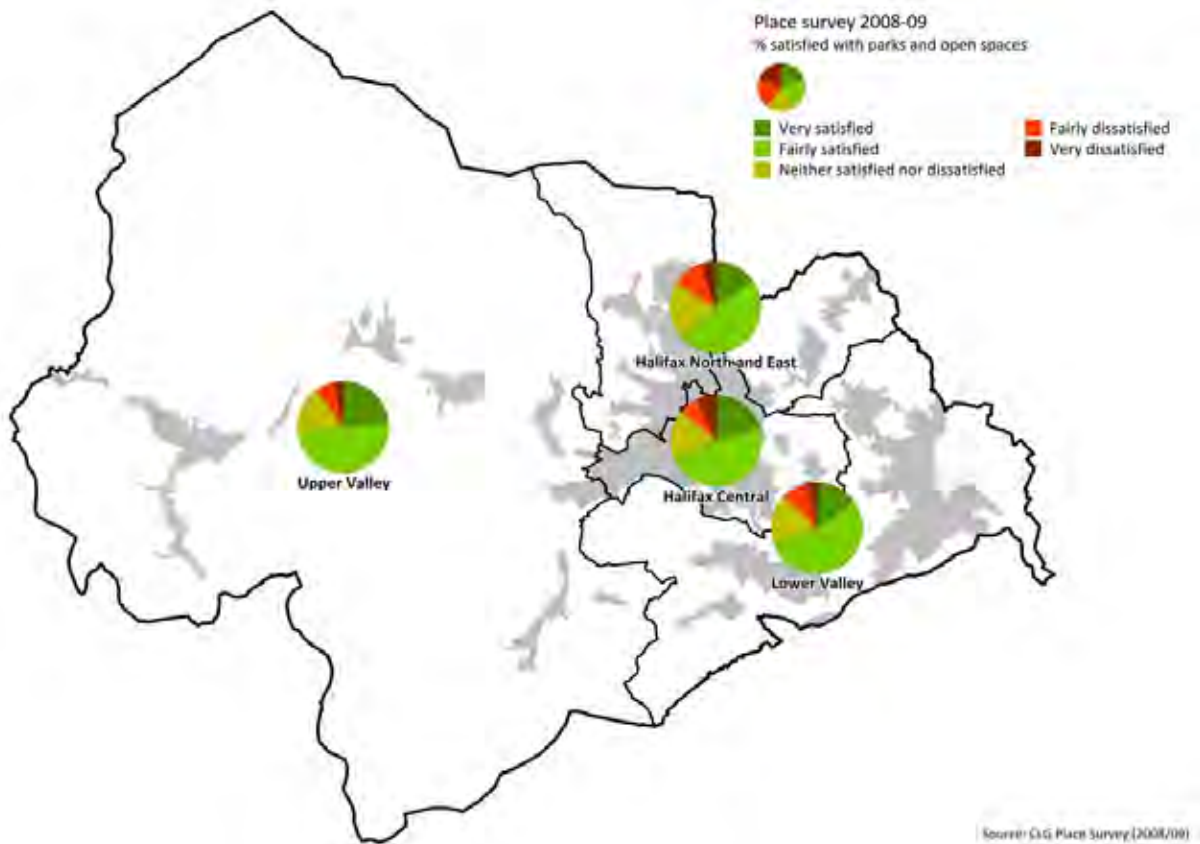
Map 2.75 Satisfaction with local area as a place to live



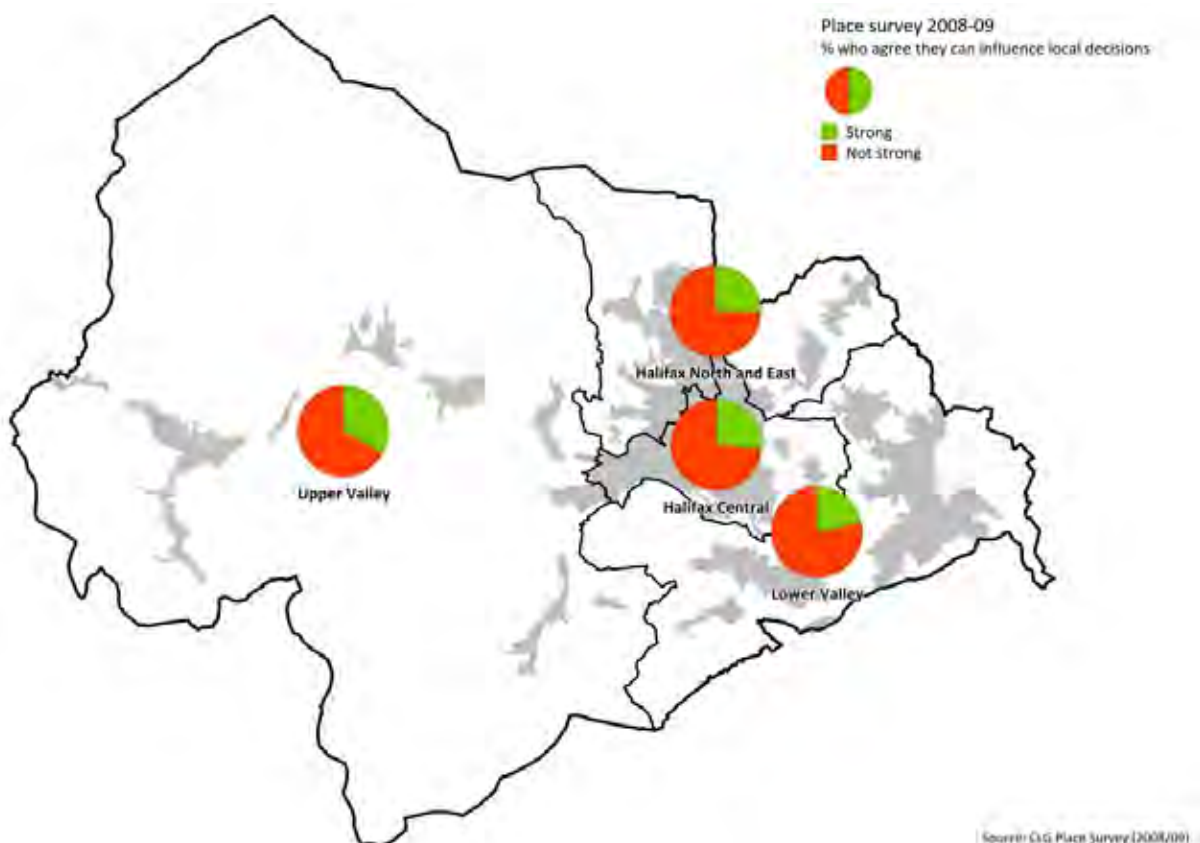
Map 2.76 Feeling of belonging to the immediate neighbourhood



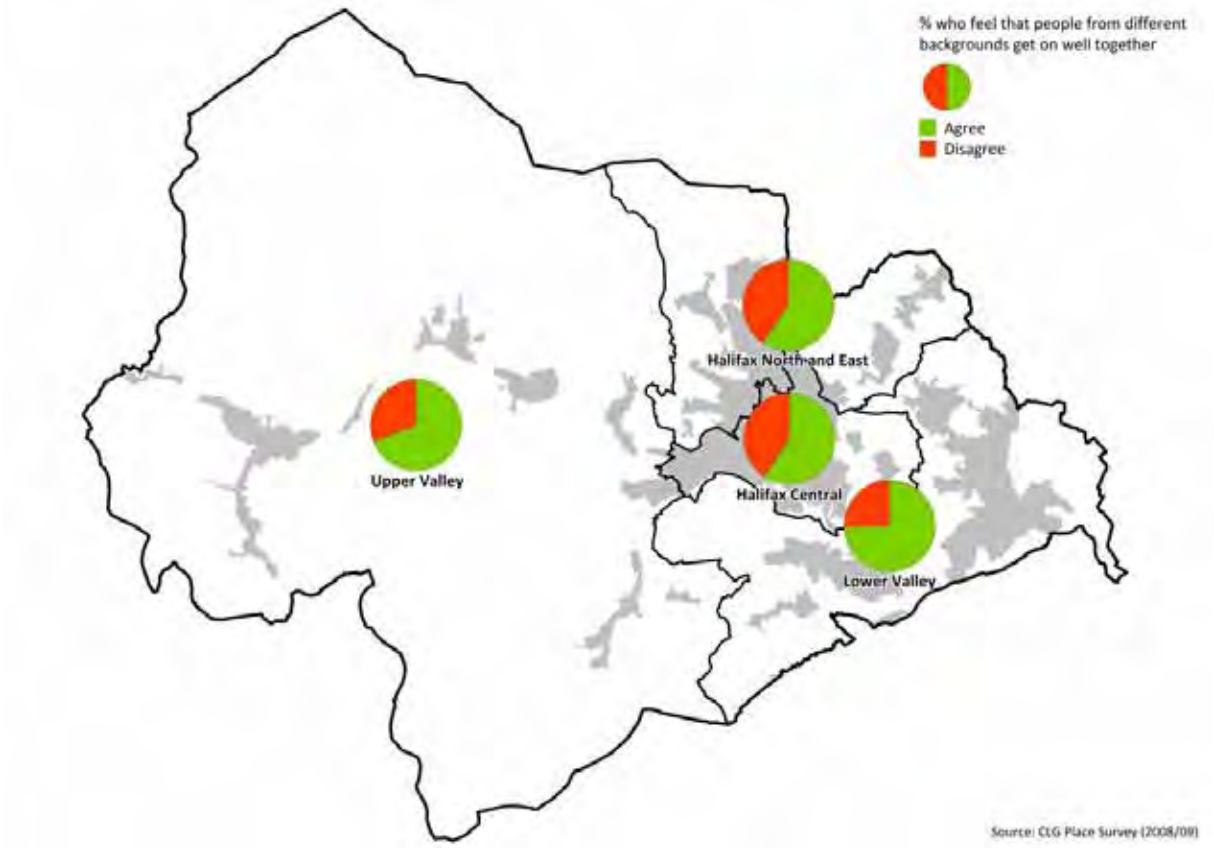
Map 2.77 Satisfaction with parks and open spaces



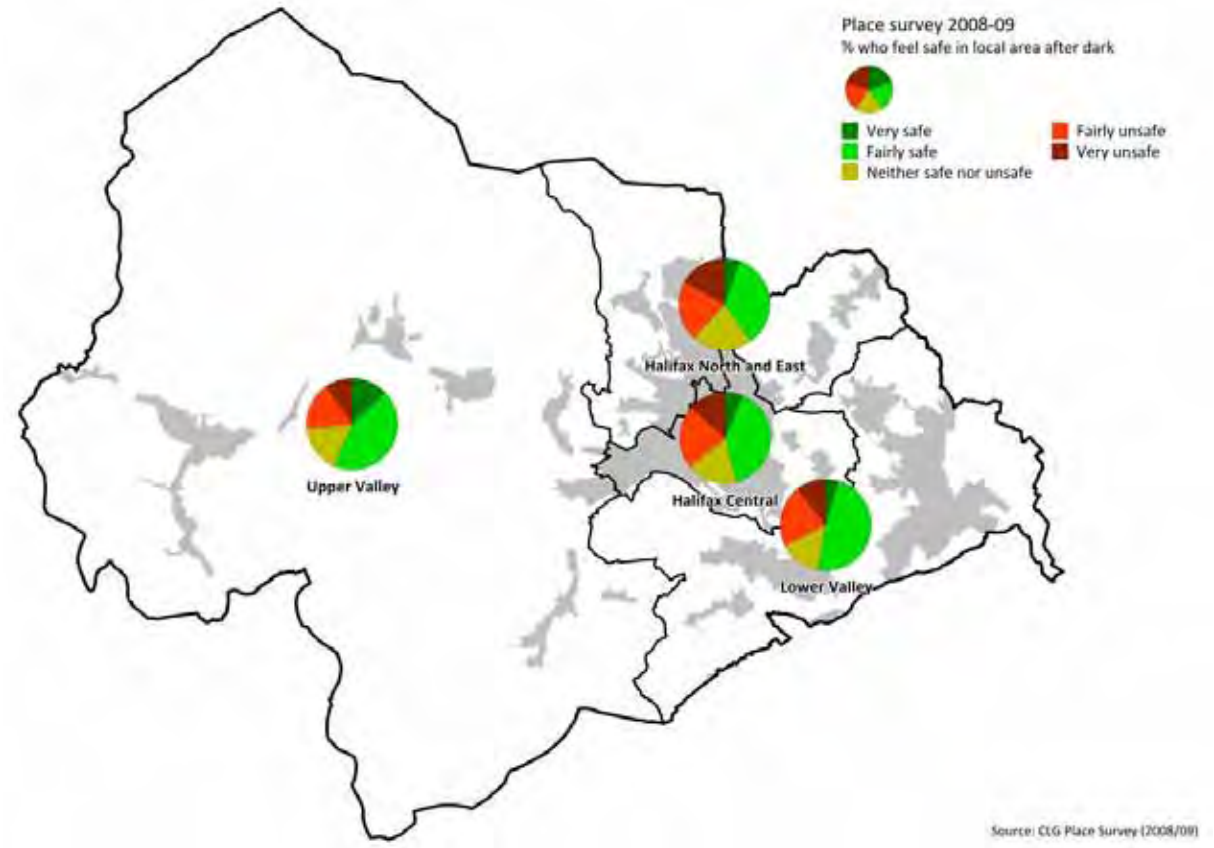
Map 2.78 Perception of ability to influence decisions affecting the local area



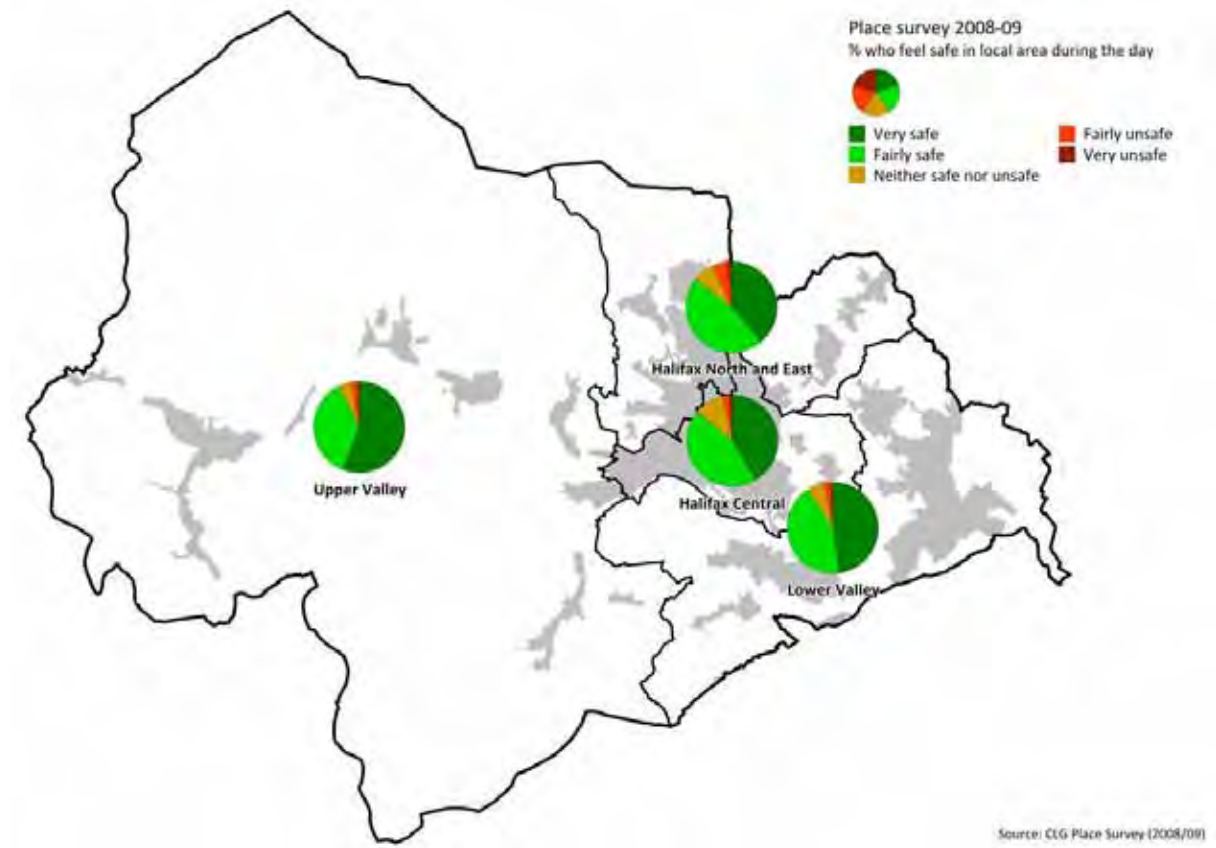
Map 2.79 Agreement on whether people from different backgrounds get on well together



Map 2.80 Feeling of safety in local area after dark



Map 2.81 Feeling of safety in local area during the day

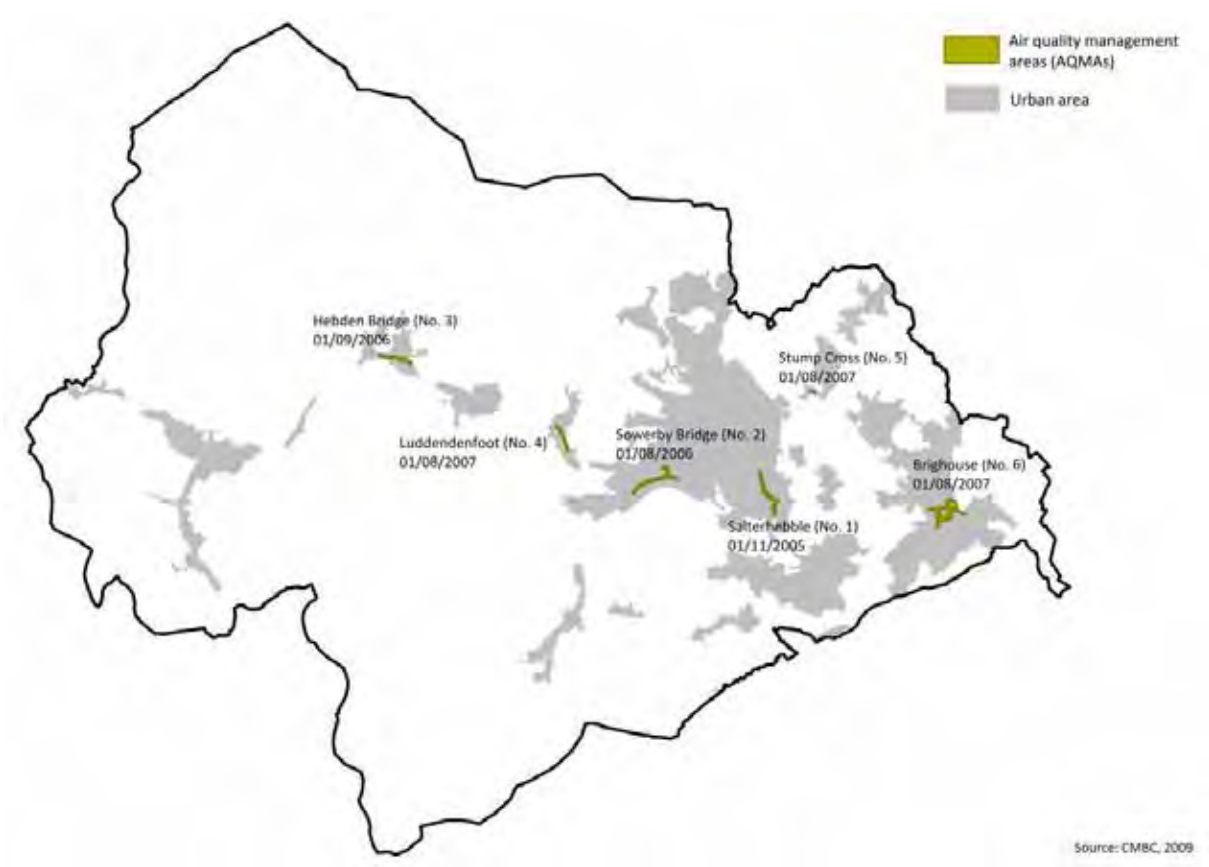


2.7 Healthier Communities

2 Air quality management areas (AQMAs)

2.119 Air Quality Management Areas are declared where a specified pollutant exceeds or is likely to exceed a level set by the Government as a measure to protect the general population. There are presently 6 AQMAs designated in Calderdale, shown in Map 2.82, all due to the level of Nitrogen Dioxide in those areas. It is suspected that much of this pollution comes from road traffic in these areas. Further assessments and action plans are produced following declaration of an AQMA and these are available to view in more detail on the Calderdale Council website.

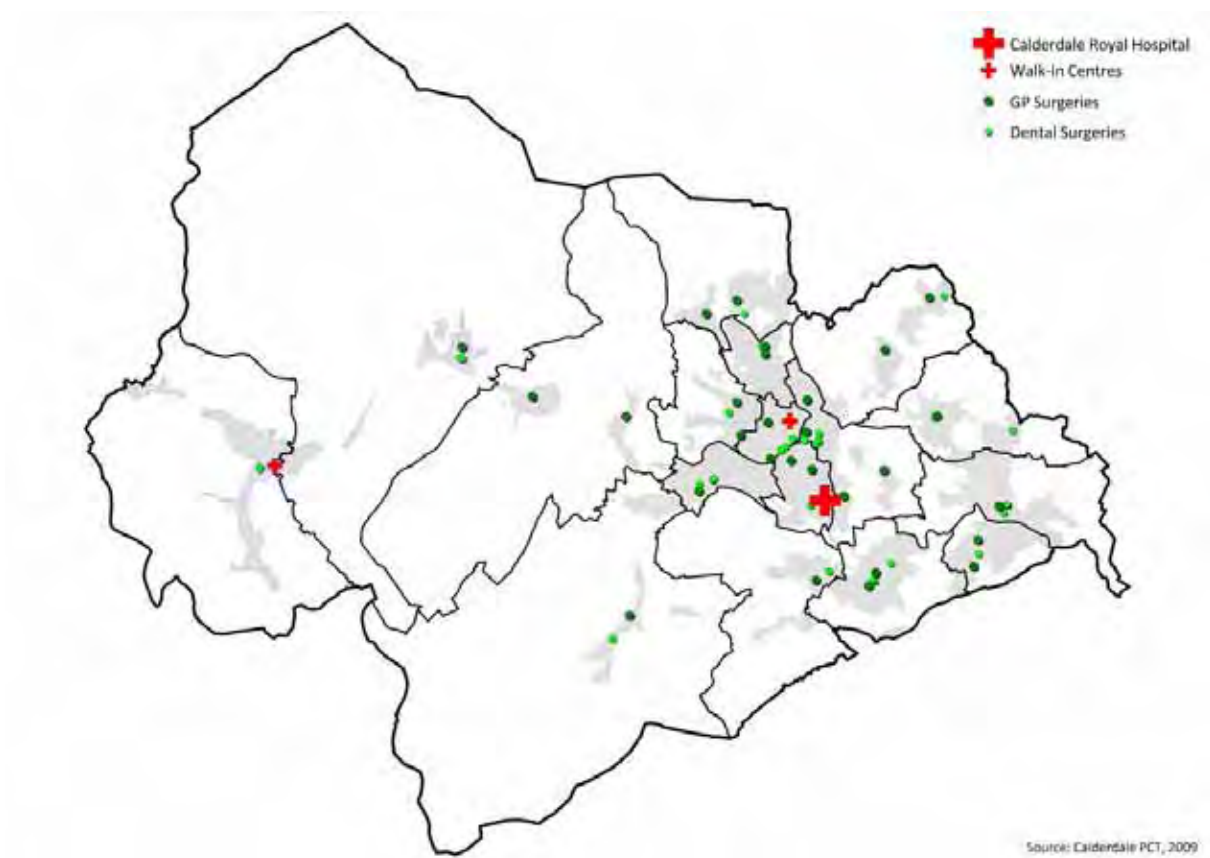
Map 2.82 Air quality management areas (AQMAs)



Health facilities

- 2.120** Calderdale has one main hospital facility, the Calderdale Royal Hospital, located in south Halifax. In addition, the Primary Care Trust (PCT) provide two walk-in service facilities based on Hanson Lane in central Halifax and in the new Todmorden Health Centre. Walk-in centres offer fast access to health advice and treatment for minor ailments and injuries on a drop-in basis.
- 2.121** Map 2.83 shows the location of all these facilities, together with all the GP and dental surgeries that are available within the borough.

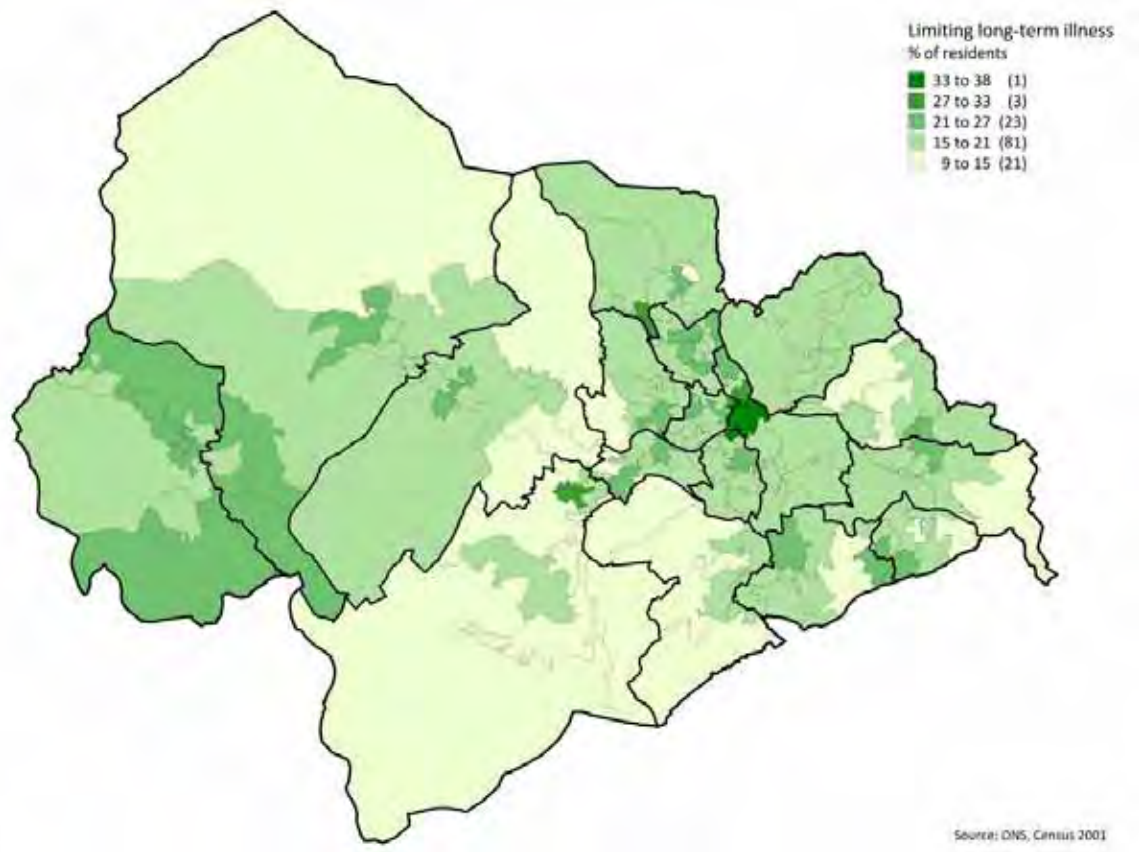
Map 2.83 Key health facilities



Limiting long-term illness

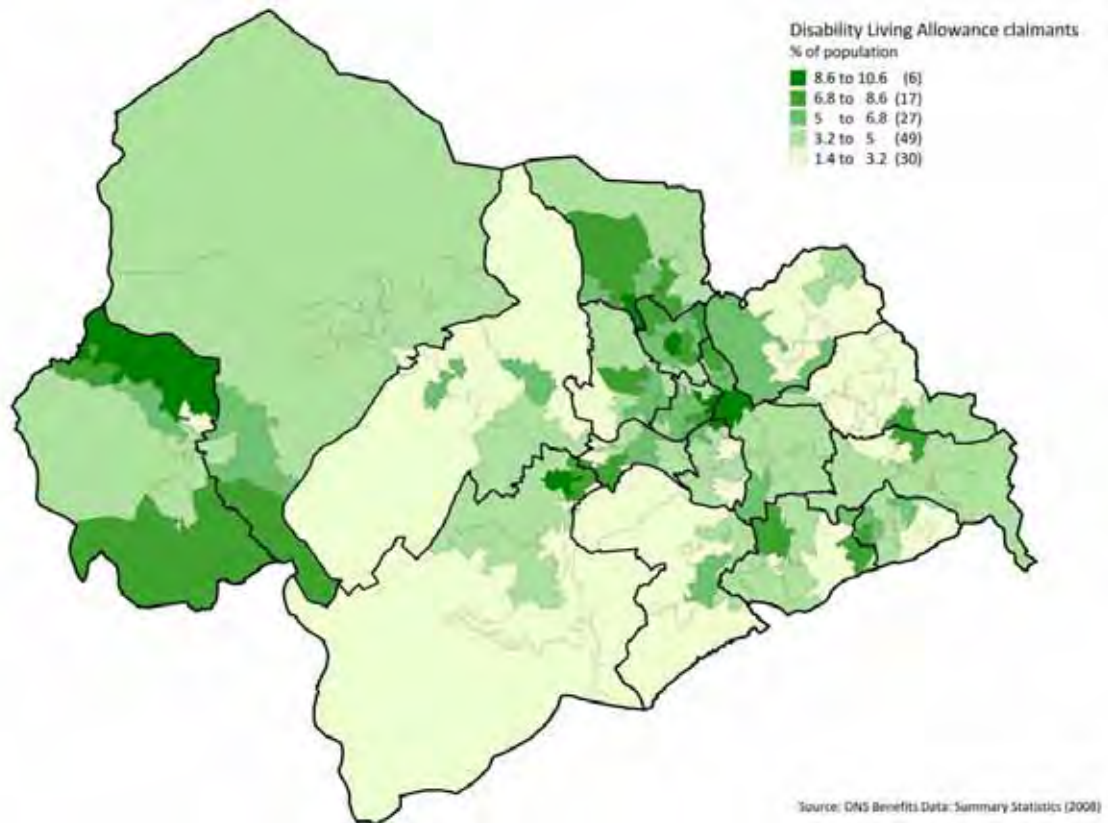
- 2.122** As part of the 2001 Census, data was collected from all respondents on whether or not they had a limiting long-term illness. The question was a self assessment of whether the person had a health problem or disability that limits their daily activities or the work they can do, including problems that are due to old age.
- 2.123** Map 2.84 shows the spatial variation of those with limiting long-term illness across Calderdale, varying from less than 10% of the population in parts of Ryburn Ward to over 37% in parts of Town Ward. These figures demonstrate that significant health inequalities existed across the district at the time of the last Census in 2001.

Map 2.84 Limiting long-term illnesss by LSOA

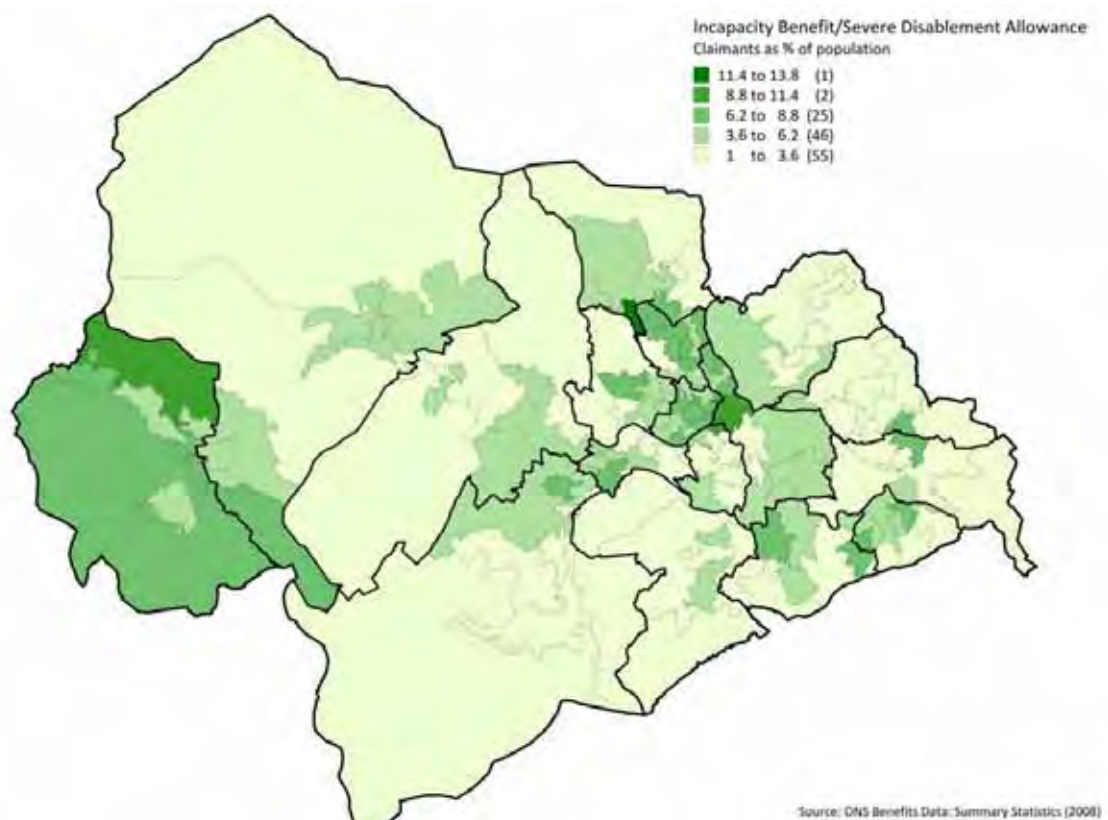


Health related benefit claimants

Map 2.85 Disability living allowance claimants by LSOA



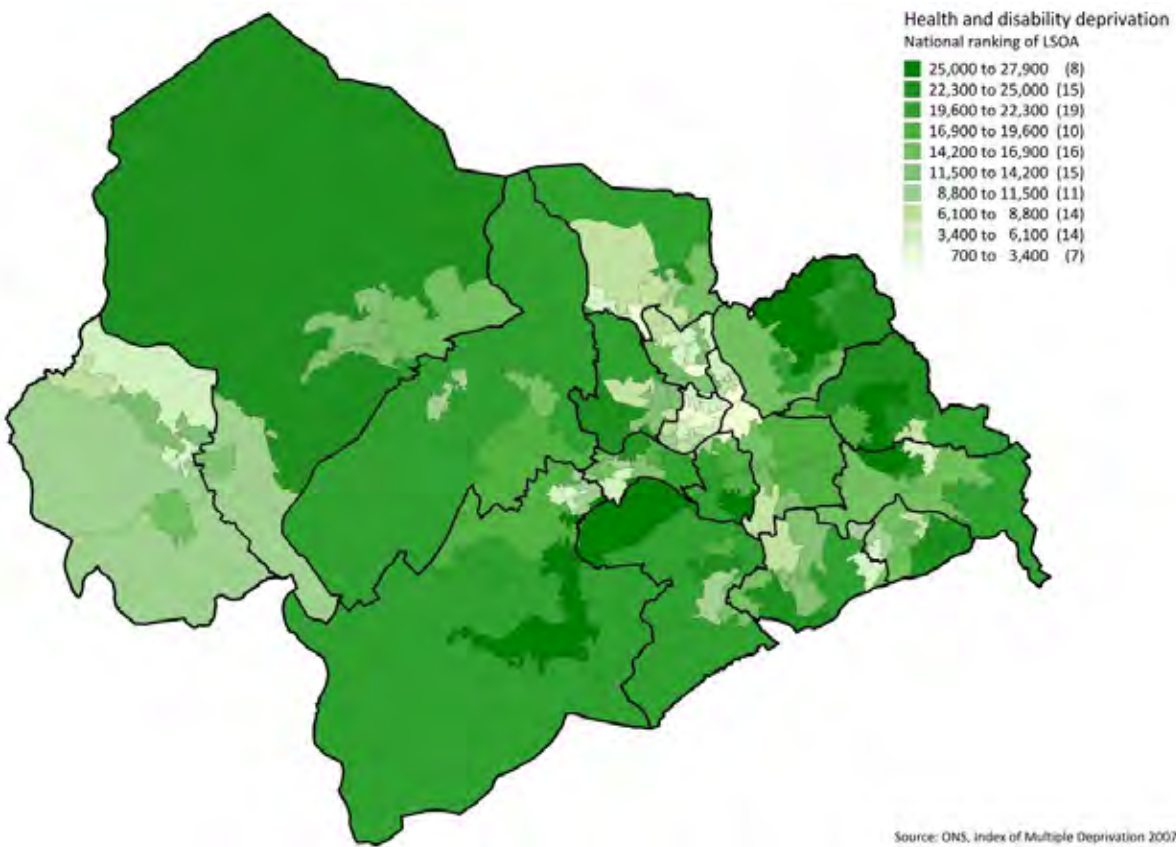
Map 2.86 Incapacity benefit / severe disablement allowance claimants



Health and disability deprivation

- 2.124** More recent data available on health at the local level comes from the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) that the ONS undertook in 2007. Health and disability deprivation was one of the individual domains assessed that contribute to the overall IMD. The health and disability deprivation index incorporates the following four sub-indicators; comparative illness and disability, mental health, emergency admissions to hospital and years of potential life lost.
- 2.125** Map 2.87 maps the deprivation index by the national ranking of LSOAs where the lowest ranking LSOAs indicate the most deprived areas, and the higher rankings (up to 32,482 maximum) the least deprived (i.e. the most healthy). Significant parts of central and north Halifax are ranked particularly low, followed by smaller pockets of urban areas in Brighouse, Sowerby Bridge and Todmorden. The lowest ranked LSOA in Calderdale is ranked 757, with the highest being 27,880.

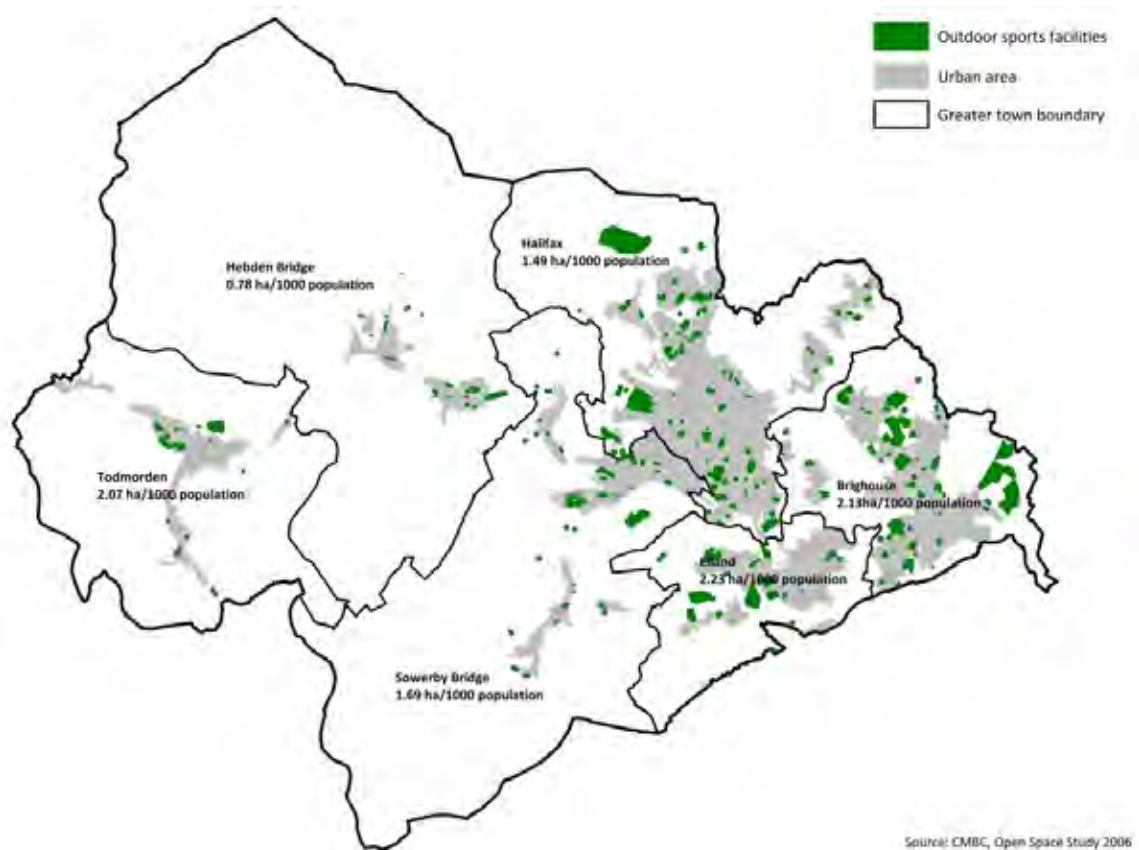
Map 2.87 Health and disability deprivation 2007 by LSOA



Outdoor sports facilities

- 2.126** The Calderdale Open Space, Sport and Recreation Strategy and Action Plan (July 2006) sets out the current provision of open space in the borough. Map 2.88 shows the location of existing outdoor sports facilities (including tennis courts, bowling greens, sports pitches, golf courses, athletic tracks and playing fields) together with the current quantity of provision by greater town area.
- 2.127** As is evident, Elland has the largest area of outdoor sports provision per population of all the greater town areas, with 2.23 hectares per 1000 population. Hebden Bridge has the smallest area at only 0.78 hectares per 1000 population. As part of the Strategy and Action Plan, outdoor sports facilities are assessed in terms of their quality and accessibility is also measured by assessing whether teams have access to appropriate sites at relevant times.

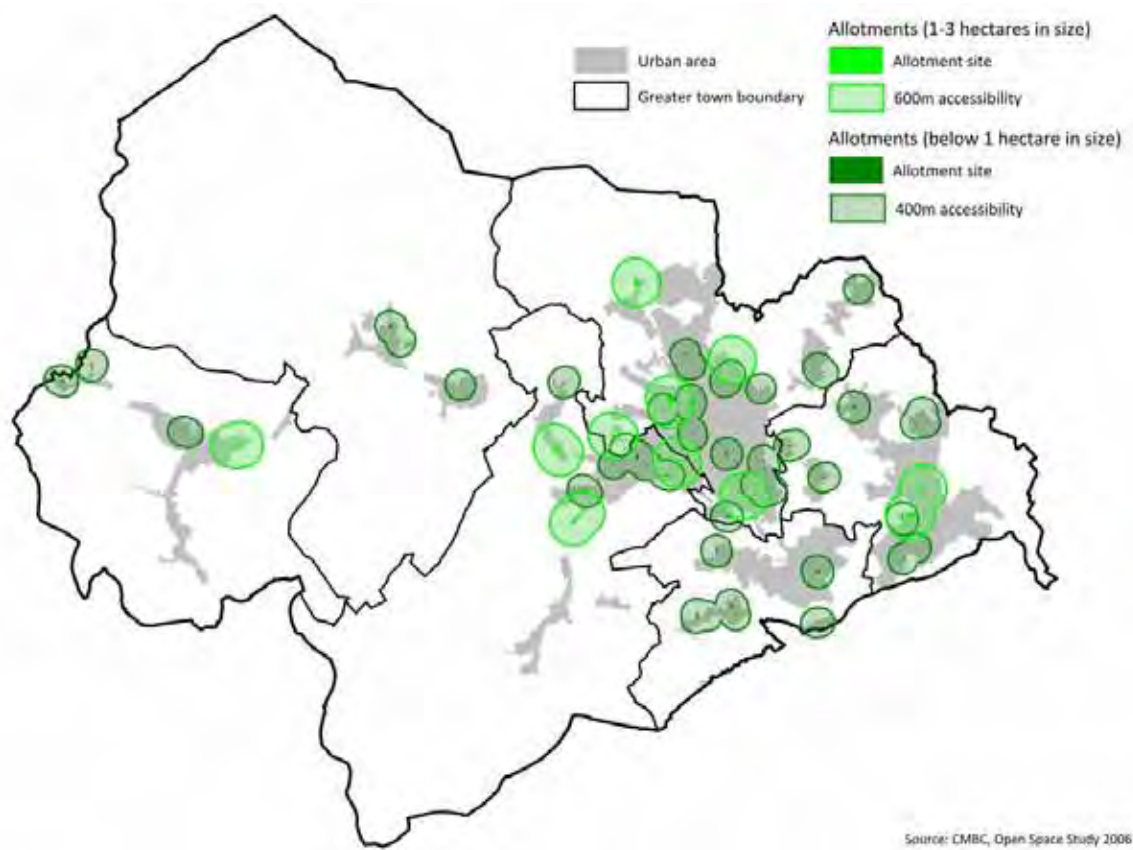
Map 2.88 Outdoor sports facilities provision by Greater Town



Allotments provision

- 2.128** Allotments provide a good opportunity to help improve the health of local communities through encouraging healthy eating at the same time as increasing exercise.
- 2.129** The Calderdale Open Space, Sport and Recreation Strategy and Action Plan (July 2006) sets out the current provision of allotments in the borough. Map 2.89 shows the location of all allotments, including the accessibility to them as per the accessibility standards set out in the Strategy and Action Plan. Quantitative measures are not applied to this open space typology.
- 2.130** The Strategy and Action Plan sets out the aim of all settlement areas to be within 400m of a site less than 1ha in size, and/or within 600m of a site between 1ha and 3ha. There are currently no sites greater than 3ha, although a location within 1200m of a site this size would also meet the accessibility criteria.

Map 2.89 Allotments location and accessibility

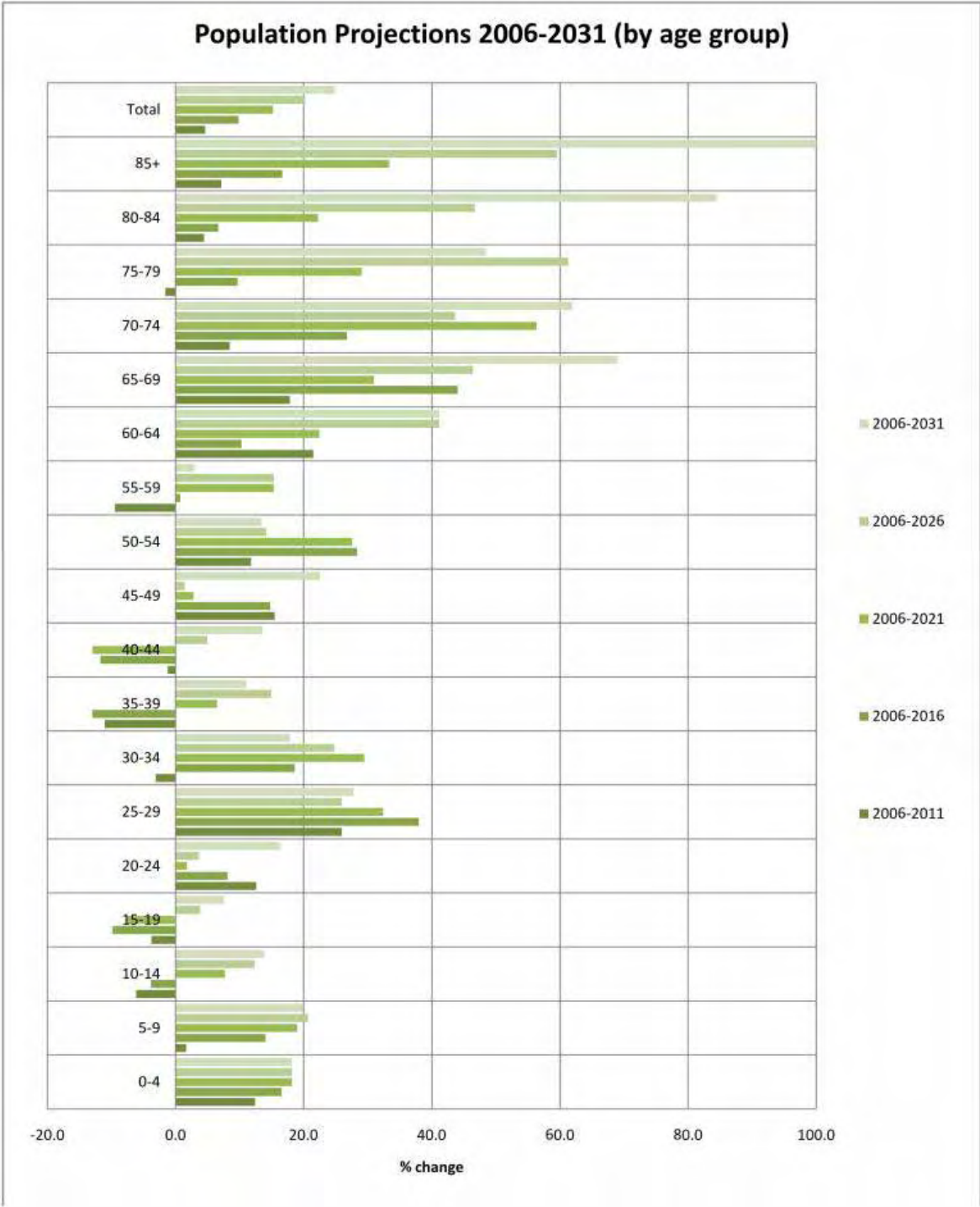


2.8 Older People

Older people demographics

- 2.131** General population statistics are provided elsewhere in this spatial atlas however, in the context of 'older people', it is important to note the anticipated increase in this demographic group over the period of the Local Development Framework. The ONS provide subnational population projections based on age group, the latest of which are available are 2006 based.
- 2.132** Figure 2.7 shows a very significant (more than 40%) anticipated increase in all age groups over the age of 60, with a possible 80-100% increase in those aged 80-84 and 85+ by 2031. In contrast to all other age groups this is a very significant projection reflecting a continuation, and potential acceleration, of a trend of living longer into old age that is already underway and well documented.
- 2.133** Data on the geographic variation of the present population of older people are provided in Map 2.4.

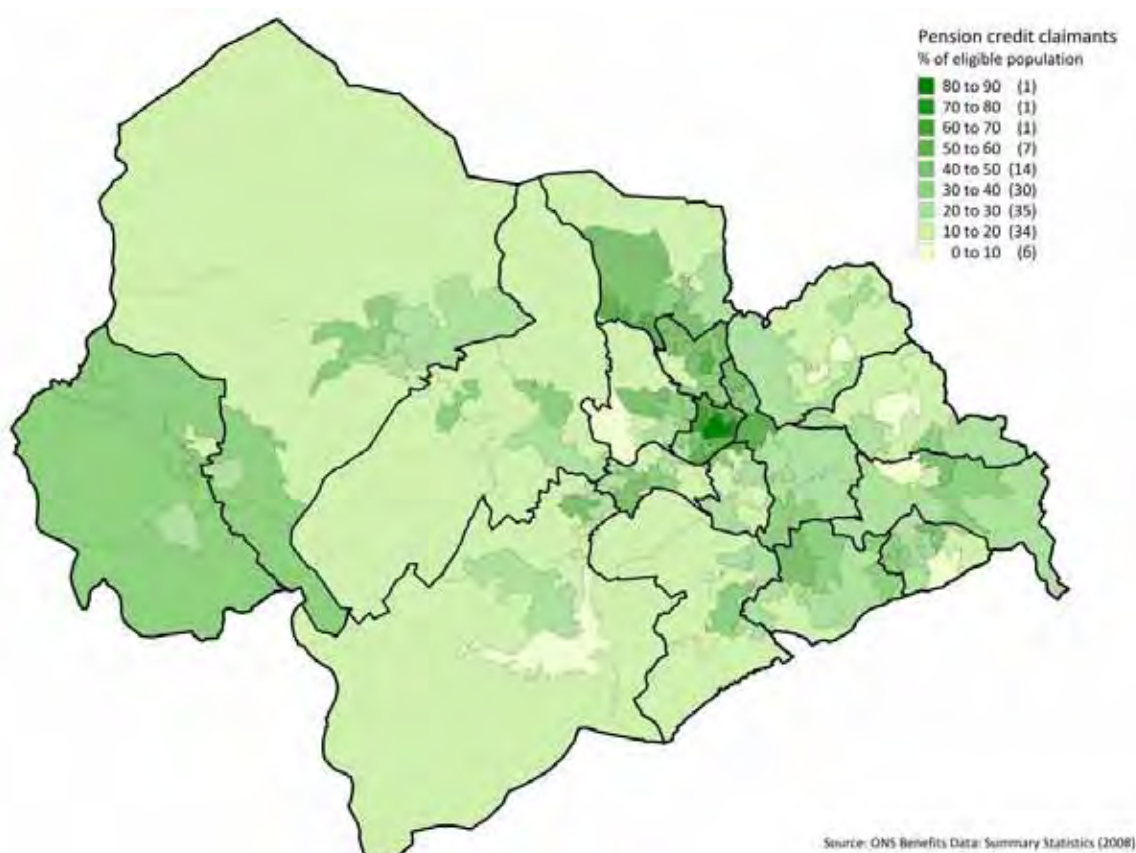
Figure 2.7 Projected population increase by age group



Pension credit claimants

- 2.134** Pension credits are an entitlement for people aged 60 or over guaranteeing an income of at least £130 a week if you are single or £198.45 if you have a partner. They are therefore the best measure for identifying older people who are on lower incomes.
- 2.135** Map 2.90 shows the percentage of eligible population by LSOA claiming pension credits. It demonstrates that there is significant variation across Calderdale with some areas, such as parts of Rastrick ward, having only 5.2% of the eligible population claiming credits, with other areas such as parts of Park ward, with 80.5% claiming credits.

Map 2.90 Pension credit claimants

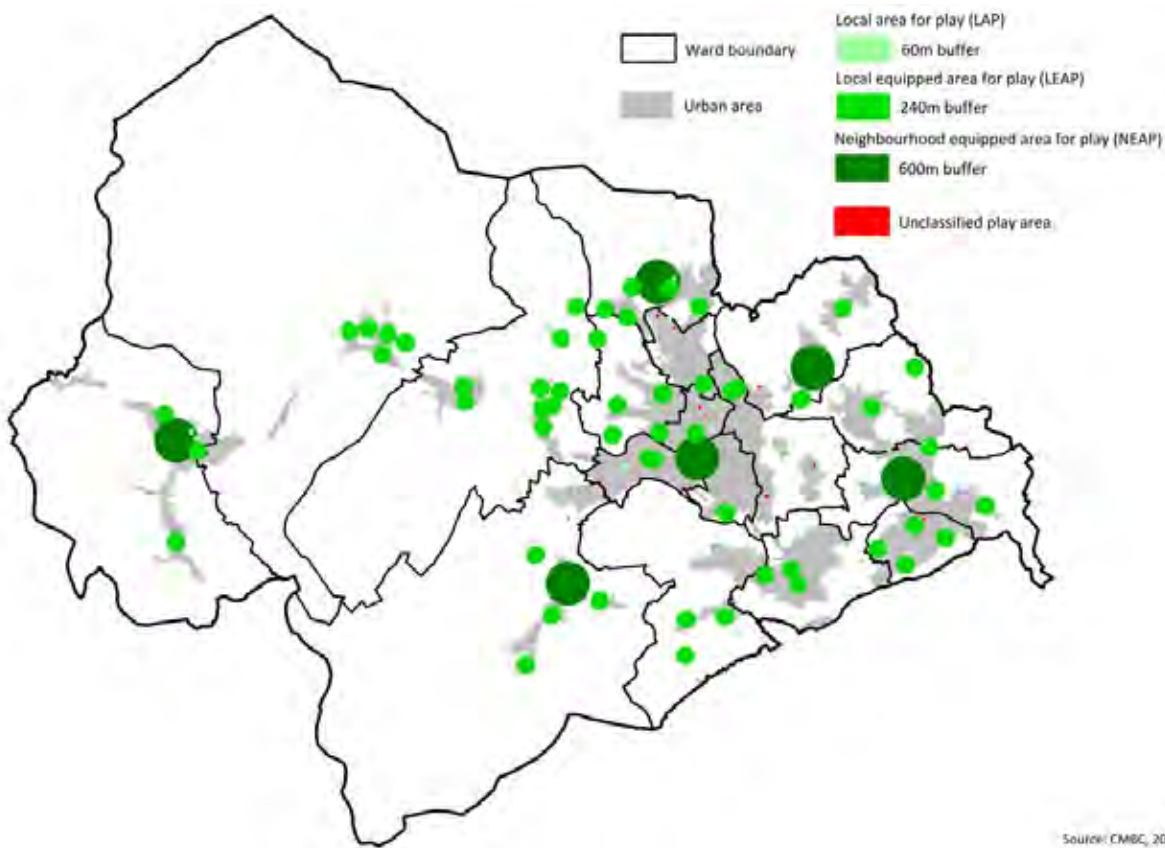


2.9 Children & Young People

Children's play areas

- 2.136** Provision of accessible and inclusive play areas for children and young people is a key objective set out in the Calderdale Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study (2006) and the Developer Contributions Towards Meeting Open Space, Sport and Recreation SPD.
- 2.137** Plays areas include; Local Areas for Play (LAP), typically a small low-key games area; Local Equipped Areas for Play (LEAP) which include at least 5 types of play equipment and small games area; and Neighbourhood Equipped Areas for Play (NEAP) which include at least 8 types of play equipment, opportunities for ball games or wheeled activities.
- 2.138** Map 2.91 shows the location of all types of play areas, together with buffers representing the accessibility for those sites. The Strategy and Action Plan (2006) sets out the aim for all settlement areas to be within 240m of a LEAP or 600m of a NEAP.

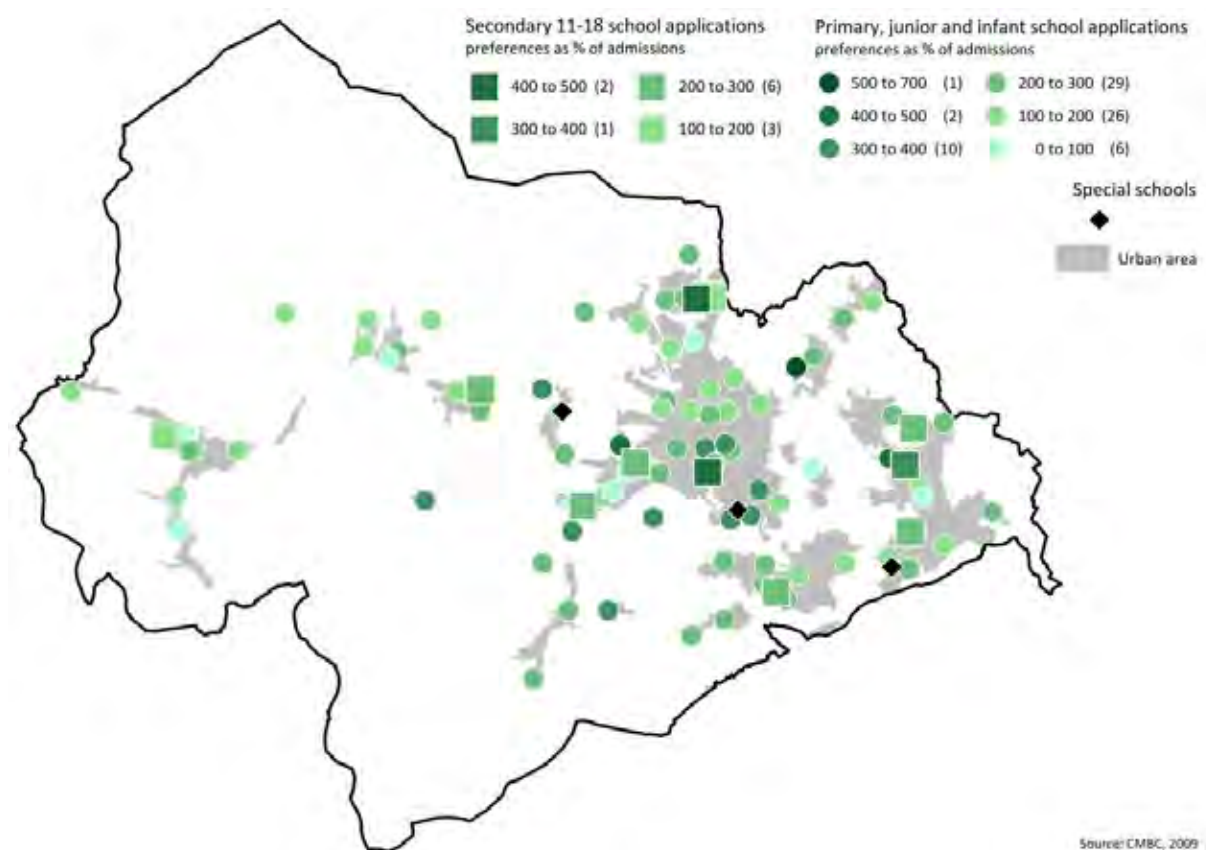
Map 2.91 Children's play areas and accessibility



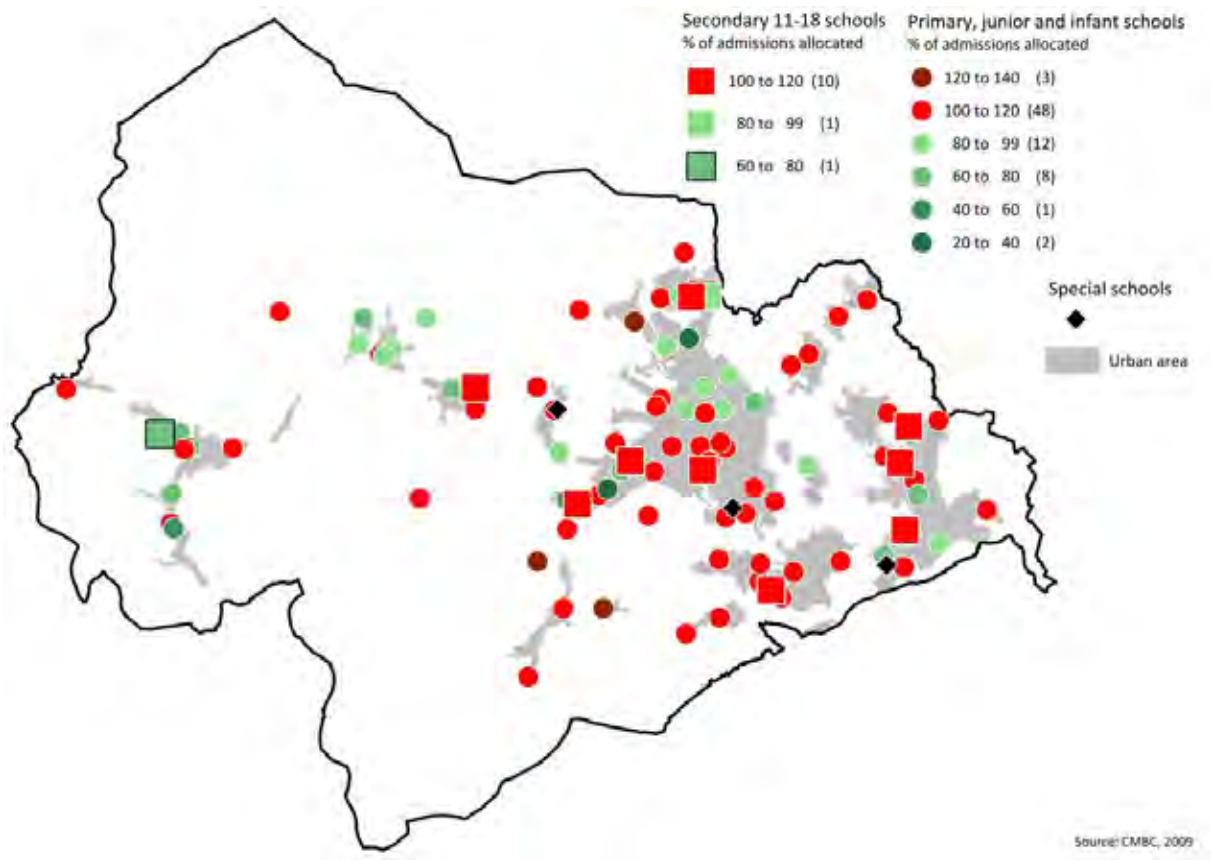
School places/admissions

- 2.139** The school admissions system in Calderdale operates on a preference-based system, with applicants stating their 1st, 2nd and 3rd preference of school in their application. Map 2.92 shows the percentage of total applications received per school for all schools in Calderdale except the 3 Special Schools for which data was not available (although the location of these are still marked).
- 2.140** Schools identified as receiving applications equivalent to 0-100% of admissions are those where sufficient places exist for all applicants to receive a place. There are only half a dozen primary schools in this category and no secondary schools. In contrast the majority of Calderdale schools receive many times more applications than there are places, with two secondary schools (Crosslee Heath and North Halifax Grammar) receiving over 4 times the number of applications to places available (400-500%) and 1 primary school (Salterlee) receiving over 6 times (613%).
- 2.141** However Map 2.92 demonstrates that despite the high proportion of applicants to places in the majority of schools, some do not have all places filled. Those marked in red represent those that were completely filled in the previous academic year and therefore had no further capacity. Only Todmorden High and St. Catherines Catholic High had places remaining out of all secondary schools in the borough. Primary schools in some areas of the borough, such as Elland and the Ryburn valley show no remaining capacity at all locally.

Map 2.92 School admissions applications



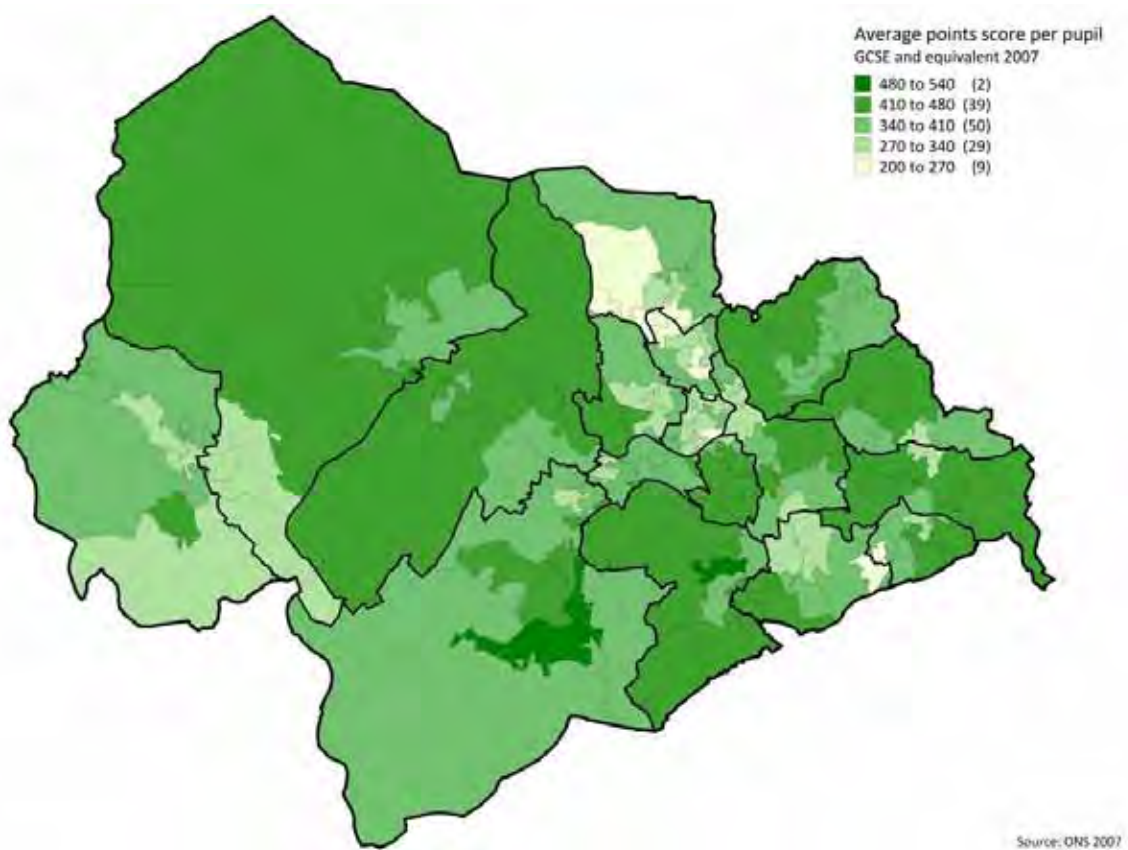
Map 2.93 School admissions filled



Key Stage 4 results

- 2.142** The Department for Children, School and Families (DCSF) provide information on GCSE and Equivalent results and associated Value Added Measures each academic year. The latest data available is for the 2006/07 completed academic year and Map 2.94 shows the average points score per pupil by LSOA. The higher the points score per pupil, the greater number of qualifications and/or higher grades are achieved.
- 2.143** Areas of Calderdale demonstrating the lowest average points score per pupil include parts of Illingworth and Mixenden, Ovenden, Park and Elland wards. The highest points scores were seen in parts of Ryburn and Greetland & Stainland wards.

Map 2.94 Average points score per pupil at Key Stage 4 by LSOA



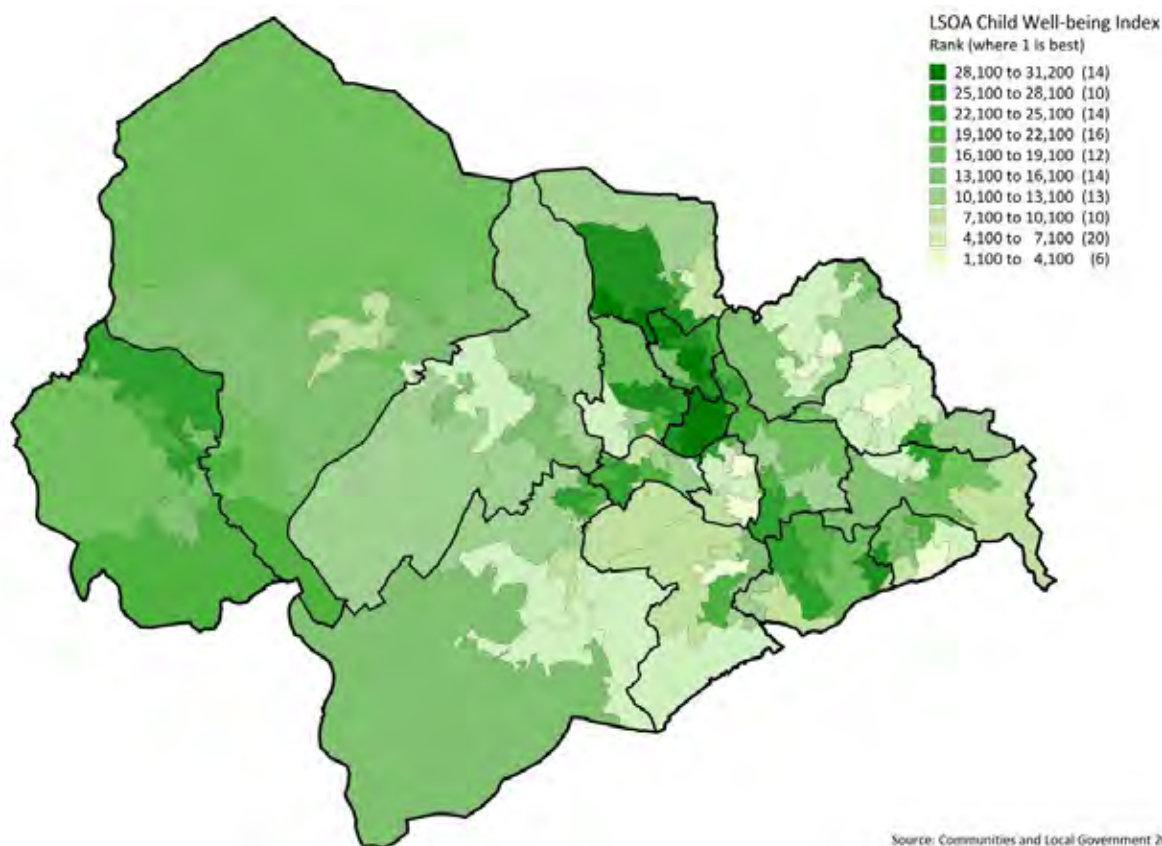
Child well-being index

2

2.144 In 2009, Communities and Local Government (CLG) published a small area index (at LSOA level) looking at the overall well-being of children for the first time. The index looks at existing datasets available at the small area level from material well-being, education and housing to local crime and environmental quality measures. It also incorporates findings from the Children in Needs survey undertaken by the Department for Children, School and Families (DCSF).

2.145 Map 2.95 demonstrates that the majority of Park Ward, together with significant parts of Ovenden and Illingworth and Mixenden wards are ranked very highly nationally, indicating poor levels of child well-being. Further information on the Child well-being index can be found on the CLG website at <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/communities/childwellbeing2009>.

Map 2.95 Child well-being index rank by LSOA

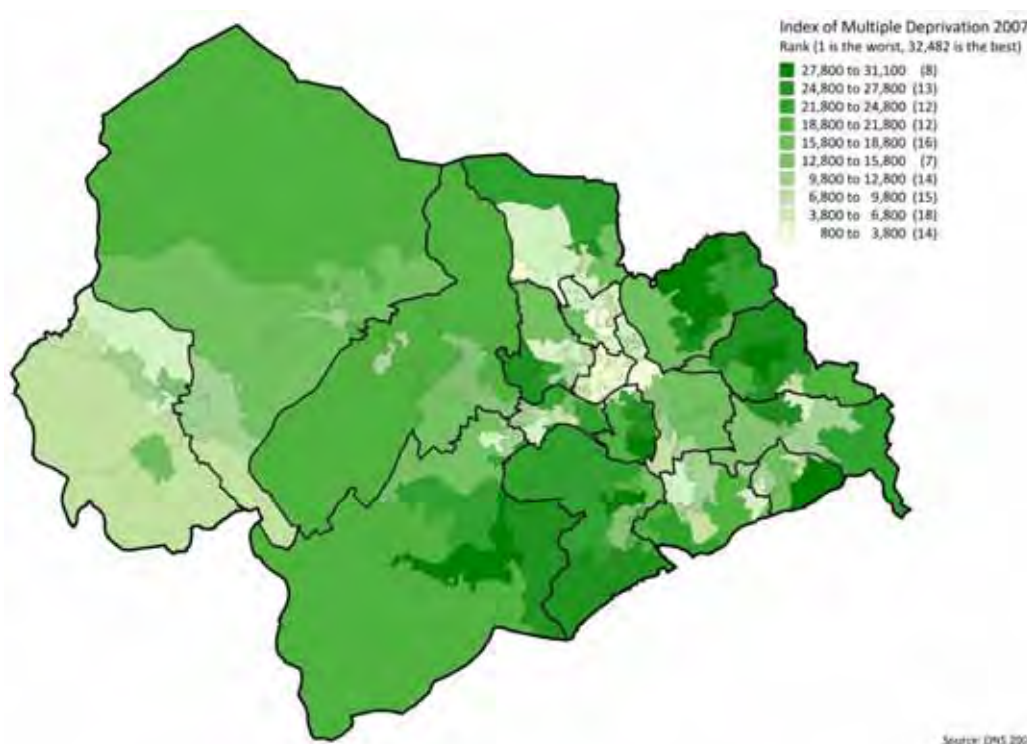


2.10 Narrowing the Gap

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)

- 2.146** New indices of deprivation for England were published in 2007 (replacing the previous indices of 2004). Overall measures of deprivation, including the rank by all areas in England, are provided for the following domains; income, employment, health deprivation and disability, education skills and training, barriers to housing and services, crime and living environment.
- 2.147** Some of these individual deprivation measures are looked at elsewhere in this spatial atlas (e.g. Map 2.43 and Map 2.87). The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is an overall measure of all these domains and enables small pockets of deprivation to be pinpointed and highlight variations between areas.
- 2.148** Map 2.96 shows the overall ranking of LSOAs in Calderdale and demonstrates that the most deprived areas of the borough include much of central and north Halifax, followed by parts of Brighouse, Elland, Sowerby Bridge and Todmorden. The lowest ranked LSOAs (ranked 823rd and are 854th) are located within Park Ward and sit within the most deprived 3% of areas within England.
- 2.149** The least deprived areas tend to be focused on the more rural areas, or smaller settlements, within the Ryburn and lower Calder valley areas. The highest ranked LSOAs are located in Hipperholme and Lightcliffe (31,070th) and Greetland and Stainland Wards (30,303rd). In contrast with the most deprived parts of Park Ward these sit within the least deprived 7% of areas within England (the 93rd percentile) despite being no more than 3 miles apart.

Map 2.96 Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007



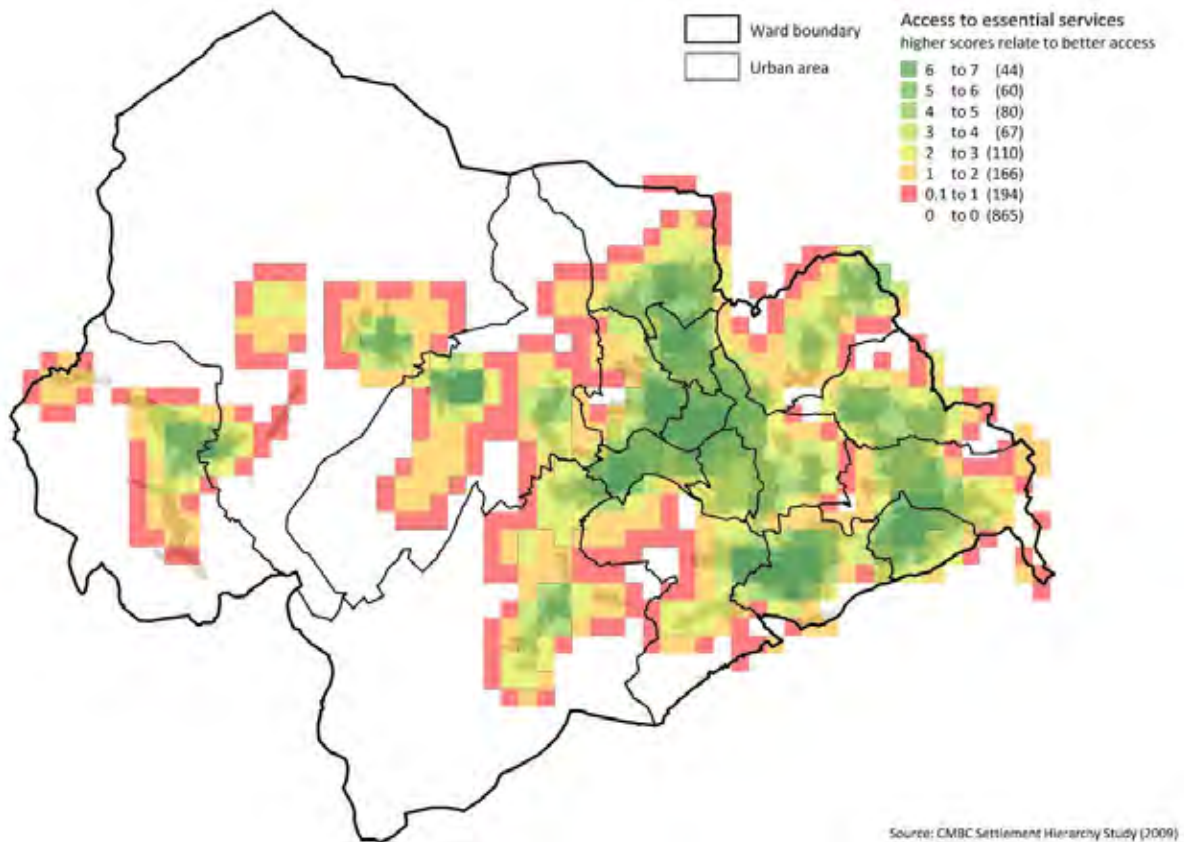
Accessibility

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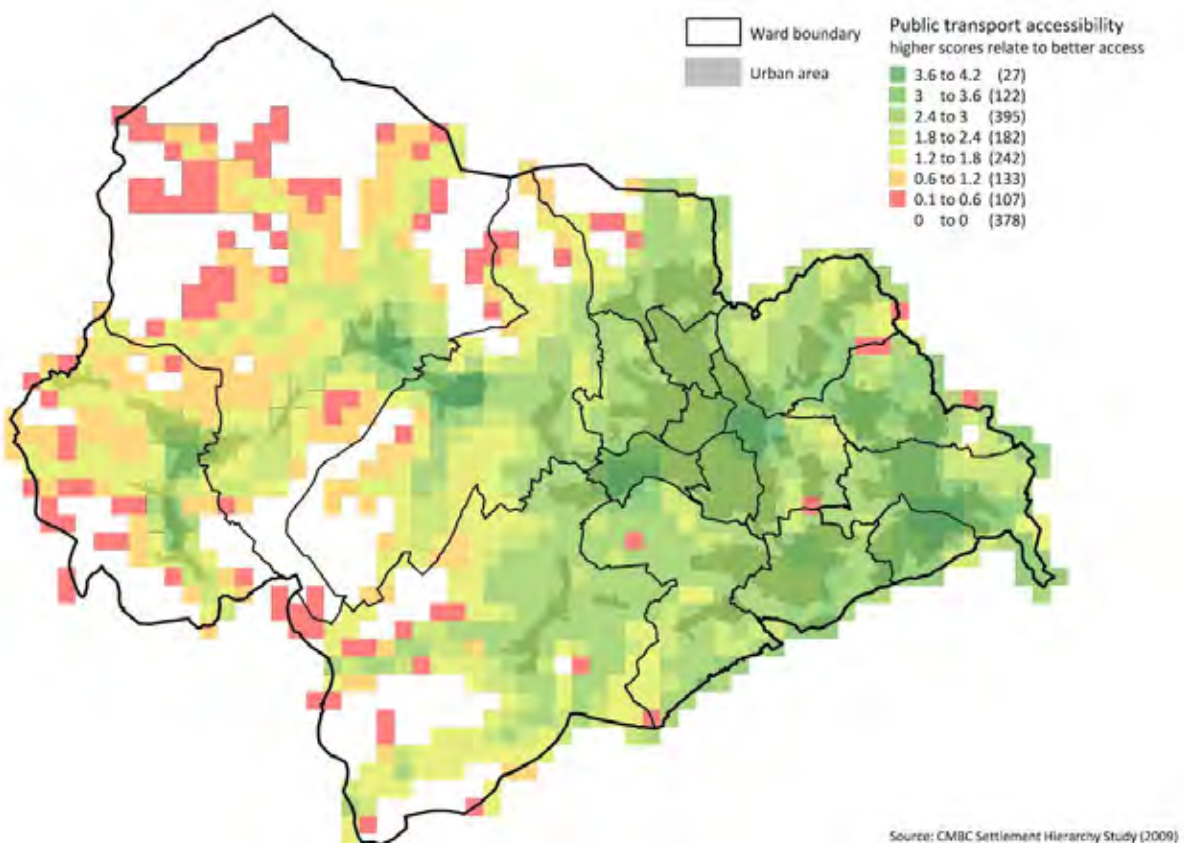
Calderdale MBC Spatial Atlas Version 1 - November 09

- 2.150** Access to essential services and public transport is a vital part of building sustainable communities and improving the quality of life of residents. The Settlement Hierarchy study undertaken by CMBC in 2009 as part of the LDF evidence base details a comprehensive assessment of the sustainability of all the borough's existing settlements. The results established the existing settlement hierarchy detailed in Map 1.2 and have helped inform development of the Core Strategy DPD.
- 2.151** The Calderdale Settlement Hierarchy model looked at various social, economic and environmental criteria/services to help assess the overall sustainability of each of the 500m grid squares used in the study. Map 2.97 shows the relative accessibility to the essential services as detailed in the settlement hierarchy methodology; schools, GP surgeries, dentist, supermarkets, employment and retail provision.
- 2.152** Accessibility was generally scored relative to how much of each grid square was within 750m of each service, although full details are provided within the methodology report. It is no surprise to note that, in general, the urban areas are more sustainable than those outside of the urban areas. However a key value of the assessment is the ability to identify differences within, and on the edges of, these urban areas.
- 2.153** Map 2.98, in a similar way, shows the relative accessibility of an area by public transport incorporating bus and rail networks and services. The map highlights that public transport reaches many of the more rural areas, particularly in the upper valleys, that are unsupported by essential services.
- 2.154** Total sustainability scores around Calderdale, the output from the full Settlement Hierarchy report are provided in Map 2.10.

Map 2.97 Relative accessibility to essential services



Map 2.98 Relative public transport accessibility



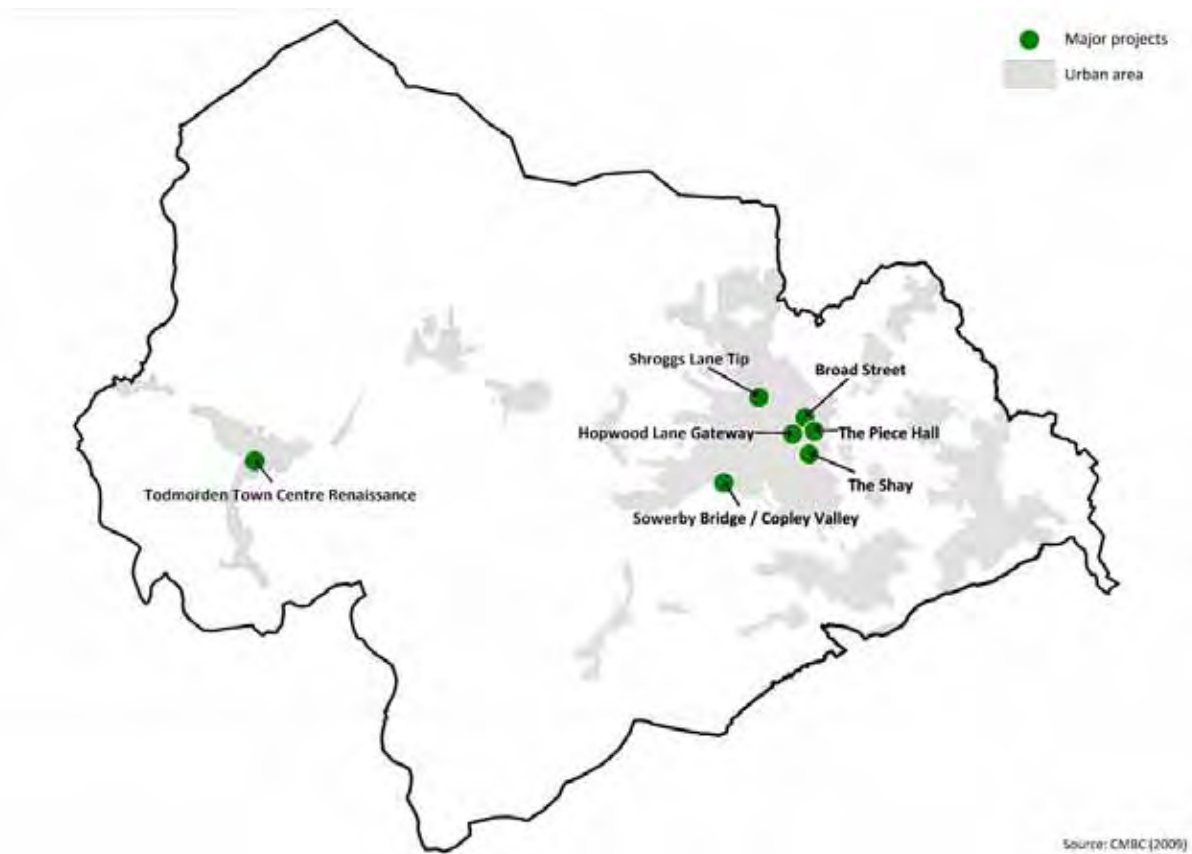
Regeneration schemes / major projects

2

2.155 Calderdale Council are involved with a number of major projects and regeneration schemes. Map 2.99 shows the location of the most significant projects currently in planning or underway in Calderdale. Major projects being undertaken and led from outside of the council are not shown on the map. The schemes identified on Map 2.99 are:

- Broad Street, Halifax - new mixed use leisure development to provide a cinema, hotel, retail and offices;
- The Shay, Halifax - redevelopment of the stadium to provide additional seating capacity and new conferencing facilities;
- Sowerby Bridge/Copley Valley - major regeneration scheme to provide a business park (providing up to 650 jobs), housing (in the region of 200 family homes) and to open up access for redevelopment of the Holmes Road area;
- Todmorden Town Centre Renaissance - redevelopment of the former health centre on Rose Street to provide an enterprise centre for new and expanding businesses;
- Hopwood Lane Gateway, Halifax - redevelopment of a derelict gateway site to provide business floorspace (in the region of 120 jobs) and housing (up to 14 family houses);
- Shroggs Lane Tip - development for new industrial floorspace to be provided through a public/private partnership;
- Piece Hall, Halifax - restoration of Historic Grade I listed building to create a new public square, pubs/restaurants and business units, as well as external improvements and developments (e.g. Square Chapel extension).

Map 2.99 Location of CMBC major projects



3 Consultation

- 3.1** Preparation of the Local Development Framework demands widespread and continuous engagement with a wide variety of stakeholders. To date, Calderdale Council has engaged with numerous public and private stakeholders through a series of formal and informal consultation processes, including structured workshops, planning aid forums and drop-in sessions.
- 3.2** Consultations and meetings involving the wider public and external stakeholders are shown in Map 3.1. The map shows the location of representations based in Calderdale that were received during the formal Issues and Options consultation process between November 2008 and January 2009. It also shows the location and number of attendees at all formal and informal consultation events held up to this point relating to the Core Strategy DPD. The map demonstrates that both the formal and informal consultation forums have included participants from all parts of the borough.

Map 3.1 Core Strategy consultations and participation to February 2009

