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4 Introduction

1

- 1.1** This document is the Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report. It replaces the previous Sustainability Appraisal work carried out on the Local Plan (formerly known as the Core Strategy), however where information and analysis from the previous documents are of relevance this is included.
- 1.2** Undertaking Sustainability Appraisals (SA) during the preparation of the Local Plan ensures that sustainability considerations inform the development of the relevant plans. The purpose of the SA is to identify and report on the likely significant social, economic, and environmental impacts of a plan throughout its preparation, so that decisions can be made that accord with the objectives of sustainable development. The SA is a legal requirement as part of preparing a Local Plan.
- 1.3** The SA Scoping Report is the first stage of preparing a SA of the Local Plan. It sets the context and SA objectives, establishes the current social, economic and environmental baseline and decides on the scope of the SA. There are 5 distinct parts to the SA scoping stage which are as follows:
- Identifying other relevant policies, plans, programmes, and objectives;
 - Collecting baseline information;
 - Identifying sustainability issues and problems;
 - Developing the SA Framework; and
 - Consulting on the scope of the SA.

1.1 Sustainability Appraisal

- 1.4** The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that a "Sustainability Appraisal which meets the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) should be an integral part of the plan preparation process and should consider all the likely significant effects on the environment, economic, and social factors". Undertaking SA during the preparation of the Local Plan ensures that sustainability considerations inform the development of the plan.
- 1.5** The purpose of the SA is to identify and report on the likely significant social, economic, and environmental impacts of a plan throughout its preparation, so that decisions can be made that accord with the objectives of sustainable development. Following the adoption of the plan, the SA is also used to monitor the plans significant impacts and inform responses to adverse effects.
- 1.6** The SA methodology includes various stages, and the approach carried out is consistent with the approach outlined in the guidance expressed in the 'Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents (ODPM, 2005). The following table sets out the various stages of the SA process, this scoping report represents 'Stage A'.

Table 1.1 Stages of SA Preparation

Sustainability Appraisal Stages	Timetable
Stage A	
Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope. • Identifying other relevant policies, plans, programmes, and objectives; • Collecting baseline information; • Identifying sustainability issues and problems; • Developing the sustainability appraisal framework; • Consulting on the scope of the sustainability appraisal;	Consulted on during February & March 2015.
Stage B	
Developing and refining options and assessing effects. • Testing the Local Plan options against the SA framework; • Publishing the SA of the Draft Local Plan	March to December 2015

Sustainability Appraisal Stages	Timetable
Stage C	
Preparing the SA Report	January to August 2016
Stage D	
Consultation on the publication version of the Local Plan and the final SA Report	October to December 2016
Stage E	
Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the Core Strategy	Monitoring the Core Strategy will take place once it is adopted.

1.2 The Local Plan

- 1.7** The new Local Plan will, once adopted replace the current planning policy as set out in the Replacement Calderdale Unitary Development Plan 2006, (Amended 2009). Work originally commenced back in 2008 under the Local Development Framework approach. This would have established two main planning documents, the 'Core Strategy' and the 'Land Allocations and Designations', with the Core Strategy being prepared first.
- 1.8** A series of consultations on the Core Strategy took place between 2008 and 2012. All these documents, along with the feedback from the consultations are available to view online at www.calderdale.gov.uk. The Land Allocations and Designations document would have allocated specific sites for development and protection in line with the strategic policies set out in the Core Strategy.
- 1.9** Changes to the planning system that the Government has brought forward, particularly associated with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2012 and national Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG 2014) have changed the guidance under which the Local Plan is being prepared.
- 1.10** Importantly the overall guidance from Government and the Planning Advisory Service has been clarified in recent months with the advice now focusing towards the production of a single Local Plan rather than two separate documents as previously required.
- 1.11** Therefore Calderdale will prepare a single document that combines both the strategic element of the Core Strategy and the Site specific nature of the Land Allocations and Designations into one document, known as the 'Local Plan'.
- 1.12** The first stage of preparing the Local Plan will be a draft Local Plan paper for consultation.

1.3 Sustainable Development

- 1.13** The most commonly used definition of the concept of 'Sustainable Development' emerged from the Bruntland Report⁽¹⁾ in 1987, which described sustainable development as being 'development that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs'. It is about ensuring a better quality of life for everyone now and for future generations.
- 1.14** In 2005 the Government updated its sustainable development strategy,⁽²⁾ which set out 5 principles that aim to achieve sustainable development. These are:
- Living within environmental limits;
 - Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society;
 - Achieving a sustainable economy;
 - Promoting good governance; and

1 Our Common Future: The World Commission on Environment and Development, WCED, 1987

2 Securing the Future, Delivering the UK Sustainable Development Strategy, HM Government, March 2005

- Using sound science responsibly.

1.15 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) repeated the importance of the Local Plan in delivering sustainable development through local policies. The NPPF emphasises there are three strands to sustainable development; economic, social, and environmental.

1.16 In terms of an economic role, the NPPF requires the planning system to contribute to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring sufficient land of the right type is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth and innovation; and by identifying and coordinating development requirements, including the provision of infrastructure. Concerning planning and its social role, the system should support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by providing the supply of housing required to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by creating a high quality built environment, with accessible local services that reflect the community's needs, and support its health, social, and cultural well-being. The environmental role should contribute to protecting and enhancing the natural, built and historic environment, helping to improve biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and secure climate change mitigation and adaptation measures, including the move to a low carbon economy.

1.4 Strategic Environmental Assessment

1.17 The EU Directive 2001/42/EC⁽³⁾ requires any plan or programme that may have significant effects on the environment to be formally assessed by a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). The SA will incorporate the requirements of the SEA in line with the Governments guidance to prepare a single appraisal process; therefore the term 'Sustainability Appraisal' includes the environmental requirements of the SEA.

1.18 Annex 1 (f) of the SEA directive sets out a number of environmental themes, including the following:

- Biodiversity;
- Population;
- Human Health;
- Fauna;
- Flora;
- Soil;
- Water;
- Air;
- Climatic Factors;
- Material Assets;
- Cultural Heritage;
- Landscape;
- The interrelationship between the above issues.

1.19 A number of these are addressed through the Baseline data review (Appendix b), alongside other themes such as transport, security and crime, housing, accessibility, natural resources, waste, employment, and town centres.

1.20 The table below is included to demonstrate the sections in the SA where the SEA requirements have been met and documented accordingly; some of the requirements will be developed as part of the Final SA Report that will accompany the publication version of the Local Plan in Autumn 2016.

3 European Union Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment.

Table 1.2 Strategic Environmental Assessment Requirements and SA Process

SEA Directive Requirements	Where Covered in the SA Process
Preparation of Environmental Report (Art. 5 and Annex I)	
A) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationships with other relevant plans and programmes	Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report - Appendix a Other Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes.
B) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme	Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report - Appendix b - Baseline Information
C) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected	Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report - Appendix b - Baseline Information
D) Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan including, in particular those relating to any areas of particular environmental importance.	Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report - Appendix b - Baseline Information Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report - Chapter 4 Key Sustainability Issues and Challenges
E) The environmental protection objectives established at international community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.	Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report - Appendix a Other Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes. SA of Draft Local Plan - October 2015 Final SA Report - October 2016
F) The likely significant effects on the environment, including issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors.	Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report - Chapter 5 SA Framework SA of Draft Local Plan - October 2015 Final SA Report - October 2016
G) The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme	SA of Draft Local Plan - October 2015 Final SA Report - October 2016
H) An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties.	SA of Draft Local Plan - October 2015 Final SA Report - October 2016
I) A description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10.	Section 13 Monitoring - To be concluded in the Final Sustainability Appraisal Report
J) A non-technical summary of the information provided against the previous headings.	Section 1 - Full summary to be published in the Final Sustainability Appraisal Report

1.5 Previous Work

- 1.21** The Council produced a Generic SA Scoping Report in early 2007 to support the Sustainability Appraisals of all the Development Plan Documents (DPD) or Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD) that were intended to be prepared as part of the Local Plan. The Generic SA Scoping Report was subject to consultation from the following organisations:
- The Environment Agency;
 - English Heritage;
 - Natural England;
 - West Yorkshire Ecology
 - Calderdale Sustainability Forum;
 - Calderdale Friends of the Earth;
 - Calderdale Forward.
- 1.22** Following the generic SA scoping report, an updated version was prepared and consulted on alongside the Core Strategy Issues and Options in winter 2008/9. This was to ensure the scoping report remained as up to date as possible, and the review meant that new national policies, indicators, data, and amendments / additions to the sustainability objectives were all taken into account. Details of the Scoping Report can be found on the Council's website at www.calderdale.gov.uk
- 1.23** The feedback from the winter 2008/9 SA Scoping Report consultation then informed an update of the SA Framework, which was published for information alongside the Core Strategy Refined Issues and Options consultation at the beginning of 2011.
- 1.24** The most recent work on the SA took place in 2012, with a SA of the Core Strategy Preferred Options. Through the previous work carried out on the SA, a wealth of information has been accrued. As part of the earlier scoping reports, consulting with various organisations helped ensure the relevant sustainability information was included to produce a robust and comprehensive SA Framework.
- 1.25** Although this scoping report is the first prepared for the new Local Plan, the previous work carried out on SA will inform the development of the SA of the Local Plan where appropriate and relevant.

1.6 Habitats Regulation Assessment

- 1.26** In accordance with the Habitats Directive via the use of the UK Conservation (Habitats &c.) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2000(1), a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) must be prepared for land use planning documents within the UK. A HRA provides an assessment of the likely affects of a plan policy or programme upon the European Designated sites and must be undertaken as part of the plan preparation process. The requirement to undertake HRA of development plans was further confirmed by the amendments to the Habitats Regulations published for England and Wales in July 2007 and updated in 2010.
- 1.27** The HRA itself is a separate process to that of the SA, although it is considered good practice to consider the emerging options during the early stages of plan preparation. It is a matter for the Council to establish whether the HRA is required, although government guidance recommends that where there is insufficient data or doubts exist, then HRA should be carried out, in order to avoid a potentially larger piece of work in attempting to prove the absence of any significant impacts. Therefore the Council will consult on the HRA report alongside Local Plan consultations.

Identifying Other Relevant Policies, Plans, Programmes, and Objectives

- 2.1 The first stage of Scoping is to review other relevant policies, plans, and programmes. The purpose of this exercise is to establish and take account of any external social, economic, or environmental objectives at international, national, regional, sub-regional, or local levels that will inform the SA and therefore the development of the Local Plan.
- 2.2 For the Local Plan, it is assumed that most of the international level plans have already been fed into national plans and strategies. Therefore, only the most relevant international policy documents will be reviewed, with the more detailed implications and links to policies and programmes beginning at the national level.
- 2.3 Given the amount of time that has lapsed between the previous versions of the SA and this scoping report, an updated review of relevant documents was carried out. A full listing can be viewed in a 'Other Relevant Plans and Programmes' of this report.

Baseline Data

- 3.1** The purpose of baseline data is to record and analyse data as the basis for predicting and monitoring effects of plans, alongside identifying sustainability problems and alternative ways of dealing with them. Baseline data establishes the current environmental, economic, and social conditions in the District. Trends can then be identified over time through the use of indicators and monitored to determine whether conditions are improving or deteriorating. The data provides a snapshot of the District and will be reviewed during the various stages of Local Plan preparation.

Collecting the Baseline Data

- 3.2** A review of a wide range of data sources was undertaken based on government guidance,⁽⁴⁾ together with other relevant sources of information. There is a need to ensure consistency between the SA Indicators and other Council monitoring indicators in order to ensure that monitoring the impacts of the plan will be made easier as the data will be regularly updated.
- 3.3** b 'Baseline Data' provides a full listing of the entire baseline data collected for the purpose of this scoping report, including indicators, and targets (where established). Through analysis of the Baseline Data review, the existing SA Objectives that had been developed from previous SA reports are reviewed and updated where appropriate.
- 3.4** Appendix b presents an assessment of the baseline position in relation to various environmental, social and economic themes. The environmental themes are based around those topic areas in the SEA . The full list of environmental, economic and social themes are as follows:
- Biodiversity & Geodiversity;
 - Human Health;
 - Soil;
 - Water;
 - Air;
 - Climatic Factors;
 - Cultural Heritage;
 - Landscape;
 - Housing;
 - Security and Crime;
 - Leisure and Recreation;
 - Accessibility;
 - Transport;
 - Natural Resources;
 - Waste;
 - Employment;
 - Town Centres

4.1 Identifying the Sustainability issues

- 4.1 Following a review of the relevant plans, programmes, policies and the baseline data in Appendix a and b respectively, the next section summarises the sustainability issues that will inform the development of sustainability objectives with which to test and inform the development of the Local Plan. The previous work on the SA alongside this Scoping report informs this section, but the main focus will be on the most recent baseline data assessment (Appendix b).

4.2 Summary of issues

- 4.2 The local authority is already aware of many sustainability issues affecting the district from previous plan work, particularly from the preparation of the evidence base for the Local Plan. Others have emerged through the document review (Task A1) and collection of baseline data (Task A2). As more information is fed into the baseline data, and fewer data gaps exist, other issues may start to emerge. The following are considered to be the key sustainability issues and will assist in developing the SA Framework, SA Objectives, and associated decision making criteria, targets and indicators.

Issue 1

Biodiversity & Geodiversity Issues

The Calderdale Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) lists a number of threats to species and habitats. These are as follows:

- Loss or damage to long established habitats causing further fragmentation ;
- Neglect or inappropriate management of key habitats;
- Natural succession e.g. Scrub invasion of wetlands and bogs;
- Loss of habitat due to developments such as road building housing, industrial developments, quarrying;
- Inappropriate use of areas for amenity use;
- Over-intensively managed open spaces;
- Human impact and disturbance, litter, dumping, vandalism, erosion of moorland;
- Planting of trees in inappropriate places;
- Intensive agricultural practises including drainage, river bank management, over grazing;
- Pollution of freshwater resources including nitrate run-off;
- Contamination of groundwater from disused mines;
- Uncontrolled spread of introduced species such as Japanese Knotweed and Himalayan Balsam;
- Climatic change involving weather patterns, temperature increases and effects from ozone depletion;
- Lack of appropriate information or data on species and habitats.
- All species identified as Priority Species in the BAP are of conservation concern in Calderdale.

Issue 2

Human Health Issues

- Male Life Expectancy is significantly lower than the England average in 9 of 27 MSOA;
- Female life expectancy is significantly lower than the England Average in 8 of the 27 MSOAs;
- Life expectancy is significantly worse in central and northern Halifax for both males and females;
- Infant mortality rates are slightly higher but not significantly so in Calderdale compared to the national rate;
- In Calderdale, the percentage of those reporting bad or very bad health is around 6%. This is similar to the national average, and slightly lower than the regional average.
- Calderdale has a number of LSOAs within 20% of the most deprived areas of the country;
- The majority of the worst performing LSOAs are located in Halifax and to the north of the town, with pockets of deprivation around the other main urban areas;

12 Key sustainability issues and challenges

- Around 21% of 4-5 year olds in Calderdale are overweight or obese - this is similar that the regional and national average. Around 31% of 10-11 year olds in Calderdale are overweight or obese - which is lower than the regional and national average.
- Overall the district performs well against the children of reception age and year 6 obesity indicators;
- Despite this there are areas of concern over obesity in Halifax (especially central and northern) and areas within the other main urban areas;
- For adults, the district performs poorly, with the majority of MSOAs above the national average, with all the main urban areas experiencing high levels of obesity;
- Standardised mortality rates (SMRs) are significantly higher than the England average in some parts of central and northern Halifax.

Issue 3

Soils

- The district does not contain any agricultural land classed above 'Poor';
- Agricultural land likely to become increasingly important commodity

Issue 4

Water Issues

Flood Risk

- Main town centres and areas surrounding the transport routes of the Upper and Ryburn valleys are in areas of greatest risk.
- There continues to be instances of flash flooding;
- The absorption levels of the moorlands and uplands impacts on the valley bottoms.

Water Quality

- River water quality is classed as moderate or good in the west of the district;
- River water quality is poor in the east of the district;
- Canal water quality is mainly considered to be good;
- Lakes water quality is considered to be either moderate or poor.
- Water quality impacts on ecological receptors.

Issue 5

Air Quality

- Seven Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) remain in place;
- Concentrations of Nitrogen Dioxide exceed the annual mean objective;
- In addition to the AQMAs, there are concerns over air quality in the Ainley Top and Clough Lane areas.
- Public Health England currently estimate that 4.4% of deaths in Calderdale are attributable to poor air quality.
- Poor Air Quality also has a negative impact on sensitive habitats.

Issue 6

Climatic Factors

- Overall reduction from start of reporting period but increased carbon emissions in 2012 compared to 2011;
- At the present rate of reduction the local 2020 target of a 40% reduction in CO2 emissions will not be achieved;
- Increased emissions from Industrial, commercial and domestic gas;
- Increased emissions from domestic electricity;
- Large areas of priority habitat at a medium to high vulnerability to climate change;
- Large number of individual wind turbines distributed throughout the district;
- Levels of generation will increase significantly if permissions for larger wind farms are implemented;
- Require improved monitoring of CHP generation figures at a local level.

Issue 7

Cultural Heritage

- Importance of Local Plan's role in protecting and where possible enhancing the cultural heritage;
- Identity and distinctiveness of villages and towns need protecting;
- Calderdale has more buildings at risk than any other authority in Yorkshire.

Issue 8

Housing

- Increasing population;
- High proportion of terraced houses;
- High proportion of social housing in the wards of Ovenden, Illingworth and Mixenden, and Town;
- Dwelling completions are falling;
- Lower house prices than the region and nation;
- 5.5% of households in Calderdale have no central heating;
- 16.3% private sector dwellings failed Decent Homes Standards.

Issue 9

Security and Crime

- High proportion of violence against the person compared to other offences;
- Pedal cycle road accident casualties increase in Calderdale.

Issue 10

Leisure and Recreation

- One area near Brighouse fails to meet any of the Access to Natural Greenspace Standards;
- Maintain and increase number of Green Flag parks;

14 Key sustainability issues and challenges

- On average, the district out performs both the regional and national averages in relation to the % of population taking part in Sport for at least 30 minutes per week;
- Those in the rural areas are more likely to participate in Sport;
- On average the district's participation levels for those taking part in sport the equivalent of at least 30 minutes 3 times a week are lower than either the region or the national average.
- Only 50% of students (year 12 and college students 17-18 years of age) do strenuous physical activity at least twice per week

Issue 11

Accessibility

- Majority of the residents are within 400m of a bus stop but not necessarily a frequent service;
- Over two thirds of the population are further than 750m away from a secondary school;
- There is only 1 FE/HE institute in Calderdale;
- The majority of health services are provided in and around Halifax.

Issue 12

Transport

- Motor traffic miles have increased and there is considerable congestion;
- Majority of the population travel to work by car;
- The district has a number of Air Quality Management Areas resulting from the levels of traffic;
- There has been a decrease in the number of bus passenger journeys;
- Overcrowding issues on trains;
- Constraints on improving rail infrastructure;
- 9.2% of the population of Calderdale are affected by road, rail and air transport noise of 55dB(A) or more, during the daytime
- 6.3 % of the population of Calderdale are affected by road, rail and air transport noise of 65dB(A) or more during the daytime.

Issue 13

Natural Resources

Minerals

- Building stone from Calderdale is a nationally important mineral;
- Reserves of fireclay remain;
- Large number of small mineral sites within the district;
- Many sites are worked intermittently;
- Large surface coal resource under the east of the district.

Domestic electricity and gas consumption

- Rural south of the district has the highest average electricity consumption;
- Highest average gas consumption is the rural south of the district and part of the north east of the district.
- District's average electricity consumption higher than the region but lower than the national figure;
- District's average gas consumption higher than both the regional and national average.

Issue 14

Waste

- The district out performs both regional and national figures for recycling rates;
- The district is a net importer of waste;
- The most common methods of dealing with waste within the district is transfer and treatment;
- Approximately half of all exports are deposited in landfill.

Issue 15

Employment

- Unemployment slightly higher than the national average;
- Park, Ovenden and Town wards JSA claimant levels are considerably higher than the national average;
- Job density has decreased;
- Residents in Calderdale predominantly work in Public Administration, Finance and Health but the economy is also heavily reliant on Manufacturing and Finance sectors;
- New businesses are surviving better in Calderdale than the rest of the region.

Issue 16

Town Centres

- High number and persistent vacancies suggests potential viability issues;
- All town centres apart from Hebden Bridge and Brighouse have higher floorspace vacancy levels higher than the national average;
- Across all centres businesses and the public would like to see improved consumer choice.

5.1 Developing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework

5.1 The proposed SA Framework template, incorporating SA Objectives, Decision Making Criteria, Indicators and Targets (where available) is set out in the next section. Each of the SA objectives has a group of 'Decision Making Criteria', which attempt to establish the potential impacts of the proposed Local Plan's policy, allocation and designation options. Alongside the Decision Making Criteria, each SA Objective has a number of relevant indicators, which will be used as the plan progresses to monitor the plan's impact(s) across the district. The indicators have been identified during the gathering of local baseline information and regional and national guidance. Alongside the indicators, each of the objectives has a series of targets (where available). The SA Framework is not set in stone, and indicators and targets will require updating on a regular basis; some targets are yet to be developed, where this is the case these will be set out in the final SA report.

Health Impact Assessment

5.2 As the Marmot Review (2010)⁽⁵⁾ states, planning has a huge potential to positively affect health through the design of neighbourhoods. The SA Framework therefore includes relevant elements of the Council's Health Impact Assessment (HIA). Incorporating a HIA within the SA framework ensures that a plans' potential impacts on human health are assessed, on one hand identifying potential health gains and benefits, whilst on the other ensuring that any potential risks to health are noted, and considering how best to avoid any such negative impacts.

5.2 Sustainability objectives

Developing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework - Task A4

5.3 The purpose of the SA framework is to analyse the sustainability effects of the Local Plan policy, allocation and designation options, thereby assisting in determining which are the most sustainable options to include in the Local Plan. The SA objectives provide a yardstick against which the social, environmental and economic effects of the Local Plan can be tested.

Sustainability Objectives

5.4 The sustainability objectives proposed are high level and focus on outcomes rather than the means of achieving the desired state, which is the purpose of policies and objectives in the Local Plan. Government guidance⁽⁶⁾ recommends that in order to keep the SA process manageable, the number of objectives should be between 12 and 25.

5.5 Previous work on the SA allowed a set of Sustainability Objectives to be developed and consulted upon, which resulted in a set of Sustainability Objectives set out below, which were the basis for the assessment of the Core Strategy Refined Issues and Options and subsequently the Preferred Options.

Table 5.1 List of Sustainability Objectives 2011

	List of Sustainability Objectives
1	To ensure quality housing is available to everyone
2	To improve safety and security for people and property
3	To create and retain vibrant communities that promote good health and social inclusion
4	To ensure that cultural, leisure, and recreation activities are available to all.
5	To improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and employment
6	To provide the education and training opportunities to build skills and capacities

5 Fair Society Healthy Lives, 2010
6 Communities and Local Government, Plan Making Manual, Sustainability Appraisal www.pas.gov.uk

	List of Sustainability Objectives
7	To retain, protect and create a quality, locally distinctive built environment.
8	To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detrimental effects on people and property.
9	To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment
10	To protect and enhance biodiversity
11	To reduce pollution levels and CO2 emissions to target levels.
12	To protect and enhance the natural, semi natural and man made landscape.
13	To ensure prudent and efficient use of natural resources and energy.
14	To ensure efficient use of land.
15	To reduce the amount of waste produced
16	To provide good employment opportunities for all
17	To achieve business success, sustainable economic growth and continued investment
18	Enhance the Viability and Vitality of the Town Centres.

5.6 The 18 objectives agreed in 2011 have been reviewed as part of this Local Plan Scoping Report. The main focus was ensuring the SA Objectives would inform the Local Plan, and establish those SA Objectives that may have a limited impact on testing the Local Plan. Having already developed the SA Objectives since commencing work on the new Local Plan back in 2008 the above list is already a result of a significant piece of work; however in preparing this Scoping Report some SA Objectives have been removed and others slightly reworded to reflect the levels of influence that a Local Plan can have or for clarity. As part of this scoping report it is proposed to remove SA Objective no. 6 *"To provide the education and training opportunities to build skills and capacities"* and the associated indicators and decision making criteria, as a consequence of the levels of influence a Local Plan can have over pupil attainment.

5.7 Other SA Objectives have been slightly reworded to reflect the levels of influence that a Local Plan can have or for clarity. SA Objective no. 3 has been shortened and reworded as follows: *"To create and retain healthy, vibrant and inclusive communities"*. SA Objective no. 4 has been reworded to the following ; *"To encourage increased participation in cultural, leisure and recreation activities"*. This was due to concerns as to the ability of the Local Plan to ensure that such facilities would be available to everyone; for example what sort of thresholds would be appropriate.

5.8 Following the review and consultation on the SA Scoping Report, the following table lists the proposed set of 17 SA Objectives with which the Local Plan will be assessed against:

Table 5.2 List of proposed Sustainability Objectives 2015

	List of Sustainability Objectives
1	To ensure quality housing is available to everyone
2	To improve safety and security for people and property
3	To create and retain healthy, vibrant and inclusive communities
4	To encourage increased participation in cultural, leisure, and recreation activities.
5	To improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and employment

18 Sustainability Appraisal Framework

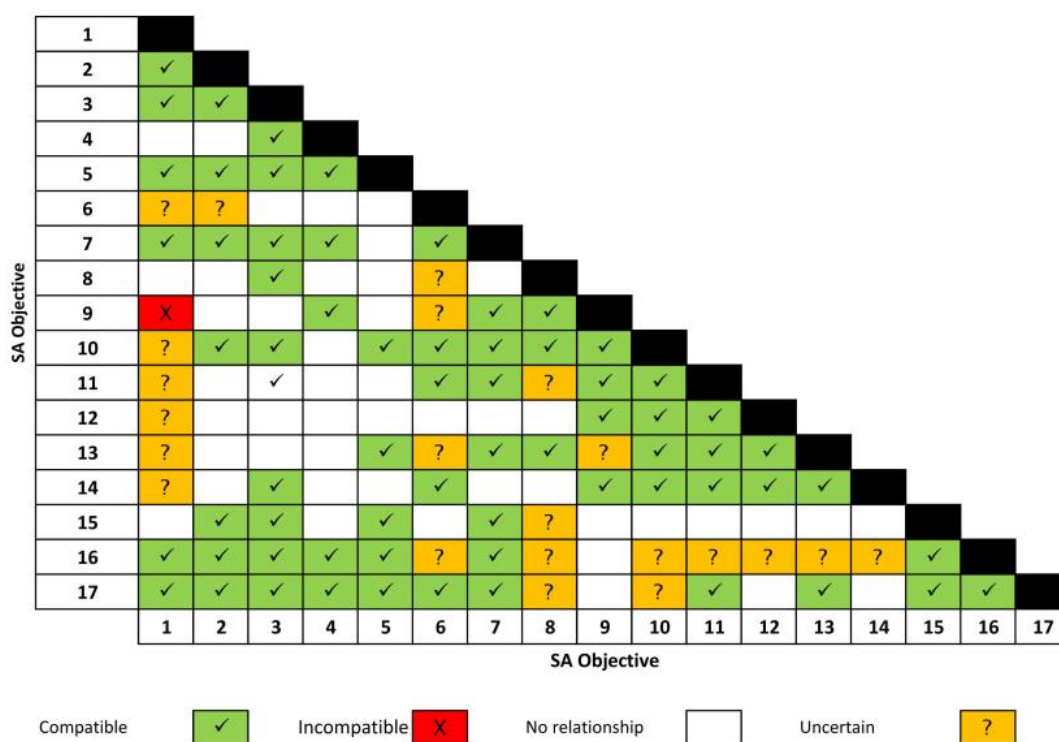
	List of Sustainability Objectives
6	To retain, protect and create a quality , locally distinctive built and historic environment
7	To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detrimental effects on people and property.
8	To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment
9	To protect and enhance biodiversity
10	To reduce pollution levels and CO2 emissions to target levels.
11	To protect and enhance the natural, semi natural and manmade landscape.
12	To ensure prudent and efficient use of natural resources and energy.
13	To ensure efficient use of land.
14	To reduce the amount of waste produced
15	To provide good employment opportunities for all
16	To achieve business success, sustainable economic growth, and continued investment
17	Enhance the Viability and Vitality of the Town Centres.

5.3 Compatibility of sustainability objectives

5.9 Government guidance⁽⁷⁾ recommended that testing the internal compatibility of the SA objectives may be useful as there may be tensions between objectives that cannot be resolved. Examining the compatibility of objectives through a matrix approach showed the degree of compatibility or incompatibility between objectives as well as highlighting those where there was no relationship at all. The following diagram illustrates the outcomes of this exercise.

5.10 The majority of the objectives are either compatible or have no strong relationship. The basis for the assessment results was the 2008/9 Scoping Report set of Sustainability Objectives, but as only slight amendments have been made since the initial assessment this has not altered the principle results. There are some instances where an uncertain relationship exists, although this will become easier to determine once specific Local Plan Policies and Spatial Options are appraised. The one area where tension exists at present is between SA objective 1, 'To ensure quality housing is available to everyone' and SA objective 9, 'To protect and enhance biodiversity'. On review, the objectives where most uncertainty exists are SA objective 1, 'To ensure quality housing is available to everyone' and SA Objective 16 'To achieve business success, sustainable economic growth, and continued investment'. The results can be viewed in full in Figure 5.1. Tensions between these objectives will be considered when appraising the emerging options of the Local Plan.

Figure 5.1 Compatibility of SA Objectives



5.4 Calderdale Sustainability Appraisal Framework

- 5.11** Having reviewed relevant policies, plans and programmes, analysed baseline information, established the district's key sustainability issues and developed the emerging SA objectives, the next stage is to prepare the SA Framework which will test the Local Plans policies, objectives and site allocations and designations in order to ensure sustainability is built in from the start of the plan preparation process.
- 5.12** Each SA Objective is supported by a number of Decision Making Criteria, which are a series of questions used to establish the potential impacts of the Local Plan's objectives, policy and site options. Alongside the Decision Making Criteria, each SA Objective has a number of relevant indicators, which will be used as the plan progresses to monitor the plan's impacts across the district. The indicators have been developed as a result of earlier scoping reports and reviewed as part of this scoping report. They are identified by reviewing local baseline data, as well as national guidance.
- 5.13** Alongside the indicators, where available each of the objectives has a series of targets, which will be used to monitor the plans impact(s). The SA Framework is not set in stone, and indicators and targets will require updating on a regular basis; some targets are yet to be developed and each version of the SA will review where changes or updates need to be made.

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Table 5.3 Sustainability Appraisal Framework

SA Objective	
1. TO ENSURE QUALITY HOUSING IS AVAILABLE TO EVERYONE	Decision Making Criteria For Local Plan
	- Will it reduce homelessness? - Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? - Will proposal affect opportunities to live in good quality and affordable housing? - Will it reduce the number of unfit homes?
	Indicators
	- Delivery - Annual net increase to housing stock; - Housing Trajectory (completions in relation to dwelling requirement); - Evidence of deliverable 5 year housing land supply; - Number of housing completions per annum by type and size; - Number of net additional Gypsy and traveller pitches - Gross Affordable Housing Completions per annum; - Number of affordable homes on rural exception sites; - Quality % of households with no central heating % of households experiencing fuel poverty (under the Low income high costs indicator) - Number of dwellings built to Lifetime Homes Standards; - Number of unfit homes per 1000 dwellings. - Tenure % of private rented % of social housing - Number of households on Housing Register; - Number of households unintentionally homeless and in priority need; % of households owner occupied. (Owned outright, with mortgage/loan, shared ownership) - Affordability - Median average house price - House price to income ratio (Based on Householders Aged 20-39 & 2-3 Bedroom House).
	Targets
	- As per Housing Requirement Figure - Number of Affordable Homes as per SHMA; - Provision of sufficient pitches to meet need identified in GTAA
2. TO IMPROVE SAFETY AND SECURITY FOR	Decision Making Criteria For Local Plan
	Will it reduce levels of crime?

SA Objective	
PEOPLE AND PROPERTY	- Will proposal affect personal / community safety (including protection from antisocial behaviour), fear of crime, or crime rates? - Will it reduce the fear of crime?
	Indicators
	- Offences per 1000 population – against British Crime Survey seven key offences comparator - Violence against the person per 1000 population - Burglary offences per 1000 population - Theft of a vehicle per 1000 population - Theft from a vehicle per 1000 population - Number of cyclist road accident casualties - Number of pedestrian road accident casualties - Number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents
	Targets - Reduction in the number of people Killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents; - Others To be established
3. TO CREATE AND RETAIN HEALTHY VIBRANT AND INCLUSIVE COMMUNITIES	Decision Making Criteria For Local Plan
	- Will it foster inclusive communities? - Will proposal affect people's sense of belonging, social support, and social interaction? - Will proposal affect people's opportunities to adopt healthy lifestyles, seek employment, access community organisations? - Will proposal increase access to unhealthy food (e.g. take-aways) - Will it reduce health inequalities? - Will proposal ensure a sustainable impact on wellbeing and health, and on tackling inequalities?
	Indicators - Population Growth / Change - Infant mortality rate: deaths up to 1 year per 1,000 live births. - Standardised All age all cause mortality rate; % of population experiencing bad or very bad health; - Life expectancy at birth - School/Educational attainment - Healthy Life Expectancy - Smoking prevalence - Premature death due to air quality - Public Health Outcomes Framework Physical activity indicator - Indices of deprivation indicator % of obese children (reception age); % of obese children (year 6) % of obese adults;

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Calderdale MBC Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal - April 15

SA Objective	
	Targets - To be established - No hot food takeaway to be provided within 400m of a secondary school
4. TO ENCOURAGE INCREASED PARTICIPATION IN CULTURAL, LEISURE, AND RECREATION ACTIVITIES.	Decision Making Criteria For Local Plan - Will it improve the accessibility and affordability of cultural, leisure and recreation facilities? - Will it safeguard, maintain and enhance existing community and cultural facilities? - Will proposal increase access to leisure / recreation facilities for those with the greatest needs? - Will it provide access to the countryside or green space for recreation and enjoyment? - Will proposal affect open / green space, places for play and social interaction, access to local countryside? - Will it lead to improved levels of green space? - Will it impact on accessibility to multi functional Green Infrastructure including Public Rights of Way, bridleways, cycle routes and footpaths ? - Will it impact on the accessibility to National Trails? Indicators - Area of Playing Fields / Open Space lost to development. - No net loss of community or cultural facilities. - Total number of synthetic pitches (Per 1000 population) - Sports Hall Area (m2 per 1000 population) % of households not within any Access to Natural Green space Standards (ANGSt) - Number of parks awarded the Green Flag Award % of adults doing 3 x 30 mins of sport per week % of adults doing 1 x 30 mins of moderate intensity physical activity per week from Mixenden, Ovenden and Park Wards - Children & Young people's satisfaction with parks and play areas Targets - Increase by 1% per year the % of adults doing 3 x 30 mins of sport per week - Increase of 4% over 3 years the % of adults doing 1 x 30 mins of moderate intensity physical activity per week from Mixenden, Ovenden and Park Wards. 70% of the regions population have one area of accessible woodland of no less than 20ha within 4km of their homes by 2021 20% of the regions population have one area of accessible woodland of no less than 2ha within 500m of their homes by 2021 - All new publicly accessible greenspace should be delivered to meet an appropriate accessibility and quantity standard, for example ANGSt
5. TO IMPROVE ACCESSIBILITY TO ESSENTIAL SERVICES, FACILITIES AND EMPLOYMENT	Decision Making Criteria For Local Plan - Will it ensure good quality accessibility to all the facilities and opportunities needed to support life and the quality of life? - Will the proposal affect access to services for those with greatest needs? - Will it affect demand for existing services?

SA Objective	
	- Will it ensure better co location between place of residence and employment? - Will proposal affect access to food stores selling healthy and fresh produce? - Is the site within 400m of a bus stop? - Is the site within 750m of a Primary School? - Is the site within 750m of a Secondary School? - Is the site within 2km of a Primary Employment Area? - Is the site within 750m of a Post Office? - Is the site within 750m of a doctors surgery? - Is the site within 750m of a NHS dentist? - Is the site within 800m of a convenience store?
	Indicators
	% of homes within 400m of a bus stop % of residential properties within 750m of a Primary School % of residential properties within 750m of a Secondary School % of the resident population travelling over 20km to work % of residential properties within 750m of a Post Office % of residential properties within 750m of a doctors surgery; % of residential properties within 750m of a NHS dentist % of residential properties within 800m of a convenience store.
	Targets
	To be established
6. TO RETAIN, PROTECT AND CREATE A QUALITY, LOCALLY DISTINCTIVE BUILT AND HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT.	Decision Making Criteria For Local Plan
	- Will it lead to a high quality built environment and public realm? - Will it conserve those elements which contribute to the significance of area's heritage assets? - Would it reduce the numbers of designated heritage assets at risk in the District? - Will it affect the setting of a heritage asset?
	Indicators
	- Number of historic parks and gardens; - Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Conservation Areas, and Listed Buildings; - Number and percentage of the various types of designated heritage assets identified as being at risk; - Number of Class II sites of Special Archaeological Value; - Applications receiving national recognition of design best practice; - Applications subject to a design panel / design review.
	Targets
	- Reduction in the numbers of designated heritage assets identified as being at risk; - All consents affecting designated heritage assets to have an approved Conservation statement or Conservation Management Plan (where applicable).

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Calderdale MBC Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal - April 15

SA Objective	
7. TO REDUCE THE RISK OF FLOODING AND RESULTING DETRIMENTAL EFFECTS ON PEOPLE AND PROPERTY.	Decision Making Criteria For Local Plan
	- Will it reduce the risk of flooding? - Will it prevent inappropriate development in flood risk areas? - Will it contribute to reduction of discharge into the Calder catchment and water retention in the uplands? - Will it reduce the potential to create washland in future?
	Indicators
	- Properties at risk of flooding as defined by the Environment Agency - Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flooding and water quality issues - Number of brown field developments restricting surface water discharge to green field rates or better
	Targets
	- Zero planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood risk grounds - Zero enforcement cases under SUDS regulations
8. TO REDUCE THE EFFECT OF TRAFFIC ON THE ENVIRONMENT	Decision Making Criteria For Local Plan
	- Will it reduce traffic volumes? - Will it increase the proportion of journeys using modes other than the car? - Will proposal affect take up of walking / cycling? - Will proposal affect how easy it is to access services by public transport, walking and cycling? - Will it result in greater provision of safe multi user routes, e.g. cycle ways , footpaths and bridleways? - Will it lead to an increase of sustainable freight transport?
	Indicators
	- Estimated increase in traffic flows for cars (Million Vehicle KM) - Distances (miles) travelled per person per year by mode of transport; - Travel to work mode; - Bus passenger journeys (% of population); - Rail passenger journeys (% of population); - Levels of Rail Freight in the District - Growth in traffic levels; - Additional cycle / footpath creation; - Numbers of Active Travel Journeys; - Number of developments complying with Parking Standards. - The percentage of the population exposed to road, rail and air transport noise of 65dB(A) or more, during the daytime. - The percentage of the population exposed to road, rail and air transport noise of 55dB(A) or more, during the night-time.
	Targets
	Increase the proportion of trips made by sustainable modes to 42%

SA Objective	
	75% of working population able to access key employment centres (Super Output Areas with 1000+ jobs) within 30 minutes using core public transport network 100% compliance with Parking Standards. -
9. TO PROTECT AND ENHANCE BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY.	Decision Making Criteria For Local Plan
	- Will it protect, enhance and create diverse habitats for plants and animals to thrive in, including International, national and locally protected sites? - Will it impact on designated sites beyond the district boundary? - Will it protect and enhance European and nationally protected species and Biodiversity Action Plan species? - Will it protect existing patterns of wildlife movement or join up isolated areas of habitat or increase ecological connectivity within and across local authority boundaries? - Will it increase the vulnerability to climate change of a priority habitat or species?
	Indicators
	- Number, area and condition of SPA/SAC; - Number , area and condition of SSSI; - Number and area of Local Sites; - Change in areas of biodiversity importance; % of Local Wildlife Sites where positive conservation management has taken place in the last 5 years; - Ancient Woodland cover; - Blanket Bog cover; - Upland Heathland cover; - Species Audit (through Calderdale Biodiversity Action Plan)
	Targets
	95% of SSSI's to be in a 'favourable' or 'unfavourable but recovering' condition. 10 designated LNR / 1ha of LNR per 1000 population. - Meeting the targets for habitats and species established in the Local Biodiversity Action Plan. - No loss of ancient woodland or of veteran trees outside protected areas.
10. TO REDUCE POLLUTION LEVELS AND CO2 EMISSIONS TO TARGET LEVELS.	Decision Making Criteria For Local Plan
	- Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions in residential, business and transport sectors? - Will it improve the energy efficiency of buildings and services? - Will it increase renewable energy generation? - Will it improve air quality? - Will it protect and seek to improve water quality? - Will proposal affect drinking water quality?
	Indicators
	- Total district CO2 emissions (and for residential, business and transport sectors) - per capita carbon reduction trajectory in relation to local target - Monitored NOx levels (urban areas)

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Calderdale MBC Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal - April 15

SA Objective	
	• PM10 levels thousand tonnes • % of new development meeting Level 4 of the Code for Sustainable Homes • % of new development meeting the BREEAM 'Very Good' rating • Number of Air Quality Management Areas designated • % of river / canal length that is of good quality (Chemical) • % of river / canal length that is of good quality (Biological) • Number of Planning Permissions granted contrary to Health and Safety Executive (HSE) advice. Targets • Achieving a 40% reduction in CO2 emissions from a 2005 baseline; • The Climate Change Act (2008) contains a legally binding target of at least an 80% cut in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, through actions both in the UK and overseas. The Act also requires a reduction in emissions of at least 34% by 2020. • Achieving reductions in emissions ahead of the national and local trajectories and targets. • Air Quality Action Plan Targets to be met. • 100% of water bodies to meet good ecological status or potential by 2027; • Nil planning permissions granted contrary to HSE advice
11. TO PROTECT AND ENHANCE THE NATURAL, SEMI NATURAL AND MAN MADE LANDSCAPE.	Decision Making Criteria For Local Plan • Will it protect and enhance the Green Belt? • Will it protect hedgerows? • Will it protect woodlands? • Will it protect upland heathland? • Will it protect blanket bog? • Will proposal affect the local production and availability of healthy and affordable food? • Will it protect unimproved grassland? • Will it protect rivers and streams? • Will it protect and enhance the landscape character of the district, including the objectives in relation to National Character Areas? • Will it protect good quality agricultural land (Grade 3)? Indicators • Green Belt Land Cover • Amount of Green Belt Land developed • Area of species rich hedgerows • Ancient Woodland Cover • Area of Woodland Cover • Upland Heathland • Blanket Bog • Amount of agricultural Land (Grade 3) developed. • Area of unimproved grassland • % of peat bog and upland soils in favourable condition

SA Objective	
	Targets • Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) target is to Plant 10km of species rich hedgerows • BAP target is to ensure all native woodland wildlife sites are maintained in an ecologically favourable condition. • BAP target to restore 5ha of upland oakwood, 150ha of lowland mixed deciduous woodland, and 5ha of wet woodland. • BAP target to create 20ha of upland oakwood, 40ha of lowland mixed deciduous woodland and 5ha of wet woodland. • BAP target to create or restore 200ha of Upland Heathland • BAP target to create or restore 100ha of blanket bog. • BAP target to restore 20ha and create 100ha of unimproved grassland. • Ensure all rivers, streams and wildlife sites e.g. SSSI, SEGIs or equivalent are maintained in an ecologically favourable condition. • BAP target to restore 5km of degraded river and stream habitat.
12. TO ENSURE PRUDENT AND EFFICIENT USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENERGY.	Decision Making Criteria For Local Plan • Will it ensure increased use of renewable energy? • Will proposal utilise efficient / renewable sources of energy? • Will it reduce energy consumption and lead to energy efficient developments? • Will it reduce water consumption? • Will it ensure a reduction in water leakage? • Will proposal make use of locally sourced and renewable materials? • Will it lead to a reduced use of primary aggregates and lead to recycling of materials? Indicators • Generation of electricity from renewable sources • Levels of renewable energy generated by type, including CHP. • Average annual domestic consumption of electricity per household • Average annual domestic consumption of gas • Total CHP Generation Heat (H) & Electricity (E) • Daily domestic water consumption per head per day in litres • Number of mineral extraction sites • Production of primary land won aggregates (tonnes) • Production of secondary and recycled aggregates (tonnes) • Number of Mineral Planning Permissions granted; • Non mineral planning permissions granted within MSA without mineral resource assessment • Mineral extraction within MSA during Local Plan period. Targets • UK committed to generate at least 15% of energy demand from renewable sources by 2020. • Contribution to sub regional aggregates apportionment; • Nil permissions granted for non mineral development within the MSA without mineral resource assessment.

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Calderdale MBC Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal - April 15

SA Objective	
13. TO ENSURE EFFICIENT USE OF LAND.	Decision Making Criteria For Local Plan
	- Will it lead to the re-use of previously developed sites? - Will the proposal result in buildings and spaces that allow for adaptation, conversion, or extension? - Will it lead to higher density and/or mixed-use developments? - Will it reduce the amount of derelict and degraded land? - Will proposal bring disused buildings / spaces into productive use for benefit of local community?
	Indicators
	% of new housing completions built on brownfield land - Amount of employment floor space developed on brownfield land % of dwellings vacant - Contribution of non-allocated sites to housing supply; - Proportion and number of sites that are windfalls; - Densities achieved on sites of up to 0.4ha - Densities achieved on sites of up to 0.4 to 2.0ha - Densities achieved on sites over 2.0ha - Average densities achieved on new build and conversion sites; - Densities achieved on brownfield and greenfield sites.
	Targets
	To meet the Local Plan's completions on brownfield land target (to be determined)
14. TO REDUCE THE AMOUNT OF WASTE PRODUCED.	Decision Making Criteria For Local Plan
	- Will it lead to reduced consumption of materials and resources? - Will it reduce waste through recovery and recycling? - Will proposal affect waste disposal and recycling?
	Indicators
	- Kg of Household waste collected per head % of waste recycled % waste treated % of waste landfilled - Total waste arisings by type - Number of Planning Applications for waste management facilities; - Annual Assessment of Capacity of waste management facilities. - Number of Non Waste Planning Permissions at safeguarded sites.
	Targets
	- Match the National Waste Strategy Recycling and composting targets of 50% by 2020; - Aim to meet Calderdale's proposed aspirational recycling rate of 60% for household waste; - Recovering Value from Municipal Waste - 75% by 2020. - Reducing Biodegradable Municipal Waste landfilled to 35% of that in 1995 by 2020.

SA Objective	
	- Continual reduction in waste disposed of in Landfill; - Reduced levels of exported waste; - Calderdale local target for recycling and composting of Municipal Waste is 46% by 2015 and 50% by 2020.
15. TO PROVIDE GOOD EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL.	Decision Making Criteria For Local Plan
	- Will proposal affect access to employment opportunities? - Will it offer employment opportunities to disadvantaged groups? - Will it help to reduce commuting out of the district?
	Indicators
	- Claimant count based rate of unemployment % of working age population who are economically active - Unemployment levels as % of people of working age % of jobs by type (M = manufacturing, S = service, C = construction) % of working age people claiming out of work benefits in the worst performing neighbourhoods - Job density (Number of jobs per head of working population, e.g. a job density of '1' would mean there is one job per person) - Average Gross weekly pay (all workers living in Calderdale) - GVA per employee;
	Targets
	Awaiting updated targets concerning % of working age people claiming out of work benefits in the worst performing neighbourhoods.
16. TO ACHIEVE BUSINESS SUCCESS, SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, AND CONTINUED INVESTMENT.	Decision Making Criteria For Local Plan
	- Will it allow the growth of existing firms? - Will it encourage inward investment? - Will it improve the resilience of businesses and the economy? - Will it improve the energy and carbon efficiency of businesses and the economy?
	Indicators
	- Proportion of new businesses surviving at least 1 year - New businesses which survive 3 years - Employment Land available (Mixed Use and Employment Allocations) - Total amount of additional employment floor space – by type - Net and gross employment floorspace completions - by type (m²) - Business registration rate - Business de registration rate
	Targets
	5 year supply of deliverable employment sites - Increase and maintain the new business registration rate in Calderdale to 10% over the regional average

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SA Objective	
17. ENHANCE THE VIABILITY AND VITALITY OF THE TOWN CENTRES.	Decision Making Criteria For Local Plan
	• Will it attract new retailers and other town centre users to the major centres within Calderdale? • Will it allow current retailers to remain trading in the major centres within Calderdale?
	Indicators
	• Shopping floor space per sector • Retail vacancy rates in the Town and District Centres • Total amount of new floorspace for 'town centre uses' by location (gross and net); • New Comparison retail floorspace by town centre (gross and net); • New convenience retail floorspace by town centre (gross and net); • Total amount of new floorspace for 'town centre uses' located outside of centres
	Targets
	• Latest forecast need for new floorspace by centre; • Review of Retail Needs Assessment every 3 years.

- 6.1** All comments from the February to March 2015 consultation have been considered and changes made where appropriate to this document. The next stage will be to apply the SA Framework to test and inform the development of the Draft Local Plan. Alongside the draft Local Plan consultation document, a SA will be published (also for consultation) documenting the results of the SA findings.

32 Other Relevant Plans and Programmes

Table a.1 Review of other Plans, Programmes and Strategies

Plan, Programme, Strategy	Key objectives relevant to the Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal
INTERNATIONAL			
Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (2002)	Improvements to water quality, increase renewable energy use, become more energy efficient, reduce the loss of biodiversity.	The Local Plan to include objectives that cover the declarations aims where relevant.	The SA framework to contain objectives, targets and indicators relating to water quality, energy efficiency, and protection of natural resources and biodiversity.
Kyoto Protocol (1997 – entered into force 2005)	Commitment by the UK to reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions	The Objectives, Policies, and Options in the Local Plan need to address climate change including the reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions	The SA Framework needs to include objectives, indicators, and targets relating to the reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions
European Spatial Development Perspective (1999)	Development of a balanced and polycentric pattern of development and a new urban – rural relationship. Strengthening the economic and social cohesion of Europe. Sustainable development, prudent management and protection of natural and cultural heritage.	The Local Plan objectives are to deal with economic and social cohesion issues within Calderdale, along with conserving and managing the districts natural and cultural heritage	The SA framework to include objectives, indicators and targets relating to social inclusion, management and protection of the built and natural environment.
Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (2004)	Plans and programmes are to be assessed for their environmental impacts.	The Local Plan will be informed by the Sustainability Appraisal incorporating the Strategic Environmental Assessment.	SA Framework to include the environmental criteria listed in the directive, and the SA reports are to signpost where requirements have been met.
European Landscape Convention (2006)	Aims to encourage policies that protect, manage and plan landscapes, whether the landscape is designated or not.	The Local Plan will need to ensure that local landscape issues are integrated into policies, options, and objectives.	The SA framework to include objectives, indicators and targets relating to the management and protection of the built and natural environment.
2009 Review of the European Sustainable Development Strategy	Sets out progress in relation to Climate Change, Sustainable Transport, Sustainable Consumption and Production, Conservation and Management of Natural	The Local Plan will address the various elements of Sustainable Development.	The principle reason for carrying out a SA is to ensure sustainable development is considered from the outset of plan preparation.

Plan, Programme, Strategy	Key objectives relevant to the Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal
	Resources, Public Health, Social Inclusion, Demography and Migration, Poverty and Sustainable Development.		
The EU Birds Directive (2009)	Maintenance of favourable conservation status of all wild bird species.	The Local Plan will need to include policies that protect and enhance biodiversity, including all wild bird species.	The SA Framework must reflect the objectives contained within the directive, although these are likely to have been considered through the Calderdale Biodiversity Action Plan, which will inform the SA Framework.
The EU Habitats Directive (1992)	The directive forms the Cornerstone of Europe's nature conservation policy. According to the EU, the directive protects over 1,000 animals and plant species and over 200 so called "habitat types" (e.g. special types of forests, meadows, wetlands, etc.), which are of European importance.	The Local Plan will need to include policies that align with the aims of the Habitats Directive	The SA Framework must reflect the aims contained within the directive.
The EU Water Framework Directive(2000)	Designed to improve and integrate the way water bodies are managed – resulting in River Basin Management Plans. Requires the UK's inland and coastal waters to be of good chemical and biological status by 2015	The Local Plan will need to consider how policies will impact on water quality; Additionally sustainable water management, and river basin management plans will need to be addressed.	The SA Framework will need to include targets and indicators concerning water quality
The EU Waste Framework Directive (2008)	Reinforces the principle of the waste hierarchy for sustainable waste management.	The Local Plan will need to include policies that will divert waste away from landfill.	The SA Framework will need to include objectives, targets and indicators relating to the sustainable management of waste.
Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe ("Granada & Valetta Conventions")	The conventions reinforce and promote policies for the conservation and enhancement of Europe's heritage	A key consideration for the Local Plan will be the protection and enhancement of the district's heritage.	THE SA Framework will need to include objectives, targets and indicators relating to heritage.

34 Other Relevant Plans and Programmes

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Calderdale MBC Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal - April 15

Plan, Programme, Strategy	Key objectives relevant to the Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal
Various EU Directives on: water quality, drinking water quality, conservation of wild habitats and flora and fauna, air quality and waste.	Objectives include the improvement to: air quality, water quality, protection of wild species and birds and ecological sites, and effective management and reduction of waste.	Local Plan objectives to cover air and water quality, the protection of wild birds, habitats, flora and fauna, effective management and reduction of waste.	SA framework to reflect the objectives in the relevant EU directives.
NATIONAL			
National Planning Policy Framework (2012)	States a presumption in favour of sustainable development. The key objectives are planning for prosperity; people and places.	The Local Plan will be required to develop policies which reflect the NPPF and also ensure sustainable development is at the heart of the document.	SA Framework to include objectives which ensure the principles expressed in the NPPF are delivered sustainably.
National Planning Policy for Waste (2014)	Drive waste management up the hierarchy through appropriate planning policies that consider waste management alongside other spatial planning concerns.	The Local Plan will be required to ensure policies support the waste hierarchy and provides sufficient capacity for waste management.	The SA to include sustainable waste management objectives, for instance reducing the amount of waste produced.
Various Mineral Planning Guidance (MPG) notes - not replaced by NPPF	Sets out government guidance in relation to technical matters on minerals extraction.	The Local Plan will need to contain policies that ensure that MPG requirements are able to be met.	The SA to include objectives, indicators and targets in relation to Minerals.
JNCC & Defra UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework	Sets out a number of strategic aims surrounding the protection and enhancement of biodiversity alongside improving knowledge and participation of local communities in biodiversity matters.	The Local Plan policies are to ensure that appropriate measures to protect and enhance biodiversity are in place.	The SA Framework will contain objectives concerned with protection and enhancement of biodiversity.
The Natural Environment White Paper "The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature" (Defra, 2011)	Points to the need to properly value the economic and social benefits of a healthy natural environment whilst continuing to recognise nature's intrinsic value. Outlines government's intentions to take a strategic approach to planning for nature within and across local areas and establishes the	The Local Plan will need to accommodate new designations – 'Local Green Areas', and Nature Improvement Areas. Support the aims of protecting and improving our natural environment, reconnecting people with nature, growing a green economy.	The SA Framework will need to reflect the objectives of the White Paper.

Plan, Programme, Strategy	Key objectives relevant to the Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal
	concept of Local Nature Partnerships and Nature Improvement Areas. Also promotes the Green Economy.		
The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994	These Regulations make provision for the purpose of implementing, for Great Britain, Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.	All policies in the Local Plan are to take account of the conservation of natural habitats and wild flora and fauna, and provide mitigation measures and state the need to create new habitats where appropriate.	The SA needs to contain objectives to maintain and enhance appropriate conservation methods
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006	The Act makes provision in respect of biodiversity, pesticides harmful to wildlife and the protection of birds, and in respect of invasive non-native species. It also established Natural England.	Policies in the Local Plan are to take account of the natural environment and needs of rural communities.	The SA needs to contain objectives to protect and enhance the natural environment and rural communities.
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).	The principle mechanism for the protection of wildlife in Great Britain. Implements the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (the 'Bern Convention') and the European Union Directives on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC) and Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC) in Great Britain.	Policies in the Local Plan are to take account of the conservation of natural habitats and wild flora and fauna, and provide mitigation measures and state the need to create new habitats where appropriate.	The SA needs to contain objectives to maintain and enhance appropriate conservation methods.
Securing the Future – UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)	Set out the UK Governments objectives in relation to Sustainable Development by Living within environmental limits, ensuring a strong, healthy and just society, achieving a sustainable economy, promoting good governance, and using sound science responsibly	Policies aim to reflect the key objectives of the strategy, to ensure sustainable development for Calderdale.	The SA framework is to include objectives, indicators and targets relating to the economy, the location and quality of development, environmental protection, energy efficiency, tackling waste, and social inclusion
Making the Connections – Final Report on Transport and Social Exclusion (Social	Highlights the need to improve access to jobs and services for people facing social exclusion.	Policies will need to ensure that development does not impact on the ability of people to access jobs and services.	The SA Framework to include objectives indicators and targets in relation to social inclusion and sustainable travel.

36 Other Relevant Plans and Programmes

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Calderdale MBC Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal - April 15

Plan, Programme, Strategy	Key objectives relevant to the Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal
Exclusion Unit, 2003)			
Creating Growth, Cutting Carbon (DfT, 2011)	Highlights the needs to address the costs of local transport on the economy, carbon emissions and health.	Policies will need to promote sustainable travel choices.	The SA needs to include objectives, targets and indicators relating to cutting carbon emissions and sustainable travel.
Disability Discrimination Act (1995, Amended 2005)	New developments, changes of use or extensions are to consider access for all.	Policies contained in the Local Plan will need to address the housing needs of those with disabilities, ensure new or existing buildings can be accessed easily by all members of the community, and ensure the transport system is accessible for all.	Objectives, targets and indicators contained in the SA framework should relate to accessibility issues of buildings and the public realm for those with disabilities.
Secured By Design - Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention (ODPM, HO, 2004)	Considering crime prevention as part of the planning / design process (e.g. secured by design).	Policies in the Local Plan need to be clear in their expectations in terms of new development and crime prevention measures.	The SA framework to include objectives, targets and indicators relating to crime reduction through pro-active measures.
Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000)	Places a duty on public bodies to further the conservation and enhancement of SSSI	Policies in the Local Plan will need to consider how to ensure both conservation and enhancement of SSSIs	The SA needs to contain objectives to maintain and enhance biodiversity and the protection of species and their habitats.
Rural Development Programme (Draft 2013/14)	Identifies three main areas for support for the Rural Development Programme : Environment - Restoring, preserving and enhancing our natural environment, Productivity - Increasing the competitiveness and efficiency of our farming, forestry and land based sectors, and Growth - Delivering rural economic growth.	Policies will need to support the Rural areas of Calderdale and provide opportunities to deliver the Rural Development Programme where appropriate.	The SA needs to include objectives, frameworks and indicators relating to the environment, productivity and growth of rural areas.
Meeting the Energy Challenge – A White Paper on Energy (May 2007, DTI).	Outlines the governments four energy policy goals including a reduction in carbon dioxide emissions of 60% from current levels by about 2050, with real progress by 2020.	Local Plan policies are to support and encourage the use of renewable energy sources, along with measures to increase energy efficiency.	The SA framework to include objectives, targets and indicators relating to traffic reduction / congestion, and reducing

Plan, Programme, Strategy	Key objectives relevant to the Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal
	Other key objectives include the need to save energy, and develop cleaner energy.		greenhouse gas emissions.
Renewable Energy Strategy (2009)	Sets out targets to generate 30% or more electricity generated from renewables; 12% of heat generated from renewables; 10% of transport energy from renewables	Policies will be required to support appropriate renewable energy development to contribute to the national targets.	The SA Framework will need to include objective, targets and indicators in relation to renewable energy generation.
UK Climate Change Act (2008)	Sets legally binding targets to reduce carbon emissions by 80% lower than 1990 levels in 2050, and an interim target of at least 34% by 2020.	Policies will need to support the drive in reducing carbon emissions.	The SA Framework will need to ensure that the effects of carbon generation are assessed.
Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland (Volume 1 2007, volume 2,2011)	Sets out EU Limit values for Air Quality related pollutants	The Local Plan will need to include policies relating to Air Quality and Air Quality Management Areas.	The SA Framework to include objectives, indicators and targets relating to Air Quality and pollution.

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Plan, Programme, Strategy	Key objectives relevant to the Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal
REGIONAL, CITY REGION, AND SUB REGIONAL DOCUMENTS.			
Leeds City Region Green Infrastructure Strategy (2011) & 'Fresh Aire' Delivery Plan (2014)	Includes a number of strategic objectives concerning the opportunities through Green Infrastructure to promote sustainable growth, economic development, adaptation and mitigation to climate change, improving health, and enhancing and protecting biodiversity.	Local Plan policies will be required to address and promote green infrastructure in line with the objectives	The SA Framework objectives, targets and indicators will need to reflect the importance of Green Infrastructure.
My Journey – West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2026	The plan has 3 main objectives which are improving connectivity, reduce carbon emissions, and to enhance people's quality of life.	All relevant (not just transport) Local Plan policies should complement the 3 main objectives of the WYLTP.	The SA to include objectives, indicators and targets relating to mode of travel, road safety, accessibility, and location of new development
Leeds City Region Enterprise Partnership - Strategic Economic Plan 2014 - Part A Growth Plan	Includes a vision that sets out to unlock the potential of the city region, developing an economic powerhouse that will create jobs and prosperity. The LEP aims to create an additional 62,000 jobs by 2021.	As part of the Duty to Cooperate, the Local Plan will need to ensure that strategic planning issues are addressed.	The SA to include objectives, indicators and targets relating to economic growth, whilst ensuring this is not at the expense of social or environmental needs.
Stronger Together - Greater Manchester City Region Strategy 2013-2020	Includes a vision and objectives that aim to promote sustainable economic growth based around a more connected, talented and greener city region where all our residents are able to contribute to and benefit from sustained prosperity and enjoy a good quality of life.	Exploit Calderdale's strategic location on the M62 Corridor, by presenting suitable sites for the changing economies needs. Provide a wide mix of housing types to attract and retain the predicted increased workforce, and adopt policies that encourage improvements to the transport network.	The SA objectives, targets and indicators need to ensure future economic growth is not at the expense social or environmental needs.
Greater Manchester Spatial framework	Provides an overarching plan to manage the supply of land within the Greater Manchester area.	Potential benefits and impacts from proposed Strategic development close to Calderdale's boundary needs to be considered in the Local Plan.	By including SA objectives on strategic issues, such as transport and flood risk, the SA will consider the impact on neighbouring and sub regional authorities. (SA16)
Humber River Basin	The regional strategy for implementing the Water	The Local Plan through the allocation and protection of	The SA will need to ensure that objectives,

Plan, Programme, Strategy	Key objectives relevant to the Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal
Management Plan	Framework Directive. Sets out Actions in relation to waterbodies in order to achieve "good" status and avoid deterioration.	land and associated policies will have an impact on the water environment within the district.	decision making criteria indicators and targets reflect the Humber River Basin Management Plan and Water Framework Directive.
Landscape Capacity Study for Wind Energy Developments in the South Pennines (2010)	Identifies at a strategic scale broad landscape areas which may be able to accommodate various scales of wind energy development subject to detailed appraisal. Also identifies any strategic constraints cumulative and cross border impacts of wind power developments.	Provides a baseline and assessment of potential from which to develop a wind energy policy in the Local Plan.	The SA Framework should reflect the drive towards cleaner forms of energy whilst ensuring the ability of the landscape to accommodate wind energy developments is also assessed.
Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Study – South Pennine Authorities (2010)	Study assesses the capacity for renewable and low carbon energy in Calderdale and other South Pennine Authorities. Identifies opportunities and targets for delivering energy from renewable and low carbon sources, including micro and district scale technologies.	Suggests a notional 30% of local electricity demand generated by renewables by 2020, which means that Calderdale needs an additional 28.34MW generation to meet this target.	The SA Framework should reflect the drive towards cleaner forms of energy along with monitoring of progress towards any agreed targets.
Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Capacity in Yorkshire & Humber (2011)	Provides an assessment of the potential for low carbon and renewable energy across the region in a clear and justifiable way that is consistent with other regions.	Provides a baseline and assessment of potential from which to develop a renewable energy policy in the Local Plan.	The SA Framework should reflect the drive towards cleaner forms of energy along with monitoring of progress towards any agreed targets.
LOCAL			
Calderdale's Joint Wellbeing Strategy 2012 -2022	Translates the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment into six priority outcomes which would result in Calderdale being a place where people are in good health, has a balanced and dynamic economy, children and young people are ready for learning and ready for life, fewer children under 5 live in, and are born into,	The Local Plan will need to reflect the priorities through its policies on the relevant topics	The SA framework objectives, targets and indicators can help develop policies which support the Wellbeing Strategy's priorities.

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Calderdale MBC Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal - April 15

Plan, Programme, Strategy	Key objectives relevant to the Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal
	poverty, where older people live fulfilling and independent lives, and where everyone has a sense of pride and belonging based on mutual respect.		
Calderdale Energy Future Strategy 2012	Strategy to aid the transformation to a resilient low carbon economy, leading to a 40% reduction in carbon emissions by 2020 from a 2005 baseline.	The Local Plan will include policies that address reductions in carbon emissions, climate change, sustainable design and construction, sustainable transport, and renewable and low carbon energy.	The SA framework objectives, targets and indicators will need to deliver policies that support a reduction in carbon emissions.
Draft Landscape Guidance on Smaller Turbines 2012	Guidance prepared on behalf of 8 local authorities (including Calderdale), providing advice on the landscape and visual issues associated with smaller scale wind turbines.	The Local Plan will be required to balance the need for renewable and low carbon development against the potential impact on the landscape.	The SA framework objectives, targets and indicators will need to deliver policies that support a reduction in carbon emissions and protect landscapes.
Calderdale, Kirklees and Wakefield Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (Calderdale, Kirklees and Wakefield Councils, 2014)	Assists the LPA in identifying the level of flood risk associated within an area to inform planning decisions. Aims to prevent development in unsuitable locations and / or ensuring adequate flood mitigation measures are being considered.	The Local Plan policies need to set out criteria as to where development will or will not be appropriate, through information provided by the SFRA.	The SA framework to include objectives, indicators and targets relating to flood risk within Calderdale.
Calderdale Draft Business and Economy Strategy 2014-2020	Lists six strategic priorities to support local businesses, including site unlocking.	Policies in the Local Plan will need to complement the Economic Strategy to ensure the plan provides suitable employment land.	The SA framework to include objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the sustainable provision of employment land.
Calderdale Employment Land Review (2011, Updated 2012, with a further Economic Land Review update due 2015)	Identifies a relatively balanced labour market, but this masks areas of significant disadvantage such as North Halifax. Identified the predicted job levels and employment land required.	Policies in the Local Plan will need to ensure the plan provides the identified levels of employment land.	The SA framework to include objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the sustainable provision of employment land.
Calderdale Retail Needs	Looks at the future retailing needs of the 6 town centres to	Policies in the Local Plan will need to address the	The SA Framework will need to include

Plan, Programme, Strategy	Key objectives relevant to the Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal
Assessment (2009, population and expenditure update 2012)	2026. Identifies the comparison and convenience retail floorspace needs.	identified retail needs of the district	objectives, targets and indicators relating to future retail development.
Calderdale Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2012) - Updated Report due early 2015.	Analyses Calderdale's housing needs through information on housing stock, key drivers that underpin the housing market, estimates future housing supply and demand, estimates the need for affordable and market housing, and the needs of different housing groups.	The Local Plan will need to ensure the housing policies reflect the evidence set out in the SHMA	The SA Framework to include objectives, targets and indicators relating to housing supply
Calderdale Open Space, Sport and Recreational Study: Strategy and Action Plan (2014)	Aims are to provide usable, accessible and sustainable open spaces, sport and recreational facilities within the Borough.	Policies in the Local Plan will be required to achieve the aims for maintaining and enhancing the accessibility to quality and appropriate open space provision.	The SA needs to contain objectives, targets and indicators to maintain and enhance open space provision and its accessibility.
Calderdale Biodiversity Action Plan	Sets out a number of underlying principles of the action plan and the main threats to species and habitats. The Biodiversity Action Plan is currently under review.	Policies in the Local Plan are to take account of the conservation of natural habitats and wild flora and fauna, and provide mitigation measures and state the need to create new habitats where appropriate.	The SA Framework to included objectives, indicators and targets informed by the Biodiversity Action Plan.
Calderdale Rights of Way Improvement Plan	Seeks to improve the public rights of way network in Calderdale, taking into account the public's need for access by foot, by bicycle, and by horse within towns and villages and to the countryside, for exercise and recreation as well as accessing for work, shops and services.	Policies in the Local Plan are to consider the impacts on the Public Rights of Way network.	The SA Framework to include objectives, indicators and targets relating to Public Rights of Way.
SUB REGIONAL & NEIGHBOURING AUTHORITIES			
Bradford Core Strategy (Submitted December 2014)	Sets out the strategic priorities for development in Bradford. Key proposals are for 42,100 homes by 2030, and Green Belt releases include Queensbury.	Key Issues will be addressed through the Duty to Cooperate. Policies in the Local Plan need to recognise that	By including SA objectives on strategic issues, such as transport and flood risk, the SA will consider the impact on

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Plan, Programme, Strategy	Key objectives relevant to the Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal
		complementary rather than competing policies on housing, employment and transport may benefit both Calderdale and Bradford	neighbouring and sub regional authorities.
Kirklees Local Plan	Will allocate land for housing, employment and infrastructure.	Key Issues will be addressed through the Duty to Cooperate. Policies in the Local Plan need to recognise that complementary rather than competing policies on housing, employment and transport may benefit both Calderdale and Kirklees.	By including SA objectives on strategic issues, such as transport and flood risk, the SA will consider the impact on neighbouring and sub regional authorities.
Pendle Local Plan (Core Strategy Submitted December 2014)	Will allocate development over a 15 year period between 2011 and 2030. Submission report proposes 298 dwellings per annum, and a gross employment land requirement of 68 hectares.	Key Issues will be addressed through the Duty to Cooperate. Policies in the Local Plan need to recognise that complementary rather than competing policies on housing, employment and transport may benefit both Calderdale and Pendle.	By including SA objectives on strategic issues, such as transport and flood risk, the SA will consider the impact on neighbouring and sub regional authorities.
Burnley Local Plan (Issues and Options stage 2014)	Exact housing and employment land requirement to be established. When adopted will allocate land for housing, employment and infrastructure.	Key Issues will be addressed through the Duty to Cooperate. Policies in the Local Plan need to recognise that complementary rather than competing policies on housing, employment and transport may benefit both Calderdale and Burnley	By including SA objectives on strategic issues, such as transport and flood risk, the SA will consider the impact on neighbouring and sub regional authorities.
Rossendale Local Plan (Core Strategy - Adopted 2011, & Site Allocations - in preparation)	Adopted Core Strategy requires 3,700 new dwellings between 2011 and 2026. In terms of employment land, the requirement is 68 hectares.	Key Issues will be addressed through the Duty to Cooperate. Policies in the Local Plan need to recognise that complementary rather than competing policies on housing, employment and transport may benefit both Calderdale and Rossendale.	By including SA objectives on strategic issues, such as transport and flood risk, the SA will consider the impact on neighbouring and sub regional authorities.
Rochdale Local Plan (Core Strategy -	Exact housing and employment land requirement to be established. When	Key Issues will be addressed through the Duty to Cooperate. Policies in the	By including SA objectives on strategic issues, such as transport and flood

Plan, Programme, Strategy	Key objectives relevant to the Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal
Examination Suspended)	adopted will allocate land for housing, employment and infrastructure.	Local Plan need to recognise that complementary rather than competing policies on housing, employment and transport may benefit both Calderdale and Rochdale.	risk, the SA will consider the impact on neighbouring and sub regional authorities.
Oldham Local Plan - Joint Core Strategy and Development Management Policies Adopted 2011.	Adopted Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD require 8,366 additional dwellings between 2010/11 and 2030/31. In terms of employment land, the requirement is for 82 hectares between 2008 and 2026.	Key Issues will be addressed through the Duty to Cooperate. Policies in the Local Plan need to recognise that complementary rather than competing policies on housing, employment and transport may benefit both Calderdale and Oldham.	By including SA objectives on strategic issues, such as transport and flood risk, the SA will consider the impact on neighbouring and sub regional authorities.
Oldham Local Plan - Site Allocations	The document will allocate land for development and protection.	Key Issues will be addressed through the Duty to Cooperate. Policies in the Local Plan need to recognise that complementary rather than competing policies on housing, employment and transport may benefit both Calderdale and Oldham.	By including SA objectives on strategic issues, such as transport and flood risk, the SA will consider the impact on neighbouring and sub regional authorities.
Leeds Core Strategy - Adopted 2014	Submission version proposes 70,000 new dwellings between 2012 and 2028, 493 hectares of industrial and warehousing land, and 71 hectares for office space.	Key Issues will be addressed through the Duty to Cooperate. Policies in the Local Plan need to recognise that complementary rather than competing policies on housing, employment and transport may benefit both Calderdale and Leeds.	By including SA objectives on strategic issues, such as transport and flood risk, the SA will consider the impact on neighbouring and sub regional authorities.
Leeds Natural Resources and Waste DPD	Sets out where land is needed to enable Leeds to manage resources like minerals, energy, waste and water.	Key Issues will be addressed through the Duty to Cooperate. Policies in the Local Plan need to recognise that complementary rather than competing policies on natural resources may benefit both Calderdale and Leeds.	By including SA objectives on natural resources the SA will consider the impact on neighbouring and sub regional authorities.

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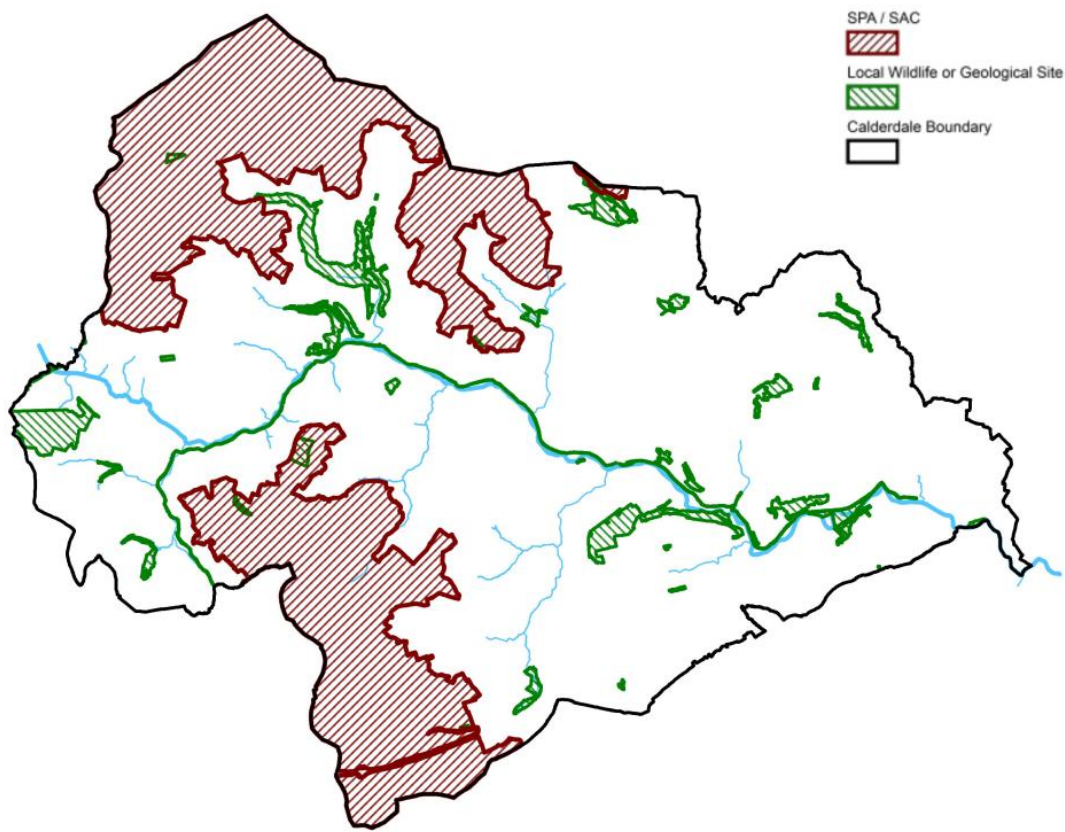
Calderdale MBC Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal - April 15

Plan, Programme, Strategy	Key objectives relevant to the Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal
Wakefield Core Strategy - Adopted 2009	Based on RSS housing requirement of 1,170 dwellings from 2004 to 2008, then 1,600 dwellings per annum between 2008 and 2026. In terms of employment land, a gross total of 350 hectares of employment is proposed up until 2021.	Key Issues will be addressed through the Duty to Cooperate. Policies in the Local Plan need to recognise that complementary rather than competing policies on housing, employment and transport may benefit both Calderdale and Wakefield.	By including SA objectives on strategic issues, such as transport and flood risk, the SA will consider the impact on neighbouring and sub regional authorities.
Wakefield Development Policies DPD	Sets out policies to guide the scale, location and type of development.	Key Issues will be addressed through the Duty to Cooperate.	By including SA objectives on strategic issues, such as transport and flood risk, the SA will consider the impact on neighbouring and sub regional authorities.
Wakefield Site Specific Policies	Allocates land for housing, mixed use and transport development, also includes natural and historic environment designations.	Key Issues will be addressed through the Duty to Cooperate.	By including SA objectives on strategic issues, such as transport and flood risk, the SA will consider the impact on neighbouring and sub regional authorities.
Wakefield Waste DPD	Adopted site proposals and policies for the location and operation of waste related developments in the district.	Key Issues will be addressed through the Duty to Cooperate.	By including SA objectives on strategic issues including waste, the SA will consider the impact on neighbouring and sub regional authorities.

Biodiversity & Geodiversity

- b.1** Calderdale is home to a rich variety of species and habitats. The district falls within the South Pennines Special Protection Area (SPA) which is designated due to the Wild Bird population, and a Special Area of Conservation (SAC), which is designated due to the Habitats Directive. In addition, corresponding with the SPA & SAC areas, there are 5 nationally designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) which are designated due to special interest as a result of its wildlife, geology, and geomorphology. There are a number of locally designated sites, collectively known as Local Wildlife Sites. These may be Local Nature Reserves (LNR), Local Geological Site (LGS) or Sites of Ecological or Geological Importance (SEGI).
- b.2** Such sites not only require special protection but also positive management to ensure that they are managed to conserve or enhance their nature conservation value, taking into account factors such as access, recreation and land use. Natural England assess the condition of the SSSI land in England and report their findings using six condition categories: Favourable; Unfavourable Recovering; Unfavourable No Change; Unfavourable Declining; Part Destroyed and Destroyed. Similar to SSSIs, Natural England carry out assessments on the condition of the SPA / SAC sites and award a status in relation to each site's condition. The conditions range from 'Favourable', 'Unfavourable Recovering', 'Unfavourable No Change', 'Unfavourable Declining', or 'Destroyed / Part Destroyed'.

Map b.1 SPA / SAC and Local Wildlife and Local Geological Sites



Special Protection Areas / Special Areas of Conservation, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

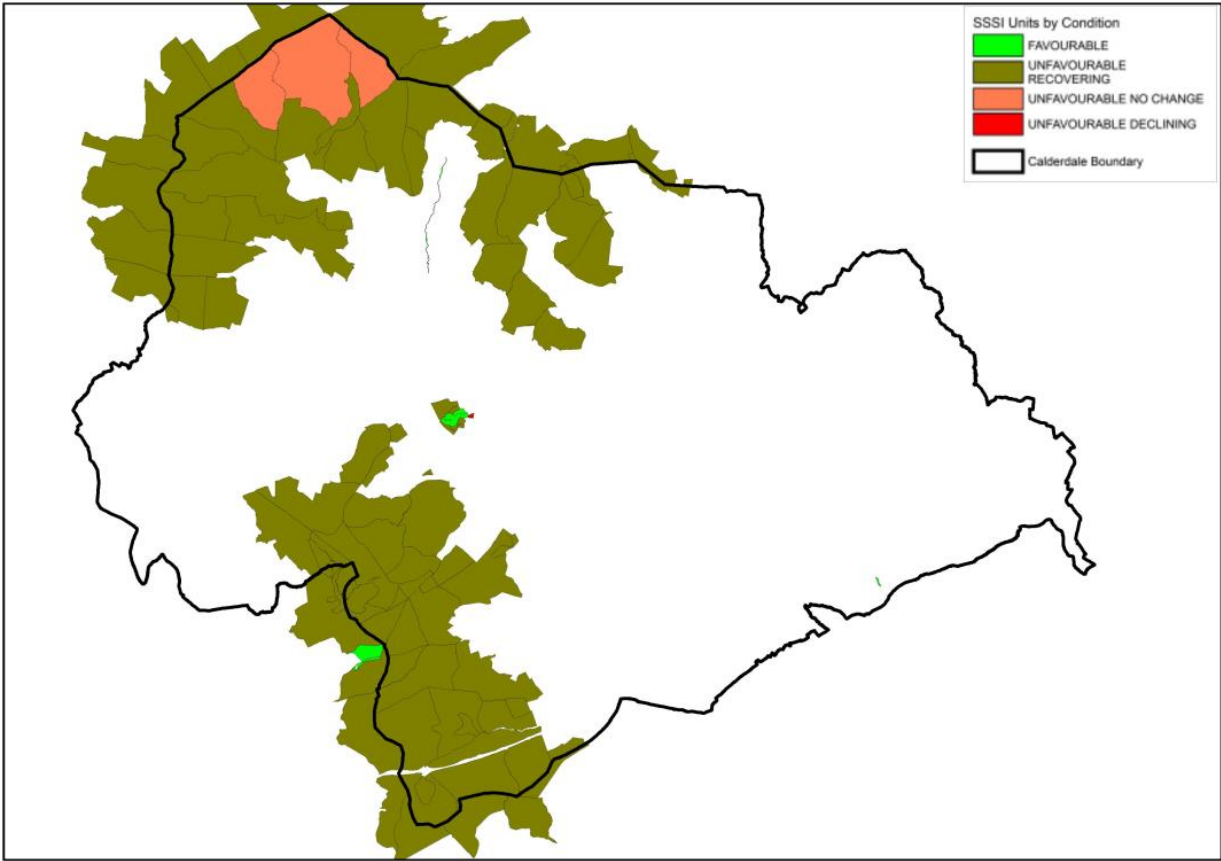
- b.3** As the SPA / SAC in Calderdale are also designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), the assessment of SSSIs carried out by Natural England and the associated results also applies to the SPA / SAC. The following table presents the results of the assessments.

Table b.1 Assessment of condition of SSSI in Calderdale

Name of Designated SSSI	Condition
Broadhead Clough	Favourable (34%) Unfavourable Recovering (64%), Unfavourable Declining (2%)
Crimsworth Dean	Favourable (100%)
Elland Bypass Cutting	Favourable (100%)
South Pennine Moors (Calderdale Section)	Unfavourable Recovering (94%), Unfavourable No Change (6%), Favourable (<0.1%)
Withens Clough	Unfavourable Recovering (100%)

b.4 The following map illustrates the extent of the SSSI designations and units and their condition. This shows that the vast majority of the designations are considered to be in an 'Unfavourable Recovering' condition, with only small areas that are either 'Unfavourable No Change' or 'Unfavourable Declining'.

Map b.2 SSSI & SPA/SAC condition



Local Wildlife or Geological Sites

b.5 The target indicator for these sites are whether or not conservation management has taken place within the past 5 years. The full listing of sites with their relevant designation is set out below; this shows that there are a significant number of sites where positive conservation management has not taken place in the last 5 years. The list and associated map also shows that some sites are classed as more than one designation.

Table b.2 - Local Site Designations

Site Name	Designation	Other Designation	Area (hectares)	Positive Conservation Management over last 5 years	
Beacon Hill and Godley Cutting	Local Geological Site		5.2	Yes	
Cludders Rocks, Widdop	Local Geological Site		6.89	Yes	
Colden Clough, Blackshaw Head	Local Geological Site	Local Nature Reserve	11.47	Yes	
Derby Delph Quarry	Local Geological Site		1.06	No	
Dixon Scar, Sowerby Bridge	Local Geological Site		0.89	No	
Eaves Top Quarries, Stainland	Local Geological Site			Yes	
Elland Bypass Cutting (North)	Local Geological Site		1.05	No	
Foster Clough Delves	Local Geological Site		4.47	Yes	
Gorpley Clough Todmorden	Local Geological Site	Local Nature Reserve, Local Wildlife Site	4.81	Yes	
Great Bride Stones	Local Geological Site		3.87	Yes	
Green's Clough Cliviger	Local Geological Site		6.63	Yes	
Greetland Quarry	Local Geological Site		0.75	Yes	
Heptonstall Quarry (Hell Hole)	Local Geological Site		0.53	Yes	
Langfield Edge and Stoodley Pike	Local Geological Site		6.42	Yes	
Lumb Falls	Local Geological Site		0.57	Yes	
Ogden Clough, Ogden Water	Local Geological Site	Local Nature Reserve, Local Wildlife Site	97.7	No	
Paul and Pudsey Clough	Local Geological Site		1.18	No	
Round Hill, Rastrick	Local Geological Site		0.12	Yes	
Scarr Wood, Halifax	Local Geological Site	Local Nature Reserve	1.04	Yes	
Strangstry Wood, Rastrick	Local Geological Site		18.02	No	
Todmorden Moor	Local Geological Site			Yes	

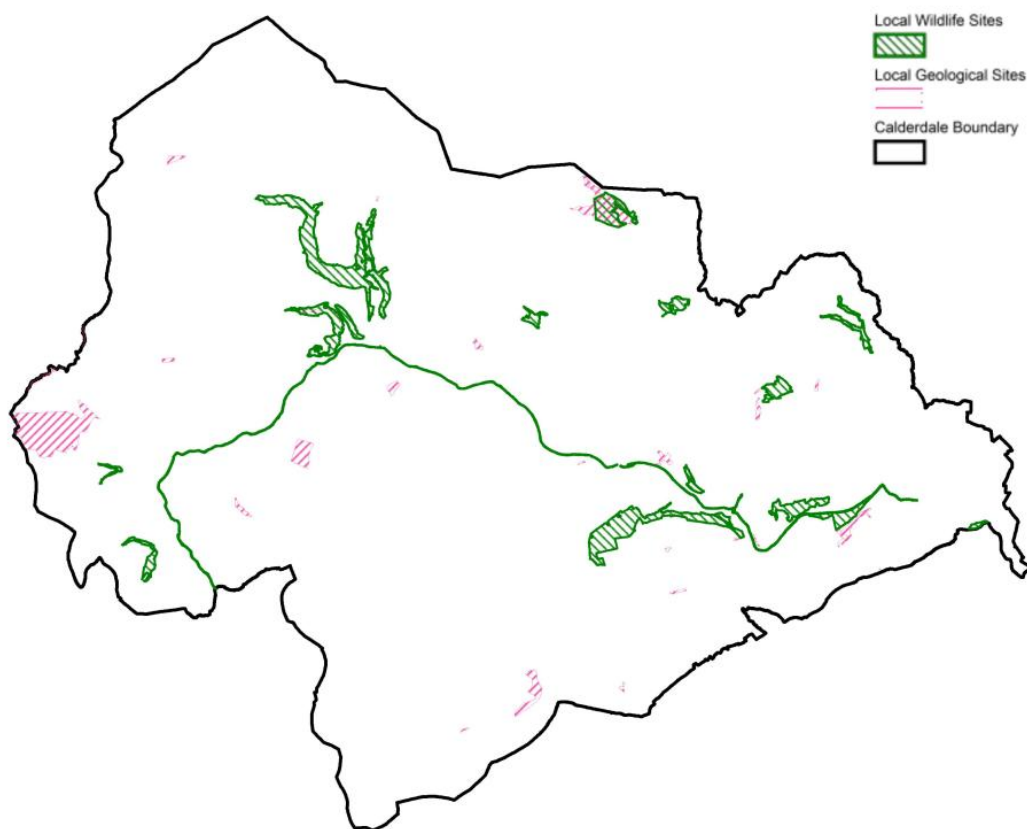
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Site Name	Designation	Other Designation	Area (hectares)	Positive Conservation Management over last 5 years	
Wood Head Quarries	Local Geological Site		2.09	No	
Elland Park Wood, Elland	Local Wildlife Site		45.19	No	
Hardcastle Craggs	Local Wildlife Site		254.71	Yes	
Ogden Water	Local Wildlife Site	Local Geological Site, Local Nature Reserve	1	Yes	
Strangstry Wood	Local Wildlife Site		5.17	Unknown	
Sun Wood Shelf	Local Wildlife Site		27.57	No	
Wade Wood/Jerusalem Farm, Luddenden	Local Wildlife Site	Local Nature Reserve	8.47	No	
Clifton Interchange	Local Wildlife Site		4.78	No	
Colden Clough	Local Wildlife Site	Local Nature Reserve	81.63	No	
Cromwell Bottom, Elland	Local Wildlife Site	Local Nature Reserve	34.17	Yes	
Milner Royd	Local Wildlife Site	Local Nature Reserve	4.59	Unknown	
North Dean Woods	Local Wildlife Site		166.13	No	
Ramsden Clough	Local Wildlife Site		23.32	Yes	
Calder and Hebble Canal	Local Wildlife Site		13.91	Unknown	
Norland Moor	Local Wildlife Site	Local Nature Reserve	166.13	No	
Rochdale Canal	Local Wildlife Site		39.34	Unknown	
Beechwood Park	Local Wildlife Site	Local Nature Reserve	8	No	
Scarr and Long Wood	Local Wildlife Site	Local Nature Reserve	1.04	No	
Shibden Park and Cunnery Wood	Local Wildlife Site	Local Nature Reserve	6	No	
Red Lane Dike Grasslands	Site of Ecological or Geological Importance		1.78	No	

Site Name	Designation	Other Designation	Area (hectares)	Positive Conservation Management over last 5 years	
Scarbottom Mill Dam, Greetland	Site of Ecological or Geological Importance		1.17	No	
Turner Wood, Rishworth	Site of Ecological or Geological Importance		29.54	No	
Washer Lane, Halifax	Site of Ecological or Geological Importance		8.44	No	
Wood Hey, Hebden Bridge	Site of Ecological or Geological Importance		8.12	No	

Map b.3 Local Wildlife Sites and Local Geological Sites

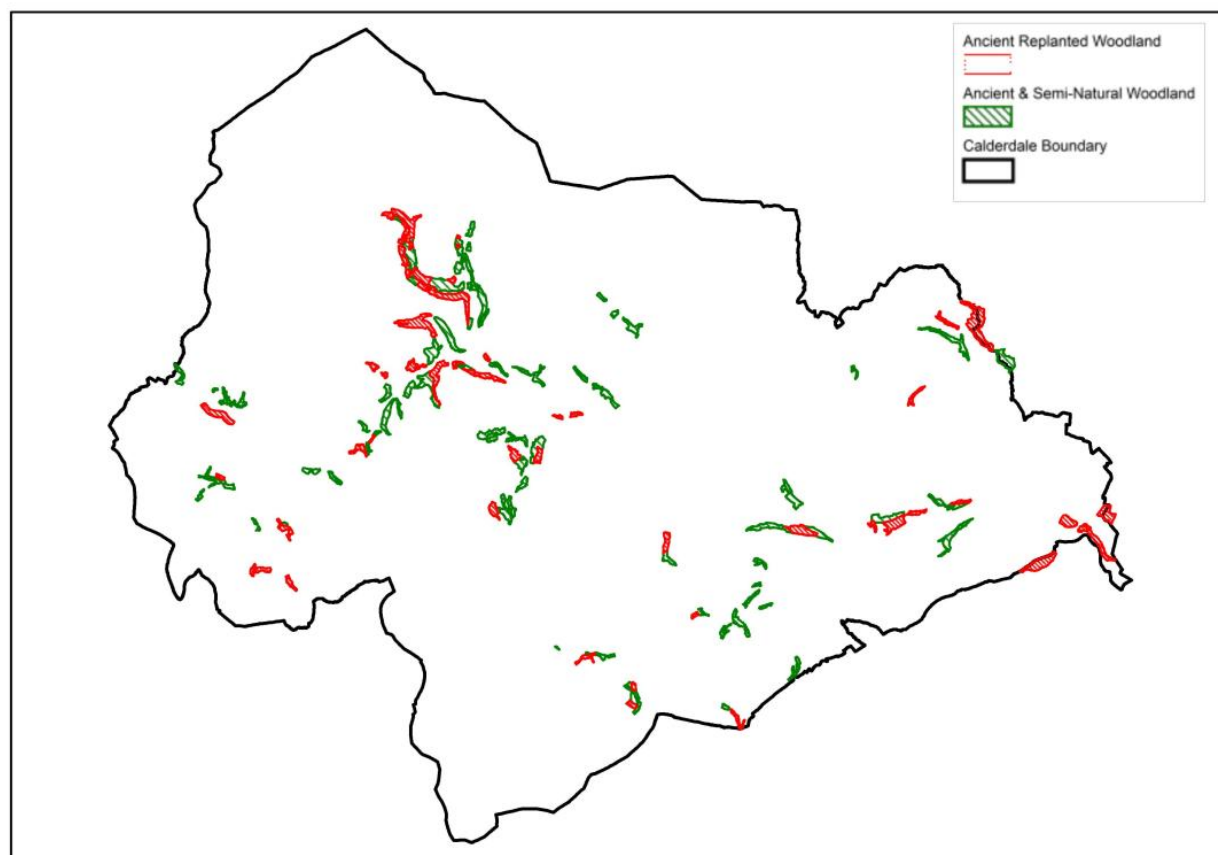


Ancient Woodland

b.6 Alongside these designations there are a number of others that support the wide range of species and habitats within the district. In terms of Ancient Woodland cover, the district has a total of 500 hectares of Ancient and Semi Natural Woodland (ASNW), and 369 hectares of Ancient Replanted Woodland (PAWS)⁽⁸⁾ The following map illustrates the distribution of the Ancient Woodland throughout the district.

8 Ancient woodland is land that has had a continuous woodland cover since at least 1600 AD and may be ancient semi-natural woodland (ASNW), which retains a native tree and shrub cover that has not been planted, although it may have been managed by

Map b.4 Distribution of Ancient Woodland in Calderdale



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Calderdale MBC Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal - April 15

Native Woodland

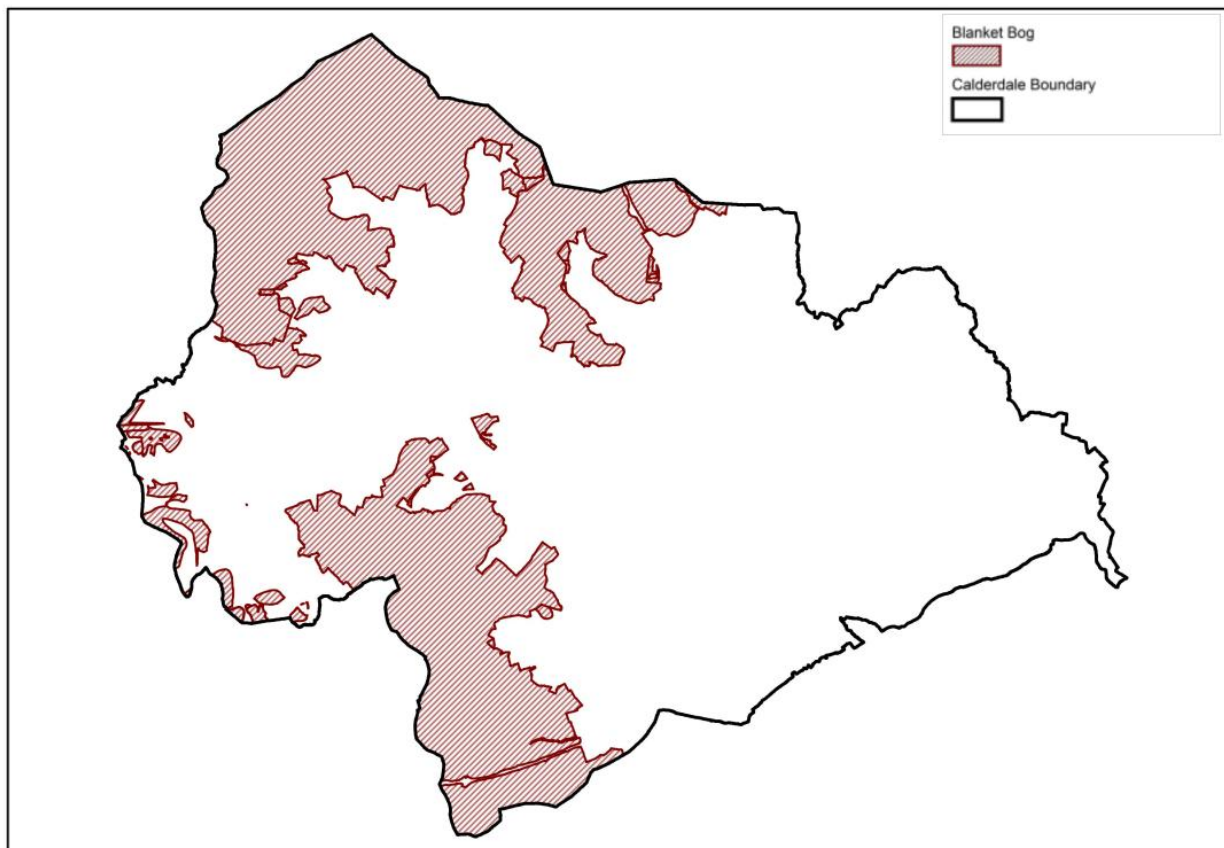
- b.7** Whilst the Ancient Woodlands will form the priority areas for management, the objectives and actions set out in the BAP will apply to those woodlands that do not qualify for ancient status, since although they may not have the same ecological value, they can be important habitats. Throughout Calderdale woodlands tend to occur on the steep scarp slopes associated with the district's deep incised valleys. There is a concern that the majority of oak clough woodlands have been excessively grazed and are facing total destruction.
- b.8** In terms of current factors causing a loss or decline, grazing has a detrimental effect on the natural regeneration of woodlands, invasive species, inappropriate management, development and recreational pressures, and pollution.
- b.9** The following are identified as priority species associated with this habitat:
- Bats e.g. Noctule
 - Invertebrates e.g. Fungus Gnat
 - Wasps e.g. Solitary Wasp
 - Ferns e.g. Narrow Buckler Fern
 - Plants e.g. Round Leaved Wintergreen, Wood Cranesbill
 - Mosses and Liverworts e.g. Beaked Bow Moss
 - Birds e.g. Woodcock, Lesser Spotted Woodpecker, Pied Flycatcher, Bullfinch, Willow Tit, Spotted Flycatcher, Willow Warbler, Wood Warbler, Song Thrush, Tree Pipit, Green Woodpecker, Stock Dove and Turtle Dove.

coppicing or felling and allowed to regenerate naturally, or plantation on ancient woodland sites (PAWS) where the original tree cover has been felled and replaced by planting, often with conifers, and usually over the last century.

Blanket Bog and Upland Heathland

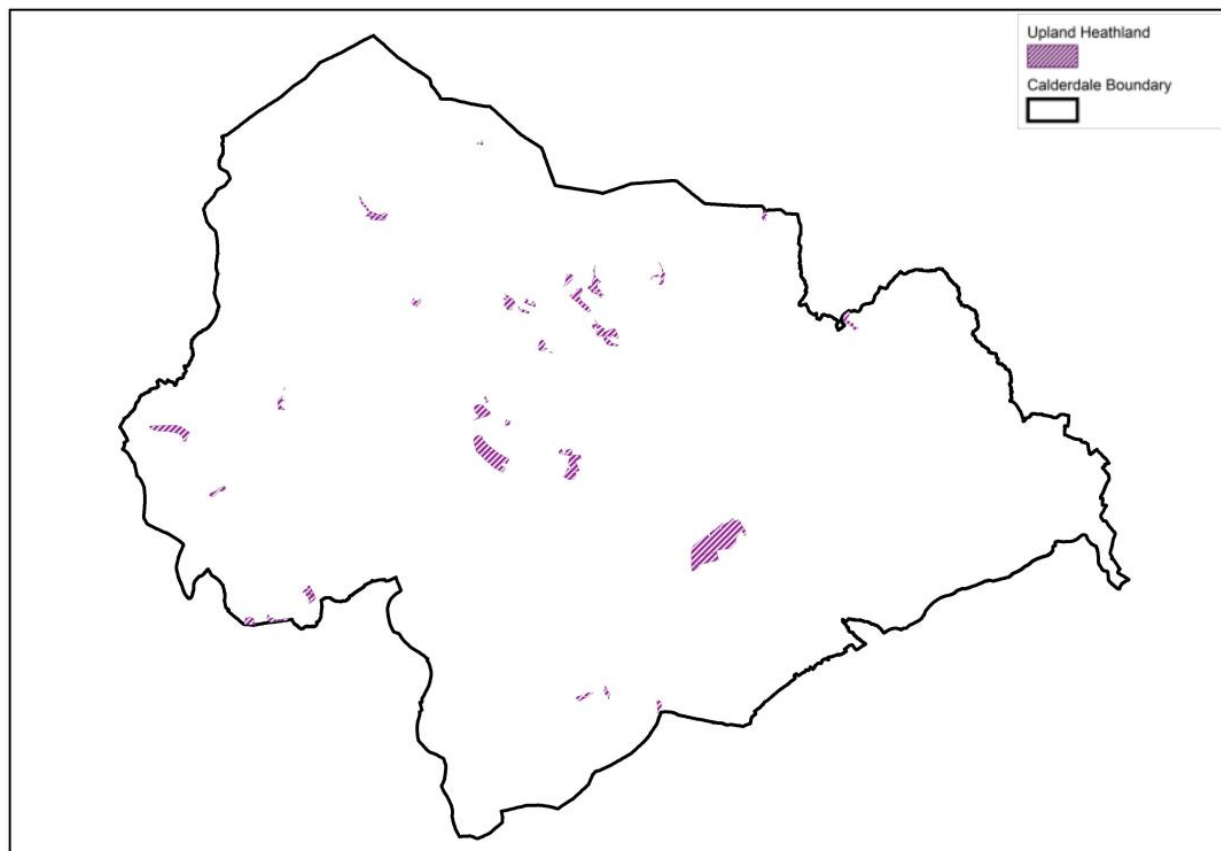
b.10 Other habitats are Blanket Bog and Upland Heathland. Blanket Bog accumulates in response to the very slow rate at which plant material decomposes under conditions of water logging. Blanket Bog is a globally restricted peatland habitat confined to cool, wet, typically oceanic climates, although it is one of the most extensive semi-natural habitats in the UK, and is associated with a number of important breeding birds, such as the golden plover, dunlin, and meadow pipit. Within Calderdale, there is approximately 2,178 ha of Blanket Bog illustrated by the map below.

Map b.5 Distribution of Blanket Bog.



b.11 Upland Heathland is another habitat that is identified in the Calderdale Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP). Upland heathland in a favourable condition is typically dominated by a range of shrubs such as heather, bilberry, crowberry, bell heather, and western gorse. 'Wet' heath is commonly found in the north and west. Usually its is dominated by cross leaved heath, deergrass, heather and purple moor grass. As with blanket bog, upland heathland is home to a number of important bird species, such as the short-eared owl, merlin, hen harrier, red grouse, and twite. Upland heathland needs mineral soils and thin peats to thrive. Within Calderdale, there is some 5,795 ha of upland heathland.

Map b.6 Distribution of Upland Heather in Calderdale



b

Calderdale MBC Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal - April 15

b.12 The priority species associated with both these habitats are:

- Plants e.g Bog Pimpernel, Bag Rosemary, Heath Cudweed, Stag's Horn Clubmoss
- Birds e.g Red Grouse, Golden Plover, Dunlin Meadow Pipit, Short-eared owl, Merlin, Hen harrier, Twite

Ancient and Species Rich Hedgerows

b.13 Ancient hedgerows tend to be those which were in existence before the enclosure acts, and specifically before 1875. Species rich hedgerows are generally taken to be those which contain five or more native woody species in an average 30 metre length. Hedges, which contain fewer woody species but have a rich ground flora of herbaceous plants are also included, alongside recently planted species rich hedges. Green lanes, ditches, banks or verges that are associated with a hedge are also considered to form part of the hedgerow.

b.14 Within Calderdale, hedgerows are more abundant in the east of the district, with drystone walls being more common towards the west in the Southern Pennines.

b.15 There are a number of factors causing a loss or decline. Agricultural improvement, mineral working, road improvements and general development are issues associated with the decline of this habitat. There are instances of hedgerows been lost through old age and felling, inappropriate management, such as cutting back at the wrong time of year and a lack of management, grazing pressure which weakens the base of the hedgerow, and in protecting hedges from cattle stock the wire often constrains growth.

b.16 The following priority species are associated with this habitat:

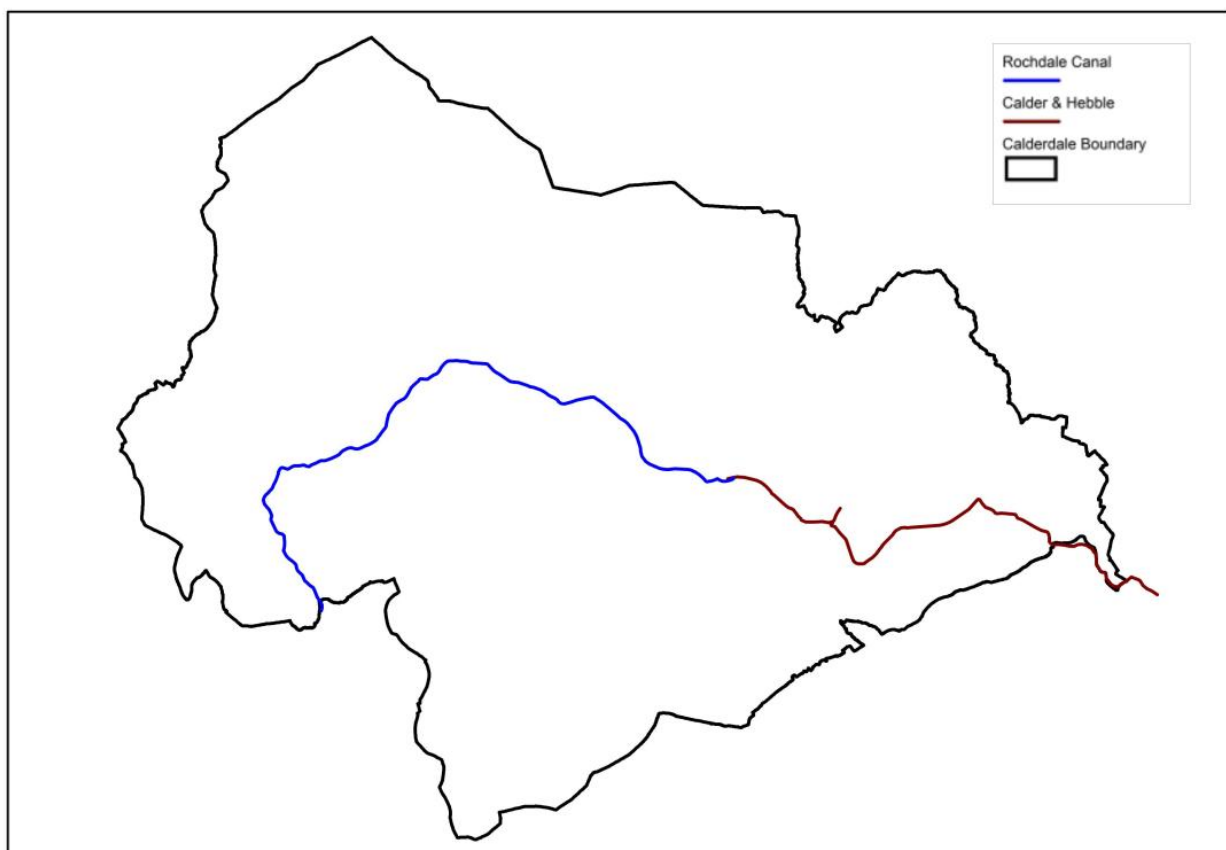
- Bat e.g. Pipistrelle

- Birds e.g. Dunnock, Linnet, Bullfinch, Yellow hammer, Tree Sparrow, Reed Bunting
- Plants e.g. Intermediate Enchanters Nightshade, Sherard's Downy-rose

Canals

- b.17** In Calderdale there are two canals which join at Sowerby Bridge, the Calder and Hebble, which links with the River Calder at Brighouse, and the Rochdale Canal runs to the Calderdale boundary at Todmorden. The Rochdale Canal has undergone two phases of restoration, the first one in the 1990s and the second in 2002.
- b.18** As with other priority habitats there are a number of factors causing a loss or decline. Pollution, lack of or inappropriate management, poorly planned and executed engineering works and dredging, siltation, shade from trees and buildings, erosion and disturbance of canal banks, development pressures, and the introduction and spread of invasive species such as signal crayfish, water fern, and Japanese knotweed.

Map b.7 Extent of Canals in Calderdale



- b.19** The priority species associated with canal habitats are as follows:

- Water shrew
- Water vole
- Otter
- Amphibians
- Fish e.g. bullhead and grayling
- Freshwater sponges
- White clawed crayfish
- Bats e.g. Pipistrelle, Daubenton's
- Water plants e.g. floating water plantain, lesser skullcap, needle spike rush

- Molluscs
- Butterflies and moths e.g. The butterbur
- Birds e.g. bullfinch, song thrush

Unimproved Grassland

- b.20** Grasslands are widespread through the UK and in Calderdale the main types are lowland grasslands on neutral soils, and more elevated grasslands on less nutrient rich soils, some of which may be distinctly acidic, and may be wet. Much of the most interesting grassland in the district of this type, called In-bye which is restricted to higher ground around the edges of moorland and is generally more common in the north of England. In-bye is often associated with wet rushy or boggy areas, adjacent to, or close to unenclosed moorland. The In-bye habitat in Calderdale is scattered but is fairly extensive along the western boundary of the district, associated with the uplands of the South Pennine Moors.
- b.21** Current factors causing a loss or decline to this habitat include agricultural improvement and changes from traditional agricultural practises, loss of habitat due to development, inappropriate management, abandonment and resulting return to scrubland, and flood control which may result in wet grassland no longer being allowed to flood.
- b.22** The following are those priority species associated with this habitat:
- Birds e.g. Hobby, Lapwing, Snipe, Curlew, Skylark, Meadow Pipit, Linnet, Yellowhammer
 - Reptiles e.g. Grass Snake
 - Butterflies and Moths e.g. Ghost Moth, Small Copper, Chimney Sweeper
 - Plants e.g. Autumn Crocus, Frog Orchid
 - Fungi e.g. Pink Waxcap, Earthtongue, Straw Club, Date Coloured Waxcap.

Issue 17

Biodiversity and Geodiversity Main Issues

The Calderdale Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) lists a number of threats to species and habitats. These are as follows:

- Loss or damage to long established habitats causing further fragmentation ;
- Neglect or inappropriate management of key habitats;
- Natural succession e.g. Scrub invasion of wetlands and bogs;
- Loss of habitat due to developments such as road building housing, industrial developments, quarrying;
- Inappropriate use of areas for amenity use;
- Over-intensively managed open spaces;
- Human impact and disturbance, litter, dumping, vandalism, erosion of moorland;
- Planting of trees in inappropriate places;
- Intensive agricultural practises including drainage, river bank management, over grazing;
- Pollution of freshwater resources including nitrate run-off;
- Contamination of groundwater from disused mines;
- Uncontrolled spread of introduced species such as Japanese Knotweed and Himalayan Balsam;
- Climatic change involving weather patterns, temperature increases and effects from ozone depletion;
- Lack of appropriate information or data on species and habitats.
- All species identified as Priority Species in the BAP are of conservation concern in Calderdale.

Human Health

- b.23** Planning and Human Health are closely linked. The modern planning system came about in order to combat the unhealthy, overcrowded environments of the 19th century, and the environment in which people live and work is a key determinant of peoples health. A successful Local Plan can help encourage

communities to adopt healthy lifestyles by providing sustainably designed and located developments, offer real choice of travel modes, provide sufficient open space and community facilities, and making streets and the public realm a safer place. The following section therefore provides a summary of the main health issues in Calderdale and how the Local Plan can support the aim to improve people's health.

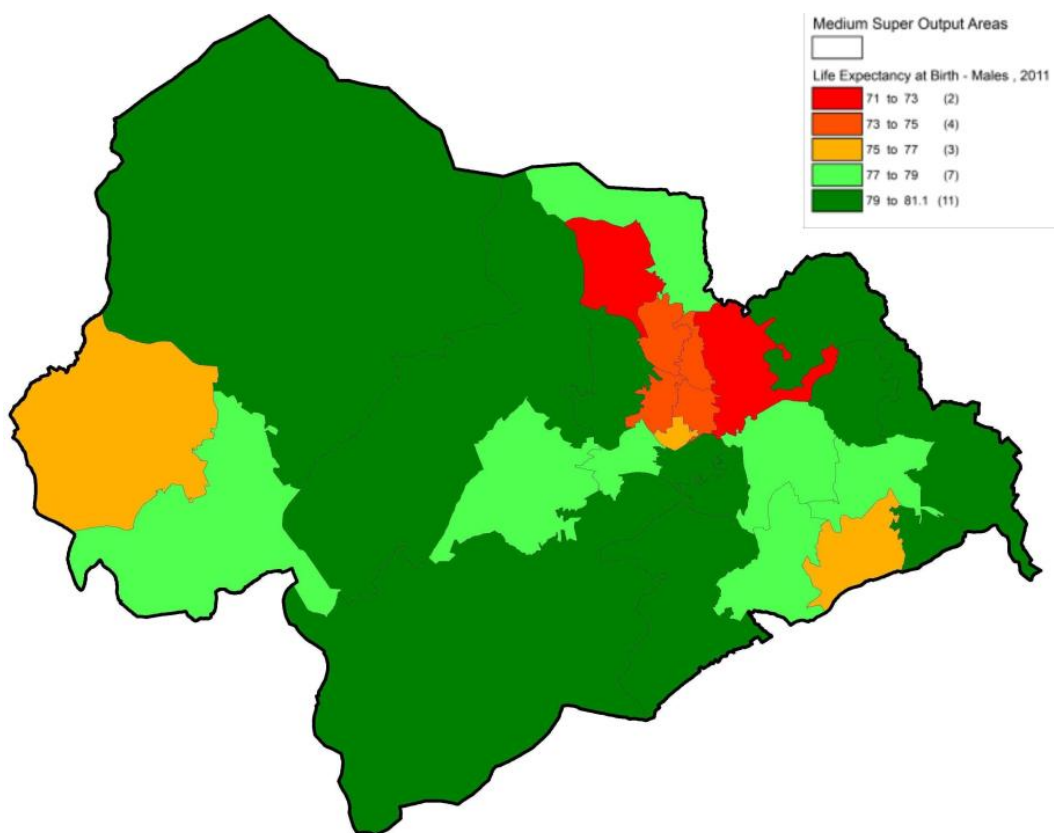
b.24 Previous work on the SA has identified a number of health related issues that can be applied to the assessment and inform the preparation of the Local Plan. Previous versions of the SA Framework also incorporated elements of the councils Health Impact Assessment, which will be reviewed as part of this scoping report to ensure any relevant changes are incorporated in the updated version. The Joint Wellbeing Strategy (JWS) 2012 to 2022 (March 2013) prepared by the Calderdale Health and Wellbeing Board sets out a vision for improving the wellbeing of local people and reducing inequalities in Calderdale. The JWS focused on a small number of high level outcomes which would see Calderdale as a place:

- Where people have good health;
- With a balanced and dynamic local economy;
- Where children and young people are ready for learning and ready for life;
- Where fewer children under the age of 5 live in, and are born into poverty;
- Where older people live fulfilling and independent lives;
- Where everyone has a sense of pride and belonging based on mutual respect.

Life Expectancy at Birth

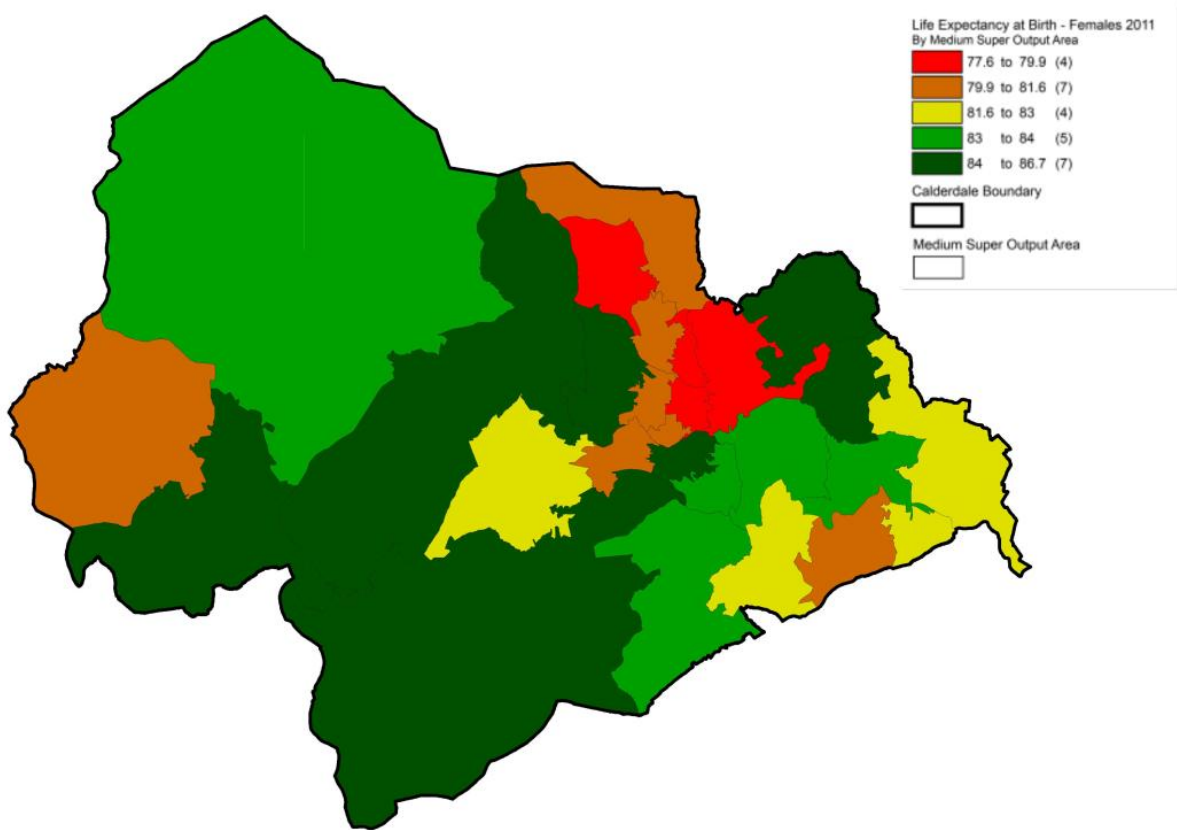
b.25 The following maps illustrate the life expectancy at birth of both males and females in Calderdale. In terms of comparisons to the national average, the average life expectancy at Birth in England for males is 78.9 years, whilst for females it is 82.8 years.

Map b.8 Life expectancy of males by Super Output Area 2011



Source- ONS, Public Health England

Map b.9 Female Life Expectancy at Birth by Super Output Area 2011



Source - ONS , Public Health England

Issue 18

Life Expectancy

- Male Life Expectancy is significantly lower than the English average in 9 of 27 MSOAs;
- Female life expectancy is significantly lower than the England Average in 8 of the 27 MSOAs;
- Significantly worse in parts of central and northern Halifax for both males and females.

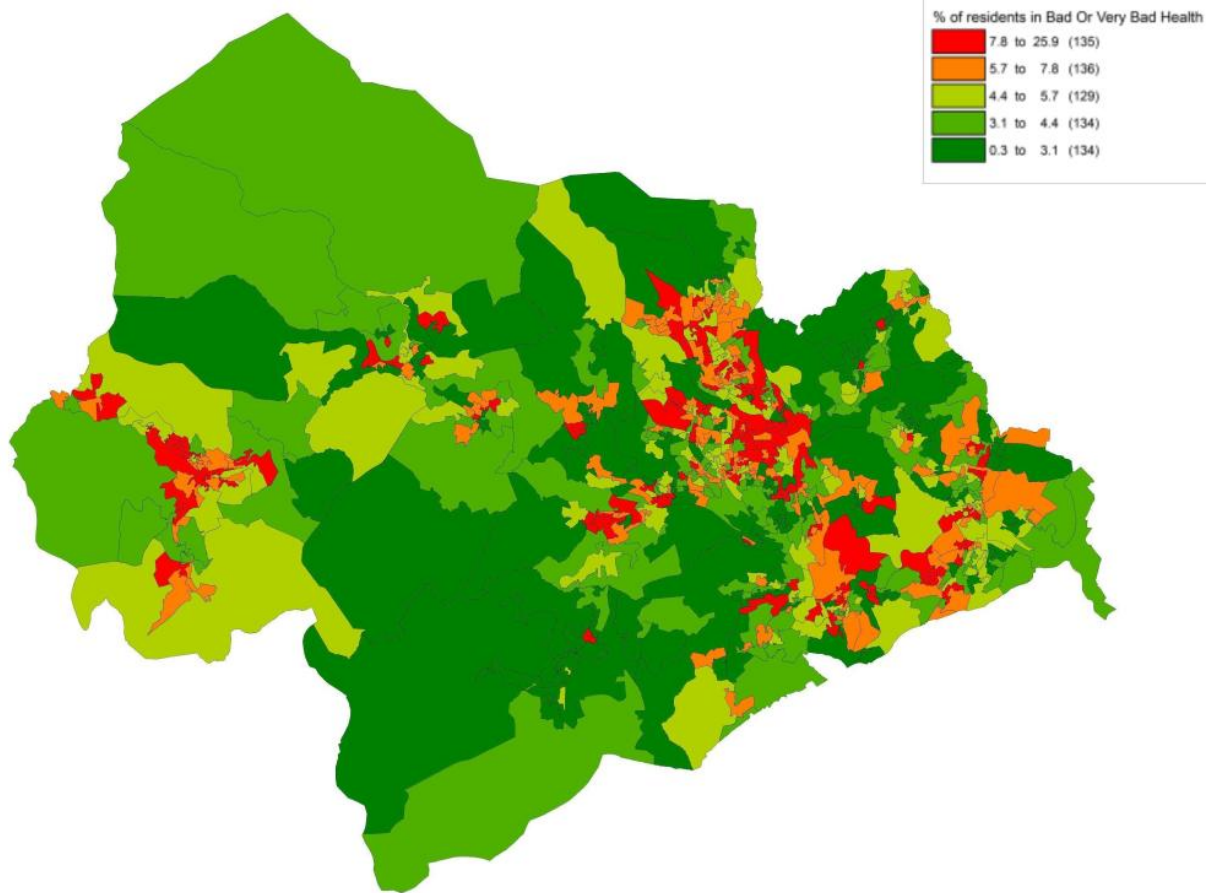
b.26 The data on infant mortality for Calderdale states that the rate per 1000 live births is 5.3; compared to the national figure which is 4.1.

Issue 19

- Infant mortality rates are slightly higher but not significantly so in Calderdale compared to the national rate.

b.27 In terms of the percentage of the population in bad or very bad health, data from ONS is mapped below. This data is available at Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level and shows that those areas with the highest levels of poor health tend to be in the main urban areas of the district. According to the census, overall 5.5% of Calderdale residents are deemed to be in bad or very bad health, which is the same as the national figure, but lower than the regional figure of 6%.

Map b.10 % of people in Bad or Very Bad Health by Output Area



Source: ONS / NOMIS Census 2011

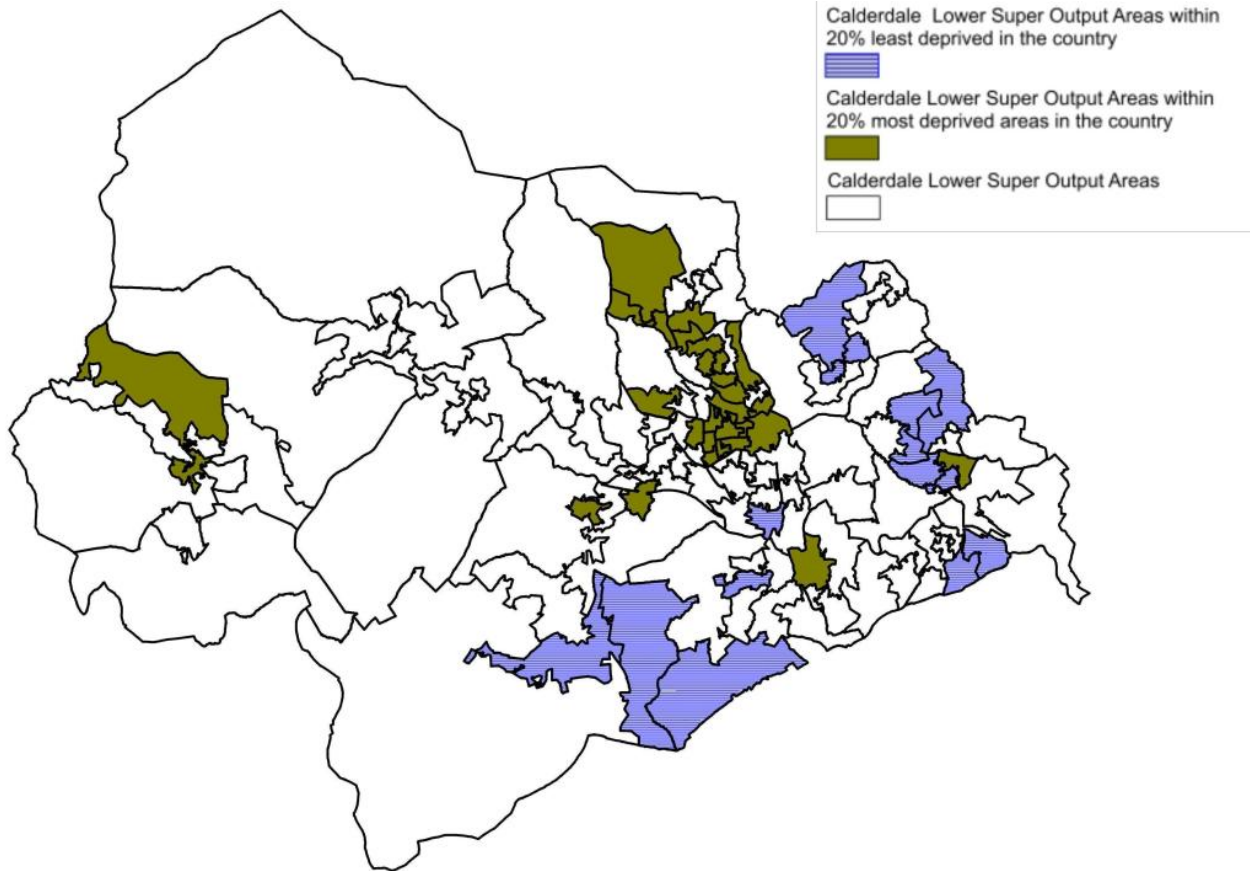
Issue 20

- In Calderdale, the percentage of those reporting bad or very bad health is around 6%. This is similar to the national average, and slightly lower than the regional average.

Index of Multiple Deprivation

b.28 The last Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) survey took place in 2010. The IMD ranks an area (a Lower Super Output Area) dependent on how it performs against a number of measures. The following map indicates those LSOAs in Calderdale that are ranked within the 20% most deprived LSOAs nationally. The distribution of the worst performing LSOAs are concentrated in central and northern Halifax, with other notable areas around Todmorden and the rural area to the north, northern Elland, and parts of northern Brighouse. Those areas that are within the 20% least deprived nationally are found in the east of the district.

Map b.11 Indices of Multiple Deprivation - Lower Super Output Areas in Calderdale within 20% most and least deprived nationally

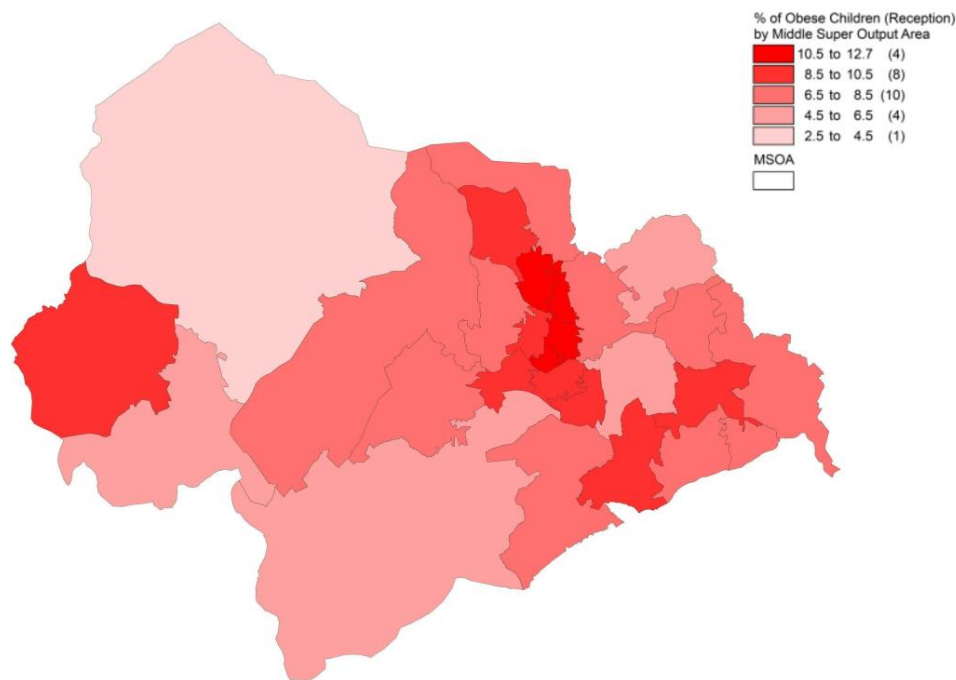


Issue 21

- Calderdale has a number of LSOAs within 20% of the most deprived areas of the country;
- The majority of the worst performing LSOAs are located in Halifax and to the north of the town, with pockets of deprivation around the other main urban areas.

b.29 In terms of obesity the following series of maps set out those areas where childhood obesity is causing concern. For those children of Reception age, the greatest percentage is central and north Halifax, with remaining areas of Halifax, Brighouse, Elland and Todmorden also with relatively high percentages. The English average percentage is 9.4%; of the 27 MSOAs in Calderdale, only six are above the national figure, therefore overall Calderdale performs relatively well against this indicator although there are areas of concern.

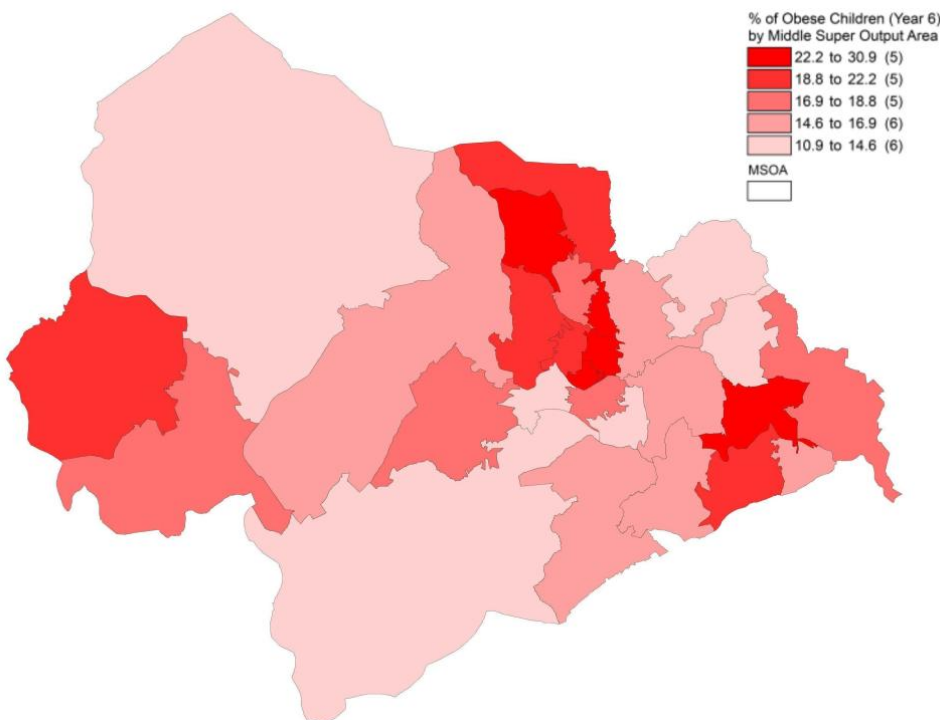
Map b.12 % of Obese Children (Reception Age) by Middle Super Output Area



Source : Public Health England, National Child Measurement Programme Health & Social Care Information Centre 2010/11-2012/13

b.30 The data for obesity levels in year 6 children suggests a more significant issue in terms of percentages; the lowest category begins at nearly 11%, whilst the highest is nearly 31%. The distribution of those areas of concern largely repeats the map relating to children of reception age, in central Halifax and to the North, along with areas of Brighouse and Todmorden. The English average figure is 19.1%; of the 27 MSOAs, 7 were above this figure.

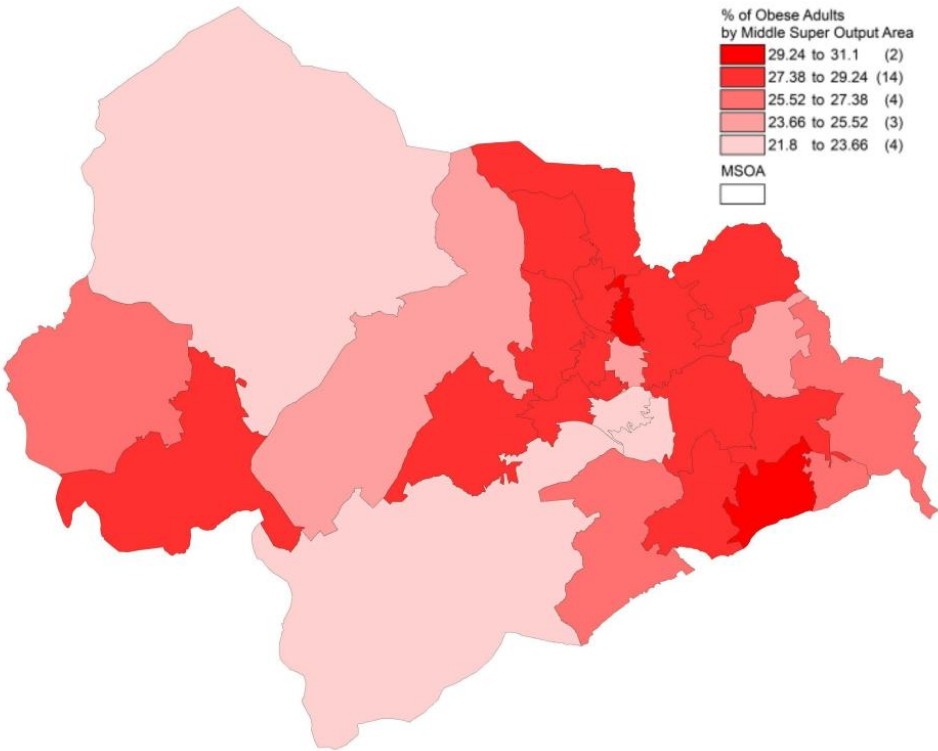
Map b.13 % of Obese Children in Year 6 by Middle Super Output Area



Source : Public Health England, National Child Measurement Programme Health & Social Care Information Centre 2010/11-2012/13

b.31 In terms of obesity levels amongst adults in Calderdale, the data suggests that this is a more prevalent and widespread issue. Some 23 out of the 27 MSOAs are at a level above the national average of 24.1%. Areas of greatest concern appear to be north Halifax and to the south west of Brighouse; however all the main urban areas experience high levels of obesity.

Map b.14 % of Obese Adults in Calderdale by MSOA



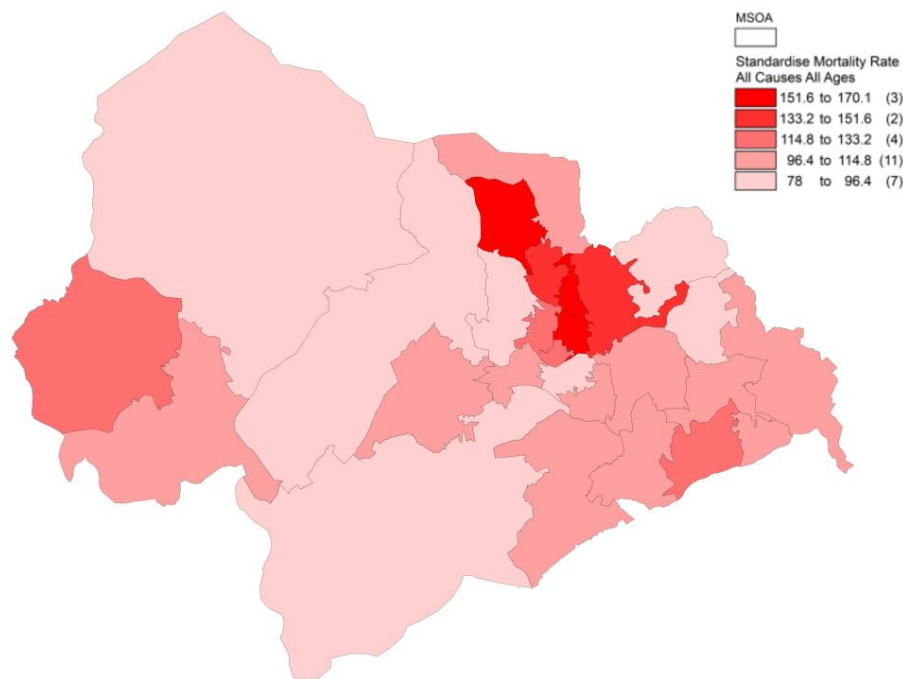
Issue 22

Obesity

- Around 21% of 4-5 year olds in Calderdale are overweight or obese - this is similar that the regional and national average. Around 31% of 10-11 year olds in Calderdale are overweight or obese - which is lower than the regional and national average.
- Overall the district performs well against the children of reception age and year 6 indicators;
- Despite this there are areas of concern in Halifax (especially central and northern) and areas within the other main urban areas;
- For adults, the district performs poorly, with the majority of MSOAs above the national average, with all the main urban areas experiencing high levels of obesity.

b.32 Another indicator that has been included in previous scoping and SA frameworks is the 'Standardised Mortality Rate - All Causes All Ages', is, according to Public Health England one of the oldest measurements of the health of a population. This indicator represents the prevalence of risk factors and disease, and how effective interventions and treatments are. Differences in the rates reflect health inequalities between different population groups. The following map illustrates the 'standardised mortality rate - all causes all ages' results for Calderdale and indicates that central and northern areas of Halifax are those areas with significant issues.

Map b.15 Standardised Mortality Rate All Causes All Ages 2008 - 2012



Source: Public Health England, produced from ONS data Copyright 2013.

Issue 23

Standardised Mortality Rates

- Standardised mortality rates (SMRs) are significantly higher than the England average in some parts of central and northern Halifax.

Issue 24

Summary of Health Issues

- In Calderdale, male life expectancy is significantly lower than the England average in 9 of 27 MSOA.
- In Calderdale, female life expectancy is significantly lower than the England Average in 8 of the 27 MSOAs.
- Life expectancy is significantly worse than the England average in parts of central and northern Halifax for both males and females.
- In Calderdale, the percentage of those reporting bad or very bad health is around 6%. This is similar to the national average, and slightly lower than the regional average.
- Calderdale has a number of LSOAs within 20% of the most deprived areas of the country;
- The majority of the worst performing LSOAs are located in Halifax and to the north of the town, with pockets of deprivation around the other main urban areas;
- Around 21% of 4-5 year olds in Calderdale are overweight or obese - this is similar that the regional and national average. Around 31% of 10-11 year olds in Calderdale are overweight or obese - which is lower that the regional and national average.
- Overall the district performs well against the children of reception age and year 6 obesity indicators;
- Despite this there are areas of concern over obesity in Halifax (especially central and northern) and areas within the other main urban areas;

- For adults, the district performs poorly, with the majority of MSOAs above the national average, with all the main urban areas experiencing high levels of obesity;
- Standardised mortality rates (SMRs) are significantly higher than the England average in some parts of central and northern Halifax.

Soil

b.33 In terms of soils, according to Defra⁽⁹⁾ the district does not contain any agricultural land classification above 'Poor'; therefore although there are no significant sustainability issues relating to the quality of agricultural land, the fact that there are a significant number of farms and farming related enterprises the agricultural land that does exist may become an ever increasingly important commodity in the future.

Issue 25

Soils

- The district does not contain any agricultural land classed above 'Poor';
- Agricultural land likely to become increasingly important commodity

Water

b.34 Flood Risk and water quality are important aspects of the local environment, and one that the Local Plan must consider and ensure that development is planned appropriately. The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) prepared alongside Kirklees and Wakefield provides strategic evidence on flood risk for the Local Plan and will help to guide allocations land for development, locally distinctive policies and a basis for requesting Flood Risk Assessments alongside planning applications. The first SFRA was published in 2008, and is currently being updated. The district's residents and businesses recently suffered extensive damage and disruption following the floods in 2012, highlighting the impact that flooding can have. There are a number of sources of potential flooding as follows:

- Fluvial (rivers);
- Surface water (pluvial) including run off and surcharging of drainage systems;
- Groundwater - water table rising after prolonged rainfall to emerge above ground level;
- Infrastructure failure - e.g. Reservoirs, canals, burst water mains.

b.35 Different types and forms of flooding present a range of different hazards such as speed of flow, depth, and duration of flooding which can vary greatly. Given the impacts of climate change, the frequency and severity of flooding is expected to increase.

b.36 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) includes a number of Flood zones that represent the probability of flood risk;

- Zone 1 represents those areas that are at least risk of flooding (<0.1%);
- Zone 2 represents land having between a 1 in 100 and a 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river flooding (1% - 0.1%) in any year;
- Zone 3a represents land having a 1 in 100 or greater annual probability of river flooding (>1%) in any year;
- Zone 3b represents land where water has to flow or be stored in time of flood, includes land that would flood with an annual probability of 1 in 20 (5%) or 1 in 25 (4%) or greater in any year, or is designed to flood in an extreme (0.1%) flood.

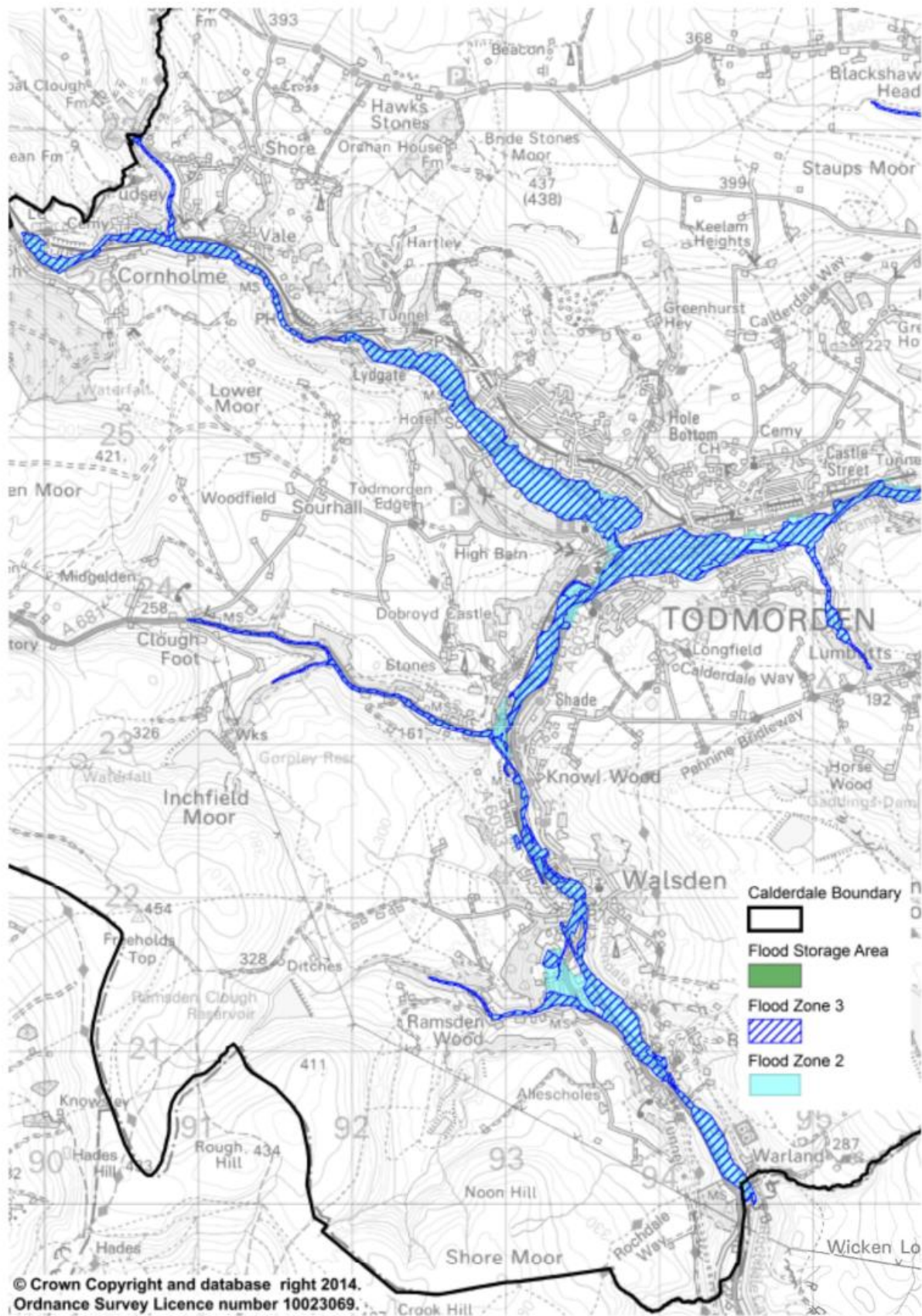
9 Agricultural Land Classification of England and Wales: revised guidelines and criteria for grading the quality of agricultural land

- b.37** According to the draft SFRA update, there are 4,648 residential properties within Flood Zone 3. The Wards with the most residential properties at risk include Todmorden (2,124), Calder (805), and Luddendenfoot (631). Like the Flood Zones, these numbers include the properties that may be protected, to some extent, by flood defences.
- b.38** The SFRA comments that the upper reaches of the Calder and many of its tributaries flow through steep and relatively narrow valleys, which means they react quickly to rainfall – or are “flashy”. Heavy rainfall causes rapid rises in water level, which contributes to the flood risk in many of the communities. Previous work on earlier Sustainability Appraisals has also highlighted the need to ensure the management of the upland areas avoids any actions that could result in an increased run off from these areas which in turn would impact on the valley bottoms.
- b.39** The following series of maps indicate the extent of flood risk in the main urban areas. The flood risk data on the maps is courtesy of the Environment Agency; once the SFRA is updated these will also form the baseline in regards to Flood Risk. The flood risk maps show that the greatest areas at risk are generally the centre of towns and areas surrounding the transport routes of the Upper and Ryburn valleys.

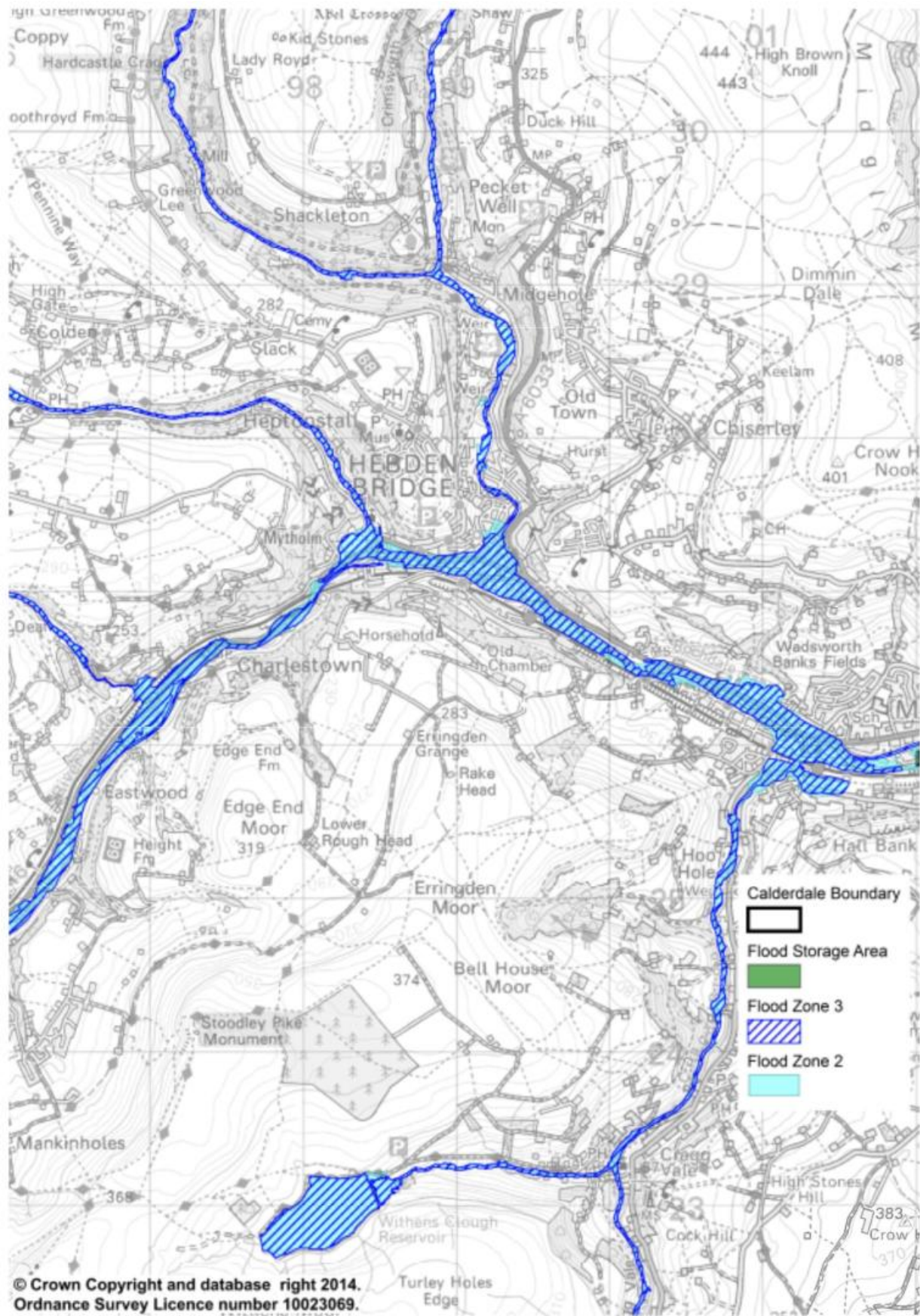
Map b.16 Flood risk areas in Todmorden area. Flood Data Source:Environment Agency Licence 100026380

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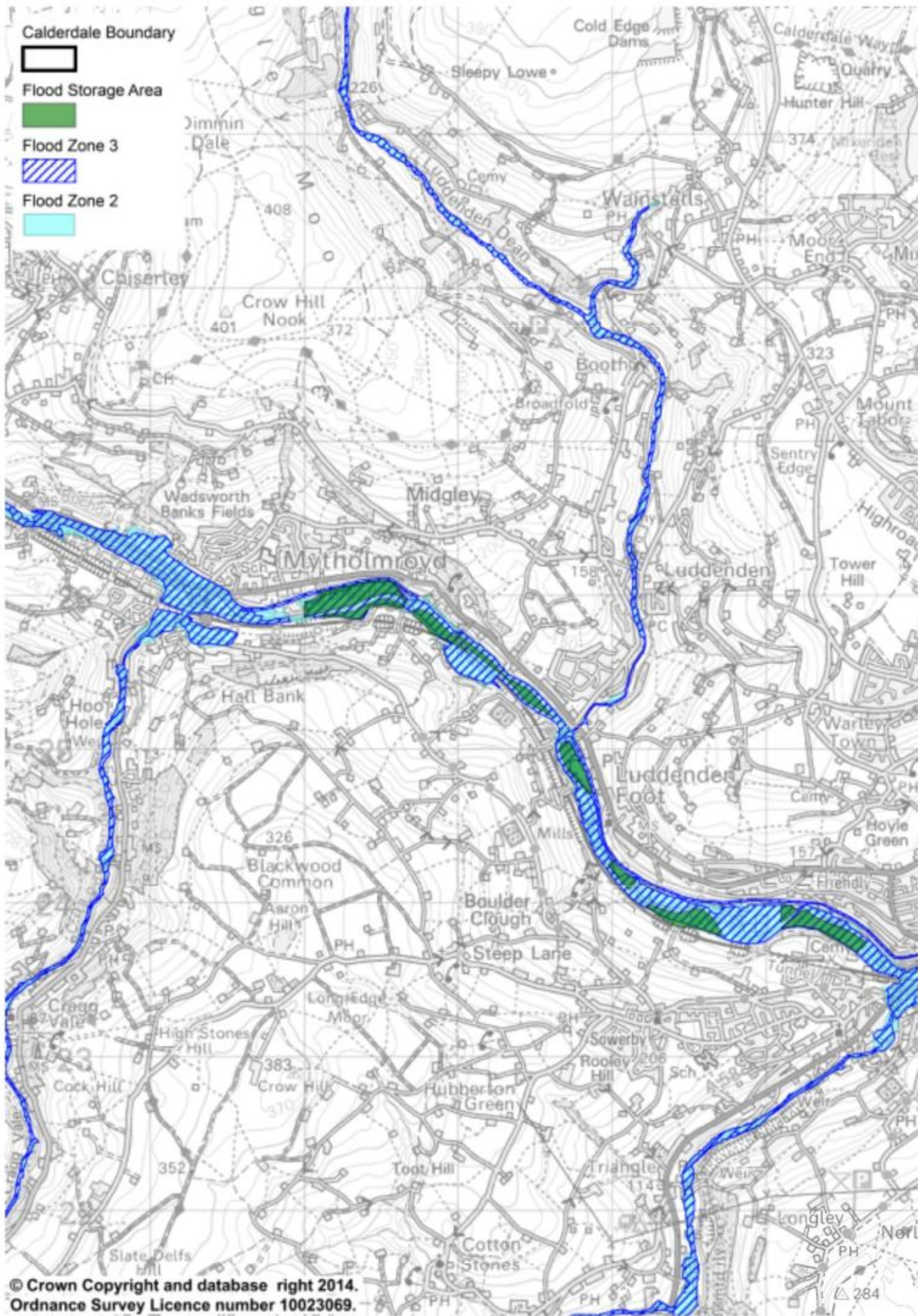
Map b.17 Flood Risk Areas in Hebden Bridge area.Flood Data Source:Environment Agency Licence 100026380



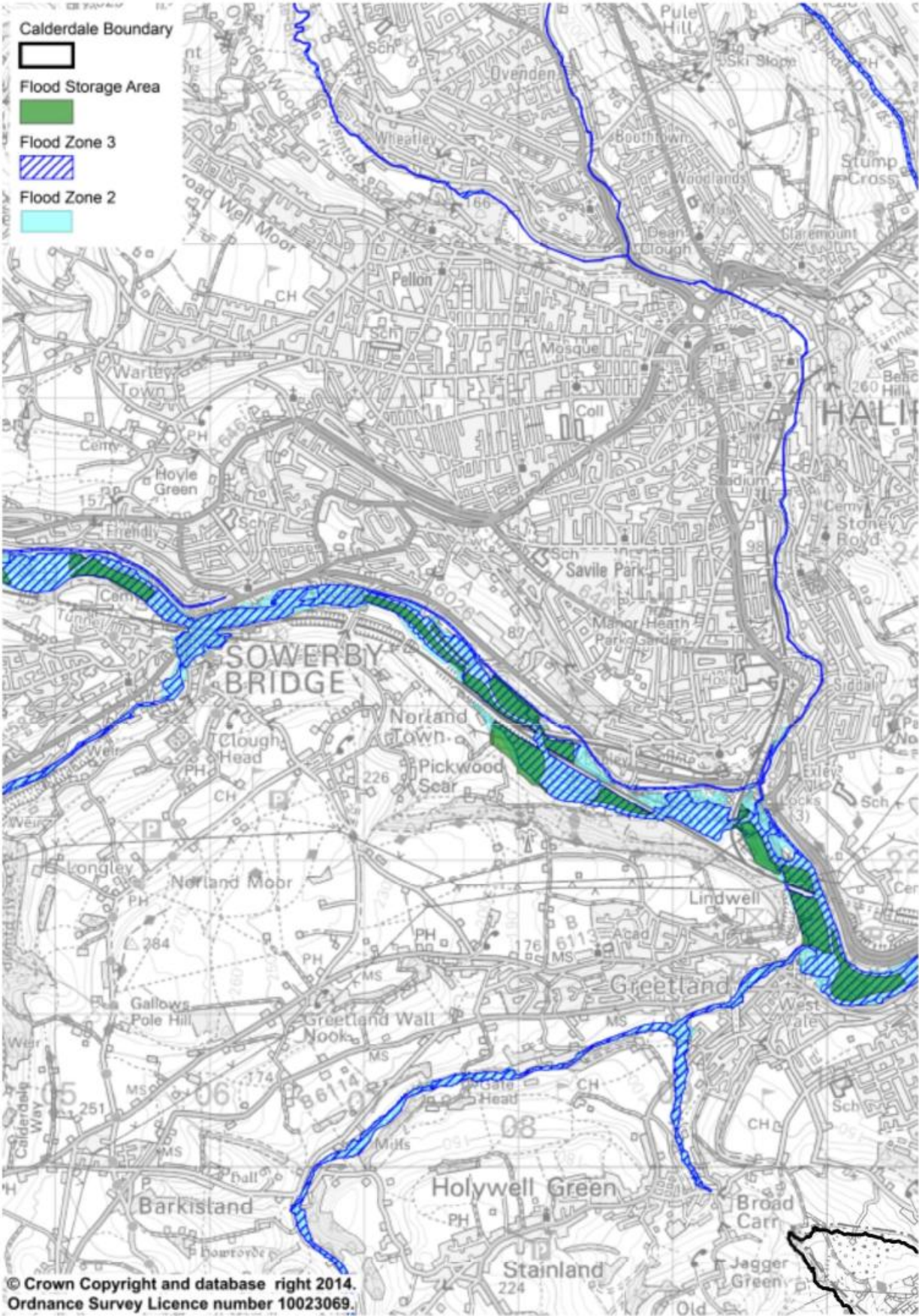
Map b.18 Mytholmroyd and Luddendenfoot Flood Risk Areas. Flood Data Source:Environment Agency Licence 100026380

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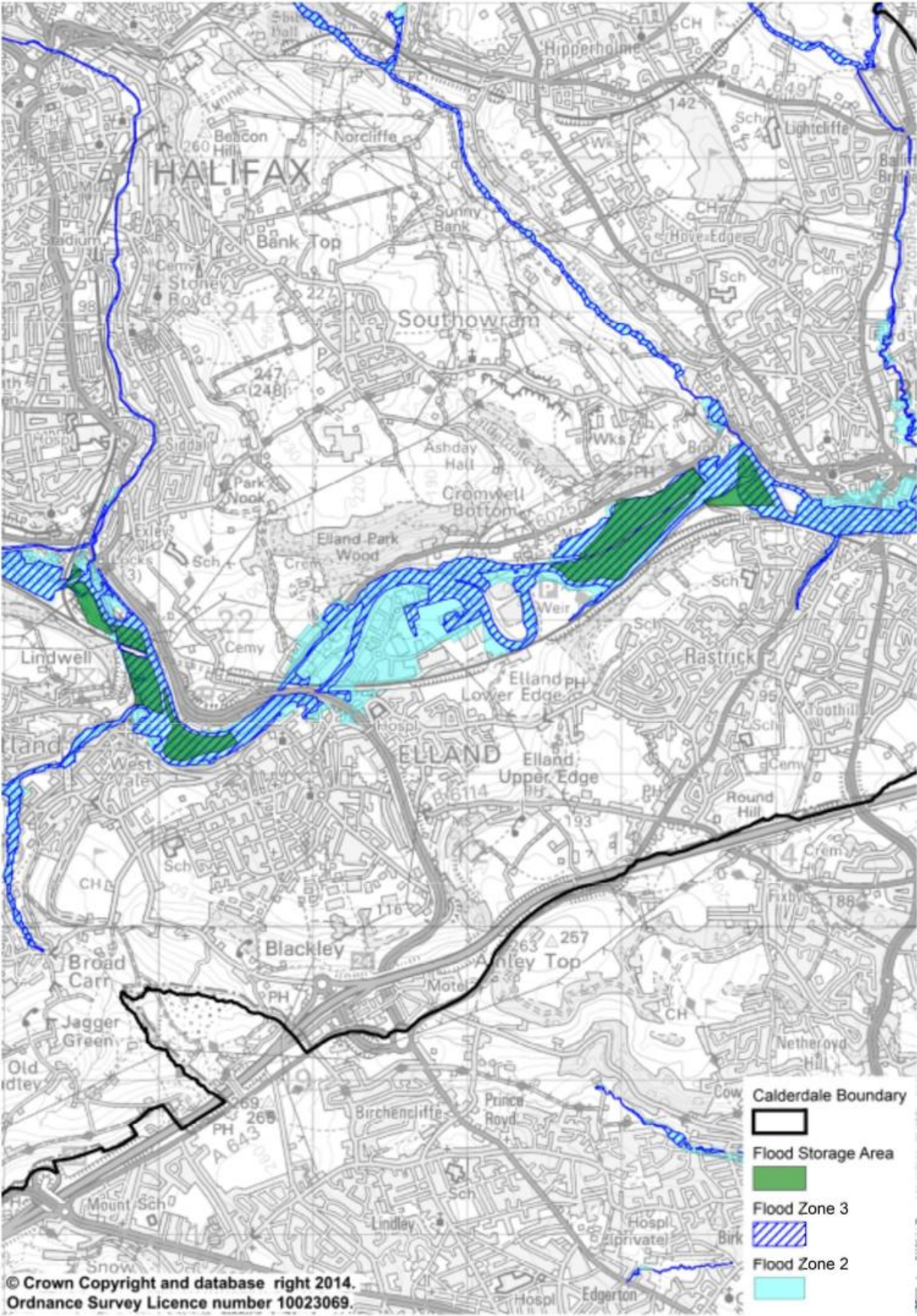


Map b.19 Sowerby Bridge Flood Risk Area. Flood Data Source:Environment Agency Licence 100026380

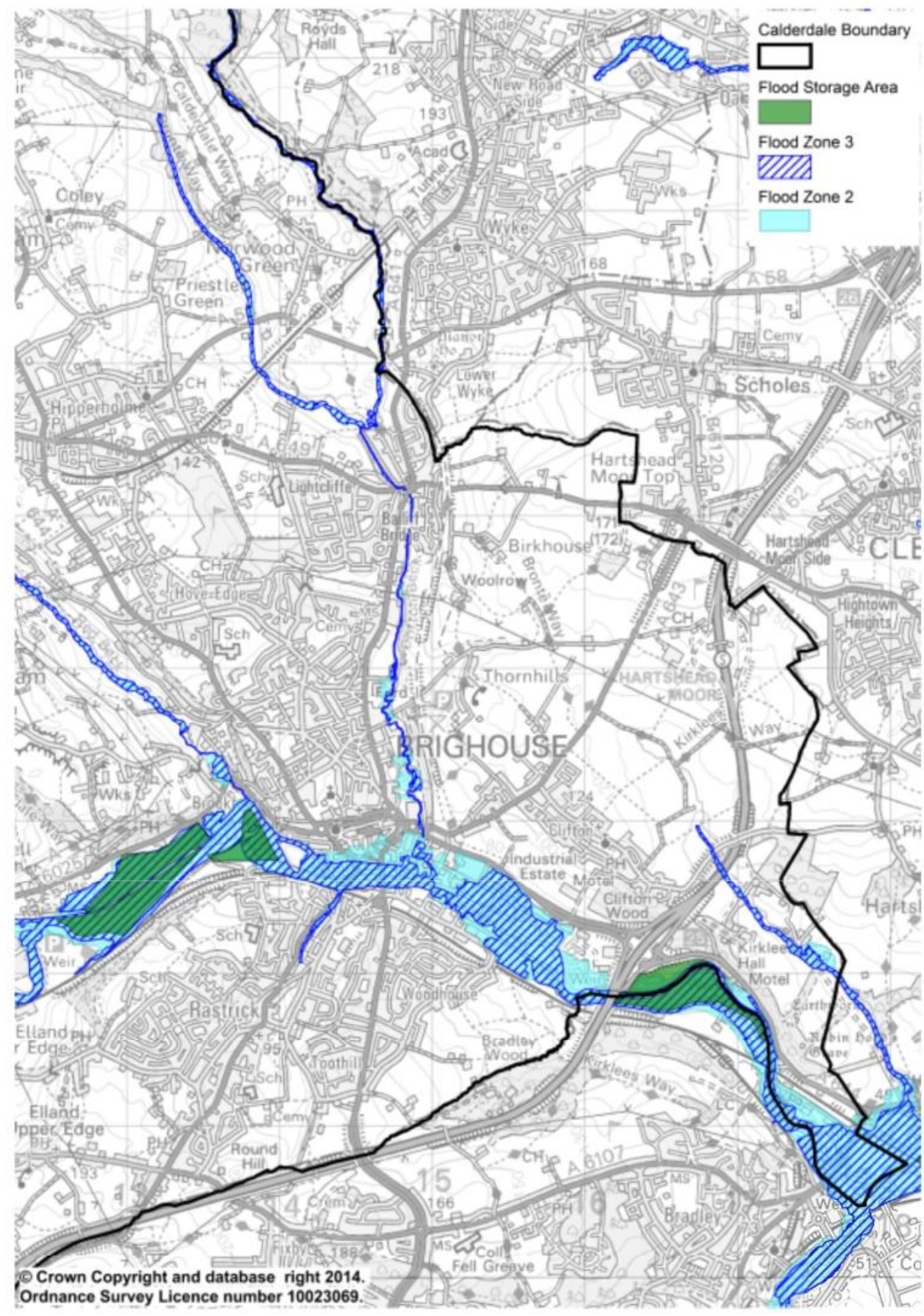


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Map b.20 South Halifax and Elland Flood Risk Area. Flood Data Source:Environment Agency Licence 100026380

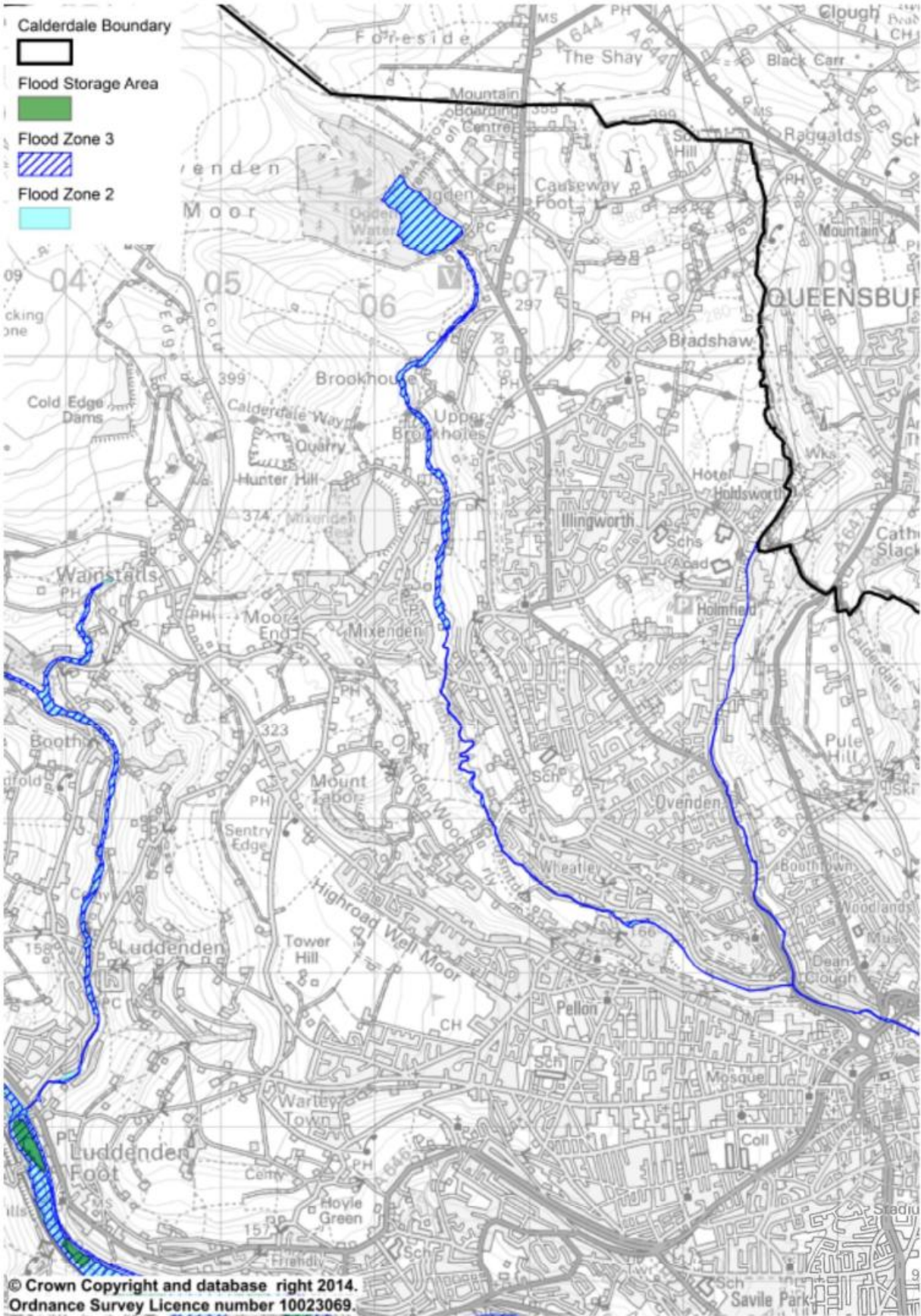


Map b.21 Brighouse Flood Risk Area. Flood Data Source:Environment Agency Licence 100026380

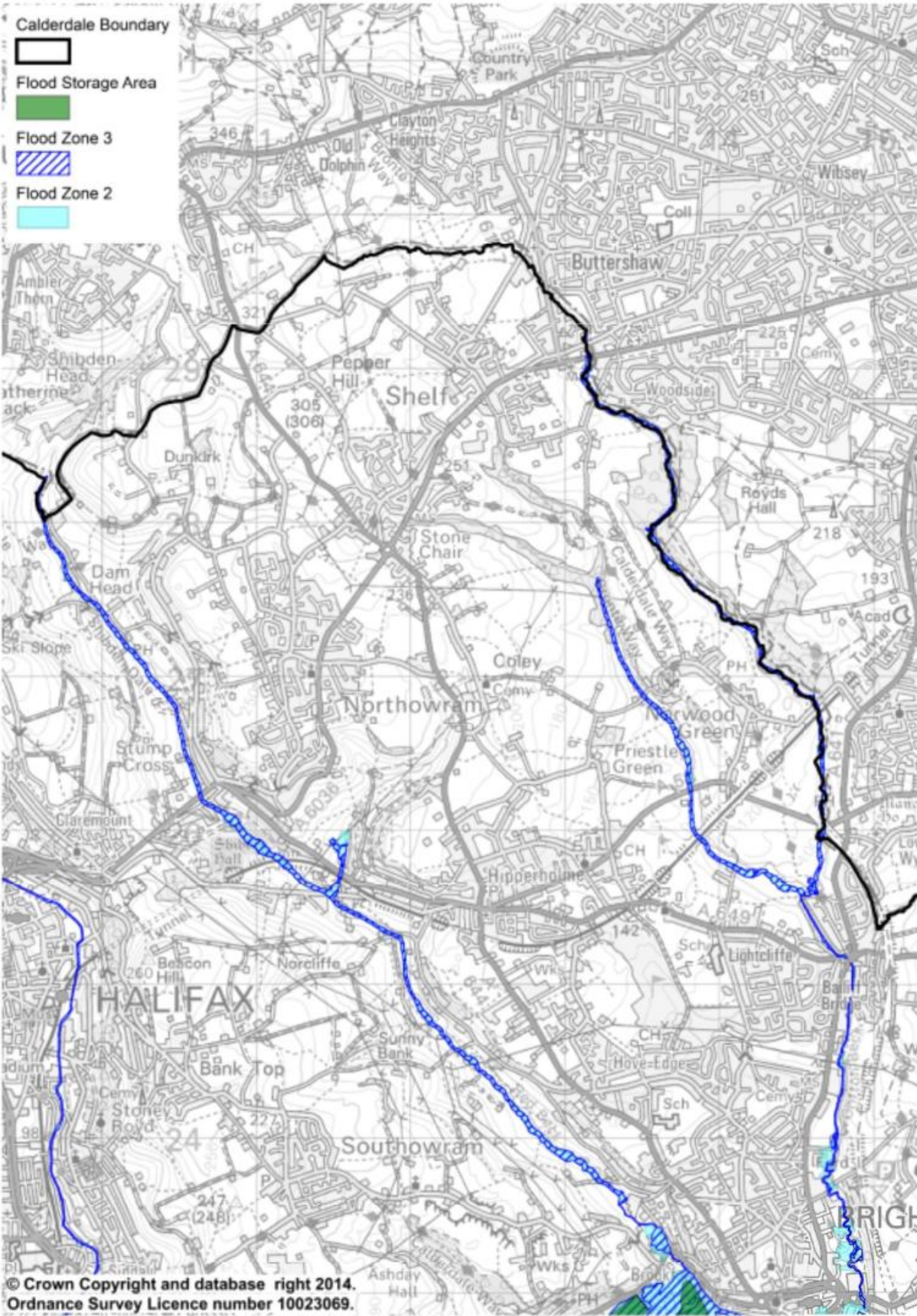


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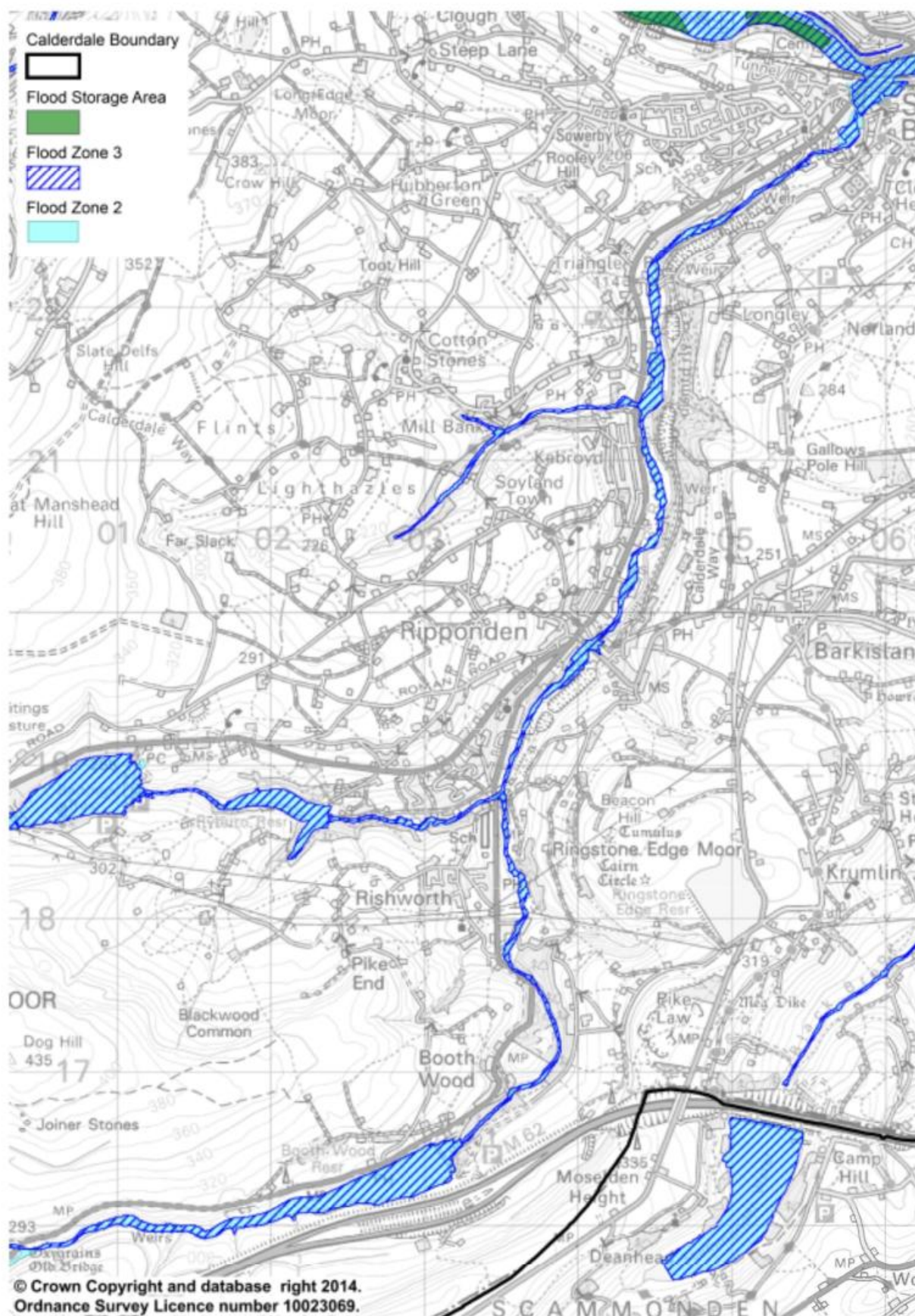
Map b.22 North Halifax Flood Risk area. Flood Data Source:Environment Agency Licence 100026380



Map b.23 Northowram and Shelf Flood Risk area. Flood Data Source:Environment Agency Licence 100026380



b



Issue 26**Flood Risk**

- Main town centres and areas surrounding the transport routes of the Upper and Ryburn valleys are in areas of greatest risk.
- There continues to be instances of flash flooding;
- The absorption levels of the moorlands and uplands impacts on the valley bottoms.

b

Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal - April 15 Calderdale MBC

Surface Water Flooding

- b.40** Pluvial flooding of land from surface water runoff is usually caused by intense rainfall that may only last a few hours. In these instances, the volume of water from rural land can exceed infiltration rates in a short amount of time, resulting in water flowing over land. Within urban areas, this intensity is too great for the urban drainage network resulting in excess water flowing along roads, through properties and ponding in natural low spots. Areas at risk can, therefore, lie outside of the fluvial flood zones. Pluvial flooding within urban areas will typically be associated with events greater than the 1 in 30 year design standard of new sewer systems. Some older sewer and highway networks will have even less capacity than the 1 in 30 year event. There is also a residual risk associated with these networks due to possible network failures, blockages or collapses.
- b.41** The SFRA identified potential areas at risk from surface water flooding. These were classed as Critical Drainage Areas (CDAs), which are areas contributing surface water runoff, either as direct overland flow or from the existing sewer network, which causes flooding at locations within that area, or at an area where development pressure could increase the strain on a system already at capacity. The risk of flooding is thereby confirmed, either by historical evidence, through an assessment of the updated Flood Map for Surface Water or through 'on the ground' local evidence provided by Council drainage engineers.

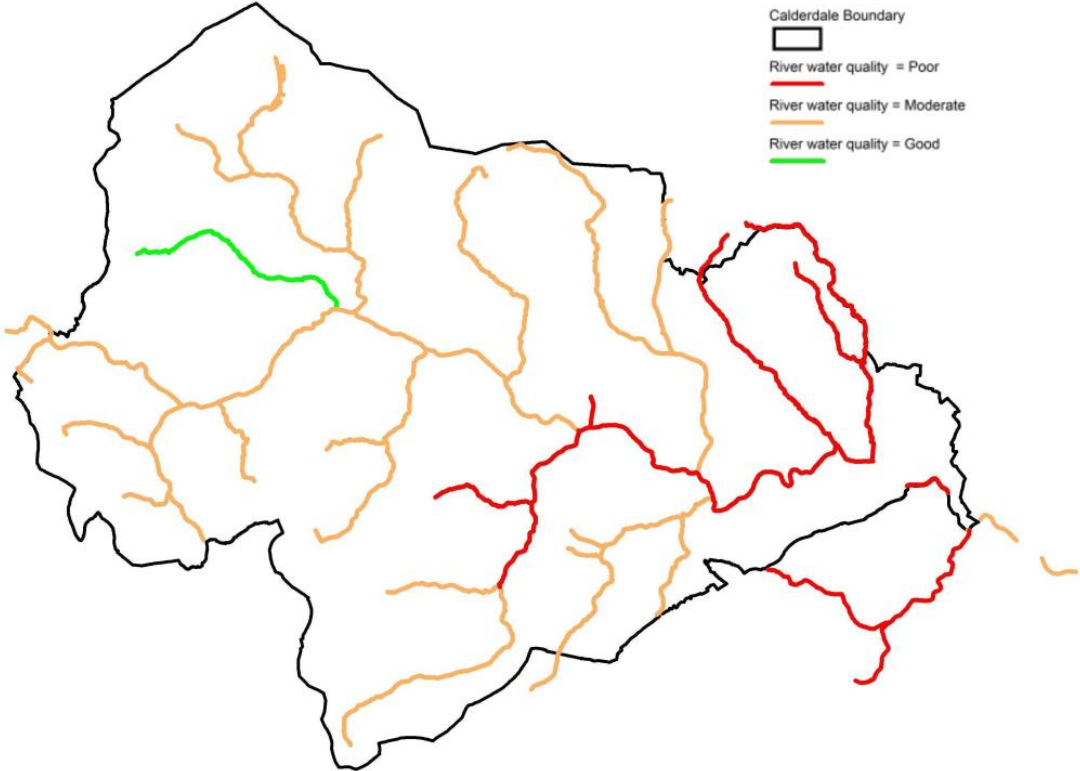
Groundwater Flooding

- b.42** Groundwater flooding is caused by the emergence of water from beneath the ground, either at point or diffuse locations. The occurrence of groundwater flooding is usually local and unlike flooding from rivers, does not generally pose a significant risk to life due to the slow rate at which the water level rises. However, groundwater flooding can cause significant damage to property, especially in urban areas, and can pose further risks to the environment and ground stability.
- b.43** Increased risk of groundwater flooding can occur as a result of prolonged rainfall, high in bank river levels, artificial structures, groundwater rebound and mine water rebound. Properties with basements or cellars or that are located within areas susceptible to groundwater flooding are at particular risk.

Water Quality

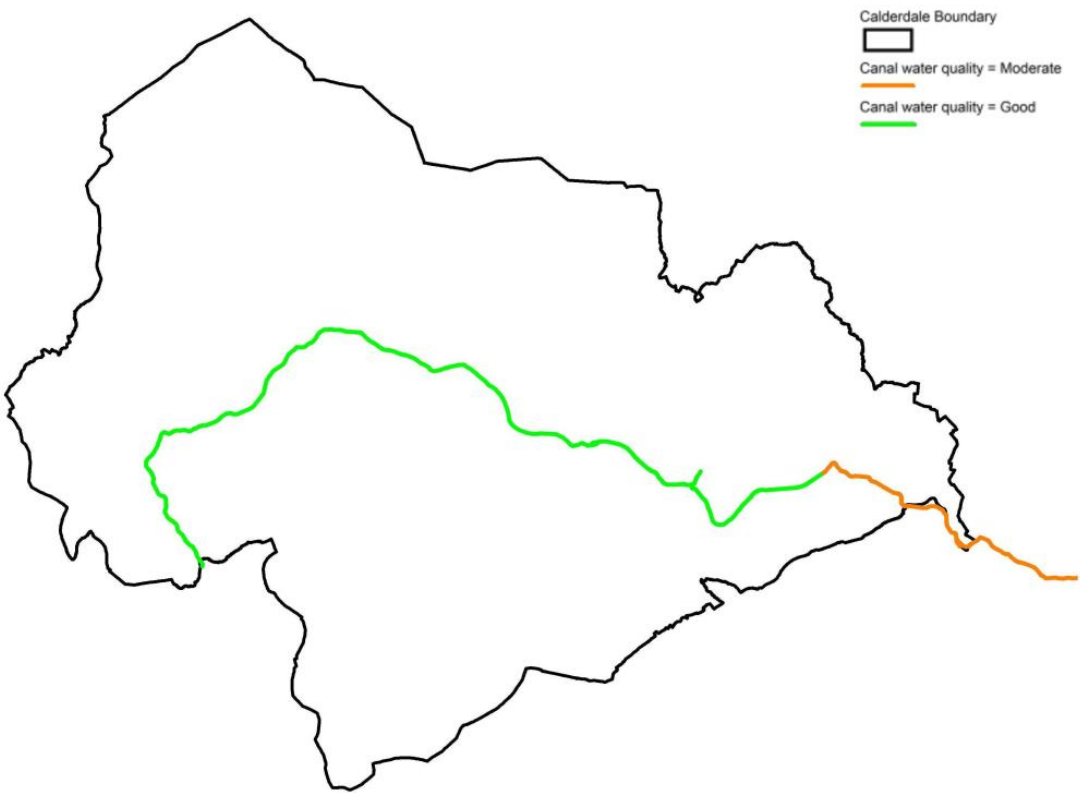
- b.44** The EU Water Framework Directive is designed to improve and integrate the way water bodies are managed, and requires the UK's inland and coastal waters to be of good chemical and biological status by 2015. The Local Plan will need to consider how policies will impact on water quality, sustainable water management, and river basin management plans will need to be addressed. Poor water quality and supply can have a negative impact on ecological receptors. (SA70)
- b.45** The following maps indicate the status of the various water bodies within the district according to the Environment Agency data. These show that in terms of rivers and lakes (the EA classed lakes as generally those water bodies greater than 0.5ha unless classed as Sites of Special Scientific Interest) the majority were considered to be of moderate water quality, with the poor quality rivers in the east of the district. The majority of water in Canals was considered to be of a good quality.

Map b.25 River water quality in the district



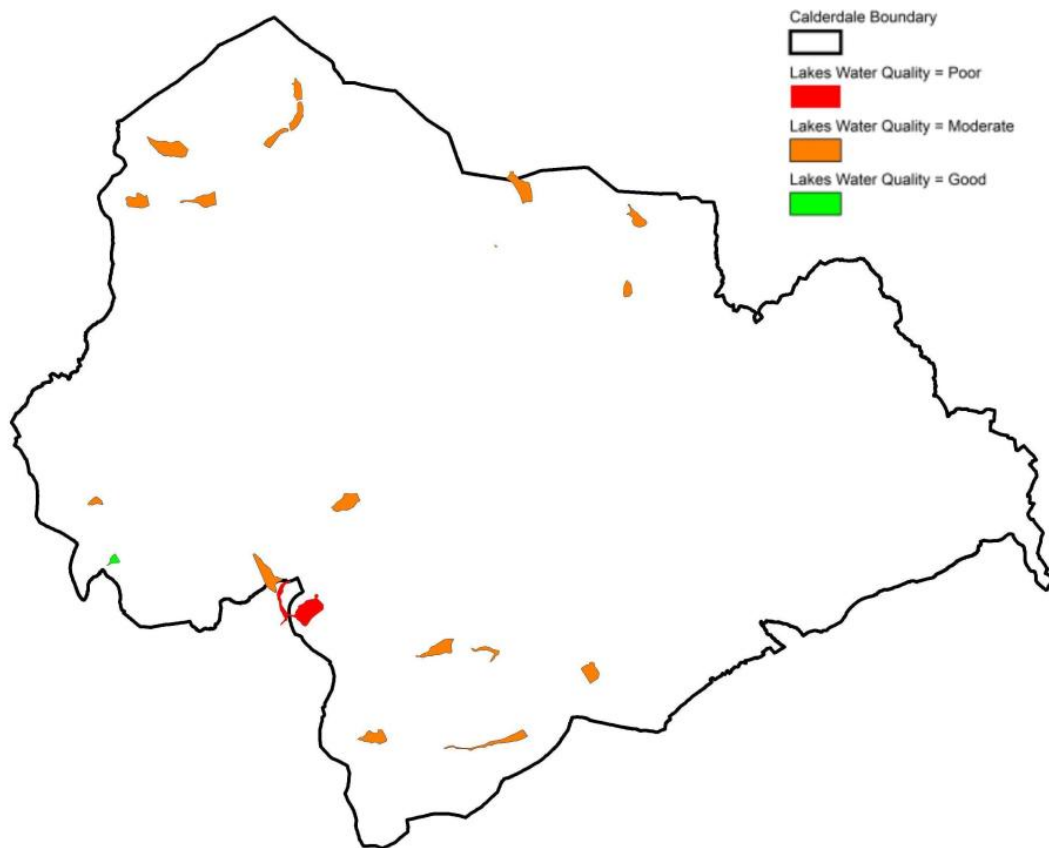
Source: Environment Agency 2013

Map b.26 Canal water quality



Source: Environment Agency 2013

Map b.27 Lakes water quality



Source: Environment Agency 2013

Issue 27

Water Quality

- River water quality is classed as moderate or good in the west of the district;
- River water quality is poor in the east of the district;
- Canal water quality is mainly considered to be good;
- Lakes water quality is considered to be either moderate or poor.
- Water quality impacts on ecological receptors.

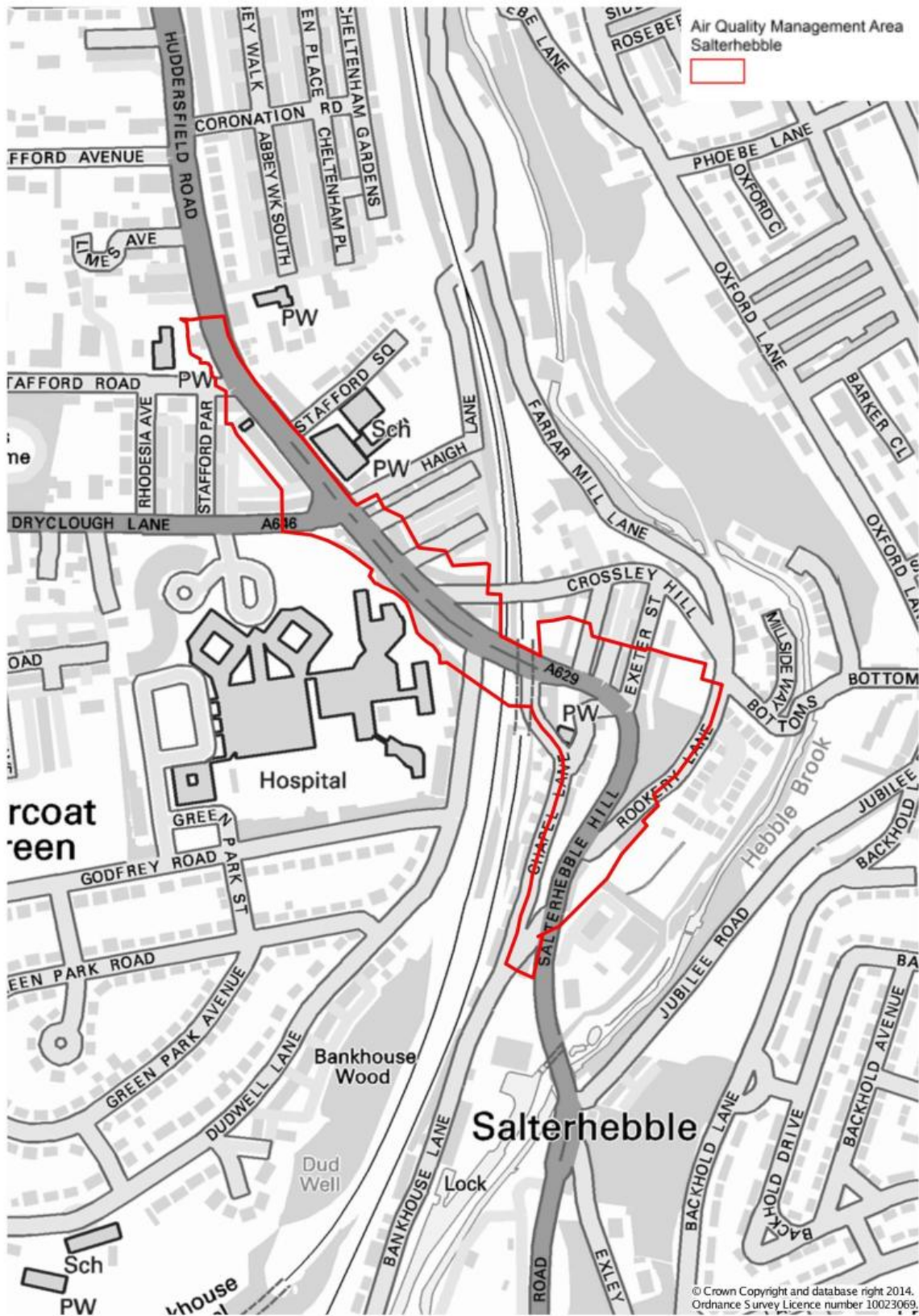
Air

- b.46** The Environment Act 1995 specifies eight pollutants all councils must consider as part of a national Air Quality Strategy, including nitrogen dioxide, fine particles (PM10) and others. Currently monitoring concentrates on traffic-related nitrogen dioxide, which has been identified as exceeding the air quality objectives in seven areas. Within these seven areas the council has designated Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAS). For the AQMAS declared in Calderdale there is often a combination of high traffic volumes and buildings located close to the roadside which can hinder the dispersion of exhaust fumes. Calderdale Council and the other West Yorkshire Local Authorities are working together to develop some common guidance for developers to meet these current and emerging concerns.
- b.47** The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) includes the principle that all new development, including the impact of associated traffic, should be sustainable, and not significantly affect, or be affected by, air pollution. The NPPF makes more specific requirements for developments within AQMAS and to meet

certain European air quality targets. The importance of improving air quality in the district is summed up by Public Health England, which currently estimates that 4.4% of deaths in Calderdale are attributable to poor air quality.

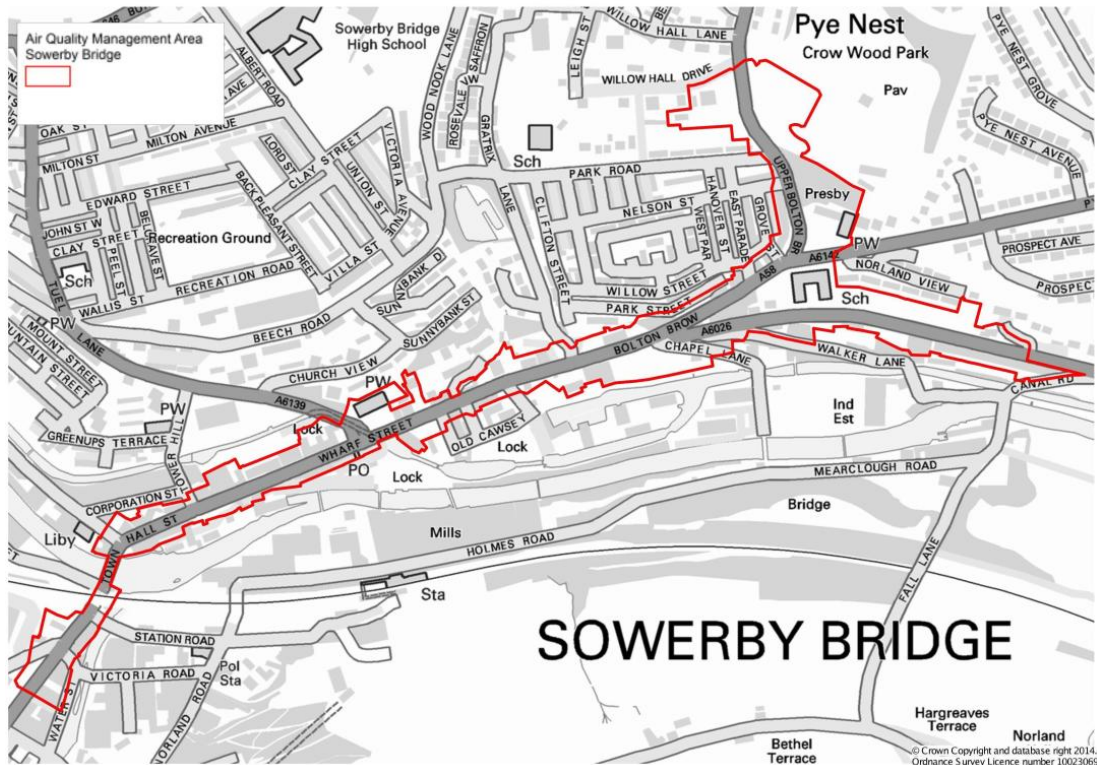
b **b.48** The following maps show the extent of the seven AQMAs in Calderdale.

Map b.28 Salterhebble Air Quality Management Area



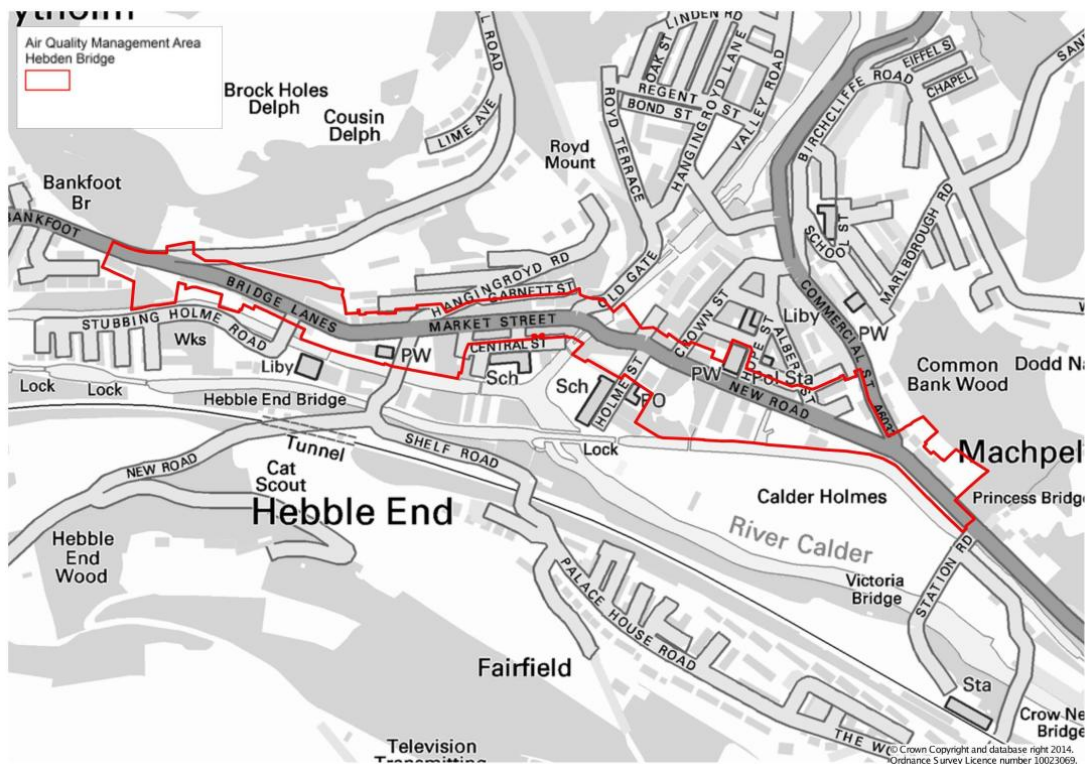
Source : CMBC Environmental Health 2014

Map b.29 Sowerby Bridge Air Quality Management Area



Source: CMBC Environmental Health 2014

Map b.30 Hebden Bridge Air Quality Management Area



Source: CMBC Environmental Health

Map b.31 Luddendenfoot Air Quality Management Area



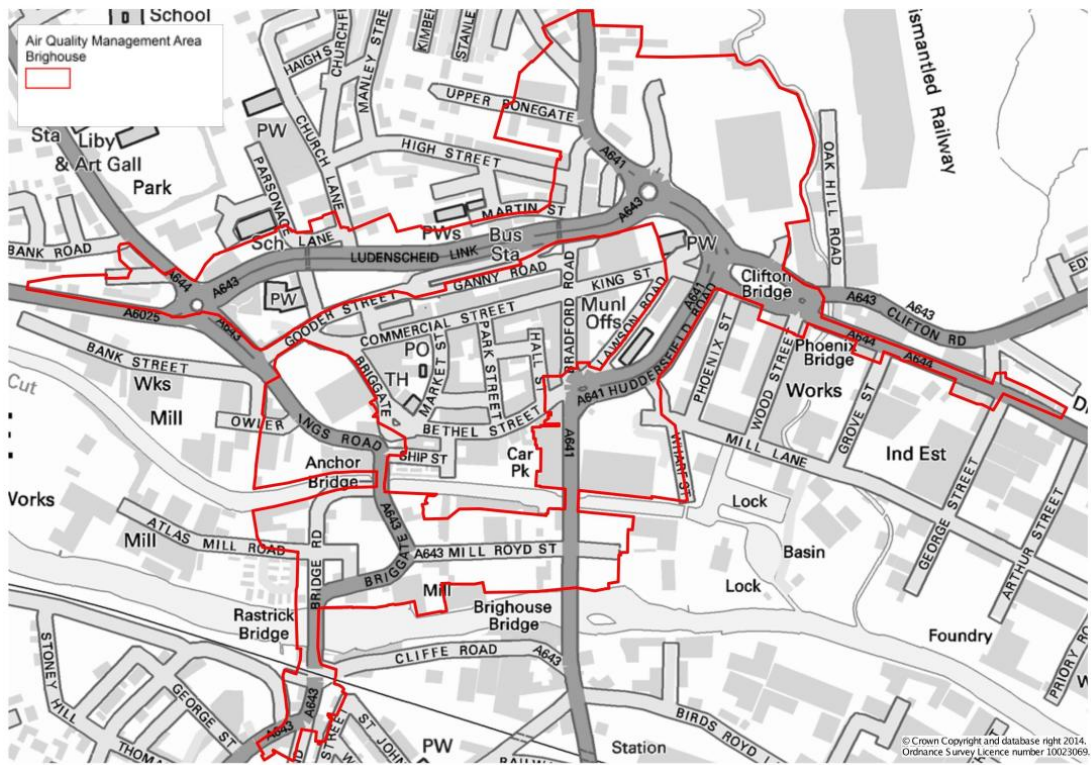
Source: CMBC Environmental Health 2014

Map b.32 Stump Cross Air Quality Management Area



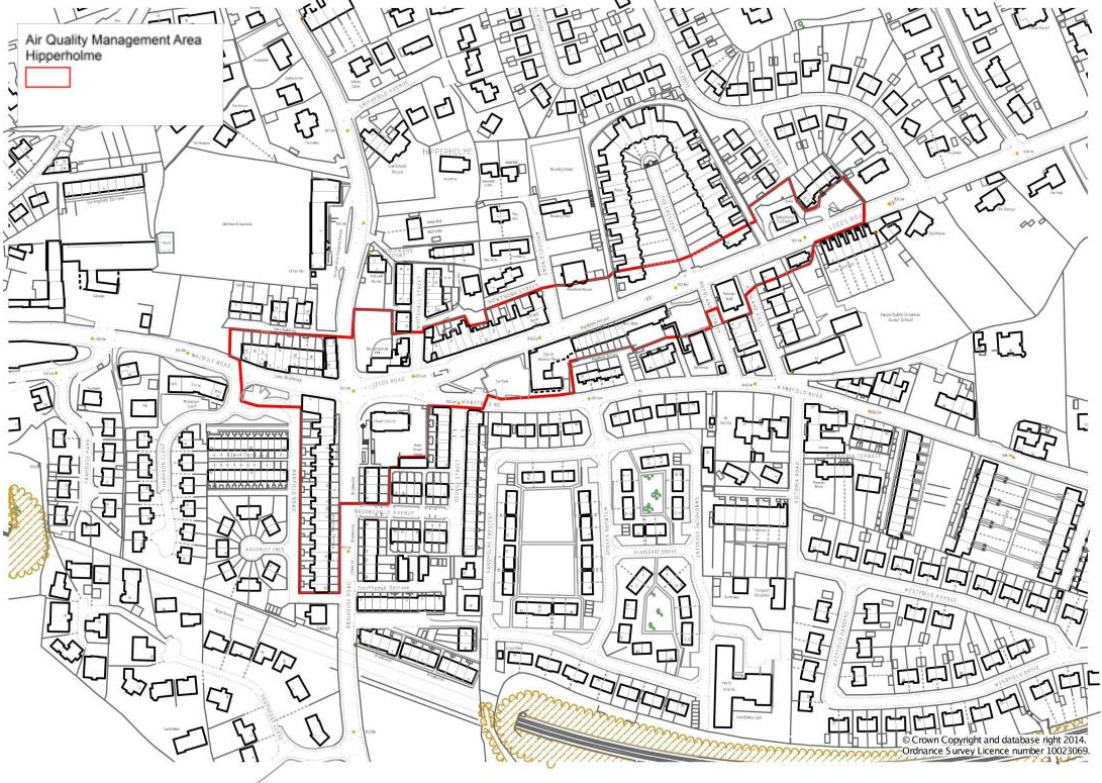
Source: CMBC Environmental Health 2014

Map b.33 Brighouse Air Quality Management Area



Source : CMBC Environmental Health 2014

Map b.34 Hipperholme Air Quality Management Area



Source : CMBC Environmental Health 2014

b.49 According to the latest local Air Quality progress report (Calderdale MBC, April 2014), although levels had reduced compared to the previous year concentrations within all 7 AQMAs still exceeded the annual mean objective for nitrogen dioxide, and therefore they remain in place.

b.50 Poor air quality not only has a negative effect on human health and quality of life, but also has a negative effect on biodiversity and its associated sensitive habitats.

Issue 28

Air Quality

- Seven Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) remain in place;
- Concentrations of Nitrogen Dioxide exceed the annual mean objective;
- Ainley Top and Clough Lane areas where there are Air Quality concerns.
- Public Health England currently estimate that 4.4% of deaths in Calderdale are attributable to poor air quality.
- Poor Air Quality also has a negative impact on sensitive habitats.

Climatic Factors

b.51 The NPPF reflects the important role of planning in relation to adapting to and mitigation of the impacts of climate change. It states that planning plays a key role in helping shape places to secure radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimising vulnerability and providing resilience to the impacts of climate change, and supporting the delivery of renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure. Alongside taking full account of flood risk and water supply and demand considerations, in supporting a move to a low carbon future, local authorities should:

- Plan for new development in locations and ways which reduce greenhouse gas emissions;
- Actively support energy efficiency improvements to existing buildings;
- When setting any local requirements for a buildings sustainability, do so in a way consistent with the Government's zero carbon buildings policy and adopt nationally described standards.

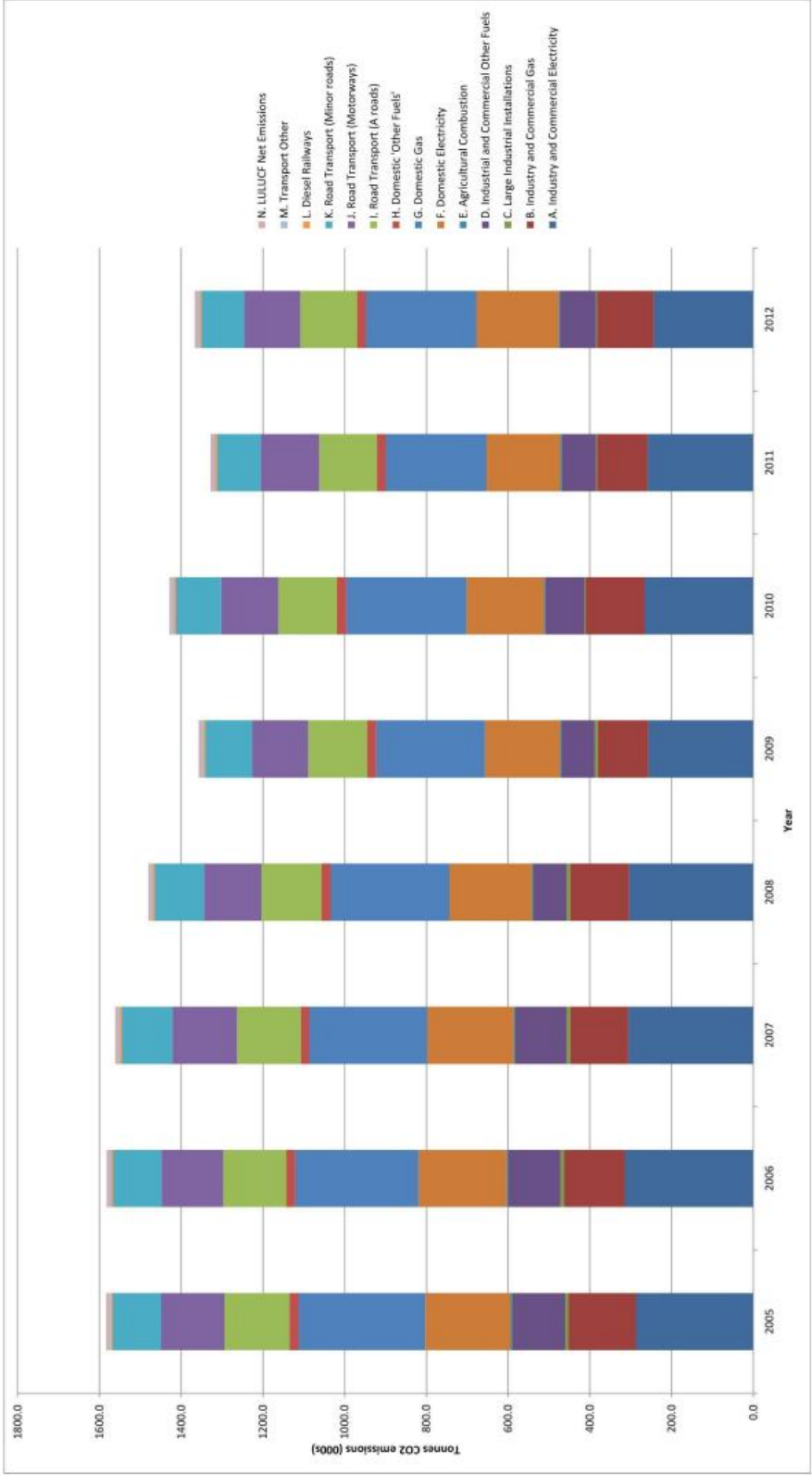
b.52 One of the principle causes of climate change is the emission of greenhouse gases. Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) emissions from a number of sources, including road traffic, industrial and domestic properties is a significant contributor to climate change. The UK has a legally binding target for achieving a 34% reduction in CO₂ emissions by 2020 and at least 80% by 2050 against 1990 levels. In terms of local targets, Calderdale's Energy Future set out a target of a 40% reduction in carbon emissions by 2020, when compared to a 2005 baseline. The 2005 CO₂ emission figures were 1.409 million tonnes, which equated to 7.2 tonnes per capita. The 2020 local target in absolute terms is therefore 840,000 tonnes or 3.9 tonnes per capita.

Carbon Dioxide Emissions

b.53 The chart below indicates the sectors that contribute to CO₂ emissions locally. The data is compiled based on four broad source categories:

- Industry, commercial and public sector (including electricity- related emissions);
- Domestic (including electricity - related emissions);
- Transport; and
- Land use, land use change and forestry.

Figure b.1 CO2 emissions by sector by year - Crown Copyright 2014 Defra&DECC via naei.defra.gov.uk, licenced under the Open Government Licence

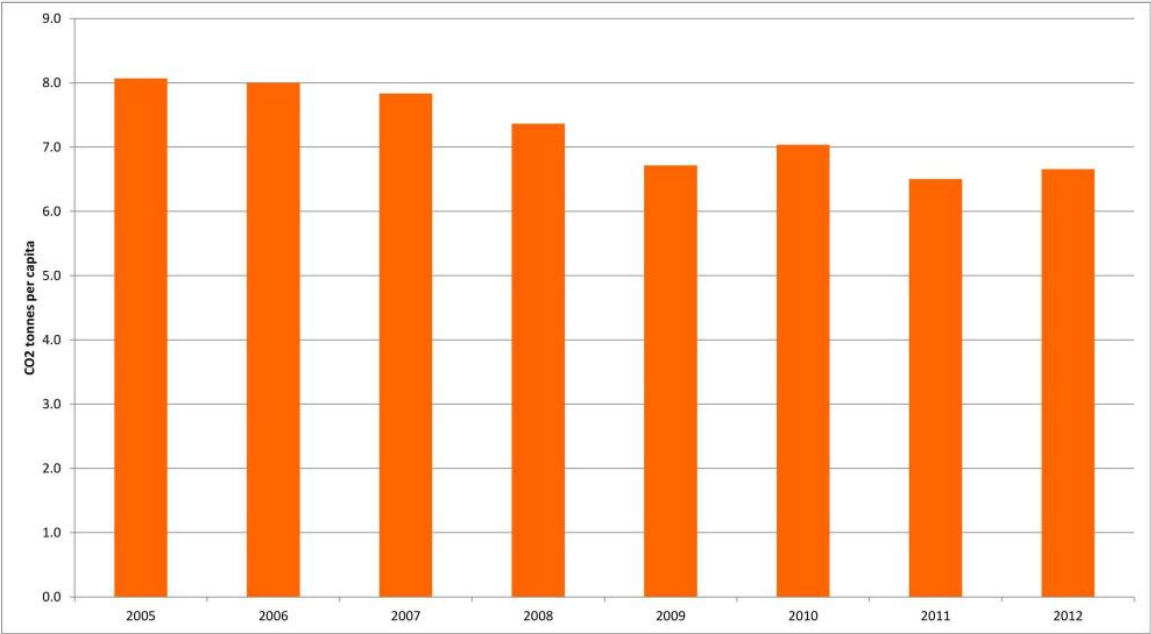


b.54 The chart shows that as expected, the biggest contributors to CO2 are industrial, commercial and domestic electricity and gas and road transport. Overall however, these sectors have reduced emissions in the reporting period, although there have been increases when comparing 2012 with 2011. Those with noticeable increases on 2011 included the following:

- Industrial and commercial gas;
- Domestic electricity and gas;

b.55 Locally, CO2 emissions per capita are estimated to be 6.7 tonnes (2012). The following chart illustrates the latest data on emissions per capita. This shows that overall emissions have reduced, but 2012 levels had increased on the previous year.

Figure b.2 CO2 emissions per capita Calderdale.



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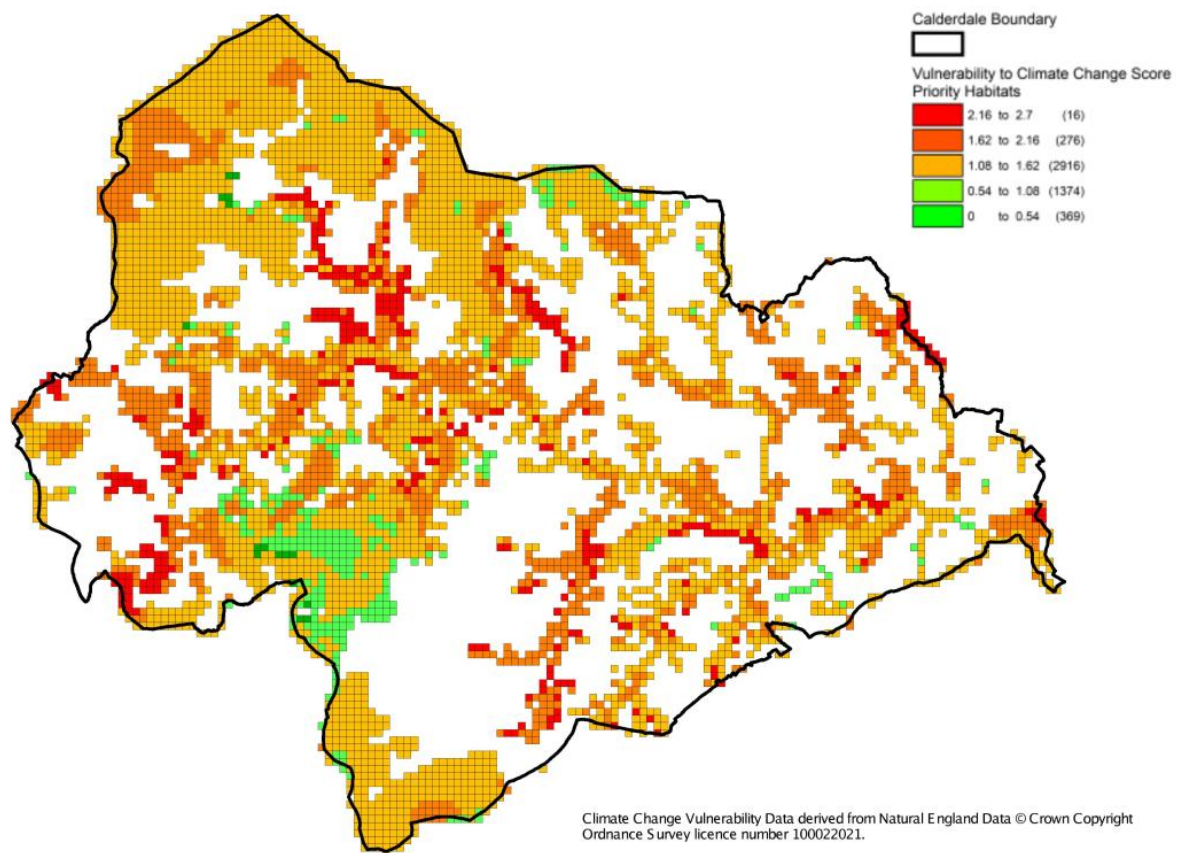
Issue 29

Carbon Dioxide emissions

- Overall reduction from start of reporting period but increased emissions in 2012 compared to 2011;
- At the present rate of reduction the local 2020 target of a 40% reduction in CO2 emissions will not be achieved;
- Increased emissions from Industrial, commercial and domestic gas;
- Increased emissions from domestic electricity.

b.56 As part of the Environmental Thresholds study, Natural England provided data ⁽¹⁰⁾ on priority habitats vulnerability to climate change. This was based on an areas score against a range of factors which were Habitat sensitivity, fragmentation, topography, management, and conservation value. The following map indicates the extent of priority habitat vulnerability in Calderdale with regards to climate change impact, the greater the score, the higher the vulnerability. The map indicates that there are large areas of priority habitats that are classed as having a medium to high vulnerability to climate change.

Map b.35 Priority Habitats vulnerability to climate change.



b

Issue 30

Priority Habitat Vulnerability to Climate Change

- Large areas of priority habitat at a medium to high vulnerability to climate change.

Renewable and Low Carbon (RLC) Energy

b.57 The district has a number of large scale wind farms (both operational and consented) along with stand alone individual wind turbines, solar panel installations, and a number of other small scale renewable and low carbon installations. As a member of the South Pennines wind energy group, the council has created a database to monitor principally wind energy permissions but also capture other RLC installations. The following paragraphs give an estimated breakdown of RLC permitted and operational capacity.

- All Wind Permitted and Constructed = 24.49MW;
 - Generating Capacity = 6.61MW⁽¹¹⁾
- All wind consented but not constructed (excluding large scale WF) = 9.14MW
 - Generating Capacity = 2.38MW⁽¹²⁾
- Major Wind Farms Consented but not Operational:

11 Based on 0.27 capacity factor as per Maslen Study for wind >50Kw (0.050MW). For wind <50Kw capacity factor is 0.1.

12 Based on 0.27 capacity factor as per Maslen Study for wind >50Kw (0.050MW). For wind <50Kw capacity factor is 0.1.

- Consented but not operational (with the 5WT Scheme at Crook Hill) = 37.5MW
- Generating Capacity = 10.125MW⁽¹³⁾
- Consented but not operational (with the 4WT Scheme at Crook Hill) = 32.5MW
- Generating Capacity = 8.775MW⁽¹⁴⁾

b.58 There is a Landfill Gas Site with an estimated 1.136MW capacity, with an operational factor of 0.64 this translates into a generating capacity of 0.73MW. However, as the Maslen⁽¹⁵⁾ report states, the nature of this resource means that the levels of generation decrease over time.

b.59 In terms of Solar PV, it is difficult to estimate the generation figure. However, figures provided by CLG⁽¹⁶⁾ estimate that the capacity in Calderdale as at end of September 2014 stood at 5.40MW. The data is based around those RLC installations that have been confirmed on the Central Feed-In Tariff Register. The Maslen study assumed a capacity factor 0.08 for those Solar PV installations of 50Kw or less. This would convert to 0.43MW generating capacity assuming all installations were at or below this threshold.

b.60 Therefore an estimate of current generating capacity is as follows

- All Wind Permitted and Constructed = 24.49MW
 - Generating Capacity = 6.61MW.
- Landfill Gas
 - Generating Capacity = 0.73MW
- Solar PV
 - Generating Capacity = 0.43MW
- Hydro
 - Generating Capacity = 0.005
- Total Generating Capacity
 - $2.51+0.73+0.43+0.005 = 7.775\text{MW}$

b.61 The following map indicates the distribution of permitted wind turbines in the district as at December 2014. This shows that whilst the vast majority are located outside of the urban areas, there are a number within Halifax and Elland. Further monitoring is intended to take place in order to establish the number of permissions that have been implemented.

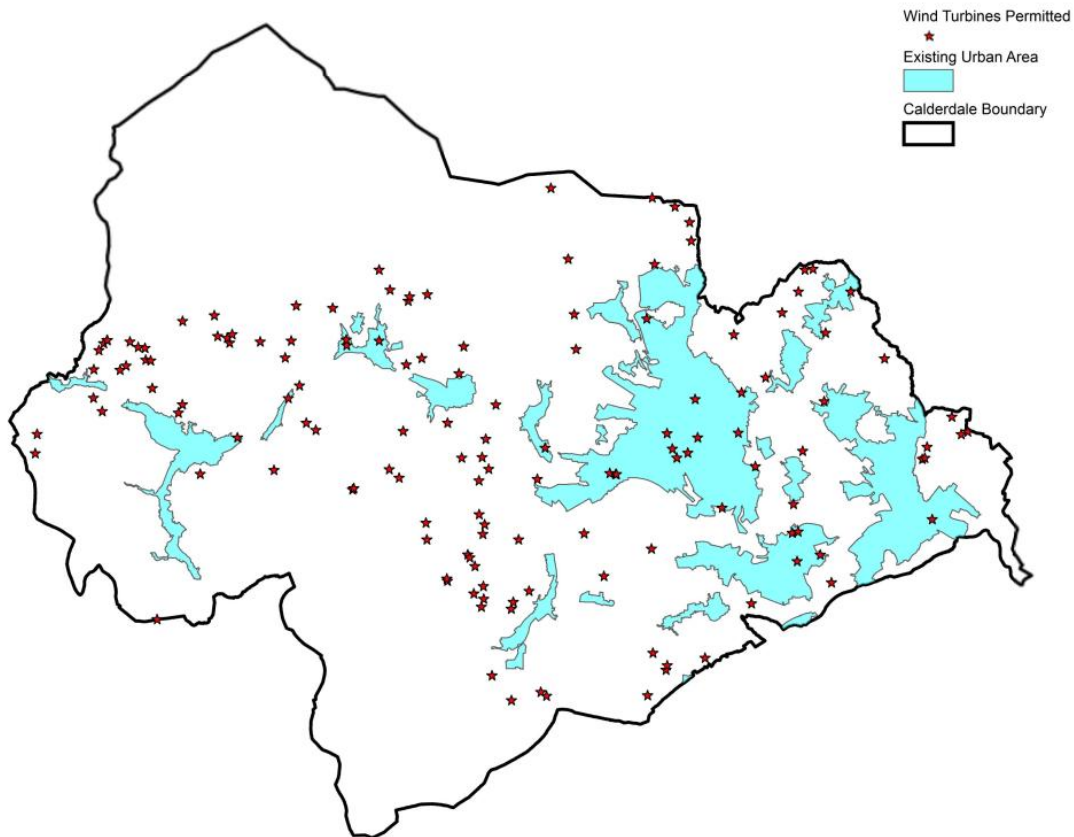
13 Based on 0.27 capacity factor as Per Maslen Study for wind >50Kw

14 Based on 0.27 capacity factor as Per Maslen Study for wind >50Kw

15 Renewable and Low carbon Energy Study, Maslen environmental , September 2010

16 DECC Sub-national Feed-in Tariff Statistics, September 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/feed-in-tariff-statistics>

Map b.36 Distribution of permitted wind turbines



b

b.62 Another contributor to renewable and low carbon energy generation is Combined Heat and Power (CHP). CHP is the simultaneous generation of heat and power through a single process. Generally, CHP plants consist of a turbine driving electricity generators, with the resulting heat generated by the process captured and put to another use, such as industrial processes, hot water or space heating. In terms of locally generated CHP, estimated generation back in 2010 was 46,245MW hours of electricity and 54,560MW hours of heat; however these figures will be updated as and when more recent data becomes available.

Issue 31

Renewable and Low Carbon Energy

- Large number of individual wind turbines distributed throughout the district;
- Levels of generation will increase significantly if permissions for larger wind farms are implemented.
- Require updated CHP generation figures at a local level.

Issue 32

Climatic Factors Summary

- Overall reduction from start of reporting period but increased carbon emissions in 2012 compared to 2011;
- At the present rate of reduction the local 2020 target of a 40% reduction in CO2 emissions will not be achieved;
- Increased emissions from Industrial, commercial and domestic gas;
- Increased emissions from domestic electricity;
- Large areas of priority habitat at a medium to high vulnerability to climate change;
- Large number of individual wind turbines distributed throughout the district;
- Levels of generation will increase significantly if permissions for larger wind farms are implemented.
- Require improved monitoring of CHP generation figures at a local level.

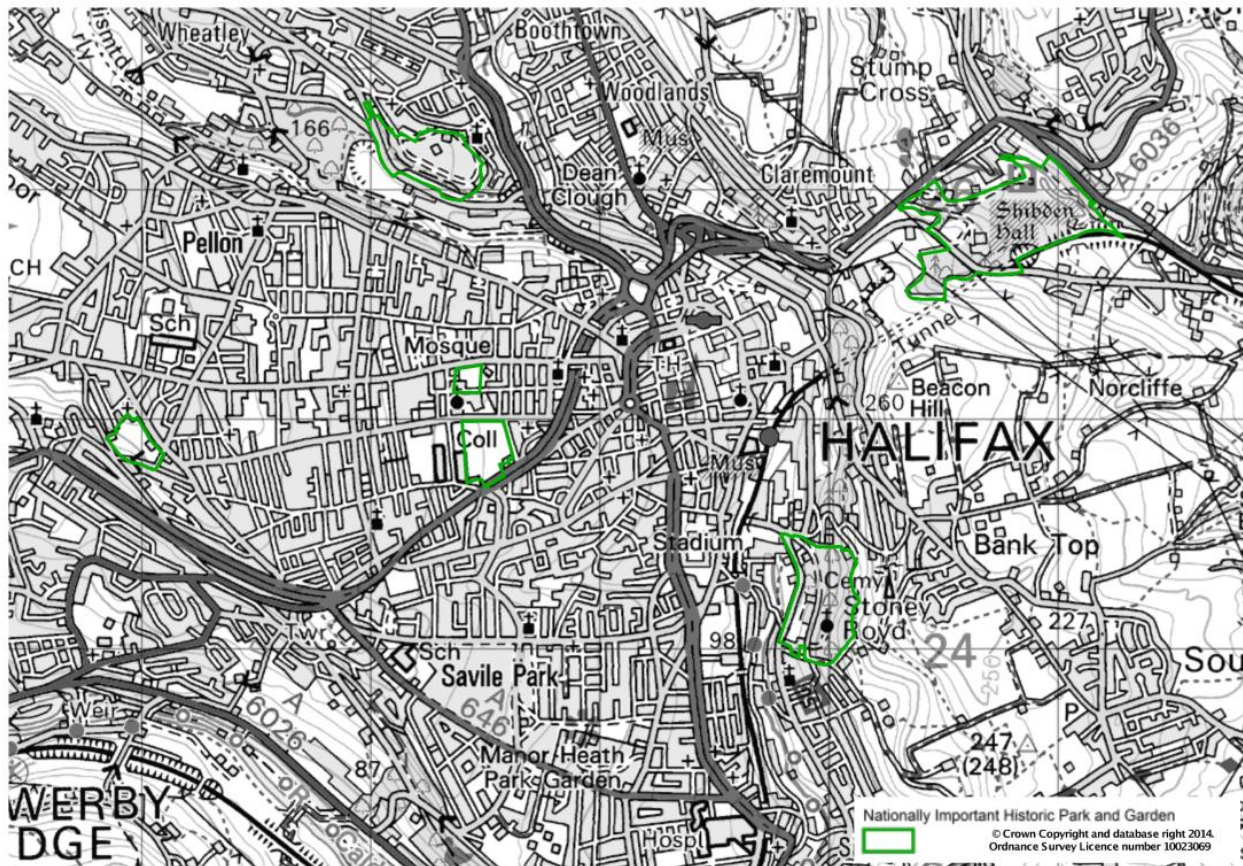
Cultural Heritage

Historic Environment

Parks and Gardens

- b.63** The importance of the role of planning in preserving and enhancing the cultural heritage of an area is reflected in the NPPF. This states that local planning authorities should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance.
- b.64** Calderdale has a rich and varied heritage, both in terms of the built environment and its landscapes. From the early expansion of settlements for agricultural and trading purposes, through the industrial revolution, and particularly the rise of the textile trade, the present day communities of Calderdale have inherited a very significant historic environment asset base. Calderdale's history can be defined through its landscape and structures, and these aspects form a key part of its present day distinctiveness.
- b.65** The historic environment is a non-renewable resource and it is therefore key that future development helps to preserve and, wherever possible, enhance these heritage assets and the existing historical context of areas. This will ensure that a strong sense of place is engendered within local communities, inspiring quality place making and continued sustainable development in the future. Effective management of the historic environment will bring wider benefits to communities, their cultural, social, economic and environmental fabric, and continue to ensure that the local distinctiveness of the area is retained in the future.
- b.66** The district has a number of nationally important parks and gardens. The map below illustrates that these are distributed entirely within Halifax and its immediate surroundings. Whether or not a site merits national recognition through registration will depend primarily upon the age of its main layout and features, its rarity as an example of historic landscape design and the quality of the landscaping. For registration purposes, therefore, what makes a site of interest is the survival, quality, and interest of its historic structure.

Map b.37 Nationally important Historic Parks and Gardens



b

b.67 As well as nationally important Historic Parks and Gardens the district has a number of parks that are of local importance; these are distributed widely through the district. A number of Calderdale's green spaces have been granted Green Flag status which recognises and rewards the best green spaces in the country. Within Calderdale the following parks have been granted Green Flag status:

- Ogden water Country Park;
- Centre Vale Park;
- Manor Heath & Jungle Experience;
- People's Park;
- Bailiff Bridge Memorial Park;
- Wellholme Park; and
- Shibden Estate.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM)

b.68 To protect archaeological sites for future generations, the most valuable of them may be scheduled. Scheduling is the system which gives legal protection to nationally important archaeological sites in England by placing them on a list, or 'schedule'. In all, there are 33 SAMs in Calderdale; ranging from medieval boundary stones to a Roman Road.

b.69 The district also has a number of Class II Sites of Special Archaeological Value. These are of regional or potentially national (though unscheduled) significance. Whilst they merit a high degree of protection, the degree of protection will be dependent on their archaeological significance, as defined by West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service.

Conservation Areas

b.70 The district has 20 Conservation Areas, which are villages, neighbourhoods or parts of towns which have been identified as having a special character and quality, and should be safeguarded and enhanced. The Government requires all local planning authorities to designate Conservation Areas. The Conservation areas in Calderdale are as follows:

Table b.3 List of Conservation Areas

Conservation Area	Designation Date
Akroydon	15th December 1976
Copley	18th October 1983
Elland	25th February 1992
Elland No1 Extension	25th October 2010
Halifax Town Centre	23rd October 1974
Halifax No 1 Extension	21st January 1981
Hebden Bridge	27th July 1973
Hebden Bridge No1 Extension	25th October 1986
Hebden Bridge No 2 Extension	25th February 1992
Hebden Bridge No 3 Extension	4th April 2011
Heptonstall	7th January 1971
Huddersfield Road East	24th October 2005
Luddenden	26th February 1973
Lumbutts and Mankinholes	3rd December 1980
Lumbutts and Mankinholes No 1 Extension	10th March 2008
Mill Bank and Cottonstones	23rd June 1976
Mytholmroyd	2nd July 2001
Northowram Village	10th January 2011
People's Park	23rd September 1981
Ripponden	10th March 1972
Savile Park	24th October 2005
Skircoat Green	24th October 2005
Sowerby Bridge	5th June 1984
Stainland	30th November 1982
Todmorden	1st March 1974
Todmorden No 1 Extension	11th April 1985

Conservation Area	Designation Date
Todmorden No 2 Extension	10th March 2008
Warley	20th October 1976

b

Listed Buildings

b.71 The district has some 2,127 listed buildings⁽¹⁷⁾ These are split into the following types:

- Grade I - 16;
- Grade II* - 110;
- Grade II - 2,001;

b.72 According to the latest 'Heritage at Risk'⁽¹⁸⁾ the following are listed on the English Heritage at risk register:

- Listed Buildings - 18;
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments - 4;
- Conservation Areas - 3.

Issue 33

Cultural Heritage

- Importance of Local Plan's role in protecting and where possible enhancing the cultural heritage;
- Identity and distinctiveness of villages and towns need protecting
- Maintain and increase number of Green Flag parks;
- Monitor the levels of heritage assets at risk.

Landscape

b.73 At present the council does not have a formal Landscape Character Assessment in place; however work was carried out as part of a study⁽¹⁹⁾ to assess the capacity of the landscape to accommodate further wind power development. Further work on a landscape study will take place in 2015, and future versions of the SA will include those key issues to emerge from the study.

b.74 An English Heritage-funded Historic Landscape Characterisation project for West Yorkshire is in preparation by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service which will cover Calderdale in its entirety. This should be completed in late Autumn 2016 & will be made available to Calderdale Council.

b.75 Natural England hold information on National Character Areas (NCAs). These divide England into 159 distinct natural areas. Each is defined by a unique combination of landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity and cultural and economic activity. Their boundaries follow natural lines in the landscape rather than administrative boundaries, making them a good decision making framework for the natural environment. Within the Calderdale district there are two NCAs, NCA36 and NCA37.

b.76 The first of the NCAs, 'NCA 36 Southern Pennines' is described by Natural England as a landscape of large scale sweeping moorlands, pastures enclosed by drystone walls, and gritstone settlements contained within narrow valleys. The area contains internationally important habitats which support rare birds such as merlin, short-eared owl and tawny.

b.77 The second NCA, 'NCA 37 Yorkshire Southern Pennine Fringe' is considered by Natural England to be a transitional landscape from the upland areas of the Southern Pennines NCA (NCA36) in the west

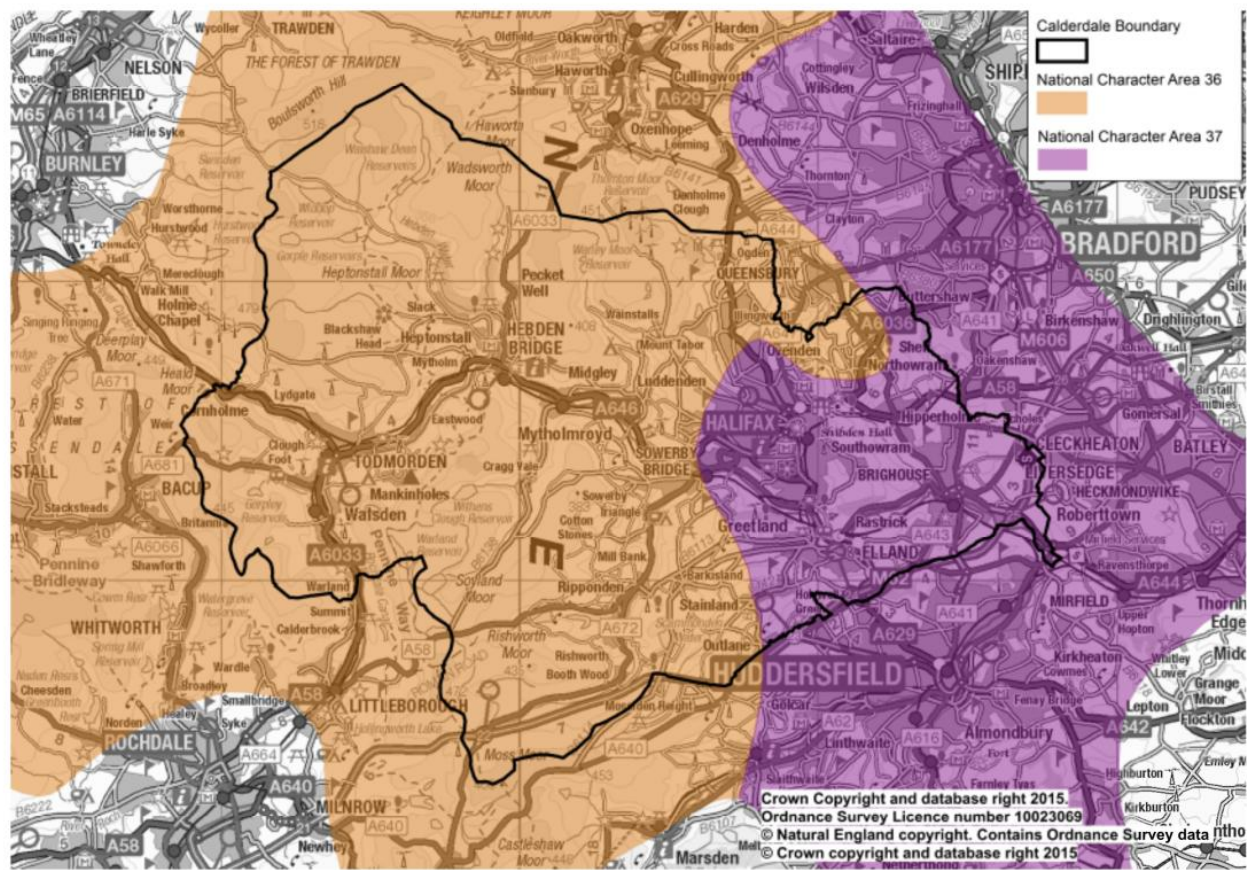
17 Source: English Heritage - Local Authority Profile 2013/14 Heritage Counts datasets

18 Heritage at Risk, English Heritage, 2014. register, <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/caring/heritage-at-risk/>

19 Julie Martin Associates, LUC, South Pennines Wind Energy Landscape Study, October 2014

through to the low lying land of Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and the Yorkshire Coalfield NCA to the east. The landscape contains gritstone industrial settlements alongside distinct valleys and pastoral agriculture of the Pennine foothills. The landscape is characterised by steep slopes cut through by rivers such as the Calder and Hebble Brook, which open up into valleys on lower land. The following map illustrates the extent of the NCAs within Calderdale.

Map b.38 National Character Areas within Calderdale



Housing

Population

b.78 The district's housing requirement is underpinned by future population levels. According to the 2011 Census the population of Calderdale was 203,826. There has been an increase of 5.6% since the last census which is lower than the increase in Yorkshire and The Humber (6.04%) and England and Wales (7.19%).

Table b.4 Population Change

	2001	2011	% change
Calderdale	192,405	203,826	5.60
Yorkshire and The Humber	4,964,833	5,283,733	6.04
England and Wales	52,041,916	56,075,912	7.19

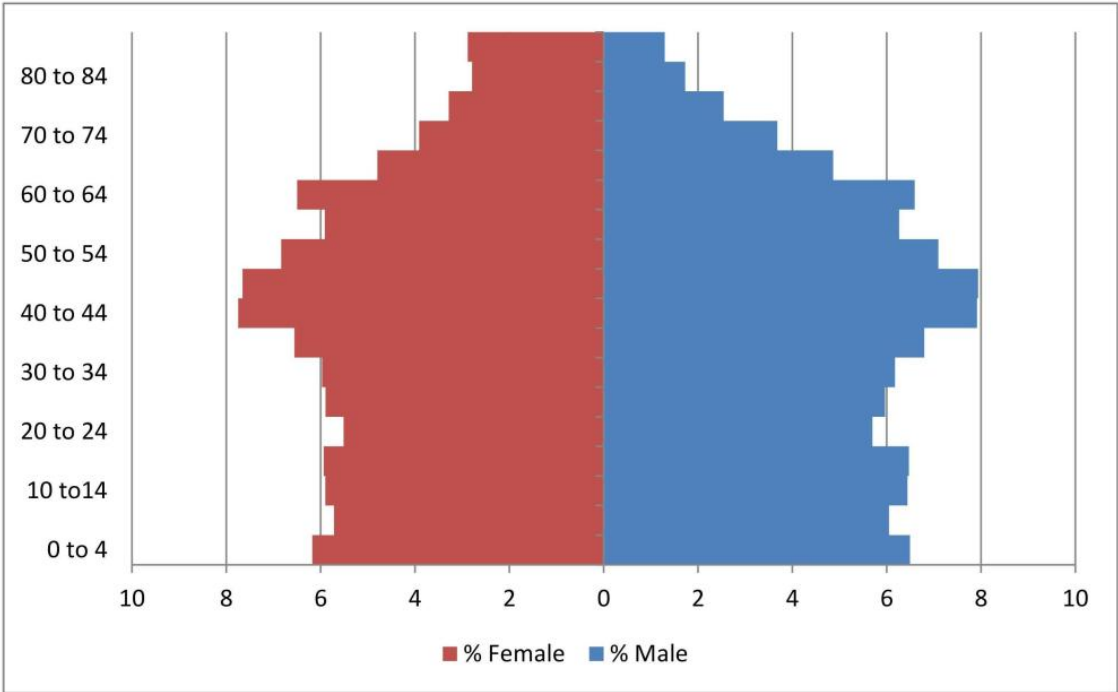
- b.79** Although the population has been increasing in Calderdale, the change has not been evenly spread across the borough. There has been a decrease in population in the wards of Calder and Illingworth and Mixenden whilst all other wards have been increasing in population with the greatest change in Warley followed by Todmorden and Park.

Map b.39 Population Change



- b.80** The Calderdale Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) shows that understanding the age profile of the area is important in considering housing requirements of different age groups. It states that the age profile is similar to England with the highest age group for both males and females is 40 to 54 year olds, whilst the smallest age group is those over 80. The mean age in Calderdale is 39.6 years whereas it is 38.6 years in England.

Figure b.3 Population by Age.



Source: Census 2011

b.81 Between 2015 and 2037 there is a projected increase of 10.7% in Calderdale. This is more than the regional projection of 8.7% and less than the 12.1% increase nationally.

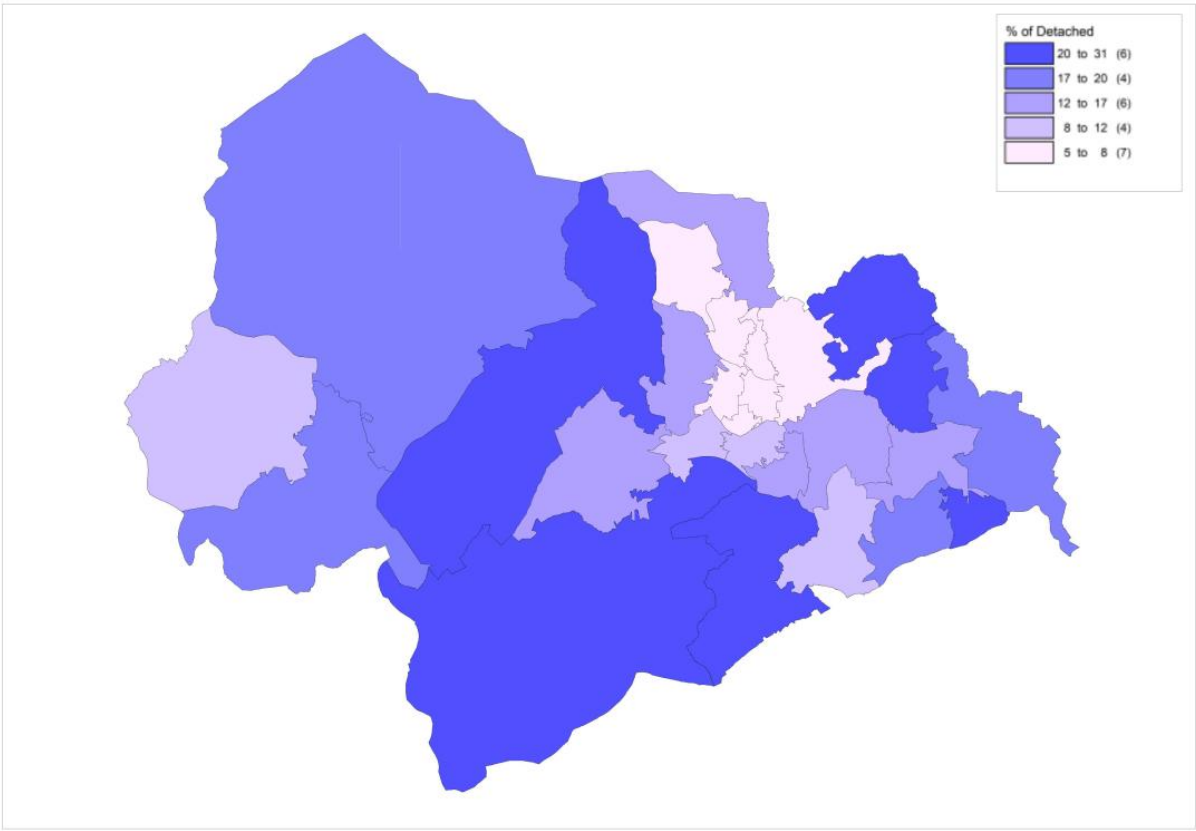
Table b.5 Population Projections

	2015	2016	2017	2022	2027	2032	2037
Calderdale	209,100	210,400	211,800	218,600	224,400	229,600	234,200
Yorkshire and The Humber	5,395,600	5,423,600	5,450,800	5,580,800	5,706,000	5,816,100	5,912,100
England	54,613,400	55,019,800	55,414,500	57,337,800	59,124,000	60,723,900	62,166,000

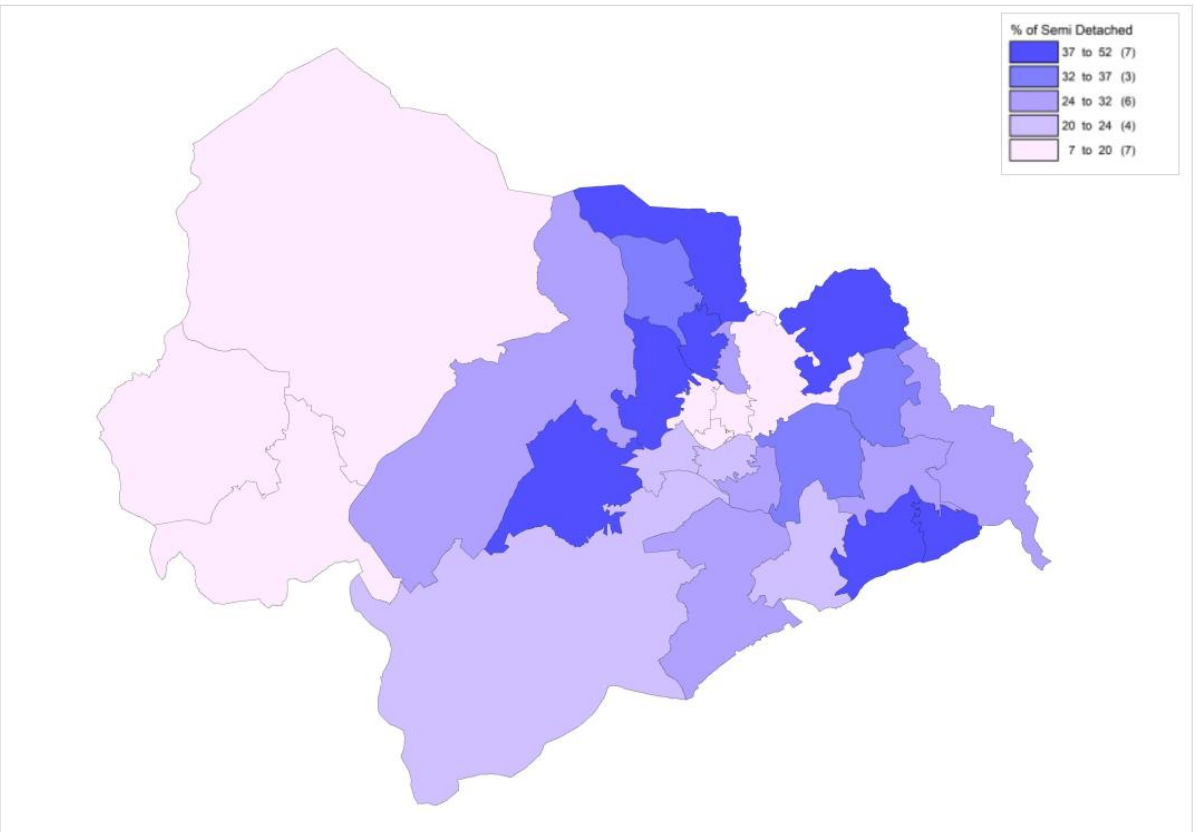
Type

b.82 It is important to have a mix of housing types in order to meet Calderdale's requirements. Calderdale has a high proportion of terraced housing. Only 25% of England are terraced whilst Calderdale has 43% terraced properties. The semi detached properties in Calderdale are below that of England and Yorkshire and Humber. The Flatted market is in line with the regional proportion of flats. Detached properties make up the smallest proportion of Calderdale's properties with only 14% compared to 23% nationally. The maps below show the distribution of property types.

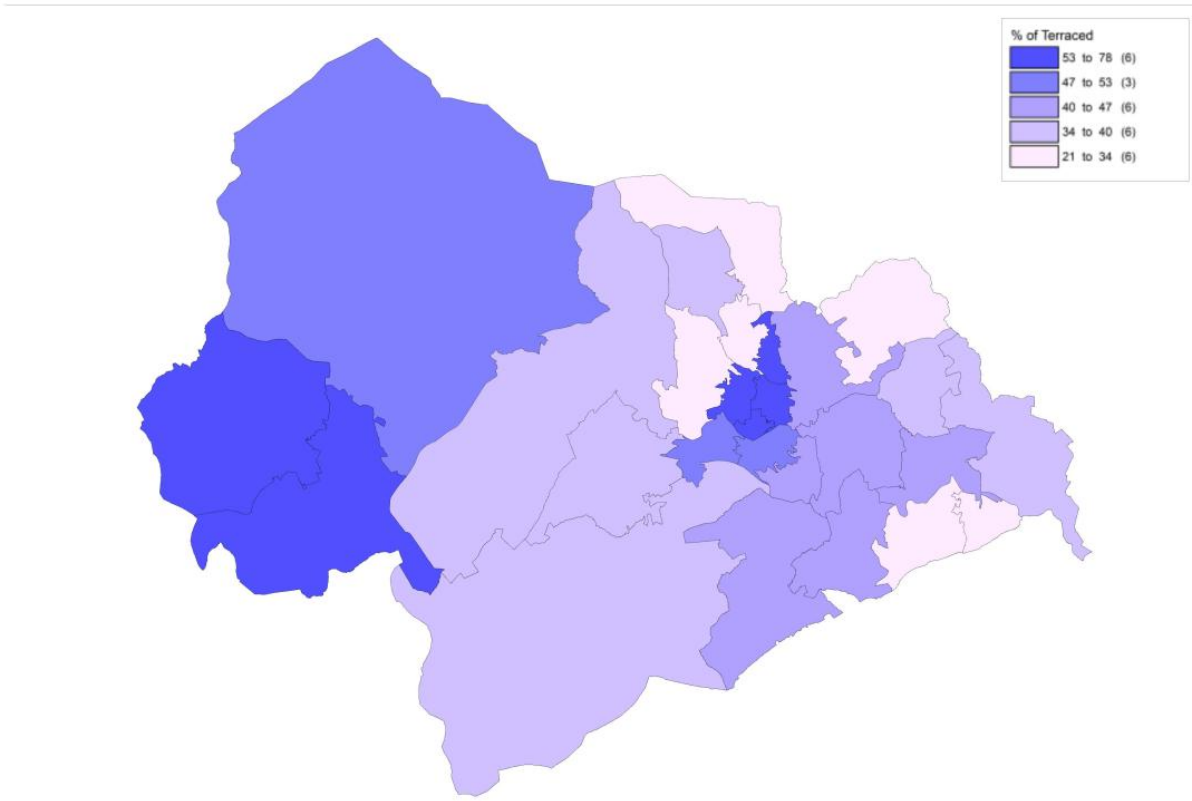
Map b.40 % of Detached Properties



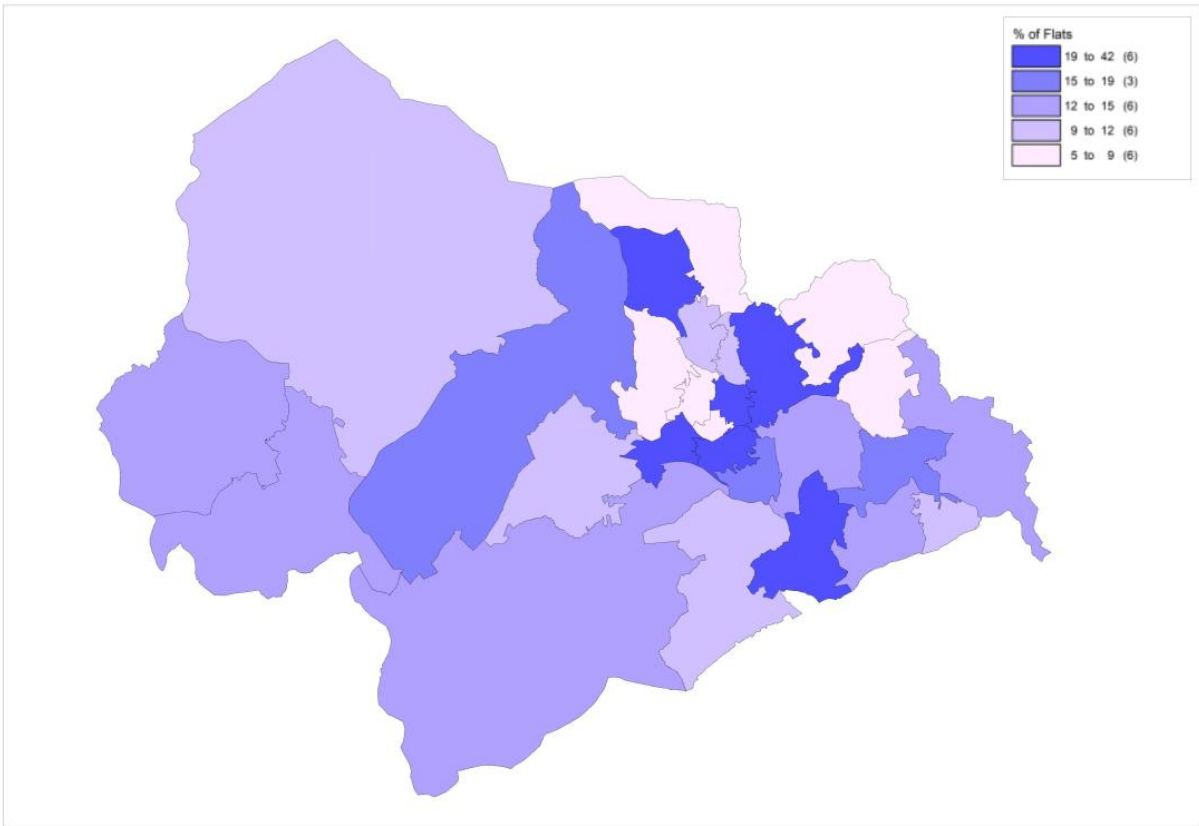
Map b.41 % of Semi Detached Properties



Map b.42 % of Terraced Properties



Map b.43 % of Flatted Properties

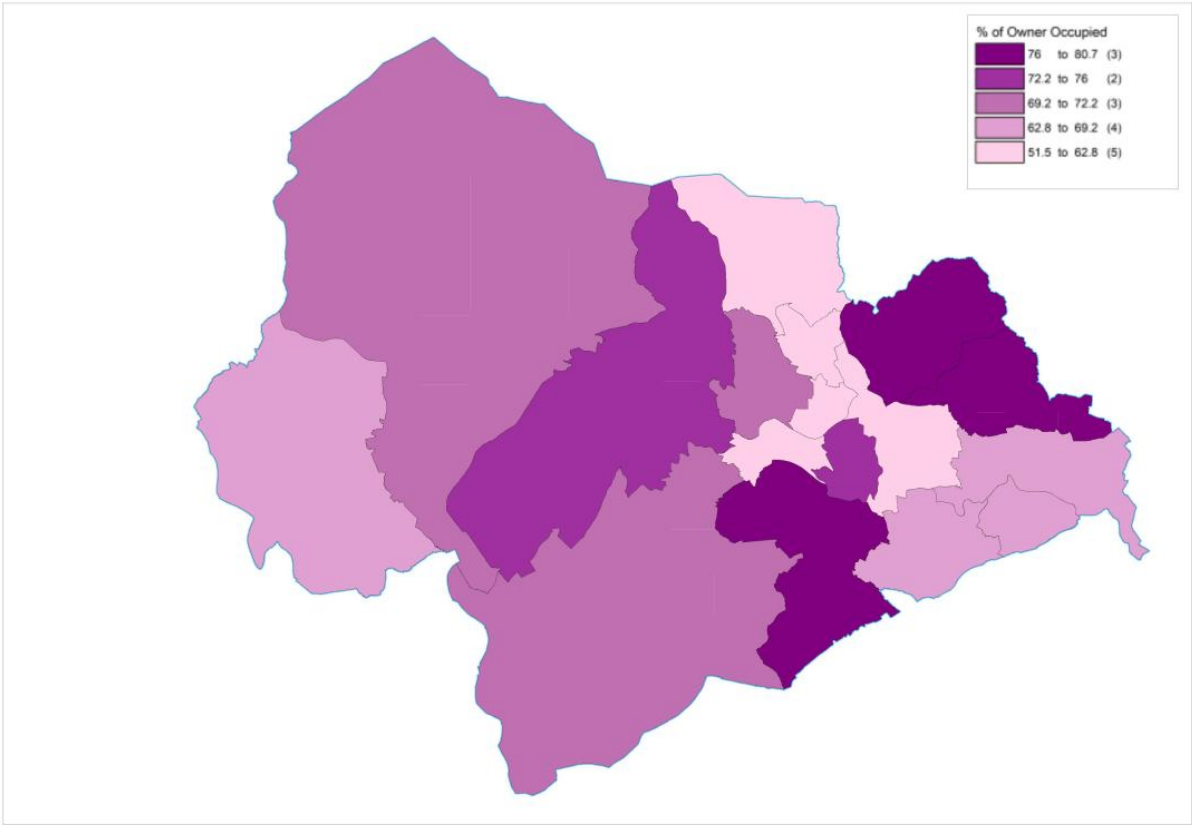


Tenure

b.83 On average Calderdale has 67% owner occupiers. This is higher than England and Wales (64.3%) and Yorkshire and The Humber (64.5%). 11 of 18 wards have a higher percentage of owner occupiers than the region or the country with Northowram and Shelf having the highest proportion of 80.7%. Town, Park and Ovenden have between 51% to 56% owner occupied households.

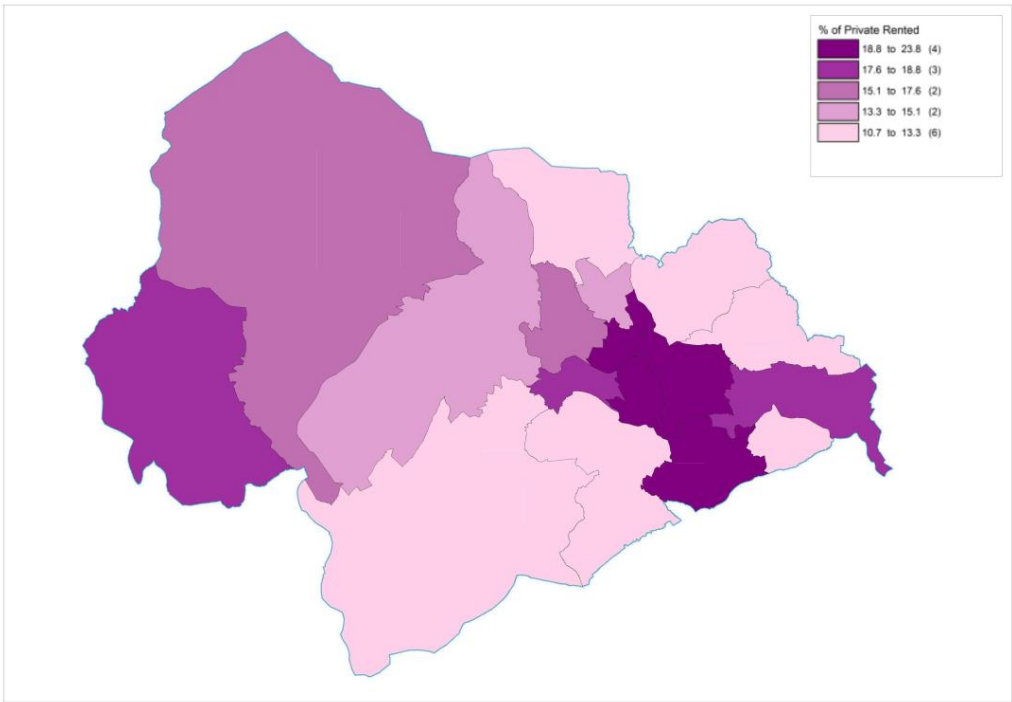
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Map b.44 % of Owner Occupied Properties



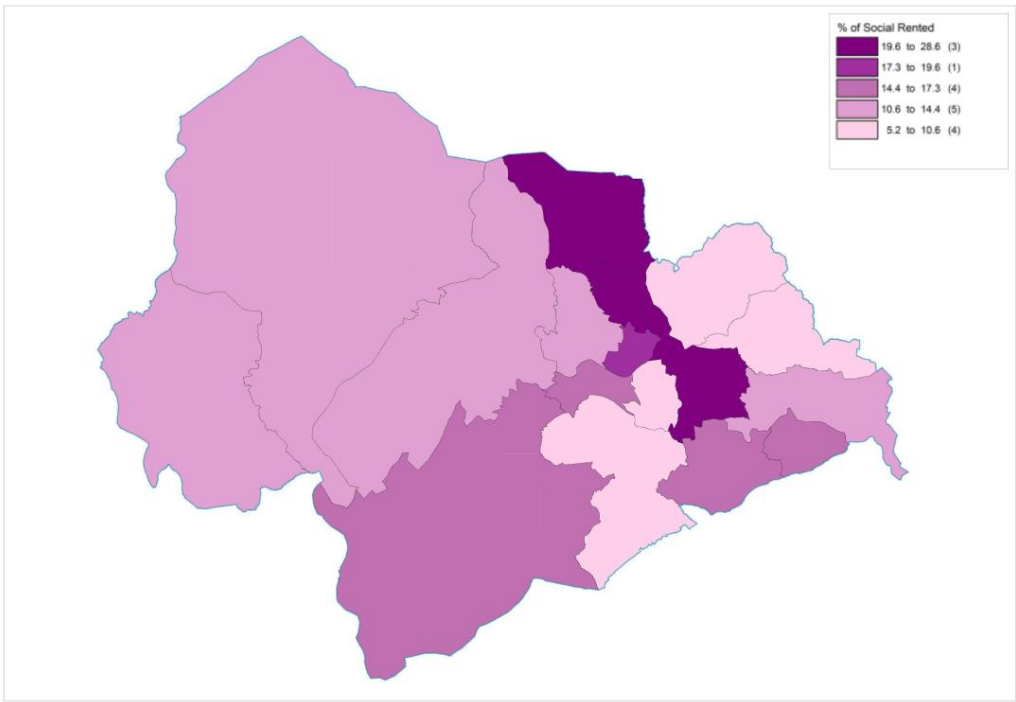
b.84 The majority of the private rented properties are located in and south of Halifax. Wards include Park, Town and Elland. Within Calderdale as a whole, 16.4% of properties are rented. This is in line with regional and national levels.

Map b.45 % of Private Rented Properties



b.85 Social rented properties make up a large proportion of affordable homes which help meet the requirements of those who cannot afford a home on the open market. The highest proportion of socially rented properties are in the wards of Ovenden (28.5%), Illingworth and Mixenden (25.9%) and Town (24.2%). The wards with the least social rented properties are Skircoat (5.3%) and Northowram and Shelf (5.4%). England and Yorkshire and the Humber have respectively 17.6% and 18.1% social rented properties.

Map b.46 % of Social Rented Properties



- b.86** The number of house completions has fallen dramatically since the housing crash in 2008. In 2007 there were 1633 completions whereas in 2013 there were only 365 completions. There have only been 246 completions in the first three quarters of 2014 which infers another low number of completions.

Table b.6 Number of houses completed in Calderdale

Year	Houses Completed
2006	1266
2007	1633
2008	814
2009	596
2010	641
2011	568
2012	513
2013	366
2014 (Q1,2 &3)	246

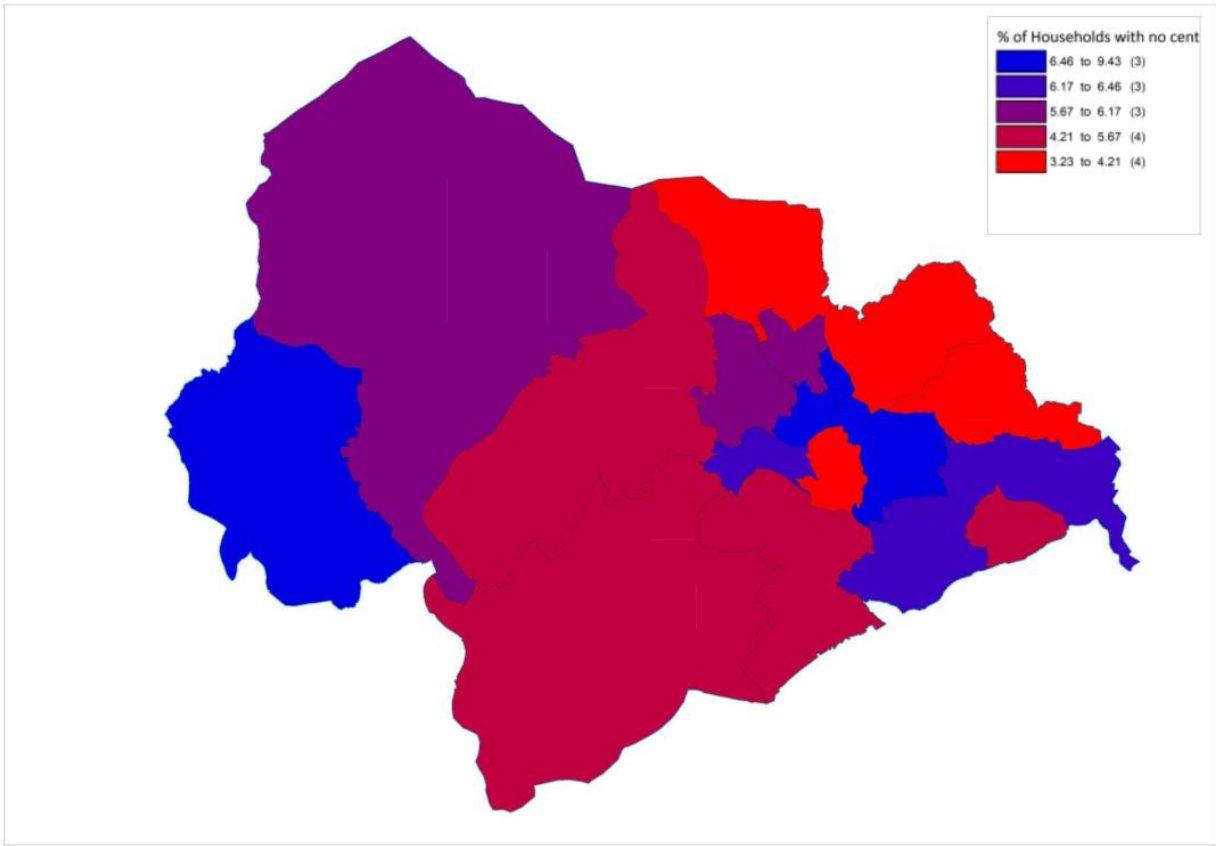
- b.87** One indicator which shows how much people are stretching themselves financially in order to get on the housing ladder is the house price to earnings ratio. According to the CLG the provisional house price to income ratio for 2013 in Calderdale is 4.66 which is lower than West Yorkshire (4.95) and England (6.72). The median house price based on Land Registry Data Q2 2013 for Calderdale was £120,500 which is lower than £125,000 in West Yorkshire and £184,000 in England. The table below shows how many have been built over a five year period from 2009 to 2014.

Table b.7 Gross Affordable Housing Completions

	Social/Affordable rent homes provided	Intermediate homes provided	Affordable homes total
2009/2010	55	20	75
2010/2011	44	3	47
2011/2012	88	12	100
2012/2013	170	25	195
2013/2014	101	25	126

- b.88** There has been a significant increase in energy prices over the past few years. This has led to an increase to those who are living with fuel poverty. Those households who have required fuel costs that are above average and were they to spend that amount they would be left with a residual income below the official poverty line are classed as in fuel poverty. The government wants to end fuel poverty by 2016 by tackling energy efficiency of the property, the cost of energy and household income. Currently 12% of households are experiencing fuel poverty within Calderdale compared to 10.4% in 2012 nationally.
- b.89** One way of tackling fuel poverty is improved heating. The national average for households with no central heating is 2.7% and 3.3% regionally, whereas there are 5.5% of households which have no central heating in Calderdale, with Park and Town Wards having the highest level of households with no central heating at 9.4% and 7.7% respectively.

Map b.47 % No Central Heating



b

Calderdale MBC Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal - April 15

- b.90** As of November 2014 there were 9,975 of households on the housing register. The number of households classed as unintentionally homeless and in priority need during the period July to September for Calderdale stood at 22.⁽²⁰⁾
- b.91** The quality of housing across the borough is important to understand the housing offer. In 2008 16.3% of private sector dwellings failed to meet the Decent Homes Standards requirements. This equates to 12,574 dwellings which are 'non-decent'. Calderdale has commissioned BRE to undertake some further work in 2015 to understand the quality of housing.
- b.92** There is a requirement to ensure that there are suitable pitches for the use by Gypsy and Traveller communities. There are currently zero pitches in Calderdale. However, as part of the Local Plan a Gypsy and Travellers Accommodation study is to be commissioned.

Issue 34

Housing

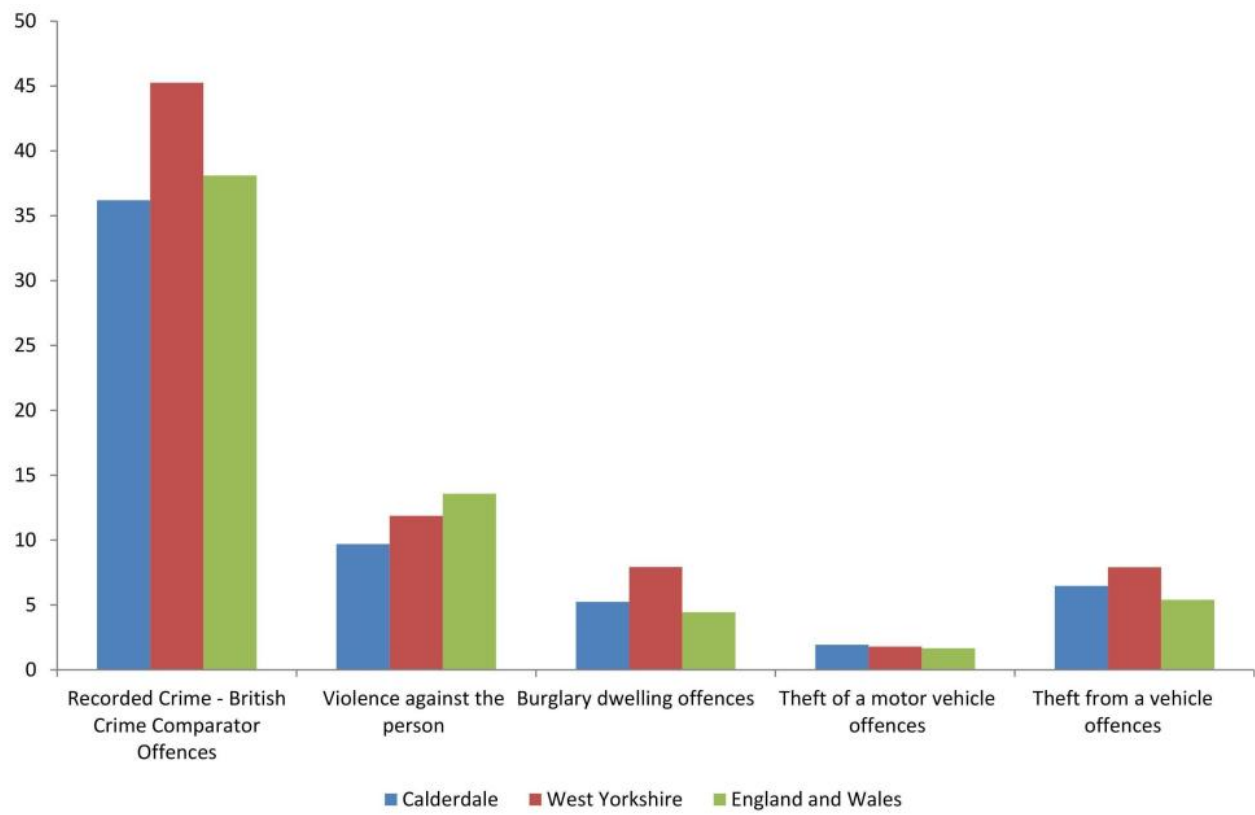
- Increasing population;
- High proportion of terraced houses;
- High proportion of social housing in the wards of Ovenden, Illingworth and Mixenden, and Town;
- Dwelling completions are falling;
- Lower house prices than the region and nation;
- 5.5% of households in Calderdale have no central heating;
- 16.3% private sector dwellings failed Decent Homes Standards.

Security and Crime

Security and Crime

- b.93** Planning has a role in improving safety and security for people and property. An objective of the NPPF is to create safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion.
- b.94** Recorded Crime Comparator Offences have decreased by 19% between 2010/11 and 2011/12 which equates to 36 offences per 1000 population for Calderdale. This is similar to national level of 38 offences per 1000 population and a little lower than the 45 per 1000 population for West Yorkshire. This is a decrease of 6% and 8% respectively.
- b.95** Violence against the person offences are 10 per 1000 population in Calderdale compared with 14 nationally and 12 for West Yorkshire. The change in violence against the person was -20% between 2010/11 and 2011/12 which is much greater than the 7% improvement in England and Wales.
- b.96** There is a higher rate of burglaries in Calderdale (5 per 1000) than in England and Wales (4 per 1000) but lower than West Yorkshire (8 per 1000). All three areas have reduced by 1 in 1000 between 2010/11 to 2011/12.
- b.97** Theft of a motor vehicle is equivalent across all three comparable areas, the Calderdale figure reduced by 1 per 1000 population in 2011/12 compared to the previous year.
- b.98** Theft from a vehicle in Calderdale is lower than West Yorks but slightly higher than England and Wales. Theft from a vehicle has decreased by 23% between 2010/11 and 2011/12

Figure b.4 Offences per 1000 population



b

Road Accidents

- b.99** The number of pedestrian road accident casualties in Calderdale has decreased in the past year by 24% from 94 casualties in 2012 to 76 in 2013. This is a greater improvement than the Yorkshire and the Humber which had a drop of 11%, whilst England as a whole experienced a 5% decrease in casualties.
- b.100** Pedal cycle road accident casualties have increased at all geographical levels with Calderdale having the highest rise of 10%. Figures for the Yorkshire and the Humber and England have increased by 5% and 2% respectively.
- b.101** 90 people have been killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents in Calderdale in 2013. This is a decrease of 6% since 2012 and a decrease by 21% in comparison to the 2005-2009 average. This is in line with the Yorkshire and Humber and England as a whole.

Issue 35

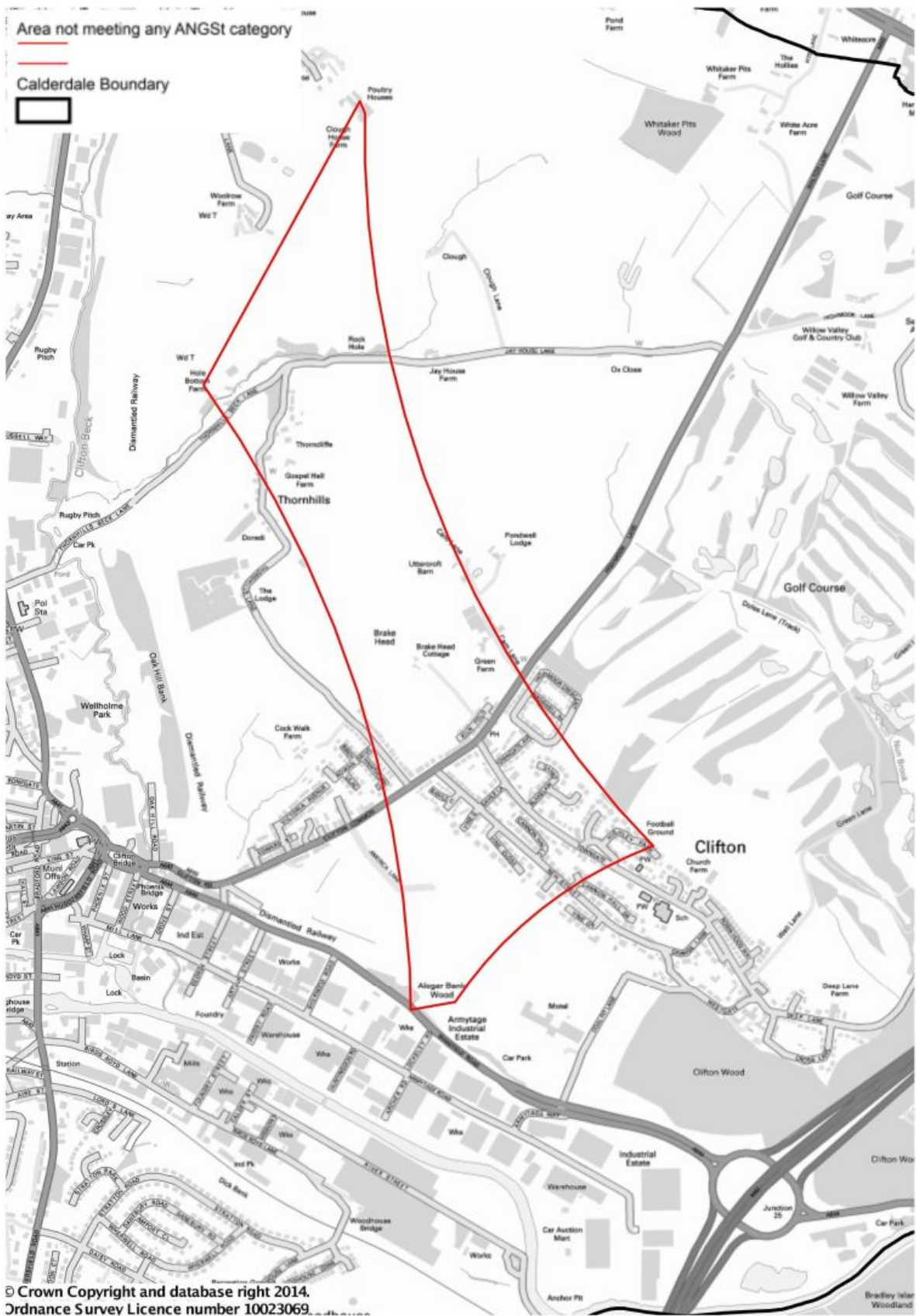
Security and Crime

- High proportion of violence against the person compared to other offences;
- Pedal cycle road accident casualties increase in Calderdale.

Leisure and Recreation

- b.102** Access to Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt) is a nationally recognised standard based around the minimum distances people that people would travel to the natural environment. The following map illustrates the area in Calderdale that Natural England consider not to meet any of the following categories:
- Of at least 2 hectares in size, no more than 300 metres (5 minutes walk) from home;
 - At least one accessible 20 hectare site within two kilometre of home;
 - One accessible 100 hectare site within five kilometres of home; and
 - One accessible 500 hectare site within ten kilometres of home; plus
 - A minimum of one hectare of statutory Local Nature Reserves per thousand population.

Map b.48 Area not within any Access to Natural Greenspace Standard

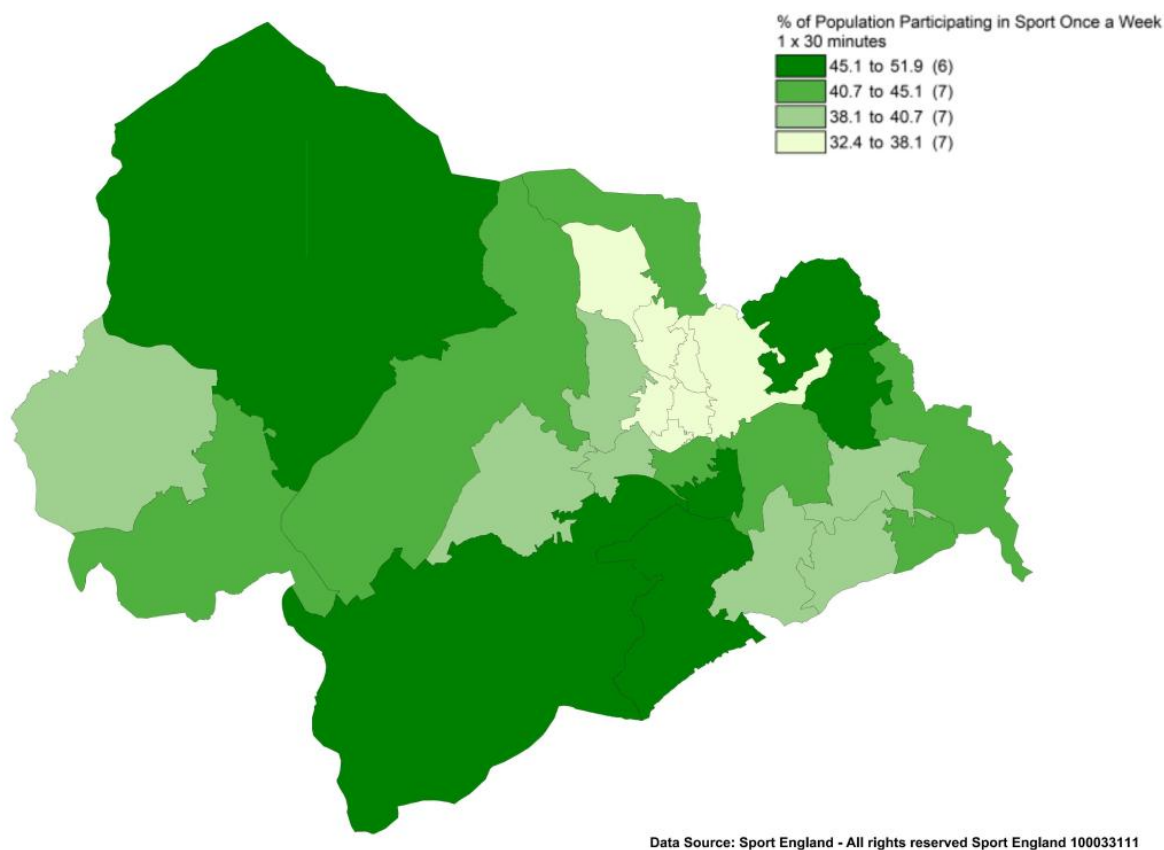


b

Participation in Sport

b.103 Sport England's Active People Survey 2011/2012 provided estimates of participation levels in sport within Calderdale, down to Middle Super Output Areas. The following map indicates that those living in rural areas are more likely to participate in at least 30 minutes of sport at moderate intensity at least once a week⁽²¹⁾. In terms of averages, the district (38.5%) out performs both the region (35.1%) and the national figure of 35.1% for this indicator⁽²²⁾

Map b.49 Levels of participation in Sport by MSOA - % of population participating in Sport for at least 30 minutes once a week.



b.104 The other indicator provided by Sport England's Active people survey is the percentage of the population (aged 16 or above) who participate in sport and active recreation at moderate intensity equivalent to 30 minutes on 3 or more days per a week⁽²³⁾. When compared to regional and national averages, the district's figure of 23.2% is less than both the region (25.5%) and England 24.7%⁽²⁴⁾.

21 This indicator does not include recreational walking or infrequent recreational cycling but does include cycling if done at least once a week at moderate intensity and for at least 30 minutes. It also includes more intense / strenuous walking activities such as power walking, hill trekking, cliff walking and gorge walking

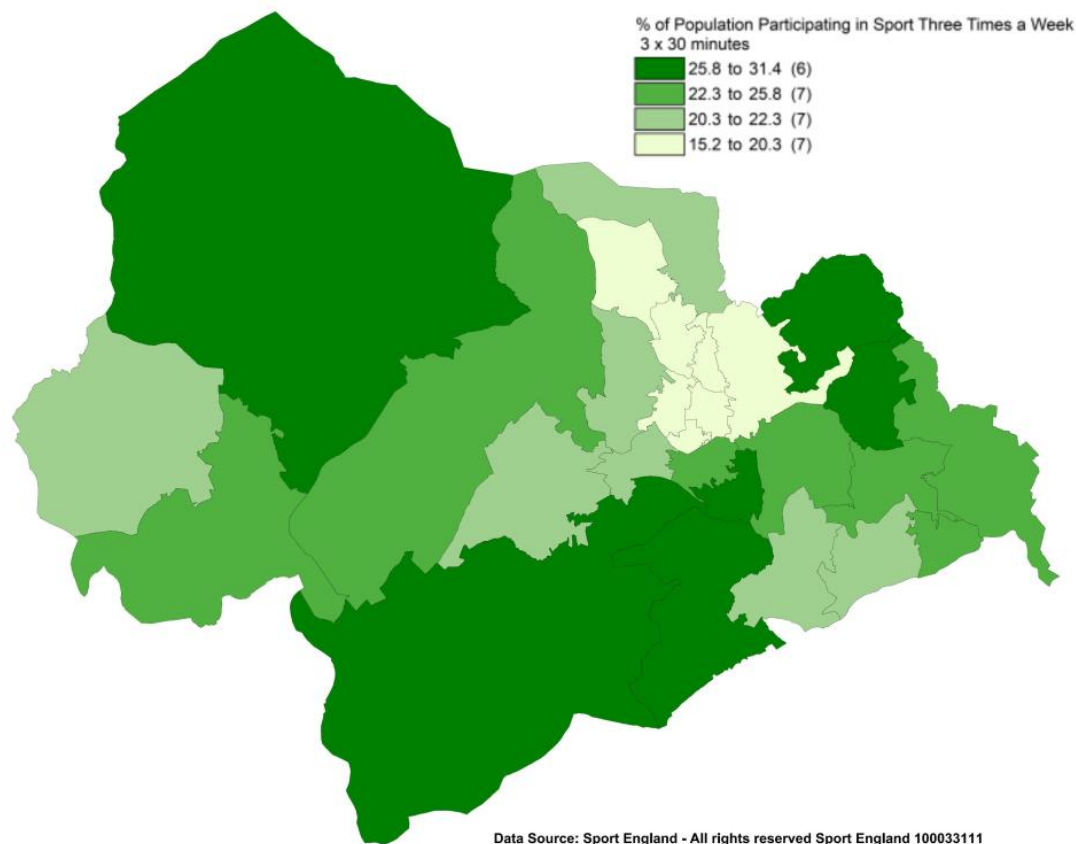
22 <http://www.sportengland.org/research/who-plays-sport/>

23 This includes light intensity activities (bowls archery, croquet, yoga, and pilates) for those aged 65 and over.

24 Sport England Local Sport Profile 2011/13, taken from Active People Survey

<http://www.sportengland.org/our-work/local-work/local-government/local-sport-profile/>

Map b.50 Levels of participation in Sport by MSOA - % of population participating in Sport equivalent to at least 30 minutes 3 or more days a week



b.105 Alongside participation in sport, accessibility and availability of sports facilities provides an important indicator for the SA. According to the 2012 playing pitch strategy, the district had 0.29 artificial grass pitches per 10,000 population, and there was 16.48m² of sports hall provision per 1000 population⁽²⁵⁾. The next release of active and sport indicators is due in 2015 therefore this section will be updated when this information becomes available.

b.106 A Public Health survey conducted in 2014 found that only 50% of students (year 12 and college students 17-18 years of age) do strenuous physical activity at least twice per week and the gap between males and females is the widest of all school years surveyed in 2014.

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Leisure & Recreation Summary

- One area near Brighouse fails to meet any of the Access to Natural Greenspace Standards;
- On average, the district out performs both the regional and national averages in relation to the % of population taking part in Sport for at least 30 minutes per week;
- Those in the rural areas are more likely to participate in Sport;
- On average the district's participation levels for those taking part in sport the equivalent of at least 30 minutes 3 times a week are lower than either the region or the national average;
- When compared to regional and national averages, the district's figure of 23.2% is less than both the region (25.5%) and England 24.7%

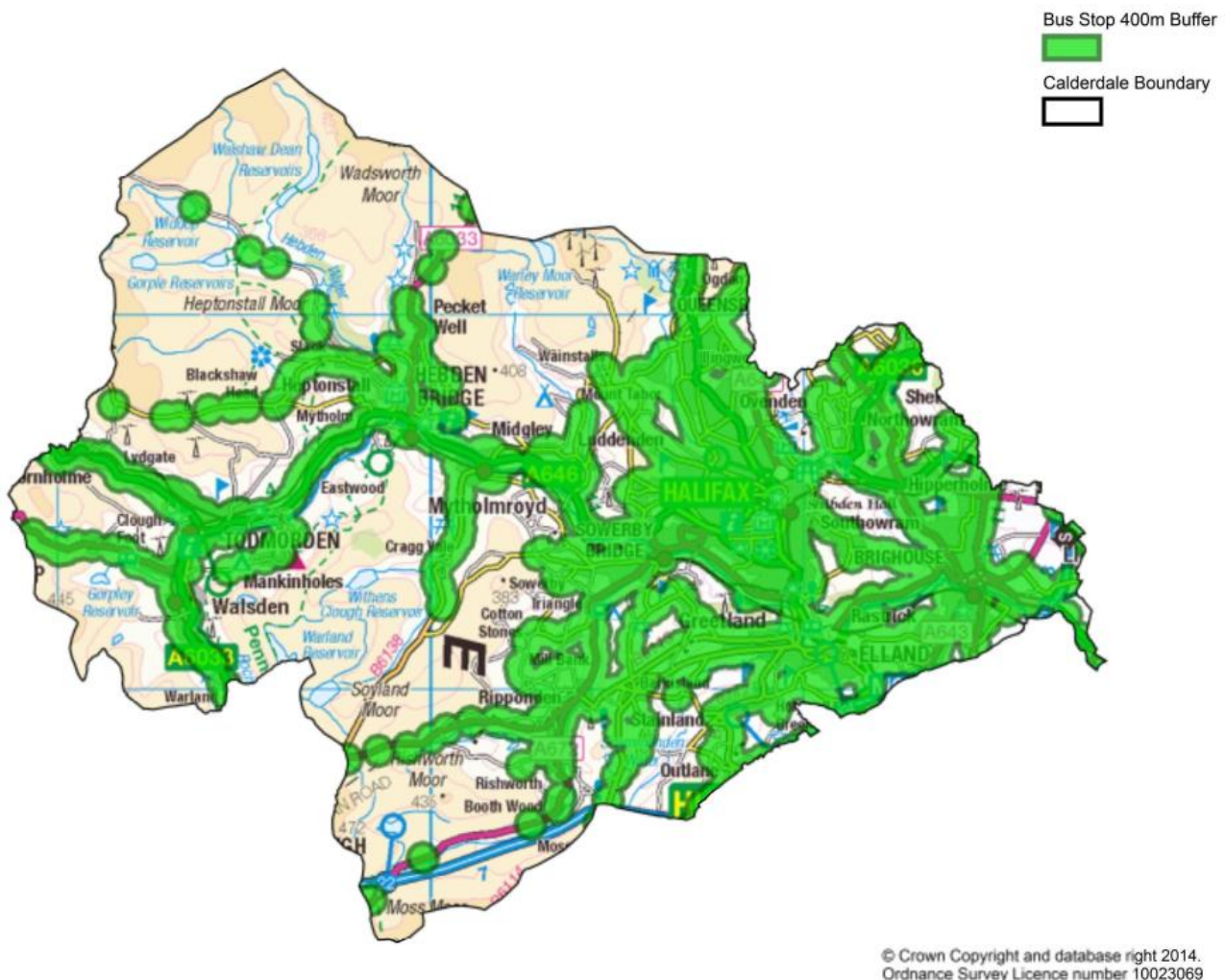
- Only 50% of students (year 12 and college students 17-18 years of age) do strenuous physical activity at least twice per week

b

Accessibility

- b.107** One of the aims of the Local Plan is to improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and employment. The NPPF emphasises this by stating local planning authorities should assess, among other infrastructure, the quality and capacity for transport, health, education and other community facilities.
- b.108** The borough is well served with public transport with 97.5% of residential properties within 400m of a bus stop. However, the Calderdale Infrastructure Delivery Plan published in 2012 highlights that these are only a benefit during the week day periods. Proximity to a frequent bus service is much less consistent. The report also states that the bus stations and services are not integrated well with other modes of transport such as rail.

Map b.51 Areas within 400m buffer of a bus stop.

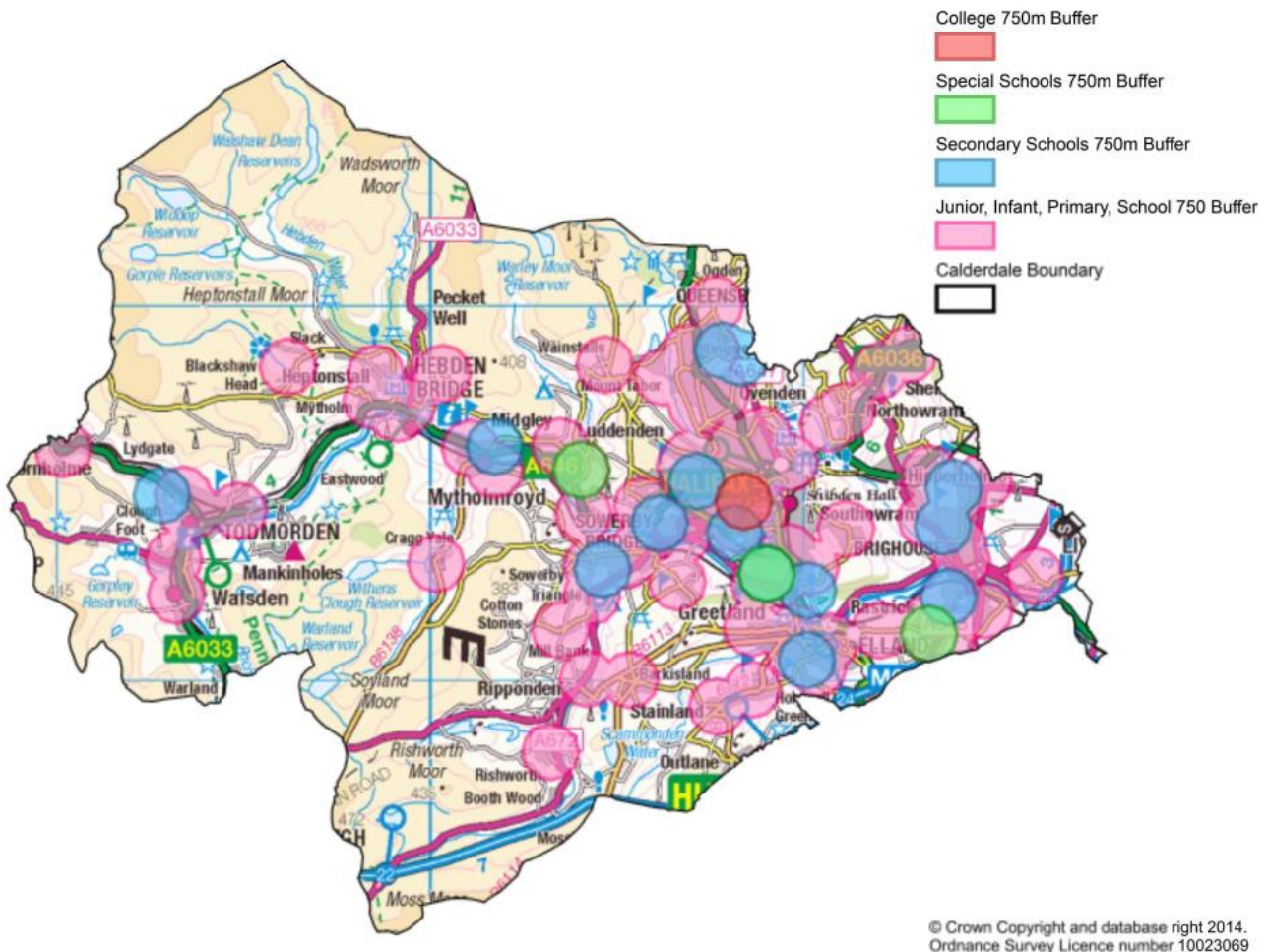


- b.109** Schools are a vital part of the local infrastructure. As of November 2014 there were 101 schools in the district. The borough is well covered in terms of primary schools with 86.3% of residential properties within 750 metres. However, only 28.3% of residential properties are within 750m of a Secondary School. The council provides advice on travel to secondary schools including using bus services and cycle ways.
- b.110** There is only one college in Calderdale which is the sole provider of higher education awards in Calderdale and the largest provider of further education (post-16) courses. The college in Halifax covers 4.9% of

residential properties within a 750m buffer. However, it serves a much larger area including 4,500 learners across the borough.

- b.111** Calderdale has three schools for special educational needs (SEN). Within each 750m buffer the special schools cover 5.5% of residential properties in Calderdale.

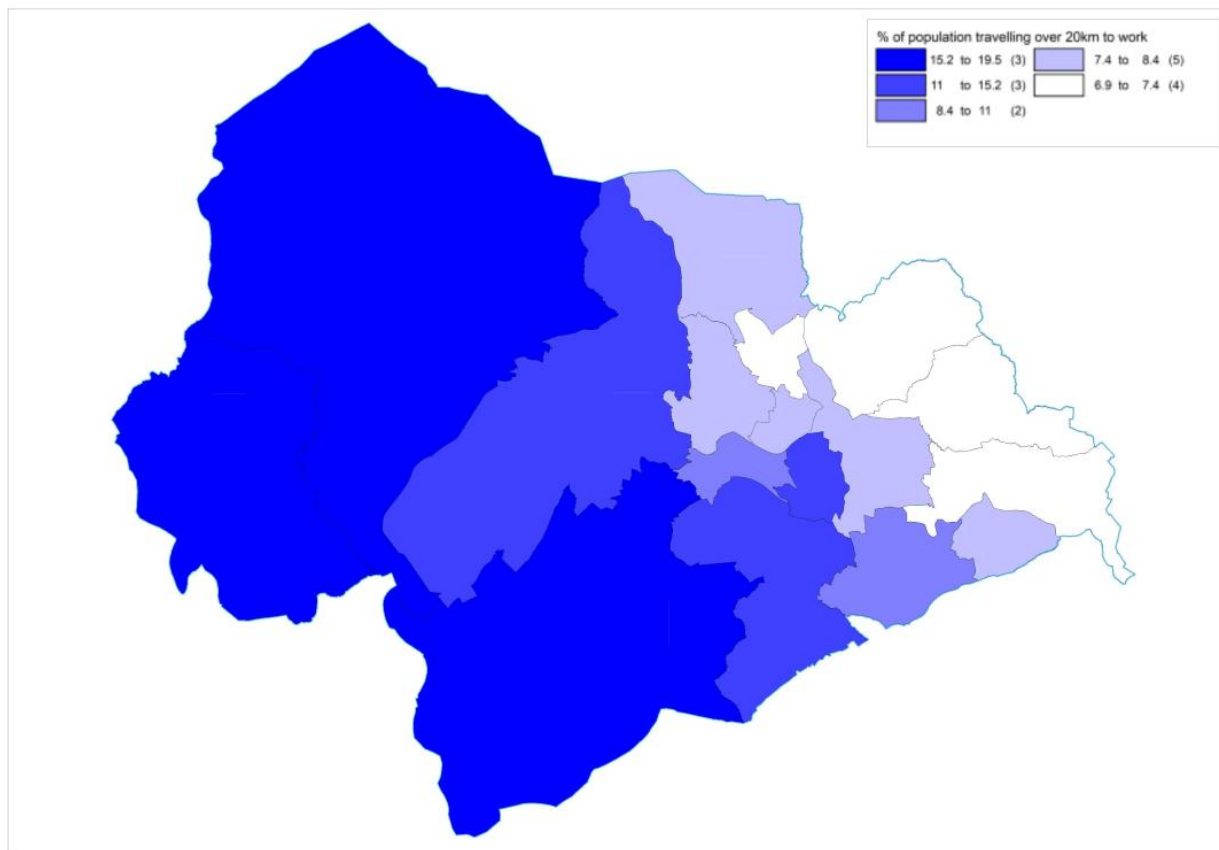
Map b.52 Areas within 750m buffer of education facilities



b

- b.112** The NPPF sets out the importance of promoting sustainable transport. It says that transport policies have an important role to play in facilitating sustainable development including the reduce the need to travel. Overall, 9.6% of the resident population travel over 20 km to work, which is less than regional (10.7%) and national (12.6%) levels. The wards which have the highest proportion of residents travelling to work over 20km away are Calder (19.4%), Todmorden (18.4%) and Ryburn (15.2%). These are all much higher than the national average and may suggest residents travelling to surrounding areas including Halifax, Manchester, Burnley, Bradford and Leeds.

Map b.53 % of population travelling more than 20km to work

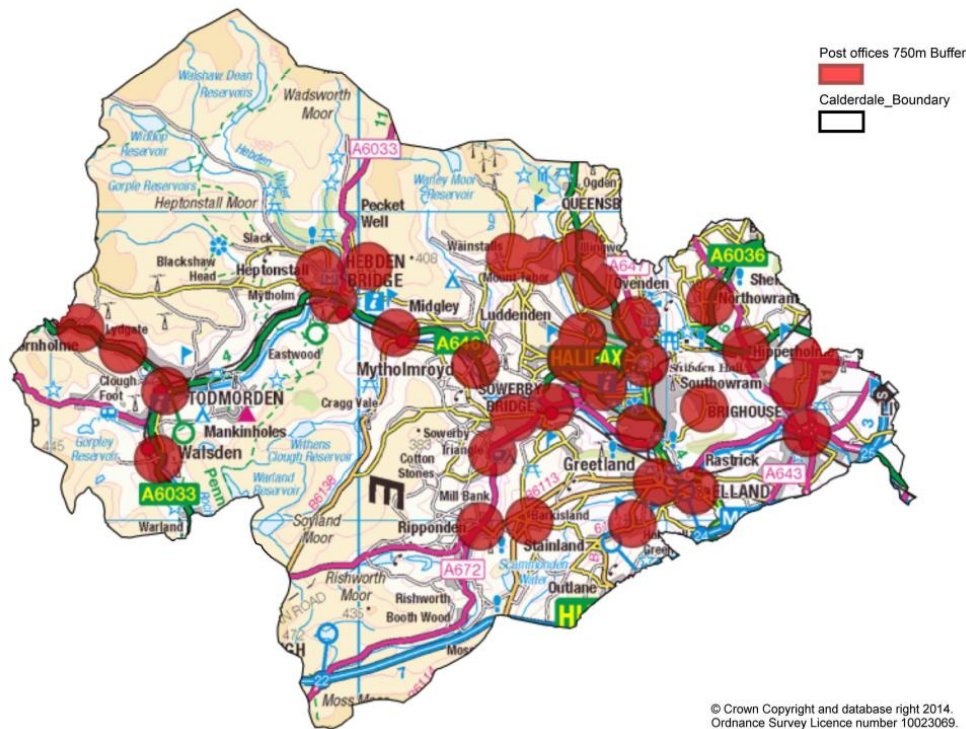


b.113 Post offices play a role in a communities social infrastructure. Nationally, the Post Office applies the following minimum access criteria:

- 99% of UK population to be within 3 miles and 90% to be within 1 mile of their nearest branch
- 95% of the total urban population to be within 1 mile of their nearest branch
- 95% of the total rural population across the UK to be within 3 miles of their nearest branch

b.114 There are 32 branches in operation across the borough. 60.7% of residential properties are within 750m of a branch. The Calderdale Infrastructure Delivery Plan states that 92.2% of properties are within 1 mile of the nearest branch and 99.9% were located within 3 miles of their nearest branch.

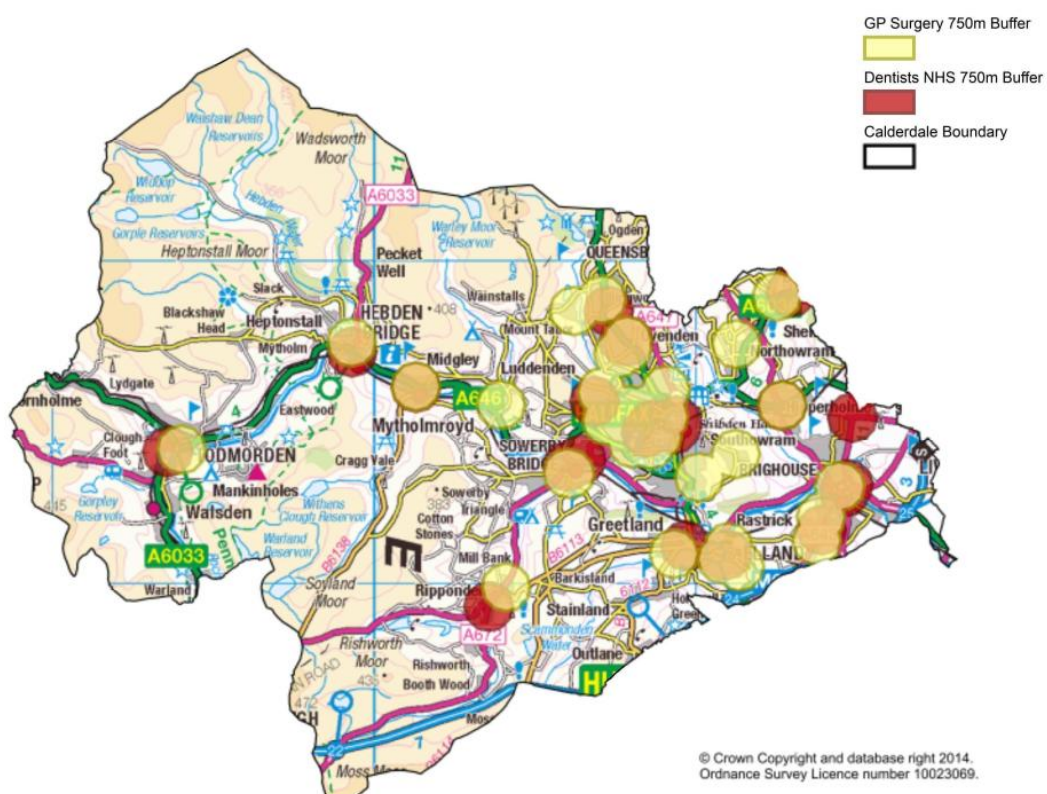
Map b.54 Post Offices



b

b.115 Within Calderdale, there are 27 general practices with 112 doctors. 60.4% of residential properties are within 750m of a GP surgery. There are 33 dental practices with 46.2% of residential properties within 750m of a dentist. The majority of these facilities are located in or around Halifax. This map will be updated at the next review of the Baseline data.

Map b.55 NHS Dentists and GP Surgeries



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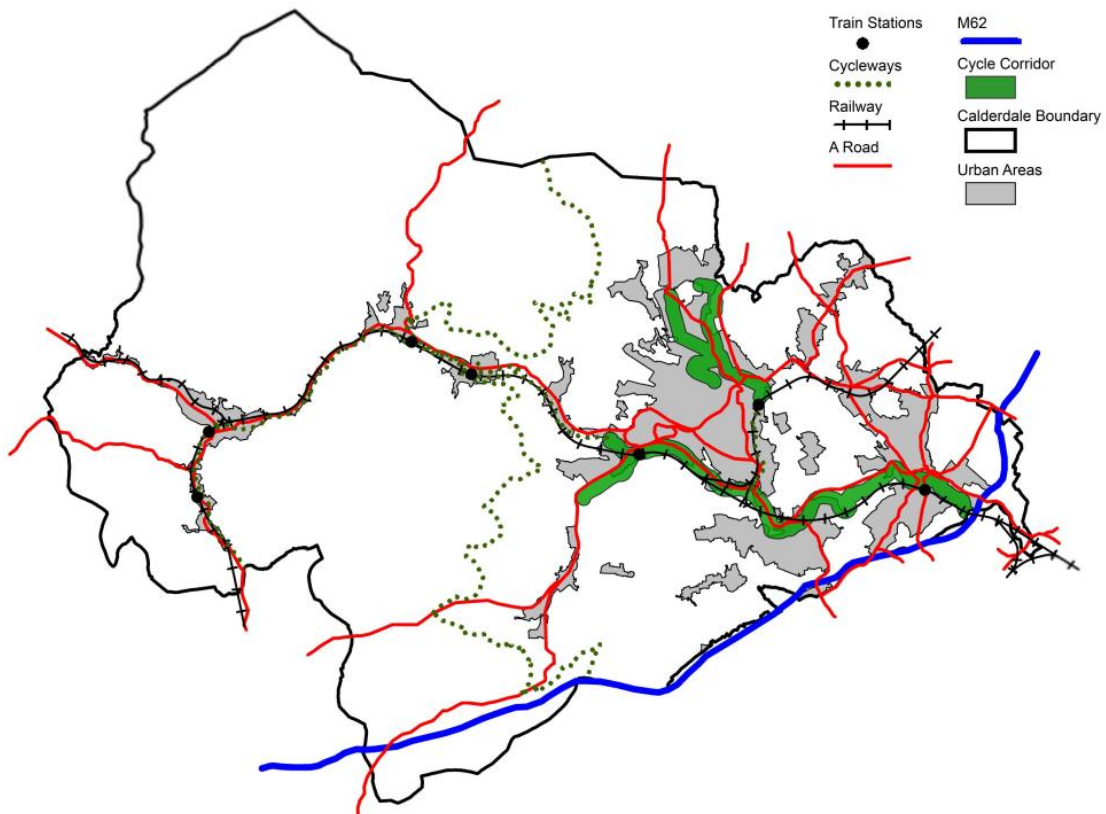
Accessibility

- Majority of the residents are within 400m of a bus stop but not necessarily a frequent one;
- Over two thirds of the population are further than 750m away from a secondary school;
- There is only 1 FE/HE institute in Calderdale;
- The majority of health services are provided in and around Halifax.

Transport

b.116 The map below shows the transport infrastructure across Calderdale. The borough is served by the M62 running east to west along its southern boundary, a local road network connecting the neighbouring towns and villages as well as a network of footpaths and cycle ways. Calderdale is located between Leeds and Manchester and is connected by the M62 as well as the Calder Valley rail line.

Map b.56 Transport within Calderdale

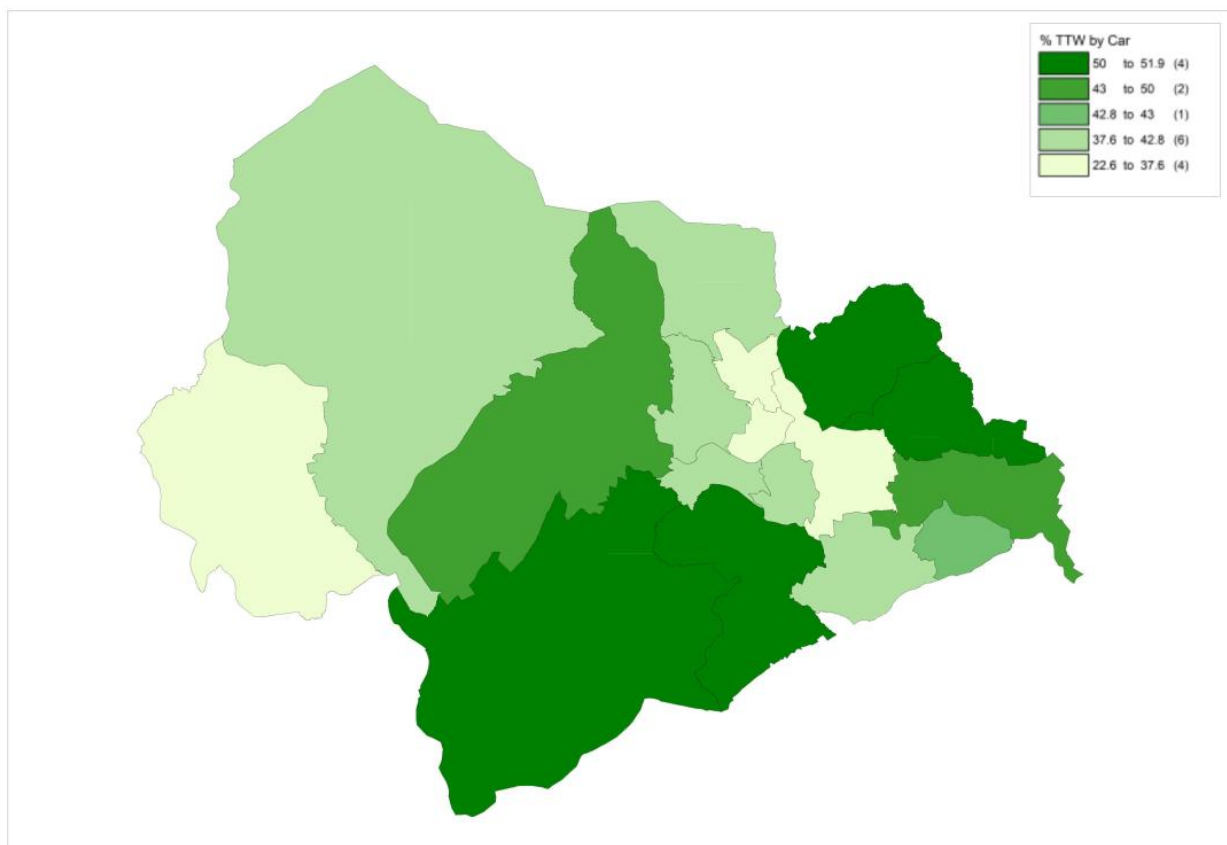


Motor Vehicles

b.117 Over a period of 20 years (Between 1993 and 2013) motor vehicle traffic in Calderdale has increased by 11.3% from 799 million vehicle miles to 903 million vehicle miles. This is less than the Yorkshire and Humber (16.9%) and England (15.1%). The Infrastructure Delivery Plan sets out the main challenge of the transport network is reducing this traffic. There is a lot that can be achieved, evident by the fact in 2010 over 72% of journeys into Halifax were made by car and 77% of those were single occupancy. This increase in traffic miles causes congestion across the district especially at peak periods. The Infrastructure delivery Plan identifies Junction 24, 25 ,26 and 27 of the M62, the A58 through Stump Cross, A629 at Salterhebble as particular congestions points.

b.118 The most popular method of travelling to work is by car. The national average is 37.1%, however Calderdale is a little higher than this with 41.1% of the working population travelling to work by car. The south and east of the borough have the highest percentage of travellers to work by car whilst Halifax and Todmorden have the lowest percentages.

Map b.57 Travel to Work by Car

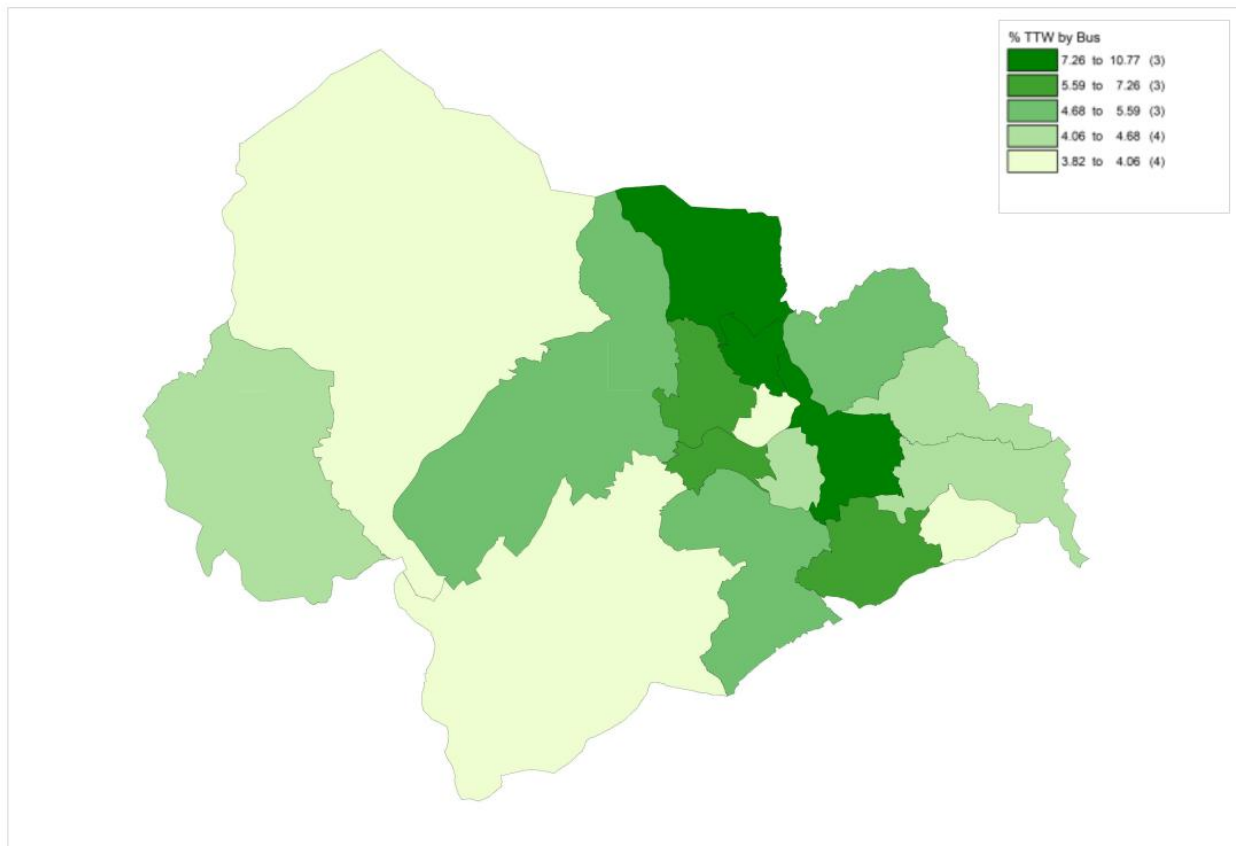


Buses

b.119 Bus passenger journeys have been reducing over the past few years. The DfT have produced local bus passenger journeys for Calderdale. Between 2009/10 and 2013/14 these reduced by 7.2% from 77.0 passenger journeys per head to 71.8 passenger journeys per head. Similarly the Yorkshire and Humber has reduced by 64.6 journeys per head in 2013/14 to 69.7 journeys per head, a reduction of 7.9%. The borough and the region have a higher decrease in bus passenger journeys than England which has decreased by 1.7%.

b.120 The ward with the highest proportion of people travelling to work by bus is Ovenden, followed by Illingworth and Mixenden and Town. These areas are higher than the average in England (4.74%) and the Yorkshire and Humber (5.34%) which is similar to Calderdale at 5.5% travelling to work by bus. The wards with the lowest percentage of travellers to work by bus are the Calder, Rastrick, Ryburn and Park wards.

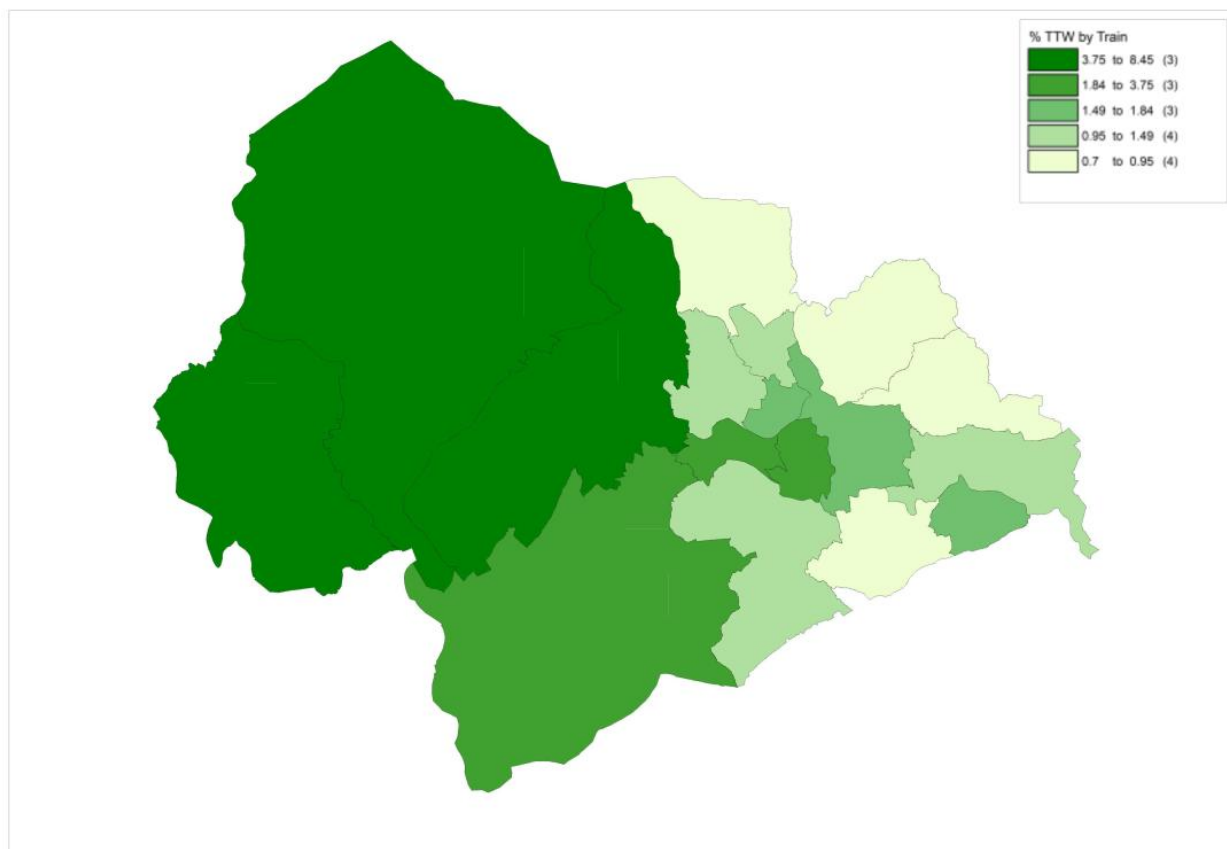
Map b.58 Travel to Work by Bus



Rail

- b.121** The Infrastructure Delivery Plan states that overcrowding issues are evident on the trains, usually occurring during a 90 minute period during the morning and the evening peak times. There is no data on rail passenger journeys at a local level, however, within West Yorkshire there were 27 million journeys in 2011. The WYLTP also identifies constraints such as platform/line capacity, single rail line sections, short platform lengths and slow maximum line speeds.
- b.122** The numbers of those travelling to work by train is higher in the west of the borough compared to the east. The average level of commuting to work by train in Calderdale is 2.18% which is higher than the region (1.5%) but lower than the national average (3.33%). Calder ward has the highest % of travel to work by train users with a percentage of 10.8 whilst the Hipperholme and Lightcliffe ward and Illingworth and Mixenden ward both have the lowest (0.8% and 0.7% respectively).

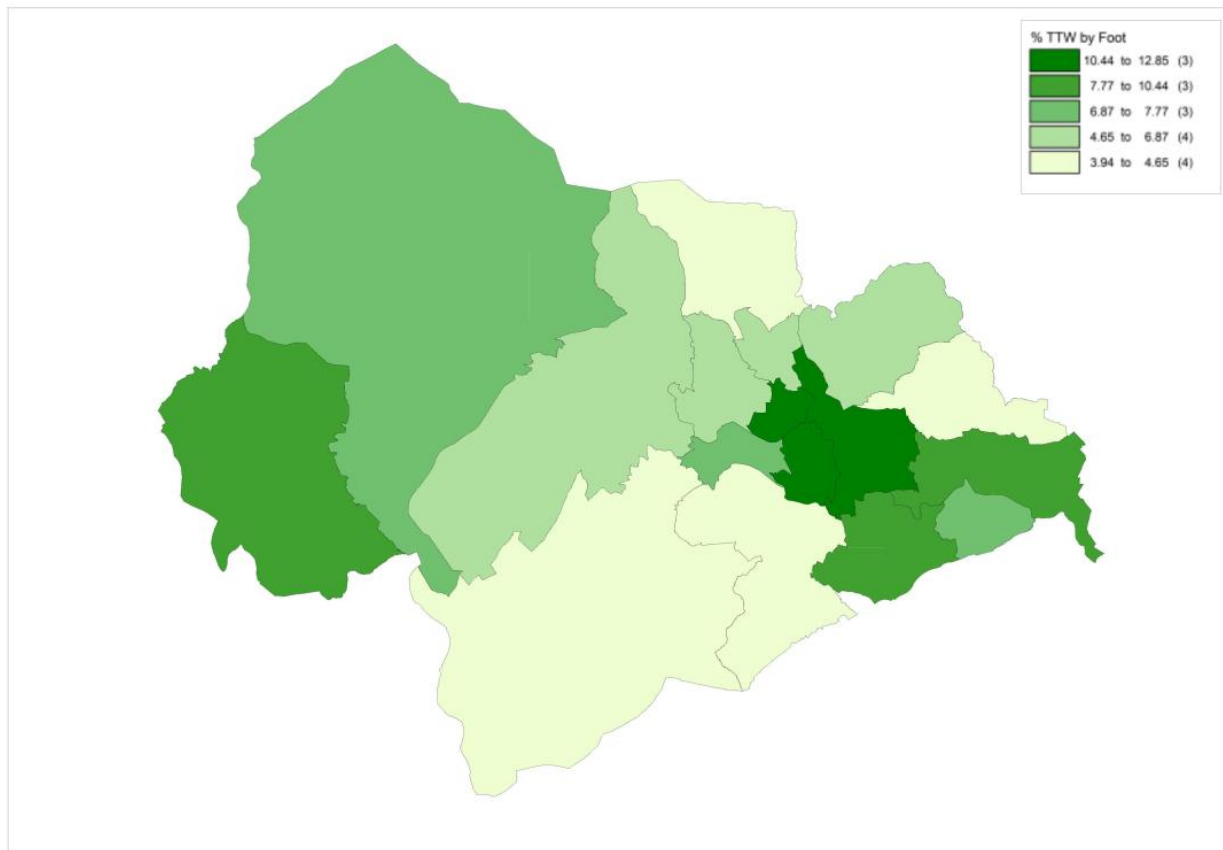
Map b.59 Travel to Work by Train



Walking / Cycling

- b.123** The borough has 700 miles of footpaths, 125 miles of bridleways and five major cycle routes. The National routes of the Pennine Way and the Pennine Bridleway also cut through the district. The council wish to improve sustainable travel and healthier lifestyles through improving the cycle network.
- b.124** The wards with the highest percentage of walkers to work are around Halifax including Skircoat, Park and Town. Calderdale has an average of 7% of those who walk to work which is similar to regional (7.4%) and national (6.9%) levels.

Map b.60 Travel to Work on Foot



Noise levels of Road, Rail and Air Transport

b.125 This indicator is a crossover with Health Issues, but is included in the transport section. Levels of road, rail, and air transport noise can have an impact on people's quality of life. Public Health England (PHE) data stated that 9.2% of the population of Calderdale are affected by road, rail and air transport noise of 55dB(A) or more, during the daytime, whilst the percentage of those affected by levels of 65dB(A) or more during the daytime was 6.3%.

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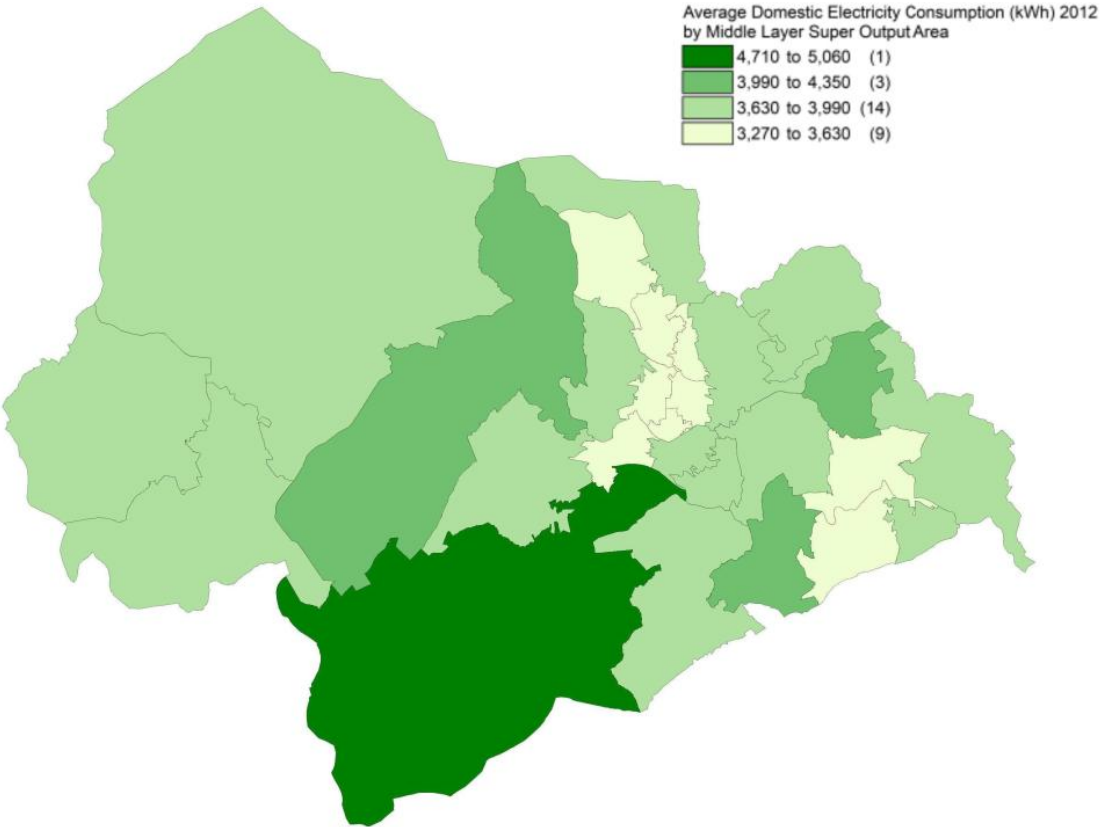
Transport

- Motor traffic miles have increased and there is considerable congestion;
- Majority of the population travel to work by car;
- The district has a number of Air Quality Management Areas resulting from the levels of traffic;
- There has been a decrease in the number of bus passenger journeys;
- Overcrowding issues on trains;
- Constraints on improving rail infrastructure;
- 9.2% of the population of Calderdale are affected by road, rail and air transport noise of 55dB(A) or more, during the daytime
- 6.3 % of the population of Calderdale are affected by road, rail and air transport noise of 65dB(A) or more during the daytime.

Natural Resources

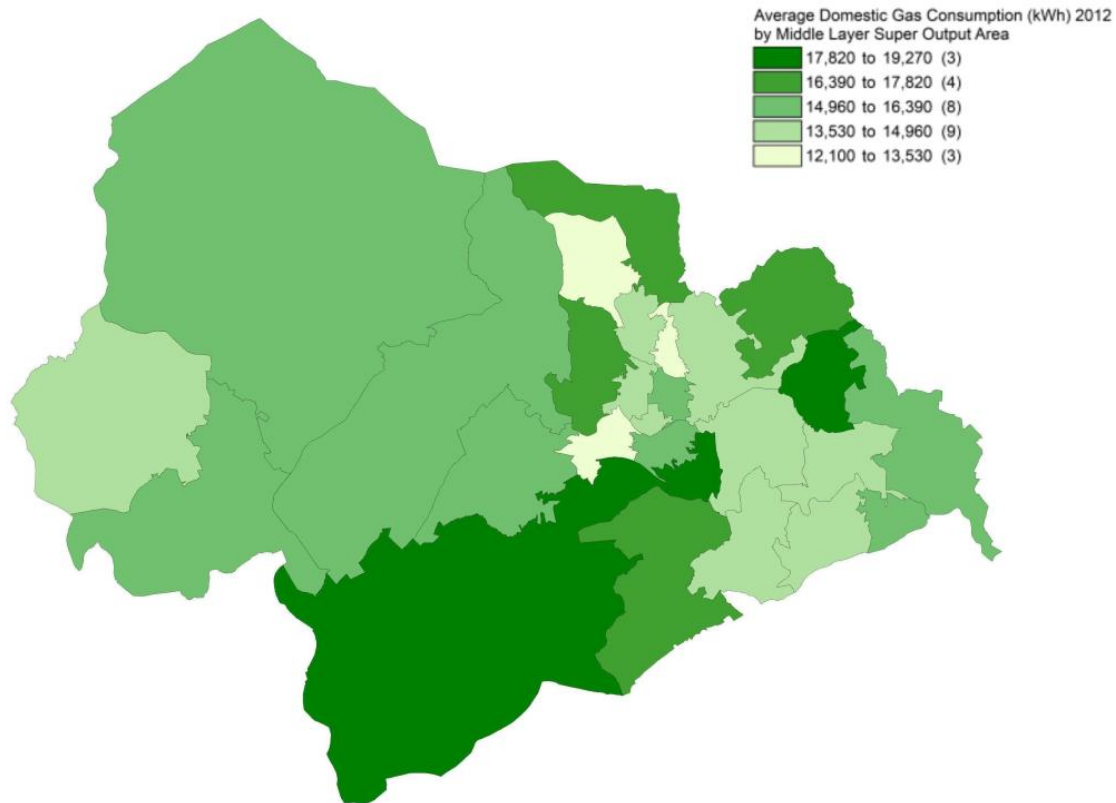
- b.126** Some of the baseline data on natural resources, such as Renewable and Low Carbon energy capacity and generation can be found in the Climatic factors chapter. In terms of the other indicators, this chapter presents information on energy use and mineral extraction.
- b.127** With regard to energy use and consumption, the maps below illustrate the average domestic consumption of both electricity and gas. For electricity, the highest average consumption is in the rural south of the district, with the lowest in the urban areas of Halifax and Brighouse. For gas, the highest consumption is again mainly in the southern part of the district, with areas to the north of Brighouse also registering comparatively high gas consumption.

Map b.61 Average Domestic Electricity Consumption (kWh) 2012



Source: DECC, March 2014 Sub-national consumption datasets

Map b.62 Average Domestic Gas Consumption (kWh) 2012



Source: DECC March 2014 Sub-national consumption datasets

b.128 When compared against the average regional and national domestic consumption, the district has a higher average electricity consumption figure (3,819 kWh) than the region (3,730kWh) but is lower than the national figure (4,034kWh). In terms of comparing the average gas consumption, the district's figure of 15,385kWh was higher than the region (14,554 kWh) and the national figure (14,042 kWh).

Issue 39

Domestic electricity and gas consumption

- Rural south of the district has the highest average electricity consumption;
- Highest average gas consumption is the rural south of the district and part of the north east of the district.
- District's average electricity consumption higher than the region but lower than the national figure;
- District's average gas consumption higher than both the regional and national average.

Minerals

b.129 Minerals are an important element in the national, regional, and local economy. Mineral workings can contribute significantly to the local economy but this must be done in accordance with the principles of sustainable development. As the Minerals Planning Authority (MPA), Calderdale Council is responsible for applying national, regional, and local policies to ensure there is a sufficient and sustainable supply of minerals to meet the needs of society, whilst protecting the environment and local communities. Minerals development is different to other types of development as they can only be worked where they naturally occur - this can result in conflict between the benefit extraction can bring and the impacts that can arise from mineral operations.

b.130 Building stone has and continues to be the primary mineral extracted in Calderdale, and is a valued product nationally. In the present day, West Yorkshire as a whole has the largest concentration of sandstone quarries in Britain. At present, of the vast majority of quarries actively operating in Calderdale extract sandstone. There is a single quarry operation in Todmorden that extracts Gritstone. In relation to other minerals, there are surface coal resources, the vast majority of which are located in the eastern part of the district, with a smaller area of resources in the west of the district. There appears to be a narrow band through Mytholmroyd up to Pecket Well. The last recorded workings at a small opencast coal mine date back to 2009⁽²⁶⁾ which showed this site produced approximately 1,200 tonnes of saleable coal. There are permitted reserves of Brick Clay in the district, with a small number of extraction sites. Clay that is quarried in Calderdale is used to supply the pipe manufacturer within the district.

b.131 The following table lists the mineral sites by name, commodity and status.

Table b.8 List of Quarries in Calderdale

Site Name	Status	Primary Commodity	Secondary Commodity
Ashgrove Clay Works	Inactive	Fireclay	No
Beacon Lodge	Active	Sandstone	Crushed Rock
Calder Brickworks	Inactive	Clay & Shale	
Blackley Clay Pit	Active	Clay & Shale	
Clockface Quarry	Active	Sandstone	
Corporal Lane	Active	Sandstone	
Cromwell Quarry	Active	Sandstone	Crushed Rock
Crowsnest Quarry	Active	Sandstone	
Elland Edge Quarries	Active	Sandstone	Crushed Rock
Delph Hill Quarry & Gibb Lane Quarry	Active	Sandstone	Crushed Rock
Fly Flatts Quarry	Active	Sandstone	Crushed Rock
Hunter Hill Quarry	Active	Sandstone	
Marsh Hill Quarry	Active	Sandstone	
Mount Tabor Quarry	Active	Sandstone	Crushed Rock
Northowram Hills Quarry	Active	Sandstone	Crushed Rock
Only House	Active	Sandstone	
Pasture House Quarry	Active	Sandstone	Crushed Rock
Pinnar Lane Quarry	Active	Sandstone	Crushed Rock
Pond Quarry	Active	Sandstone	Crushed Rock
Pond Quarry (Granny Hall Quarry)	Dormant	Sandstone	

Site Name	Status	Primary Commodity	Secondary Commodity
Pule Hill & Scout Quarries	Active	Sandstone	Crushed Rock
Ringby Quarry	Active	Sandstone	Crushed Rock
Rock End Moor Delph	Active	Gritstone	
Spaniard Hall Quarry	Active	Fireclay	Recycled Aggregates
Spring Hill Quarry	Active	Sandstone	Crushed Rock
Squire Hill Quarry	Active	Sandstone	Crushed Rock
Sunnybank Quarry	Active	Sandstone	Crushed Rock
Thumpus Quarry	Active	Sandstone	
White Rock	Active	Sandstone	Crushed Rock

b.132 In 2013/14 the estimated reserves of building stone in Calderdale stood at 3.15 million tonnes, crushed rock aggregate production was 45,000 tonnes - secondary recycled aggregate production was estimated to be approximately 70,000 tonnes.

Issue 40

Minerals

- Building stone from Calderdale is a nationally important mineral;
- Reserves of fireclay remain;
- Large number of small mineral sites within the district;
- Many sites are worked intermittently;
- Large surface coal resource under the east of the district.

Waste

b.133 In terms of waste, the Local Plan is required to set policies and identify sites and areas suitable for new or enhanced waste management facilities.

b.134 The waste element of the Local Plan is not about who collects household waste or when those collections take place; instead it is about how and where all waste that is generated is managed. There are a number of different types of waste streams that the Local Plan is required to address the following different types of waste, as set out below:

Table b.9 Waste Types

Waste Type	Description
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)	Includes all household wastes, street litter, waste delivered to Council recycling points, Council office waste, Household Waste Recycling Site waste, and some commercial waste from shops and smaller trading estates where local authority waste collection agreements are in place.

Waste Type	Description
Commercial & Industrial (C&I)	Commercial - Waste arising from premises that are used wholly or mainly for trade, business, sport, recreation or entertainment. (Note - If a local authority has waste collection agreements in place it will be classed as MSW). Industrial - Waste arising from factories and industrial plants.
Construction, Demolition & Excavation (CD&E)	Waste arising from construction, maintenance, and demolitions of buildings, roads and other structures.
Hazardous	Previously known also as 'Special waste', Hazardous wastes pose a greater risk to the environment and human health and are therefore subject to a strict control regime.

b.135 The National Waste Management Plan (NWMP) repeats the EU requirement to ensure that at least 50% of household waste is prepared for reuse or recycled by 2020 and introduces a requirement for at least 70% of Construction and Demolition Waste to be subjected to material recovery. In addition, the EU Landfill Directive requires that by 2020 the biodegradable municipal waste⁽²⁷⁾ landfilled should be 35% of that produced in 1995. Although the NWMP no longer includes a 75% recovery⁽²⁸⁾ target for Municipal Solid Waste (MSW), this target was part of the former National Waste Strategy and the Yorkshire and Humber regional plan (which was subjected to an examination in public) and, alongside the efforts to move towards a 'zero waste economy' it is considered appropriate to retain this target, and apply the same targets to Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste as well for the purposes of the Local Plan. Therefore, in summary the following targets apply for the Local Plan:

- MSW and C&I waste
 - 75% recovery by 2020, of which
 - 50% Recycling / Composting
 - 25% Treatment
- Construction and Demolition Waste
 - 70% recovery by 2020.

b.136 The following table presents the data on MSW waste collected during the period 2013/14. Overall, there were 83,843 tonnes of household waste arisings, the data set out in the table shows that per head the district has a lower level of household waste collected when compared to the region but is higher than the national figure. In terms of the other indicators, the biggest differences are the high levels of household waste sent for recycling, and the relatively low levels of household waste sent to landfill.

Table b.10 - fate of Household Waste 2013/14

Indicator	Calderdale	Region	National	
Kg of Household waste collected per head 2013/14	382.38	417.09	339.29	
% of household waste sent for dry recycling 2013/14	44.65%	26.87%	24.85%	
% household waste composted 2013/14	15.46%	16.87%	17.89%	

27 Waste collected by the Waste Collection Authority, including trade wastes and Civic Amenity Wastes. Material that can be broken down usually by micro-organisms into basic elements. The Government declared that municipal waste is 68% biodegradable. Calderdale MBC Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2006

28 recovery' means any operation the principal result of which is waste serving a useful purpose by replacing other materials which would otherwise have been used to fulfil a particular function, or waste being prepared to fulfil that function, in the plant or in the wider economy. Directive 2008/98/EC

Indicator	Calderdale	Region	National	
% of household waste sent for energy recovery 2013/14	21.79%	21.63%	23.85%	
% of household waste arisings landfilled 2013/14	18.17%	34.72%	31.30%	

b.137 Although the district performs well in relation to household waste (also referred to as MSW), as discussed above the district also deals with other waste streams, the levels of which are much higher than MSW. However, the quality of data on other types of waste streams is to be treated with caution, although the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) has improved the situation greatly. The latest version of the WDI provides data for the calendar year 2013 and following table summarises the overall waste arisings for this period ⁽²⁹⁾. The results help to put into perspective the levels of household waste compared to the overall arisings. The table shows that the district is a net importer of wastes. For a more detailed analysis of waste arisings, along with methods for dealing with wastes the updated Waste Data Report will provide further details.

Table b.11 - Overall Waste Arisings 2013

Waste Arisings 2013	Tonnes 2013
Total Home Arisings dealt by facilities within Calderdale	258,122
Imported Waste	227,657
Exports	59,386
Total	545,165

b.138 The following table lists the methods for dealing with wastes deposited in facilities in Calderdale in 2013. This shows that transfer and treatment were the most common methods of dealing with waste, with both Use of Waste (for example using inert soils and rubble waste for land reclamation) and Landfill also managing significant levels of waste. In terms of landfill in the district, this is made up entirely of inert waste landfill, and not mixed wastes.

Table b.12 - Methods of dealing with wastes deposited in Calderdale 2013

Site Category	Tonnes 2013	% of total waste dealt with
Transfer	151,661	31%
Treatment	147,256	30%
Use of Waste	95,905	20%
Landfill	76,236	16%
MRS	14,700	3%
On / In Land	20	>1%
Total	485,778	

Issue 41

Waste

- The district out performs both regional and national figures for recycling rates;
- The district is a net importer of waste;
- The most common methods of dealing with waste within the district is transfer and treatment;
- Approximately half of all exports are deposited in landfill.

b

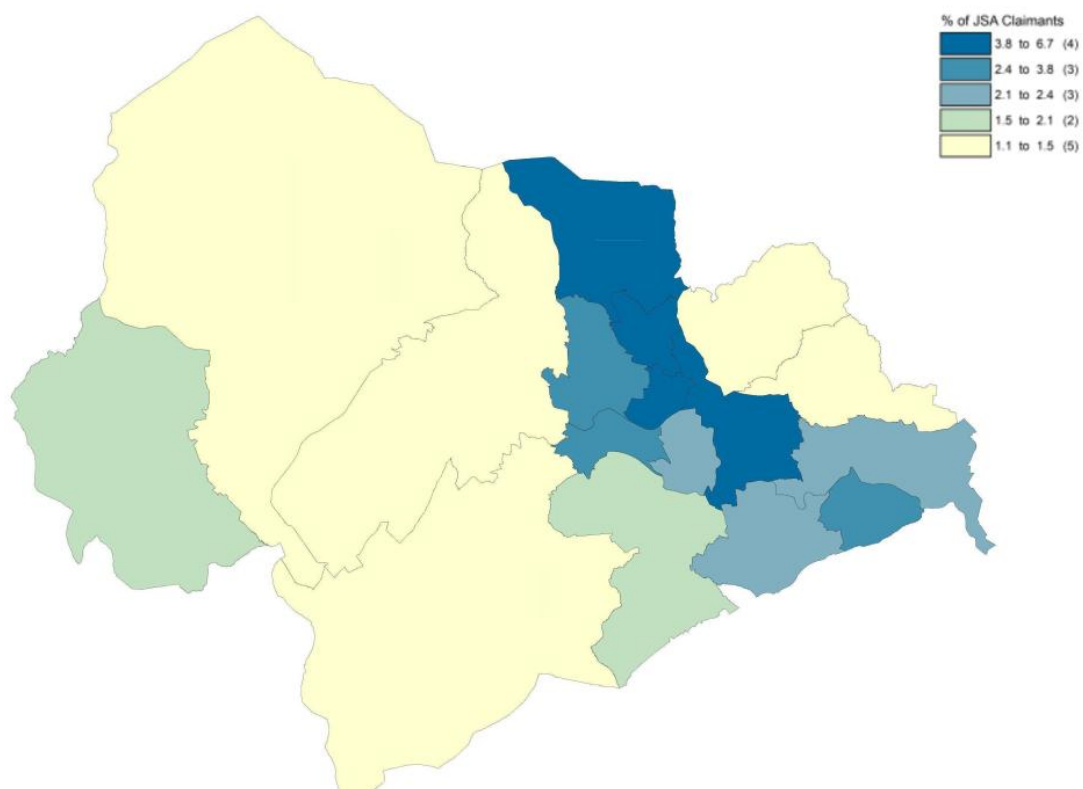
Employment

b.139 The aim of the Local Plan in regards to the economy is to provide good employment opportunities for all.

b.140 The unemployment rate for those aged 16+ is 7% in Calderdale. This is slightly higher than the England unemployment rate of 6.8% but less than the Yorkshire and the Humber rate of 8.4%. Those who are economically inactive in Calderdale between the ages of 16-64 equates to 2.5% of the district's population, this is considerably higher than the region and the nation of 0.7% and 0.2% respectively.

b.141 Job Seeker Allowance (JSA) Claimant count records the number of people claiming JSA at Job Centre Plus local offices. Although its not an official measure of unemployment it gives an indication of unemployment at a level smaller than local authorities. As of October 2014 the percentage of JSA claimants for 16 to 64 year olds for Calderdale was in line with Yorkshire and the Humber with a rate of 2.7%. This is a little higher than the national 2.1% claimant rate. The district has a number of wards which are well above the national rate. Park Ward has 6.7% JSA claimants, Ovenden has 5.1% and Town 4.7%. The wards with the lowest JSA claimants are Northowram and Shelf (1.1%) and Hipperholme and Lightcliffe (1.1%).

Map b.63 JSA Claimants

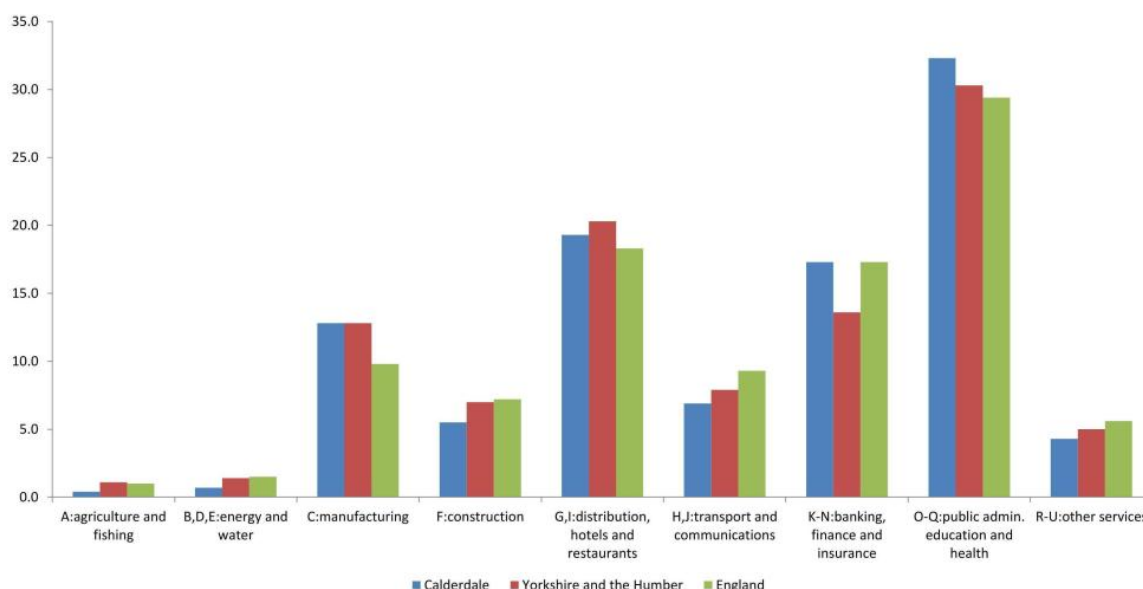


b.142 The median average gross weekly pay for all workers in Calderdale as of 2014 was £409.40. This is above the Yorkshire and the Humber median wage of £384.60 but lower than the national rate of £421.60. Wages have increased by 10.5% since the year before and 19.1% since 2004. In terms of full time workers, gross weekly pay has increased from £393.10 to £487.00 between 2004 and 2014, a raise of 19.3%. This is compared with a raise of 18.7% in the Yorkshire and Humber (£479.10) and 18.8% nationally (£523.30) during the same period.

b.143 Job density is defined as the number of jobs in an area divided by the resident population aged 16-64 in the area. The average job density in England is 0.79 which is higher than Calderdale at 0.74 and the Yorkshire and Humber at 0.73. The job density has decreased in Calderdale since 2011 when it stood at 0.77.

b.144 According to the Calderdale Local Economic Assessment (2011) Calderdale has the highest levels of productivity in the Leeds City Region with the GVA per employee standing at £41,699 . This is higher than the Leeds City Region figure of £37,794 but lower than the UK figure of £41,941 per employee. The borough has also seen the highest increase in productivity between 2007 and 2010 with a 1.6% increase. This GVA is predominantly created through Banking, Finance and Insurance industries and Manufacturing. The chart below shows that the largest employer in Calderdale is the Public Administration, Finance and Health sector , followed by Distribution, Hotels and Restaurants. The Banking, Finance and Insurance sector employs 17.3% of Calderdale which is higher than Yorkshire and the Humber at 13.6%. Manufacturing is still important in Calderdale with 12.8% compared to 9.8% nationally working in the sector.

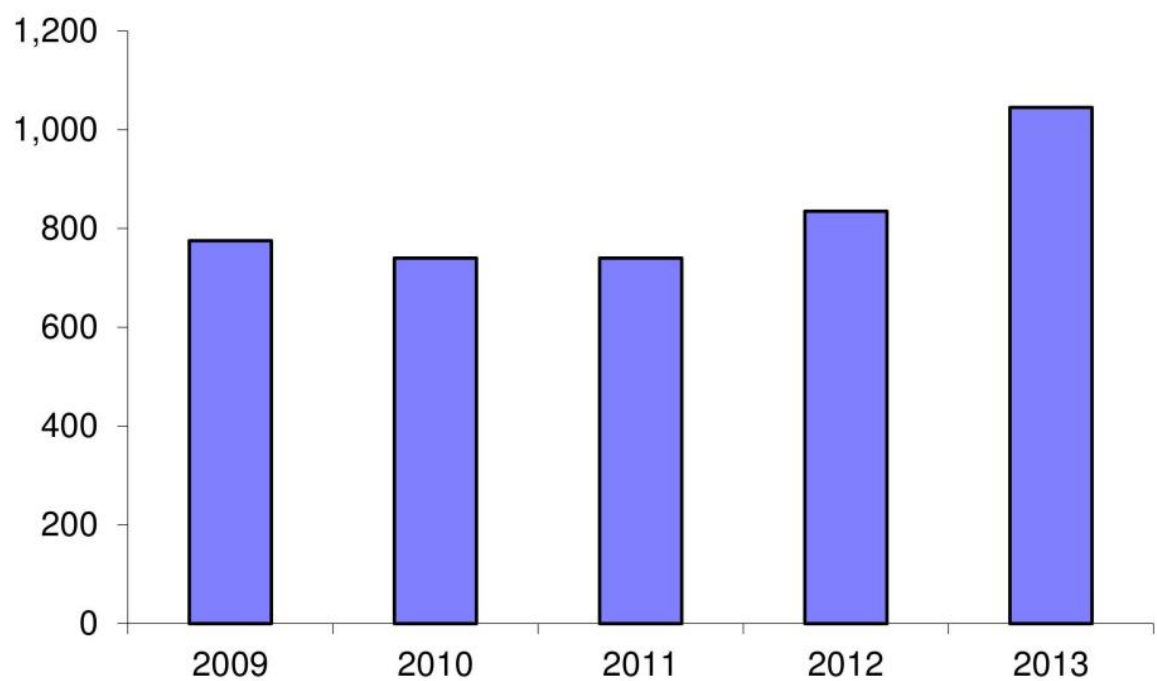
Figure b.5 Jobs by Type



b.145 Business registrations and de-registrations are a guide to the pattern of business start-ups and closures. It is a good indicator of the level of entrepreneurship and of the health of the business population. The ONS calls the registration of businesses 'Enterprise Births' and de-registration 'Enterprise Deaths'

b.146 Enterprise Births have seen an increase of 25% between 2009 and 2013, although this is lower than the Yorkshire and Humber (27%) and England (32%).

Figure b.6 Enterprise 'Births'

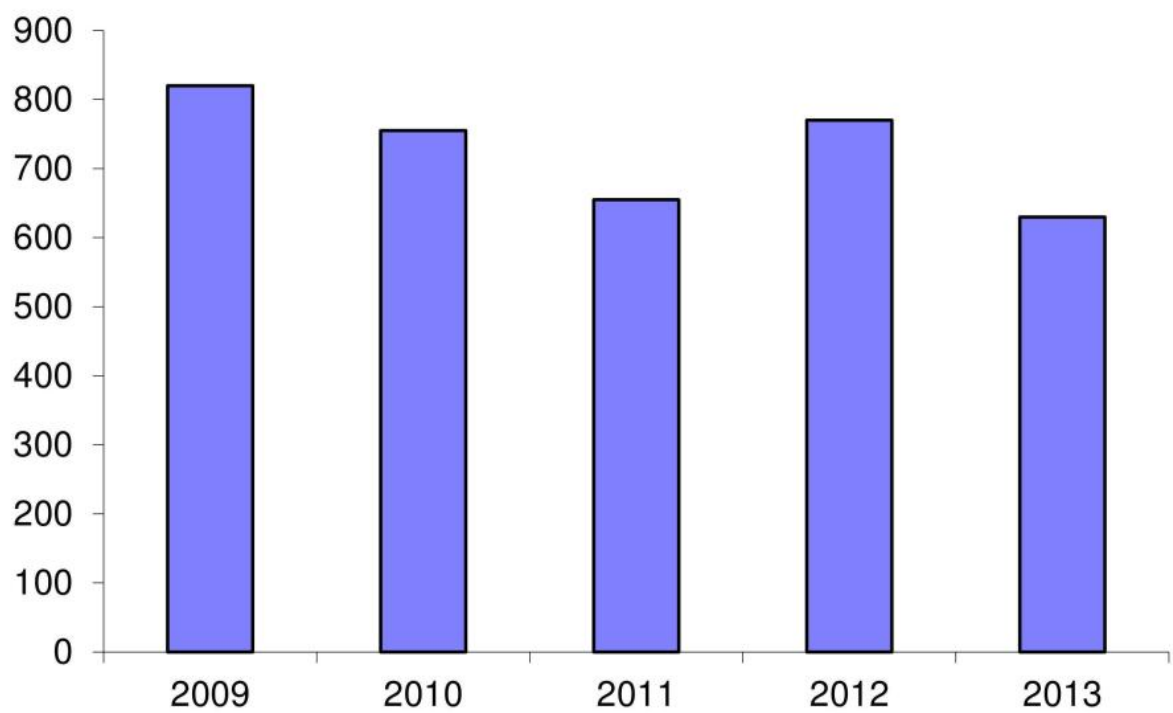


b

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b.147 Enterprise Deaths have reduced from 2009 to 2013 falling from 820 to 630. This is a reduction of 30% which is much higher than Yorkshire and the Humber (21%) and England (18%).

Figure b.7 Enterprise Deaths

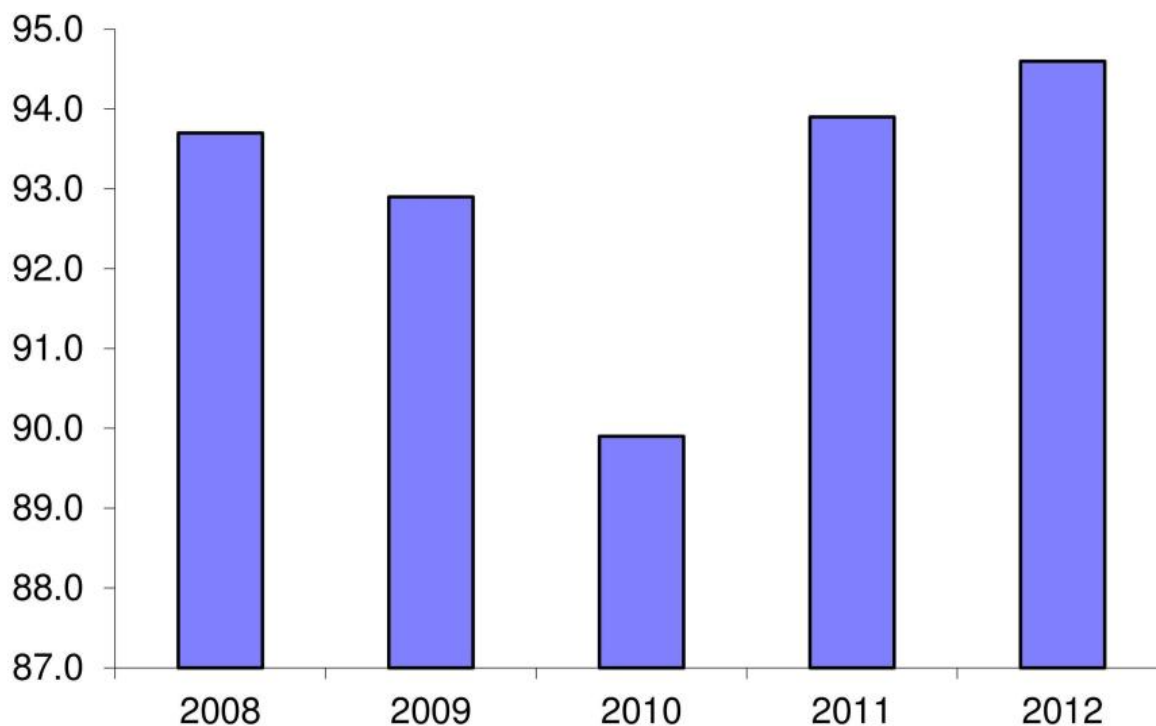


b.148 Although Calderdale is not performing as well against the region and nation in terms of Enterprise Births, they are outperforming them on the number of enterprises that survive their first year. In 2012 there were

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835 enterprises births, 790 of them survived their first year. That is 94.6% compared with 91.1% for England and 90.1% in Yorkshire and the Humber.

Figure b.8 Enterprise Year Survival



b.149 In the past monitoring year employment land development achieved 7,772 sq.m of new gross B1 (Business) 2,072 sq.m of new gross B2 (General Industry), and 5282 sq.m of new gross B8 (Storage/Distribution) floorspace. A total of 15,126 sq.m of employment floorspace. This is significantly more than 2011-12 but lower than 2010-11.

Table b.13 Total amount of additional employment floorspace by type. AMR 2013

Gross (m ²) monitoring period	B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	Total
2008-09	9,692	250	0	5,100	5,179	20,221
2009-10	1,599	0	0	2,406	804	4,809
2010-11	802	112	224	22,291	1,760	25,819
2011-12	1,177	0	3,716	1,261	0	6,154
2012-13	7,076	0	696	2,072	5,282	15,126

Issue 42

Employment

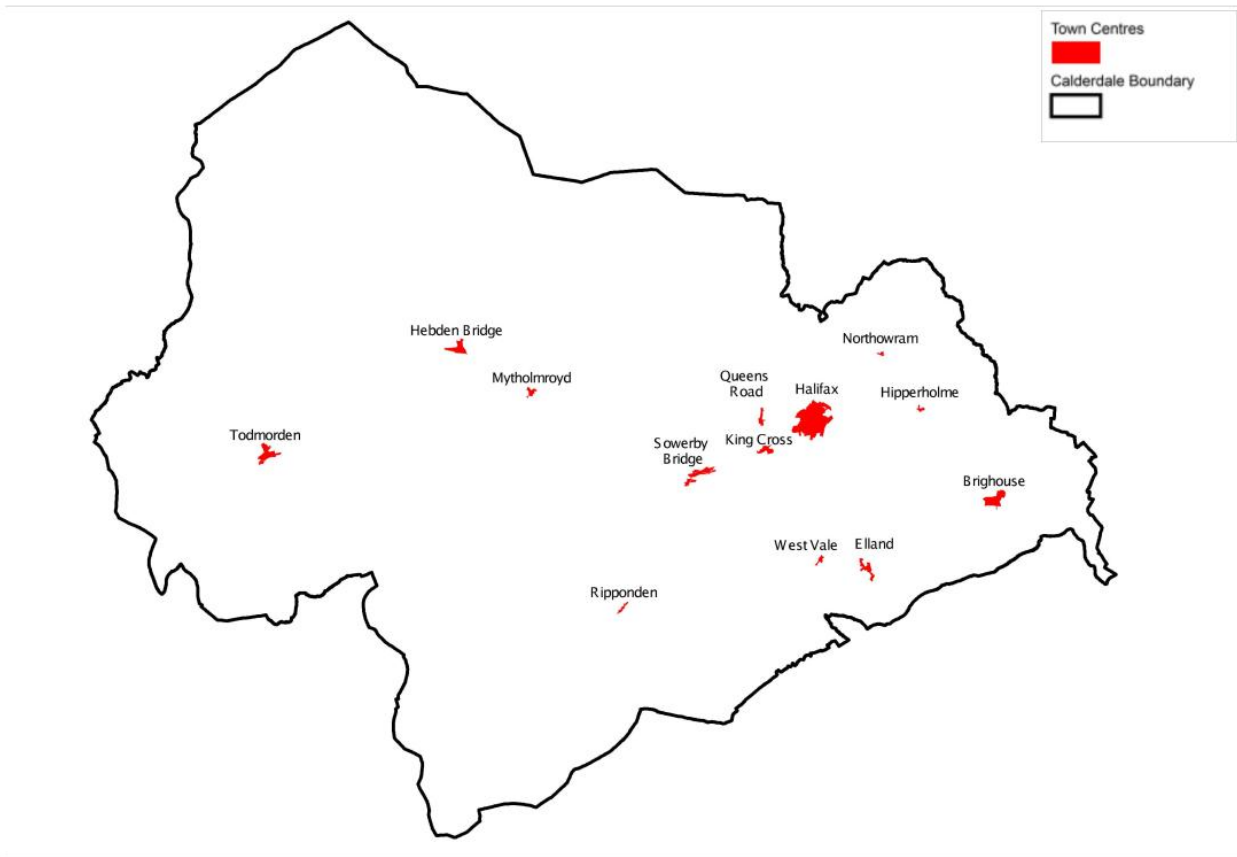
- Unemployment slightly higher than the national average;
- Park, Ovenden and Town wards JSA claimant levels are considerably higher than the national average;
- Job density has decreased;
- Residents in Calderdale predominantly work in Public Administration, Finance and Health but the economy is also heavily reliant on Manufacturing and Finance industries;
- Enterprise births are surviving better in Calderdale than the rest of the region.

b

Town Centres

b.150 Town centres and the retailing and the employment they offer are an essential sector of the local economy. The NPPF sets out objectives to ensure their continued vitality and viability and recognising town centres are at the heart of their communities. The map below shows the distribution of town centres across the borough.

Map b.64 Town Centre Locations



b.151 Each of the centres provide communities with a range of retail, services, leisure, and cultural facilities. The retail hierarchy assists in understanding the roles of the centres and how development will be distributed around the borough in the future.

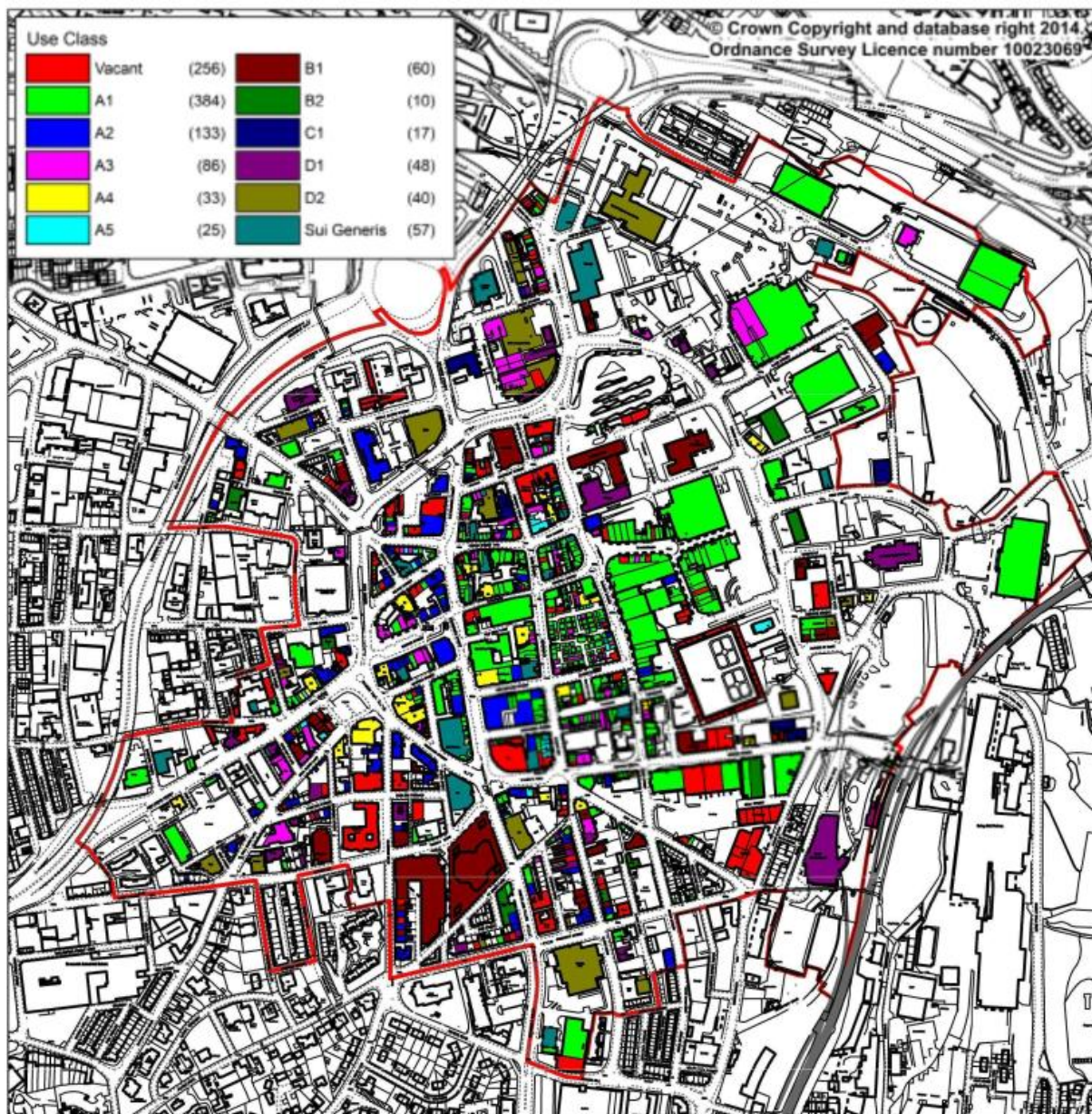
Table b.14

Strategic Town Centre	Town Centres	District Centres	Local Centres	Neighbourhood Centres
Halifax	Brighouse; Todmorden; Hebden Bridge; Sowerby Bridge; Elland	King Cross; Queens Road; Hipperholme; Mytholmroyd; West Vale; Ripponden; Bailiff Bridge; Northowram	Shelf; Ovenden Cross; Walsden Boothtown (& Akroydon); Luddendenfoot; Stainland & Holywell Green	Lee Mount; Skircoat Green; Hove Edge; Sowerby; Siddal; Ovenden North; Highroad Well; Mixenden; Southowram; Illingworth

- b.152** The Retail Needs Assessment (RNA) in 2009 indicated a poor/under provision of local/neighbourhood centres in some of the populated parts of Halifax and Brighouse; namely Illingworth, Mixenden, Highroad Well and Rastrick.
- b.153** The RNA undertook detailed health checks of the six main town centres of Halifax, Brighouse, Elland, Hebden Bridge, Sowerby Bridge and Todmorden. The results of this assessment are summarised below.

Halifax

Map b.65 Halifax Town Centre Use Classes



- There has been a decrease in total net floorspace within the town centre boundary from 2006 to 2012 of -1.76%;
- 15.4% of floorspace was vacant in 2012;
- Halifax has the highest proportion of comparison floorspace in Calderdale, however this is below the national average;
- Both businesses and shoppers would like to see improved consumer choice in the town centre;
- There is a lack of medium and large sized premises compared to national average restricting modern retailers;
- Less than half of the top-twenty national retailers have premises;
- Limited greenspace in the town centre;
- Leisure offer is currently considered poor.

Brighouse

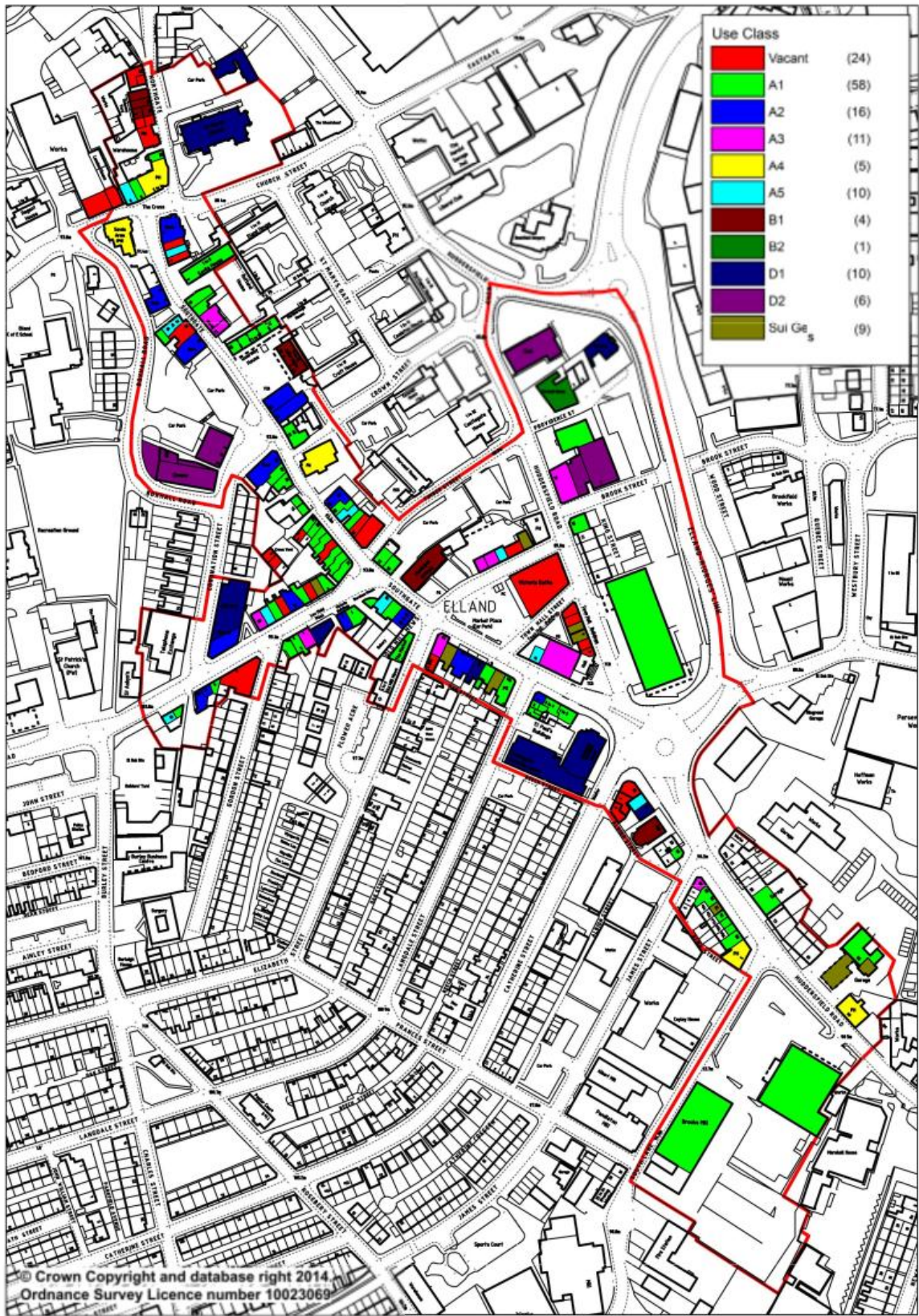
Map b.66 Brighouse Town Centre Use Classes



- There are an additional 11 units in 2012 compared with 2006;
- Net floorspace has increased by 704 sq.m;
- 6.7% of floorspace was vacant;
- The centre has a healthy mix of independent and multiple retailers;
- Both businesses and shoppers would like to see improved consumer choice in the town centre;
- There is a lack of medium and larger sized premises in town;
- Leisure provision is very poor within the town;
- No public open space in the centre.

Elland

Map b.67 Elland Town Centre Use Classes



b

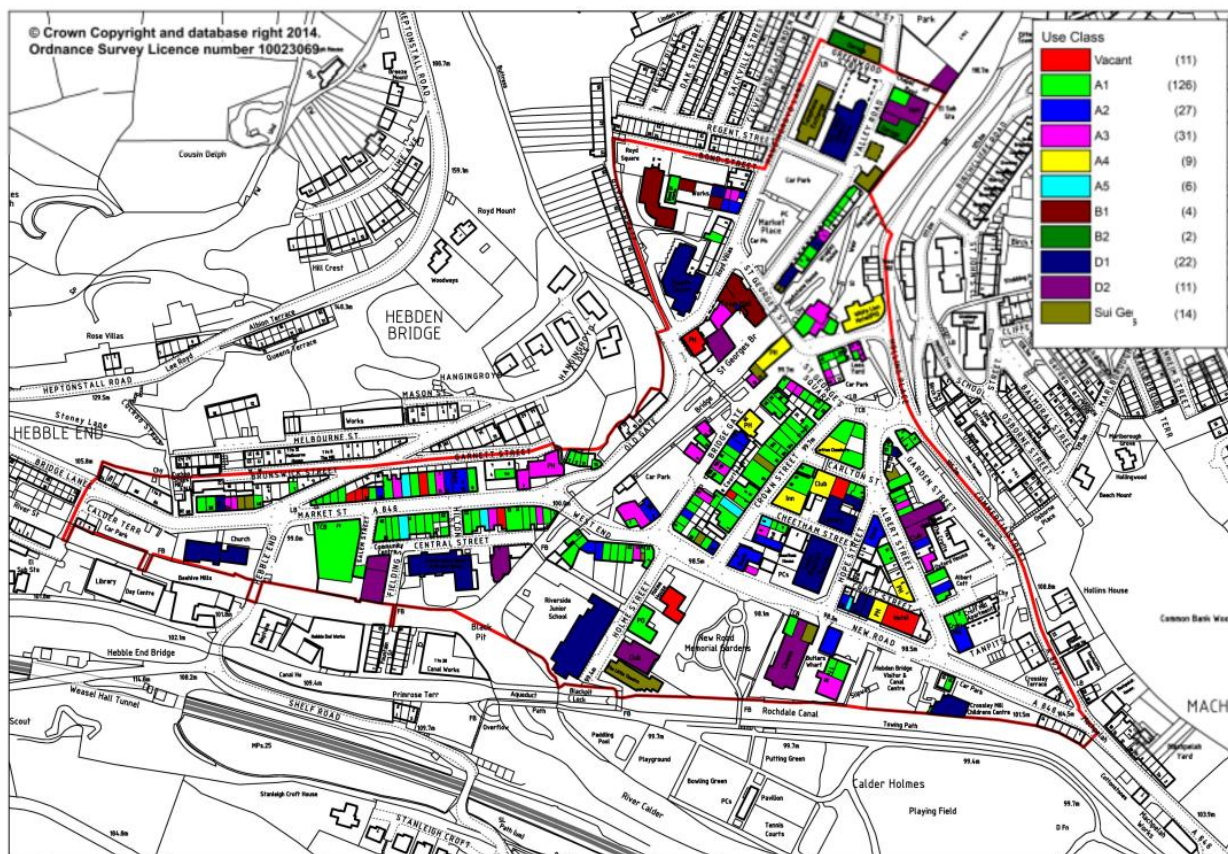
- 12.5% of floorspace was vacant (1,273 sq.m) in 2012;

- There was an increase in total net floor space of 6% between 2006 and 2012;
- The town centre has the greatest mix of independent to multiple occupiers of any centre in Calderdale;
- Shoppers rate the shops the worst of all centres in Calderdale;
- The town has a high proportion of pubs/wine bars and hot food takeaways;
- Shoppers rate the pubs/restaurants and leisure facilities the worst of all centres in Calderdale.

b

Hebden Bridge

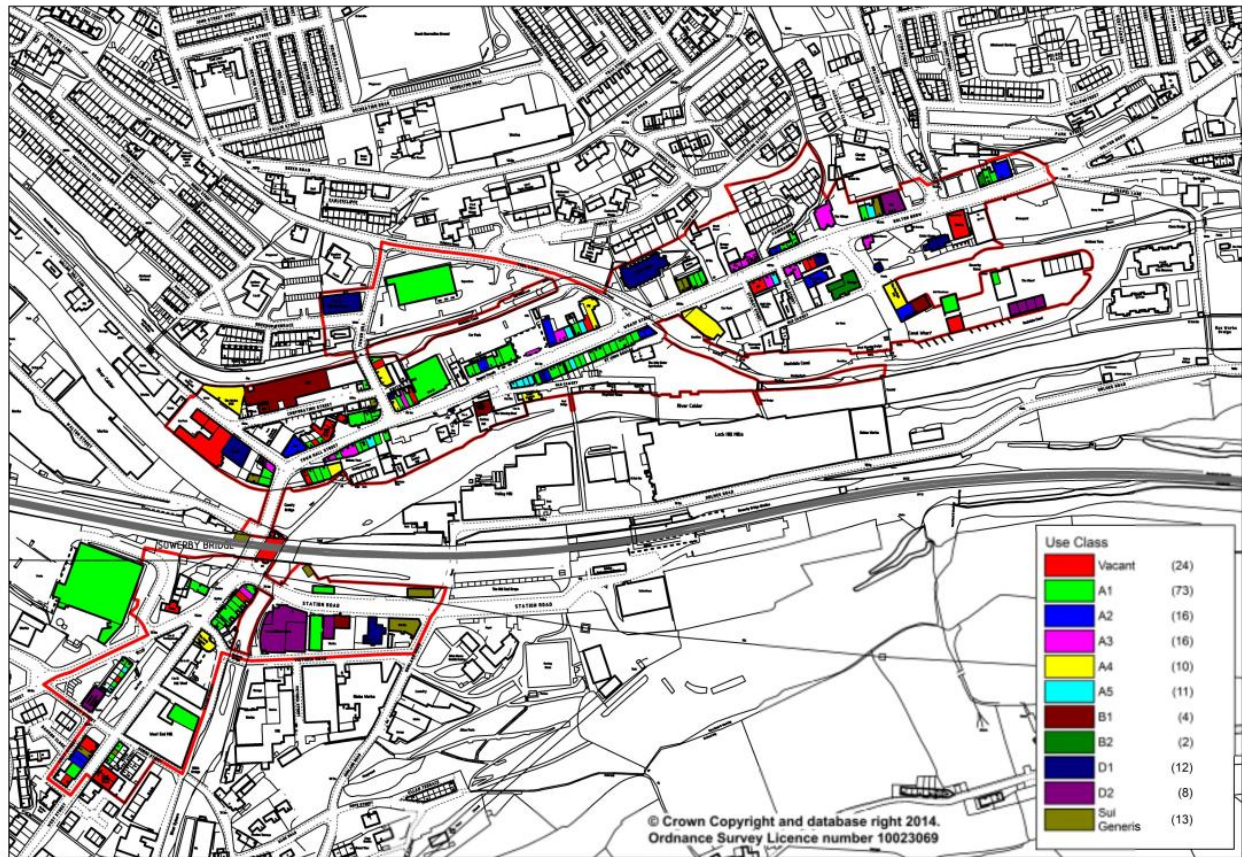
Map b.68 Hebden Bridge Town Centre Use Classes



- Only 6.7% of floorspace is vacant in 2013 a fall from the year before;
- Floorspace has increased by 10% to a total of 12,117 sq.m;
- Hebden Bridge has a very high proportion of comparison retailing;
- The centre has a good mix of independent and multiple occupiers;
- The town centre is in very good condition;
- Low parking provision;
- The town centre offers very good cultural, leisure and tourism offer.

Sowerby Bridge

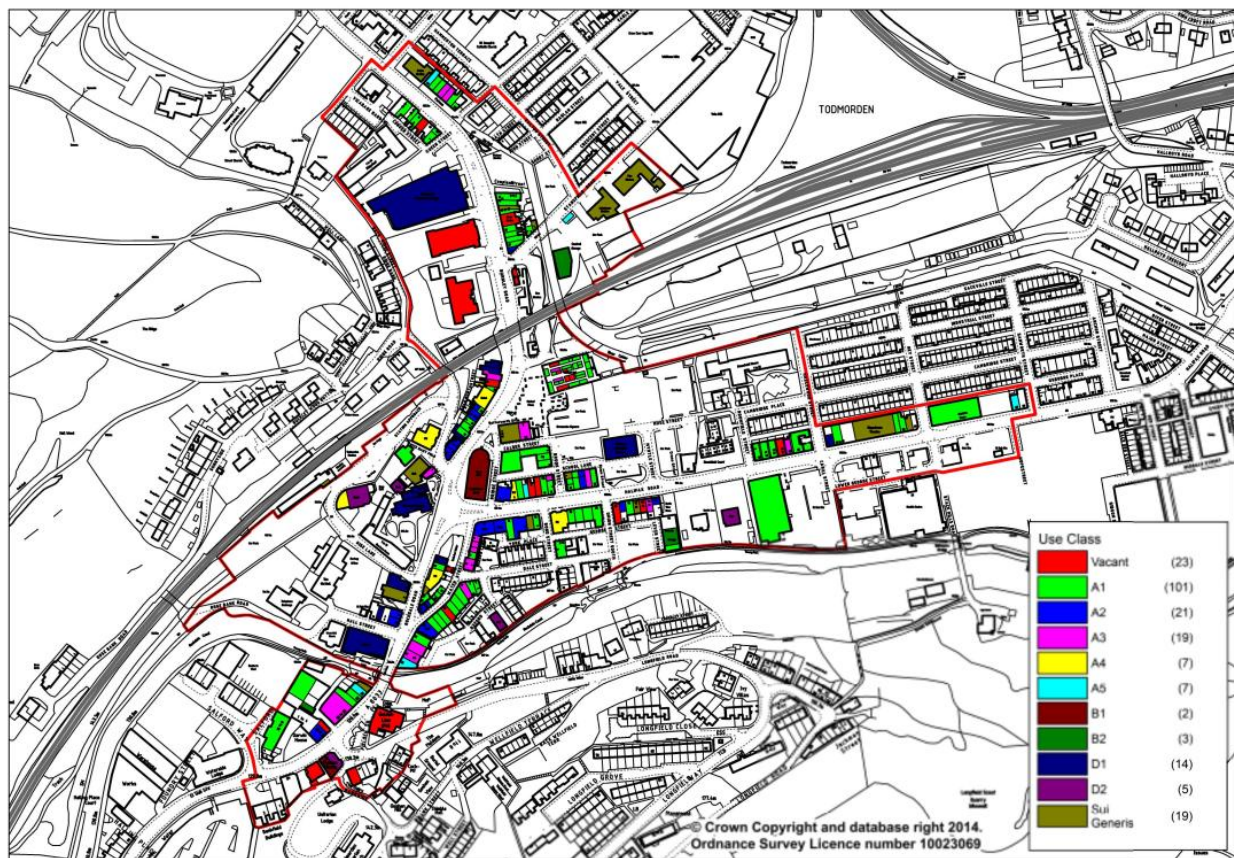
Map b.69 Sowerby Bridge Town Centre Use Classes



- Total net floor space increased by 13.4% between 2006 and 2012;
- 15% of floorspace was vacant in 2012;
- Sowerby Bridge has a high proportion of leisure services floorspace and a low number of comparison retail outlets;
- Both businesses and shoppers would like to see improved consumer choice in the town centre;
- The centre has a good mix of independent and multi occupiers;
- Traffic congestion is a problem in the town centre;
- The centre has a good range of dining, drinking and sports facilities.

Todmorden

Map b.70 Todmorden Town Centre Use Classes



- 15.3% of floorspace was vacant in 2012;
- There has been a decrease in floorspace by -11% between 2006 and 2012;
- Low proportion of retail floorspace;
- Benefits from an indoor and outdoor market;
- Both businesses and shoppers would like to see improved consumer choice in the town centre;
- There is a healthy mix of independent and multiple occupiers;
- The built environment is in a declining condition;
- The town provides a good range of cultural, leisure and tourism facilities.

Issue 43

Viability and Vitality of Town Centres

- High number and persistent vacancies suggests potential viability issues;
- All town centres apart from Hebden Bridge and Brighouse have higher floorspace vacancy levels than the national average;
- Across all centres businesses and the public would like to see improved consumer choice.