

Information

- Consultation details to be inserted

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1 Introduction

1 Introduction

Purpose of the document

- 1.1** This document is the council's Publication Draft Local Plan. The purpose of the Plan is to set out how much new development there should be in the district, where it will go and what policies will be necessary to achieve the strategy. When adopted, the Kirklees Local Plan will become the main planning policy document for the district. The Local Plan covers the administrative area of Kirklees Council except for that part within the Peak District National Park. The plan covers the period 2013 – 2031.
- 1.2** The council is inviting representations on the whether the plan meets certain legal and "soundness" tests prior to submitting to the Planning Inspectorate for examination. This provides a formal opportunity for the local community and other interests to consider the Local Plan, which the local planning authority would like to adopt. The specific publication requirements are set out at Regulations 17, 19 and 35 (and 21) of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. The consultation on the Publication Draft Local Plan will be focused on whether the plan meets certain legal and soundness tests.
- 1.3** The legal tests are as follows:
- Compliance with the Local Development Scheme.
 - The process of community involvement for the plan should be in general accordance with the Statement of Community Involvement.
 - The plan should comply with the Town and County Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations
 - Whether a Sustainability Appraisal has been carried out and whether the Habitat Regulations have been complied with
 - Whether the Duty to Co-operate has been complied with.
- 1.4** Four tests of soundness are set out in National Planning Policy Framework 2012:
- **Positively prepared** - the plan should be prepared based on a strategy which seeks to meet objectively assessed development and infrastructure requirements, including unmet requirements from neighbouring authorities where it is reasonable to do so and consistent with achieving sustainable development;
 - **Justified** - the plan should be the most appropriate strategy when considered against the reasonable alternatives, based on proportionate evidence;
 - **Effective** - the plan should be deliverable over its period and based on effective joint working on cross-boundary strategic priorities; and
 - **Consistent with national policy** - the plan should enable the delivery of sustainable development in accordance with the policies of the Framework.
- 1.5** In summary the Publication Draft Local Plan contains:
- a vision and strategic objectives for the development of Kirklees up to 2031;
 - a spatial strategy setting out how development will be accommodated across the district reflecting the distinctiveness of different parts of the district;
 - objectively assessed development needs particularly for housing and employment - specifying the number of new homes and jobs to be provided during the plan period;
 - clear policies to guide decisions on planning applications;

- site allocations showing land to be developed for housing, employment, retail, minerals and waste and other uses, identified on a policies map;
- designations showing land to be protected from development and land subject to other policies in the plan;
- infrastructure provision – to support the delivery of the proposed development;
- an indication of how the policies will be delivered and implemented; and
- a monitoring framework – setting out the performance measures that will show how successfully the plan’s objectives and proposals are being delivered over time.

1.6 The Publication Draft Local Plan is set out in two parts: part 1 (this document) which deals with the spatial strategy and development management policies and part 2 - allocations and designations.

Format of the part 1 document

1.7 Section 1 sets out the purpose of the Publication Draft Local Plan, the context in which it has been prepared and how to make comments on its contents.

1.8 Section 2 outlines the presumption in favour of sustainable development consistent with National Planning Policy Framework. This presumption underpins all plan policies.

1.9 Section 3 on the spatial portrait sets out information on the geography, demography and population of Kirklees and identifies a series of issues and challenges that the Publication Draft Local Plan seeks to address. This information is intended to provide a baseline from which the implementation and delivery of the local plan can be judged. We have used this information together with our evidence base and comments received through early engagement on the local plan to set out a long term vision and objectives for managing and accommodating growth within Kirklees up to 2031 (Section 4).

1.10 Section 5 sets out the role of place shaping and how this has influenced the spatial strategy and location of development.

1.11 Section 6 sets out the council's spatial strategy and a range of policies to deliver the spatial strategy.

1.12 Sections 7 to 19 set out development management policies by which development decisions will be made on planning applications. All policies include a policy justification setting out the reason and the need for the policy, details on how the policy will be delivered and implemented, its links with achieving the plan’s strategic objectives and the supporting evidence for the policy. Section 20 outlines how the Plan will be monitored and implemented. It should be read in conjunction with monitoring framework at Appendix 2.

1.13 The policy text has been colour coded for ease of reference:

These boxes contain planning policies.

These boxes are used to identify key statements on the Local Plan strategy.

1.14 Section 18 sets out how the plan will be monitored and reviewed. A monitoring framework has been developed to assess the effectiveness of the local plan. Monitoring indicators have been developed in conjunction with the sustainability appraisal monitoring indicators. The plan will be reviewed against these indicators on an annual basis and where a review of the plan is required, this will be reported through the council’s Annual Monitoring Report.

1 Introduction

- 1.15** The Publication Draft Local Plan should be read as a whole, with proposals for development being considered against relevant policies depending on the details of the proposal and its location.
- 1.16** The Publication Draft Local Plan has a policies map which identifies the spatial proposals of the plan including the identification of site allocations and areas to be safeguarded from development.

Why do we need a local plan?

- 1.17** The government requires all local councils to develop a long-term plan which sets out how and where land can be developed over the next 15 years, in order to meet the growing needs of local people and businesses. The plan will provide a policy framework to:
- facilitate the delivery of the right development types, to meet needs, in the right places;
 - prevent un-coordinated development and to refuse development where it is not appropriate and does not accord with the plan;
 - provide certainty over the types of applications that are likely to be approved;
 - increase employment opportunities in accordance with the Kirklees Economic Strategy;
 - promote and enhance health and well-being in accordance with the Kirklees Health and Well-being Strategy;
 - protect and enhance designated areas; and
 - facilitate required infrastructure to support new development.
- 1.18** The council may consider preparing further detailed guidance to support the local plan such as Area Action Plans (AAPs) or Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs). The requirement for these documents will be reviewed as the plan progresses and where required details will be outlined in the council's Local Development Scheme (LDS).

What will the local plan replace?

- 1.19** The Kirklees Unitary Development Plan (UDP) (2007) forms the current development plan for Kirklees. Current UDP policies are "saved" and where the UDP conforms to the National Planning Policy Framework will continue to form the basis for planning decisions until the adoption of the local plan. When adopted, the local plan will replace the UDP.

1.1 The context for the Publication draft local plan

How has the council prepared the local plan?

- 1.20** The plan has been prepared in the context of national and local strategies and guidance. A range of evidence has been commissioned or undertaken by the council to justify the spatial strategy and policies within the plan. Background evidence is available to view on the council's website.
- 1.21** We have also undertaken three early engagement activities in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) paragraph 155 to engage a wide section of the community in developing the vision and priorities for the local plan. Information on these exercises are outlined in a separate document.
- 1.22** The draft Local Plan was subject to public consultation in November 2015. Feedback from this exercise and updated/new evidence has shaped the Publication Draft Local Plan.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 1.23** The NPPF (2012) sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It sets out the Government's requirements for the planning system only to the extent that it is relevant, proportionate and necessary to do so. It provides a framework within which local people and their accountable councils can produce their own distinctive local and neighbourhood plans, which reflect the needs and priorities of their communities (paragraph 1).
- 1.24** The NPPF does not change the statutory status of the development plan as the starting point for decision making. Proposed development that accords with an up-to-date local plan should be approved and proposed development that conflicts should be refused unless other material considerations indicate otherwise. It is therefore, highly desirable that local planning authorities should have an up-to-date plan in place (paragraph 12).
- 1.25** A local plan must have regard to the NPPF and must be in general conformity with its principles. The local plan provides the opportunity to build upon the intentions in the NPPF and provide a local perspective to address the issues and challenges within Kirklees.

Duty to co-operate

- 1.26** The Localism Act (2011) introduced a requirement on all local authorities to co-operate with neighbouring local authorities and other bodies with a regulatory or strategic interest in local plan issues. The duty requires on-going, constructive and effective engagement on areas of plan making which may have strategic cross boundary implications. As a result, the council has produced a 'Duty to Co-operate Statement' which documents how the council has fulfilled the duty and how the bodies referred to in the Act have helped to shape the plan.

Leeds City Region Local Enterprise Partnership

- 1.27** The Leeds City Region Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) has an overall aim of transforming the City Region economy by focusing on four key areas: supporting growing businesses, developing a skilled workforce, increasing energy efficiency and improving the region's infrastructure. It works with organisations across the public and private sectors with the goal of stimulating growth that will create jobs and prosperity for everyone who lives, works and does business in the region.
- 1.28** The LEP covers the following areas: Barnsley Council, Bradford Council, Calderdale Council, Craven Council, Harrogate Council, Kirklees Council, Leeds City Council, Selby Council, Wakefield Council and York City Council.

Leeds City Region Strategic Economic Plan

- 1.29** The LEP develops strategies and policies aimed at meeting both the current and future needs of the region's economy including the Leeds City Region Strategic Economic Plan (SEP).
- 1.30** The SEP sets out spatial priorities in order to maximise growth potential and ensure prosperity across the whole City Region and for Kirklees. The identified priorities for Kirklees include regenerating Huddersfield and North Kirklees and providing space for businesses to grow. In Huddersfield, key mixed use developments include HD One, the Waterfront Quarter and St George's Quarter, together with Strategic employment growth opportunities at Cooper Bridge, Chidswell and through the M62 Enterprise Zone sites at Lindley Moor and Mirfield. In Dewsbury, the North Kirklees Growth Zone is outlined as an opportunity for economic transformation and housing growth. Across the district, the council has aligned its strategies for the economy and for health and wellbeing, and is seeking inclusive growth that benefits quality of life and reduces inequalities.

West Yorkshire Combined Authority (CA)

1 Introduction

- 1.31** The West Yorkshire Combined Authority is collaboration between the West Yorkshire authorities with the joint vision for economic growth in the City Region. It comprises of a governing board of nine political leaders, plus the chair of the Leeds City Region Enterprise Partnership (LEP) and includes Bradford Council, Calderdale Council, Kirklees Council, Leeds City Council, Wakefield Council and York City Council.
- 1.32** CA is developing a Transport Strategy for West Yorkshire. This will be a twenty year vision for developing a modern, high class, integrated transport system that supports the Leeds City Region Enterprise Partnership's Strategic Economic Plan for sustained and healthy economic growth - especially for jobs and housing. It is also working on a Bus Strategy for the period 2016-2036. The Bus Strategy is a key element of the West Yorkshire Transport Strategy.

Kirklees Economic Strategy and Joint Health and Well-being Strategy

- 1.33** Kirklees has produced two strategies to drive forward council ambitions in relation to economic ambitions and health and well-being ambitions. These are the Kirklees Economic Strategy which has been written in the context of the Leeds City Region Strategic Economic Plan; and the Joint Health and Well-being Strategy. The strategies have a shared commitment to ensure that Kirklees is a district combining great quality of life and a strong and sustainable economy leading to thriving communities, growing businesses, high prosperity and low inequality and where people enjoy better health throughout their lives.
- 1.34** The overarching priority for the council's local plan is to deliver long term sustainable growth, ensuring that the council positively takes into account the three pillars of sustainable development – economic, environmental and social. The Publication draft Local Plan recognises that in order to do this, its vision and objectives should be drawn from the Kirklees Economic Strategy and the Joint Health and Well-being Strategy to reflect how ambitions for personal prosperity and health, together with ambitions for jobs and business growth effect how we should plan for new development.
- 1.35** A wide range of other consultees and partners have also helped inform the Local Plan. These are referenced in the plan where they have a specific relationship with a proposal or policy. Additionally, the council has undertaken a comprehensive review of its evidence base to support the Publication draft Local Plan. Background evidence is available to view on the council's website.

1.2 Supporting documents

Sustainability Appraisal

- 1.36** The council has produced a sustainability appraisal⁽¹⁾ (SA) which has assessed the likely social, environmental and economic impacts of the Local Plan. The outcomes of the sustainability appraisal has shaped the Local Plan by testing its preferred spatial strategy and development management policies against a range of alternatives. These are set out under the housing and employment strategy sections and the development management policies. The alternatives have been appraised to inform decision making and demonstrate how the preferred option compares with other approaches when tested against a range of sustainability objectives These are outlined in the monitoring framework. A non technical summary of the sustainability appraisal has been produced which sets out the main findings of the sustainability appraisal.
- 1.37** The SA also includes a health impact assessment which assesses the Local Plan's strategy and policies contribution to reducing health inequalities and their contribution to improved health and well-being within the district.

1 Including the requirements of a Strategic Environmental Assessment (EU Directive 2001/42/EC)

Habitat Regulation Assessment

- 1.38** The council is required to protect sites designated for their international and national importance for nature conservation from the detrimental impacts of development⁽²⁾. These comprise both Special Protection Areas (SPA), designated for the protection of wild birds and their habitats, and Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), designated to conserve particular habitats and species as well as Ramsar sites, designated to support important wetland habitats. Kirklees contains part of the South Pennine Moors SAC, Peak District Moors SPA (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) and South Pennine Moors SPA (Phase 2) and close to the Kirklees boundary are the Rochdale Canal SAC and the Denby Grange Colliery Ponds SAC in Wakefield.
- 1.39** The Publication draft Local Plan proposals have been assessed in accordance with the regulations to ensure that they will not adversely affect the integrity of these protected sites. The conclusions are set out in the Habitats Regulation Assessment. Any subsequent development plan documents and supplementary planning documents produced will be subject to the same assessment in accordance with the regulations.

Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA)

- 1.40** The Publication Draft Local Plan is supported by an EqIA which examines the potential effects on different groups including women, people from ethnic minorities and disabled people and proposes appropriate mitigation.

Infrastructure Delivery Plan

- 1.41** The new housing, employment and other development proposed in the Local Plan will increase demands on physical infrastructure such as roads and sewers, social infrastructure such as health and education facilities, and green infrastructure, such as open spaces. The additional infrastructure and service needs likely to arise from the Publication Draft Local Plan proposals, and the means by which they can be met, are identified in the infrastructure delivery plan (IDP) .
- 1.42** The IDP provides the basis for establishing a charging schedule for the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). This is a system of tariff based payments for developers which councils can introduce once they have an adopted local plan. For more details, see the council's website.

2 Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (Statutory Instrument 2010 No 4901)

1 Introduction

Hierarchy of planning policy documents

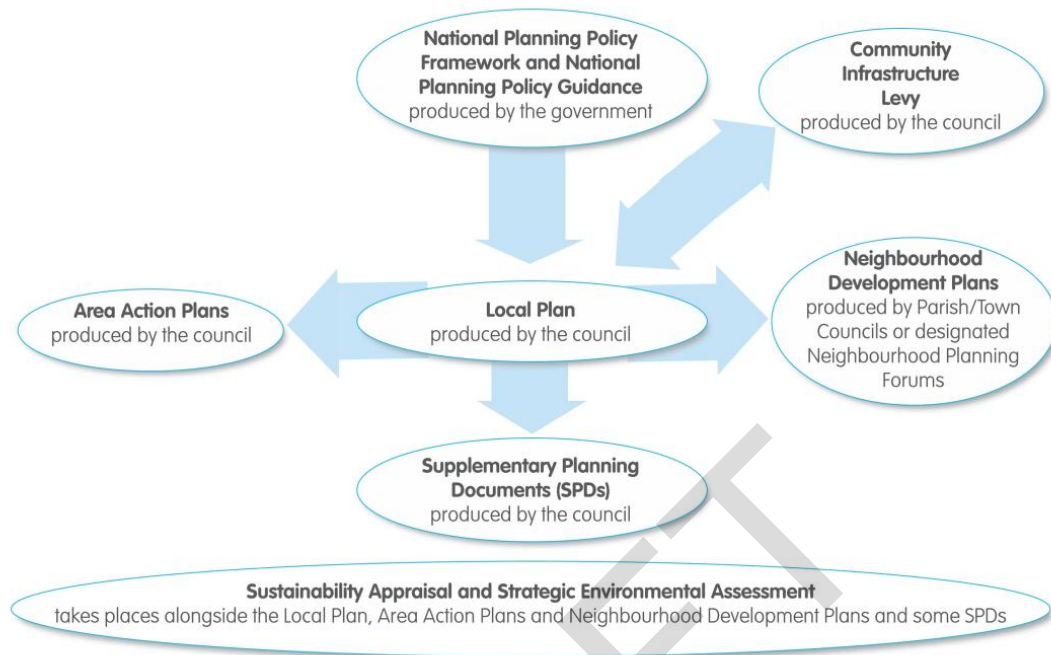


Figure 1 Relationships of planning policy documents

1.3 Neighbourhood Plans

1.43 Since April 2012, local communities have been able to produce Neighbourhood Plans for their local areas, putting in place planning policies for the future development and growth of the neighbourhood. Similar to a local plan, it can contain a vision, aims, planning policies, proposals for improving an area or providing new facilities, or allocation of key sites for specific kinds of development. All neighbourhood plans must meet 'basic conditions' which are defined by law:

- must be appropriate having regard to national policy;
- must contribute to sustainable development;
- must be in general conformity with the strategic policies in the development plan for the local area; and
- must be compatible with EU obligations.

1.44 A neighbourhood plan will be subject to examination and referendum. Where they are brought into force, they will form part of the development plan. This statutory status gives neighbourhood plans more weight than other community documents such as parish plans, community plans and village design statements.

1.4 Masterplans

1.45 The aim of the masterplanning process is to ensure future developments are designed to the highest standard, encompassing economic, social and environmental requirements to create the sustainable communities of the future. The Publication Draft Local Plan contains a specific policy on masterplanning which sets out the requirements of a masterplan. Agreed masterplans will be used as the basis by which planning applications submitted on that site will be determined.

1.5 Other relevant plans and strategies

Enforcement Strategy

1.46 The council has an adopted Enforcement Strategy. The purpose of this strategy is to set out the council's objectives for planning enforcement, its guiding principles and priorities for enforcement action. The council's primary aim is to ensure regulatory compliance whilst dealing with stakeholders in a fair and transparent way.

1.47 The council's Enforcement Strategy will seek to:

- encourage, sustain and ensure compliance with regulatory systems;
- protect communities from inappropriate development and activities;
- support appropriate and sustainable business growth;
- protect the rights, health and well-being of the public;
- prevent and detect crime; and
- provide safer places to live, visit and work.

1.48 These aims sit within the framework of the council's Economic Strategy and Joint Health and Well-being Strategy. The aims are also supportive of the Publication Draft Local Plan strategic objectives.

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2 Achieving sustainable development

2 Achieving sustainable development

Policy PLP 1

Presumption in favour of sustainable development

When considering development proposals, the council will take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the National Planning Policy Framework. The council will always work pro-actively with applicants jointly to find solutions which mean that proposals can be approved wherever possible, and to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area.

Proposals that accord with the policies in the Kirklees Local Plan (and, where relevant, with policies in neighbourhood plans) will be approved without delay, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

Where there are no policies relevant to the proposal or relevant policies are out of date at the time of making the decision then the council will grant permission unless material considerations indicate otherwise – taking into account whether:

- a. any adverse impacts of granting permission would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework taken as a whole; or
- b. specific policies in that Framework indicate that development should be restricted.

Policy justification

- 2.1 The government's view is that the purpose of planning is to help achieve sustainable development. In this context, 'sustainable' means ensuring that better lives for ourselves doesn't mean worse lives for future generations and 'development' means growth.
- 2.2 National planning policy confirms that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development and states there are three dimensions to sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. These dimensions give rise to the need for the planning system to perform a number of roles:
 - an economic role – contributing to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that 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;
 - a social role – supporting 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; and
 - an environmental role – contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; and, as part of this, helping to improve biodiversity, use natural resources prudently, minimise waste and pollution, and mitigate and adapt to climate change including moving to a low carbon economy.

2 Achieving sustainable development

- 2.3** For the purposes of the Local Plan, the definition of sustainable development is contained in National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The NPPF emphasises the economic, social and environmental roles which the planning system must perform in order that sustainable development can be delivered. The three roles cannot be undertaken in isolation because they are mutually dependent and the plan will seek to ensure that these roles are sought jointly and concurrently wherever possible.
- 2.4** The presumption in favour of sustainable development is central to all elements of the Local Plan as well as neighbourhood plans and supplementary planning documents which may be brought into effect over the life of the plan. The Local Plan will positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of the district and meet objectively assessed needs unless the adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits.
- 2.5** The NPPF outlines that plans and decisions need to take local circumstances into account so that they respond to the different opportunities for achieving sustainable development in different areas. Therefore, this policy should be read in conjunction with other plan policies particularly those which set out locally specific development principles to reflect the four character areas of the district.
- 2.6** The policy supports the aims of the Kirklees Economic Strategy and the Kirklees Joint Health and Well-being Strategy. It will also seek to ensure that the vision and ten strategic objectives of the local plan are delivered within the plan period.

Delivery and implementation

- 2.7** This policy will be delivered through development management processes, council policies, procedures and plans.

Links with strategic objectives

- 2.8** The purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. Development will be expected to make a positive contribution towards the economic, social and environmental objectives of the local plan. The policy therefore, has links to strategic objectives 1 – 10.

Supporting evidence

- See supporting evidence contained in other Local Plan policies.

3 Issues facing Kirklees

3 Issues facing Kirklees

3.1 This section looks at what Kirklees is like as a place to live, work and visit, what linkages there are between towns and villages inside the district and to places outside the district, how things are changing and what pressures are increasing. This assessment raises a number of issues which the Local Plan needs to address:

Issue 1 How can the distinctive character of Kirklees be retained?

3.2 The character of each part of Kirklees is defined by the distinctive local landscape and townscape (buildings, open spaces and trees) and the presence of historic buildings. Kirklees is a varied district which includes the open isolated farmland of Holme and Colne Valleys, the agricultural land of the Denby Dale and Kirkburton areas, the central urban area of Huddersfield and the towns of Dewsbury, Mirfield, Cleckheaton, Batley, Heckmondwike and Liversedge.

3.3 For the purposes of the Local Plan, four character areas have been identified:

- Huddersfield
- Dewsbury and Mirfield
- Batley and Spen
- Kirklees Rural

Issue 2 What provision should be made for new jobs and homes?

3.4 Kirklees has a growing population that is set to increase by 47,800 from 428,100 in 2013 to 475,900 in 2031. ⁽³⁾ Over the same period the number of households is expected to increase by 27,300 from 176,300 to 203,600 ⁽⁴⁾.

Issue 3 Where should new housing be located and what size should new homes be?

3.5 People over 60 will be an increasing proportion of the population increasing by 35,600 from 2013 to 2031⁽⁵⁾, but in some parts of Kirklees there will be significant increases in numbers of young people. It is also expected that the average household size will decline from 2.43 in 2013 to 2.34 in 2031, as household numbers grow faster than the population⁽⁶⁾.

Issue 4 How can new jobs and homes be made available to all in need of them?

3.6 Kirklees residents have differing skills and incomes⁽⁷⁾, the local labour market is characterised by part time jobs. These jobs are filled with mainly females on lower incomes, but also a predominantly low waged and lower skilled workforce. A difference in median gross household income of around £46,000 exists between the most affluent and poorer areas in Kirklees ⁽⁸⁾. Low income levels are directly related to employment opportunities, which also affect the ability of residents to exercise choice in the housing market, which impacts on the need for affordable housing.

3 2014-based ONS sub national population projections

4 2014-based CLG households projections for England

5 2012-based ONS sub national population projections

6 2014-based CLG household projections for England

7 Kirklees Local Economic Assessment 2010-2011 and Kirklees Labour Market and Skills Strategy 2008-2020

8 CACI Paycheck data 2016

Issue 5 How can the contribution that brownfield land and the re-use of existing buildings make to accommodating development needs be maximised?

3.7 Kirklees' industrial past has provided a legacy of brownfield (previously developed) land where buildings have been demolished or are now unused. In Kirklees, there has been a significant amount of housing and employment development on brownfield sites in recent years. Since 2004, approximately 85% of new homes in Kirklees have been built on brownfield land or created through conversion of existing buildings. The remaining supply of brownfield land is concentrated in Huddersfield and the north Kirklees towns. It represents a valuable source of development land, especially for housing, although not all sites and buildings are expected to be suitable or viable for housing or employment use.

Issue 6 What opportunities can be provided to improve quality of life, health and well-being to ensure that the needs for physical activity, sport and recreation across Kirklees can be met locally?

3.8 There are wide differences in health and well-being across Kirklees⁽⁹⁾. Better quality of life, health and well-being may be achieved by enabling everyone in Kirklees the opportunity to be as physically active as they can be, by providing new and improving existing facilities for sport and recreation and providing better access to good quality open spaces. Good quality open spaces close to where people live provide opportunities for sport, recreation and play, providing enjoyment, encouraging healthy lifestyles and benefiting mental well-being. They are also an essential component of local character providing visual amenity and wildlife value.

Issue 7 How can important wildlife and sites of geological interest be protected and improved?

3.9 Within Kirklees there is a wide range of sites designated and protected for their biodiversity and geodiversity importance. These include international and European designations, such as Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, national designations, such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Ancient Woodland, Local Wildlife Sites, Local Geological Sites and the Wildlife Habitat Network. At the international level, the South Pennine Moors Special Protection Area has the highest level of statutory protection being of European importance.

Issue 8 What opportunities can be provided to improve quality of life, health and well-being to ensure that environmental quality be sustained and improved especially where standards are not met?

3.10 Environmental quality can be affected by air, noise, light, odour and other forms of pollution that impact on quality of life, well-being of people and the environment. Air pollution is an increasing problem in Kirklees⁽¹⁰⁾, as such national and local policies are in place to protect and improve local air quality. However, the council has other plans, programmes and strategies in place addressing air quality issues and planned reductions in vehicle emissions are likely to have a significant positive impact on air quality in the district. Other forms of pollution also impact on the environment and quality of life. Noise in particular can be an issue for Kirklees residents as noise from traffic and nearby industry can be a problem⁽¹¹⁾. Again policies are in place to protect residents from elevated noise levels.

9 Joint Strategic Needs Assessment, Kirklees Council, 2010

10 Kirklees Updating and Screening Assessment 2015

11 Noise Action Plan: Agglomeration West Yorkshire Urban Area. Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006, as amended, January 2014

3 Issues facing Kirklees

Issue 9 What actions can be taken both to adapt to, and to mitigate climate change?

3.11 As a consequence of climate change, it is predicted that the risk of flooding will increase. Significant areas of the valley floor in Kirklees are at risk of flooding, including the Colne and Calder Valleys. To help tackle climate change Kirklees should plan positively to deliver renewable and low carbon technology developments. This helps to meet the UK's legally binding target to reduce carbon emissions by 80% on 1990 levels by 2050.

Issue 10 How can the transport network be improved so that there is less congestion and better connections between the towns and villages of Kirklees and neighbouring cities and towns?

3.12 Kirklees is strategically placed within the Leeds City Region, with transport connections to the Greater Manchester and Sheffield City Regions. Nationally, the M62 connecting Hull and Liverpool via Leeds and Manchester passes through the district and is one of the busiest motorways in the country. There are a number of core road and bus routes that dissect the district and ensure the efficient movement of people, goods and services. However, due to the location of the towns and villages within Kirklees there is a contrast between the transport networks in the south and north of the district. The council is committed to ensuring that all new developments have safe and convenient access to the West Yorkshire Key Route Network, the main arterial routes and the West Yorkshire Core Bus Network that connect the region. Development will be strategically placed along core networks where available and the developing core cycle network, all of which will be improved and maintained where possible to reduce congestion and reliance on the private car. These will be complimented by improvements to the national and strategic road and rail networks in the form of capacity improvements that are to be implemented by Highways England under the government's Road Investment Strategy on both the M1 and M62 and upgrades to the Transpennine rail line between Leeds and Manchester and further afield. East-West transport connections exist and easy access to Pennine and Peak District landscapes – although improved North-South road connections to Halifax, Bradford and Sheffield are needed.

Issue 11 In making provision for new employment, to what extent should we seek to encourage sustainable modes of travel?

3.13 About 60,000 Kirklees residents work outside Kirklees and about 34,500 people work in Kirklees but live elsewhere⁽¹²⁾. Out commuting allows Kirklees residents to access higher paid jobs, particularly in Leeds. However, most of these journeys are made by private car, adding to traffic congestion and contributing to greenhouse emissions. Also transport costs and a lack of sustainable travel links are a barrier to those people who might otherwise be able to take up lower paid jobs that are located in unsustainable locations or out of Kirklees. Many businesses in Kirklees employ low skilled employees who cannot afford private transport and rely on public transport which is not available at the times or in the places they need to get to work. Creating more and better paid jobs in Kirklees, combined with improving public transport links to encourage out commuters to reduce car use, should help to increase income levels, maintain a range of job opportunities, achieve carbon reductions and reduce pressure on the motorway network in West Yorkshire.

Issue 12 How should the relative economic strength of Kirklees and its inclusion within the Leeds City Region and part of the 'Northern Powerhouse' be taken into account in determining where and how development needs are to be met?

3.14 Huddersfield and Kirklees Rural (Colne, Holme and Dearne Valleys) are more self-contained than north Kirklees - there is less out commuting and residents spend less in centres outside Kirklees. Huddersfield has a stronger asset base provided by Huddersfield University, several advanced manufacturing companies, growing creative industries and a relatively robust retail offer. In contrast,

12 2011 Census – UK travel flows

north Kirklees towns are expected to continue to depend on Leeds and other centres for some types of employment and shopping/leisure facilities. The opportunity to transform the economy in the northern parts of the District exists with these strong links to Leeds/Bradford both geographically and with the proximity of north Kirklees towns to the M62/M621/M1. In addition, continued and possibly increasing out commuting from north Kirklees is less problematic than would be the case in south Kirklees because distances are less and public transport is more widely available for the length of trips involved.

3.15 Issue 13 - How will the increasing use of technology and communications affect future development patterns within Kirklees?

3.16 It is recognised that the increasing use of technology and communications may inevitably affect development patterns in the area. The locations of high-speed broadband connections, the increasing trend and ability of employees to work from home and flexible working practices can all influence decisions on living, shopping, working and travel throughout the district. Sites need to be made available throughout the District to accommodate a range and mix of uses that will complement each other and enhance the productivity and sustain the local economy and workforce.

Issue 14 How can the vitality and viability of Kirklees town centres be improved?

3.17 Spending on non-food goods by Kirklees residents in shopping centres outside Kirklees is significant and exceeds the expenditure of non-residents in Kirklees' town centres. As might be expected, the flows to and from centres in the Leeds City Region are significantly larger than those to and from the Manchester and Sheffield City Regions. Expenditure flows to Leeds and to other towns and cities are less prejudicial to the range and facilities available in Huddersfield town centre than is the case for north Kirklees centres which are in competition with larger nearby shopping and leisure destinations such as the White Rose Centre in Leeds, the Broadway Centre in Bradford, Meadowhall in Sheffield and Leeds and Wakefield city centres. The continued growth in internet shopping is having an impact on town centres due to increased competition and lower prices. It has also had an impact on the need for new retail floorspace ⁽¹³⁾.

Issue 15 How can potential for growth in manufacturing be realised?

3.18 The Kirklees economy is the third largest in the city region and, in terms of manufacturing jobs, the third largest in England. Whilst the service sector provides about 70% of all jobs in the district the manufacturing sector remains very significant⁽¹⁴⁾. It also has potential for growth which will be reinforced if, as seems likely, national economic policy aims for less dependence on financial and other service sectors, and global economic trends increase the viability of some types of manufacturing taking place in Great Britain. There are established manufacturing companies in Kirklees, particularly in high value-added textiles, design and engineering as well as companies developing low carbon products, well placed to exploit opportunities for growth. The area's manufacturing tradition, and the focus on advanced manufacturing in the Kirklees Economic Strategy and the work of Huddersfield University, is also expected to stimulate new types of manufacturing.

Issue 16 What provision needs to be made for further mineral extraction?

3.19 The Pennine Hills which form the western half of Kirklees are underlain by carboniferous millstone grit sandstones which provide some of the country's highest quality building stone. The eastern half is underlain by carboniferous coal measures which are an important source of pipe clay and sandstone

¹³ Kirklees Retail Capacity Study 2014, Kirklees Retail Capacity Study Update 2016

¹⁴ Annual Business Inquiry 2008 (ONS) and Kirklees Local Economic Assessment 2010 – 2011

3 Issues facing Kirklees

paving stones. There are also reserves of sand and gravel in the river Calder valley. The National Planning Policy Framework requires local authorities to safeguard these mineral resources against sterilisation by development and ensure that there is continuity of supply.

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Issue 17 What provision needs to be made to ensure that waste management in Kirklees works towards achieving EU and national targets?

3.20 Waste minimisation is at the heart of the national waste agenda and is therefore placed at the top of the waste hierarchy. There are a number of increasingly powerful nationally imposed mechanisms which aim to increase recycling and recover value from waste in other ways, such as generating energy from waste and to minimise the disposal of waste by landfill. The way that waste has been dealt with in the past, which was primarily by disposing of it in landfill, is not sustainable and it can be a valuable resource through recycling and re-use. A more sustainable approach to waste management will not only lead to a reduction in the use of natural resources but will also help to reduce the scale of greenhouse gas emissions to the atmosphere.

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4 Vision and strategic objectives

4 Vision and strategic objectives

4.1 What is driving the vision for Kirklees

- 4.1 Our vision needs to consider what Kirklees should be like in the future if the needs and aspirations of those who live, work in or visit Kirklees are to be met whilst retaining the characteristics that make it attractive and distinctive. It also needs to be flexible to allow us to respond to future challenges in a way that is right for Kirklees and its residents and businesses.
- 4.2 The vision has also been written in the context of the National Planning Policy Framework, Duty to Co-operate, Leeds City Region Local Enterprise Partnership, Leeds City Region Strategic Economic Plan (SEP), the Northern Powerhouse, the council's strategies including the Kirklees Economic Strategy and its Health and Well-being Strategy (as set out in section 1).
- 4.3 National Planning Policy Framework is clear that local authorities should work with local communities to set out a positive vision for the future of the area. The vision has therefore, been further informed and shaped by a series of early engagement activities which were undertaken to allow individuals to contribute to the vision. These are outlined in the council's Statement of Consultation.
- 4.4 The diagram below shows the inter-relationship between the Local Plan and its vision and the Kirklees Economic Strategy and Health and Well-being Strategy.

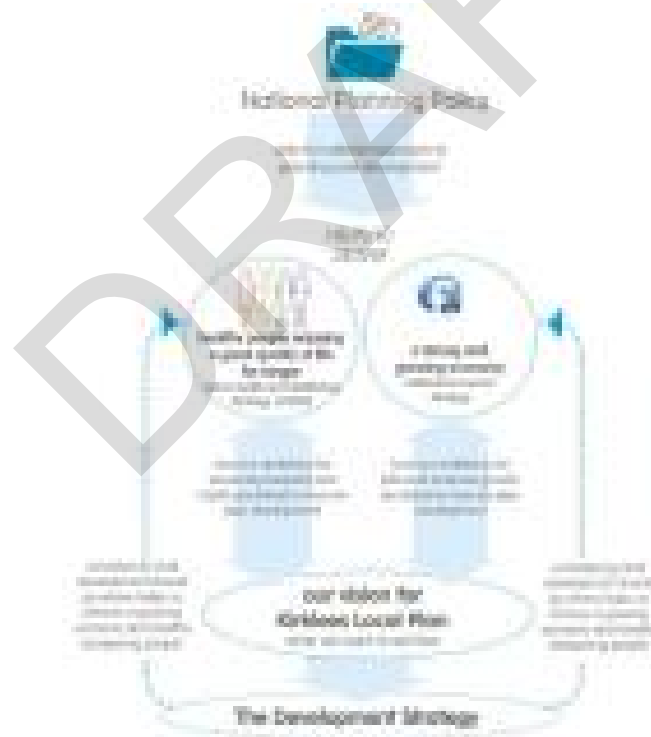


Figure 2 Key Strategic Relationships with Local Plan

4.2 Vision

Vision for Kirklees

In 2031, Kirklees will be a great place to live, work and invest in, delivered through an integrated approach to housing and employment. Development will have taken place in a sustainable way (balancing economic, social and environmental priorities) and by making efficient and effective use of land and buildings supported by necessary infrastructure and with minimal effect on the environment. Health inequalities will have been reduced, enabling higher standards of health and well-being resulting from improved access to training and job opportunities, a decent and affordable home, access to services and green spaces and opportunities for physical activity and a healthy lifestyle.

The diverse character of the district as a whole and within its different character areas will be retained and enhanced while creating opportunities to build thriving communities which respond to local needs.

Kirklees will be ideally placed to encourage inward investment and stimulate economic growth. This will be achieved through the provision of new prime employment land, sites of strategic importance for employment with a focus on manufacturing and engineering including Cooper Bridge and Chidswell and safeguarded employment land which, as a whole, provide the opportunities to grow businesses, improve economic resilience and increase the district's ability to compete with other areas, economic benefits of housing delivery and the potential to reduce out-commuting.

There will be a focus on regenerating our towns whilst safeguarding and reinforcing those elements which make them distinctive. Huddersfield Town Centre will be revitalised through an enhanced independent retail, cultural and leisure offer; mixed use development of the Waterfront and St. George's Quarters and other key sites; and next generation digital connectivity. Dewsbury will be transformed by building on its strategic location, driven by integrated housing and economic development in the town centre and connected to communities. Supporting the rural economy will be encouraged and opportunities facilitated by provision of high speed broadband.

There will be a mix of high quality housing which offers choice and meets the needs of all our communities including affordable housing. The challenges of an ageing population will have been addressed and a range of housing and employment choices available to attract and retain younger age groups within the district to build sustainable communities.

People will have access to a range of local facilities including services, health-care and education provision, and adequate infrastructure. Places will be well-connected encouraging sustainable travel including increased opportunities for walking and cycling and improved links to other parts of the Leeds City Region and beyond.

The local character and distinctiveness of Kirklees and its places will be retained. The natural, built and historic environment will be maintained and enhanced through high quality, inclusive design and safe environments, opportunities for play and sport, the protection and enhancement of green infrastructure, minimisation of waste, enhancement of distinctive and contrasting landscapes, tree and woodland protection, opportunities for local food growing, the enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity and the protection and enhancement of heritage assets.

4 Vision and strategic objectives

4.3 Strategic Objectives

4.5 The strategic objectives summarise the measures needed to deliver the vision. All proposals in the Local Plan should be consistent with one or more of the objectives.

1. Support the growth and diversification of the economy, to increase skill levels and employment opportunities including the provision of a high quality communication infrastructure.
2. Strengthen the role of town centres, particularly Huddersfield, Dewsbury and Batley, to support their vitality and viability.
3. Improve transport links within and between Kirklees towns and with neighbouring towns and cities, giving priority to public transport, and to cycling and walking, providing an efficient highway network which supports the district's economy.
4. Provide new homes which meet the housing needs of the community offering a range of size, tenure and affordability, support existing communities and access to employment, public transport, shops and services.
5. Tackle inequality and give all residents the opportunity of a healthy lifestyle, free from crime and to achieve their potential in work and education.
6. Protect and improve green infrastructure to support health and well-being, giving residents access to good quality open spaces, sport and recreation opportunities, and to support habitats, allowing wildlife to flourish.
7. Promote development that helps to reduce and mitigate climate change, and development which is adapted so that the potential impact from climate change is reduced and to help the transition towards a low carbon economy.
8. Protect and enhance the characteristics of the built, natural and historic environment, and local distinctiveness which contribute to the character of Kirklees, including the South Pennine Moors, Moorland fringe and the area's industrial heritage.
9. Promote the re-use of existing buildings and the use of brownfield land to meet development needs and support the regeneration of areas.
10. Facilitate the sustainable use and management of minerals and waste.

5 Place shaping

5.1 A key role for local authorities is 'place shaping', which includes:

- building and shaping local identity;
- representing the community;
- regulating harmful and disruptive behaviours;
- maintaining the cohesiveness of the community;
- helping to resolve disagreements;
- working to make the local economy more successful;
- understanding local needs and preferences and making sure that the right services are provided to local people; and
- working with other bodies to respond to complex challenges.

5.2 Not only does the local plan need to identify the scale of development over the next 15 years, but also where this development should be located. Our local plan needs to be sensitive to the local character of the places which make up Kirklees. It also needs to be recognised that the local plan is a land use planning strategy and cannot resolve some of our social/community issues on its own. In this context the local plan needs to be seen as one of several key strategies, the council and its partners can use to develop joined up approaches to addressing socio-economic issues.

5.3 Different places often have different roles and functions. Larger places usually provide more employment, shopping and leisure opportunities; whereas in smaller towns and villages, jobs and services are more limited. Places also differ greatly in their prosperity – where residents' quality of life is affected by the lack of local jobs, services and affordable housing, and being able to travel easily to nearby towns and cities.

5.4 By understanding the different roles places play, their strengths and their constraints, we can adopt a strategic approach to where new development can take place.

5.5 The four sub areas are based on the council's district committee areas.

Policy PLP 2

Place shaping

All development proposals should seek to build on the strengths, opportunities and help address challenges identified in the local plan, in order to protect and enhance the qualities which contribute to the character of these places, as set out in the four sub-area statement boxes below:

Delivery and implementation

5.6 This policy will be delivered by developers, but will be assisted by the council through advice given at pre-application stage and also through the provision of development briefs and supplementary planning documents. Other external bodies will provide advice such as CABI at The Design Council, Historic England and West Yorkshire Police Architectural Liaison Unit.

Links with strategic objectives

- The purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. Development will be expected to make a positive contribution towards the

5 Place shaping

economic, social and environmental objectives of the local plan, which are linked to the strengths, opportunities and challenges that are set out in the place shaping statement boxes. The policy therefore, has links to strategic objectives 1 – 10.

Supporting evidence

- Kirklees Early Engagement feedback

5.1 Huddersfield

5.7 Huddersfield is an extensive urban area, surrounded by steep slopes which are visible from within the town, and contains numerous areas of historic or architectural interest, including the town centre. There is a good range of shopping and leisure opportunities both in the town centre and retail parks, and further afield in neighbouring local centres. Industrial areas are concentrated along the Colne and Holme river corridors and the town centre, providing a variety of employment opportunities, but unemployment is above the Kirklees average. Household income and average house prices are below the Kirklees average. All areas of the town are well served by public transport, but several main roads are prone to peak hour delays.

Place Shaping - Huddersfield

Strengths/opportunities for growth

- Frequent rail services to major cities across the north of England from Huddersfield station, as well as services to other towns in Kirklees and West Yorkshire.
- Good access to the M62, particularly from the north.
- Frequent bus network connecting Huddersfield town centre to outlying areas of the town and to other areas in Kirklees and elsewhere in West Yorkshire.
- Priority in Kirklees Economic Strategy to revitalise Huddersfield town centre
- Huddersfield University and Kirklees College potentially attracting investment.
- The town centre is a focus for shopping and leisure and there are opportunities to enhance this provision; including through enhanced independent retail.
- Attractive buildings and spaces of historic and architectural interest in the town centre.
- The town centre is the district's main cultural and leisure hub with opportunities to enhance this provision, along with links to the Stadium and proposed HD One development
- Many areas of the town have good access to green spaces and the surrounding countryside for leisure opportunities.
- Greenways present opportunities for walking and cycling, including proposed enhancements to the cycle network to Golcar and connections to the Calder Valley.
- Strong and innovative manufacturing sector linked to educational establishments.
- The River Holme, River Colne, Huddersfield Narrow canal and Huddersfield Broad canal, with the Aspley Marina and Waterfront Quarter can provide attractive settings for development and attract investment.
- Green Flag parks at Beaumont Park and Greenhead Park are leisure and recreation assets.
- Economic opportunities in creative sector linked to university, Kirklees College and media centre.
- Mixed use development in sites around the town centre such as the Waterfront Quarter, former Sports Centre and Technical College site.
- Strong housing market in the north of Huddersfield.
- District centres at Almondbury, Lindley, Marsh and Moldgreen meeting a range of everyday shopping and service needs, along with other local centres throughout Huddersfield.

Challenges to growth

- Traffic congestion and poor access to M1 from across Huddersfield and poor access to M62 from the south.
- Maximising the potential of the relatively flatter and accessible potential development locations.
- Flatter areas at low levels tend to be at risk of flooding.
- Poor air quality in some areas.
- Pockets of high unemployment, deprivation and poor health.
- The housing market is weak in some areas, which may be a barrier to development of brownfield sites.
- Some historic buildings are in poor condition, with the conservation areas at Birkby and Edgerton on the Heritage at Risk register
- Shortfall of Grade A office accommodation and private sector service employers relative to other large towns.
- Traffic detracting from environmental quality around Huddersfield town centre on the ring road and also Marsh and Moldgreen centres which are located on arterial roads.

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5.2 Dewsbury and Mirfield

5.8 Dewsbury and Mirfield form an extensive urban area within a wide valley, bounded by some steep slopes and containing significant areas of historic or architectural interest. The area benefits from good transport links to the M62 and the M1, and by rail to Leeds and Manchester. There is also a well-established green network making it easy to walk and cycle. Dewsbury town centre is the main location for shopping. Local shopping centres exist in Mirfield and Ravensthorpe, where shops and services are either side of the busy main road. Overall, household incomes are below the Kirklees average but there are some higher income areas. Relative to other areas of Kirklees, skills levels in Dewsbury are lower than average. The area experiences both strong and weak housing market areas.

Place Shaping - Dewsbury and Mirfield

Strengths/opportunities for growth

- Dewsbury is less than ten minutes from Leeds on the train and enjoys direct rail links to other major northern cities.
- Dewsbury is an important public transport hub with bus services linking to other parts of North Kirklees and to Leeds, Bradford and Wakefield.
- Mirfield is currently the district's only direct rail link to London.
- Relatively good motorway links from Mirfield to M62 and north-east Dewsbury to M62 and M1.
- Priority in Kirklees Economic Strategy to transform Dewsbury, building on strategic location and driven by integrated housing and economic development in town centre.
- Strong housing market areas of Mirfield and outskirts of Dewsbury.
- District centres at Mirfield and Ravensthorpe meeting a range of everyday shopping and service needs, along with other local centres throughout Dewsbury and Mirfield.
- Attractive buildings and townscape in Dewsbury, with enhanced buildings such as Pioneer House and the Victorian Arcades.
- Kirklees College potentially attracting investment.
- Established greenway network and Dewsbury Country Park.
- Brownfield opportunities from former industrial uses.
- Potential to enhance river and canal corridors for the River Calder, Spen River and the Calder Hebble Navigation to help attract investment and provide an attractive setting and a leisure and recreation asset.
- A growing young population with a history of enterprise and community networks.
- Crow Nest Park has a green flag award and is a leisure and recreation asset for Dewsbury.
- Out of centre retail and leisure park at Birstall, attracts visitors from a wide area and provides an opportunity to create linked trips to towns in north of the district

Challenges to growth

- Traffic congestion on key routes.
- Railway stations at Ravensthorpe and Mirfield currently have a lack of facilities.
- High levels of inequality between strong and weak housing market areas.
- Narrow green belt gaps separating some settlements, particularly around Mirfield.
- Flatter areas at low levels tend to be at risk of flooding.
- Many brownfield opportunities are in weak housing market areas.
- Poor air quality in some areas.
- Poor environmental quality in some areas reduces potential for investment.
- Higher than average retail floorspace vacancy in Dewsbury Town Centre.

5 Place shaping

- Traffic detracting from environmental quality between Dewsbury Town Centre and the railway station and in Mirfield and Ravensthorpe centres which are located on busy roads.
- Dewsbury town centre conservation area is on the Heritage at Risk register.
- Pockets of high unemployment, deprivation and poor health.
- The regeneration of Dewsbury as a place to live, work and invest.
- Out of centre retail and leisure park at Birstall, attracts visitors from a wide area and plays an important retail role, meaning it is necessary to reinforce the role of main town centres in north of the district.

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5 Place shaping

5.3 Batley and Spen

5.9 Settlements in Batley and Spen are based around the hills and valleys of the Spen and Calder rivers, although the valleys are wider and generally less steep than in other parts of Kirklees. The historic building legacy of the industrial revolution make for attractive townscapes; although the built-up areas of Heckmondwike, Batley and Dewsbury have merged into one urban area, and many settlements are separated by only relatively narrow areas of green belt. The area enjoys a well-established greenway network with plenty of opportunities for walking and cycling. There are good local centres offering a range of shopping, and also a major retail park at Birstall. Incomes vary across the area, generally being lower in Batley and higher in Birstall.

Place Shaping - Batley and Spen

Strengths/opportunities for growth

- Good motorway links to M62.
- Greenway network in the Spen Valley encourages walking and cycling.
- Attractive buildings reflecting the area's industrial heritage and public spaces, particularly in Batley and Birstall.
- A range of settlements with distinctive characters, which are protected in conservation areas.
- Attractive countryside between settlements, primarily in the Spen Valley, with recreation and leisure opportunities at Oakwell Hall and via walking and cycling connections to Dewsbury Country Park.
- Batley, Cleckheaton and Heckmondwike centres provide for the food shopping needs of residents, Batley particularly is an important cultural and leisure hub in the north of the district and Birstall is a district centre meeting day to day shopping needs.
- Oakwell Hall and Wilton Parks have green flag awards and are leisure and recreation assets for the area.
- Strong housing market area around Birstall, Gomersal, Upper Batley and Cleckheaton.
- Good local employment opportunities in Batley, Birstall and Cleckheaton.
- Gentle slopes provide the opportunity to expand settlements.
- The Spen River and Batley Beck have the potential to be opened up more to create attractive environments.
- Out of centre retail and leisure park at Birstall, attracts visitors from a wide area and provides an opportunity to create linked trips to towns in north of the district.

Challenges to growth

- Traffic congestion on main routes and at junctions.
- Rail services are restricted to local services at Batley.
- Bus journeys to larger towns and cities tend to be indirect and experience congestion.
- Narrow green belt gaps between many settlements in the Spen Valley.
- Higher than average empty shops and offices in Batley town centre.
- Poor environmental quality in some areas reduces the potential for investment.
- The redevelopment of brownfield sites, particularly in the Spen and Batley Beck valleys which are at risk of flooding.
- Noise and air quality issues associated with motorway around Cleckheaton, Birkenshaw, Gomersal, Birstall and Oakenshaw.

- Pockets of high unemployment, deprivation and poor health.
- Out of centre retail and leisure park at Birstall, attracts visitors from a wide area and plays an important retail role, meaning it is necessary to reinforce the role of main town centres in north of the district

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5 Place shaping



Figure 5 Batley & Spen sub-area

5.4 Kirklees Rural

5.10 In the towns and villages of the Colne and Dearne valleys, settlements are generally well separated by open countryside, although those within the Upper Holme Valley often join together. The Upper Holme and Colne valleys border the Peak District National Park, and these areas include habitats and species protected by European legislation. Generally, the Holme and Colne valleys are narrow, with steep sides which can limit development, whereas the Dearne Valley has more gently sloping valleys. Settlements are well connected to Huddersfield and there are good connections to the M1 from the east. The Colne Valley has good rail links to Manchester, Huddersfield and Leeds, and local rail links exist in part between the Holme Valley, Dearne Valley and Huddersfield. For many of the towns and villages, Huddersfield is the focus for where most people work, shop and undertake leisure activities.

Place Shaping - Kirklees Rural

Strengths/opportunities for growth

- Generally high levels of income.
- Low unemployment.
- The Huddersfield Narrow Canal, through Slaithwaite and Marsden and to Standedge provides a tourism and recreation asset.
- Holmfirth town centre, rural diversification projects and proximity to the Peak District National Park can provide a tourism role for the Holme Valley.
- The Kirklees Light Railway, connections to the Transpennine Trail and Bretton Park / Yorkshire Sculpture Park can be assets for the Dearne Valley.
- Rail links to Leeds, Huddersfield and Manchester from the Colne Valley with stations at Marsden and Slaithwaite.
- Rail links to Huddersfield and South Yorkshire, including Barnsley and Sheffield, on the Penistone line with stations at Honley, Brockholes, Stockmoor, Shepley and Denby Dale.
- Dearne Valley has relatively good access to M1 and to South Yorkshire.
- Attractive townscape, particularly in Holmfirth, Slaithwaite, Honley and Marsden.
- Attractive landscape character including proximity to the Peak District National Park and Pennine foothills in the west and historic pre-industrial revolution villages outside of the valleys.
- Market strength suggests brownfield opportunities are more viable.
- Gentle slopes in the east provides opportunity to expand settlements.
- Holmfirth town centre and District centres at Denby Dale, Kirkburton, Marsden, Meltham, Milnsbridge, Skelmanthorpe and Skelmanthorpe provide for day-to-day shopping needs, with other local centres
- Availability of local employment opportunities on existing employment sites, particularly in the Colne Valley, Meltham, Honley and Clayton West / Scissett

Challenges to growth

- Expansion of settlements in the upper Colne and Holme Valleys may be constrained by European protected habitats and species.
- Steep valley sides in the Colne Valley and Holme Valley.
- Generally high house prices create problems of affordability for local people.
- Limited opportunities for people to work and shop locally, more people in this part of Kirklees commute longer distances to work.

5 Place shaping

- Historic settlement patterns and topography often mean that the highway network can be constrained by narrow lanes and pinch-points.
- Relatively poor motorway access from the Colne Valley and Holme Valley. Limited frequency of rail service and bus services into the evening.
- Golcar, Holmfirth, Meltham, Skelmanthorpe, Scissett and Clayton West are other smaller settlements are not served by the railway network.
- Few brownfield opportunities from industrial legacy.
- Loss of employment land to housing.
- Conserving the historic environment, particularly Holmfirth Conservation Area which is on the heritage at risk register

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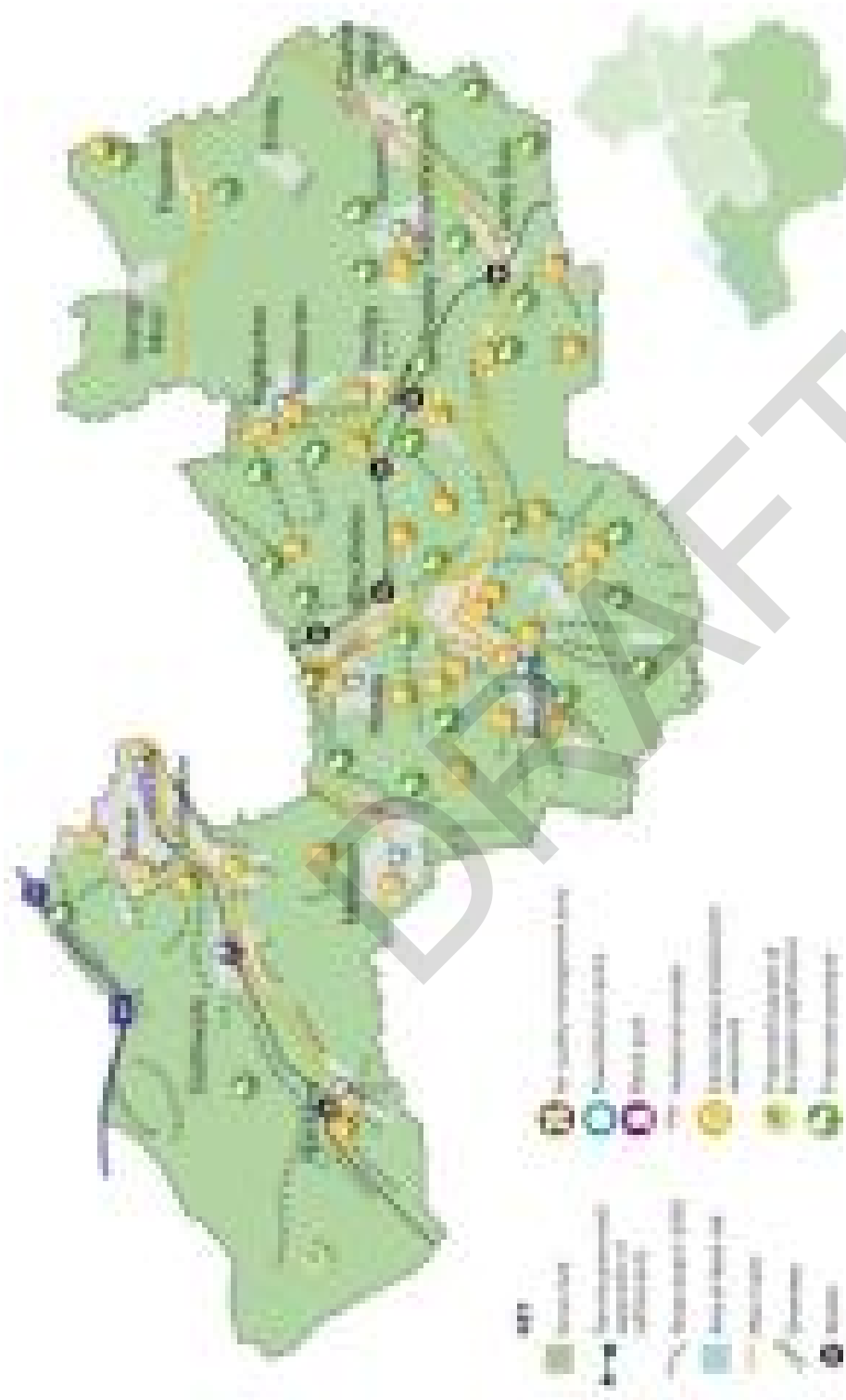


Figure 6 Kirklees Rural sub-area

6 Delivering growth and sustainable development

6 Delivering growth and sustainable development

6.1 Spatial development strategy

Spatial Development Strategy

Policies and proposals in the local plan have been developed around a spatial development strategy which cuts across several themes. It has taken into account the spatial vision, strategic objectives and the place shaping agenda for Kirklees to provide a strategy which has combined them together.

Where appraisal of existing settlements indicates that there is a greater level of services/facilities, this has been given preference when considering development options, but a strategy which only indicates the existing capacity of each settlement would not be capable of delivering the identified objectively assessed needs for the district in full. To do this the council has considered a place based approach alongside considering the role and function of settlements to provide the flexibility needed to reflect the unique character of Kirklees. This allows most growth to be met in the main urban areas of Huddersfield and Dewsbury in accordance with the spatial vision and a more flexible approach elsewhere to achieve a sustainable pattern of development. It is an appropriate strategy for the district as it recognises the character of the district but also allows for the objectively assessed needs to be met in full.

It is important to note that the distribution of jobs and homes in the plan is guided by these place shaping principles and the strategy has not set distinct targets for sub-areas, settlements or wards. The strategy has also considered the role and function of the green belt, the topography of the district, existing and planned levels of infrastructure, local need for development and recognition of open spaces in urban areas.

Sustainable economic growth is delivered in Kirklees during the plan period through the provision of:

- About 165 hectares of new employment land to achieve a 75% employment rate over the plan period.
- Recognising its role in terms of market demand, available land supply and access to the strategic road network, prime new employment development is located along the M62 corridor to the north of Kirklees and in the Dearne Valley where easier access can be achieved to the M1 through:
 - Allocated sites at: Lindley Moor, Cooper Bridge, Slipper Lane, Whitechapel Road, the former North Bierley Waste Water Treatment Works, Chidswell and Clayton West

Site	Net additional employment land (Hectares)
Lindley Moor	8
Cooper Bridge	33
Slipper Lane	6
Whitechapel Road(Cleckheaton)	25

6 Delivering growth and sustainable development

Site	Net additional employment land (Hectares)
Former North Bierley Waste Water Treatment Works	8
Chidswell	35
Clayton West	15

- Meeting local employment needs in the main urban areas and smaller settlements, through a combination of smaller employment allocations and priority employment areas

Sustainable housing growth is delivered in Kirklees during the plan period through the provision of:

- About, (but not less than) 31,140 new dwellings between 2013 and 2031 (1730 new dwellings per annum). The council has assumed a windfall allowance; taken into account committed housing figures, and losses/demolitions when determining how much land is required from new housing allocations. This results in the need for about 21,324 new dwellings from allocated land.
- Recognising their role and function in the district and in the wider region, development in the district is concentrated in the urban areas of Huddersfield and Dewsbury through a combination of:
 - Realising development opportunities within their urban areas; and
 - Allocated strategic sites in north Huddersfield, south Dewsbury and Chidswell

Settlement	Approximate number of dwellings
Huddersfield	7,000
Dewsbury	5,000

Table 1

* For the purposes of assessing the distribution of housing the strategic sites at south Dewsbury and Chidswell are considered to be part of Dewsbury.

- Outside of Huddersfield and Dewsbury, identified housing needs across all the district's settlements through a combination of housing and mixed use allocations.

Land is also allocated to meet identified needs for waste, minerals, travellers and safeguarded land.

The focus of new retail, leisure, office, cultural and tourist facilities development is in the district's identified centres and on identified mixed use allocations, taking advantage of existing services and high levels of accessibility.

How is the vision, objectives and strategy delivered?

Support the growth and diversification of the economy

- Fully meet the objectively assessed employment needs for the district including the aspirations of the Leeds City Region Strategic Economic Plan and Kirklees Economic Strategy.

6 Delivering growth and sustainable development

- Allocation of prime strategic employment locations along the M62 corridor and to take advantage of the Dearne Valley's access to the M1 corridor
- Local employment needs being met where demand exists in priority employment areas, employment and mixed use allocations in or on the edge of existing settlements
- Focus on mixed use sites in the plan where land use mix can be more flexible, viable and allow for more sustainable development and place shaping.

Strengthen the role of town centres

- A regeneration focus on Huddersfield and Dewsbury town centres as indicated by the Kirklees Economic Strategy set out in a policy framework
- A full retail hierarchy setting out a strategic framework for town centres to ensure town centre first
- Identification of retail policy areas, shopping frontages, encouragement of food and drink uses and the night time economy
- Developing specific policy approaches for Huddersfield and Dewsbury

Improve transport links and sustainable travel

- Support a pattern of development which helps facilitate the use of sustainable modes of transport by focusing most new development in the main urban areas where there is easier access to the core road and bus network
- Proper consideration of infrastructure opportunities and constraints relating to land allocations particularly where crucial infrastructure is needed to deliver growth.
- Focus on mixed use sites in the plan where land use mix can be more flexible, viable and allow for more sustainable development and place shaping, particularly in or on the edge of town centre locations

Provide new homes which meet the housing needs of the community

- Fully meet the objectively identified market and affordable housing needs of the district in order to stimulate economic growth facilitating the creation of jobs and the provision of the district's infrastructure requirements, including social and green infrastructure
- Allocation of land for significant urban extension locations to the north of Huddersfield, south of Dewsbury and to the north -east of Dewsbury/Batley to enable housing delivery, which offer:
 - a. an increased chance of new infrastructure being provided (including new schools and roads as part of site development);
 - b. masterplanned sites (offering better chance of quality layouts, design, green infrastructure and higher building specifications)

Tackle inequality and give all residents the opportunity of a healthy lifestyle

- Avoiding allocating land for development in the worst areas of air quality in Huddersfield, Dewsbury, Batley and Spennings
- Allocating/protecting key employment opportunities in areas of high unemployment and deprivation in Huddersfield, Dewsbury, Mirfield, Batley, Birstall, Cleckheaton
- Setting out transport proposals which address air quality issues
- Providing land for new homes in all parts of the district

Protect and improve green infrastructure

6 Delivering growth and sustainable development

- Retaining, where justified, important open spaces within urban areas where these meet identified local needs by allocating land for urban and local greenspace purposes
- Identification and enhancement of strategic green infrastructure networks across the district and connecting with adjoining areas; and
- Identification of the core walking and cycling network, which includes existing greenways and river/canal corridors

Promote development that helps to reduce, adapt and mitigate climate change

- Allocating land for new development in locations and ways which reduce greenhouse gas emissions particularly by identifying urban extensions which have the scale and capacity to benefit from low carbon and/or decentralised energy solutions
- Avoiding allocating land where possible in the areas at highest risk of flooding
- Avoiding the best and most versatile agricultural land where possible

Protect and enhance the characteristics of the built, natural and historic environment

- By avoiding allocating land which would significantly harm these assets, in particular where this has led to constrained growth in relation to the Castle Hill area in Huddersfield and the Adwalton Battlefield near Birkenshaw
- By avoiding significant development in the Upper Colne and Holme Valleys where development is constrained by European protected habitats and species and where justified
- By maintaining the overall role and function of the green belt, and preventing neighbouring towns merging into one another, particularly in the Batley and Spen area

Promote the re-use of existing buildings and the use of brownfield land to meet development needs and support the regeneration of areas

- Allocating land for the delivery of new homes and jobs on brownfield land, whilst recognising that a brownfield only approach will not meet the district's housing and employment land requirements alone, meaning that greenfield sites and land also need to play a role in meeting these needs

Facilitate the sustainable use and management of minerals and waste

- Allocating land for mineral extraction, particularly in the Colne, Holme and Dearne Valleys
- Adopting a waste management hierarchy and allocating land for the expansion of the strategic waste facility in Huddersfield, to manage waste sustainably and by safeguarding existing waste facilities across the district.

To deliver the vision, objectives and strategy, land has been allocated to meet the development needs of the district in the following order of priority:

- i. encouraging previously developed land and buildings within settlements
- ii. suitable greenfield sites within settlements (unless essential for urban green space/local green space or other over-riding constraints)
- iii. sustainable extensions to settlements
- iv. sites detached or remote from settlements (where these are previously developed or where exceptional and/or very special circumstances can be demonstrated as appropriate)

6 Delivering growth and sustainable development

- 6.1 The preparation of the Local Plan has taken account of a wide range of factors. To reflect the diverse nature of Kirklees, the district has been divided into four sub-areas for local plan purposes. The strengths, opportunities and challenges the sub-areas present are set out in the Place Shaping section.
- 6.2 The Local Plan recognises the importance of open spaces within urban areas where these meet local needs. The development strategy therefore supports the rejection of development options where sites are required to fulfil this open space role.
- 6.3 The Local Plan seeks to meet housing and employment needs with a priority for the delivery of brownfield sites. As there is not sufficient deliverable and/or developable brownfield supply to meet needs throughout the plan period, a sequential approach to land release is set out including brownfield sites followed by greenfield sites within settlements (where not required for open space uses), urban extensions and detached green belt sites.
- 6.4 Whilst the council is keen to focus on brownfield sites, urban extensions are required to provide sufficient land to accommodate needs. Urban extensions provide the chance for detailed masterplanning to ensure sufficient infrastructure is in place to deliver the planned level of growth. A major consideration in the location of such opportunities, particularly those for employment, is the identification of strategic employment and mixed-use sites identified in the Leeds City Region Strategic Economic Plan and proximity to the M62 and the M1.
- 6.5 The Kirklees Economic Strategy and Joint Health and Well-being Strategy place a focus on regenerating our towns whilst safeguarding and reinforcing those elements which make them distinctive. Huddersfield Town Centre will be revitalised through an enhanced independent retail, cultural and leisure offer; mixed use development of the Waterfront and St. George's Quarters and other key sites; and next generation digital connectivity. Dewsbury will be transformed by building on its strategic location, driven by integrated housing and economic development in the town centre and connected to communities. This is reflected in the Local Plan vision.
- 6.6 The Local Plan has also taken account of a retail hierarchy in relation to town centres and shopping areas. Consideration has also been given to potential opportunities for mixed use developments on sites to promote flexibility where appropriate.
- 6.7 The strategy will be delivered through the positive determination of planning applications which accord with the plan, development management processes, joint working with adjoining authorities and other key partners and by securing investment through the private sector, government funding programmes, the Leeds City Region, and the West Yorkshire Combined Authority.

Supporting evidence

- Kirklees Local Plan - Early Engagement
- Kirklees Local Plan - Sustainability Appraisal
- Leeds City Region Strategic Economic Plan
- Kirklees Economic Strategy
- Kirklees Joint Health and Well-being Strategy
- Kirklees Local Plan Infrastructure Delivery Plan
- Town Centre Audit Programme
- Settlement appraisal

6.2 Location of new development

Policy PLP 3

Location of new development

Development proposals will be required to reflect the Spatial Development Strategy, Policy PLP1 Achieving Sustainable Development and Policy PLP2 Place Shaping. This means:

1) Development should reflect:

- a. the settlement's size and function; and
- b. place shaping strengths, opportunities and challenges for growth; and
- c. spatial priorities for urban renaissance and regeneration; and
- d. the need to provide for new homes and jobs;

2) Development will be permitted where it supports the delivery of housing and employment growth in a sustainable way, taking account of the following criteria:

- a. delivering the housing and job requirements set out in the local plan;
- b. the need to maintain a supply of specific deliverable sites, in accordance with national policy and enabling the delivery of allocations set out in the local plan or in Neighbourhood Plans;
- c. ensuring that opportunities for development on brownfield (previously developed) sites are realised early in the plan, subject to maintaining a five year supply of housing land and to delivering the overall housing and jobs requirements;
- d. ensuring delivery of housing and jobs in smaller settlements to meet local housing and employment needs;
- e. ensuring that proposals have regard to connecting links to existing green and blue infrastructure networks;
- f. co-ordinating housing and employment land delivery with the provision of new infrastructure.
- g. providing access to a range of transport choices and access to local services.

Policy justification

- 6.8** Allocations in the local plan are made in accordance with the spatial development strategy. However, windfall development (that is development not specifically allocated in the local plan) will firstly need to be considered against this policy to assess whether development proposals are in line with the Spatial Development Strategy of the plan, reflecting the place shaping characteristics of the sub-areas and delivering the vision and objectives as set out in the plan. Whilst the majority of housing and employment growth is anticipated to come forward on sites of 0.4 hectares or above housing delivered on windfall sites will also make an important contribution. This is made up of housing sites with an area of less than 0.4 hectares and larger sites coming forward on an ad-hoc basis, such as older employment sites being redeveloped for housing.
- 6.9** For housing land, national policy requires local planning authorities to use their evidence base to ensure that their local plan meets the full, objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing in the housing market area. This is by identifying a supply of specific deliverable housing sites to provide five years worth of housing (based on the housing requirement) and a supply of specific developable sites to meet housing needs later in the plan. The Housing section sets out the housing requirement and calculations showing the source of the supply to meet this requirement over the plan period and the steps that will be taken to meet a five year housing land supply.

6 Delivering growth and sustainable development

- 6.10** For employment land, national policy requires local planning authorities to identify strategic sites for local and inward investment, to meet anticipated needs over the plan period, identify priority areas for economic regeneration, positively plan for the location, promotion and expansion of clusters/networks of knowledge driven, creative and high technology industries and to set out policies to be flexible enough to accommodate needs not anticipated in the plan. The Employment section sets out the total jobs requirement and how this will be met over the plan period.
- 6.11** The provision of infrastructure is essential to the delivery of development. It has been considered through the Infrastructure Delivery Plan, Sustainability Appraisal, site allocations and through the policy on Infrastructure. Infrastructure may include road infrastructure to 'unlock' the development potential of a site or infrastructure that is required because of the scale of the site.
- 6.12** The Place Shaping chapter and the Strategic Green Infrastructure policy identify areas of strategic green infrastructure across the district. It is important that development has regard to these links to ensure that the benefits of proximity to green infrastructure can be maximised through development and that development takes opportunities to enhance green infrastructure provision.
- 6.13** Development should be located to provide access to a range of transport choices, in line with the strategic transport infrastructure and the sustainable travel policy.

Delivery and implementation

- 6.14** This policy will be delivered through the positive application of the policy tests to development proposals, particularly where development proposals accord with other relevant planning policies/allocations in the local plan.

Strategic objectives

- The purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. Development will be expected to make a positive contribution towards the economic, social and environmental objectives of the local plan. The policy therefore, has links to strategic objectives 1 – 10.

Supporting evidence

- Kirklees Sustainability appraisal
- Settlement appraisal
- Retail hierarchy
- Leeds City Region Strategic Economic Plan
- Kirklees Economic Strategy
- Market Strengths Assessment
- Dewsbury Strategic Development Framework

6.3 Infrastructure planning

Policy PLP 4

Providing infrastructure

The council will work with partners to bring forward the necessary and proportionate essential infrastructure that is required in order to deliver the spatial strategy as set out in the local plan.

6 Delivering growth and sustainable development

Where new infrastructure is needed to support new development, the essential infrastructure must be operational no later than the appropriate phase of development for which it is needed.

New development should contribute to the provision of infrastructure, taking account of local and strategic needs and financial viability. This may be achieved on-site or off-site through planning conditions or legal agreements and/or through contributions to the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).

Policy justification

- 6.15** The NPPF states that the quality and capacity of infrastructure for transport, water supply, wastewater and its treatment, energy (including heat), telecommunications, utilities, waste, health, social care, education, flood risk and coastal change should be assessed to test the ability to meet forecast demands. Strategic infrastructure needs including nationally significant infrastructure should also be considered.
- 6.16** NPPF states that the local plan should not include such a scale of obligations and policy burdens that the viability of development is threatened. The NPPF also recommends that CIL charges should be worked up alongside the local plan. The council has tested the impact of its local plan policies and potential CIL rates on development viability to ensure the growth aspirations can be delivered alongside developer contributions to help fund infrastructure improvements.
- 6.17** When development takes place it places additional demand upon infrastructure which can take many forms – physical, such as water and energy supply networks, drainage systems and roads; social, such as community buildings, education and health facilities; and green, such as areas for wildlife, sport and recreation. It is therefore important to ensure that development proposals contribute to improvements in infrastructure capacity to cater for the additional needs they generate.
- 6.18** This can be achieved through the planning system by imposing conditions on planning permissions and securing legal agreements with developers and through the CIL.
- 6.19** Developer contributions towards meeting either strategic or local infrastructure needs may involve on-site or off-site provision. On-site provision will usually be secured by planning conditions or legal agreements. Off-site provision can be secured by legal agreements and through CIL contributions.
- 6.20** The Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) provides supporting evidence for the local plan. The IDP assesses the current status of infrastructure across the district and identifies, where possible, what new infrastructure investment is required to support the growth identified within the local plan. The IDP will identify funding sources, spending priorities and help define CIL spending priorities.

Delivery and implementation

- 6.21** This policy provides the framework to consider the cumulative requirements of other local plan policies to ensure that developers contribute proportionately to fund infrastructure whilst ensuring that the local plan as a whole is deliverable.

Links with strategic objectives

- 6.22** As the provision of appropriate infrastructure alongside growth is an integral element of sustainable development it accords with all the local plan Strategic Objectives.

6 Delivering growth and sustainable development

Supporting evidence

- Kirklees Local Plan and Community Infrastructure Levy Viability Study, Cushman & Wakefield (October 2015)
- Kirklees Local Plan Infrastructure Delivery Plan, Arup (October 2015)
- Kirklees Local Plan and CIL Viability Addendum, Cushman & Wakefield (September 2016)
- Kirklees Local Plan Infrastructure Delivery Plan Addendum, Kirklees Council (November 2016)

6.4 Masterplanning sites

Policy PLP 5

Masterplanning sites

Masterplans must involve the all relevant stakeholders, including the council, landowners, developers, the local community, service providers and other interested parties. Masterplans will be developed in consultation with the council prior to the submission of a planning application.

Masterplans will be expected to achieve the following (proportionate to the scale of development):

- an indicative development layout and phasing and implementation plan;
- high standards of design that respect the character of the landscape, heritage, adjacent and nearby settlements and built development, reflecting the urban to rural transition with appropriate boundary treatment;
- make effective use of the site through the application of appropriate densities in terms of scale, height and massing, and its relationship to adjoining buildings and landscape;
- create a strong sense of place, ensuring the proposed development makes a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness;
- plan for integrated development, providing for a mix of housing that addresses the range of local housing needs, and encourages community cohesion;
- reduce the need for car use and encourage sustainable modes of travel, including provision for public transport, cycle routes, footpaths and bridleways and electric charging points;
- a network of permeable and interconnected streets and public spaces;
- measures to mitigate the traffic impacts of the proposed development on the strategic and local road networks;
- timely delivery of physical infrastructure, including sewage connections and fibre optic broadband;
- appropriate employment provision and community facilities to serve the new development (e.g. local shops, community halls, schools and health facilities, community sport and fitness provision);
- accessible open space to meet identified local needs and/or increase accessibility to existing open spaces;
- a green infrastructure strategy, providing an integrated network of green spaces;
- appropriate measures to mitigate flood risk and ensure that the development is resilient to the potential impacts of climate change;
- assessment of the potential for energy efficient design including renewable energy schemes; and
- demonstration of a good understanding and respect for the natural environment, its heritage assets and their setting both within the site and in the wider locality, whether designated or not, and include details of how the natural environment and heritage assets will be conserved and enhanced.

6 Delivering growth and sustainable development

A management plan must be produced as part of the master-planning process to demonstrate how infrastructure and community assets will be maintained and managed following completion of development.

Policy justification

6.23 High level of designs for all types of development are essential to maintaining and enhancing the character of the area. Masterplans will be required where proposals warrant such an approach owing to the site location, development scale, relationship with surrounding uses, mix of uses or where the scale of change is significant. Masterplanning ensures that development is properly integrated with existing settlements, with the focus on sustainable mixed communities. New development offers the opportunity to expand and enhance local infrastructure and facilities for the wider area. To achieve these objectives, development will be planned in a co-ordinated way through a comprehensive masterplanning process.

6.24 In broad terms, masterplans provide design guidance for areas that are likely to undergo some form of change. They will describe and map the overall vision and concept for the proposed development including proposed land uses, urban design, landscaping, built form, movement and access and infrastructure and service provision providing a clear and cohesive framework for development. They will also set out the intended implementation and phasing of development.

Delivery and implementation

6.25 Masterplans are normally prepared by developers to interpret planning policies and are often submitted as part of the pre-application process. The documents are frequently prepared in consultation with local communities and other organisations. A masterplan once endorsed by the council will be used as a guidance document to inform the consideration of future planning applications.

Links with strategic objectives

6.26 The purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. Development will be expected to make a positive contribution towards the economic, social and environmental objectives of the Local Plan. The policy therefore, has links to strategic objectives 1 – 10.

Supporting evidence

- Building for Life 12
- Urban Design Compendium
- Manual for Streets
- Sport England Active Design Principles
- Accommodation Strategy for Older People in Kirklees 2010-15
- Kirklees Joint Health and Well-being Strategy 2014-20
- Trees and Design Action Group - Trees in the Townscape

6 Delivering growth and sustainable development

6.5 Safeguarded land

Policy PLP 6

Safeguarded land (Land to be safeguarded for potential future development)

Areas identified as safeguarded land will be protected from development other than that which is necessary in relation to the operation of existing uses, change of use to alternative open land uses or temporary uses. All proposals must not prejudice the possibility of long term development on safeguarded land sites.

The status of safeguarded land sites will only change through a review of the local plan.

Policy justification

- 6.27** The identification of safeguarded land ensures that green belt boundaries will last beyond the end of the local plan period. This is in accordance with national planning policies which states the intention for green belt boundaries to have permanence in the long term.
- 6.28** Safeguarded land is identified as land to be protected from development during the local plan period but to be considered for development through a review of the local plan. Although development will not generally be appropriate on safeguarded land, it is recognised that not all development will prejudice the function and the value of the land. It will therefore, be appropriate to permit development required in connection with established uses, or change of use to an alternative open land use or to temporary uses which would not prejudice the possibility of development after the plan is reviewed, nor is detrimental to the character of the site and its surroundings.
- 6.29** The consideration of the permanent development of safeguarded land, such as for housing or employment, will only occur through a change to the allocation through a review of the local plan. During a local plan review, the reassessment of safeguarded land will involve determining for each site whether in the prevailing circumstances there is a case for releasing some or all of the land for development, or whether it should be maintained as safeguarded land until the next review of the plan.
- 6.30** The local plan has identified approximately 115 hectares of safeguarded land. If the same indicative housing densities (35 dwellings per hectare) which are assumed in the plan are projected forward this equates to approximately 4000 dwellings. There are also approximately 2000 dwellings to be delivered on sites which will continue to deliver homes post the plan period⁽¹⁵⁾. This equates to a total of approximately 6000 dwellings of safeguarded land, equivalent to 28% of the land identified in housing allocations or almost 20% of the objectively assessed need for homes.

Delivery and implementation

- 6.31** This policy will be implemented by ensuring that proposals for development on safeguarded land meet the policy requirements and do not prejudice the longer term permanent development of these sites. The effectiveness of the policy will be monitored though recording the loss of safeguarded land to permanent development through the Annual Monitoring Report.

¹⁵ 1690 to be delivered after the plan period on Dewsbury Riverside (H2089) plus 257 likely to be delivered after the plan period on H1783 (Thewlis Lane, Crosland Hill) due to mineral extraction activity on the site.

6 Delivering growth and sustainable development

Links with strategic objectives

- Protect and enhance the characteristics of the built, natural and historic environment, and local distinctiveness which contribute to the character of Kirklees, including the South Pennine Moors, Moorland fringe and the area's industrial heritage.
- Promote the re-use of existing buildings and the use of brownfield land to meet development needs and support the regeneration of areas.

Supporting evidence

- Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA)
- Draft Local Plan Green Belt Review and Outcomes

6.6 Efficient and effective use of land and buildings

Policy PLP 7

Efficient and effective use of land and buildings

To ensure the best use of land and buildings, proposals should encourage:

- a. the efficient use of previously developed land in sustainable locations provided that it is not of high environmental value;
- b. the reuse or adaptation of vacant or underused properties;
- c. giving priority to despoiled, degraded, derelict and contaminated land provided that it is not of high environmental value;
- d. allowing the opportunity for access to adjoining undeveloped land so it may subsequently be developed.

Housing density should ensure efficient use of land, in keeping with the character of the area and the design of the scheme:

- a. developments should achieve a net density of at least 35 dwellings per hectare, where appropriate;
- b. higher densities will be sought in principal town centres and in areas close to public transport interchanges
- c. lower densities will only be acceptable if it is demonstrated that this is necessary to ensure the development is compatible with its surroundings, development viability would be compromised, or to secure particular house types to meet local housing needs;
- d. more detailed density requirements may be set out in area actions plans, neighbourhood plans, supplementary planning documents and development briefs, where appropriate.

Policy justification

- 6.32** National policy states that planning policies should encourage the effective use of land by re-using land that has been previously developed (brownfield land), provided that it is not of high environmental value. It further states that the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.

6 Delivering growth and sustainable development

6.33 In Kirklees there has been a significant amount of housing and employment development on brownfield sites in recent years. The percentage of new homes built on brownfield land has decreased in recent years:

Monitoring Year	Gross completions	Gross completions on previously developed land	Percentage of new homes on previously developed land (rounded)
2004/05	1,356	1,253	92%
2005/06	1,142	1,000	88%
2006/07	2,631	2,388	91%
2007/08	2,428	2,223	92%
2008/09	1,217	1,087	89%
2009/10	781	694	89%
2010/11	1,106	913	83%
2011/12	965	726	75%
2012/13	822	579	70%
2013/14	1,144	806	70%
2014/15	731	456	62%

Table 2 Brownfield development trends

6.34 For employment most take-up has been occurring within existing brownfield employment locations/areas (100% in 2013/14). A 'churn' of employment land on these older employment areas is expected to continue.

6.35 It should be recognised that brownfield land is often in operational use and that not all landowners who wish to re-locate may put their existing site forward for development through the local plan. The 'blighting' of existing businesses/factories by allocating them for housing without sufficient justification from a willing landowner can have significant impacts on local jobs/economic prosperity. The local plan sets out a windfall allowance which anticipates the continued trend of housing replacing older employment sites.

6.36 Whilst the majority of local plan housing and employment allocations are therefore on greenfield sites, the council remains committed to a brownfield first approach as set out in the policy.

6.37 The proportion of long term vacant dwellings in Kirklees is 1.4% (2,507 properties), which is above the national average (0.9%) and the West Yorkshire average (1.3%). The Kirklees Empty Homes Strategy⁽¹⁶⁾ has helped reduce the number of empty homes in the district, by setting out a range of measures to bring them back into use. The aim of bringing empty homes back into use remains important and although this provides accommodation for people, the local plan does not include an allowance for this as set out in the housing section.

16 [Kirklees Empty Homes Strategy 2011-15](#)

6 Delivering growth and sustainable development

- 6.38** Where land is allocated for development, proposals will have to show that they are optimising the potential of the site to accommodate development, in line with national policy. Proposals on or affecting an allocated development site will be expected to make provision for future development of the allocated site.
- 6.39** Setting a minimum density requirement for housing sites in Kirklees is a tool to achieve the goal of sustainable development, by making the most effective use of land. Analysis of new build housing between 2009 and 2014, on sites of at least 0.4 hectares, shows an average density of 36 dwellings per hectare.
- 6.40** The policy allows for lower densities where a site would not be compatible with its surroundings, applicants should refer to the design policy for further guidance. Lower densities may be appropriate in Conservation Areas to have regard to the significance of heritage assets to allow new development to make a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness. Site constraints such as gradients may create difficulties achieving the relevant density on sites. Lower densities may also be appropriate within a site where this is needed to ensure that flood risk sequential approach to layout can be achieved.

Delivery and Implementation

6.41 This policy will be delivered through the development management process. The council will continue to positively support measures to ensure the best use of land and buildings, including actions pursued through the Empty Homes Strategy, conversion and re-use of buildings for alternative uses and the application of relevant policies to ensure land is not sterilised for development. Appropriate densities of development will also be delivered through the development management process and in accordance with the above policy. The council will aim to maintain a reasonable supply of brownfield land for new jobs and homes through:

- the use of Local Development Orders on brownfield sites;
- the use of Compulsory Purchase Orders to help bring forward key sites/areas, where appropriate;
- the potential relaxations of Section 106 and a review of the CIL charging schedule to help bring forward brownfield land, where appropriate;
- preparation of a brownfield land strategy and masterplans for key brownfield sites;
- use of funding regimes to remediate/pump prime stalled sites/difficult sites;
- creation of local housing and employment/enterprise zones where the financial receipt of greenfield development can be reinvested into subsidising brownfield sites (brownfield fund) and infrastructure.

Links with strategic objectives

- Promote the re-use of existing buildings and the use of brownfield land to meet development needs and support the regeneration of areas.

Supporting evidence

- Kirklees Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment
- Kirklees Annual Monitoring Report

7 Economy

7 Economy

- 7.1** National planning policy states that local planning authorities should plan proactively to meet the development needs of business and support an economy fit for the 21st century. Local Plans should therefore set policies that recognise and seek to address potential barriers to investment and have a clear economic vision and strategy to help deliver sustainable economic growth that is responsive to these economic signals.
- 7.2** In delivering sustainable economic growth the Local Plan must be based upon robust and up-to-date evidence about the economic prospects for the area and take account of the relevant market signals.
- 7.3** In meeting these needs the Local Plan must positively respond to identified business needs within the economic markets operating in and across the area and take account of regional objectives, in this case set by the Leeds City Region, and consider any changes in the market.
- 7.4** The following economic policies aim to deliver the overarching objectives of the the Leeds City Region and the council's Economic Strategy and Health and Well-being Strategy creating opportunities for economic growth and resilience. It aims to meet the needs of the business community and should therefore be read in conjunction with other policies within the Local Plan.

7.1 Employment strategy

- 7.5** The Local Plan spatial strategy seeks to develop a strong and thriving economy, combining great quality of life and a strong and sustainable economy leading to thriving communities, growing businesses, high prosperity and low inequality and where people enjoy better health throughout their lives. This reflects the Local Plan vision and the main priorities identified in the Leeds City Region (LCR) Strategic Economic Plan (SEP) and the Kirklees Economic Strategy (KES) and Joint Health and Well-being Strategy.
- 7.6** The Local Plan will assist in the creation of new jobs in a variety of ways, most obviously through the allocation of new prime land for employment uses, the safeguarding of existing employment sites but also by less direct means, for example, by promoting town centre regeneration, supporting local services in rural areas, enhancing visitor facilities, supporting expansion of education and training, and facilitating improvements to transport and telecommunications. It also seeks to maintain an attractive environment through the protection of the landscape and heritage assets which will encourage tourism and inward investment from businesses that wish to locate here.
- 7.7** In accordance with the requirements of national policy, the council has undertaken a comprehensive analysis to understand and positively respond to the employment needs and prospects of the district with consideration afforded to the role the local economy has to play as part of the wider city region. In compliance with the city regions SEP and with the council's own strategy, KES, the Local Plan has identified jobs and land to meet the needs of local businesses and inward investment opportunities.
- 7.8** Based on this evidence, the Local Plan seeks to deliver 23,000 jobs over the plan period from 2013-31 to meet the objectively assessed jobs need. This equates to a total employment land requirement of 175 hectares. Naturally some of this supply already exists; therefore careful consideration has been given to the current stock of employment land in Kirklees to determine how much new prime employment land is required to accommodate the jobs. In view of this, a number of factors have been taken into account, including completions since 2013, existing employment land supply, potential windfall from established sites, the type of market this land will serve and an allowance for flexibility.

- 7.9** Since the Local Plan base date (1st April 2013) a total of 15 hectares of land has been developed for employment use. This take-up has contributed towards meeting the employment land requirement. It is also important to take account of the 15 hectares currently subject to planning permission. This supply is windfall (land not allocated in the previous development plan) and plays an important role in terms of contributing to the current supply of employment land.
- 7.10** In terms of existing land supply, Kirklees has 3 hectares supply from previous permissions (on land not allocated for employment or mixed use). The land accounted for is unallocated land made up of previous planning permissions that have since expired but are deemed available and suitable for business and industrial use. Much of this land will meet the needs of the districts small and medium enterprises (SME's) and is therefore an important component of the land supply.
- 7.11** It is considered prudent to add a flexibility allowance to ensure an appropriate range of sites for the market and to account for the non-delivery of prime sites. In order to allow for this a 10% flexibility has been applied to the outstanding employment land requirement of 142 hectares (175 ha - 15 ha - 15 ha - 3 ha = 142 ha). This equates to an additional 14 hectares.
- 7.12** A review of the council's established business and industrial sites has also been undertaken to determine their continued suitability. Through this exercise, sites have been identified as priority employment areas (PEAs) which provides a greater degree of protection to prevent unnecessary changes of use. Naturally much of this stock is already developed, however, there remains parcels of land within them that remain undeveloped yet have the potential to contribute towards the current supply of employment land. Although this supply is not considered to be prime and is neither allocated or subject to planning permission, it is still important to acknowledge potential within the districts existing employment areas and therefore a total of 48 hectares has been accounted for within the supply calculations.
- 7.13** The council's overarching objectives for the economy place significant emphasis on the need to support the growth aspirations of the districts indigenous businesses, as well as securing the inward investment opportunities which are likely to occur during the course of the plan period. Much of this emphasis has been placed on taking advantage of the districts key manufacturing assets with focus being placed on the precision engineering and advanced manufacturing sectors. In order to accommodate this, prime employment sites need to be made available to accommodate these growth aspirations. Such sites do not currently exist within the existing urban area and therefore the majority of the existing supply does not meet the site criteria or locational requirements to deliver on these economic objectives for Kirklees. Consequently it has been important to identify prime sites that provide large areas of undeveloped land, that are well placed to take advantage of established business corridors, with good access to the workforce, public transport and motorway junctions.
- 7.14** Taking account of both the LCR SEP and KES objectives, and factoring in calculations on jobs growth, new prime employment land will be required if Kirklees is to achieve its economic objectives. The supply set out in the table below identifies potential outstanding employment land supply on predominantly small parcels of land within already established business and industrial locations (priority employment areas). This land has been calculated as potential windfall that may come forward during the plan period, however, it is not considered to be prime and does not therefore contribute to the key objectives of the LCR SEP or the KES. It is however worthwhile acknowledging its potential to contribute to the employment land needs of business and industry and has therefore been included. An exercise has been undertaken to rationalise this supply, i.e. to not needlessly protect employment stock that may not meet the needs of modern business operations, and the remaining supply is considered to be best retained for employment purposes. This will allow for churn and continue to support the growth aspirations of the small and medium sized businesses established in these locations. The LCR SEP identifies land at Cooper Bridge (allocation E1832c) and in the Chidswell area (allocation MX1905) as strategic priorities of sub-regional significance.

7 Economy

Meeting the Employment Land Requirement	Hectares
Employment land requirement (based on REIU work)	175
Completions - employment land take-up (since 1st April 2013)	- 15
Commitments - on land not allocated for employment or mixed use	- 15
Supply from previous permissions - on land not allocated for employment or mixed use	- 3
10% flexibility allowance	+ 14
Potential supply from PEAs	- 48
Amount of additional employment land required	108
Amount of land allocated (net)	165

Table 3 Meeting the employment land requirement

7.2 Safeguarding employment land and premises

Policy PLP 8

Safeguarding employment land and premises

1. Proposals for development or re-development for employment generating uses in Priority Employment Areas will be supported where there is no conflict with the established employment uses in the area.
2. Within Priority Employment Areas, proposals for redevelopment resulting in a non employment end use, or for the conversion or change of use of sites and premises in use or last used for employment, will only be supported where:
 - a. it can be demonstrated that the site or premises are no longer capable of employment use; and
 - b. the proposed use is compatible with neighbouring uses and where applicable, would not prejudice the continued use of neighbouring land for employment.

Policy justification

- 7.15** The safeguarding employment land and premises policy sets out where and under what circumstances the change of employment land and premises to other non employment generating uses either by redevelopment or conversion will be acceptable.
- 7.16** Each year between 2006 and 2014 an average of 11 hectares of land in use, or previously used, predominantly for employment was granted planning permission for other uses, mainly housing. Much of this land was considered unsuitable for further employment use because the costs of redevelopment to provide premises suitable for modern businesses were prohibitive, neighbouring uses prevented efficient use or expansion of business premises or there was poor access to the major road network.
- 7.17** It is not clear to what extent pressure to replace employment with housing will continue but existing employment areas will need to be retained if jobs are to continue to be provided in locations which are close to residential areas and reasonably accessible by public transport. Locations with concentrations of business uses which constitute the main employment areas in Kirklees outside town centres, taking into account both scale and location, have been identified ⁽¹⁷⁾. These “priority employment areas” (PEAs) are shown on the Policies map and listed in the table below will be safeguarded for continued employment use.

17 see 'Economic Strategy Technical Paper'

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Site Ref	Hectares	Established Employment Land Supply by Use Class (Hectares)						Hectares	
	Gross area	B1a	B1b/c	B2	B8	Mixed (B1/B2/B8)	Land supply within PEAs - undeveloped		
Huddersfield									
HUD1	57.11	0.00	0.21	37.08	1.61	0.00	0.00	11.86	
HUD2	1.53	0.00	0.13	0.27	0.45	0.12	0.00	0.00	
HUD3	11.26	6.85	0.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
HUD4	2.60	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.49	1.08	0.92		
HUD5	6.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.25	0.00	0.00		
HUD6	4.93	0.29	0.00	1.00	1.88	0.00	0.00		
HUD7	10.70	0.00	1.52	2.46	0.65	0.46	1.82		
HUD8	15.70	0.00	0.80	1.81	5.64	1.79	0.00		
HUD10	6.41	0.00	0.3	0.26	3.06	2.2	0.00		
HUD11	8.80	0.10	2.06	0.84	1.79	1.6	0.00		
HUD12	3.08	0.00	1.06	0.77	1.10	0.21	0.00		
HUD13	4.96	0.00	0.08	2.00	1.15	1.10	0.33		
HUD14	70.93	0.75	5.77	28.55	14.47	9.5	2.31		
HUD15	7.78	0.12	0.99	3.59	1.95	0.4	0.00		
HUD16	30.31	0.72	3.82	7.3	2.95	2.16	4.97		
HUD17	1.66	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.71	0.46		
HUD18	2.14	0.00	0.08	1.4	0.26	0.00	0.39		

Site Ref	Hectares	Established Employment Land Supply by Use Class (Hectares)						Hectares	
	Gross area	B1a	B1b/c	B2	B8	Mixed (B1/B2/B8)	Land supply within PEAs - undeveloped		
HUD19	2.17	0.00	0.21	0.00	1.37	0.83	0.00	0.00	
HUD20	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
HUD21	3.82	0.38	0.46	1.44	0.40	0.43	0.17	0.00	
HUD23	2.23	0.54	0.00	1.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
HUD24	8.92	2.09	4.50	0.00	1.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	
HUD25	7.04	0.56	1.46	3.25	0.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	
HUD26	0.78	0.00	0.59	0.11	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	
HUD27	0.71	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.00	
HUD28	2.92	0.00	0.16	0.16	0.33	0.55	0.00	0.00	
North Kirklees									
D&M1	10.14	0.00	1.41	4.73	1.85	0.00	0.20	0.00	
D&M2	7.04	0.23	2.42	0.9	3.58	0.00	0.24	0.00	
D&M3	3.52	0.00	0.91	2.6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
D&M4	3.82	0.00	0.74	1.08	1.46	0.00	0.41	0.00	
D&M5	7.85	0.00	0.00	4.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
D&M6	15.35	1.88	2.91	1.84	7.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	
D&M7	2.91	0.00	0.67	1.3	0.7	0.00	0.00	0.00	
D&M8	10.75	0.12	3.34	3.11	1.77	0.51	0.92	0.00	

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Site Ref	Hectares	Established Employment Land Supply by Use Class (Hectares)							Hectares
	Gross area	B1a	B1b/c	B2	B8	Mixed (B1/B2/B8)	Land supply within PEAs - undeveloped		
D&M9	10.70	0.00	1.76	0.88	6.24	0.43	0.00	0.00	
D&M10	3.41	0.00	0.00	3.4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
D&M11	31.56	0.69	6.70	9.10	10.65	4.45	0.00	0.00	
D&M12	1.73	0.13	0.44	0.12	2.78	0.35	0.69	0.69	
D&M13	5.22	0.00	0.00	1.92	2.23	0.00	0.37	0.37	
D&M14	5.25	0.14	1.15	0.59	0.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	
D&M15	14.04	0.00	2.1	10.45	0.67	0.00	5.59	5.59	
D&M16	24.75	0.21	3.34	8.40	8.79	0.20	0.00	0.00	
B&S1	14.22	0.00	0.92	4.21	5.97	0.44	1.39	1.39	
B&S2	15.59	2.24	1.21	0.66	6.27	4.40	0.00	0.00	
B&S3	61.64	3.38	7.42	11.58	25.41	2.94	0.79	0.79	
B&S4	15.40	0.06	0.61	0.44	12.31	0.39	0.00	0.00	
B&S5	7.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	
B&S6	7.40	0.05	1.46	4.18	1.09	0.00	0.32	0.32	
B&S7	2.36	0.33	0.64	1.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
B&S8	10.39	0.05	0.46	5.64	0.86	2.26	0.00	0.00	
B&S9	8.46	0.00	8.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
B&S10	7.98	0.15	0.86	1.88	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	

Site Ref	Hectares	Established Employment Land Supply by Use Class (Hectares)							Hectares
	Gross area	B1a	B1b/c	B2	B8	Mixed (B1/B2/B8)	Land supply within PEAs - undeveloped		
B&S11	11.51	0.80	0.05	1.32	4.25	0.00	2.20		
B&S12	17.66	1.21	0.76	6.4	3.93	0.59	0.00		
B&S13	2.88	0.00	0.57	2.26	0.00	0.00	0.00		
B&S14	3.75	0.20	2.58	0.00	0.37	0.00	0.17		
B&S15	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00		
B&S16	2.68	0.00	0.14	0.43	2.07	0.00	0.00		
B&S17	5.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.40	0.00	0.00		
Kirklees Rural									
KR1	1.56	0.00	0.46	0.15	0.45	0.31	0.15		
KR2	2.66	0.00	0.61	0.00	1.40	0.00	0.62		
KR3	3.61	0.00	0.56	0.00	1.38	1.2	0.69		
KR4	2.81	0.00	1.57	0.00	1.87	0.00	0.00		
KR5	2.25	0.00	1.08	0.87	0.27	0.00	0.00		
KR6	1.31	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.11	0.76	0.00		
KR7	11.87	0.00	0.59	0.24	1.87	4.67	2.02		
KR8	19.45	0.12	3.61	5.62	2.63	5.12	0.00		
KR9	5.20	0.6	1.24	0.25	0.14	2.32	0.00		
KR10	4.52	0.00	1.24	0.00	0.62	0.19	0.48		

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Site Ref	Hectares	Established Employment Land Supply by Use Class (Hectares)							Hectares
	Gross area	B1a	B1b/c	B2	B8	Mixed (B1/B2/B8)	Land supply within PEAs - undeveloped		
KR11	5.18	0.00	1.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.95	0.79	
KR12	14.24	0.66	0.36	0.85	8.18	0.00	0.00	0.42	
KR13	2.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.85	2.41	0.00	
KR14	1.72	0.00	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.17	0.14	
KR15	2.58	0.00	1.19	0.84	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.12	
KR16	6.24	0.39	1.02	3.04	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.68	
KR17	1.51	0.07	0.09	0.00	1.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	
KR18	15.22	0.00	4.66	4.03	4.22	0.48	0.89	0.00	
KR19	0.80	0.00	0.31	0.07	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.00	
KR21	3.5	0.00	0.00	3.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.4	
KR22	1.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.46	0.00	0.00	
KR24	4.33	0.00	0.58	0.00	1.41	0.47	1.04	0.00	
KR25	3.40	0.24	0.64	0.00	1.32	0.62	0.23	0.00	
KR26	4.51	0.00	0.00	2.20	0.00	0.00	1.50	0.00	
KR27	1.70	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.43	0.19	0.00	0.00	
KR28	2.89	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.54	1.57	1.08	0.00	
KR30	1.01	0.01	0.18	0.00	0.12	0.26	0.00	0.00	
KR31	0.60	0.01	0.00	0.45	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	

Table 4 Employment Land Supply from Priority Employment Areas (PEAs)

7.18 There are other employment areas across the district that have less strategic significance. These areas do not meet the needs at a local scale or the needs of modern business operations due to a combination of poor location, layout and building design. In these instances the council do not consider it appropriate to formally protect these sites with a PEAs designation. In some cases businesses occupying such premises may seek to relocate their business. The council will not therefore resist the change of use of such employment sites where they have not been designated as a PEA. In these cases a change of use could help to facilitate an existing business to relocate to alternative premises better suited to their operational requirements and ensure the effective reuse of brownfield sites for an alternative end use.

Delivery and implementation

7.19 This policy will be delivered by the council through the development management process.

Links with strategic objectives

- Support the growth and diversification of the economy, to increase skill levels and employment opportunities including the provision of a high quality communication infrastructure.

Supporting evidence

- Technical Paper: Priority Employment Areas

DRAFT

7.3 Supporting skilled communities

Policy PLP 9

Supporting skilled and flexible communities and workforce

The council will work with partners to accelerate economic growth through the development of skilled and flexible communities and workforce in order to underpin future economic growth to deliver the Kirklees Economic Strategy.

Wherever possible, proposals for new development will be required to contribute to the creation of local employment opportunities with the aim of increasing wage levels and to support growth in the overall proportion of local residents in education or training. Applicants should reach an agreement with the council about measures to achieve this, which could include: provision of specific training and apprenticeships that are related to the proposed development or support other agreed priorities for improving skills and education in Kirklees or the creation of conditions to support a higher performing workforce, increasing productivity and the in work progression of employees.

To contribute to skills development, the council will support development which relates to the operational needs of and/or expansion of all of the district's higher, further and specialist education establishments including the University of Huddersfield and Kirklees College.

Ancillary and related uses will also be supported providing it can be demonstrated that such uses are:

- a. genuinely linked to the education establishment and its operations;
- b. in locations where they are compatible with the surrounding land uses;
- c. in accessible locations which minimise the need to travel;
- d. where it does not conflict with the plan's town centre policies or other relevant policies.

Where appropriate any new or proposed extensions to existing campuses should be guided by a comprehensive, up to date strategy and masterplan.

Policy justification

7.20 The Kirklees Economic Strategy (KES) sets out the council's economy strategy for the whole of the district and builds on the Kirklees Business Deal launched in 2013. Skills development is one of KES priorities and focuses on creating a skilled and flexible workforce of which creating the right progression pathways and advice for both young people and adults is crucial to allow them to enter good quality employment and remain resilient in an ever changing labour market. The actions will be implemented by a range of public agencies, businesses and communities.

7.21 Skills are critical to success in a modern economy and businesses agree that people are their number one asset delivering the performance and productivity required to assure business growth and sustainability. As the global competition grows, so does the value of talented, confident and healthy employees and leaders. Skills are critical to enhancing work and progression opportunities, incomes and quality of life.

7.22 Skills and employment levels vary widely across the district. There are areas that excel (Holme Valley and Mirfield, Denby Dale and Kirkburton) and others with more than three times their share of deprivation (Dewsbury). Improving skills and employability will be pivotal to business success as well as to job and progression opportunities, including for young people and for those experiencing in-work poverty. There are very strong links to the outcomes of the Kirklees Joint Health and Wellbeing

Strategy, in particular to people having the best possible start in life and being able to make the most of their talents, skills and qualities to fulfil their potential. Our colleges and the University have a key role in helping to address skill gaps.

7.23 The policy provides a clear commitment to work with partners to develop a skilled population and workforce and how this will be achieved through development proposals. Development which helps us to create significant numbers of technical and professionally higher skills jobs will be encouraged. Additionally, the policy provides a clear framework to guide investment decisions, making it clear that developments which relate to the operational needs or expansion of higher, further and specialist education establishments will, in principle be supported. This support extends to cover ancillary and related uses which are recognised as essential to the wider attractiveness and ultimately the success of these establishments.

Delivery and implementation

7.24 This policy will be delivered through the development management, council policies, procedures and plans, partners, developers and educational establishments.

Links to strategic objectives

- Support the growth and diversification of the economy, to increase skill levels and employment opportunities including the provision of a high quality communication infrastructure.
- Tackle inequality and give all residents the opportunity of a healthy lifestyle, free from crime and to achieve their potential in work and education.

Supporting evidence

- Leeds City Region Strategic Economic Plan
- Kirklees Economic Strategy
- Kirklees Business Deal
- Kirklees Vision for Learning and Skills 2014
- LEP Skills Plan - particularly Paras 2.16, 2.17 and 2.18
- Joseph Rowntree Foundation - Cities, Growth and Poverty future of the UK Labour Market, 2015
- Joseph Rowntree Foundation – More and Better Jobs
- UKCES Climbing the Ladders; Skills for Sustainable Recovery July 2014
- Centre for Cities - Outlook 2015
- CLES Creating a Good Local Economy - The Role of Anchor Institutions, 2015

7.4 Supporting the rural economy

Policy PLP 10

Supporting the rural economy

1. The economic performance of the rural economy will be improved by:
 - a. supporting the rural digital economy;
 - b. supporting the needs of small and medium sized enterprises;
 - c. increasing local employment opportunities;

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- d. supporting and increasing tourism related development, including encouraging new facilities and accommodation for tourists;
 - e. supporting sustainable business clusters, business incubation, business start-up proposals and home working;
 - f. supporting farm diversification schemes, where the proposal would not adversely affect the management and viability of any farm holding, and in the case of farm shops, the goods to be sold are primarily those which are produced on the host farm or neighbouring farms.
2. Where new buildings are proposed in the green belt the development proposed must be considered to be acceptable having regard to green belt policy. In all cases where development is proposed in the green belt regard must be had to the relevant policies in this plan and relevant national planning policy.
 3. Development proposals will not be supported where they would adversely impact on areas of particular environmental sensitivity, such as the Peak District National Park, and where proposals would lead to unsustainable development, contrary to other policies in the Local Plan.
 4. Development proposals for main town centres uses in out of centre locations will only be permitted where identified needs cannot be met within existing local centres or in edge of centre locations.

Policy justification

- 7.25** Overall a balance needs to be struck between providing local employment opportunities, promoting sustainable patterns of development and protecting the character of the countryside and reflecting green belt purposes.
- 7.26** The rural economy plays an important role in the wider economy of Kirklees. In particular the smaller settlements in the south of Kirklees are home to a range of employment opportunities, including large, small medium enterprises and micro businesses. The characteristics of this economy are diverse, covering both smaller urban and green belt areas, and supports innumerable businesses including farms, garden centres and nurseries, riding stables and liverys, industry and offices, leisure and tourism, home working and a host of other enterprises. It is therefore important to continue to support and encourage the sustainable growth of these industries to maintain and enhance the opportunities for locally supplied employment.
- 7.27** The delivery of high speed broadband technologies is to be supported and will form a crucial part of a high quality communication infrastructure to support the need for long term business prosperity, to increase local employment opportunities, reduce the need to travel and improve business links both locally and internationally.
- 7.28** In green belt locations, while national guidance states that the countryside should be protected for its own sake this should not mean that businesses within it cannot thrive. Carefully designed and sited development to support existing businesses, and new businesses that can justify a green belt location, can maintain the economy, provide local jobs and help to support communities.
- 7.29** Changing agricultural practises also mean that farms are seeking new ways to maintain their viability and this will often lead to proposals for diversification schemes and tourist related enterprises that have a genuine need for a green belt location, usually because they are ancillary to their host enterprise. The re-use of buildings in the green belt makes use of existing resources and in some cases can enhance the appearance of the area. However, the re-use of isolated buildings for economic purposes is unlikely to be acceptable unless there are clear and demonstrable reasons why an isolated

location is required. Where the proposal is within the green belt then the requirements of the green belt policies will be applied. Only where there is a genuine requirement for a green belt location will new buildings be permitted.

7.30 Proposals for equestrian related businesses, such as riding stables or liverys, will be considered where they can be sustainably and appropriately located, and where there is existing good access to roads and bridleways. Care should be taken to ensure that any new or converted buildings are located where no nuisance will be caused by reason of noise, odour or light pollution from security or other lighting needs.

7.31 Proposals for farm shops and other predominantly town centre based uses should also have regard to national planning policy and Local Plan policies regarding sequential tests and impact assessment.

Delivery and implementation

7.32 This policy will be delivered by developers, but will be assisted by the council through any advice given at pre-application stage and through all other relevant stages of the application process.

Links with strategic objectives

- Support the growth and diversification of the economy to increase skill levels and employment opportunities, including the provision of a high quality communication infrastructure.
- Protect and enhance the characteristics of the built, natural and historic environment, and local distinctiveness which contribute to the character of Kirklees, including the South Pennine Moors, Moorland fringe and the area's industrial heritage.

Supporting evidence

- Kirklees Economic Strategy

8 Homes

- 8.1** National planning policy states that the local plan should identify and plan to meet the full objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing within the relevant market area. This includes an assessment of current demographic information, market trends, affordability and other relevant information.
- 8.2** The local plan needs to plan for a mix of size, type and tenure of housing to ensure identified needs are met including those of different groups in the community (including families with children, older people, people with disabilities, service families and people wishing to build their own homes). This includes ensuring that provision is made to accommodate the needs of Travellers.
- 8.3** The following housing policies will aim to ensure that the needs of the community are met and should be read in accordance with other policies within the draft Local Plan.

8.1 Housing strategy

- 8.4** National planning policy sets out the requirement for the local plan to identify and meet housing needs including mix and tenure within the relevant housing market area. Evidence set out in the Kirklees Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) shows that Kirklees is an appropriate housing market area for the purposes of local plan policy making.
- 8.5** Work was undertaken within the Leeds City Region to establish a common methodology for the objective assessment of housing requirements and a broad assessment of demographic forecasts was produced to set out a range of number of homes required in the Leeds City Region area. A Kirklees-specific output of the information was produced as referred to in the 2014 Local Plan Early engagement consultation. The Kirklees Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) utilised the information from these sources including demographic evidence to identify the Kirklees housing requirement.
- 8.6** The Publication Draft Local Plan housing requirement has used the most up to date national household projections (2014-based) as a starting point. Following analysis of this information and consideration of economic assumptions, the local plan housing requirement is 31,140 homes over the plan period from 2013-31 which will meet identified needs. This equates to an annual housing requirement of 1,730 new homes per annum. As this is based on up-to-date demographic evidence it takes account any need arising from shortfalls in delivery against previous targets.
- 8.7** In calculating the number of homes to be accommodated on housing allocations within the Local Plan, a number of factors need to be considered including completions since 1st April 2013 (the Local Plan base date), existing commitments (sites with planning permission with a contingency allowance), a windfall allowance and potential losses. This calculation is explained below and summarised in the table below.
- 8.8** There have been 1,706 (net) new homes built between 1st April 2013 and 31st March 2015 which have contributed towards meeting the Local Plan housing requirement. There is also capacity for 7,135 new homes yet to be built on sites which already have planning permission (at 1st April 2015). Of these, 2,024 homes are on sites proposed as housing allocations in the Publication Draft Local Plan. These have been assessed using the Local Plan methodology as deliverable or developable during the plan period but have been removed from the table below to avoid double counting with allocations. As the remaining planning permission capacity for 5,111 homes have not been assessed through the local plan methodology, a contingency allowance of 10% of the capacity of these sites

has been added to the housing requirement (an additional 511 dwellings). This is to ensure the Local Plan will meet the housing requirement even if some of the sites with planning permission are not delivered.

- 8.9** Windfall sites are those which may come forward during the plan period which are not allocated for development in the plan either because they were not available at the time the Local Plan assessed sites or because they were too small to be allocated.
- 8.10** The total number of new homes built on windfall sites since 1999/2000 (excluding residential gardens) was 14,162 (an average of 885 per annum). Windfall sites have therefore been a reliable source of supply in Kirklees over the past 16 years. The “brownfield first” policy in previous national planning policy and the council exceptions approach to greenfield development during much of this period restricted the development of greenfield Kirklees Unitary Development Plan (UDP) housing allocations. This may have led to an increase in delivery on windfall sites as particularly brownfield sites were developed in the absence of available greenfield capacity.
- 8.11** National planning policy changes have removed restrictions on the development of greenfield sites and as the Local Plan allocates significant capacity on new housing sites it is unlikely that past levels of windfall completions will be sustained throughout the Local Plan period. The largest source of windfall housing sites is likely to be from sites no longer suitable for employment (see policy on safeguarding employment land and premises where appropriate). Sites below the Local Plan size threshold (0.4 hectares) will also continue to play an important role in the delivery of housing.
- 8.12** The Local Plan does not incorporate a windfall allowance for the the early part of the plan period as it has been assumed that windfall delivery during this part of the plan period will be from sites which already have planning permission. A windfall allowance of 450 per annum for the final eleven years of the plan period (2020/1-2030/1) has been included in the land requirement calculations. The total amount of housing anticipated on windfall sites during the plan period is therefore 4,950.
- 8.13** The amount of residential units lost through demolition, conversion and change of use over the past 5 years indicates an average of approximately 90 dwellings lost per annum which equates to 1,440 (for remaining the 16 years of the plan period).
- 8.14** The Local Plan therefore needs to provide housing allocations to meet the requirement for 21,324 new homes.

Housing supply sources / allowances	Explanation	Amount to be added / subtracted to reach the requirement for new housing allocations
Housing requirement (from the Strategic Housing Market Assessment)	The amount of housing required over the plan period (1,730 x 18 years)	31,140
Net housing completions (2013/14 - 2014/15)	New homes built in the first two years of the Local Plan period	-1,706
Sites with planning permission at 01/04/2015 (that are not also proposed as allocations in the Local Plan)	The total capacity of sites with planning permission is 7,135 homes but to avoid double counting with allocations, this table only shows the capacity with planning permissions for new homes where sites are not proposed as allocations in Local Plan.	-5111

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Housing supply sources / allowances	Explanation	Amount to be added / subtracted to reach the requirement for new housing allocations
10% lapse rate on planning permissions not allocated in the Local Plan	To provide contingency where some planning permissions may not be delivered	+511
Windfall allowance	An allowance of 450 per annum (2020-31 only)	-4,950
Allowance for houses lost through demolition / change of use / conversion	90 per annum, projecting forward the trend from the last five years (2014-31)	+1,440
Sub-total of land to be allocated in the Local Plan	Total derived from above rows	21,324

Table 5 Meeting the housing requirement

8.15 The council has an Empty Homes Strategy which attempts to bring empty homes back into use. The approach will continue, however, no specific allowance has been made in the Local Plan to take account of a potential reduction in empty homes during the plan period. Any reductions in empty homes over this period will add further flexibility within the plan.

8.16 There is also a requirement to provide additional land to be safeguarded in order to meet longer term development needs beyond the end of the Local Plan period (i.e. From 2031 onwards).

Meeting the housing requirement

8.17 The Local Plan sets out allocated sites for housing to meet the need for allocations (21,324). These sites have been selected based on a site allocations methodology. Of the land selected for allocations, there are 2,024 dwellings on these sites with planning permission so these are not included in the table above to avoid double counting.

8.18 The Local Plan seeks to ensure the effective use of previously developed land through a policy on the efficient and effective use of land and buildings.

8.19 The Housing Mix and Affordable Housing policy sets out the requirement for the mix and tenure of housing to be accommodated on sites and this will be in accordance with the latest available evidence. Factors relating to the design of the housing proposals must also be considered.

Maintaining a Supply of Deliverable Housing Sites

8.20 National policy ⁽¹⁸⁾ requires local planning authorities to identify a five year supply of specific deliverable housing sites against their housing requirement. This supply must also include a buffer of 5% to allow for choice and competition in the market for land or 20% where there is a persistent record of under delivery of housing. If such a supply of specific deliverable housing sites cannot be identified, then relevant policies on the supply of housing should not be considered up-to-date ⁽¹⁹⁾. This means that the council would have less control over the location of new development in terms of the "Location of new development" policy.

18 NPPF Paragraph 47

19 NPPF - Paragraph 49

- 8.21** The housing trajectory set out below shows the anticipated housing delivery in each year of the plan using information set out for each site in the phasing table in Appendix 3.
- 8.22** . The trajectory and phasing table demonstrate a five year supply of deliverable housing land as required by national planning policy.

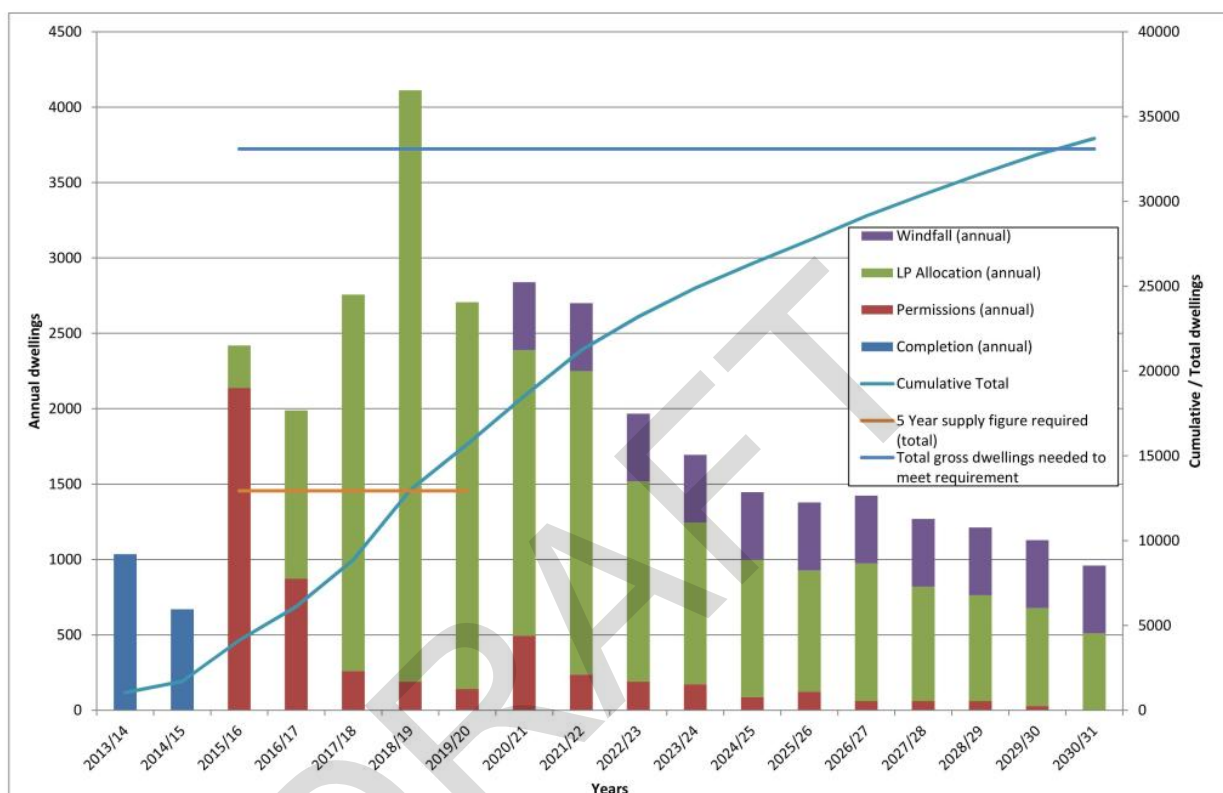


Figure 7 Housing Trajectory

Delivery and implementation

- 8.23** Housing completions will be compared with the housing trajectory annually to monitor performance and determine whether any action is required to improve delivery rates. This will be reported in the Annual Monitoring Report.
- 8.24** Where housing completions are below the requirement set out in the Local Plan, the council will consider whether this represents "persistent under-delivery" and apply the relevant national policy percentage buffer (5% or 20%) to the five year land supply calculations.
- 8.25** Following adoption of the Local Plan, the council will continue to monitor the potential phasing of sites through the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA). Sites will be assessed through the SHLAA to assess their suitability, availability and achievability to examine whether circumstances have changed and whether they are still deliverable and developable. The SHLAA will be prepared in accordance with national policy.
- 8.26** Where the council cannot demonstrate a five year supply of deliverable housing land, the council will explore the following:

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- discussions with the development industry to explore barriers to delivery;
- exploring opportunities to secure investment in infrastructure to 'unlock' potential housing allocations earlier in the plan period;
- considering renegotiation of Section 106 requirements (a legal agreement which imposes planning obligations) on stalled sites where market conditions have affected viability of a site since planning permission was granted;
- preparation of development briefs and masterplans for larger sites;
- undertaking a review of housing allocations to look for further opportunities and joint working with adjacent local planning authorities, particularly if housing completions are failing to meet need across the city-region;
- potential to assist in the delivery of sites through the use of compulsory purchase orders where ownership issues represent barriers to delivery or consideration of local development orders.

8.27 The level of windfall delivery will be monitored annually to determine whether the windfall allowance used within the Local Plan remains appropriate. If the annual housing target is met, but the number of completions on windfall is consistently lower than anticipated then this will eventually result in a shortfall of housing allocations. This will require a partial review of housing allocations. A windfall rate higher than expected will mean that the council will maintain a significant supply of deliverable housing sites and support choice and competition in the market for land.

8.28 The Housing Trajectory can be used as an illustration of the the amount of affordable housing likely to be delivered during the plan period when compared with the Housing Mix and Affordable Housing policy. The amount of affordable housing delivered will be presented in the annual monitoring report.

Links with strategic objectives

- Provide new homes which meet the housing needs of the community offering a range of size, tenure and affordability, support existing communities and access to employment, public transport, shops and services.

Supporting evidence

- Kirklees Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2015)

8.2 Housing mix and affordability

Policy PLP 11

Housing Mix and Affordable Housing

All proposals for housing, including those affecting the existing housing stock, will be of high quality and design and contribute to creating mixed and balanced communities in line with the latest evidence of housing need.

All proposals for housing must provide a broad mix of housing suitable for different household types which reflect changes in household composition in Kirklees in the types of dwelling they provide, taking into account the latest evidence of the need for different types of housing. This includes consideration of provision for those with specialist needs. For schemes of more than 10 dwellings or those of 0.4ha or greater in size, the housing mix should specifically reflect the proportions of households that require housing and achieve a mix of house size and tenure. This should include appropriate design elements

that ensure buildings are suitable or can be adapted to meet the needs of people needing specialist accommodation at present and into later life. The council will encourage proposals for custom/self build homes where consistent with other policies in the Local Plan.

Taking into account the annual overall shortfall in affordable homes, the council will negotiate with developers for the inclusion of an element of affordable homes in planning applications for housing developments of more than 10 homes, including proposals involving self-contained residential units. The proportion of affordable homes should be 20% of the total units on market housing sites. The proportion may be less where viability evidence demonstrates that there are development costs which would otherwise prejudice the implementation of the proposal. Achievement of a higher proportion of affordable housing on sites will be encouraged.

The affordable homes should be incorporated within the development but where justified, a financial contribution of at least equal value may be accepted to provide affordable homes elsewhere or to re-use or improve the existing housing stock.

The affordable housing provision should:

- a. cater for the type of affordable need identified in the latest housing evidence in terms type, tenure, size and suitability to meet the needs of specific groups;
- b. incorporate appropriate arrangements to retain the benefits of affordability for initial and subsequent occupiers or for the subsidy to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision; and
- c. be indistinguishable from market housing in terms of achieving the same high quality of design.

Exceptionally, planning permission may be granted for affordable homes in small freestanding settlements on land which would not normally be permitted for housing development, where there is otherwise little prospect of meeting robustly evidenced local needs particularly for housing to rent by people who work locally. Such schemes must include arrangements for the homes to remain affordable in perpetuity.

Policy justification

8.29 It is important to achieve a mix of housing in terms of size, type, tenure and suitability for specific groups of people to contribute to meeting local needs and contribute to sustainable development in accordance with national planning policy. The Kirklees Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) provides evidence to allow the Local Plan to set out policies to achieve an appropriate housing tenure and mix to meet needs within Kirklees. Other specialist evidence provided by partners will support the SHMA to ensure the development of schemes to meet needs.

Housing mix

8.30 The SHMA sets out household needs and examines the current range of housing stock. The policy allows the provision of sufficient homes and land to ensure that the needs of different groups can be planned for, in accordance with national planning policy, including families with children, younger and older people, people with disabilities, service families, students and people wishing to build their own home. For schemes of more than 10 dwellings or those of 0.4ha or greater in size, the housing mix should specifically reflect the proportions of households that require housing and achieve a mix of house size and tenure as evidenced by information set out in the latest SHMA. For smaller schemes, a broad mix should still be achieved but specifically reflecting needs may be difficult due to the size of sites.

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- 8.31** In addition to the SHMA, consideration is given to the needs of residents within Kirklees in the Joint Health and Well-being Strategy (JHWS), Kirklees Joint Strategic Assessment (KJSA) and other relevant evidence document such as those relating to the need for extra care housing or mental health (Mental Health Accommodation Strategy). Such strategies related to specific groups in need include an Accommodation Strategy for Older People in Kirklees which seeks a full range of housing solutions which provide varied support, care and other services so that older people can remain in their homes even as they become frailer or disabled. To meet such needs extra care housing which provides for a range of needs including those of frailer older people is particularly favoured. This can be in the form of self-contained or clustered housing which should be incorporated into larger developments where its inclusion would assist in creating a balanced community. Design advice and support will be provided for developers on the types of housing appropriate for inclusion in new developments but the design should ensure that buildings are suitable or can be adapted to meet the needs of people needing specialist accommodation at present and into later life.
- 8.32** In addition to the health and well-being of older residents, there is the need to consider the housing aspirations of families and younger people in terms of affordable housing and providing a mix of homes to allow them to access the housing ladder. There is also the need to provide for the care facilities of both adults and children with disabilities, those with long-term illnesses and residents with mental health issues. In line with national planning guidance, the council are supportive of those wishing to build their own homes (known as "self-build" or "custom build") and proposals for starter homes where such proposals are consistent with national and Local Plan policies. The council have a self-build and custom build register on the Kirklees Council website where interest can be registered.

Affordable Housing

- 8.33** Affordable housing includes social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing which are available for eligible households whose needs are not met by the wider housing market. This could be because they cannot afford to buy or rent on the open market. This includes Starter Homes which is a concept introduced by the Government to help to meet the housing needs of first time buyers by offering properties to buy at a price below their open market value.
- 8.34** According to national planning guidance, a starter home is not expected to be priced (after the discount) significantly more than the average price paid by a first time buyer. The council will work with developers to support the delivery of Starter Homes with reference to local incomes and entry level market prices to ensure that developing partners provide Starter Homes as close as is possible to meeting needs.
- 8.35** National planning policy states that the Local Plan should be based on evidence to allow objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing to be met. The Kirklees SHMA considers need for affordable housing by assessing a variety of factors including the relationship between household incomes and house prices. It has identified that there is a substantial backlog of need for affordable housing in Kirklees and that this need exists in all parts of the district.
- 8.36** Mechanisms to deliver affordable homes include through negotiation with developers on planning applications for housing and provision from grant funding. The council has negotiated and secured affordable housing provision over several years through the planning applications process and the use of its land assets.
- 8.37** This policy establishes the basis on which the council will seek to secure affordable housing in market housing schemes through the planning application process . The approach largely depends upon Registered Housing Providers purchasing homes at a discount from developers to ensure that the homes continue to be properly managed and remain affordable in the future. With appropriate safeguards and management arrangements in place, the council will consider alternative models or organisations for managing new homes.

- 8.38** Within market housing schemes, affordable housing will be sought on sites of more than 10 dwellings, in line with viability evidence. Smaller land parcels on one site developed incrementally will also need to provide affordable housing if the overall site capacity is more than 10 dwellings. A district-wide assessment of the economic viability of land for housing has shown that, for market housing schemes in Kirklees, 20% of the total units on sites should be provided as affordable housing. Negotiation will take place on individual planning applications if viability information is provided to show that the level of affordable homes required cannot be delivered.
- 8.39** The requirement for affordable provision to be made as part of market housing schemes will apply both to proposals for “traditional” housing and for developments which include self-contained units designed for retirement living and for people with specific accommodation needs. Such proposals will differ from care homes in the means by which care is delivered to residents. The appropriate contribution of affordable accommodation that such schemes should make will be calculated with regard to those parts of the scheme capable of occupation as separate dwellings.
- 8.40** The council’s preference is to secure the provision of new affordable homes on the application site as this assists in the development of mixed and balanced communities and reflects national planning policy. It also gives better value for money and greater certainty of provision than if a financial contribution is made in lieu of on-site provision as inevitably there are the risks and delay involved in using the funds received. However, where justified, such as within a programme or area of sequenced or targeted affordable housing investment, the council may consider a financial contribution of equivalent build cost value to facilitate the provision of affordable homes. The council will seek an appropriate mix of affordable homes in terms of size, type and tenure in accordance with the housing mix element of this policy and the affordable homes should be designed to be indistinguishable from the market homes within the site.
- 8.41** In smaller freestanding settlements, well away from the larger urban areas, in exceptional circumstances it may be appropriate to accept schemes for affordable provision on land where development would not otherwise be permitted. The exceptional circumstances are where needs have been identified for people with jobs in those settlements, or with strong local connections, which have been difficult to satisfy through lack of development opportunities and may include starter homes. Such local need will need to be supported by robust evidence and may include parish assessments, settlement assessments or similar documents. It is anticipated that arrangements to secure affordability will normally be based on social rents as the principal tenure required to provide the best opportunities to satisfy needs and should show that the homes will remain affordable in perpetuity.

Delivery and implementation

- 8.42** The government’s aspirations for housing delivery and shift in emphasis to focus more on home ownership options means that the council will need to enable a variety of approaches and work creatively and collaboratively with development partners to deliver housing growth and tenures which meet needs.
- 8.43** The planning system is a vital element of that delivery. As such, the majority of housing will be delivered by commercial house-builders for “traditional” housing, with specialist providers delivering private sector homes for people with specialist care needs. Affordable housing will usually be delivered as part of a larger development built by a private sector development, via developer contributions or from provision from grant funding. Affordable homes on such development sites are usually purchased by Registered Housing Providers at a discount. In addition, the council and partners will need to provide innovative delivery solutions where the focus on Starter Homes may otherwise be the principal affordable housing delivery route.

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8.44 The number of affordable homes and the mix of housing types and tenures will be monitored to ensure that this policy is effective. If new housing is not delivered at the rates set out in the policy, then consideration will be given to other methods of securing additional affordable housing such as exploring other grant funding mechanisms.

Links with strategic objectives

- Provide new homes which meet the housing needs of the community offering a range of size, tenure and affordability, support existing communities and access to employment, public transport, shops and services.

Supporting evidence

- Kirklees Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2016
- Accommodation Strategy for Older People in Kirklees
- An Accommodation Strategy for adults with learning disabilities in Kirklees
- Kirklees All Age Joint Mental Health Commissioning Strategy
- Kirklees Joint Health and Well-being Strategy (JHWS)
- Kirklees Joint Strategic Assessment (KJSA)
- Local Plan and Community Infrastructure Levy Viability Study

8.3 Accommodation for travellers

Policy PLP 12

Accommodation for Travellers

The Local Plan will seek to meet accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople. The Local Plan will meet this by:

1. Land allocated specifically for these purposes in the Local Plan; and
2. Permitting development for sites, taking into account:
 - a. the existing level of local provision and need for sites;
 - b. the availability (or lack) of alternative accommodation for the applicants;
 - c. other personal circumstances of the applicant; and
3. Subject to proposals according with relevant planning policies set out in the Local Plan.

The council will ensure a five year supply of land for Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople sites in accordance with national planning policy.

Policy justification

8.45 National Planning Policy regarding Accommodation for Travellers is set out in Planning Policy for Traveller Sites⁽²⁰⁾. This defines for the purposes of planning policy both Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople. The Local Plan allocations will be safeguarded for use by occupants that meet this definition and this policy will also only apply to applicants meeting this definition.

20 Planning Policy for Traveller Sites - CLG August 2015

8.46 The National Planning Policy Framework requires Local Planning Authorities to identify a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide 5 years' worth of sites against locally set targets and a further supply of developable sites for years 6 - 10 and 11 - 15 of the plan. The locally set targets are derived from the Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showperson Accommodation Assessment ⁽²¹⁾, summarised in the table below. This assessment sets out the objectively assessed accommodation needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople in Kirklees. The assessment includes provision for people currently living in '*bricks and mortar (B&M)*', the table also includes a requirement figure if these people were excluded from the assessment.

Requirement	Gypsy and Travellers (Pitches)	Travelling Showperson (Plots)	Transit
0-5 years	10 (0 excluding B&M)	1	8
Years 6-15	2	3	-

Table 6 Gypsy and Travellers accommodation requirements

8.47 Within the district there is an existing Travelling Showpeople site at Ridings Road, Dewsbury. Allocation GTTS1957 includes this site and a modest extension to meet the current and emerging need from the existing occupants on that site over the life of the plan.

8.48 The existing travel patterns of Gypsy and Travellers and the availability of sites have been considered when allocating site GTTS2487. The site has an area of 1.55ha and will consist of both permanent and transit provision to meet the requirements for Gypsies and Travellers within the district. It will include suitable measures to allow the continued function of both the permanent and transit components.

8.49 Planning Policy for Traveller Sites states that Local Planning Authorities should ensure that traveller sites are sustainable economically, socially and environmentally. Proposals for new sites should adhere to policies in the Local Plan such as Design and Transport to ensure that sites provide a settled base. This will reduce the need for long-distance travelling and unauthorised encampment, taking into account environmental amenity and consideration of infrastructure and access to education and health care facilities for residents.

Delivery and implementation

8.50 The council will identify and update annually a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years worth of sites against the objectively assessed accommodation need for the Local Plan period. This will include those sites specifically allocated for Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople in the local plan and any windfall sites that may come forward in the plan period.

Links with strategic objectives

- Provide new homes which meet the housing needs of the community offering a range of size, tenure and affordability, support existing communities and access to employment, public transport, shops and services.
- Tackle inequality and give all residents the opportunity of a healthy lifestyle, free from crime and to achieve their potential in work and education.

Supporting evidence

- Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (CLG, August 2015)
- Kirklees Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showperson Accommodation Assessment (Arc4, August 2015)
- Calderdale and Kirklees Baseline Assessment January - February 2015 (LeedsGATE, July 2015)

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9 Retailing and town centres

- 9.1** This section provides a positive strategy for all town, district and local centres across Kirklees, and seeks to protect them and facilitate new growth. The policies seek to focus new main town centre uses and appropriate other uses within existing centres in sustainable locations, allowing for the diversification and expansion of centres, and where necessary to aid regeneration, investment, and the creation of new job opportunities.
- 9.2** Town centres are continually changing, and evolve depending on market supply and demand at any particular time. The habits and requirements of consumers, businesses, and visitors are also a contributory factor. Centres provide an important cultural destination for communities, and provide goods and services which are essential for people to live and work and for businesses to prosper and be successful.
- 9.3** In terms of shopping, there have been significant changes to shopping habits over recent years brought about by the development of the Internet and new technologies, good access to the private car, the dominance of supermarkets in the convenience goods sector, and increased availability of out of town shopping facilities. These changes have radically altered the shape and operation of many town centres, and in some instances have led to the decline of centres with an increased level of vacant shops and floor space.
- 9.4** To account for changes in shopping habits, town centres and retailers have evolved to provide new services, such as 'click and collect' facilities linked to Internet shopping, the increased provision of coffee shops and the rise of new food retailers in the discount sector who provide small stores often closer to or within existing centres. The growth in peoples leisure time and disposable income has also altered the activities people enjoy carrying out in town centres.
- 9.5** Much work has been done both on a national and local level to ensure that town centres can evolve to meet these challenges, and provide new opportunities for growth and regeneration, to ensure that town centres are an attractive and desirable place to live, work, visit and do business. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) has set out a framework which supports a 'Town Centre First' approach, and the principle of this approach is reflected in the policies within this section.
- 9.6** Strategic policies are set out to support additional new investment into the Kirklees district, with Development Management Policies to be used in the determination of planning applications. Specific policies are provided for the following areas:
- **Town centre uses** – a framework for town centre uses, and for use in the consideration of planning applications for main town centre uses, providing details of the requirements of the Sequential test and Impact Assessments.
 - **Shopping frontages** – a shopping strategy for the district which defines Primary Shopping Areas, Primary and Secondary Shopping Frontages, and criteria for the consideration of planning applications in these areas.
 - **Residential use in town centres** – a framework to support residential uses within centres as part of the diversification of the centres, ensuring sufficient protection is in place to provide space for main town centre uses, providing a set of criteria to consider planning applications against.
 - **Food and drink uses and the evening economy** – a strategy to support food and drink uses within centres in the district, in sustainable locations, and ensuring the protection of surrounding uses.
 - **Huddersfield Town Centre** – a framework to support development, growth and the revitalisation of one of the Districts principal town centres which is of regional importance. The policy provides a key set of criteria for the assessment of planning applications within Huddersfield Town Centre

9 Retailing and town centres

ensuring the protection and support for key town centre organisations such as the University of Huddersfield.

- **Dewsbury Town Centre** – a framework to support the districts second principal town centre, and aid in its regeneration, transformation and evolution. The policy takes a positive approach to new development and a diversification of uses including supporting the introduction of residential uses within the town centre.

9.1 Town centre uses

Policy PLP 13

Town centre uses

- A. Within Kirklees, main town centre uses shall be located within defined centres (principal town centres, town centres, district centres, and local centres), as shown on the Policies and Town Centre Maps, and as detailed in the shopping centre hierarchy and then in accordance with the sequential test.

Main town centre uses which are appropriate in scale, help to retain an existing centre's market share, and enhance the experience of those visiting the centre and the businesses which operate in that centre will be supported. The scale and types of services expected within each centre are set out in Delivery of Services Table as shown below. Proposals that have a significant adverse impact on the vitality and viability of a centre, or compromise the role and function of a centre will not be supported.

Centres shall provide a mix of uses to serve the local community, businesses and visitors to the district. The uses shall complement each another whilst retaining a strong retail core. Centres in Kirklees shall aim to provide a range of uses to support the daytime and evening economy.

The creation of new Local Centres in areas of significant residential growth or where there are deficiencies in the existing network of centres will be supported, where it can be demonstrated that existing centres cannot be expanded to deliver local services, and subject to the sequential test and impact assessment as set out in B and C below.

All proposals shall be inclusive for all users, and be attractive to pedestrians, cyclists, and public transport users. They shall also conserve and enhance the local character, heritage, green spaces and the public realm where appropriate.

Level	Defined Centres
1. Principal Town Centre	Huddersfield and Dewsbury
2. Town Centre	Batley, Cleckheaton, Holmfirth and Heckmondwike
3. District Centre	Almondbury, Birstall, Denby Dale, Honley, Kirkburton, Lindley, Marsden, Marsh, Meltham, Milnsbridge, Mirfield, Moldgreen, Ravensthorpe, Skelmanthorpe and Slaithwaite
4. Local Centre	There are 61 local centres as set out in the Publication Local Plan - Allocations and Designations document.

Shopping Centre Hierarchy

Level	Role and Function
1. Principal Town Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide for the shopping needs (particularly for non-food goods) of residents across Kirklees. ● The main focus in Kirklees for the provision of financial and professional services; offices, entertainment; sport, leisure, arts, culture and tourism facilities; further and higher education; and health services.
2. Town Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide for the shopping needs of residents across Kirklees mainly in the convenience (food) goods sector. ● Be the focus for the local provision of financial services; offices; entertainment and leisure facilities; arts, culture and tourism facilities, further education; and health services.
3. District Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide a range of shopping for everyday needs and serving specialist markets. ● Be the local focus for basic financial services, food and drink, entertainment, leisure and tourist facilities, and health services.
4. Local Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide for top-up shopping and local services particularly food and drink.

Delivery of Services – detailing, the sale and types of services expected within each centre

B. Sequential Test - Proposals which come forward for main town centre uses, which are located outside of the defined centre boundaries, will require the submission of a Sequential Test. For retail proposals the boundary shall form the Primary Shopping Area; for all other main town centre uses this shall be the extent of the centre boundary. Main town centre uses shall be first located in the defined centres, then edge of centre locations, and only if there are no suitable sites shall out of centre locations be considered. For offices and small scale proposals in non urban areas*, the sequential approach will not be required for proposals of 150 square metres and under.

All proposals in out of centre locations shall demonstrate:

- the business model for the development and appropriate catchment that the business would seek to serve in accordance with the Shopping Centre Hierarchy Table shown above.
- an extensive audit trail of any sequentially preferable sites that have been discounted and robust justification given.
- any regeneration or economic benefits brought forward by the development;
- appropriate access/improvements to access by all travel modes, in particular by public transport, safe and convenient pedestrian and cycling routes, and provision of an appropriate level of vehicular and cycle parking; and
- connectivity to surrounding defined centres, and appropriate enhancements to these linkages.

The scope and content of any Sequential Test shall be agreed with the council and shall be reflective of the scale, role and function of the proposal.

Proposals which fail to pass the sequential test will not be supported.

C. Impact Assessment - An Impact Assessment will be necessary for proposals (including the formation of mezzanine floors) for/or which include retail, leisure and office developments which are not located within a defined centre where:

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- the proposal provides a floorspace greater than 500 sq.m gross; or
- the proposal is located within 800 metres of the boundary of a Town Centre or District Centre and is greater than 300 sq.m gross; or
- the proposal is located within 800 metres of the boundary of a Local Centre and is greater than 200 sq.m gross.

The scope and content of any Impact Assessment shall be agreed with the Council and shall be reflective of the scale, role and function of the proposal.

Proposals which would have a significant adverse impact on surrounding centres shall not be supported.

*non urban areas are defined as areas or land located within the Green Belt.

Policy justification

- 9.7** Town centres sit at the heart of local communities in Kirklees, and provide a range of services to serve a wide variety of people, businesses and organisations. They provide places to do business, shop, work, enjoy leisure time, and live. Successful town centres aid in supporting growth and investment within the district, and ensure that the retail, employment, service and leisure needs of the district can be met.
- 9.8** This policy provides a strategic framework for proposals for new main town centre uses across the district, provides a shopping centre hierarchy and a definition of each type of centre in the district. The policy also provides criteria for sequential test and impact assessments. The policy ensures that a town centre first approach is taken for new main town centre uses.
- 9.9** There are a number of out of centre retail parks within the Kirklees District which provide a retail offer. Whilst it is recognised that they play an important role in the retail offer, they do not have the mix of retail and service uses of traditional town centres. These retail parks are not recognised as Town Centres in the shopping centre hierarchy as they do not fulfil that role and function. The policy is to support the vitality and viability of existing town centres as highlighted in National Planning Policy Guidance.
- 9.10** Main town centres uses are defined by the NPPF and this definition will be used in the determination of such developments across the district, the definition is also set out in the glossary. The shopping centre hierarchy ensures that new development is of an appropriate use and scale for the centre. The principal centres of Dewsbury and Huddersfield perform important roles for the north and south of the district, and separate specific policies are provided for each of these towns.
- 9.11** When suitable sites are not available within defined centres, the policy sets out the requirements for the sequential approach to ensure that main town centre uses are located in appropriate locations across the district. The local requirements for an impact assessment are defined, a tiered approach has been taken to ensure that an appropriate assessment is made in relation to the size of the development, and its distance from defined centres.

Delivery and implementation

- 9.12** This policy will be delivered by developers and investors who propose new main town centre uses across the district, and other bodies including the Council who propose new development. The Council will also deliver the policy through the planning application process via the Development Management and Planning Policy Teams, to ensure that main town centre uses are located in centres, and when appropriate that sequential test and impact assessments are conducted and assessed.

Links with strategic objectives

- Support the growth and diversification of the economy, to increase skill levels and employment opportunities including the provision of a high quality communication infrastructure.
- Strengthen the role of town centres, particularly Huddersfield, Dewsbury and Batley, to support their vitality and viability.
- Improve transport links within and between Kirklees towns and with neighbouring towns and cities, giving priority to public transport, and to cycling and walking, providing an efficient highway network which supports the district's economy.
- Tackle inequality and give all residents the opportunity of a healthy lifestyle, free from crime and to achieve their potential in work and education.
- Protect and enhance the characteristics of the built, natural and historic environment, and local distinctiveness which contribute to the character of Kirklees, including the South Pennine Moors, Moorland fringe and the area's industrial heritage.
- Promote the re-use of existing buildings and the use of brownfield land to meet development needs and support the regeneration of areas.

Supporting evidence

- Retail Capacity Study (2014)
- Retail Capacity Study Update (2016)
- Leisure Study (2014)
- Kirklees Economic Strategy (2014)
- Town Centre Audit Programme (2014)
- Dewsbury – Strategic Development Framework (2010)
- Portas Review (2012)
- BIS Research Paper No.188 Policy Implications of Recent Trends in the High-Street/Retail Sector (2014)
- A Brighter Future for our Towns and Cities (2015)
- Kirklees Town Centre Delivery Study: Huddersfield (2016)
- Kirklees Town Centre Delivery Study: Dewsbury (2016)

9.2 Shopping frontages

Policy PLP 14

Shopping frontages

Within Kirklees the hierarchy of centres and extent of these centres has been set out on the Policies Map, -Town Centre Maps and in the Shopping Centre Hierarchy shown in the Town Centre Uses policy.

Within Principal and Town Centres, Primary Shopping Areas, Primary Shopping Frontages and Secondary Shopping Frontages have been defined to ensure a strong retail core to these centres, and focus main town centres uses within defined areas. The designations will be used for the following purpose:

- **Primary Shopping Area** - the retail core individually defined for each town centre. For District Centres this will be the full extent of the defined centre boundary, where retail uses and other main town centre uses are focused.

9 Retailing and town centres

Uses within Primary Shopping Areas will be expected to maintain or provide active ground floor uses. Retail uses within the above areas will be supported.

- **Primary Shopping Frontages** - frontages within the Primary Shopping Area in Principal and Town Centres that contain predominantly retail uses and where further retail uses will be focused.

Within the Primary Shopping Frontages as defined on the Town Centre Maps, at street level, proposals should seek to continue retail uses in order to retain vitality and viability within the Centre and the strong retail core. Other main town centre uses may be acceptable, subject to an assessment of the following criteria:

- a. the existing proportion of retail uses within the defined primary shop frontage, the number, proximity, and distribution of uses other than retail and the level of vacancy of ground floor units, and the duration of vacancy. Retail will remain the predominant use in terms of length of frontage and/or the number of units within Primary Shopping Frontages. Changes of use shall also take account of the location and prominence of the unit within the primary shopping frontages. Changes of use which detract from the primary shopping nature of the frontage will not be supported;
- b. the nature of the proposed use, including the associated level of activity, hours of operation, whether a shop front would be incorporated and whether it would complement neighbouring uses; and
- c. in all cases proposals including changes of use shall seek to either retain, enhance or replace to improve shop front design and layout.

- **Secondary Frontages** - frontages within and adjacent to the Primary Shopping Area in Principal and Town Centres that are not designated as Primary Shopping Frontages. These frontages are characterised by a mix of retail and other 'main town centre uses'.

Within the Secondary Shopping Frontages as defined on the Town Centre Maps, at street level, proposals for retail and other main town centre uses will be acceptable provided they meet the following criteria:

- a. whether the proposal would lead to a dominance of non-retail uses in a particular frontage which would undermine the retail core and function of the Primary Shopping Area;
- b. the nature of the proposed use, including the associated level of activity, hours of operation, whether a shop front would be incorporated and whether it would complement neighbouring uses; and
- c. in all cases proposals and changes of use shall seek to either retain, enhance or replace to improve shop front design and layout.

Policy justification

9.13 Retail represents a key main town centre use, and such uses add to the vibrancy, vitality and viability of centres across the district. Retail uses can range from convenience store provision of varying scale, through to larger national retail stores in the comparison goods sector found both in town centres such as Huddersfield, and out of centre retail parks. Such uses form principal reasons for people to visit centres of all sizes across the district to meet day to day requirements, but also make larger purchases, and enjoy leisure time.

9.14 The protection of retail uses within centres across the district is important to protect the health of those centres. To ensure a strong retail core is retained within town centres across the district, Primary Shopping Frontages have been defined in Principal and Town Centres and for District

Centres. This area will be the heart of the centre where footfall is at its highest, and where the predominant focus will be on retail provision with other main town centre uses complementing the retail offer. Within the Primary Shopping Areas, Primary and Secondary Shopping Frontages are defined to ensure that there is strong protection for retail uses and other associated uses in the retail core of the centre.

- 9.15** It is important that the retail core of town centres are protected especially in primary shopping frontages, because these are sensitive to breaks in retail provision as they have an impact on the footfall in the area and the shoppers' perception of the extent of the shopping area. It is however acknowledged that other non-shopping uses can play an important role in supporting the experience of visiting town centres, and the vibrancy of these centres.
- 9.16** The policy sets out criteria which can be used to assess proposals for non-retail uses in Primary Shopping Frontages on a case by case basis. The policy provides for a degree of flexibility depending on the success or otherwise of a particular centre, the desirability of a particular unit for a retail function, the scale of the unit, its position in the frontage, and how any proposed use would impact on the adjacent or neighbouring uses.
- 9.17** A policy for secondary frontages is included as these support the wider function of Primary Shopping Area, but allows for a greater diversity of uses. The policy provides a more flexible approach to non-retail uses in these areas, but still ensures an appropriate assessment is carried out, and space for retail uses are provided in the area.
- 9.18** Both policies seek to ensure that new developments within Primary Shopping Areas improve the visual appearance of the centres, and ensure that active frontages are retained.

Delivery and implementation

- 9.19** This policy will be delivered by developers and investors who propose new main town centre uses across the district, and other bodies including the Council who propose new development, and support the success of centres within the district. The Council will also deliver the policy through the planning application process via the Development Management and Planning Policy Teams, to ensure that Primary Shopping Areas, and Primary and Secondary Shopping Frontages are maintained and enhanced.

Links with strategic objectives

- Support the growth and diversification of the economy, to increase skill levels and employment opportunities including the provision of a high quality communication infrastructure.
- Strengthen the role of town centres, particularly Huddersfield, Dewsbury and Batley, to support their vitality and viability.
- Tackle inequality and give all residents the opportunity of a healthy lifestyle, free from crime and to achieve their potential in work and education.
- Protect and enhance the characteristics of the built, natural and historic environment, and local distinctiveness which contribute to the character of Kirklees, including the South Pennine Moors, Moorland fringe and the area's industrial heritage.
- Promote the re-use of existing buildings and the use of brownfield land to meet development needs and support the regeneration of areas.

Supporting evidence

- Retail Capacity Study (2014)
- Retail Capacity Study Update (2016)
- Leisure Study (2014)

9 Retailing and town centres

- Town Centre Audit Programme (2014)
- Assessment of Town Centre Boundaries (2014)
- Kirklees Economic Strategy (2014)
- Dewsbury – Strategic Development Framework (2010)
- Portas Review (2012)
- Kirklees Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (2014)
- Kirklees Town Centre Delivery Study: Huddersfield (2016)
- Kirklees Town Centre Delivery Study: Dewsbury (2016)

9.3 Residential in town centres

Policy PLP 15

Residential use in town centres

Proposals for residential uses (including student accommodation) within the defined town centres as set out on the Policies Map will be supported subject to:

- a. the protection of primary shopping areas, primary and secondary shopping frontages, and space for other main town centre uses within the defined centre. Residential proposals in these areas shall only be permitted on upper floors, and shall not prejudice existing established uses;
- b. the protection of the character of the centre, and the local street scene. Proposals should retain and enhance the design and heritage features of buildings;
- c. the protection and retention of existing ground floor uses and active frontages both within and outside the primary shopping area,
- d. the protection of the amenity of existing residents and future occupiers of the proposed residential use in accordance with amenity and design policies within the plan, and will in particular consider matters such as privacy, noise and air quality;
- e. the provision of space for the storage of sustainable modes of transport such as bicycles, where appropriate charging points of electric vehicles, and access to public transport;
- f. the provision of space for vehicular parking which is appropriate to the scale of the proposal, particularly where it would otherwise cause highway and pedestrian safety concerns;
- g. provision of affordable housing in accordance with policies set out in the Local Plan; and
- h. the provision of refuse storage and collection

Policy justification

9.20 Residential uses within town centres play an important role in creating vibrancy and activity within centres especially outside of the core operating times of many main town centre uses. They can increase footfall rates throughout the day and into the evening. Residential schemes have been used as a key tool in regenerating towns and cities centres across the country, and have led to the formation of sustainable developments that have good access to public transport, and utilise sustainable low carbon transport technologies. They are often space efficient, achieve good density rates and provide a range of accommodation which is desirable to those who are seeking to live in town centres, where there is good access to public transport and services. Schemes to meet demand created in the student market can also be met by town centres in the district.

9.21 The introduction of residential uses within town centres has been recently promoted by changes in permitted development rights which now allow the conversion of office space to residential units without a formal planning application. Within Kirklees, there has been a notable increase in provision

of living accommodation within Huddersfield Town Centre, where a significant demand has been created for student accommodation to serve those attending the University of Huddersfield. Within Dewsbury, the introduction of residential uses in the town centre has been highlighted as a tool to aid regeneration where commercial vacancy rates have been high.

- 9.22** The principle for the provision of residential accommodation in town centres is supported provided it does not lead to an adverse impact on the operation of the towns retail core, or would reduce space for other main town centre uses if outside of the primary shopping area. It is important that consideration is given to the loss of space for main town centre uses to ensure that centres across the district can meet the needs of the market, and that a scheme does not lead to a detrimental impact to adjacent established uses. However, it is acknowledged that there is a lot of space within existing centres which is underutilised; this can be because it is of an insufficient quality to meet the needs of the market.
- 9.23** There are many listed buildings located within the town centres across the district, in particular Huddersfield and Dewsbury, and it is important that this historic character is protected by new development. Considerations of the amenity of the future occupiers is also important given measures are sometimes required to mitigate the impact of surrounding uses. This policy should be read in conjunction with the Historic Environment and Design policies included in this draft Local Plan.
- 9.24** Main town centres uses will be monitored to ensure that an appropriate balance of land use is maintained to ensure the continued vitality and viability of the district's town centres.

Delivery and implementation

- 9.25** This policy will be delivered by developers and investors who propose new residential uses in town centres across the district. The Council will also deliver the policy through the planning application process via the Development Management team, to ensure that proposals for new development in these areas complies with the requirements of the policy.

Links with strategic objectives

- Support the growth and diversification of the economy, including the provision of a high quality communication infrastructure.
- Strengthen the role of town centres, particularly Huddersfield, Dewsbury and Batley, to support their vitality and viability.
- Provide new homes which meet the needs of the community offering a range of size, tenure and affordability, with good access to employment, shops and services.
- Tackle inequality and give all residents the opportunity of a healthy lifestyle, free from crime and to achieve their potential in work and education.
- Protect and enhance the characteristics of the built, natural and historic environment, and local distinctiveness which contribute to the character of Kirklees, including the South Pennine Moors, Moorland fringe and the area's industrial heritage.
- Promote the re-use of existing buildings and the use of brownfield land to meet development needs and support the regeneration of areas.

Supporting evidence

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- Retail Capacity Study Update (2016)
- Leisure Study (2014)
- Town Centre Audit Programme (2014)
- Assessment of Town Centre Boundaries (2014)

9 Retailing and town centres

- Kirklees Economic Strategy (2014)
- Dewsbury – Strategic Development Framework (2010)
- Portas Review (2012)
- BIS Research Paper No.188 Policy Implications of Recent Trends in the High-Street/Retail Sector (2014)
- A Brighter Future for our Towns and Cities (2015)
- Kirklees Town Centre Delivery Study: Huddersfield (2016)
- Kirklees Town Centre Delivery Study: Dewsbury (2016)

9.4 Food and drink uses and the evening economy

Policy PLP 16

Food and drink uses and the evening economy

Proposals for food and drink, licensed entertainment uses and associated proposals will be supported, provided they are located within a defined centre, and subject to:

- ensuring the concentration of food and drink and licensed entertainment uses are not located in a particular centre or part of a centre, where they would result in harm to the character, function, vitality and viability of the centre, either individually or cumulatively.

In order to assess the potential harm of food and drink and licensed entertainment proposals on a centre, the following criteria will be considered with a planning application:

- a. the number, distribution and proximity of other food and drink uses, including those with unimplemented planning permission in a particular centre; the impacts of noise, general disturbance, fumes, smells, litter and late night activity, including those impacts arising from the use of external areas;
- b. the potential for anti-social behaviour to arise from the development, having regard to the effectiveness of available measures to manage potential harm through the use of planning conditions and / or obligations;
- c. the availability of public transport, parking and servicing;
- d. highway safety;
- e. the provision of refuse storage and collection; and
- f. the appearance of any associated extensions, flues and installations.

Proposals for food and drink uses and licensed entertainment uses located outside of defined centres will also require the submission of a Sequential Test and Impact Assessment.

Policy justification

9.26 In recent years there has been a significant growth in food and drink and licensed entertainment uses, nationally and within Kirklees, the majority of which have been located within town, district and local centres. Whilst these uses can make a positive contribution to the centres of Kirklees, adding vibrancy, viability, and diversity of the services provided, and supporting the evening economy, they require careful management. This is required to prevent any harmful effects occurring to the operational vitality of these centres, adjacent uses, the health and wellbeing of the residents and prevent potential for anti-social behaviour.

- 9.27** Some centres within Kirklees including smaller scale local centres, or parts of larger scale centres, can experience a high proportion of certain food and drink uses or licensed entertainment uses. These can detract from a centre or part of a centre's ability to provide other main town centre uses, or detract from the attractiveness of an evening economy. In particular, the high concentration of hot food takeaways across some centres or parts of centres in the district has led to increased levels of odour, noise and litter issues and has reduced the diversity of services provided in those centres. Such uses, in general, can be a contributing factor to obesity and wider health issues for Kirklees residents including risks of developed chronic heart disease and type 2 diabetes.
- 9.28** Kirklees Council and its partners are committed to improving the health of the district's residents and work together in the joint 'Health and Wellbeing Strategy'. There is no single solution to the issue of an unhealthy lifestyle or obesity as there are many contributory factors. However, the planning process can influence choices over food, diet and lifestyles choices when considering new proposals for such uses and can influence the range of services provided within a particular centre.
- 9.29** The growth in food and drink premises has also led to an increase in outdoor areas for eating, drinking and socialising. Whilst adding vibrancy to a centre, this can lead to detrimental impacts for local amenity depending on their use and hours of operation. Such developments therefore require careful consideration, and the policy seeks to ensure that such uses are appropriate for their location.
- 9.30** These potential long term detrimental impacts on centres can harm general amenity, making centres less attractive to those living there or not using that particular service, and can lead to additional responsibilities on other parts of the Council or partner organisations such as the Police. The point when harmful concentration is reached will vary from place to place depending on the character of the area and specific local circumstances.

Delivery and implementation

- 9.31** This policy will be delivered by developers and investors who propose new uses associated with food and drink and the evening economy. The Council will also deliver the policy via the Development Management team when assessing planning applications, and via consultations with Environmental Services, the Police Architectural liaison Officer, and Licensing Departments to ensure that proposals for new food and drink, and evening economy activities in the town centres comply with the requirements of the Policy.

Links with strategic objectives

- Support the growth and diversification of the economy, to increase skill levels and employment opportunities including the provision of a high quality communication infrastructure.
- Strengthen the role of town centres, particularly Huddersfield, Dewsbury and Batley, to support their vitality and viability;
- Tackle inequality and give all residents the opportunity of a healthy lifestyle, free from crime and to achieve their potential in work and education.
- Protect and enhance the characteristics of the built, natural and historic environment, and local distinctiveness which contribute to the character of Kirklees, including the South Pennine Moors, Moorland fringe and the area's industrial heritage.

Supporting evidence

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- Retail Capacity Study Update (2016)
- Leisure Study (2014)
- Town Centre Audit Programme (2014)
- Assessment of Town Centre Boundaries (2014)

9 Retailing and town centres

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- Dewsbury – Strategic Development Framework (2010)
- Portas Review (2012)
- BIS Research Paper No.188 Policy Implications of Recent Trends in the High-Street/Retail Sector (2014)
- A brighter future for our towns and cities (2015)
- Kirklees Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (2014)
- Royal Society for Public Health: Health on the High Street (2015)
- Kirklees Town Centre Delivery Study: Huddersfield (2016)
- Kirklees Town Centre Delivery Study: Dewsbury (2016)

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9.5 Huddersfield

Policy PLP 17

Huddersfield Town Centre

Huddersfield Town Centre will be the principal focus for high quality comparison retail goods within the district, supported by a range of leisure, tourism, office (including high quality grade A office space), and other main town centres uses. Huddersfield town centre will also provide high quality educational facilities and opportunities for town centre living.

Proposals for new development within the town centre will be supported where they:

- a. preserve and enhance the towns' cultural and architectural heritage and open spaces, and connections to them;
- b. provide a safe welcoming inclusive destination for people of all ages of the district to visit throughout the day from morning into the evening;
- c. provide space for town centre residential living;
- d. provide opportunities for larger scale individual retail floor plates;
- e. provide, where appropriate, sustainable modes of transport, such as cycle and pedestrian routes, cycle parking and charging points for electric vehicles;
- f. provide space for a range of businesses from small scale start-ups to larger multinational corporations
- g. create opportunities for the economic development and expansion of the town and the district;
- h. retain and regenerate key historic features of the town centre such as pedestrian arcades, yards and historic listed buildings, both within and outside of the Huddersfield Town Centre Conservation Area;
- i. Retain and refurbish traditional shop fronts wherever practicable
- j. facilitate development and continued evolution of the University of Huddersfield and its Queensgate campus, enhancing its connections with the town centre core; and
- k. Provide where appropriate urban green infrastructure such as street trees.

Proposals on the edge of Huddersfield Town Centre which pass the sequential test shall in all instances include enhanced connections to the town centre. Proposals where appropriate shall make them more attractive to pedestrian, cyclists and public transport users, and shall provide appropriate connections and enhancements to convenient pedestrian and cycling routes.

Proposed development schemes along the Leeds Road/St Andrew's Road corridor from the Stadium to the Town Centre shall include enhanced pedestrian and cycling linkages between the Stadium and the Town Centre.

Policy justification

- 9.32** Huddersfield is the largest town in Kirklees with a population of approximately 135,000. It is identified in the Retail Capacity Study (2014), as representing a centre of regional importance which serves a wide range of people of Kirklees and is ranked in the top 5% of all UK Shopping Centres in the Venue Score 2011-2012 survey. It provides key retail, employment and leisure opportunities, and it is important to improve and strengthen its position within the district and the wider area. Part of the town centre is designated as a conservation area and it has a large number of listed buildings.

9 Retailing and town centres

- 9.33** The Kirklees Economic Strategy 2014-2020 has set a priority to revitalise Huddersfield Town Centre with more cultural, leisure and independent retail attractions, with the aim of increasing pedestrian footfall and the vitality of the town centre. This policy seeks to meet this requirement to ensure that there are opportunities for new development of differing scale, and to ensure that Huddersfield Town Centre is welcoming to all. The primary shopping area of Huddersfield and primary and secondary shopping frontages are defined in the Shopping Frontages policy. This protection to retail areas ensures that the town centre offers a mix of space for small to large scale retailers to operate. It has been highlighted in the Retail Capacity Study that there is a need for some larger scale retail floor plates to be provided for larger scale retailers within the town centre over the plan period, and this policy includes the support of the provision of such larger floor plates.
- 9.34** Within the town centre there are two key development site opportunities as set out on the policies map to support capacity for growth within the town centre over the plan period. The sites form mixed use development opportunities on the outer extent of the town centre, but with linkages to the central core which would be enhanced through development of the sites. The sites are located at the former Kirklees College site on New North Road to the west of the centre, and the former sports centre site on Southgate to the east and provide new large scale mixed use development opportunities.
- 9.35** A number of other development opportunities exist within the town centre such as St George's Warehouse, New North Parade, the site of the former St Peter's Building, St Peter's Street and a number of others, however these sites are of insufficient scale to be identified individually on the Policies Map. It is also acknowledged that within the proximity of the town centre is the mixed use development site at the Waterfront between Chapel Hill and Manchester Road which has extant planning permission. The development of these sites will be supported, subject to the protection and enhancement of the vitality and viability of the town centre and all other material planning considerations.
- 9.36** The University of Huddersfield plays an important role in the operation of the town centre with its location to the south east of the town centres primary shopping area. The University has over 23,000 students with over 2,000 staff and is a key employer for the town and the wider area. The University brings a significant number of visitors to town centre, and in recent years has led to the significant provision of town centre and edge of centre student accommodation.
- 9.37** The University has invested significantly in new facilities providing improved facilities for students, and also constructed landmark buildings in key gateway sites into the town centre. The development of new, and redevelopment of facilities for the University is key in continuing to support the success of both the University and town centre. Green access routes would enhance connectivity between the town centre and the University.
- 9.38** There are green infrastructure assets in and around the town centre such as Greenhead Park, St Peters Square and the canal. Linking these assets by tree lined routes would provide an uninterrupted urban park experience for visitors to the town.

Delivery and implementation

- 9.39** This policy will be delivered by developers and investors who propose new developments in Huddersfield Town Centre, or who are looking to propose new large scale main town centre uses. The Council will also deliver the policy through the planning application process via the Development Management and Planning Policy Teams, to support new development and growth in Huddersfield, and by other partner organisations and local business who operate in Huddersfield Town Centre.

Links with strategic objectives

- Support the growth and diversification of the economy, to increase skill levels and employment opportunities including the provision of a high quality communication infrastructure.
- Strengthen the role of town centres, particularly Huddersfield, Dewsbury and Batley, to support their vitality and viability.
- Improve transport links within and between Kirklees towns and with neighbouring towns and cities, giving priority to public transport, and to cycling and walking, providing an efficient highway network which supports the district's economy.
- Provide new homes which meet the housing needs of the community offering a range of size, tenure and affordability, support existing communities and access to employment, public transport, shops and services.
- Tackle inequality and give all residents the opportunity of a healthy lifestyle, free from crime and to achieve their potential in work and education.
- Protect and enhance the characteristics of the built, natural and historic environment, and local distinctiveness which contribute to the character of Kirklees, including the South Pennine Moors, Moorland fringe and the area's industrial heritage.
- Promote the re-use of existing buildings and the use of brownfield land to meet development needs and support the regeneration of areas.

Supporting evidence

- Retail Capacity Study (2014)
- Retail Capacity Study (2016)
- Leisure Study (2014)
- Town Centre Audit Programme (2014)
- Assessment of Town Centre Boundaries (2014)
- Kirklees Economic Strategy (2014)
- Dewsbury – Strategic Development Framework (2010)
- Portas Review (2012)
- BIS Research Paper No.188 Policy Implications of Recent Trends in the High-Street/Retail Sector (2014)
- A brighter future for our towns and cities (2015)
- Kirklees Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (2014)
- Kirklees Town Centre Delivery Study: Huddersfield (2016)

9 Retailing and town centres

9.6 Dewsbury

Policy PLP 18

Dewsbury Town Centre

Dewsbury Town Centre will be a place of vibrancy, vitality and diversity, with a mix of uses to attract visitors and provide new space for town centre living. The town centre will form the focus for retail provision for the north of the district, supported by other main town centres uses.

Proposals within the town centre will be supported where they:

- a. preserve and enhance the strengths and connections to Dewsbury Market;
- b. preserve and enhance the towns' cultural and architectural heritage and open spaces, and connections to them;
- c. provide a safe welcoming inclusive destination for the district's residents of all ages to visit throughout the day from morning into the evening;
- d. provide space for town centre residential living;
- e. provide opportunities for larger scale individual retail floor plates;
- f. provide, where appropriate, sustainable modes of transport, such as cycle and pedestrian routes, cycle parking and charging points for electric vehicles;
- g. provide space for a range of businesses from small scale start-ups to larger multinational corporations
- h. create opportunities for the economic development and expansion of the town and the district;
- i. retain and regenerate key historic features of the town centre such as pedestrian arcades, yards and historic listed buildings; and
- j. Provide, where appropriate urban green infrastructure such as street trees.

Proposals on the edge of Dewsbury Town Centre which pass the sequential test shall in all instances include enhanced connections to the town centre. Proposals where appropriate shall make them more attractive to pedestrian, cyclists and public transport users, and shall provide appropriate connections and enhancements to convenient pedestrian and cycling routes.

Policy justification

9.40 Dewsbury is the principal town centre in the north of the district, and serves a population of approximately 58,000. Dewsbury town centre plays an important role in serving the town and its surrounding areas, as well as adjacent town, district and local centres providing an extended provision of retail goods and services.

9.41 The town centre of Dewsbury has suffered a decline in recent years with vacancy rates increasing above the national average. National retailers and other national chains have withdrawn from the town centre. Dewsbury is, however, a visually attractive town centre with the majority of the historic core within the inner ring road designated as a Conservation Area. It also has a large number of listed buildings. The town is served by an half hourly train service to Leeds and beyond to the north and Huddersfield and Manchester to the south and west. There are good connections with the local motorway network with the M1 located to the east and M62 to the north.

- 9.42** The transformation of Dewsbury is one of the key priorities identified in the Kirklees Economic Strategy. Building on the key opportunities and assets within the town centre will be important in achieving this aim. The redevelopment of the landmark building of Pioneer House is an important catalyst to wider redevelopment and regeneration and will support increased investment within the town centre.
- 9.43** The Dewsbury Strategic Framework and Dewsbury Design Guide highlights that residential uses will assist in increasing footfall within the town centre, making it a more diverse place to be. The Residential Use in Town Centres policy supports the provision of residential uses within town centres across the district. A number of opportunities to increase residential uses within Dewsbury Town Centre exist most notably in the Daisy Hill area. Further work by the Council will continue to build on the provision of other uses within the town centre and its continued evolution.
- 9.44** Dewsbury Market plays a key role in the operation and attraction of the town centre by providing both indoor and outdoor markets and forms the largest open market in Yorkshire. The market draws a significant number of people into the town centre on market days. Strengthening the market and its connections is important in broadening the offer of uses provided in the centre.
- 9.45** The Rishworth Retail Park to the south of the town centre accommodates a number of retailers, and provides a good connection to the primary shopping area. However, the amount of linked trips to the main centre is not as high as could be achieved and improvements to linking the retail park to the town centre by different initiatives will be supported.

Delivery and implementation

- 9.46** This policy will be delivered by developers and investors who propose new developments in Dewsbury Town Centre, or who are looking to propose new large scale main town centre uses. The Council will also deliver the policy through the planning application process via the Development Management and Planning Policy Teams, to support new development and growth in Dewsbury, and by other partner organisations and local business who operate in Dewsbury Town Centre.

Links with strategic objectives

- Support the growth and diversification of the economy, to increase skill levels and employment opportunities including the provision of a high quality communication infrastructure.
- Strengthen the role of town centres, particularly Huddersfield, Dewsbury and Batley, to support their vitality and viability.
- Improve transport links within and between Kirklees towns and with neighbouring towns and cities, giving priority to public transport, and to cycling and walking, providing an efficient highway network which supports the district's economy.
- Provide new homes which meet the housing needs of the community offering a range of size, tenure and affordability, support existing communities and access to employment, public transport, shops and services.
- Tackle inequality and give all residents the opportunity of a healthy lifestyle, free from crime and to achieve their potential in work and education.
- Protect and enhance the characteristics of the built, natural and historic environment, and local distinctiveness which contribute to the character of Kirklees, including the South Pennine Moors, Moorland fringe and the area's industrial heritage.
- Promote the re-use of existing buildings and the use of brownfield land to meet development needs and support the regeneration of areas.

Supporting evidence

- Retail Capacity Study (2014)
- Retail Capacity Study Update (2016)

9 Retailing and town centres

- Leisure Study (2014)
- Town Centre Audit Programme (2014)
- Assessment of Town Centre Boundaries (2014)
- Kirklees Economic Strategy (2014)
- Dewsbury – Strategic Development Framework (2010)
- Dewsbury Design Guide
- Portas Review (2012)
- BIS Research Paper No.188 Policy Implications of Recent Trends in the High-Street/Retail Sector (2014)
- A brighter future for our towns and cities (2015)
- Kirklees Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (2014)
- Kirklees Town Centre Study Dewsbury

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10 Transport

- 10.1** The population of Kirklees is well dispersed across the district with a lot of areas of relatively high population density requiring access to the main employment centres of Dewsbury and Huddersfield in the district. Outside of the district, the polycentric nature of the wider, regional economy, coupled with Kirklees' strong concentration of manufacturing means there is a need to ensure that now and in the future people and goods can be moved around efficiently, expediently and flexibly.
- 10.2** The ability to move goods and people is particularly important given the district's strategic position on the national motorway and rail networks. Its links with regional facilities such as airports/ports and its central position between the Leeds, Sheffield and Manchester City regions gives the district a distinct locational advantage. Efficient access for goods and services is also a key factor in supporting the vitality of our urban areas. The aim is to achieve a balanced and integrated transport network which makes the most efficient and effective use of road, rail and public transport.
- 10.3** As part of the local plan, it is critical that there is an integrated approach to transport, climate change, environmental objectives and development across the district to facilitate sustainable communities and ensure the future economic ambitions for Kirklees.
- 10.4** The requirement for improved transport links and infrastructure and the subsequent delivery thereof is promoted through a variety of frameworks, plans and delivery mechanisms as shown below:
- **National:** High Speed Rail / Highways England
 - **Pan Northern:** Rail North / Transport for the North
 - **Leeds City Region:** Strategic Economic Plan
 - **West Yorkshire:** West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan and Emerging Transport Strategy
 - **Kirklees Plans:** Economic Strategy, Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy, Local Plan
- 10.5** Locally, the council's Economic Strategy (Priority 4 - Infrastructure) recognises the role effective transport infrastructure makes in supporting economic growth for the district. This strategy makes a firm commitment to investing in public transport and physical improvements to the existing infrastructure for commuters and the uptake of sustainable modes of travel. The Local Plan will help to facilitate the aims and ambitions of this Strategy.
- 10.6** At a sub-regional level, the West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan (WYLTP) (2011-2026) 'My Journey' is the current transport plan and has three main objectives:
- **Economy:** To improve connectivity to support economic activity and growth in West Yorkshire and the Leeds City Region;
 - **Low Carbon:** To make substantial progress towards a low carbon, sustainable transport system for West Yorkshire, while recognising transports contribution to national carbon reduction plans;
 - **Quality of Life:** To enhance the quality of life of people living in, working in and visiting West Yorkshire.
- 10.7** The West Yorkshire Combined Authority (WYCA) is developing a Transport Strategy for West Yorkshire to replace the current Local Transport Plan and will come into effect late 2016/early 2017. This will be a twenty year vision for developing a modern, high class, integrated transport system that supports the Leeds City Region Enterprise Partnership's Strategic Economic Plan (SEP) for sustained and healthy economic growth - especially for jobs and housing. The Transport Strategy will update the current West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan that was adopted in 2011.

10 Transport

10.8 The emerging Transport Strategy identifies a range of policies collected across five core themes and a cross-cutting theme. These themes and policies will provide a framework for WYCA, the LEP and the West Yorkshire District Councils in making investment decisions and taking action to improve transport:

- **Road Network:** A road network that enables users to move around more efficiently and that balances the competing demands for road space.
- **Places to Live and Work:** To make our cities, towns and neighbourhoods more attractive places to live, work and visit.
- **One System Public Transport:** A transformational public transport system that connects different modes of transport into one network
- **Smart Futures:** To use technology to better plan and manage the transport system and improve the experience of the people using it.
- **Asset Management and Resilience:** To ensure that we make the best use of our existing and future transport assets and that they are fit for the future and properly managed in a sustainable, environmentally friendly and cost effective way:

10.9 The cross cutting theme is:

- **Environmental Health, Well-being and Inclusion:** To improve the transport system of West Yorkshire in a way that it makes a significant contribution to improving the health and overall wellbeing of people living and working here.

10.10 At a regional level, the Leeds City Region is the largest UK economy outside of London and is critical to the North's and the Nation's success, but it is recognised that productivity and the attractiveness of the region for business must improve to compete in a global economy.

10.11 The City Region's Strategic Economic Plan (the SEP) wants 'good growth' where business competitiveness, productivity and profits go hand in hand with access to good jobs, earnings and opportunities for all residents and where the environment and people's health are highly valued.

10.12 The SEP will achieve good growth by investing in four strategic policy areas:

- Priority 1 Growing Business
- Priority 2 Skilled People, Better jobs
- Priority 3 Clean Energy and Environmental Resilience
- Priority 4 Infrastructure for Growth

10.13 Improvements in transport cut across all four SEP priorities, but are emphasised in Priority 4 - where the SEP sets out its requirements for investment in transport infrastructure and services to support the growth and regeneration of prioritised locations within the city region.

10.14 Underpinning the ambition of the SEP is the recognition of the need to improve and invest in transport connections across the region. The SEP helped to secure £800 million funding for transport from the Government as part of the Growth Deal for Leeds City Region. This money has been used to establish the £1.4 billion West Yorkshire plus Transport Fund (WY+TF) to deliver 33 key transport schemes in West Yorkshire over the next 10 years.

10.15 The primary objective of the West Yorkshire Plus Transport Fund is to increase employment and productivity by the completion of transport schemes across West Yorkshire and York, irrespective of boundaries. The key transport schemes will provide transformational strategic transport infrastructure and will significantly increase the number of jobs that would be accessible to residents in Kirklees; an increase of 29% once the schemes are all implemented. The local plan has a pivotal role to play

in ensuring jobs and new homes are well connected and located in accessible locations that are related to the Transport Funds core transport schemes and also reflects the Plans' key strategic objectives relating to economic growth and transport.

10.16 From a pan-northern perspective, Transport for the North (TfN) has been established by the Government as the new regional transport body for the North – comprising all the northern city regions, Local Enterprise Partnerships, Highways England, Network Rail and HS2 Ltd.

10.17 Transport for the North has created a northern transport strategy, setting out 4 priorities for significant investment in the north's inter-city road and rail network:

1. **Rail:** Consideration of how to meet the Department for Transport's Conditional Output specification for significantly reduced journey times between key northern cities. In the March 2016 budget, funding was confirmed for TfN to develop options for Northern Powerhouse Rail (NPR) to provide a new high speed, high-quality, rail connection between the North's main urban centres, including Leeds to Manchester. In addition TfN considering the possibility of an intermediate NPR stop between Leeds and Manchester in . Furthermore TfN is committed to facilitate the the delivery of the full HS2 'Y' network as soon as possible to improve rail connections with the rest of the country.
2. **Road:** Three studies are currently being undertaken: the Transpennine Tunnel Study, the Northern Transpennine Study and the Manchester North West Quadrant Study. The Transpennine Tunnel is currently considering a prioritised list of routes. The outcome of these studies will feed into the next round of the roads investment programme. There is also a commitment to look at the capacity of the M62 itself alongside these studies.
3. **Strategic Local Connectivity:** Promoting a shared vision of local connectivity:
 - e. Better local connectivity to priority areas for jobs growth
 - Better local rail, rapid transit and bus
 - City Regions where people and goods can travel reliably on road and public transport networks
 - Regenerated city centres, driven by station sites and transport investment.
4. **Integrated and Smart Travel:** Promoting a shared vision that will see:
 - e. The development of a ticketing solution across the North that makes travel by rail, bus, Metro and tram as simple and attractive and convenient as possible;
 - An integrated Northern travel area, based around clear geographical zones and a fair and simple fare structure
 - The introduction of a single smart ticketing solution that works on all modes of public transport across the region
 - Pan-Northern customer travel information allowing people to plan , choose and purchase travel
 - Transport for the North acting as the coordinating lead across the North on fares and ticketing issues.

10 Transport

- 10.18** It is proposed that Transport for the North will be established as a Statutory Sub National Transport body. This will include the integration of Rail North Ltd. Rail North Ltd comprises 29 Local Transport Authorities in the North and is designed to enable the devolution of rail franchising responsibilities in northern England. Rail North is partnership with the Department for Transport.
- 10.19** Rail North has produced a Long Term Rail Strategy that sets out how rail can support the growth of the North of England's economy over the next twenty years by improving connectivity for passengers and freight across the North, while at the same time providing a better customer experience and delivering a more efficient railway. Delivery of the strategy will be achieved by a new approach to building an integrated network through eight key principles:
1. A harmonised and simplified fares system (including smarter ticketing technology).
 2. The adoption of a categorised service specification (e.g. high speed, inter-regional express, urban commuter, community railways etc.) each with specific service and rolling stock standards.
 3. Timetables designed to provide good connections between connecting rail services.
 4. Information provided in a user-friendly manner before and throughout the journey, across the network including on connecting modes using the latest, ever-evolving systems and databases
 5. Stations designed and operated to facilitate transfers for all users between rail services and onward connections by bus, tram, cycle, car and walking routes.
 6. Operational practices designed to facilitate through journeys including those involving interchange and including between different operators.
 7. Investment in infrastructure and rolling stock designed to create a pleasant and safe travelling and waiting environment that is accessible for all, to avoid overcrowding and to improve timetables.
 8. A progressive introduction of these principles achieved through franchise specifications and input to on-going railway planning processes and through supporting activities of local planning authorities.
- 10.20** Through Rail North, the Secretary of State established the Electrification Task Force to provide advice on the next steps for electrification in the North of England. There was a particular remit to consider the priority order for the electrification for those sections of the North of England Rail network which are not included in current industry plans. Currently Huddersfield to Halifax and Huddersfield to Wakefield (not including the core Transpennine route sections which are assumed baseline) are proposed as tier 1 schemes and the Huddersfield to Barnsley (Penistone line) is proposed as a tier 2. Tier one schemes will be developed for funding in rail industry Control Period 6 (2019 to 2024) and Tier 2 schemes will be developed for funding post-Control Period 6 (2024).
- 10.21** In December 2014, the Department for Transport (DfT) published the Road Investment Strategy (RIS) setting out a programme of investment in smart motorways and other forms of capacity improvement to be implemented on the SRN. The objective is to provide a forward programme with a long-term funding commitment to enhance the capacity of the SRN at congested locations and to provide for asset renewal and maintenance.
- 10.22** The RIS identifies schemes additional to those announced by the government in the Spending Round 2013. It also identifies schemes to be started in the early stages of the next RIS Period (2020/21-2024/25).
- 10.23** Highways England is responsible for implementing the programme of schemes set out in the RIS. This investment strategy is intended to help deliver the Government's aspiration of The Northern Powerhouse with the aim of building a stronger economy across the North of England and with different cities joining together to form a single, world-beating economy.

10.24 Projects on the SRN will combine to improve connectivity between the main cities and towns of the North of England including, for example, a continuous four lane motorway link between Manchester and Leeds. The planned investments will have direct benefits for Kirklees in terms of improving links to other major centres in the North of England.

10.25 High Speed 2 (HS2) is a planned high-speed railway in the United Kingdom linking London, Birmingham, the East Midlands, Leeds, Sheffield and Manchester. Work on the first phase is scheduled to begin in 2017, reaching Birmingham by 2026, Crewe by 2027, and fully completed by 2033.

10.26 Transport for the North (TfN) proposed a west to east four-track Transpennine railway line, HS3, that would link with the HS2 line to London, and a new Liverpool–Manchester airport–Manchester railway line also linked to HS2. In March 2016 the National Infrastructure Commission's report, "High Speed North", recommended collaboration between TfN and HS2 Ltd. on the design of the northern parts of HS2.

10.1 Strategic transport infrastructure

Policy PLP 19

Strategic transport infrastructure

The ability to move goods and people is particularly important given the district's strategic position on the national motorway and rail networks, its links with regional facilities such as airports/ports and its central position between the Leeds, Sheffield and Manchester City regions. This gives the district a distinct locational advantage. Efficient access for goods and services is also a key factor in supporting the vitality of urban areas. The aim is to achieve a balanced and integrated transport network which makes the most efficient and effective use of road, rail and public transport.

1. The Council is committed to ensuring that new developments have safe and convenient access to the West Yorkshire Key Route Network where possible, the main arterial routes and the West Yorkshire Core Bus Network that connect the region. Development will be strategically placed along core networks where available and the developing core cycle network, all of which will be improved and maintained where possible to reduce congestion and reliance on the private car;
2. Proposals will be encouraged where they assist to bring forward strategic transport infrastructure where possible, particularly where they would directly benefit from these schemes;
3. Proposals that may prejudice the future development of the following will not be permitted:
 - strategic transport infrastructure;
 - identified highway improvements;
 - traffic management schemes;
 - proposed public transport facilities, including the improvement of existing rail stations and rail corridors and walking and cycling infrastructure; and
 - strategic cross boundary schemes.
4. National, regional and local transport schemes are identified on the Policies Map and listed below:
 - TS1 A62/A644 Huddersfield to M62 J25
 - TS2 New Motorway junction 24a on M62
 - TS3 Huddersfield Southern Gateways
 - TS4 A629 Halifax Road (Huddersfield to Halifax Corridor)
 - TS5 Mirfield to Dewsbury to Leeds and North Kirklees Growth Zone
 - TS8 Highway Network Efficiency Programme

10 Transport

- TS9 Public Transport Improvement Schemes
 - TS10 Walking and Cycling Improvement Schemes
 - TS11 Strategic Road Network Improvements
2. The Council will safeguard land to ensure these schemes can be delivered. Detailed transport schemes that require planning permission will have regard to the constraints and considerations as set out in Local Plan such as impact on designated heritage assets and any other environmental impacts.

Policy justification

10.27 Kirklees is strategically placed within the Leeds City Region, with transport connections to the Greater Manchester and Sheffield City Regions. Nationally, the M62 connecting Hull and Liverpool via Leeds and Manchester passes through the district and is one of the busiest motorways in the country. There are a number of core road and bus routes that dissect the district and ensure the efficient movement of people, goods and services. However, due to the location of the towns and villages within Kirklees there is a contrast between the transport networks in the south and north of the district. These will be complemented by improvements to the national and strategic road and rail networks in the form of capacity improvements that are to be implemented by Highways England under the government's Road Investment Strategy on both the M1 and M62 and upgrades to the Transpennine rail line between Leeds and Manchester and further afield.

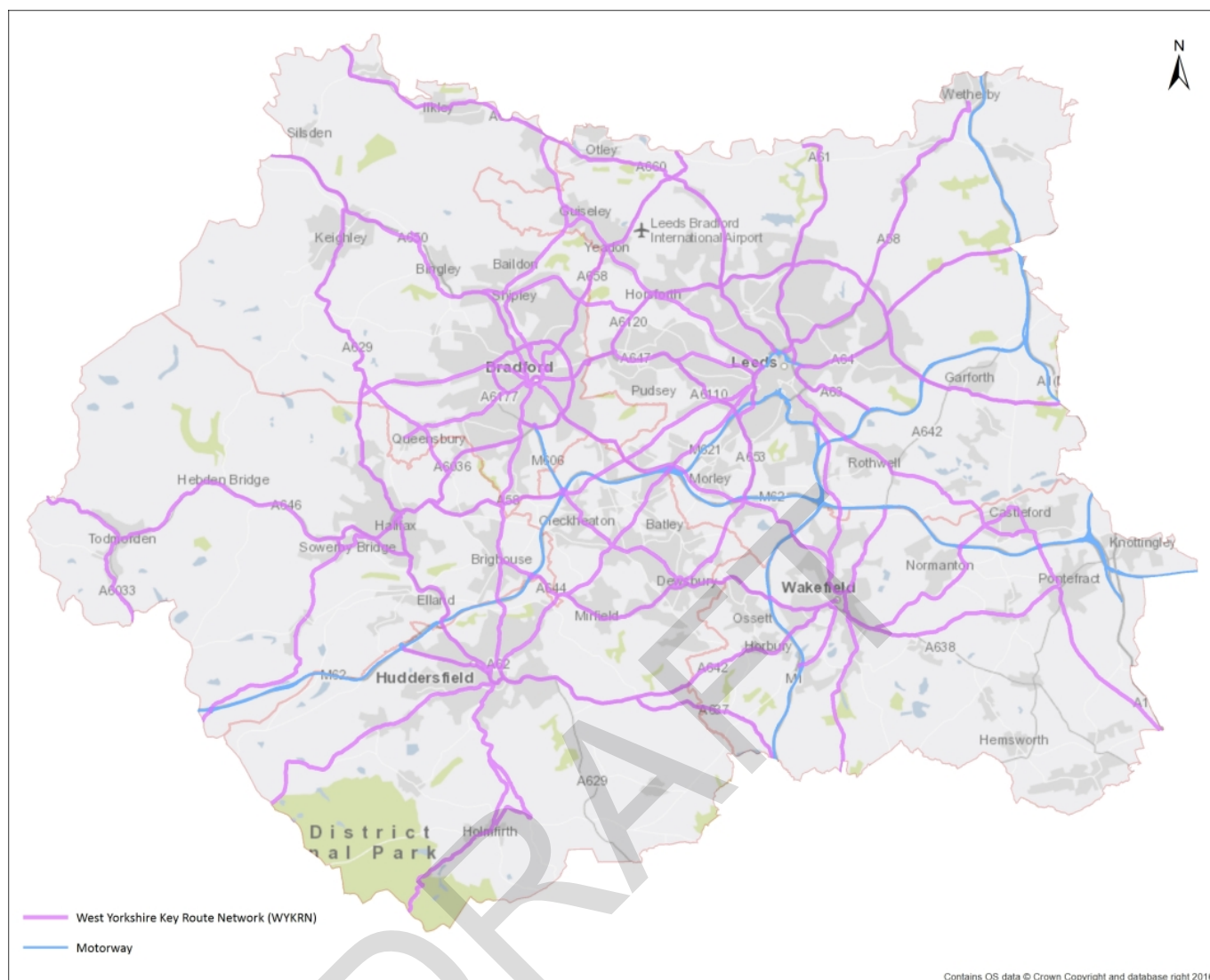
10.28 At the regional level, the West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan partnership has created a West Yorkshire Key Route Network, the purpose of which is to:

- facilitate development and economic growth;
- reduce journey times and congestion across West Yorkshire regardless of district boundaries;
- assist in the delivery of major infrastructure improvements; and
- enable closer working with Highways England and other combined authorities in the North of England

10.29 The Network has been designed based on the following criteria:

1. the core network where vehicle flows exceed 20,000 vehicles per day; and
2. roads that perform strategic functions on a regional basis by:
 - connecting West Yorkshire Core and Key Centres together;
 - connecting these Centres to the Core District Centres within Leeds City Region and adjacent City Regions;
 - connecting these Centres to Leeds-Bradford International Airport;
 - connecting these Centres to the National Strategic Network and its emergency diversion routes;
 - performing ring road/bypass functions around the five Core District Centres, Key Centres and primary Urban Areas.

10.30 For Kirklees the network is made up of:



Picture 1

- 10.31** The Key Route Network should be taken into account by developers when considering new development. Planning applications and Travel Plans should identify how the Key Routes have been integrated into new development, and specify how potential improvements to the Key Routes proposed by the regional agencies and the council will contribute to the sustainable development of the site.
- 10.32** The council will seek to encourage development that is strategically placed along these core routes and will endeavour to improve and maintain the routes under the council's duty. The council will seek to improve and maintain these core routes, reduce congestion and implement the user hierarchy approach in all schemes to encourage a modal shift from private car use.
- 10.33** Land required outside the highway boundary required to deliver transport schemes will need to be safeguarded and has been identified on the Policies Map. Identifying these specific areas of land will prevent development which would otherwise prejudice the implementation of improvement schemes.

10 Transport

Identification of Strategic Schemes

Strategic Road Network

10.34 Highways England has formally identified two schemes on the Strategic Road Network (SRN) as part of Roads Investment Strategy that directly affect Kirklees with works programmed to start in the period 2015/16-2019/20:

- M62/M606 Chain Bar: Scheme to provide an M62 westbound to M606 northbound link intended to start in the current roads period 2015/16-2019/20.
- M62 junctions 20-25: Smart motorway scheme between Rochdale and Brighouse intended to start in the current roads period 2015/16-2019/20.

10.35 These schemes are shown on the Policies map and land will be required to deliver them. Highways England has a statutory duty to ensure the safe and efficient operation of the motorway network and schemes that are programmed to be implemented within Kirklees throughout the Plan period must be safeguarded to allow the completion of the works.

10.36 There are three other schemes in the surrounding area that will benefit Kirklees:

- M1 junctions 35a-39: A smart motorway scheme to be developed in the current Roads Period with the objective of commencing construction in the period 2020/21- 2024/25. It will improve access to Kirklees via junctions 38 (Haigh) and 39 (A636 Denby Dale Road).
- M1/M62 Lofthouse Interchange: A major scheme to enhance the capacity of the M1/M62 Lofthouse Interchange to be developed in the current RIS Period with the objective of commencing construction in the period 2020/21-2024/25.
- M621 junctions 1-7 improvements: Scheme intended to start in the current roads period 2015/16-2019/20

10.37 The overall scale of development proposed in the Local Plan does have a significant adverse traffic impact on the operation of the SRN in West Yorkshire and its junctions with the local primary road network. The overall impact is greater when the land use development proposals for Kirklees are assessed in combination with those of neighbouring local planning authorities.

10.38 The initial results of modelling undertaken as part of the Highways England West Yorkshire Infrastructure Study (WYIS) indicate that capacity improvement measures additional to the schemes included in the RIS will be needed to cater for demand generated by development in Kirklees and neighbouring districts during the period to 2030. The draft version of the WYIS was completed in November 2015 and has been considered by Highways England.

10.39 Additional schemes identified in the WYIS that are relevant to Kirklees have been added to the schedule in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP).

10.40 They are also listed below and where they fall into Kirklees' authority boundary they have been shown on the Policies map and entered into the Allocations and Designations document:

10.41 Needed by 2022:

- M1 junction 40: Widen local road network approaches and small improvements to the junction circulatory.
- M62 junction 24: Three lanes approach from M62 westbound off slip on A629 provides improved stacking capacity.
- M62 junction 25: Signalisation (in conjunction with the Kirklees Cooper Bridge scheme) to maintain the level of circulatory operation in the context of increased traffic flows.

- M62 junction 27: Widen slip roads on west side of junction on approach to the junction to give benefits through improved stacking capacity.
- M62 junction 27: Scheme of capacity improvements to the northern dumbbell roundabout.

10.42 Needed by 2030:

- M62 junction 24: Provision of two lanes from the A629 around the northern circulatory carriageway to the M62 eastbound including closure of the southern circulatory.
- M62 junction 26: Signalisation of the M606 approach to the roundabout, removal of the segregated free flow left turn and upgrade of the M62 westbound diverge to type D1 ghost island (or D2 parallel diverge) to give enhanced junction operating capacity.
- M62 junction 27: New link road from M621 to M62 south, new link road between M62 westbound and M621 westbound slip road and associated segregated left turning lane on A62 south.
- M62 junction 28: Widening of circulatory carriageway to accommodate two lanes dedicated to the movement from the M62 westbound exit slip to the A650. Ramp metering of eastbound merge.
- M62 junction 29 (Lofthouse): Increase current two lanes eastbound and westbound on M62 through Lofthouse Interchange to three lanes in each direction. This is intended to provide capacity additional to the M1/M62 Lofthouse Interchange RIS scheme.

10.43 In addition the WYIS tests the addition of a new junction at 24a to the network. Initial modelling results indicate that this would provide strategic and local road network benefits through increased connectivity and network resilience. More detailed feasibility work involving Highways England, Kirklees and the West Yorkshire Combined Authority is ongoing. Modelling of the best performing option is underway with a view to providing a better understanding of the scheme benefits.

10.44 It is possible that the WYIS may underestimate the overall impact of Local Plan development in Kirklees and, depending on the eventual mix of sites and land uses, the list of additional schemes to be included in the IDP may well change if any further capacity enhancement schemes are found to be necessary.

10.45 In general, the committed RIS schemes where construction is to be commenced in the period 2015/16-2019/20 should provide sufficient capacity on the SRN in and around Kirklees to accommodate traffic generated by Local Plan development in West Yorkshire. Between 2020 and the end of the Local Plan period there will be a need to implement the capacity enhancement schemes identified in the WYIS.

Local Road Network

10.46 In addition, through its own technical work⁽²²⁾ the council has identified schemes throughout the district required to mitigate the transport impact of the Local Plan, in some instances where land might be required to deliver highway improvement schemes or traffic management schemes. A comprehensive list of schemes and details are available within the Allocations and Designations section of the Publication Draft Local Plan.

Rail Network

10.47 In the rail industry, the Department for Transport specifies the high-level outputs they would like to see delivered over a 5-year planning period and the funding available to achieve them. Within the plan period this relates to rail industry Control Period (CP) 5, 2014-2019 and in the future CP's 6 and 7, 2020-2025 and 2026-2031. Network Rail produces a plan to achieve these outputs for each CP and also inputs into longer term planning strategy through its own Long Term Planning Process.

22 <https://www.kirklees.gov.uk/beta/planning-policy/pdf/supportingDocuments/methodologyTechnicalPapers/Transport-technical-paper.pdf>

10 Transport

10.48 Recent delivery of projects within Kirklees and West Yorkshire for CP5 and CP6 has been re-profiled to the following:

10.49 Projects to be delivered in CP5:

- North of England Programmes including Northern Hub (in particular the Ordsall Chord)
- IEP – East Coast Capability
- IEP – East Coast Power Supply Upgrade

10.50 Projects with significant delivery in CP5 and completion in CP6

- Transpennine Route Upgrade - Intermediate Interventions
- ECML Traction Power Supply Upgrade

10.51 Projects being developed in CP5 and delivered in CP6

- Transpennine Route Upgrade. Network Rail is committed to the electrification of the Trans-Pennine route to ensure connections from west to east are made more efficient and to ease congestion along the route. This is reflective of the governments Northern Powerhouse aspiration.

10.52 The West Yorkshire Combined Authority produces a RailPlan. This is a document that sets out the Combined Authority's approach to deliver sustainable economic growth by improving the rail network in West Yorkshire. RailPlan will be used to influence the key decision makers in Government and the rail industry to secure improvements to the network and deliver economic growth. The delivery of RailPlan is in the context of wider rail industry developments and opportunities including those listed above and:

- The McNulty Value for Money Review;
- The Command Paper for rail 'Reforming our Railways: Putting the Customer First';
- Governance and decentralisation options;
- High Speed Rail;
- The Yorkshire Rail Network Study; and
- The West Yorkshire Transport Fund.

10.53 The latest version of RailPlan 7 (2012) seeks to deliver sustainable economic growth by improving the rail network in West Yorkshire. Railplan identifies how improving connectivity through more frequent services and improved journey times, increasing train and track capacity and improving stations will support economic growth, enhance quality of life and contribute to a low carbon transport network.

10.54 RailPlan 7 identifies a number of schemes within Kirklees which aim to improve the frequency and quality of services within the district. Specifically schemes are scheduled at:

- Huddersfield Line (Leeds-Manchester) - Committed scheme: Electrification of the line and new electric trains. 6 trains per hour between Leeds and Manchester as part of the Northern Hub. Planned scheme: Improvements to local rail services as part of electrification and Northern Hub. Journey time savings and platform extensions to allow longer trains to tackle overcrowding issues.
- Penistone Line (Huddersfield - Sheffield) - Planned scheme: Infrastructure or selective door opening to allow longer trains. Future development: More frequent services and consideration of future light rail solution. Additional parking at stations on the route/formalise on street parking.

10.55 The West Yorkshire Combined Authority has recently commissioned a new study of West Yorkshire's rail stations which will identify the existing capacity of the rail station, in particular peak hours Monday to Friday and the availability of suitable and affordable land development either adjacent to, or within a scalable distance to a rail station, in conjunction with an estimation of potential latent demand (including); if present, the impact of on-street parking by rail station users.

10.56 This study is expected to be available at the end of 2016 and should provide a strategic view to issues and whether mitigation is affordable/beneficial at all stations, including ones on the Penistone Line.

10.57 Other short term enhancements include improvements to the Calder Valley line to assist the case for electrification and general station improvement schemes to encourage the use of sustainable modes of travel.

Delivery and implementation

10.58 The council will work with all agencies that have responsibility for differing types of transport within the District such as Department of Transport, Highways England, Network Rail, the Combined Authority, and bus operators and developers to deliver transport objectives.

10.59 Major transport infrastructure schemes will be delivered through the Local Transport Plan and the Strategic Economic Plan. Developers will be expected to make contributions to improvement schemes both on a local level where identified in the council's programme of works or on a regional level where the development may add to the need for the scheme or may benefit from the scheme

10.60 This policy will be delivered through development management processes, council policies, procedures and plans working jointly through policies contained in the Strategic Economic Plan and the Single Transport Plan 2015. The schemes identified are delivered and implemented by Highways England and Kirklees Council. The safeguarding of land required by these schemes will be delivered and implemented by the Development Management process.

Links with strategic objectives

- Improve transport links within and between Kirklees towns and with neighbouring towns and cities, giving priority to public transport, and to cycling and walking, providing an efficient highway network which supports the district's economy.
- Support the growth and diversification of the economy, to increase skill levels and employment opportunities including the provision of a high quality communication infrastructure.

Supporting evidence

- Kirklees 2025 Transport Vision, Kirklees Council (September 2005)
- Kirklees Economic Strategy, Kirklees Council (2014)
- My Journey West Yorkshire: Connecting People and Places- West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2026, LTP Partnership (March 2011)
- West Yorkshire draft Transport Strategy, Combined Authority (2016)
- Leeds City Region Strategic Economic Plan refresh, Leeds City Region Enterprise Partnership (May 2016)
- Road Investment Strategy (RIS); Investment Plan, 2015-2021 DfT (2015)
- Railplan 7; - West Yorkshire Combined Authority (2012)
- Kirklees Transport Model Technical Paper, Kirklees Council (2015)
- Enhancement Delivery Plan update, Network Rail (2016)
- West Yorkshire draft Transport Strategy Evidence Base, Combined Authority (July 2016)

10 Transport

10.2 Sustainable travel

Policy PLP 20

Sustainable travel

New development will be located in accordance with the spatial development strategy to ensure the need to travel is reduced and that essential travel needs can be met by forms of sustainable transport other than the private car. The council will support development proposals that can be served by alternative modes of transport such as public transport, cycling and walking and in the case of new residential development is located close to local facilities or incorporates opportunities for day to day activities on site and will accept that variations in opportunity for this will vary between larger and smaller settlements in the area.

The council will support demand management measures which discourage single occupancy car travel within new development and encourage the use of low emission vehicles to improve areas with low levels of air quality. Proposals should include measures to encourage the use of sustainable travel options, including public transport, the promotion of personal journey planning, walking, cycling, car sharing, electronic communication and home working.

Travel plans will be required for all major planning applications in accordance with current guidance and should set targets and monitoring arrangements to ensure sustainable travel patterns are maintained. Travel plans should include agreed and defined outcomes related to a package of specified measures to be implemented including an approach to lower carbon emissions where applicable.

Proposals for new development shall be designed to encourage sustainable modes of travel and will be required to facilitate the needs of the following user hierarchy:

- a. pedestrians
- b. cyclists
- c. public transport
- d. private vehicles

For larger schemes, proposals will:

- a. be supported by travel plans which encourage the use of public transport, cycling and walking, where appropriate;
- b. address how the hierarchy of users have been taken into account during the master planning/design process and how links have been utilised to encourage connectivity.
- c. provide full details of the design and levels of proposed parking provision. They should demonstrate how the design and amount of parking proposed is the most efficient use of land within the development as part of encouraging sustainable travel.

Policy justification

10.61 A key component of achieving sustainable development as set out in National Planning Policy Framework is to ensure that homes, jobs and local facilities can be accessed safely and conveniently by good transport links that reduce the reliance on the private car. Promoting ways in which to reduce greenhouse gas emissions also helps to achieve the aims of sustainable development. The use of public transport, cycling and walking all help to reduce emissions and also has added benefits of improving health.

- 10.62** Core planning principles set out in national planning policy specifically relate to the need to make the fullest possible use of public transport, walking and cycling and focus significant development in locations which are or can be made sustainable.
- 10.63** At weekday peak times around 76% of the cars and vans crossing the Huddersfield Cordon are occupied by just the driver ⁽²³⁾ It is estimated that 10% of car trips at peak times could be made by alternative, more sustainable types of transport, or replaced by the use of electronic communication ⁽²⁴⁾
- 10.64** The ability to reduce the impact of additional journeys requires an integrated approach to transport. At the heart of this approach will be measures to promote the substitution by more sustainable modes of transport and to manage the demand for travel. The council is fully committed to demand management and has resolved to pursue a range of measures to reduce car travel. It will work with partners, particularly major employers, where car journeys are causing local concerns, to bring about co-ordinated improvements.
- 10.65** New development will make the best use of existing core public transport, cycling and walking networks and will have regard to future regional and local transport, cycling and walking investment proposals such as those included in the West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan, proposals included as part of the Leeds City Region Strategic Economic Plan and the council's programme of works.
- 10.66** The council will support all new development that is located within accessible locations with convenient connections to public transport networks and cycling and walking routes. New housing, employment, shopping and leisure developments generating significant new vehicle trips will, be located in accordance with the sustainable development policies where the use of sustainable travel, especially public transport, should prove to be convenient for people. Further measures should also be included when development takes place, such as personal journey planning and provision of cycle parking and changing facilities, to increase the attractiveness of sustainable travel and reduce car use. These further measures will be secured through travel plans.
- 10.67** For larger developments a specific site travel plan will be required to be submitted with planning applications. These Travel plans will need to accord with national guidance or that set out by the council in separately issued Supplementary Planning Documents. Travel plans addressing specific local transport issues may also be required for developments at particular locations such as railway stations and entertainment venues. All types of travel plans will need to set out the development thresholds at which they become operative, targets to be met, the measures to be implemented, and processes for monitoring, plan revision and enforcement. Sustainable working options should be encouraged and included within Travel Plans.
- 10.68** This policy is balanced in favour of sustainable transport modes by ensuring that the requirements of users are met to reduce the need to travel in private cars. By placing pedestrians and cyclists at the top of a user hierarchy, emphasis can be given to design solutions which would encourage walking and cycling in the district therefore helping to improve quality of life of residents and reduce carbon emissions throughout the district.
- 10.69** The provision of cycle parking and storage within all new developments can encourage the use of sustainable modes of transports such as cycling, and make cycling a more attractive method of transport for residents, employees or visitors of a development. The provision of electric charging points within new developments can encourage the use of electric vehicles leading to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and supports Kirklees Local Air Quality Strategy and air quality policies in this Plan.

23 Huddersfield Annual Cordon Count 2016

24 http://aura.abdn.ac.uk/bitstream/handle/2164/2272/Revised_Smarter_Choices_paper_final.pdf;jsessionid=A733490D568C96B231C5E11519EB64D2?sequence=1

10 Transport

10.70 Providing connections to public transport routes, walking and cycling routes also supports the council's Joint Health and Well-being Strategy by encouraging the use of active travel modes improving the health and general well-being of Kirklees residents.

Delivery and implementation

10.71 The council will work with all agencies that have responsibility for differing types of transport within the district such as Department of Transport, Highways England, Network Rail, Combined Authority, and rail/bus operators, voluntary sector and developers to deliver transport objectives.

10.72 Major transport infrastructure schemes will be delivered through the Local Transport Plan and the Strategic Economic Plan. Developers will be expected to make contributions to improvement schemes both on a local level where identified in the council's programme of works or on a regional level where the development may add to the need for the scheme or may benefit from the scheme.

Links to strategic objectives

- Improve transport links within and between Kirklees towns and with neighbouring towns and cities, giving priority to public transport, and to cycling and walking, providing an efficient highway network which supports the district's economy.
- Provide new homes which meet the housing needs of the community offering a range of size, tenure and affordability, support existing communities and access to employment, public transport, shops and services.
- Tackle inequality and give all residents the opportunity of a healthy lifestyle, free from crime and to achieve their potential in work and education.
- Protect and improve green infrastructure to support health and well-being, giving residents access to good quality open spaces, sport and recreation opportunities, and to support habitats, allowing wildlife to flourish.
- Promote development that helps to reduce and mitigate climate change, and development which is adapted so that the potential impact from climate change is reduced and to help the transition towards a low carbon economy.

Supporting evidence

- National Planning Policy Framework paras, 14, 17, 29, 30, 34, 35, 36.
- My Journey West Yorkshire: Connecting People and Places- West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2026, LTP Partnership (March 2011)
- Railplan 7; - West Yorkshire Combined Authority (2012)
- Leeds City Region Strategic Economic Plan refresh, Leeds City Region Enterprise Partnership (May 2016)
- West Yorkshire Plus Transport Fund, Combined Authority, reported by Kirklees Council (Feb 2016)
- Kirklees Council Capital Investment Plan 2015/16-2019/20 (Kirklees Council, (Feb 2015)

10.3 Highways and access

Policy PLP 21

Highway safety and access

Proposals shall demonstrate that they can accommodate sustainable modes of transport and be accessed effectively and safely by all users.

New development will not be permitted if it adds to highway safety problems or in the case of development which will generate a substantial amount of trip generation, cannot be adequately served by the existing local highway network.

Proposals shall demonstrate adequate information and mitigation measures to avoid a detrimental impact on highway safety and the local highway network. Proposals shall also consider any impacts on the Strategic Road Network.

All proposals shall:

- a. ensure the safe and efficient flow of traffic within the development and on the surrounding highway network;
- b. in locations where development is otherwise considered acceptable, new infrastructure or improvements on or off site may be required to ensure safe access from the highway network to the development site for pedestrians or disabled people, cyclists, public transport users, and private vehicles which will not materially add to highway safety problems or reduce the efficiency of the highway network;
- c. be accompanied by a supporting Transport Assessment or Transport Statement where the development would generate significant trip generation, providing detail as to the impact on highway safety, air quality, noise and light restrictions;
- d. take into account changes in site levels and topography to ensure the development can be accessed easily and safely by all sections of the community and by different modes of transport;
- e. take into account the features of surrounding roads and footpaths and provide adequate layout and visibility to allow the development to be accessed safely;
- f. take into account access for emergency, service and refuse collection vehicles;
- g. have provision for electric vehicle charging points within the site layout;
- h. provide on-site safe, secure and convenient cycle parking/storage facilities to encourage sustainable travel modes.

Policy justification

10.73 NPPF states that all new developments should be assessed in terms of their impacts on existing transport infrastructure, impacts upon the safety of all users and the impact in terms of encouraging sustainable transport modes.

10.74 The council is committed to ensuring that new developments do not materially add to existing highway problems or undermine the safety of all users of the network. Planning can influence road safety through its control and influence on the design of new development.

10.75 When considering proposals developers should consider the needs and safety of everyone in the community. In addition to this policy, developers should consider the Sustainable Travel policy and the Parking policy especially when considering the design and parking considerations of new developments.

10.76 Developments that generate a significant amount of traffic may require the submission of a Transport Statement or a Transport Assessment and Travel Plan depending on the scale of development and its location in relation to the highway network.

10.77 The council recognises that all new development can potentially impact on the highway network, it is important that the extent of these impacts are fully understood and considered when determining planning applications. The overriding objective of Highways and Access policy is to build upon the

10 Transport

Strategic Transport Infrastructure policy and Sustainable Travel policy to ensure that development proposals that would compromise the safe or effective operation of any part of the Districts transport network will be resisted.

10.78 Site layouts should be safe and secure, and minimise conflicts between road traffic, cyclists and pedestrians, and should avoid street clutter. The focus is on good urban design within the construction of all new residential developments.

10.79 Applicants/developers should follow best practice guidance set out in the Department for Transport's 'Manual for Streets' 2007. This document continues to provide useful guidance on how to achieve accessible and well designed streets and the council will encourage its use within development proposals.

10.80 In summary, the council will expect site layouts to:

- facilitate connectivity and accessibility to existing public transport modes, cycling and walking routes;
- facilitate connectivity and accessibility to proposed public transport modes, cycling and walking routes, where appropriate;
- minimise conflict between vehicular traffic, pedestrians and cyclists and ensure that development can accommodate service vehicles;
- provide on-site safe, secure and convenient cycle parking/storage facilities to encourage sustainable travel modes;
- provide opportunities for electric vehicle charging infrastructure;

10.81 The council will ensure that new estate roads and streets particularly those designed encompassing the design solution in Manual for Streets are of a standard that can be adopted.

10.82 The design of site layouts has a large role to play in facilitating sustainable development and can contribute to the safety of residents within the site and the efficient accommodation of private vehicles. Developers should focus on parking design within the site so as not to obstruct pedestrians and avoid potential kerb side parking. Specific areas of on-street parking should be available to accommodate both resident and visitor parking and should not obstruct pavements within the development.

10.83 Consideration should also be given to pedestrian and cycle links in terms of personal safety, ensuring that neither a sense of fear is created nor crime encouraged through an isolation of the routes from other activities and street users which may discourage the use of the connecting links. Site levels and topography should also be considered for cycle/pedestrian links so as not to deter from sustainable modes of travel within development schemes.

10.84 It is strongly recommended that applicants liaise with the Council prior to a planning application being submitted to discuss potential highway issues and requirements for submission to accord with the Highways and Access policy.

Delivery and implementation

10.85 This policy will be delivered through the Development Management process with specific reference to scheme design, planning conditions and the use of planning obligations.

Links to strategic objectives

- Improve transport links within and between Kirklees towns and with neighbouring towns and cities, giving priority to public transport, and to cycling and walking, providing an efficient highway network which supports the district's economy.

- Protect and improve green infrastructure to support health and well-being, giving residents access to good quality open spaces, sport and recreation opportunities, and to support habitats, allowing wildlife to flourish.
- Tackle inequality and give all residents the opportunity of a healthy lifestyle, free from crime and to achieve their potential in work and education.
- Promote development that helps to reduce and mitigate climate change, and development which is adapted so that the potential impact from climate change is reduced and to help the transition towards a low carbon economy.

Supporting evidence

- My Journey West Yorkshire: Connecting People and Places- West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2026, LTP Partnership (March 2011)
- National Planning Policy Guidance; Travel Plans, Transport Assessments and Statements in Decision-Taking paras. 001-008, Department for Communities and Local Government
- Manual for Streets, Department for Transport (2007)
- Kirklees Local Air Quality Strategy, Kirklees Council (2007)
- Kirklees Updating and Screening Assessment, Kirklees Council (2015)
- Kirklees Air Quality Action Plan, Kirklees Council (2008)
- Kirklees Joint Health and Well Being Strategy Kirklees Council (2012)

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10.4 Parking

Policy PLP 22

Parking

The provision of parking will be based on the following principles:

- a. in town centres, car parks close to the main shopping area will be for short-stay use and peripheral car parks for long stay use;
- b. long stay parking in town centres will be reduced progressively in conjunction with improvements to sustainable transport opportunities, where appropriate;
- c. provision of private non-residential parking in town centres will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that it is required for operational reasons. Where such provision is permitted appropriate arrangements will need to be put in place to provide management arrangements consistent with public parking in the centre;
- d. provision of residential parking schemes within town centres for private vehicles/motorcycles/and cycles will be permitted; where appropriate and where schemes can be shown to enhance residential developments in the town centre;
- e. car parking provision in new developments will be determined by the availability of public transport, the accessibility of the site, location of the development, local car ownership levels and the type, mix and use of the development;
- f. new developments will incorporate flexibly designed minimum parking spaces for private cars, considering a range of solutions, to provide the most efficient arrangement of safe, secure, convenient and visually unobtrusive car parking within the site including a mix of on and off street parking in accordance with current guidance;
- g. provision will be made to meet the needs of cyclists for cycling parking in new developments;
- h. provision will be made to accommodate the needs of disabled people for the parking of vehicles.

Policy justification

10.86 The NPPF states that local authorities should seek to improve the quality of town centre parking so that it is convenient, safe and secure. Authorities should also impose appropriate parking charges that do not undermine the vitality of town centres and any parking enforcement measures should be proportionate.

10.87 NPPG goes on to state that Travel Plans that may accompany new development and promote sustainable forms of travel but should not be used to justify penalising motorists through higher parking charges, tougher enforcement or reduced parking provision in new development.

10.88 An appropriate balance needs to be struck when considering levels of parking provision both in the town centre locations and generally throughout the district.

10.89 Car ownership levels are increasing despite car usage declining. There is need for new development to accommodate sufficient parking facilities. NPPF states when considering parking provision, a flexible approach is required that considers the accessibility of the development, the type, mix and use of development, the availability of public transport, car ownership levels and a need to reduce the use of high-emission vehicles.

- 10.90** Parking control is one of the main tools available to manage and balance transport demands with potential benefits from reducing congestion, improving air quality and enhancing economic activity. The quantity and location of vehicle parking provision, time restrictions and pricing can be used to influence the habits of travellers, ensure that parking does not occupy an excessive amount of scarce land, support the economic vitality of town and local centres, and lower business costs. The council has a significant role in providing and managing public car parks, mainly in town centres, and as the local planning authority in specifying the parking arrangements for new developments. Its parking policies can also influence the servicing of retail, office and manufacturing activities.
- 10.91** In making provision for public parking in town centres a balanced approach is needed, taking account of the need for the centre to be attractive to shoppers, employers and tourists and the need to encourage the use of public transport and avoid harm to the local environment. The best balance is achieved if car parks close to main shopping areas are managed for short stay use with time restrictions and pricing designed to encourage turnover in the use of spaces and so use by shoppers, and peripheral car parks are managed for long stay use by commuters with pricing set to single occupancy vehicle commuting. Over time the quantity of long stay provision will be reduced to secure a shift from car to public transport use.
- 10.92** Provision of private non-residential parking in town centres is likely to undermine transport objectives where it cannot be justified for operational reasons. Such provision will be unacceptable unless it can be shown to complement public provision. Where provision is acceptable it should be controlled so as to conform to the management arrangements of equivalent town centre public parking.
- 10.93** Long stay car parking close to railway stations may serve a park and ride function. Opportunities for the development of bus-based park and ride facilities are limited but these may arise where serious and persistent congestion occurs and extensive potential for bus priority is available. Schemes are only likely to be realistic where there is high potential for modal shift from private vehicle use to buses and there is acceptance parking charges in the town centre will need to be increased substantially to make schemes financially viable. The provision of car and cycle parking at transport interchanges or hubs, where a number of public transport services come together, may encourage shifts to more sustainable transport modes.
- 10.94** The scale of parking provision permitted in new developments will contribute to the measures to promote sustainable transport choices and the efficient use of land. The council will use car parking standards to support government objectives to reduce carbon emissions and congestion, to encourage use of sustainable transport modes and to ensure efficient use of roads.

Delivery and implementation

- 10.95** The above policy will be delivered through the Development Management process.

Links to strategic objectives

- Strengthen the role of town centres, particularly Huddersfield, Dewsbury and Batley, to support their vitality and viability.
- Improve transport links within and between Kirklees towns and with neighbouring towns and cities, giving priority to public transport, and to cycling and walking, providing an efficient highway network which supports the district's economy.

Supporting evidence

- National Planning Policy Framework paras. 39 and 40
National Planning Policy Guidance; Travel Plans, Transport Assessments and Statements in Decision-Taking para.008, Department for Communities and Local Government

10.5 Core walking and cycling network

Policy PLP 23

Core walking and cycling network

The core walking and cycling network as shown on the Policies map will provide an integrated system of cycle routes, public footpaths and bridleways that provide opportunity for alternative sustainable means of travel throughout the district and provide efficient links to urban centres and sites allocated for development in the local plan.

The core cycling and walking network will be safeguarded and extended to provide opportunities to reduce the number of car journeys and to link settlements, employment sites and transport hubs. The safeguarding of the network will also provide further opportunities for leisure uses, cycling, walking and riding in the countryside by linking to existing bridleways and national trails where appropriate.

Disused railway lines and waterways throughout the district shall be protected from other forms of development to safeguard their potential to be reinstated to their former use for commercial or leisure purposes or to extend the cycling or footpath networks.

Proposals that may prejudice the function, continuity or implementation of the core walking and cycling network will not be permitted.

Proposals shall seek to integrate into existing and proposed cycling and walking routes as identified in the core walking and cycling network by providing connecting links where appropriate; and regard shall also be had to linking to Strategic Green Infrastructure networks as identified on the Policies Map.

Where there is an identified need, extensions or enhancements to the existing network can be secured through scheme design, planning conditions and planning obligations if this does not prejudice the overall viability of the development.

Policy justification

10.96 NPPF states that local authorities should support a pattern of development which facilitates the use of sustainable transport. It further states that local authorities should identify and protect routes which could be critical in developing infrastructure to widen transport choice.

10.97 The council recognises the need to provide adequate networks for walking and cycling and the strategic importance of providing sustainable links throughout the district in relation to the extent of growth proposed. The council has identified a core walking and cycling network throughout the district which incorporates differing categories of sustainable travel infrastructure. The council is committed to providing the opportunity to expand and enhance existing infrastructure so as to fulfil its ambitions as reflected in the strategic objectives in relation to improving transport links, improving green infrastructure links and climate change. As such this policy should be read in conjunction with the Sustainable Travel policy, Strategic Green Infrastructure policy and Air Quality policy.

10.98 The network seeks to provide strategic links between existing settlements, employment locations, transport hubs and allocated development sites so as to encourage walking and cycling as a means of travelling around the District to reduce the reliance on the private car.

10.99 The core cycling and walking network is identified on the Policies Map. The network comprises existing, proposed routes and indicative routes.

10.100 Existing routes are defined as a combination of those which have been constructed, roads, public rights of way and bridleways. Proposed new cycle routes (on and off road) have been identified by the council through regional funding arrangements and liaison with cycling delivery groups as listed in the Kirklees Walking and Cycling Delivery Plan 2015-2026. Indicative areas of the route are sections where the Council have identified strategic gaps in the existing network. The council will work to define these indicative routes throughout the plan period.

10.101 All proposals will be expected to have regard to the core walking and cycling network and demonstrate how their development will provide connecting links to the network where appropriate. On larger sites, developers will be expected to contribute to the enhancement of existing sections of the core network or contribute to the establishment of new sections of the route where the site would benefit from improved links to existing settlements and transport hubs. These can be delivered through scheme design, planning conditions and the use of planning obligations.

10.102 Developments that may obstruct the core network, or disrupt the continuity of network will not be supported by the council. Land will be safeguarded for this purpose and sites that contain part of the network will be expected to incorporate the route within the design of the scheme so as not to compromise connectivity within the district and ensure the site is accessible.

10.103 Where a new development affects an existing public right of way (PROW), for example by changing the alignment, levels, surface, drainage arrangements, provision of new structures, or obstruction, full details will be required within the planning application with appropriate mitigation measures to ensure the protection of the PROW for users.

Delivery and implementation

10.104 The council will work with all agencies that have responsibility for differing types of transport within the District - Department of Transport, Combined Authority, and other external agencies involved in the provision of walking and cycling network such as Sustrans.

10.105 This policy will be delivered through scheme design, planning conditions and the use of planning obligations.

Links to strategic objectives

- Improve transport links within and between Kirklees towns and with neighbouring towns and cities, giving priority to public transport, and to cycling and walking, providing an efficient highway network which supports the district's economy.
- Protect and improve green infrastructure to support health and well-being, giving residents access to good quality open spaces, sport and recreation opportunities, and to support habitats, allowing wildlife to flourish.
- Promote development that helps to reduce and mitigate climate change, and development which is adapted so that the potential impact from climate change is reduced and to help the transition towards a low carbon economy.

Supporting evidence

- My Journey West Yorkshire: Connecting People and Places- West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2026, LTP Partnership (March 2011)
- West Yorkshire draft Transport Strategy, Combined Authority (2016)
- Leeds City Region Strategic Economic Plan refresh, Leeds City Region Enterprise Partnership (May 2016)
- Public Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2010-2020, Kirklees Council (2010)
- West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan Cycle Prospectus Combined Authority (undated);

10 Transport

- Unitary Development Plan, existing links bought forward), Kirklees Council (1999)
- Kirklees Green Corridors and Priority Links Report 2007

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11 Design

- 11.1** High quality design is fundamental to making places more attractive, sustainable, safe and accessible. The way buildings and spaces are designed improves the built and natural environment. Good design can help reduce and mitigate the impacts of climate change; promote healthier lifestyles; create safer places and make high quality and attractive places that foster civic pride and encourage further investment.
- 11.2** The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) places significant emphasis upon design, stating that good design is indivisible from good planning ⁽²⁵⁾. NPPF requires local authorities to give significant weight to outstanding or innovative designs ⁽²⁶⁾ and should refuse permission for poor design that fails to take opportunity to improve character and quality of an area and how it functions ⁽²⁷⁾.
- 11.3** The following policies seek to ensure that good design is embedded into development proposals in Kirklees.

11.1 Design

Policy PLP 24

Design

Good design should be at the core of all proposals in the district and should be considered at the outset of the development process, ensuring that design forms part of pre-application consultation of a proposal. Development briefs, design codes and masterplans should be used to secure high quality, green, accessible, inclusive and safe design, where applicable. Where appropriate and in agreement with the developer schemes will be submitted for design review.

Proposals should promote good design by ensuring:

- a. the form, scale, layout and details of all development respects and enhances the character of the townscape, heritage assets and landscape;
- b. they provide a high standard of amenity for future and neighbouring occupiers; including maintaining appropriate distances between buildings and the creation of development-free buffer zones between housing and employment uses incorporating means of screening where necessary;
- c. extensions are subservient to the original building, are in keeping with the existing buildings in terms of scale, materials and details and minimise impact on residential amenity of future and neighbouring occupiers;
- d. high levels of sustainability through:
 - i. The re-use and adaptation of existing buildings, where practicable
 - ii. design that promotes behavioural change, promoting walkable neighbourhoods and making walking and cycling more attractive;
 - iii. using innovative construction materials and techniques, including reclaimed and recycled materials

25 NPPF - Paragraph 56

26 NPPF - Paragraph 63

27 NPPF - Paragraph 63

11 Design

- iv. minimising resource use in the building by orientating buildings to utilise passive solar design, incorporating vegetation and tree planting to assist heating and cooling and providing for the use of renewable energy;
 - v. encouraging the use of electric and low emission vehicles by providing charging points;
 - vi. incorporating adequate facilities to allow occupiers to separate and store waste for recycling and recovery that are well designed and visually unobtrusive and allows for the convenient collection of waste;
 - vii. designing buildings that are resilient and resistant to flood risk, where such buildings are acceptable in accordance with flood risk policies and through incorporation of multi-functional green infrastructure where appropriate;
 - viii. designing places that are adaptable and able to respond to change, with consideration given to accommodating services and infrastructure, access to high quality public transport facilities and offer flexibility to meet changing requirements of the resident / user.
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- e. the risk of crime is minimised by enhanced security, and the promotion of well-defined routes, overlooked streets and places, high levels of activity, and well-designed security features;
 - f. the needs of a range of different users are met, including disabled people, older people and families with small children to create accessible and inclusive places;
 - g. any new open space is accessible, safe, overlooked and strategically located within the site and well integrated into wider green infrastructure networks;
 - h. development contributes towards enhancement of the natural environment, supports biodiversity and connects to and enhances ecological networks and green infrastructure;
 - i. the retention of valuable or important trees and where appropriate the planting of new trees and other landscaping to maximise visual amenity and environmental benefits; and
 - j. the provision of public art where appropriate.

Policy justification

11.4 Kirklees is a diverse district, encompassing a range of development styles and types from different eras. Several hilltop settlements have medieval origins, whilst the valleys and main towns were developed from the industrial revolution. Development in the latter half of the last century was focused around large industrial developments and car-dominated residential development. From the end of the last century, to now, former industrial land in the middle of settlements has been re-used for residential, leisure and retail development. Kirklees has more heritage assets than any other local authority in Yorkshire. Many of these are intrinsic to the character of the townscape, further information is in the policy on the Historic Environment. The canal network across the district is a legacy of the industrial revolution, new development can help to enhance its setting and support the recreational role that it has today. The topography across much of the district, particularly towards the Pennines in the west of the district, means that views and vistas should be given particular consideration, especially towards the Peak District National Park. The diverse built and natural environment in the district presents a range of different challenges, requiring bespoke solutions to help respect and enhance character, particularly within conservation areas and when development proposals may impact on the setting of listed buildings. The urban areas of the district are surrounded by Green Belt, with principles set out in the national policy and in the local plan Green belt policies.

11.5 To help deliver imaginative and good quality design and to respond to the challenges presented by the different characters of the district, design should be considered at the outset of the development process. There should be pre-application discussions with the council and appropriate use should be made of tools such as design codes (a design code is a set of rules and requirements that advise how buildings and spaces, within a specific geographic area, are designed). The council may prepare

development briefs for specific sites to set out design principles. Design review is recognised in national policy as a means of improving the quality of design in the built environment, schemes can be submitted for design review to receive an appraisal of their design, with feedback and observations leading to improved design. Design and Access Statements supporting planning applications can also set out how a development seeks to provide high quality design. Some areas of the district may have supplementary design policies set out in neighbourhood plans, which can provide further detail about local character. Conservation Area appraisals also provide detailed information on the character of designated conservation areas.

- 11.6** It is considered that the design of development should always be of a high standard. Good design can be incorporated into a development scheme without adding significantly to the cost. Well-designed schemes can also add value and see a higher return on investment for developers and sustainable construction techniques lead to cost-savings for end-users of the development, for example by providing cheaper utility bills, through the orientation of buildings and applying construction standards such as Passivhaus⁽²⁸⁾ and The EnerPHit Standard⁽²⁹⁾. However, the sustainability of a development is a wider concept than just the fabric of the buildings themselves, consideration should also be given to how design influences residents and users, for example encouraging walking, cycling, public transport use and the use of electric and low emission vehicles.
- 11.7** Development proposals should give full prior consideration to how infrastructure and utilities are provided within the site, and how these can be serviced with the least disruption, with provision made for ducting for cables. Broadband provision is an important consideration throughout the district and applicants should support the roll out of superfast broadband provision in the district. All telecommunications infrastructure should be capable of accommodating changes in technological requirements, without having a negative impact on the streetscene.
- 11.8** The design policy should be read together with the efficient and effective use of land and buildings policy, particularly with regard to allowing for access to adjoining undeveloped land so it may subsequently be developed.
- 11.9** The form of development concerns the shape and size of different buildings and how these relate to one another, to the street and to natural features. The form of development can influence the activity of users in places and can help maintain high standards of amenity, for example by providing space between buildings to prevent overlooking and loss of privacy. Buffer zones between housing and employment uses can reduce the impact of industrial uses by providing mitigation against noise and obtrusion, protecting the amenity of occupiers of adjacent housing. The distance between buildings should reflect local development densities, take into account topography and still ensure that the design of development does not allow for overlooking.
- 11.10** The scale of development should relate to neighbouring development and the street / public open space adjacent to the building. Consideration should be given to views, vistas and skylines. The layout of development should take into account the street pattern in the locality and the size of blocks and plots. The detail of development relates to the materials and building techniques used in development, as well as lighting and signage.
- 11.11** Development can support biodiversity and connect to ecological networks by including street trees, vegetation and through the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems. Open space, provided in accordance with New Open Space policy can be integrated into sites and their surroundings.

28 [The Passivhaus Standard](#)

29 [The EnerPHit Standard](#)

11 Design

- 11.12** Trees in urban areas have many environmental benefits including improving air quality, providing natural cooling systems, supporting biodiversity and intercepting rainwater, reducing the risk of flooding. The visual benefits of trees can help contribute to making distinctive places, with trees adding colour and interest to urban environments. Further guidance is found in the Trees and Design Action Group publication: *Trees in the Townscape*.⁽³⁰⁾
- 11.13** The term public art refers to works of art in any media, including functional elements of a proposal, which contributes to the identity, understanding, appreciation, and enhancement of public places. Public art can promote a sense of place and pleasure, for example by evoking local history, be inspiring and/or thought provoking. Public art is a process of engaging artists' creative ideas in the public realm and has a role to play in neighbourhood and community development and should be considered throughout the planning process.
- 11.14** The design of development can have positive impacts on health and well-being. The Sport England Active Design Principles⁽³¹⁾ provides guidelines for how the design of the built environment can increase physical activity. Good design can secure safer environments and help prevent crime through a range of measures including encouraging formal and informal surveillance, controlling movement within developments and providing a clear delineation between public and private space. A reduction in crime can have a positive impact on the well-being of occupiers. The Accommodation Strategy for Older Persons in Kirklees⁽³²⁾ sets out extra care design principles to ensure that housing for older people supports health and well-being of people in their later years. An objective of the Kirklees Joint Health and Well-being Strategy⁽³³⁾ is for people to have safe, warm, affordable home in a decent physical environment within a supportive community and places emphasis upon the environment promoting good physical and emotional health and well-being, which can be achieved through good design.
- 11.15** The council recognises that the occupiers of dwellings may be able to meet their housing needs by extending their homes. Whilst extensions to dwellings can allow residents to stay in the same neighbourhoods and make efficient use of housing stock, it is important that such works consider the impact on neighbouring properties. Extensions to existing dwellings should respect the existing house and adjacent buildings, including the construction materials, window and roof styles and architectural detailing. Any extensions should be subservient not dominate or detract from the original dwelling. and seek to minimise impact on residential amenity of future and neighbouring occupiers, through maintaining privacy and daylight. Extensions should seek to avoid a "terracing" effect in the streetscene where this is incompatible with the existing character of the area. Any alteration should respect the character of the streetscene, including the scale, massing, rhythm, details, roof line, building line and fenestration.
- 11.16** National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)⁽³⁴⁾ sets out further guidance on the importance of good design, what is a well-designed place and what processes and tools can be used to achieve good design. A 2011 survey from RIBA⁽³⁵⁾ found that the size of rooms, energy efficiency and style of building are all important considerations for people wanting to move into new build homes and should be given prime consideration when designing new homes. Building for Life⁽³⁶⁾ sets out a checklist for how good design can be achieved in residential schemes. Further design guidance is set out in

30 [Trees in the Townscape](#)

31 [Sport England Active Design](#)- note that this guidance is currently being reviewed

32 [Accommodation Strategy for Older People In Kirklees 2010-15](#)

33 [Kirklees Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2014-20](#) - paragraph 3.2.3

34 [Planning Practice Guidance - Design](#)

35 [RIBA - The Case for Space](#)

36 [Building for Life 12 \(BfL12\)](#)

Urban Design Compendium ⁽³⁷⁾ and Manual for Streets ⁽³⁸⁾. Secured by Design sets out detailed considerations for how the design of new build homes can help reduce the opportunity for crime and the fear of crime.

11.17 The Highways and Access policy and New Open Space policies set out further design guidance.

Delivery and Implementation

11.18 This policy will be delivered by developers, but will be assisted by the council through advice given at pre-application stage and also through the provision of development briefs and supplementary planning documents. Other external bodies will provide advice such as CABI at The Design Council, Historic England and West Yorkshire Police Architectural Liaison Unit.

Links with Strategic Objectives

- Improve transport links within and between Kirklees towns and with neighbouring towns and cities, giving priority to public transport, and to cycling and walking, providing an efficient highway network which supports the district's economy.
- Provide new homes which meet the housing needs of the community offering a range of size, tenure and affordability, support existing communities and access to employment, public transport, shops and services.
- Tackle inequality and give all residents the opportunity of a healthy lifestyle, free from crime and to achieve their potential in work and education.
- Protect and improve green infrastructure to support health and well-being, giving residents access to good quality open spaces, sport and recreation opportunities, and to support habitats, allowing wildlife to flourish.
- Promote development that helps to reduce and mitigate climate change, and development which is adapted so that the potential impact from climate change is reduced and to help the transition towards a low carbon economy.
- Protect and enhance the characteristics of the built, natural and historic environment, and local distinctiveness which contribute to the character of Kirklees, including the South Pennine Moors, Moorland fringe and the area's industrial heritage.
- Promote the re-use of existing buildings and the use of brownfield land to meet development needs and support the regeneration of areas.
- Facilitate the sustainable use and management of minerals and waste.

Supporting Evidence

- Building for Life 12
- Urban Design Compendium
- Manual for Streets
- Sport England Active Design Principles
- Accommodation Strategy for Older People in Kirklees 2010-15
- Kirklees Joint Health and Well-being Strategy 2014-20
- Trees and Design Action Group - Trees in the Townscape
- Trees and Design Action Group - Trees in Hard Landscapes

37 [HCA - Urban Design Compendium](#)

38 [Manual for Streets](#)

11.2 Advertisements and shop fronts

Policy PLP 25

Advertisements and shop fronts

Shop fronts, signs and advertisements make a significant contribution to the character and local identity of the district's town centres.

1. The development of new or replacement shop front units and display of advertisements will only be permitted if they satisfy the following criteria:
 - a. the design is consistent with the character of the existing building in terms of scale, quality and use of materials;
 - b. proposals respect the character of the locality and any features of historic, architectural, cultural or other special interest;
 - c. the shop fascia is designed to be in scale, in its depth and width, with the façade and street scene of which it forms part
2. Proposals for the alteration of existing shop fronts or installation of new shop fronts and display of advertisements on a Listed Building or within a Conservation Area should preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the building, the area in which it is located and any features of architectural or historical interest. Existing traditional shop fronts shall be retained and restored unless exceptional circumstances apply. Proposals for new shop fronts and advertisements must be of a high standard of design and be appropriate in style, scale and materials to the building and its setting.

Policy justification

11.19 Shop fronts, signs and advertisements are an important element in the character and appearance of our town centres. Some centres retain original traditional shop fronts. These make a significant contribution to the distinct local identities of town centres and the Council is keen to preserve this. Traditional shop fronts are increasingly under threat as shops are enlarged, frontages are replaced and modern illuminated signs installed.

11.20 The design of shop fronts and advertisements should respect the architectural style of the host building and the local character of the area. Good innovative designs which would make a positive contribution to the vitality of a centre will be supported, but they must not detract from the quality of the host building or adjacent premises. Shop fronts, signs and advertisements in Conservation Areas or affecting Listed Buildings will be expected to preserve or enhance the character of the building, its special historic or architectural elements, and the appearance of the surrounding area.

Delivery and implementation

11.21 This policy will be implemented by pro-actively managing development through planning applications and related planning processes and Listed Building Consent.

Links with strategic objectives

- Protect and enhance the characteristics of the built, natural and historic environment, and local distinctiveness which contribute to the character of Kirklees, including the South Pennine Moors, Moorland fringe and the area's industrial heritage.
- Promote the re-use of existing buildings and the use of brownfield land to meet development needs and support the regeneration of areas.

Supporting Evidence

- Kirklees Enforcement Strategy

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12 Climate change

12 Climate change

- 12.1** Effective spatial planning is an important part of a successful response to climate change as it can influence the delivery of appropriately sited green infrastructure and the emission of greenhouse gases. Planning can also help increase resilience to climate change impact through the location, mix and design of development.
- 12.2** Addressing climate change is one of the core land use planning principles which the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) expects to underpin both plan-making and decision-taking. To be found sound, local plans need to reflect this principle and enable the delivery of sustainable development in accordance with the policies in the NPPF.
- 12.3** These include the requirements for local authorities to adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change in line with the provisions and objectives of the Climate Change Act 2008, and co-operate to deliver strategic priorities which include climate change.
- 12.4** In addition to the statutory requirement to take the NPPF into account in the preparation of local plans, there is a statutory duty on local planning authorities to include policies in their local plan designed to tackle climate change and its impacts. This complements the requirement for the local plan to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. The NPPF emphasises that responding to climate change is central to the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.
- 12.5** The following policies address the local production of energy from renewable and low carbon sources, and promote good water management to reduce the risk of flooding. However, these are not the only policies in the Local Plan which relate to climate change issues. Other relevant policies promote green infrastructure and sustainable design and the use of walking, cycling and public transport rather than the private car.

12.1 Renewable and low carbon energy

Policy PLP 26

Renewable and low carbon energy

Renewable and low carbon energy proposals will be supported and planning permission granted where the following criteria are met:

- a. the proposal would not have an unacceptable impact on landscape character and visual appearance of the local area, including the urban environment;
- b. the proposal would not have an unacceptable impact on protected species, designated sites of importance for biodiversity or heritage assets;
- c. the statutory protection of any area would not be compromised by the development;
- d. any noise, odour, traffic or other impact of development is mitigated so as not to cause unacceptable detriment to local amenity;
- e. any significant adverse effects of the proposal are mitigated by wider environmental, social and economic benefits.

Where the above criteria are met, the council encourages dialogue with local community groups promoting community renewable and low carbon energy schemes.

Proposals for wind turbines must consider the Kirklees wind turbine landscape sensitivity maps which identify the suitability of different sizes of turbine across the district.

The creation of district heat networks is encouraged across Kirklees. Heat networks can be developed at different scales and all new developments should consider their potential. Proposals requiring a master plan should explore the potential of developing a heat network, or connecting to an existing network.

Policy justification

- 12.6** The NPPF requires local plans to plan positively to deliver renewable and low carbon technology developments. This is to help tackle climate change and address the environmental role of planning as set out in the NPPF. This helps to meet the UK's legally binding target to reduce carbon emissions by 80% on 1990 levels by 2050.
- 12.7** The National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG) provides further clarity, stating that policies should be set to promote renewable and low carbon technologies, and these should be based on evidence that considers the opportunities for different types of technologies, the possible opportunities for district heat networks and consideration of the landscape impacts of these technologies.
- 12.8** The council has considered the potential low carbon and renewable technologies that can be developed within the district. The Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Study, Maslen (September 2010) addresses Kirklees specifically. The Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Capacity in Yorkshire and Humber, Aecom (March 2011) also considers the potential for different technologies in Kirklees within the Yorkshire and Humber Region context.
- 12.9** Within the district there are opportunities for renewable and low carbon energy development using a range of technologies including:
- Wind;
 - solar photovoltaic (PV);
 - solar thermal;
 - heat pumps (ground source, air source, water source);
 - hydro;
 - biomass combustion;
 - biomass anaerobic digestion;
 - district heat networks.
- 12.10** The council has commissioned evidence to assess the impact of the Local Plan upon landscape, including specific consideration of the impact of wind turbines. The South Pennines Wind Energy Landscape Study, Julie Martin Associates and LUC (October 2014) and Landscape Guidance for Wind Turbines up to 60m high in the South and West Pennines, Julie Martin Associates (January 2013) have been collaboratively commissioned by the South Pennines Wind Energy Group authorities (Kirklees, Calderdale, Barnsley, Rossendale, Burnley) to assess and understand the sensitivity of different landscapes to varying scales of wind turbine development. These assessments are based upon national landscape character areas and define local character areas and types using best practice and national landscape assessment guidance.
- 12.11** The South Pennines Wind Energy Landscape Study includes landscape sensitivity maps. These maps identify levels of suitability based on landscape sensitivity in relation to 5 different height categories of turbine. These landscape sensitivity maps are included in the Local Plan and can be found in the Maps and Diagrams section of the document. The maps must be considered as part of

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any wind turbine proposal as they allocate varying levels of suitability across the district in relation to underlying landscape character and turbine height. The South Pennines Study also includes further detail and guidance about siting, layout, design and assessment of landscape, visual and cumulative impacts of wind turbines, and must also be considered.

- 12.12** The South Pennines Wind Energy Landscape Study also considers the cumulative impact of existing and consented wind turbines including cross border impacts. It is recognised that the study provides an assessment at a point in time. As part of the study commissioned by the South Pennines Wind Energy Group a live website has been created that monitors new wind turbine planning permissions and developments to understand the evolving cumulative impact. This web site must also be considered as part of any wind turbine proposal: <http://www.lucmaps.co.uk/SPWED/mainmenu.html>
- 12.13** The Castle Hill Setting Study is evidence supporting the Local Plan which considers the setting of the Castle Hill Scheduled Ancient Monument in Huddersfield. This study considers the impact of wind turbines upon the setting of Castle Hill and must be considered as part of any wind turbine proposal that falls within the radius of the setting study assessment.
- 12.14** The potential for district heat network development has been explored around Huddersfield town centre and the Leeds Road corridor as part of the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) funded heat mapping for Leeds City Region. The energy master planning process is on-going and promoters of development in and around Huddersfield town centre and the Leeds Road corridor are encouraged to explore the potential for district heat network development. The creation of district heat networks is encouraged across Kirklees. Heat networks can be developed at different scales and all new developments should consider their potential. Proposals requiring a master plan should explore the potential of developing a heat network, or connecting to an existing network.
- 12.15** Renewable and low carbon technologies can be incorporated effectively into building design and this is encouraged in the Local Plan Design Policy. Furthermore Building Regulations require new developments to incorporate carbon saving through design and construction methods.
- 12.16** Local community groups and businesses have the opportunity to develop their own renewable and low carbon schemes to take ownership of reducing carbon emissions globally whilst enjoying the benefits locally. The council is signed up to Kirklees Climate Local which sets targets to reduce its own carbon emissions. Developers, local community groups and businesses are encouraged to work with the council in helping to reduce carbon emissions across the district.
- 12.17** Developments for wind turbines have national policy requirements and guidance relating to public consultation. There is a legal requirement to carry out pre-application consultation with the local community for planning applications for wind turbine development involving more than 2 turbines or where the hub height of any turbine exceeds 15 metres ⁽³⁹⁾.
- 12.18** As part of the planning application process, following consultation, it should be demonstrated that the planning impacts identified by affected local communities have been fully addressed and therefore the proposal has their backing. Whether the proposal has the backing of the affected local community is a planning judgement for the local planning authority.

Delivery and implementation

- 12.19** The policy is delivered by taking a positive approach to applications for renewable and low carbon technology developments that meet the appropriate criteria.

39 as identified in [Article 3 of the Town and Country Planning \(Development Management Procedure\) \(England\) \(Order\) 2015](#)

Links with strategic objectives

- Promote development that helps to reduce and mitigate climate change, and development which is adapted so that the potential impact from climate change is reduced and to help the transition towards a low carbon economy.

Supporting evidence

- South Pennines Wind Energy Landscape Study, Julie Martin Associates and LUC (October 2014)
- Landscape Guidance for Wind Turbines up to 60m high in the South and West Pennines, Julie Martin Associates (January 2013)
- Kirklees District Landscape Character Assessment, LUC (April 2015)
- Castle Hill Setting Study, Atkins (May 2016)
- Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Capacity in Yorkshire and Humber, Aecom (March 2011)
- Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Study, Maslen (September 2010)
- Kirklees Climate Local (<http://www.kirklees.gov.uk/you-kmc/deliveringServices/otherPolicies.aspx>)

12.2 Water management

Policy PLP 27

Flood risk

Proposals for development will need to demonstrate that development has been directed to areas at the lowest probability of flooding, following a sequential risk based approach. The whole Kirklees district should be the starting point for the sequential test with applicants required to provide justification where a smaller area of search is proposed. If following application of the sequential test, there are no reasonably available sites which could accommodate the development in zones with a lower probability of flooding, it should also be demonstrated that a sequential approach has been applied within sites. This is to ensure that highly vulnerable and more vulnerable uses are directed towards the areas of lowest flood risk within the site. Proposals will also need to demonstrate that the exception test is passed, where applicable, as set out in national planning policy.

Proposals within flood zone 3ai will be assessed in accordance with national policies relating to flood zone 3a but with all of the following additional restrictions:

- a. no new highly vulnerable or more vulnerable uses will be permitted;
- b. less vulnerable uses may only be permitted provided that the sequential test has been passed and;
- c. where extensions are linked operationally to an existing business or, where redevelopment of a site provides buildings with the same or a smaller footprint;
- d. all proposals will be expected to include flood mitigation measures such as compensatory storage which should be identified and considered through a site specific Flood Risk Assessment;
- e. development will not be permitted on any part of the site identified through a site specific Flood Risk Assessment as performing a functional floodplain role.

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Proposals must be supported by an appropriate site specific Flood Risk Assessment in line with national planning policy. This must take account of all sources of flooding set out in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and demonstrate that the proposal will be safe throughout the lifetime of the development (taking account of climate change). The proposal must also not increase flood risk elsewhere and where possible should reduce flood risk. Mitigation measures, where necessary, should be proposed.

Proposals involving building over existing culverts or the culverting or canalisation of water courses will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated to be in the interests of public safety or to provide essential infrastructure and that there will be no detrimental effect on flood risk and biodiversity. Where feasible, development proposals should incorporate re-opening of culverts, modification of canalised water courses and consideration of mitigation measures to achieve a more natural and maintainable state.

Proposals for natural management such as targeted vegetation planting in upper catchments and along river banks will be supported in appropriate locations where consistent with national and local plan policies and relevant water catchment management plans to reduce flood risk and improve water quality.

Policy justification

- 12.20** As a consequence of climate change, it is predicted that the risk of flooding will increase. As such, the council will apply a sequential approach to the location of development to avoid, where possible, flood risk to people and property. The Kirklees district should be the starting point for the sequential test search area although smaller areas of search may be justified in certain circumstances. It is the responsibility of the applicant to provide evidence where a smaller area of search is proposed.
- 12.21** If following the application of the Sequential Test, it has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the local planning authority that it is not possible for the development to be located in zones with a lower probability of flooding, evidence in relation to the Exception Test, where relevant, in accordance with the national planning policy framework will be assessed.
- 12.22** The sequential approach should also be applied within a proposed development site to ensure that highly vulnerable and more vulnerable uses are positioned in the lowest risk part of the site. All sources of flood risk set out in the Calder Catchment Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) must be considered through a site specific flood risk assessment in accordance with criteria set out in national planning policy including surface water flood risk.
- 12.23** The Environment Agency Flood Map for Planning identifies areas at risk of flooding from river or sea flooding. For Kirklees, the Flood Map identifies fluvial flood zones 1 (lowest risk), 2 (medium risk) and 3 (high risk). The Calder Catchment SFRA provides more detailed flood risk information including identifying which parts of flood zone 3 are within the functional floodplain (flood zone 3b).
- 12.24** Using the recommended 5% probability of flooding as a starting point for determining the functional floodplain does not reflect the fact that some land within these areas will already contain buildings and therefore cannot perform a functional floodplain role. Such areas have therefore been excluded from the functional floodplain but have been identified in the Calder Catchment SFRA as flood zone 3ai to highlight the higher risk than flood zone 3a. The following flood risk zones therefore apply in Kirklees:
- Flood Zone 1
 - Flood Zone 2
 - Flood Zone 3a

- Flood Zone 3ai
- Flood Zone 3b

12.25 Proposals within flood zone 3ai will be assessed using criteria in national policy for flood zone 3a but with additional restrictions to reflect the higher risk. The probability of flooding in flood zone 3ai remains the same as the functional floodplain (flood zone 3b) therefore highly vulnerable or more vulnerable developments would not be appropriate within this zone. In certain circumstances less vulnerable development proposals could be justified, subject to a sequential test, such as proposals for an operationally linked extension to an established businesses or redevelopment with the same or smaller footprint.

12.26 Where possible, proposals for redevelopment in these areas should reduce the built form in these areas and if possible create additional water storage areas. Compensatory storage will be required for all schemes in flood zone 3ai and areas shown to be acting as functional floodplain by a site specific flood risk assessment should be retained as undeveloped areas.

12.27 As the Environment Agency Flood Map for Planning is updated regularly, this should be used as the starting point when considering flood risk through the planning system, with further detail provided by the Calder Catchment SFRA.

12.28 For surface water flood risk, the latest Environment Agency Surface Water Flood Map outlines risk areas although information from the Lead Local Flood Authority may indicate further areas at risk of surface water flooding. Where potential surface water flooding has been identified on a site, mitigation measures will need to be implemented and buildings and their curtilage should avoid risk areas. In addition, the management of surface water run-off from sites can have a significant impact on flood risk issues including minimising surface water flood risk to lower lying areas and reducing the flow of water into the river system to prevent problems downstream.

12.29 A site specific Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) must be submitted to support planning applications in line with criteria set out in national planning policy and needs to assess flood risk from all sources identified in the Calder Catchment Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA). The FRA will need to provide evidence that the proposal will be safe throughout the lifetime of the development, take account of climate change and demonstrate that the proposal will not lead to increased flood risk elsewhere.

12.30 Building over existing culverts should be avoided and the culverting and canalisation of water courses may exacerbate flood risk through an increased risk of blockage. It is also likely to be detrimental to wildlife and amenity as it can, for example create barriers to fish movement and reduce green amenity space / recreation opportunities alongside the water course. There may be some circumstances where building over culverts may be appropriate including where such a change is in the interests of public safety or to provide essential infrastructure such as that relating to roads.

12.31 For these reasons the reopening and restoration of existing culverts, modification of canalised water courses and consideration of mitigation measures such as fish passes are desirable in order to achieve a more natural state. The Humber River Basin Management Plan mitigation measures for heavily modified water bodies should be considered whenever work is being carried out on modifications, to maximise potential benefits of any scheme and ensure compliance with the EU Water Framework Directive. It is unlikely that building over culverts could be justified in flood risk terms unless in exceptional circumstances.

12.32 The council will be supportive of proposals for natural flood management such as targeted vegetation planting in upper catchments and along river banks in appropriate locations where consistent with national policies, the Kirklees local plan and wider catchment management objectives. This will

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contribute to the protection of watercourse banks by improving stability, improvement of water quality and also increase the lag time between rainfall events and water entering watercourses which should help to contribute to a reduction in flood risk.

Delivery and implementation

12.33 The evidence requirements in this policy will be provided by developers during the planning applications process. The council will provide information through the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) and pre-application discussions. The council and the Environment Agency will assess the evidence put forward by developers to ensure that inappropriate development will not be located in the high flood risk areas.

Links with strategic objectives

- Protect and improve green infrastructure to support health and well-being, giving residents access to good quality open spaces, sport and recreation opportunities, and to support habitats, allowing wildlife to flourish.
- Promote development that helps to reduce and mitigate climate change, and development which is adapted so that the potential impact from climate change is reduced and to help the transition towards a low carbon economy.
- Protect and enhance the characteristics of the built, natural and historic environment, and local distinctiveness which contribute to the character of Kirklees, including the South Pennine Moors, Moorland fringe and the area's industrial heritage.

Supporting evidence

- EU Water Framework Directive
- Humber River Basin Management Plan, December 2015, Environment Agency
- Calder Catchment Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)
- Kirklees Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP)

Policy PLP 28

Drainage

The presumption is that Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) will be used to assist in achieving the following on each site:

- a. for proposals on greenfield sites, typical greenfield run-off rates should not be exceeded;
- b. for proposals on brownfield sites there should be a minimum 30% reduction in surface water run-off where previous positive surface water connections from the site can be proven. New connections will be subject to at least greenfield restrictions;
- c. No negative impact on local water quality and improvements in water quality where practicable;
- d. Consider whether proposed open spaces and green infrastructure within sites can contribute to the sustainable drainage of the site.

Local conditions including the existence of critical drainage areas may require a lower run-off rate to be agreed to reflect volume control, local surface water risks, water course capacity and flood risk further downstream.

There will be a general presumption against pumping surface water. It must also be demonstrated that the surface water management solution is designed to meet requirements over the lifetime of the development including evidence that management and maintenance arrangements have been secured to cover that period. This includes ensuring proposals to store water meet national standards and latest best practice.

Flow paths accommodating water from outside the site or due to an exceedance event should be designed to avoid buildings and curtilages.

Development will only be permitted if it can be demonstrated that the water supply and waste water infrastructure required is available or can be co-ordinated to meet the demand generated by the new development.

Policy justification

- 12.34** When proposing new developments, surface water issues need to be addressed in terms of existing surface water and potential increases to run-off resulting from the development. Effective management of surface water can help to prevent increased flood risk and negative impacts on water quality with associated biodiversity benefits.
- 12.35** Sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) comprise a variety of attenuation methods to manage surface water and reduce the need for combined sewer overflows or emergency overflows and should be applied to new development. SuDS should be considered at the earliest possible opportunity when devising proposals to ensure that they can be fully incorporated into the scheme. SuDS must be designed and installed in line with the latest national and local best practice and guidance in order to prevent an increased risk of pollution to watercourses and must be designed to meet requirements over the lifetime of the development.
- 12.36** In order to ensure that flood risk is not increased, it is expected that run-off rates will be minimised. The starting point for this will be a maximum greenfield run-off rate (5 litres per second per hectare) for greenfield sites and a minimum 30% reduction in run-off rates on brownfield sites. The 30% reduction to run-off rates on brownfield sites was agreed between Kirklees, its neighbouring West Yorkshire councils, the Environment Agency and Yorkshire Water. For proposals on brownfield sites, unless it can be demonstrated that positive connections to the main drainage system still function appropriately (i.e. the arrangements for dealing with drainage from the previous use are still intact, have the required capacity and are not contaminated from misconnections), the site will be treated as a greenfield site for surface water purposes.
- 12.37** Lower discharge rates may be required due to local circumstances, such as where emerging evidence indicates a lower run-off rate is required within an area, national volume control standards, proposals impacting on a critical drainage area, capacity issues within existing water courses and systems and potential flood risk further downstream. Retrofitting of SuDS should also be considered. Where run-off rates cannot meet or reduce pre-development run off volumes, the run-off rate should be limited to 5 litres per second per hectare or less depending on local circumstances.
- 12.38** There will be a presumption against the water management solution relying on surface water pumping as mechanical failure could lead to surface water flooding within an area. SuDs should contribute to green infrastructure and provide biodiversity benefits wherever practicable. It is important that inappropriately or poorly managed SuDS do not lead to a reduction in water quality in surrounding areas and watercourses and where possible, act to improve water quality in line with the Water Framework Directive and Humber River Basin Management Plan. Consideration should also be given to whether areas of open space within a development proposal can contribute to the sustainable drainage of the site.

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12.39 The council has a duty under the Flood and Water Management Act to manage flood risk from surface water and watercourses. The council's Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP) identifies measures to manage this local risk, including risk from flows from the upper catchment onto lower sites. Areas which have been identified as being at higher risk of surface water flooding have been highlighted in the SWMP. The council, as Lead Local Flood Authority, will continue to develop a Kirklees Local Flood Risk Management Strategy including SWMP and produce technical guidance to provide an increasing amount of information and guidance on managing surface water flood risk.

12.40 It must be demonstrated that the surface water management solution meets national standards and follows current best practice as well as being designed to meet requirements over the lifetime of the development. To further mitigate potential surface water problems, potential flow routes for surface water run-off, including water entering the site from adjacent areas or through exceedance events within the site, should be considered within the design of schemes avoiding existing buildings. Such flows should also be designed to avoid the curtilage of buildings where practicable.

12.41 Where development is proposed it must be demonstrated that there is sufficient infrastructure for providing water supply and demonstrate that access to sewers, wastewater and surface water removal infrastructure can be achieved.

Delivery and implementation

12.42 The council will provide advice in relation to the interpretation of the policy and clarify whether areas are within Critical Drainage Areas. Developers will be required to implement the policy requirements in terms of surface water drainage using the latest published guidance including best practice. This will ensure effective management of surface water.

Links with strategic objectives

- Protect and improve green infrastructure to support health and well-being, giving residents access to good quality open spaces, sport and recreation opportunities, and to support habitats, allowing wildlife to flourish.
- Promote development that helps to reduce and mitigate climate change, and development which is adapted so that the potential impact from climate change is reduced and to help the transition towards a low carbon economy.
- Protect and enhance the characteristics of the built, natural and historic environment, and local distinctiveness which contribute to the character of Kirklees, including the South Pennine Moors, Moorland fringe and the area's industrial heritage.

Supporting evidence

- EU Water Framework Directive
- Humber River Basin Management Plan, December 2015, Environment Agency
- Calder Catchment Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)
- Kirklees Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP)
- Kirklees Local Flood Risk Management Strategy
- Sustainable Drainage Systems: Non-technical standards for sustainable drainage systems, 2015 (DEFRA)
- Code of practice for surface water management for development sites (BS8582:2013)
- Non-statutory technical standards for sustainable drainage: Best practice guidance (Local Authority SuDS Officer Organisation)

Policy PLP 29

Management of water bodies

Where it is proposed to develop a site already containing a water area, this should normally be retained as part of the proposal and include a future management plan for the maintenance of the water area to ensure the safety of residents for the lifetime of the development. This includes bodies of water associated with existing buildings, even where they are remote from the building, and also includes ancillary elements linked to the operation of the water body.

Policy justification

- 12.43** Where proposals include an existing area of water, there needs to be careful consideration of the potential flood risk and biodiversity implications of the development proposals. Larger reservoirs (capacity greater than 25,000m³) are regulated under the Reservoirs Act 1995 and are responsibly managed and maintained by their owners. The Flood and Water Management Act makes provision for this threshold to be amended to 10,000m³, however this has yet to be implemented.
- 12.44** There are in excess of 150 smaller water bodies (with a capacity between 500 and 25,000m³) across the district with no statutory requirement for assessment or maintenance. Around 70 small ponds and reservoirs are raised i.e. created with an artificial dam, which could have inherent safety issues around dam failure. The smaller ponds are generally privately owned and unmaintained. Some ponds are leased to, or owned by, angling clubs most have general, informal, amenity value and some are derelict and overgrown. Few, if any, retain any original operational purpose. The council has a variety of interests in ensuring that ponds are preserved, managed and maintained for the wider benefit of the local communities.
- 12.45** There will be a presumption that where proposed development contains a water body whether performing a permanent or intermittent role (i.e. balancing ponds), the water body will be retained and appropriate measures put in place to maintain them in the future. That is unless there is site specific evidence to show that this approach is in conflict with achieving progress under the Water Framework Directive. Where redevelopment of mills is proposed, the mill pond will be considered as part of the development, however remote from the mill. In addition, any mill building listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings/Conservation Areas) Act 1990 will be considered to include its associated mill pond(s). The policy also includes consideration of the ongoing maintenance of ancillary elements, for example, sluice gates and emergency drain down infrastructure.
- 12.46** Every opportunity should be taken to maintain the environmental and biodiversity benefits of mill ponds and small reservoirs and encourage measures to improve the environmental quality of unmaintained or deteriorating water bodies. Raised ponds should have specific operational plans to manage the ongoing flood risk from dam failure.
- 12.47** Kirklees Council as Lead Local Flood Authority holds information on private mill ponds which can be considered as part of a planning application.

Delivery and implementation

- 12.48** Developers will need to provide evidence that their scheme retains the area of water and includes an effective future management plan.

12 Climate change

Links with strategic objectives

- Protect and improve green infrastructure to support health and well-being, giving residents access to good quality open spaces, sport and recreation opportunities, and to support habitats, allowing wildlife to flourish.
- Promote development that helps to reduce and mitigate climate change, and development which is adapted so that the potential impact from climate change is reduced and to help the transition towards a low carbon economy.
- Protect and enhance the characteristics of the built, natural and historic environment, and local distinctiveness which contribute to the character of Kirklees, including the South Pennine Moors, Moorland fringe and the area's industrial heritage.

Supporting evidence

- Flood and Water Management Act

DRAFT

13 Natural environment

- 13.1** The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) recognises that the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils and minimise impacts on biodiversity, providing net gains in biodiversity where possible. Local authorities should also plan positively for networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure.
- 13.2** Kirklees contains a natural environment of very diverse character and varied landscapes. Extensive areas and a large number of sites are designated and protected for their biodiversity and geodiversity importance. At an international level, the South Pennine Moors Special Protection Area (SPA)⁽⁴⁰⁾ has the highest level of statutory protection being of European importance for several upland breeding bird species and is also designated a Special Area of Conservation (SAC). The South Pennine Moors SPA/SAC is also a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). There are a further two SSSI's in Kirklees and many important local wildlife and geological sites.
- 13.3** The Wildlife Habitat Network in Kirklees has been identified by West Yorkshire Ecology and connects designated sites of biodiversity and geological importance and notable habitat links. It is intended to protect and strengthen ecological links within the district and to adjoining authorities.
- 13.4** Some of these areas have been identified as strategic green infrastructure through Natural England's Yorkshire and the Humber Green Infrastructure Mapping Project. These provide defined networks of accessible greenspaces and natural habitats which occur within, and connects, towns and villages and comprise the river corridors and the South Pennine Moors SPA/SAC.
- 13.5** The landscape of Kirklees is diverse and a number of distinct landscape character types have been identified throughout the district in the Kirklees Landscape Character Assessment 2015, ranging from moorland to industrial lowland valleys. In the west, upland moorland provides a continuation of character from the Peak District National Park which provides a nationally important landscape and backdrop to many views throughout Kirklees. Further east, there is a transition to mature farmland and wooded river valleys of the Colne, Holme, Fenay Beck and the Dearne and rural moorland around Emley Moor and Flockton Moor.
- 13.6** The policies in the Plan will ensure the protection of the special attributes of these areas. The council recognises the importance of protecting and enhancing the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites and aims to conserve and enhance biodiversity through development proposals. It is important to ensure that development is also sensitive to its location and considers its impact on the landscape character of the area and on important trees.

13.1 Biodiversity & geodiversity

Policy PLP 30

Biodiversity & Geodiversity

The council will seek to protect and enhance the biodiversity and geodiversity of Kirklees, including the range of international, national and locally designated wildlife and geological sites, Habitats and Species of Principal Importance and the Kirklees Wildlife Habitat Network.

South Pennine Moors

40 Peak District Moors SPA (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) and South Pennine Moors SPA (Phase 2)

13 Natural environment

Proposals which may directly or indirectly compromise achieving the conservation objectives of a designated or candidate European protected site will not be permitted unless the proposal meets the conditions specified in Article 6 (3) - (4) of the Habitats Directive.

Statutory Designated Sites

Statutory designated sites, including the South Pennine Moors Special Protection Area (SPA) and Special Area for Conservation (SAC) and Sites of Special Scientific Interest, are already highly protected through existing laws and legislation. In accordance with legislation, the Council will seek to ensure that harmful impacts to these areas as a result of development proposals are avoided.

Development proposed within or outside a designated Site of Special Scientific Interest, likely to have an adverse effect on the site's special nature conservation features, will not normally be permitted. Exceptionally development will be allowed where the benefits of the development clearly outweigh the impacts on the site's special conservation features and measures are provided to mitigate harmful impacts.

The Dark Peak Nature Improvement Area

Proposals that contribute to the aims and objectives of the Dark Peak Nature Improvement Area will in principle be supported, subject to other policies in this plan. Development likely to have an adverse impact on the aims and objectives of the NIA will not be permitted.

Local Designated Sites & Important Local Ecological Features

Proposals having a direct or indirect adverse effect on a Local Wildlife Site or Local Geological Site, Ancient Woodland, Veteran Tree or other important tree, will not be permitted unless the development can be shown to be of an overriding public interest and there is no alternative means to deliver the proposal. In all cases, full compensatory measures would be required and secured in the long term.

Habitats and Species of Principal Importance

Proposals will be required to protect Habitats and Species of Principal Importance unless the benefits of the development clearly outweigh the importance of the biodiversity interest, in which case long term compensatory measures will need to be secured.

Biodiversity and Development

Development proposals will be required to:-

- (i) avoid significant loss or harm to biodiversity in Kirklees through protection, mitigation and compensatory measures secured through the establishment of a legally binding agreement;
- (ii) minimise impact on biodiversity and provide net biodiversity gains through good design by incorporating biodiversity enhancements and habitat creation where opportunities exist;
- (iii) safeguard and enhance the function and connectivity of the Kirklees Wildlife Habitat Network at a local and wider landscape-scale unless the loss of the site and its functional role within the network can be fully maintained or compensated for in the long term;
- (iv) establish additional ecological links to the Kirklees Wildlife Habitat Network where opportunities exist; and
- (iv) incorporate biodiversity enhancement measures to reflect the priority habitats and species identified for the relevant Kirklees Biodiversity Opportunity Zone.

Policy justification

- 13.7** Biodiversity and geodiversity are important components of a high quality natural environment which help strengthen the connection between people and nature and contribute to health and well-being. A core principle of the planning system, as set out in national planning policy, is to conserve and enhance the natural environment. Planning policies and decisions should minimise impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity and aim to maintain and enhance biodiversity when determining planning applications.
- 13.8** Within Kirklees, there is an extensive range of sites designated and protected for their biodiversity and geodiversity importance. These include international and European designations, such as Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, national designations, such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Ancient Woodland, Local Wildlife Sites, Local Geological Sites and the Wildlife Habitat Network.
- 13.9** At the international level, the South Pennine Moors Special Protection Area (SPA) has the highest level of statutory protection being of European importance for several upland breeding species classified under the Birds Directive. The SPA is also designated as a Special Area for Conservation (SAC) which provides protection for a variety of wildlife, plants and habitats through the European Habitats Directive.
- 13.10** The Council has undertaken a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) of the local plan. Within this, consideration was given to the potential for adverse effects on the integrity of the Special Protection Area through the loss of any functionally connected land within 2.5km of its boundary, and a conclusion reached that adverse effects on integrity from the local plan would not occur. However, as a precautionary approach and to allow for potential changes in habitat over time or use of land by the SPA birds, the site allocation box for sites within 2.5km of the boundary of the SPA indicates if additional evidence at the time of a planning application may be required to determine if there is any potential for adverse effects on the integrity of the SPA as a result of the development proposed. These issues alongside DEFRA's 'Impact Risk Zones' should be considered when submitting any planning application that falls within the remit of the Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended).
- 13.11** At the national level, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) are sites designated for their national importance and protected by law to conserve their wildlife or geology. There are three designated SSSI's in Kirklees: The South Pennine Moors SPA/SAC; Park Clough, Marsden; and Honley Station Cutting, Honley. These sites are protected by law under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 and the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006. Development which is likely to have an adverse effect on a SSSI will not be permitted. Exceptions will only be made where the benefits of development outweigh any impact and measures are provided to mitigate harmful impacts.
- 13.12** A small part of Kirklees outside the South Pennine Moors SPA/SAC is within the Dark Peak Nature Improvement Area (NIA) which aims to improve, expand and link up existing wildlife-rich areas within the Dark Peak, connecting nature with nature and nature with people. Development proposals that adversely impact on the aims and objectives of the NIA will not be permitted. Proposals that can contribute a quantifiable benefit to the NIA are likely to be supported subject to other policies in the plan.
- 13.13** At the local level, Local Wildlife Sites and Local Geological Sites have been designated for their significant local value, containing habitats, species or geological features of local importance. These are shown on the Policies Map and have been designated by the West Yorkshire Local Sites Partnership in accordance with locally agreed selection criteria used to identify and designate the sites.

13 Natural environment

- 13.14** West Yorkshire Ecology have identified the Kirklees Wildlife Habitat Network which connects designated sites of biodiversity and geological importance and notable habitat links within the district, such as woodlands, watercourses, natural and semi-natural areas. The identification of the Wildlife Habitat Network is intended to protect and strengthen ecological links within the district. The purpose of the network is to enable species populations to be sustained by protecting and enhancing the ecological corridors and linkages within the wider environment, including links to adjoining districts. Development within the Wildlife Habitat Network will not necessarily be prevented but the council will seek to ensure that development proposals maintain the integrity and continuity of the network and protect the nature conservation value of the land affected. The Wildlife Habitat Network forms the basis for increasing the robustness and inter-connectivity of ecological corridors. As such, development proposals within and adjacent to the Wildlife Habitat Network should be considered as opportunities to enhance and expand its functionality.
- 13.15** Ancient woodland (approximately 1,000 hectares) and some ancient and veteran trees are still present in areas of Kirklees. It is important to preserve those which are not protected by statutory designation and resist development which threatens them.
- 13.16** Habitats and Species of Principal Importance are identified for protection and enhancement in the Kirklees Biodiversity Action Plan 2009 (BAP). Habitats and Species of Principal Importance in England are identified under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006.
- 13.17** For international and nationally designated sites, there is a duty to protect these sites from development as required by law. For locally designated sites, and habitats and species of principal importance, the council will not allow development proposals that would have a direct or indirect adverse effect on their biodiversity or geological value. Exceptions may be made where the benefits of the development clearly outweigh the impacts on the features of the site's special conservation features. habitats and prevention, mitigation and compensation (biodiversity offsetting) measures are provided.
- 13.18** The council has identified a series of Biodiversity Opportunity Zones across Kirklees, which reflect the habitats found in these areas. These are shown on the Biodiversity Opportunity Zones Map and include the uplands; mid-altitudinal grasslands; valley slopes; floodplain and riverine corridors; the Pennine foothills and urban areas. The council has identified the range of species of principal importance that occur within each of these zones based on how these species use the habitats present and these are shown in the Biodiversity Opportunity Zones Map Tables document.
- 13.19** All development in Kirklees, as set out in national policy and the policies described in this document, will be expected to avoid significant loss or harm to biodiversity through protection, mitigation and compensatory measures and seek opportunities to enhance biodiversity value and ecological links. Opportunities to achieve net gains in biodiversity within development proposals will be sought through good design, including specific habitat creation and biodiversity enhancements. Regard will need to be given to the relevant Biodiversity Opportunity Zone in which the proposed development is located and biodiversity enhancement measures will be sought which reflect the priority habitats and species identified for each zone. The purpose of the Biodiversity Opportunity Zones and associated tables of species is to guide developers in providing appropriate compensation and enhancements of maximum benefit for nature conservation. In order to safeguard and enhance the function and connectivity of the Kirklees Wildlife Habitat Network, the council will also seek to ensure that development proposals do not result in the fragmentation of the network and provide improved ecological links, particularly to the Kirklees Wildlife Habitat Network, where opportunities exist.

Links with strategic objectives

- Protect and improve green infrastructure to support health and well-being, giving residents access to good quality open spaces, sport and recreation opportunities, and to support habitats, allowing wildlife to flourish.
- Protect and enhance the characteristics of the built, natural and historic environment, and local distinctiveness which contribute to the character of Kirklees, including the South Pennine Moors, Moorland fringe and the area's industrial heritage.

Delivery and implementation

13.20 The policy will be implemented through the development management process, council policies and plans and delivered through a wide range of public and private sector organisations, community groups and volunteers. The council will assist the implementation of the work of the Yorkshire West Local Nature Partnership in supporting their principles and priorities to protect and improve the natural environment in the area.

Supporting evidence

- West Yorkshire Local Wildlife Site Selection Criteria (2011)
- West Yorkshire Ecology - Wildlife Habitat Network & Methodology (2015)
- Kirklees Biodiversity Action Plan (2009)
- Kirklees Biodiversity Strategy
- Kirklees Biodiversity Opportunity Zones Mapping

13.2 Strategic Green Infrastructure Network

Policy PLP 31

Strategic Green Infrastructure Network

Within the Strategic Green Infrastructure Network identified on the Policies Map, priority will be given to safeguarding and enhancing green infrastructure networks, green infrastructure assets and the range of functions they provide.

Development proposals within and adjacent to the Strategic Green Infrastructure Network should ensure:-

- (i) the function and connectivity of green infrastructure networks and assets are retained or replaced;
- (ii) new or enhanced green infrastructure is designed and integrated into the development scheme where appropriate, including natural greenspace, woodland and street trees;
- (iii) the scheme integrates into existing and proposed cycling and walking routes, particularly the Core Walking and Cycling Network, by providing new connecting links where opportunities exist;
- (iv) the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and ecological links, particularly within and connecting to the Kirklees Wildlife Habitat Network.

The council will support proposals for the creation of new or enhanced green infrastructure provided these do not conflict with other local plan policies.

13 Natural environment

Policy justification

- 13.21** National policy requires local planning authorities to set out a strategic approach in their Local Plans to plan positively for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of green infrastructure.
- 13.22** Green infrastructure is defined as networks of accessible green spaces and natural habitats that occur within and form connections between towns and villages. It functions in different ways and provides multiple benefits for wildlife, improved health and well being of people, local food growing, mitigating climate change, such as flood alleviation, and for the local economy by providing a high quality environment to help attract further economic investment.
- 13.23** Green infrastructure assets include parks, recreation grounds, public and private playing fields, street trees, allotments and local food growing, amenity green space, churchyards and cemeteries, natural and semi-natural greenspaces, such as woodlands, local nature reserves, some grazing land, heathland and moorland. River and canal corridors, footpaths, bridleways and cycleways provide green infrastructure links which thread through the towns and villages and connect into the countryside.
- 13.24** Natural England has mapped and analysed green infrastructure across the region. Using this information, areas of strategic green infrastructure have been identified in Kirklees where the functions of green infrastructure are considered to be significant and wide ranging. These are identified on the Policies Map where there is a concentration of green infrastructure assets and includes the following:-
- The South Pennine Moors Special Protection Area/Special Area of Conservation
 - River Calder corridor
 - River Dearne corridor
 - River Colne corridor
 - Fenay Beck corridor
 - Spen Valley corridor
 - Holme Valley corridor
- 13.25** There are other significant areas of green infrastructure in Kirklees that are strategically important, including Oakwell Hall Country Park and Dewsbury Country Park. The Council recognises the importance of these to local communities for recreation, education and wildlife conservation.
- 13.26** Development proposals within the Strategic Green Infrastructure Network will not necessarily be prevented provided they do not conflict with other Local Plan Policies. However, the Council will seek to ensure that development proposals protect and enhance existing green infrastructure assets; minimise fragmentation of green infrastructure networks and maximise opportunities for new and improved green infrastructure and connecting links into the network where opportunities exist.
- 13.27** Some key project opportunities for new and enhanced green infrastructure are identified through various regional and local strategies, as well local projects put forward by private landowners and community groups. The Leeds City Region Green Infrastructure Strategy sets out a vision for the city region and identifies how and where future investments in green infrastructure should be targeted through a series of investment programmes and strategic projects. Proposals aimed to deliver major new green infrastructure that provide easily accessible natural and semi-natural green space for communities to enjoy for recreation and to enhance wildlife conservation will be supported in principle by the Council provided they do not conflict with other policies in the Local Plan.

Delivery and implementation

13.28 The policy will be delivered through development management processes, council policies and plans. The delivery of new and enhanced green infrastructure will be provided by a wide range of public and private sector agencies, community groups and voluntary bodies.

Links with strategic objectives

- Improve transport links within and between Kirklees towns and with neighbouring towns and cities, giving priority to public transport, and to cycling and walking, providing an efficient highway network which supports the district's economy.
- Tackle inequality and give all residents the opportunity of a healthy lifestyle, free from crime and to achieve their potential in work and education.
- Protect and improve green infrastructure to support health and well-being, giving residents access to good quality open spaces, sport and recreation opportunities, and to support habitats, allowing wildlife to flourish.
- Protect and enhance the characteristics of the built, natural and historic environment, and local distinctiveness which contribute to the character of Kirklees, including the South Pennine Moors, Moorland fringe and the area's industrial heritage.

Supporting evidence

- Natural England's Yorkshire and the Humber Green Infrastructure Mapping Project
- Leeds City Region Green Infrastructure Strategy
- Leeds City Region Fresh Aire Delivery Plan

13.3 Landscape

Policy PLP 32

Landscape

Proposals should be designed to take into account and seek to enhance the landscape character of the area considering in particular:

- a. the need to protect the setting and special qualities of the Peak District National park, views in and out of the park and views from surrounding viewpoints;
- b. the setting of settlements and buildings within the landscape;
- c. the patterns of woodland, trees and field boundaries;
- d. the appearance of rivers, canals, reservoirs and other water features within the landscape.

Policy justification

13.29 Landscape character is what defines an area in terms of natural elements (e.g. geology, topography and vegetation) and human elements (e.g. settlement form and agricultural activities). Variations in the natural and human elements are what make one landscape different from another. Understanding different landscape characters helps to ensure that development is sensitive to its location and contributes to environmental, social and economic objectives set out in the plan.

13 Natural environment

13.30 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that planning should take account of the different roles and character of different areas. The NPPF calls for valued landscapes to be protected and enhanced, with the greatest weight being given to conserving landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs). It also promotes good design and suggests that “permission should be refused for development of poor design that fails to take the opportunities available for improving the character and quality of an area and the way it functions”.

13.31 The landscape of Kirklees is widely varied and diverse, often as a result of past human influence and interaction with the landscape, particularly in terms of the exploitation of geological deposits of coal and iron. In the west of the district, upland unenclosed moorland provides a continuation of character from the Peak District National Park, which provides a dramatic backdrop to many views throughout Kirklees and contains internationally valued upland heath, bog and scrub habitat. Other parts of the District fall into different character areas and types which will need to be considered before development takes place.

Delivery and implementation

13.32 This policy provides the justification to consider the impacts of development on different landscape areas and types, to ensure they are considered appropriately and therefore preserved or enhanced.

Links to strategic objectives

- Protect and improve green infrastructure to support health and well-being, giving residents access to good quality open spaces, sport and recreation opportunities, and to support habitats, allowing wildlife to flourish.
- Promote development that helps to reduce and mitigate climate change, and development which is adapted so that the potential impact from climate change is reduced and to help the transition towards a low carbon economy.
- Protect and enhance the characteristics of the built, natural and historic environment, and local distinctiveness which contribute to the character of Kirklees, including the South Pennine Moors, Moorland fringe and the area's industrial heritage.

Supporting evidence

- Kirklees District Landscape Character Assessment, Land Use Consultants, July 2015

13.4 Trees

Policy PLP 33

Trees

The Council will not grant planning permission for developments which directly or indirectly threaten trees or woodlands of significant amenity.

Proposals should normally retain any valuable or important trees where they make a contribution to public amenity, the distinctiveness of a specific location or contribute to the environment, including the Wildlife Habitat Network and green infrastructure networks.

Proposals will need to comply with relevant national standards regarding the protection of trees in relation to design, demolition and construction. Where tree loss is deemed to be acceptable, developers will be required to submit a detailed mitigation scheme.

Policy justification

- 13.33** A variety of landscape types and qualities make up the environment within Kirklees and trees are one of the most important, natural elements within this environment. Trees, whether appearing as individuals, groups or as woodlands, have a very significant effect on our quality of life by providing direct and indirect benefits.
- 13.34** British Standard BS 5837 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction outlines how to successfully take account of and retain suitable trees in proximity to development. Where there are trees that could affect or be affected by, a planning application, the council may require a tree survey to be carried out and submitted in support of the application.
- 13.35** Trees have to adapt to their immediate surroundings and any changes will have some effect therefore it is essential that a detailed tree survey that complies with the British Standard is undertaken before a scheme is designed. This will schedule the trees according to their suitability for retention and identify the extent of land required to ensure that they have the best chance of survival. Older trees are more vulnerable and they are often the most desirable to retain for both their amenity and conservation value.
- 13.36** Trees, woodlands and hedgerows are a valuable part of the environment. Increasing woodland cover and effectively managing existing woodlands would ensure a suitable habitat for woodland species. The total area of woodland within the Kirklees district is 8.2%. This is below the national figure of 10.5%. Kirklees Council owned woodlands (including Kirklees Council managed woods), total over 600ha, representing 18% of the woodlands in the district or 1.5%, which is a notable contribution to wellbeing. Priority will be given to the protection and enhancement of trees and woodland throughout the district. The Council will support the planting of new woodland in urban and rural areas where this is sympathetic to local topography, enhances ecology and contributes positively to landscape character.

Delivery and implementation

- 13.37** The policy will be delivered by developers, but will be assisted by the council through advice given at pre-application stage.

Links to strategic objectives

- Protect and improve green infrastructure to support health and well-being, giving residents access to good quality open spaces, sport and recreation opportunities, and to support habitats, allowing wildlife to flourish.
- Promote development that helps to reduce and mitigate climate change, and development which is adapted so that the potential impact from climate change is reduced and to help the transition towards a low carbon economy.
- Protect and enhance the characteristics of the built, natural and historic environment, and local distinctiveness which contribute to the character of Kirklees, including the South Pennine Moors, Moorland fringe and the area's industrial heritage.

Supporting evidence

- British standard BS5837

13 Natural environment

13.5 Conserving and enhancing the water environment

Policy PLP 34

Conserving and enhancing the water environment

Proposals will be supported which:

1. Do not result in the deterioration of water courses or water bodies (including groundwater) and conserve and enhance:
 - a. the natural geomorphology of watercourses, including reinstating watercourses to their natural state through removal of modifications resulting from past industrial uses;
 - b. water quality; and
 - c. the ecological value of the water environment, including the functionality of habitat networks.
2. Make positive progress towards achieving 'good status or potential' under the Water Framework Directive in surface and groundwater bodies.
3. Ensure Source Protection Zones are protected from contamination as a result of the proposal in line with national guidance.
4. Manage water demand and improve water efficiency through appropriate water conservation techniques including rainwater harvesting and grey-water recycling as well as considering water availability from surface water and groundwater sources.
5. Improve water quality through the incorporation of appropriately constructed and maintained Sustainable Drainage Systems and surface water management techniques taking into account the sensitivity of groundwater.
6. Dispose of surface water appropriately (in accordance with the Local Plan drainage policy) adhering to the following networks in order of preference:
 - a. to an infiltration based system wherever possible (such as soakaways);
 - b. discharge into a watercourse with the prior approval of the landowner, navigation authority or Environment Agency, where applicable. To comply with part a this must be following treatment where necessary or where no treatment is required to prevent pollution of the receiving watercourse;
 - c. discharge to a public sewer.

Policy justification

13.38 Water environments in Kirklees are an important feature of the landscape. As well as their intrinsic value, they provide wildlife habitats and encourage biodiversity, provide opportunities for leisure and recreation and help alleviate flood risk. They can contribute positively towards the social, economic, environmental and health well being of communities.

13.39 As Kirklees is within the Humber River Basin District, the Humber River Basin Management Plan sets out the requirements to deliver the objectives of the EU Water Framework Directive.

- 13.40** The Humber River Basin Management Plan outlines the current status of waters in Kirklees with the requirement for all surface water bodies to achieve good ecological and chemical status. The Environment Agency coordinates improvements to water quality, working with a range of agencies including local business and the voluntary sector. The Directive requires UK water bodies to achieve established chemical and ecological water quality targets, therefore, where development is proposed which may be a concern, this will need to be assessed and mitigation measures included to offset any negative impacts. Proposals should look to improve water quality, particularly in areas where watercourses are below required standards. Where a proposal involves physical modifications to any water body or the discharge of polluted water into a water body an assessment will need to be carried out to ensure compliance with the EU Water Framework Directive.
- 13.41** The most recent assessment of the ecological quality and chemical quality of watercourses in Kirklees can be found in the Humber River Basin Management Plan.
- 13.42** This policy seeks to address the key objectives of the Water Framework Directive as well as respond to the guidance and recommendations in the Humber River Basin Management Plan:
- To prevent deterioration in the status of water bodies and groundwater.
 - To achieve good ecological and chemical status for surface waters and good quantitative and chemical status for groundwaters where possible.
 - To reduce pollution.
 - Promoting water efficiency in new development Identifying opportunities for ecological enhancement.
 - Promoting the use of sustainable drainage systems in accordance with the Local Plan drainage policy.
 - Ensure that flood risk is not increased and is reduced where possible, in accordance with the Local Plan flood risk policy.
- 13.43** To conserve and enhance watercourses in Kirklees, proposals will be supported which do not result in their deterioration and which make positive progress towards achieving 'good status or potential' under the Water Framework Directive. In Kirklees, modification of watercourses has occurred to facilitate past industrial uses. Where these modifications are now redundant and where flood risk would not be increased as a result, consideration should be given to their removal to facilitate improvements in biodiversity and water quality. The role of tree planting in appropriate locations within the catchment should be considered in meeting the aims of improving water quality.
- 13.44** It is also important to protect the sources of drinking water from potential contamination resulting from development. The Environment Agency have published Source Protection Zones which seek to protect abstractions used for providing the drinking water supply. Within Kirklees, there are a number of Source Protection Zones, mostly in the south of the district. Generally, the closer an activity is to the Source Protection Zone, the greater the risk of contamination. It is therefore important that Source Protection Zones are protected from contamination as a result of the proposals in line with national guidance to ensure the continuing protection of the water supply in these zones.
- 13.45** The efficient use of water helps to preserve a scarce resource as well as assist in reducing the risk of flooding caused via run off. The council will therefore support measures and proposals which manage the demand for water as well as the efficiency of its use. Techniques such as grey water recycling and rain water harvesting can play an important role in delivering the sustainable design and construction of new places. Water availability from surface water and groundwater sources may also be considered. Information relating to water availability can be accessed from the Environment Agency Abstraction Licensing Strategies.

13 Natural environment

13.46 The effective management and disposal of surface water plays a role in reducing the risk of flooding as well as ensuring that excessive strain is not placed upon existing infrastructure. Development should ensure that surface water is disposed of according to the hierarchy set out in the policy and considering the requirements set out in the Local Plan drainage policy. Water should be directed to infiltrations systems, such as soakaways, in the first instance. Alternatively, where it is safe to do so (either where no treatment is required, or where treatment has taken place to remove pollutants) surface water may be discharged into a watercourse. Where opportunities to dispose of water via these routes cannot be achieved, then water may be discharged to a public sewer.

Delivery and implementation

13.47 This policy will be implemented through planning applications process in consultation with the Environment Agency. It will also be supported by Local Plan policies relating to flood risk, drainage and the management of water bodies. This will ensure regard is given to the directive to improve water quality in line with the Humber River Basin Management Plan.

Links with strategic objectives

- Protect and improve green infrastructure to support health and well-being, giving residents access to good quality open spaces, sport and recreation opportunities, and to support habitats, allowing wildlife to flourish.
- Promote development that helps to reduce and mitigate climate change, and development which is adapted so that the potential impact from climate change is reduced and to help the transition towards a low carbon economy.
- Protect and enhance the characteristics of the built, natural and historic environment, and local distinctiveness which contribute to the character of Kirklees, including the South Pennine Moors, Moorland fringe and the area's industrial heritage.

Supporting evidence

- EU Water Framework Directive
- Humber River Basin Management Plan, December 2015, Environment Agency
- Water Framework Directive (2015) River Basin Management Plans - Rivers (Environment Agency)
- Groundwater Protection Zones map, Environment Agency
- Abstraction Licensing Strategies, Environment Agency
- Calder Catchment Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)

14 Historic environment

14.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance. Council's should conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations.

14.2 The Local Plan sets out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, the council recognises that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and should aim to conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance. In developing this strategy, the council has taken into account:

- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage;
- assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

14.1 Historic Environment

Policy PLP 35

Historic environment

1. Development proposals affecting a designated heritage asset (or an archaeological site of national importance) should conserve those elements which contribute to its significance. Harm to such elements will be permitted only where this is outweighed by the public benefits of the proposal. Substantial harm or total loss to the significance of a designated heritage asset (or an archaeological site of national importance) will be permitted only in exceptional circumstances.
2. Development proposals affecting archaeological sites of less than national importance should conserve those elements which contribute to their significance in line with the importance of the remains. In those cases where development affecting such sites is acceptable in principle, mitigation of damage will be ensured through preservation of the remains in situ as a preferred solution. When in situ preservation is not justified, the developer will be required to make adequate provision for excavation and recording before or during development. Proposals which would remove, harm or undermine the significance of a non-designated heritage asset, or its contribution to the character of a place are permitted only where the public benefits of the development would outweigh their harm.
3. Proposals should retain those elements of the historic environment which contribute to the distinct identity of the Kirklees area and ensure they are appropriately conserved, to the extent warranted by their significance, also having regard to the wider benefits of development. Consideration should be given to the need to:

14 Historic environment

- a. ensure that proposals maintain and reinforce local distinctiveness and conserve the significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets;
- b. ensure that proposals within Conservation Areas conserve those elements which have been identified as contributing to their significance in the relevant Conservation Area Appraisals;
- c. secure a sustainable future for heritage assets at risk and those associated with the local textile industry, historic farm buildings, places of worship and civic and institutional buildings constructed on the back of the wealth created by the textile industry as expressions of local civic pride and identity;
- d. identify opportunities, including use of new technologies, to mitigate, and adapt to, the effects of climate change in ways that do not harm the significance of heritage assets and, where conflict is unavoidable, to balance the public benefit of climate change mitigation measures with the harm caused to the heritage assets' significance;
- e. accommodate innovative design where this does not prejudice the significance of heritage assets;
- f. preserve the setting of Castle Hill where appropriate and proposals which detrimentally impact on the setting of Castle Hill will not be permitted

Policy justification

- 14.3** Local distinctiveness is defined by the particular positive features of a locality that contribute to its special character and sense of place and distinguish one local area from another. Kirklees has a rich and diverse historic environment that, together with the character of the landscape, creates its local distinctiveness.
- 14.4** The contribution of the historic environment to local distinctiveness is evident in the survival of its heritage assets. According to national planning policy a heritage asset is a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include 'designated heritage assets' (World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Park and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas designated under the relevant legislation) and 'non-designated assets' identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
- 14.5** The basic test for a building or area to be considered a heritage asset is that it must have special historic or architectural interest or significance. Development proposals affecting heritage assets will have a greater likelihood of being accepted when applicants have taken account of the significance of the designated heritage asset affected and incorporated the appropriate level of importance of conserving the asset into any development proposal. Understanding the extent of the fabric that holds the historic interest is also important because this can, among other things, lead to a better understanding of how adaptable the asset may be and therefore improve the prospects for long term conservation. Developers should consult the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record held by WYAAS to help ascertain significance if they believe that their proposal may have an impact on a designated or non-designated heritage asset in Kirklees.
- 14.6** The designated heritage assets in Kirklees include over 3,000 listing entries (incorporating around 4,500 buildings), 59 conservation areas, 22 scheduled ancient monuments, 5 registered historic parks and gardens and 1 registered battlefield. Of all Yorkshire districts Kirklees has the highest number of designated heritage assets. In addition, Kirklees has many non-designated heritage assets which

make a positive contribution to local distinctiveness. Many of the non-designated heritage assets in Kirklees have archaeological significance (buildings as well as land). Where the impact of a planning proposal on the potential significance of a heritage asset (designated or non-designated) is not fully understood, the developer may be expected to carry out an archaeological evaluation using appropriate expertise to inform their planning application."

- 14.7** The general character of the towns and villages of Kirklees is typified by stone built properties closely following the hillside contours, with industrial and residential areas traditionally located close together and looking out onto the surrounding countryside.
- 14.8** The open areas surrounding towns and villages, most prominent in parts of the Holme, Colne and Dearne Valleys, portray a largely rural landscape containing remnants of the ancient past, significant historic farm buildings and traditional weavers' cottages. Many towns and villages contain regionally important archaeological evidence of their medieval origins and development. The district is also notable for the survival of important high status post-medieval houses.
- 14.9** Much of the distinctiveness of Kirklees' historic environment is steeped in the development of the textile industry. This is directly evident in surviving weavers' cottages, some dating back to the 17th century, and mill complexes, both large and small, which developed in the late 18th and 19th centuries. Industrial activity also gave rise to associated projects such as mill workers' housing and, in urban centres, commercial buildings and the historic canal network. The increase in population that accompanied industrialisation throughout the 19th century resulted in many other significant buildings, such as civic buildings, educational establishments and places of worship. These elements helped to create distinctive urban landscapes, with the Victorian townscapes of Huddersfield and Dewsbury being particularly important examples.
- 14.10** In contrast to urban industrial areas, some parts of Kirklees are characterised by attractive, well-treed suburbs with large houses in substantial gardens. Examples include Upper Batley and North West Huddersfield.
- 14.11** The character of Kirklees is affected by both small and large scale development. Development pressures are likely to be greater in the future due to the need to utilise space within existing urban areas. Some of the distinctiveness of historic settlements has already been compromised by development that does not respect local materials, form, density or scale. The significance of individual heritage assets is also at risk. Although a number of traditional mill buildings have been successfully converted into new uses, such as apartments and offices, others have been demolished. Historic farm buildings, particularly the Pennine aisled barns, are under threat from changing agricultural practices and increasing pressure from development. The legacy of historic chapels and churches – particularly those related to the growth of non-conformist denominations during the late 18th and 19th centuries – is threatened by decay, redundancy and under-use. Developers should note that a detailed Historic Landscape Character assessment of Kirklees has been carried out and this shows the extent to which the visible character of the past survives in the present anywhere in Kirklees. It will be available both to guide appropriate design and to inform planning.
- 14.12** The requirement to adapt to climate change is also likely to increase development pressures. However, this needs to be considered in the context of the positive role that the historic built environment makes to climate change in terms of re-use of existing fabric, minimising waste and the inherently sustainable credentials of traditional building materials. The creative adaptation of heritage assets can dramatically reduce the whole-life energy costs and waste impacts that would result from demolition and replacement, even where the proposed development would in itself be of an acceptable standard in terms of energy performance. The adaptation of heritage assets need not be more expensive or difficult than replacement. It is quite possible that the recycling of existing buildings at a site may cut the overall financial cost of development and even save time. Where the ongoing energy performance of a building is unsatisfactory, there will almost always be some scope for suitable adaptations to be

14 Historic environment

made without harm to the asset's significance. This will involve careful consideration of the most appropriate options for insulation, energy use and energy generation. Support will be given to home owners and developers to find solutions that minimise or avoid harm to an asset's significance while delivering improved energy performance or generation. This policy should be read in conjunction with the Renewable and Low Carbon Energy policy.

14.13 Some historic assets are less sensitive to change than others and can be altered without damaging their significance. Alterations and extensions to historic buildings should in the main make use of traditional materials and craftsmanship. However, in some cases, where there is less significance, modern innovative design should not be disregarded.

14.14 In addition to the positive cultural and environmental contributions identified above, the historic environment plays an important role in the wider economic and social regeneration of Kirklees. Heritage assets provide a focus for schemes and projects that help to attract economic investment and trigger wider regeneration, as witnessed in a number of successful mill building conversions throughout the district. Further, in providing distinctive local features and a tangible link to the past, the historic environment is central to local identity and social cohesion and enhances quality of life.

14.15 Change needs to be managed on the basis of a clear understanding of the significance of heritage assets and their wider context. Developers will be expected to demonstrate that they understand and have given due consideration to heritage significance when formulating proposals. The council will make information on the significance of heritage assets available through the Historic Environment Record which is held and managed by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service. This provides detailed evidence of the heritage assets of the district and will be supplemented by further historic landscape characterisation studies being undertaken by Historic England and the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service.

Castle Hill

14.16 Castle Hill is a special place that plays an important role in the identity of Kirklees. It is a place that is valued by the local population and for many people is an iconic symbol of the area. The continuity of its use as a place for settlement and recreation from probably at least the Late Neolithic period through to the present day has given it an almost unique standing not only in Kirklees but in the whole of the north of England.

14.17 Castle Hill is one of the most distinctive and prominent landscape features in the region. It is visible from a wide area and is a familiar and valued landmark. Victoria Tower, which lies on the south-western end of the hill top, accentuates this dramatic location and has become a key feature of the area's skyline. Castle Hill is a well-used recreational facility that serves Kirklees, in particularly Almondbury and Huddersfield. The visual connections between the site and the rural and urban areas around it are a fundamental aspect of its setting. Development proposals will be expected to take into account the council's Castle Hill Setting Study when considering potential impacts on this designated heritage asset.

Delivery and implementation

14.18 The Council has a range of responsibilities and statutory powers to positively manage the historic environment. In order to safeguard and maximise the gain from heritage assets, the Council will seek to use these measures appropriately and responsibly for the public benefit in order to conserve and enhance the historic environment.

14.19 Monitoring and reviewing the status and condition of important heritage assets will be an important activity, particularly where there are known development pressures and/or they are assets being at risk.

14.20 The council will continue to produce appraisals and management plans for its conservation areas and will consider the publication of conservation management plans for key historic buildings to ensure that their significance is conserved and enhanced. Detailed design and conservation policies will be produced to guide the use and protection of heritage assets and local distinctiveness if appropriate.

Links with strategic objectives

- Protect and enhance the characteristics of the built, natural and historic environment, and local distinctiveness which contribute to the character of Kirklees, including the South Pennine Moors, Moorland fringe and the area's industrial heritage.

Supporting evidence

- Conservation Area Appraisals
- Castle Hill Conservation Management Plan, March 2006
- Castle Hill Setting Study

DRAFT

15 Minerals

- 15.1** National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that minerals are essential to support sustainable economic growth and our quality of life. It is therefore important that there is a sufficient supply of material to provide the infrastructure, buildings, energy and goods that the country needs. However, since minerals are a finite natural resource, and can only be worked where they are found, it is important to make best use of them to secure their long-term conservation.
- 15.2** The two principal minerals which are currently extracted in the district are sandstone which is primarily used in the construction of buildings and for paving, and clay and shale used for pipe manufacture. However, there are limited reserves of sand and gravel in the River Calder valley, where one operational sand and gravel quarry is located. Parts of the district are also underlain by significant coal reserves although none are being worked at present.
- 15.3** The Local Plan will indicate specific areas for potential future mineral working allocations based principally on information provided by the local quarrying industry relating to its requirement for minerals over the plan period. Safeguarding areas will be based on the British Geological Survey mineral resources information. The release of allocated sites will be linked to a demonstrated need for the mineral and, in general, permission will only be granted when an operator's remaining permitted reserves are approaching exhaustion. In exceptional circumstances when it can be demonstrated that there is a need for more than one source of mineral to be worked at the same time to accommodate specific production requirements the council will consider granting an operator more than one permission.
- 15.4** The council has produced a Minerals Needs Assessment as evidence to support the spatial strategy and policy framework.

Mineral Resources in Kirklees

Sand and Gravel

- 15.5** NPPF indicates that Mineral Planning Authorities (MPAs) should plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates. There are only limited sand and gravel reserves in the district. However, Kirklees can make a significant contribution to West Yorkshire's requirements via the supply of crushed aggregates produced by the sandstone quarries in the region. The council will ensure that Kirklees continues to make a contribution by maintaining a permitted reserve of planning permissions for sandstone extraction which will lead to a proportion of aggregate production. A Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA) has been prepared for the West Yorkshire area by the five associated Mineral Planning Authorities (MPA) which examines the levels of aggregates provision and demand within the region.
- 15.6** Restoration of sand and gravel quarries in the Calder Valley is expected to provide valuable recreational facilities on restoration and may form part of larger scale projects to regenerate the area.

Sandstone

- 15.7** There are several blockstone quarries in the district based on the Millstone Grit or Coal Measures strata. The blockstone produced in the western side of the district represents some of the highest quality building stone in the UK and is used for facing civic buildings and major private sector developments throughout the UK and therefore satisfies a national need. The stone combines resistance to weathering with an attractive colour and appearance. This stone is vital to the success of local building projects and to enable construction projects in conservation areas and on listed buildings to be completed. The Coal Measures sandstones which are found in the eastern side of the district are generally used in flagstone production and are also of a high quality and are used for

paving throughout the UK. A feature common to all blockstone production in this area is the difficulty encountered in predicting the presence of the high quality reserves and for this reason it is often necessary for the MPA to be flexible in allocating sites. In exceptional circumstances it may be necessary to grant an operator permission for more than one site at any one time if it is felt that variability in supply could affect production.

- 15.8** The quality of the stone in this area is such that it also satisfies a national market. Sandstone quarries in the area provide a significant quantity of crushed rock which contributes to the supply of aggregates to the West Yorkshire region. It is important that allocations are made and sites safeguarded to ensure the continuity of supply of aggregates.

Clay and Shale

- 15.9** Extensive economically important reserves of clay and shale are located in the Coal Measures strata on the eastern side of the district, and they provide raw material for two of the Country's leading manufacturers of clay pipes which are located in the adjacent Barnsley local authority area. Several clay and shale quarries are located in the south east of the district. A feature of clay pipe production is that the different types of clay are blended together and therefore it is necessary for a single operator to have several sources of the raw material at any one time. Satisfactory restoration of clay and shale workings is often proving to be possible without the need for backfill with waste material although these sites would provide suitable void space for landfill if required.

Coal

- 15.10** There are extensive economically viable coal reserves underlying the eastern side of Kirklees extending as far as the eastern outskirts of Huddersfield. It is likely however that any future interest in the extraction of this coal will be in the form of proposals for surface extraction and will be located near to the boundaries with Wakefield and Leeds Districts. There are currently no operational coal workings within the district although coal measures are occasionally extracted within the district's sandstone quarries.
- 15.11** National planning guidance does not support the opening of new opencast coal sites unless they meet strict criteria regarding environmental impact or provide overwhelming community benefits. The Coal Authority and the British Geological Society have identified areas where surface coal exists and where coal has been identified by prospecting and all these areas which fall within the Green Belt will be safeguarded.
- 15.12** In order to address the minerals requirements of the Kirklees district as well as that of national demand, the Council will make provision for the steady and adequate supply of minerals. This will include contributing to the aggregates demand in West Yorkshire and the Council, in conjunction with other West Yorkshire Councils, will seek to maintain a landbank of permitted reserves of at least 7 years for sand and gravel and 10 years for crushed rock.
- 15.13** The Council will also support the continuation of building /roofing stone and clay/shale provision from existing quarries and, providing they can be accommodated in an environmentally acceptable manner, proposals for the extension of established quarries will be supported. The development of new quarries will be supported if proposals demonstrate that they would help to maintain a steady, adequate and varied supply of minerals which cannot be readily achieved via the extension of existing quarries.

15.1 Mineral extraction

Policy PLP 36

Proposals for mineral extraction

Proposals for mineral extraction will be considered having regard to:

- a. the impact on the environment including water resources and the best and the most versatile agricultural land;
- b. the impact on residential amenity, highway safety and local heritage assets;
- c. the impact on human health;
- d. any cumulative effects arising from multiple impacts from individual sites and/or a number of sites in a locality.

Proposals to explore for, or extract minerals, including from former waste deposits will be permitted provided that they will not:

- a. cause unacceptable detriment to landscape or local visual amenity during or subsequent to extraction;
- b. be materially detrimental to interests of nature conservation, cultural heritage, geological or archaeological importance;
- c. cause nuisance or materially significant disturbance to local residents as a consequence of the generation of dust, noise or vibration by site operations or associated transport;
- d. prejudice highway safety through the volume or nature of vehicle movements generated;
- e. result in pollution of water resources or soils or the interruption of land drainage;
- f. cause materially significant permanent change to local rights of way networks; or
- g. result in permanent loss of best and most versatile agricultural land.

Proposals to extract minerals should be accompanied by sufficient information to demonstrate that such unacceptable impacts would not occur, or could be satisfactorily controlled, and to demonstrate the presence of the mineral.

Subject to compliance with the above criteria the Council will support development proposals for the provision of local stone types which are specifically required to carry out heritage asset repairs within the district.

In the case of mineral extraction from restored waste sites additional consideration will be given as to whether the material to be extracted can be considered a substitute for natural aggregates or a suitable cover material for landfill sites, and whether an alternative unrestored source of the material is available locally.

The council, in conjunction with the other West Yorkshire councils, will seek to maintain a landbank of permitted reserves of aggregates, and also seek to maintain its contribution to meeting its share of the aggregates demand in the region on the advice of the Yorkshire and Humberside Regional Aggregates Working party, unless exceptional circumstances prevail.

Policy justification

- 15.14** The principle minerals worked in Kirklees are sandstone, clay/shale and sand and gravel. Coal has historically been mined in the district and extensive shallow reserves remain although there are now no operational sites.
- 15.15** Aggregates, which include crushed stone, play an important part in the construction industry and are therefore essential to the economic growth of the district. Section 13 of the NPPF requires that Mineral Planning Authorities (MPAs) make provision for the maintenance of landbanks of at least 7 years for sand and gravel and 10 years for crushed rock. Whilst sand and gravel reserves in the district are relatively scarce, crushed rock is produced as by-product at a number of sites and contributes significantly towards the needs of West Yorkshire and the wider region.
- 15.16** Minerals sites employ a wide range of mechanical machinery to extract, process and transport the minerals including excavators, heavy vehicles, screens and crushers. Mineral extraction also involves the excavation of significant areas of land, the siting of associated buildings and the storage of spoil, restoration material and worked mineral.
- 15.17** As a consequence, mineral extraction can result in noise, dust, vibration, heavy vehicle movements, changes to ground and surface water regimes, injury to visual amenity and the setting of heritage assets and damage to landscape character and local ecological systems. In addition the subsequent beneficial use of the site can be prejudiced. It is therefore essential that in order to assess proposals for mineral extraction sufficient information is provided so that the likely impacts associated with the development and any proposed mitigation can be fully considered.
- 15.18** Kirklees has many heritage assets constructed from locally sourced stone including a significant number of listed buildings. It is therefore important to ensure that appropriate materials are available which can be used to facilitate sympathetic repairs to these heritage assets.

Delivery and implementation

- 15.19** This policy will be delivered by minerals operators assisted by the council and other West Yorkshire councils. Permitted mineral reserves within the district will be monitored annually via the Local Plan monitoring process to ensure sufficient planning permissions are in place to meet demand.

Links with strategic objectives

- Support the growth and diversification of the economy, to increase skill levels and employment opportunities including the provision of a high quality communication infrastructure.
- Facilitate the sustainable use and management of minerals and waste.

Supporting evidence

- Kirklees Minerals Needs Assessment
- British Geological Survey mapping
- Operators information on specific sites

15.2 Site restoration and aftercare

Policy PLP 37

Site restoration and aftercare

Mineral working will be permitted only where the council is satisfied that the site can be restored and managed to a high standard, the proposed restoration is sympathetic to the character and setting of the wider area and is capable of sustaining an appropriate after-use. Restoration proposals for mineral workings should be designed to:

- a. clearly indicate how the site will be restored and managed, before, during and after working;
- b. ensure that restoration is completed at the earliest opportunity including the use of progressive restoration techniques where appropriate;
- c. ensure that restoration and aftercare is appropriate with regard to the characteristics of the site's surroundings;
- d. demonstrate that adequate financial provision has been made to fulfil the proposed restoration and aftercare requirements; and
- e. include, where appropriate, provision for the extended management of a site beyond any aftercare period required by planning condition.

Mineral working will be permitted only where the proposed site restoration delivers benefits such as enhancement of biodiversity interests, improved public access and the provision of climate change mitigation. Restoration proposals should therefore include:

- a. measures to assist or achieve priority habitat or species targets and/or biodiversity Action Plan targets;
- b. where appropriate, measures to protect and/or improve geodiversity and provide educational opportunities to visit such sites;
- c. provision for increased flood storage capacity for sites which fall within high flood risk areas;
- d. where appropriate, opportunities to provide for local amenity uses, including appropriate sport and recreational uses; and
- e. measures to restore land back to agriculture for sites involving the best and most versatile agricultural land.

Policy justification

15.20 Without proper management from all parties involved, mineral extraction has the potential to permanently damage the environment. It is therefore important that land which has been used for mineral extraction is appropriately restored and that restoration takes place as soon as possible once mineral extraction has been completed. However the council recognises that it may not be practical/appropriate in all cases.

15.21 The impact on the landscape resulting from mineral extraction can be mitigated by progressive restoration, with sections of the site worked and restored before the next area is worked out.

15.22 Site restoration should seek to contribute to and enhance the local environment achieving where possible appropriate high levels of community and environmental benefits, which will in turn benefit the economy. Restoration should therefore be designed around the particular characteristics of the site and its surroundings and should avoid the permanent loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land.

15.23 It is essential that once a site is restored, a suitable regime is in place to secure the planned aftercare of the site over a specified period to ensure the restored site is adequately managed and maintained.

Delivery and implementation

15.24 This policy will be delivered by minerals operators following consultation with the council with regard to specific site restoration proposals.

Links with strategic objectives

- Support the growth and diversification of the economy, to increase skill levels and employment opportunities including the provision of a high quality communication infrastructure.
- Facilitate the sustainable use and management of minerals and waste.

Supporting evidence

- Kirklees Minerals Needs Assessment
- British Geological Survey mapping
- Operators information on specific sites

15.3 Minerals safeguarding

Policy PLP 38

Minerals safeguarding

1. Surface development will only be permitted within a Mineral Safeguarded Area where it has been demonstrated that:
 - a. the mineral concerned is proven to be of no economic value as a result of the undertaking of a Mineral Resource Assessment; or
 - b. the development will not inhibit mineral extraction if required in the future; or
 - c. there is an overriding need for the development; or
 - d. the mineral can be extracted prior to the development taking place
2. This policy will not apply to the following classes of surface development as they are unlikely to lead to the long term sterilisation of viable mineral resources:
 - a. extension to existing buildings and the erection of ancillary buildings within their curtilages;
 - b. developments on sites of less than 1000 sq. meters except for proposals within 250 metres of an existing planning permission for mineral extraction;
 - c. minor development (such as walls, gates and access);
 - d. temporary uses of sites for periods of less than 5 years;
 - e. amendments to previously approved developments;
 - f. applications for Listed Building Consent;
 - g. reserved matters;
 - h. applications for advertisement consent

15 Minerals

Policy justification

15.25 Mineral resources are finite and their extraction can only take place where the minerals naturally occur. Consequently it is important to protect known mineral reserves from permanent development which may sterilise such resources. Section 13 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires that Mineral Planning Authorities identify key mineral deposits within their area of control as Mineral Safeguarded Areas (MSAs). It is important to note that this designation does not set aside land solely for mineral development or imply minerals development will be granted and does not preclude non-mineral development. This designation is designed to alert non-mineral developers and planners to the presence of a mineral and so protect a potentially valuable resource. However, it is considered that minor development or temporary uses are unlikely to present a significant problem with regard to the sterilisation of mineral resources. In certain circumstances, if permanent non-mineral development is proposed, it may be considered appropriate to allow such development subject to the extraction of a mineral resource prior to the non-mineral development commencing.

15.26 All the areas within the district where known mineral resources are located and should therefore be safeguarded have been identified on the Minerals Safeguarding Plan.

Delivery and implementation

15.27 This policy will be delivered by non-minerals developers following consultation with the Council.

Links with strategic objectives

- Support the growth and diversification of the economy, to increase skill levels and employment opportunities including the provision of a high quality communication infrastructure.
- Facilitate the sustainable use and management of minerals and waste.

Supporting evidence

- Kirklees Minerals Needs Assessment
- British Geological Survey mapping
- Operators information on specific sites

15.4 Protecting existing and planned minerals infrastructure

Policy PLP 39

Protecting existing and planned minerals infrastructure

The following sites have been identified as either providing or potentially providing facilities associated with the transport, storage, handling and processing of minerals within the district and should therefore be safeguarded from development which would otherwise result in the loss of such facilities:

- Former coal / aggregates depot and associated rail spur off Bretton Street, Dewsbury
- Concrete batching plant off Lees Hall Road, Thornhill Lees, Dewsbury
- Rolled products plant (Asphalt) at Newlay Concrete, Calder Road, Ravensthorpe
- Cement depot and associated rail spur off Bretton Street, Savile Town, Dewsbury
- Coal wharf for the former Thornhill Power Station adjacent to the Calder and Hebble Navigation
- Concrete batching plant off Barr Street, Huddersfield
- Former railway sidings off Alder Street, Hillhouse, Huddersfield
- Concrete products plant at Longley C R & Co Ltd, Ravensthorpe Road, Ravensthorpe

Policy justification

15.28 It is important to recognise that minerals development often relies on infrastructure to process and distribute the final product which falls outside the immediate area of extraction. For example sand and gravel is often used locally in the bulk manufacture of concrete and concrete products on sites which are remote from the quarry where the mineral is produced. To this end current National Planning Policy requires that all existing, planned and potential rail heads, wharfage and associated storage, handling and processing facilities (including concrete batching, the manufacture of coated products and other concrete products and the manufacture of secondary aggregates) are safeguarded. This Policy therefore identifies those sites in Kirklees that either perform, or have the potential to perform, a significant role in the efficient process and distribution of minerals products and have been identified on the site allocations plan.

Delivery and implementation

15.29 This policy will be delivered by non-mineral developers following consultation with the council.

Links with strategic objectives

- Support the growth and diversification of the economy, to increase skill levels and employment opportunities including the provision of a high quality communication infrastructure.
- Facilitate the sustainable use and management of minerals and waste.

Supporting evidence

- Kirklees Minerals Needs Assessment
- British Geological Survey mapping
- Operators information on specific sites

15.5 Alternative development on protected minerals infrastructure sites

Policy PLP 40

Alternative development on protected minerals infrastructure sites

Development on or within 100m of protected minerals infrastructure sites will be acceptable if it can be demonstrated:

- a. that use of a mineral infrastructure site is no longer economically viable, or there is already adequate provision meeting the need elsewhere; or
- b. the new development will result in the provision of alternative facilities of equal or better quality; or
- c. there is an overriding need for the development; or
- d. the development will be of a temporary nature that would not preclude a site being brought back into use for mineral infrastructure purposes; or
- e. the development would involve the extension of existing buildings or the erection of ancillary buildings within their curtilages.

Policy justification

15.30 The Policy on "Protecting existing and planned minerals infrastructure" provides a list of mineral infrastructure facilities which are afforded protection by the Local Plan, in order to ensure that minerals development can rely on existing infrastructure to process and distribute final mineral products. Whilst it is important to protect these sites, it is acknowledged that such sites may not be financially viable without significant investment and an alternative use may be acceptable in some circumstances. This policy therefore provides a flexible approach to development on such sites providing a set of criteria to be considered when proposals come forward on these sites.

Delivery and implementation

15.31 This policy will be delivered by minerals operators.

Links with strategic objectives

- Support the growth and diversification of the economy, to increase skill levels and employment opportunities including the provision of a high quality communication infrastructure.
- Facilitate the sustainable use and management of minerals and waste.

Supporting evidence

- Kirklees Minerals Needs Assessment
- British Geological Survey mapping
- Operators information on specific sites

15.6 Proposals for exploration and appraisal of hydrocarbons

Policy PLP 41

Proposals for exploration and appraisal of hydrocarbons

Proposals for exploration and appraisal of onshore oil and gas will be permitted where they meet all of the following criteria:

- a. well sites and associated facilities are located in the least sensitive areas from which the target reservoir can be accessed;
- b. any adverse impacts can be avoided or mitigated to the satisfaction of the Mineral Planning Authority, with safeguards to protect environmental and amenity interests put in place as necessary;
- c. it can be demonstrated that there would be no adverse impact on the underlying integrity of the geological structure or on groundwater or surface water regimes;
- d. an indication of the extent of the reservoir and the extent of the area of search within the reservoir is provided;
- e. exploration and appraisal operations are for an agreed, temporary length of time; and
- f. well sites and associated facilities are restored at the earliest practicable opportunity if oil and gas is not found in economically viable volumes, or they are developed within an agreed time frame.

Policy justification

15.32 There are three phases in oil and gas development: exploration, appraisal and production. Exploration encompasses a range of activities including geological mapping, geophysical/seismic investigations and potentially the drilling and investigation of wells and boreholes to assess prospective sites in more detail. Should hydrocarbons be found, additional appraisal wells will be necessary to investigate the characteristics of the reservoir and to delineate the extent of the accumulation. This may be possible from the same site, or it may be necessary to attempt to define the extent of the find by drilling further wells at other suitable sites in the area. The production phase refers to the extraction of the oil and gas. There are usually a number of well sites accompanied by a gathering station, which separates, purifies and treats the raw material.

15.33 National policy on land-based exploration, appraisal, development and extraction of oil and gas resources, and on gas storage, is contained within the National Planning Policy Framework. It states that mineral planning authorities should clearly distinguish between the three phases of onshore oil and gas development, including unconventional hydrocarbons, and should address constraints on production and processing within licensed areas. Additionally, mineral planning authorities should encourage underground gas and carbon storage and associated infrastructure where the local geology indicates its feasibility.

Delivery and implementation

15.34 This policy will be delivered by minerals operators following consultation with the Council.

Links with strategic objectives

- Support the growth and diversification of the economy, to increase skill levels and employment opportunities including the provision of a high quality communication infrastructure.
- Facilitate the sustainable use and management of minerals and waste.

15 Minerals

Supporting evidence

- Kirklees Minerals Needs Assessment
- British Geological Survey mapping
- Operators information on specific sites

15.7 Proposals for production of hydrocarbons

Policy PLP 42

Proposals for production of hydrocarbons

Proposals for the production of hydrocarbons will be considered against the following criteria:

- a. Exploration and appraisal operations are for an agreed, temporary length of time.
- b. Extraction, processing, dispatch and transport facilities are sited, designed and operated to minimise environmental and amenity impacts and provide proportionate environmental enhancements.
- c. Any adverse impacts, both individual and cumulative can be avoided or mitigated to the satisfaction of the Mineral Planning Authority.
- d. Existing facilities are used for the development of any additional fields discovered unless the applicant satisfies the Mineral Planning Authority that this would not be feasible and any adverse impacts can be mitigated.
- e. Where a proposal uses existing production facilities, the integrity of the existing infrastructure can be demonstrated, having regard to local environmental factors.
- f. Developments for hydrocarbon production will be required to use pipelines. Where it can be demonstrated that this is not feasible, economically and/or environmentally, rail or road transport will be considered. Where road transportation is the only feasible option, it should be demonstrated that this would not give rise to unacceptable impacts on the environment or highway safety.
- g. The well site and all associated facilities are restored at the earliest practicable opportunity following the final cessation of hydrocarbon production.

Policy justification

15.35 If economic concentrations of hydrocarbons are found, the operator may seek to develop the field commercially. Small fields may be exploited using the existing exploration and appraisal wells where oil/gas can be stored on site, with tankers transporting the hydrocarbon off site. However, larger fields may require additional wellhead sites linked by pipelines.

15.36 Directional drilling, whereby a number of wells are drilled from a single location, may be used to minimise the number of sites required to exploit the field. Directional drilling is considered preferable to the creation of additional well sites. Above ground facilities including, potentially, a gathering station to provide a central facility to prepare the hydrocarbons for export, transport links, pipelines and offices may be required. Impacts similar to industrial development may be experienced, with pollution prevention being a potential long-term issue.

15.37 As there is likely to be some flexibility as to the location of extraction and processing facilities, they should be located to minimise adverse effects on landscape, nature conservation interests, residential amenity, historic environment and best and most versatile agricultural land.

15.38 Consideration will need to be given to the use of tree screens and appropriately managed areas around well sites or facilities in order to reduce visual impact. Additionally, where areas are sensitive ecologically, opportunities for habitat management should be explored.

Delivery and implementation

15.39 This policy will be delivered by minerals operators following consultation with the council.

Links with strategic objectives

- Support the growth and diversification of the economy, to increase skill levels and employment opportunities including the provision of a high quality communication infrastructure.
- Facilitate the sustainable use and management of minerals and waste.

Supporting evidence

- Kirklees Minerals Needs Assessment
- British Geological Survey mapping
- Operators information on specific sites

DRAFT

16 Waste

16 Waste

- 16.1** As a society, the UK is consuming natural resources at an unsustainable rate. National government considers waste reduction and the use of waste as a resource fundamental to the protection of human health and the environment. UK households, commerce and industry generate about 100 million tonnes of waste each year. Much of this continues to end up in landfill where the biodegradable part releases methane (a potent greenhouse gas) and a potential source of energy which is currently quite often wasted. At the same time that potentially useful wastes are landfilled rather than reclaimed, valuable energy is used in extracting and processing new raw materials.
- 16.2** Over consumption and the uncontrolled release of greenhouse gasses from traditional waste disposal methods are inextricably linked to climate change. In order to adapt to, and mitigate against, climate change impacts we must decrease consumption, and manage waste more sustainably.
- 16.3** The UK must reduce waste by limiting packaging and making products using fewer natural resources. We must break the link between economic growth and waste growth. Future products should contain higher levels of recycled or reclaimed materials and be made from components capable of being re-used or recycled at the end of their useful life. Once waste has been reduced through recycling and re-use, energy should be recovered from the remaining wastes where possible. This should mean that only a small amount of residual material will need to go to landfill.
- 16.4** In the National Planning Policy for Waste central government sets out its commitment to the aims for sustainable waste management which are summarised in the ‘waste hierarchy’:

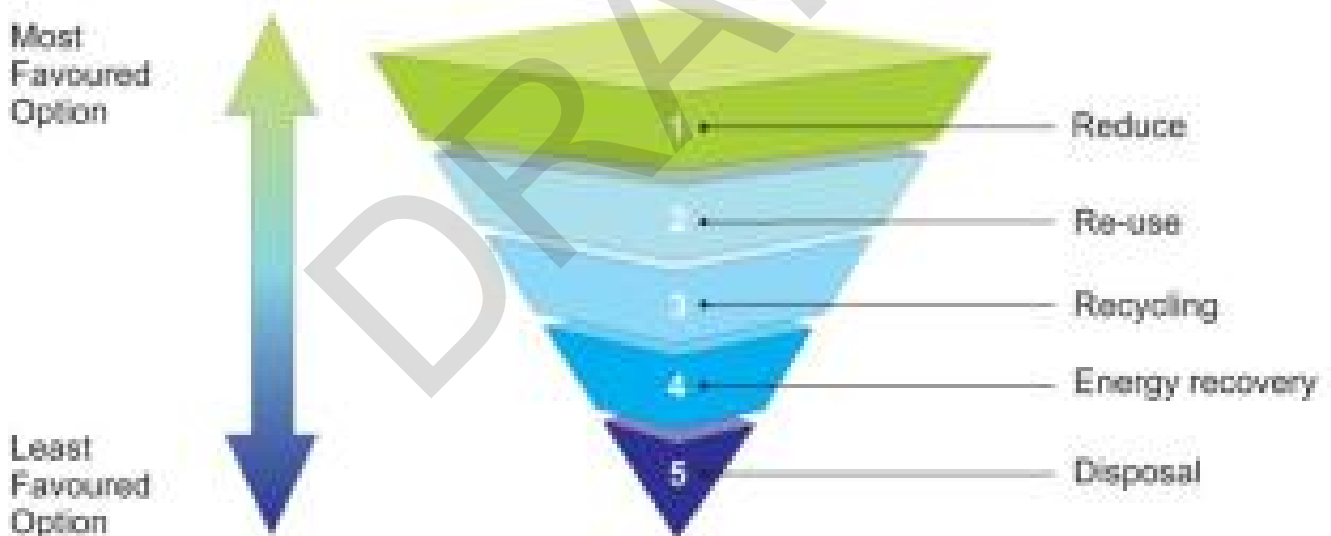


Figure 8 Waste hierarchy

- 16.5** The council strongly supports the guiding principles of the hierarchy, and will, through the local plan, implement planning policies to facilitate the consequential infrastructure requirements. To this end, the local plan will make provision for the management of the following types of waste:
- **Commercial and industrial Waste (C&I)** - Waste arising from premises used wholly or mainly for trade, industry or industrial processes.
 - **Local Authority Collected Waste** – waste which is collected by the council from households and businesses
 - **Hazardous Waste** – Wastes which are defined by the Hazardous Waste Regulations 2005

- **Construction Demolition and Excavation Waste (CD&E)** – Waste produced from the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of buildings and structures and consisting mainly of associated rubble and soils
- **Agricultural Waste** – Waste used in the course of the use of land for agriculture and produced in the course of farming
- **Low Level Non-Nuclear Radioactive Wastes** – Wastes typically produced in small quantities by hospitals, academic and medical research facilities.
- **Waste Water** – Wastes derived from sewage treatment works and sludge treatment plants

16.6 In order to inform the council on the requirements of Kirklees with regard to the management of waste within the district over the plan period, a comprehensive Waste Needs Assessment (WNA) has been produced. This examines in detail the current quantities of waste generated and managed in the Kirklees district, the projected growth of waste to be managed over the plan period and the associated future capacity requirements.

16.7 The WNA provides a robust evidence base which has been used to develop a number of policies designed to address the waste management needs of the district during the plan period.

16.1 Waste management hierarchy

Policy PLP 43

Waste management hierarchy

The council will encourage and support the minimisation of waste production, and support the re-use and recovery of waste materials including, for example, recycling, composting and Energy from Waste recovery.

Proposals for facilities to manage waste within the district will be considered based upon the following principles:

- seeking to move the management of all waste streams up the waste hierarchy of prevention, re-use, recycling, recovery, disposal;
- promoting the opportunities for on-site management of waste where it arises;
- promoting the use of waste as a resource, particularly encouraging co-location of developments that can use each other's waste materials;
- working towards achieving the objectives and targets for recycling/recovery for waste as set out in the Waste Framework Directive;
- supporting opportunities to locate complementary facilities, such as waste disposal points and treatment facilities, in close proximity to each other.

Policy justification

16.8 Waste minimisation is at the heart of the national waste agenda and is therefore placed at the top of the waste hierarchy. This results from recognition that the way waste has been dealt with in the past, which was primarily by disposing of it in landfill, is not sustainable and that waste can, through recycling and re-use, actually provide a valuable resource. The recycling of materials such as metals and oil based products like plastics from waste is particularly useful as the primary resources for the production

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of such materials are diminishing due to their historic over exploitation. This more sustainable approach to waste management will not only lead to a reduction in the use of natural resources but will also help to reduce the scale of greenhouse gas emissions to the atmosphere.

16.9 The key to achieving a sustainable approach is to manage waste in more resourceful ways. It is therefore considered that the correct approach would be, wherever possible, to:

- seek opportunities to reduce the generation of waste materials within the district;
- encourage the provision of facilities to enable the maximum re-use, recycling and composting of waste with the aim of minimising the amount of waste going to energy recovery and landfill;
- develop integrated waste management solutions for the collection, transfer and treatment of wastes;
- locate facilities close to the source of waste and the co-location of complementary processing activities;
- encourage the provision of a range of waste management processes which provide flexibility for different technologies; and
- seek to reduce the need for landfill capacity whilst recognising a continuing diminishing need.

Delivery and implementation

16.10 This policy will be implemented by waste operators and the council.

Links to strategic objectives

- Facilitate the sustainable use and management of minerals and waste.

Supporting evidence

- National Planning Policy for Waste 2014
- Kirklees Waste Needs Assessment 2016

16.2 New waste management facilities

Policy PLP 44

New waste management facilities

Proposals for waste management facilities should be located in sustainable locations, appropriate to the proposed waste management use and its operational characteristics, where potentially adverse impacts on people, biodiversity and the environment can be avoided or adequately mitigated. Proposals should have regard to the following sequential priorities, unless the use of an appropriate alternative site can be justified:

- a. sites specifically allocated for waste management purposes;
- b. employment sites where co-location with existing waste management processes is possible without detriment to residential amenity;
- c. employment sites suitable for Use Classes B2 and B8;
- d. sustainable locations within vacant previously developed land.

Proposals for waste management facilities should demonstrate that the following potential impacts have been fully considered and satisfactorily addressed so as to make them acceptable to the council:

- a. duration of the development;

- b. the layout and design of the site and any associated buildings;
- c. influence on visual amenity;
- d. the treatment of boundary features and new screening as appropriate;
- e. environment and amenity issues such as noise, dust, litter, odour, vermin and gas emissions;
- f. protection of controlled waters;
- g. drainage and use of sustainable drainage;
- h. effects on the natural and historic environment;
- i. restoration and aftercare where appropriate;
- j. measures to prevent dirt and debris being carried onto the public highway;
- k. the adequacy of the highway network and the safety of access and egress arrangements;
- l. routing and the frequency of vehicle movements;
- m. hours of operation;
- n. the protection of public rights of way;
- o. fairly and reasonably related community benefits.

Policy justification

16.11 New waste management facilities have the potential to cause significant nuisance as a result of the way that such sites are operated. Consequently, in line with national planning policy on waste management, it is considered that such operations are best located within or in close proximity to industrial areas. Such areas are generally remote from residential properties and close to waste generation sources and so reduce the need to transport waste over significant distances.

16.12 Although siting waste management facilities within or in close proximity to industrial areas will reduce their impact on the surrounding area, before allowing any proposals for all forms of waste management development the council will require that applicants demonstrate that they have fully considered the likely impacts associated with the development and any measures which could satisfactorily mitigate those impacts.

Delivery and implementation

16.13 This policy will be implemented by waste operators and the council.

Links to strategic objectives

- Facilitate the sustainable use and management of minerals and waste.

Supporting evidence

- National Planning Policy for Waste 2014
- Kirklees Waste Needs Assessment 2016

16.3 Safeguarding waste management facilities and infrastructure

Policy PLP 45

Safeguarding waste management facilities

Existing waste management facilities and land surrounding these facilities as identified on the Policies Map will be protected unless it can be demonstrated that there is no longer a need for the facility or where capacity can be met elsewhere in the district.

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Proposals for development in the vicinity of an existing or planned waste management facility will be required to demonstrate that the proposed development does not prevent, hinder or unreasonably restrict the operation of the waste development.

Policy justification

16.14 There is already an established network of publicly and privately operated waste management facilities in the district providing a significant amount of capacity for handling waste. These sites are considered to be critical in continuing to meet the long-term waste management needs of Kirklees.

16.15 Whilst existing sites have planning permission they may be under pressure to be replaced by other forms of (non-waste) development. It is also important that existing and potential waste uses for the sites are not hindered by encroachment of development near to existing sites which could cause conflict with the existing waste use.

16.16 It is therefore essential that existing waste management facilities and associated infrastructure in the district are safeguarded.

Delivery and implementation

16.17 This policy will be implemented by waste operators and the council.

Links to strategic objectives

- Facilitate the sustainable use and management of minerals and waste.

Supporting evidence

- National Planning Policy for Waste 2014
- Kirklees Waste Needs Assessment 2016

16.4 Waste disposal

Policy PLP 46

Waste disposal

Sites for the disposal of waste will only be permitted where they meet a need which cannot be met by treatment higher in the waste hierarchy.

If it can be demonstrated that there is a proven need for additional landfill capacity because all other options are not suitable or feasible, this will be provided at existing or former quarry sites shown on the policies map.

If all of these quarry sites are unavailable, land raising using inert materials only, may be considered provided it can be demonstrated that this would not divert material away from the restoration of any quarry void.

Policy justification

16.18 By managing waste in more sustainable ways such as re-use and recycling, it is considered that the amount of waste disposed of to landfill will be reduced over the plan period. Despite this there will continue to be a requirement to dispose of waste in this way, albeit at reduced rates.

16.19 Whilst there is remaining capacity to dispose of waste in existing permitted landfill sites within the district, it is considered that additional provision is likely to be necessary. It is considered that this could be met through the use of operational or former quarry sites or at existing operational landfill sites within West Yorkshire.

Delivery and Implementation

16.20 This policy will be implemented by waste operators and the council.

Links to strategic objectives

- Facilitate the sustainable use and management of minerals and waste.

Supporting evidence

- National Planning Policy for Waste 2014
- Kirklees Waste Needs Assessment 2016

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17 Health and supporting communities

17 Health and supporting communities

- 17.1** National Planning Policy Framework section 8 recognises the importance of promoting healthy communities and the role the Local Plan can play in creating healthy, inclusive communities.
- 17.2** There are many factors which contribute to creating healthy communities. The Kirklees Joint Health and Well-being Strategy sets out two issues pivotal to making Kirklees a better place in the future - healthy people enjoying a great quality of life for longer via a strong and growing economy. These goals are bound together and are also recognised in the Kirklees Economic Strategy. A successful economy that offers good jobs and provides income for all of our communities makes a huge contribution to prosperity, health and well-being of all age groups. Likewise, confident, healthy, resilient people are able to secure a job and are more productive in the workplace.
- 17.3** Additionally, people need to be able to access a choice of facilities and activities to suit their needs which enable them to keep fit and well, both physically and mentally, and enable them to feel part of a community which is welcoming, safe, clean and free from pollution. The provision of a broad range of services also makes a contribution to the character of the area and place shaping, promoting a sense of well-being which in turn can be a major contributory factor to their state of health.
- 17.4** The Local Plan contributes to supporting communities and promotes health through its spatial strategy and policies. These include policies relating to the location of new development, sustainable development, infrastructure, provision of new homes (range of size, tenure and affordability) and jobs, town centres, sustainable travel (promoting walking and cycling) and energy efficiency. These policies demonstrate that improved health outcomes are integral to the local plan and meeting its vision and objectives.

17.1 Healthy, active and safe lifestyles

Policy PLP 47

Healthy, active and safe lifestyles

The council will, with its partners, create an environment which supports healthy, active and safe communities and reduces inequality.

Healthy, active and safe lifestyles will be enabled by:

- a. facilitating access to a range of high quality, well maintained and accessible open spaces and play, sports, leisure and cultural facilities;
- b. increasing access to green spaces and green infrastructure to promote health and mental well-being;
- c. the protection and improvement of the stock of playing pitches;
- d. supporting initiatives which enable or improve access to healthy food. For example, land for local food growing or allotments;
- e. increasing opportunities for walking, cycling and encouraging more sustainable travel choices;
- f. supporting energy efficient design and location of development;
- g. ensuring that the current air quality in the district is monitored and maintained and, where required, appropriate mitigation measures included as part of new development proposals;
- h. creating high-quality and inclusive environments incorporating active design and the creation of safe, accessible and green environments which minimise and mitigate against potential harm from risks such as pollution and other environmental hazards;

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- i. encouraging the co-location of facilities so that different types of open space and facilities for sport and recreation can be located next to each other and in close proximity to other community facilities for education and health;
- j. working with partners to manage the location of hot food take-aways particularly in areas of poor health;
- k. encouraging initiatives to promote energy efficiency within homes; and
- l. supporting appropriate initiatives which address poor health indicators and anti-social behaviour in the district.

Health Impact Assessments will be carried out for all proposals that are likely to have a significant impact on the health and well-being of the local communities, or particular groups within it, in order to identify measures to maximise the health benefits of the development and avoid any potential adverse impacts.

Policy justification

- 17.5** The importance of health and well-being is recognised in the council's Economic Strategy and Health and Well-being Strategy. The local plan has a key role to play in implementing these strategies and can help people to lead healthier, active and safe lifestyles in many ways. The local plan spatial strategy has considered health and well-being as part of site allocations and designations to ensure that health and well-being is not compromised as a result of new development.
- 17.6** The availability of a variety of high quality and accessible open spaces and play, sports and leisure and cultural facilities is vital to enabling opportunities for personal and community improved health and well-being. Maintenance of these areas to a high standard applies to both existing and new provision.
- 17.7** Opportunities for increased emphasis on walking and cycling not only provides opportunities for physical activity but has the added benefit of contributing to improved air quality. The council will ensure that the standard of air quality in the district is monitored and maintained, and where possible, improved with no decline in standards being deemed acceptable as a result of new development.
- 17.8** Some centres within Kirklees including smaller scale local centres, or parts of larger scale centres, can experience a high proportion of certain food and drink uses or licensed entertainment uses, which can detract from a centre or part of a centre's ability to provide other main town centre uses, or be welcoming in the evening for all. In particular the high concentration of hot food takeaways (Class A5) across some centres or parts of centres in the district has led to increased levels of environmental health, odour and litter issues, and has reduced the diversity of services provided in those centres. Such uses can be a contributing factor to obesity and wider health issues for Kirklees residents including risks of developed chronic heart disease and type 2 diabetes.
- 17.9** As a result of an ageing population there are likely to be increasing problems resulting in ill-health from poorly insulated and damp properties which are expensive to heat. Supporting schemes which address these issues will help to mitigate some of the health impacts of an ageing population.
- 17.10** Where proposals for development are likely to have a significant impact on the health and well-being of the local population or particular groups within it, a Health Impact Assessment (HIA) will be required. The HIA should measure the potential health impacts of a proposal on the wider population and allows any necessary mitigation measures to be identified and can help to identify the potentially cumulative significant effect a proposal could have on health infrastructure and/or the demand for health care services.

17 Health and supporting communities

Delivery and implementation

17.11 This policy will be delivered through development management process, council policies, procedures and plans.

Links with strategic objectives

17.12 The purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. Development will be expected to make a positive contribution towards the economic, social and environmental objectives of the local plan. The policy therefore, has links to strategic objectives 1 – 10.

Supporting evidence

- Kirklees Joint Health and Well-being Strategy
- Kirklees Economic Strategy
- Kirklees Open Space Demand Assessment
- Open Space Audit
- Playing Pitch Strategy
- Built Leisure and Sport Facilities Strategy
- Kirklees Air Quality Action Plan 2008

17.2 Sustaining community facilities and services

Policy PLP 48

Community facilities and services

Community facilities should be provided in accessible locations where they can minimise the need to travel or they can be made accessible by walking, cycling and public transport. This will normally be in town, district or local centres.

Proposals will be supported for development that protects, retains or enhances provision, quality or accessibility of existing community, education, leisure and cultural facilities that meets the needs of all members of the community.

Where community facilities are provided as an integral part of a development, they should wherever possible be within adaptable mixed-use buildings.

Proposals which involve the loss of valued community facilities such as shops, public houses and other facilities of value to the local community will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that:

- a. there is no longer a need for the facility; or
- b. its current use is no longer viable; or
- c. there is adequate alternative provision in the locality to serve the local community which is in an equally accessible location; or
- d. an alternative facility of equivalent or better standard will be provided, either on-site or equally accessible;

In all instances, the following must be demonstrated that:

- a. all options for their continuance have been explored, including any scope for alternative community uses; and
- b. any assets listed on a Community Asset Register have satisfied the requirements under this obligation.

Policy justification

- 17.13** NPPF promotes the retention and development of local services and community facilities in villages, such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship as part of planning for prosperity. For the local plan, community facilities and services are also considered to include uses associated with statutory undertakers, emergency services, indoor recreation serving a local catchment area (especially dual use) and welfare.
- 17.14** New housing, employment and other development brings with it additional requirements for community facilities and provides the opportunity to consider facilities from the outset as part of the comprehensive masterplanning of such sites.
- 17.15** Provision and ease of access to health and community facilities have positive impacts on wellbeing and healthcare. Such facilities need to be accessible to all sections of the community, including those without a car, the disabled or others with social, economic or physical characteristics limiting their mobility. Where possible services will be co-located so as to enable multi purpose trips, reduce the need to travel and for the convenience of the user. Additionally the service providers through co-location will be able to share spaces and services and to reduce capital and revenue costs.
- 17.16** Where the proposal involves the loss of land or premises presently or last in community use, the applicant will normally be required to provide evidence covering the results of reasonable attempts to actively market the land or premises for sale or lease, at existing use value to demonstrate that there is no longer a need for the facility.
- 17.17** The following additional information will be required for licensed premises:
- the last 3 years trading accounts with a breakdown of the percentages of income from food and drink;
 - where a dining facility is provided, details of the market aimed at and the number of covers available;
 - who the licence is currently held with and when it is due for renewal;
 - the opening times for the premise.
- 17.18** An established facility may become economically un-viable, particularly where this involves a commercially run facility, for example a post office or pub. In some instances, multiple use or investigation of assistance (e.g. new technologies, grants) may significantly improve economic viability, particularly where there is active community support to retain the facility.
- 17.19** An alternative facility of equivalent or better standard includes - in terms of size, function, adaptability and accessibility - to that existing, which meets the needs of the local community. To ensure the timely provision of a replacement facility, the Council may impose a condition on the planning permission or seek an obligation for the facility to be made available at the same time as the occupation of any associated development.

Delivery and implementation

- 17.20** The policy will be delivered through the development management process.

17 Health and supporting communities

Links with strategic objectives

- Support the growth and diversification of the economy, to increase skill levels and employment opportunities including the provision of a high quality communication infrastructure.
- Provide new homes which meet the housing needs of the community offering a range of size, tenure and affordability, support existing communities and access to employment, public transport, shops and services.
- Tackle inequality and give all residents the opportunity of a healthy lifestyle, free from crime and to achieve their potential in work and education.

Supporting evidence

- Infrastructure Delivery Plan

17.3 Educational and health care needs

Policy PLP 49

Educational and health care needs

Where the scale of development proposed may impact on education and health provision, the council will actively work with applicants to resolve key planning issues in advance of a planning application being submitted.

The need for the provision of additional school places will be a material consideration when proposals for new housing development are considered. Developers should work with the council at the earliest opportunity to ensure the phasing of development and appropriate mitigation is identified in a timely manner to ensure education provision can be secured.

Proposals for new or enhanced education facilities will be permitted where:

- a. they will meet an identified deficiency in provision;
- b. the scale, range, quality and accessibility of education facilities are improved;
- c. they are well related to the catchment they are intended to serve to minimise the need to travel or they can be made accessible by walking, cycling and public transport.

Proposals for new or enhanced healthcare facilities will be permitted where:

- a. the scale and location is appropriate for the catchment;
- b. there is a need for a new healthcare facility, particularly in relation to the spatial development strategy;
- c. they are well related to the catchment they will serve to minimise the need to travel or they can be made accessible by walking, cycling and public transport.

Policy justification

17.21 National Planning Policy Framework recognises the importance of ensuring that there is a sufficient choice of school places available to meet the needs of existing and new communities, and that councils should give great weight to the need to create, expand or alter schools; and work with schools promoters to identify and resolve key planning issues before applications are submitted.

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- 17.22** The council's Securing Sufficient High Quality Learning and Childcare Places 2015- 2018 provides the framework within which decisions relating to the supply and demand for school places are made. The plan includes a range of planning data which informs actions to ensure appropriate school provision over the next five years. A key objective for the council through the framework, is to provide sufficient school capacity to ensure local school places are available to local children within local schools' admission policies.
- 17.23** It is anticipated that, to meet the effects of proposed developments there may be a requirement for more school places in different parts of the district. Where housing developments or the cumulative impact of a number of housing developments in an area gives rise to the need for extensions, refurbishment and/or remodelling to provide additional capacity, the council will look to the landowner/developer or a consortium of landowners/developers to fund the cost of providing the additional capacity at existing schools or a new school at the appropriate time, including the cost of acquiring additional land if necessary.
- 17.24** Alternatively anyone can set up a free school. A free school (an all-ability state-funded school) could be set up by a wide range of proposers, including charities, universities, businesses, educational groups, teachers and groups of parents. It is important to have a policy on education within the local plan in order to demonstrate the current situation within the district and to help plan for future requirements.
- 17.25** It is essential that the planning process supports the provision of good local health care facilities of the right type and in the right locations. Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) are statutory bodies representing groups of GPs responsible for designing local health services. The council will work in partnership with the CCGs to plan for future provision and assess development proposals.
- 17.26** There has been a considerable change in the way health care facilities are delivered, with an ongoing shift away from hospital settings to community based settings, delivering services as close to home as possible. Co-locating services may provide benefits including a focal point for the community, promotion of healthy lifestyles as part of an integrated health and community care approach, better links with other services and opening up new possibilities for communities including increased building/site usage and increased accessibility.

Delivery and implementation

- 17.27** The policy will be delivered through the development management process, council policies and plans.

Links with strategic objectives

- Support the growth and diversification of the economy, to increase skill levels and employment opportunities including the provision of a high quality communication infrastructure.
- Tackle inequality and give all residents the opportunity of a healthy lifestyle, free from crime and to achieve their potential in work and education.

Supporting evidence

- Securing Sufficient High Quality Learning and Childcare Places 2015- 2018
- Kirklees Health and Well-being Strategy

17 Health and supporting communities

17.4 Sport and Physical Activity

Policy PLP 50

Sport and physical activity

The council will seek to protect, enhance and support new outdoor and indoor sport and leisure facilities where appropriate, encouraging everyone in Kirklees to be as physically active as possible and promoting a healthier lifestyle for all.

Sport and leisure facilities will be protected where they are needed to meet current and future demands. The loss of sport and leisure facilities will only be allowed where:-

- a. an assessment clearly shows that the site is no longer required to meet identified need for open space, sport, or recreation use; or
- b. equivalent or better replacement facilities are provided to compensate for those lost as a result of the development and these are within an easily accessible location for existing and potential new users; or
- c. the proposal is for an alternative sport, leisure or open space use that is needed to help address identified deficiencies and clearly outweighs the loss of the existing facility.

Any proposed loss of community sports facilities should be supported by a detailed needs assessment report.

The enhancement of outdoor sports facilities through improving the quality and management of sites as identified in the Playing Pitch Strategy will be supported.

The creation of new outdoor sport facilities will be supported which help address deficiencies in playing pitches identified in the Playing Pitch Strategy particularly proposals which help meet the significant shortfalls in football.

Support will be given to proposals which expand and enhance the range of indoor leisure facilities on offer in the district, provided this does not conflict with other local plan policies. Where these facilities are included within the definition of town centre uses, such as health and fitness facilities and sports centres, the local plan town centres policy will apply including the sequential test.

Support will be given to proposals that enable community use of school facilities, particularly where these help meet sport and leisure needs of the local community as identified in the Built Leisure & Sports Facilities Strategic Framework and the Playing Pitch Strategy. The renewal or redevelopment of secondary school sites will be encouraged to make provision for community use and where possible secured through the planning process.

Policy justification

17.28 Good quality outdoor and indoor sport and leisure facilities provide important opportunities for everyone in Kirklees to access and enjoy the benefits of being as physically active as possible. Encouraging healthy lifestyles and increasing participation in sport and physical activity active leads to significant gains in physical and mental health well-being.

17 Health and supporting communities

- 17.29** The need for indoor sports facilities in Kirklees has been assessed in the Built Leisure and Sports Facilities Strategic Framework, looking at the supply and demand of sports halls, swimming pools, health and fitness facilities together with specialist facility provision, including gymnastics, dance, squash, indoor bowls and indoor tennis, athletics, cycling, golf, combat sport and snow and ice sports.
- 17.30** Kirklees has a reasonable supply of indoor sports and leisure facilities. Sports halls, swimming pools and health and fitness are at the levels expected to meet current demand. Additional water space may be required to meet increased demand from population growth and new housing, and its location may be influenced by these factors and possibly considered alongside other projects such as new school build/development. Demand for gymnastics in the area is high and there is a substantial level of unmet demand. It has been identified that additional specialist gymnastics facilities may assist in meeting demand, and further investigation is needed to establish exactly what is causing this unmet demand and whether this could be improved through development of a standalone facility, a change of existing facility use or part of other facility developments. There are currently no snow or ice sport facilities available within Kirklees with residents accessing these type of facilities in adjoining authorities. The population of Kirklees should be able to support the development of new specialist snow and ice facilities providing the opportunity for residents to experience snow sports.
- 17.31** The need for playing pitches and outdoor sports provision in Kirklees has been assessed in the Playing Pitch Strategy, looking at the local supply and demand for football, rugby, cricket and hockey pitches, artificial grass pitches and provision for tennis and crown green bowling.
- 17.32** There are significant shortfalls in provision for football to accommodate current demand on both adult and youth pitches across Kirklees. A significant shortfall of 3G pitches has been identified and new artificial grass pitches are required to reduce this shortfall, strategically located in line with the Football Association's move towards a hub model approach. Significant shortfalls have also been identified in cricket provision. In terms of rugby league, need for additional match sessions has been identified on senior pitches to accommodate overplay and future demand.
- 17.33** Sport and leisure facilities must be protected where they are needed to meet current and future demand to encourage everyone to be physically active and benefit from a healthy lifestyle. The loss of these facilities will not be permitted unless the site has been assessed as being surplus to requirements and is not required to meet an identified deficiency in an alternative sport, leisure or open space use. Proposals that include replacement sport and leisure facilities will be allowed where equivalent or better compensatory provision can be provided in a location that is easily accessible to existing and potential new users.
- 17.34** Proposals that provide alternative sport and leisure facilities will be permitted where the need for the development clearly outweighs the loss of the existing facility, particularly where identified sport and recreational needs in the area can be met.
- 17.35** A key finding of both the Built Leisure & Sports Facilities Strategic Framework and the Playing Pitch Strategy is the potential role of educational sites in provision of facilities and pitches. It is recognised that any school redevelopments or new builds should, if at all possible, be accompanied by community use agreements, opening up the facilities for community use. There is potential opportunity to increase the use of school facilities to help meet local community needs.

Delivery and implementation

- 17.36** The policy will be delivered through the development management process, council policies and plans. The delivery of new and enhanced facilities will be provided by a wide range of public and private sector agencies, community groups and voluntary bodies.

17 Health and supporting communities

Links with strategic objectives

- Tackle inequality and give all residents the opportunity of a healthy lifestyle, free from crime and to achieve their potential in work and education.
- Protect and improve green infrastructure to support health and well-being, giving residents access to good quality open spaces, sport and recreation opportunities, and to support habitats, allowing wildlife to flourish.

Supporting evidence

- Kirklees Joint Health & Well-Being Strategy (2014-2020)
- Everybody Active - Kirklees Physical Activity & Sports Strategy (2015-2020)
- Kirklees Playing Pitch Strategy (2015)
- Kirklees Built Leisure & Sports Facilities Strategic Framework (2015)
- Kirklees Open Space Study (2015) including the Kirklees Open Space Demand Assessment (2015) and Open Space Assessment Report

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18 Environmental Protection

18.1 National planning policy states that the planning system should contribute to and enhance the local environment by:

- preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability; and
- remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.

18.2 To prevent unacceptable risks from pollution and land instability, planning policies and decisions should ensure that new development is appropriate for its location. The effects (including cumulative effects) of pollution on health, the natural environment or general amenity, and the potential sensitivity of the area or proposed development to adverse effects from pollution, should be taken into account. Where a site is affected by contamination or land stability issues, responsibility for securing a safe development rests with the developer and/or landowner.

18.1 Protection and improvement of local air quality

Policy PLP 51

Protection and improvement of local air quality

1. Development will be expected to demonstrate that it is not likely to result, directly or indirectly, in an increase in air pollution which would unacceptably affect or cause a nuisance to the natural and built environment or to people.
2. Proposals that have the potential to increase local air pollution either individually or cumulatively must be accompanied by evidence to show that the impact of the development has been assessed in accordance with the relevant guidance. Development which has the potential to cause levels of local air pollution to increase to unsafe levels must incorporate sustainable mitigation measures that reduce this impact to a safe level. If sustainable measures cannot be introduced the development will not be permitted.
3. Where the development introduces new receptors into Air Quality Management Areas or Areas of Concern or near other areas of relatively poor air quality, for example near roads or junctions, the development must incorporate sustainable mitigation measures that protect the new receptors from unacceptable levels of air pollution. Where sustainable mitigation measures cannot be introduced which prevent receptors from being exposed to unsafe levels of air pollution, development will not be permitted.

Policy justification

18.3 Poor air quality is a significant public health issue. The burden of particulate air pollution in the UK was estimated to be equivalent to nearly 29,000 deaths per year in 2008. It has been estimated that removing all fine particulate air pollution would have a bigger impact on life expectancy in England and Wales than eliminating passive smoking or road traffic accidents. The economic cost from the impacts of air pollution in the UK is estimated at £9 -19 billion every year.

18 Environmental Protection

- 18.4** A variety of air pollutants can effect human health and the environment. In most areas of Europe, these pollutants are principally the products of combustion from space heating, power generation or from motor vehicle traffic. Generally if you are young and in a good state of health, moderate air pollution levels are unlikely to have any serious short term effects. However, elevated levels and/or long term exposure to air pollution can lead to more serious symptoms and conditions affecting human health. This mainly affects the respiratory systems, but can also lead to more serious conditions such as heart disease and cancer. It also causes damage to plants and animals, affecting biodiversity and crop yields.
- 18.5** The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland sets out UK air quality standards and objectives for reducing levels of health-threatening pollutants, mainly in the form of gases such as carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide and fine dust particles.
- 18.6** The five local authorities in West Yorkshire have been working towards a single Low Emission Strategy for West Yorkshire. The strategy looks at a number of areas such as buses, taxis, procurement, freight operations and it has produced a planning guidance document. This document aims to achieve consistency across West Yorkshire when responding to planning consultations in relation to air quality. It looks to promote sustainable development by introducing the concept of developers monetising the damage caused from their developments to local air quality and to spend the equivalent sums on mitigation measures to improve air quality, thus making the development more sustainable.
- 18.7** Part IV of the Environment Act 1995 requires local authorities to review and assess air quality in their area. If any standards are being exceeded or are unlikely to be met by the required date, then that area should be designated an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) and the local authority must draw up and implement an action plan aimed at reducing levels of the pollutant. In many areas, traffic is likely to be the main contributor to excessive levels of pollution.
- 18.8** Measures to improve air quality will focus on reducing the impacts of road traffic supported by the transport policies which encourage sustainable travel and to manage transport demand. Air quality will continue to be monitored and the council will pursue further action where it is needed.
- 18.9** Kirklees has an Air Quality Strategy and has reviewed its air quality and to date has declared two AQMAs, where the levels of pollution are considered to be too high to allow new development unless improvements can be secured. Action plans have been implemented, for the two AQMAs in Bradley Road/Leeds Road, Huddersfield and Scout Hill, Dewsbury.
- 18.10** Eight further Areas of Concern have also been identified, where monitoring of levels on nitrogen dioxide appear to indicate that the annual average for nitrogen dioxide may be exceeded. These areas are as follows:
- Huddersfield Town Centre
 - Birchencliffe
 - Birkenshaw
 - Edgerton
 - Liversedge
 - Outlane
 - Thornton Lodge
 - Eastborough
- 18.11** All of these areas of concern appear to potentially have elevated levels of nitrogen dioxide from road traffic. Detailed assessments of these areas are currently being carried out. These assessments could lead to the introduction of further AQMAs.

Delivery and implementation

18.12 The policy will be delivered through the development management process with the assistance of Kirklees Environmental Health (Pollution & Noise Control). In most cases it will be the responsibility of the developer and or landowner for the implementation of mitigation measures, using information from relevant and up to date assessments.

18.13 The Council has commissioned an Air Quality Assessment (AQA) to assess the potential cumulative impacts of sites allocated in the Local Plan. The Council will monitor air quality annually and set out its findings in its annual monitoring report.

Links with strategic objectives

- Improve transport links within and between Kirklees towns and with neighbouring towns and cities, giving priority to public transport, and to cycling and walking, providing an efficient highway network which supports the district's economy.
- Tackle inequality and give all residents the opportunity of a healthy lifestyle, free from crime and to achieve their potential in work and education.
- Protect and enhance the characteristics of the built, natural and historic environment, and local distinctiveness which contribute to the character of Kirklees, including the South Pennine Moors, Moorland fringe and the area's industrial heritage.
- Promote the re-use of existing buildings and the use of brownfield land to meet development needs and support the regeneration of areas.

Supporting Evidence

- West Yorkshire Low Emissions Strategy, Air Quality & Emissions Technical Planning Guidance
- Environment Act 1995
- The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, July 2007, DEFRA
- Kirklees Local Air Quality Strategy 2007
- Kirklees Updating and Screening Assessment 2015
- Kirklees Air Quality Action Plan 2008
- Kirklees Guidance on Noise, Odour and Air Quality Control for Residential Development in the Town Centres February 2013
- EU Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe Directive 2008/50/EC

18.2 Protection and improvement of environmental quality

Policy PLP 52

Protection and improvement of environmental quality

Proposals which have the potential to increase pollution from noise, vibration, light, dust, odour, shadow flicker, chemicals and other forms of pollution or to increase pollution to soil or where environmentally sensitive development would be subject to significant levels of pollution, must be accompanied by evidence to show that the impacts have been evaluated and measures have been incorporated to prevent or reduce the pollution, so as to ensure it does not reduce the quality of life and well-being of people to an unacceptable level or have unacceptable impacts on the environment.

Such developments which cannot incorporate suitable and sustainable mitigation measures which reduce pollution levels to an acceptable level to protect the quality of life and well-being of people or protect the environment will not be permitted.

18 Environmental Protection

Where possible, all new development should improve the existing environment.

Policy justification

- 18.14** Any consideration of the quality of land and potential impacts arising from development, possibly leading to an impact on health or ecological receptors, is capable of being a material planning consideration. Noise, light and other forms of pollution are a matter of concern in parts of Kirklees. Plans are in place on each of these aspects to secure improvements in the quality of the environment.
- 18.15** The Noise Action Plan for West Yorkshire, which identifies the number of residents in West Yorkshire exposed to elevated levels of noise from various noise sources including roads and railways, has been developed in response to the EU Environmental Noise Directive (END) and has identified priority locations based on noise mapping. These locations are areas of the district that are predicted to be exposed to unacceptable transport noise. Further Action Plans are required to manage the harmful effects of noise in these locations. Quiet Areas have also been introduced by the END, these will be identified as areas of existing tranquillity unaffected by noise and developments within or adjacent to designated Quiet Areas will be required to incorporate measures which will ensure that tranquillity is safeguarded.
- 18.16** Kirklees Council has developed Noise Design Advice to aid developers in determining what is an acceptable acoustic environment. The Noise Design Advice is currently under review given the advice in the Noise Policy Statement for England.
- 18.17** The main sources of odour are waste-handling and treatment developments, wastewater treatment works, some industrial processes, rural activities, kitchen extraction units and boilers. Consideration must be given to whether or not a proposed development will be a suitable use of land. Development should be guided to the most appropriate locations, significant sources of odour should be separated from odour-sensitive users of the surrounding land. Where this is not possible, mitigation measures may be able to make a proposed development acceptable from a land-use perspective. New proposals for such developments will require an odour impact assessment to be submitted.
- 18.18** Artificial lighting is used for a number of reasons, including work, recreation, security, safety, advertising, display, and to create a pleasant atmosphere where people gather socially. It is important to ensure that it does not become a nuisance to others. Obtrusive light (light pollution) can present serious physiological and ecological problems. Light 'spilling over' onto other property can cause annoyance, distraction and discomfort and may cause driving problems by glaring into drivers' eyes or competing with signs and other traffic signals.
- 18.19** Existing sources of noise, vibration, light, dust, odour, soil, shadow flicker, chemical or other forms of pollution can have an adverse impact on the environment and sensitive developments will need to be controlled to ensure that they do not expose new receptors to levels detrimental to healthy living or safety concerns. This policy aims to help to create and maintain quality environments that are clean, safe, and healthy and proposals which have a potential to cause pollution, when functioning and during construction, will need to be fully assessed and appropriate mitigation secured.
- 18.20** The precautionary principle will be adopted where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage. This will apply where there is insufficient confidence in the assessment of risk and there is good reason to believe that harmful effects may occur.
- 18.21** It is recognised that residential development in town centres can pose particular difficulties for developers in terms of pollution issues and the council has produced a guidance note to help developers.

18.22 It is recognised that development can impact on the quality and quantity of water sources including ground water.

Delivery and implementation

18.23 The policy will be delivered through the development management process with the assistance of Kirklees Environmental Health (Pollution & Noise Control). In most cases it will be the responsibility of the developer and/or landowner for the implementation of mitigation measures, using information from relevant and up to date assessments.

Links with strategic objectives

- Protect and enhance the characteristics of the built, natural and historic environment, and local distinctiveness which contribute to the character of Kirklees, including the South Pennine Moors, Moorland fringe and the area's industrial heritage.
- Promote the re-use of existing buildings and the use of brownfield land to meet development needs and support the regeneration of areas.

Supporting evidence

- EU Environmental Noise Directive 2002/49/EC
- Noise Policy Statement for England, March 2010, DEFRA
- Kirklees Noise Design Advice May 2007
- Kirklees Guidance on Noise, Odour and Air Quality Control for Residential Development in the Town Centres February 2013
- Noise Action Plan: Agglomeration West Yorkshire Urban Area. Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006, as amended, January 2014
- Kirklees Environmental Services The Licensing Act 2003. A Guide for Applicants on Public Nuisance and Public Safety February 2005
- Odour Guidance for Local Authorities March 2010 DEFRA
- Guidance on the assessment of odour for planning May 2014 IAQM
- Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Obtrusive Light 2011 ILP

18.3 Contaminated and unstable land

Policy PLP 53

Contaminated and unstable land

Development on land that is unstable, currently contaminated or suspected of being contaminated due to its previous history or geology, or that will potentially become contaminated as a result of the development, will require the submission of an appropriate contamination assessment and/or land instability risk assessment.

For developments identified as being at risk of instability, or where there is evidence of contamination, measures should be incorporated to remediate the land and/or incorporate other measures to ensure that the contamination/instability does not have the potential to cause harm to people or the environment. Such developments which cannot incorporate suitable and sustainable mitigation measures which protect the well-being of residents or protect the environment will not be permitted.

18 Environmental Protection

Policy justification

- 18.24** Contaminated land is used in general terms to describe land polluted by heavy metals, oils and tars, chemical substances, gases, asbestos and radioactive substances. These could cause significant harm to people or protected species and pollution of surface or groundwater. Contaminated land is usually caused by past uses such as former factories, mines, steelworks, refineries and landfill.
- 18.25** The presence of contamination can affect or restrict the use of land but development can address the problem for the benefit of the wider community and bring the land back into beneficial use. Land instability can also be a concern and when new development is proposed it is necessary to ensure that new buildings and their surroundings are safe for future users.
- 18.26** Contaminated land in Kirklees is largely a consequence of its industrial history, including past mining activity, but it can also arise from natural geology as well as from human activities and invasive species. Similarly, instability may have various causes but the main concerns relate to past mining activity and there are extensive areas of recorded mining activity where coal mining related hazards will be present. Whilst most past mining is benign in nature potential public safety and stability problems can be triggered and uncovered by development activities.
- 18.27** In April 2000, Part 2a of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 came into force introducing a new regime for the regulation of contaminated land in England. The main purpose of Part 2a is to provide a system for the identification of land that is posing unacceptable risks to health or the environment, and for securing remediation where unacceptable risks cannot be controlled by other means. It imposes a duty on local authorities to identify and record on a register the location of contaminated land within their area. The methodology behind this is set out in the Kirklees Contaminated Land Strategy. In assessing whether land contamination or stability is an issue to be taken into account when a planning application is submitted, the council will have regard to a range of information sources including its database of potentially contaminated sites, information provided by developers and third parties, and the advice of Coal Authority.
- 18.28** The planning and development management system will remain a key mechanism for managing land contamination as part of the wider process of land redevelopment and regeneration. In the case of development where the use would be particularly vulnerable to contamination (such as new homes with gardens and schools) evidence will always be required to establish whether there is any concern about contamination which will need to be addressed and where appropriate remediation measures will be required to prevent damage to health or the environment.
- 18.29** Primarily, the responsibility for remediation of contaminated land lies with those responsible for the contamination. However, in many cases, contamination is likely to have occurred many years ago and it may not be possible for the persons who caused the contamination to be found. It is also possible that contamination may have been caused by numerous uses of land over time and it may be impossible to trace those responsible. In these circumstances, the current owner or occupier of the land may be held liable.

Delivery and implementation

- 18.30** The policy will be delivered through the development management process with the assistance of Kirklees Environmental Health (Pollution & Noise Control). In most cases it will be the responsibility of the current land owner or occupier for remediation of contaminated land using information from a relevant and up to date Contamination Assessment.

Links with strategic objectives

- Protect and enhance the characteristics of the built, natural and historic environment, and local distinctiveness which contribute to the character of Kirklees, including the South Pennine Moors, Moorland fringe and the area's industrial heritage.
- Promote the re-use of existing buildings and the use of brownfield land to meet development needs and support the regeneration of areas.

Supporting evidence

- Environmental Protection Act 1990
- Development on Land Affected by Contamination, Technical Guidance for Developers, Landowners and Consultants, January 2014, Yorkshire and Humberside Pollution Advisory Council
- Kirklees Contaminated Land Strategy 2006
- Environmental Protection Act 1990: Part 2a. Contaminated Land Statutory Guidance April 2012 DEFRA
- EU Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC

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19 Green belt and open space

19 Green belt and open space

- 19.1** The green belt and network of open spaces within and around the towns and villages of Kirklees make a significant contribution to the character and attractiveness of the district and people's quality of life.
- 19.2** Kirklees has an extensive area of land designated as green belt, representing about 70% of the total land in the district (excluding the Peak District National Park). The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) recognises the importance of the green belt, the fundamental aim of which is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open. The essential characteristics of the green belt are its openness and permanence. Within the green belt there is a presumption against development which would be harmful to the purposes of including land within it. Inappropriate development is, by definition, harmful to the green belt and should not be approved except in very special circumstances. Very special circumstances will not exist unless the potential harm to the green belt by reason of inappropriateness, and any other harm, is clearly outweighed by other considerations. The approach to development in the green belt is set out in national policy guidance and in the Local Plan as a whole, and is designed to ensure that development that is appropriate, as well as development that is inappropriate but for which there are very special circumstances that justify its acceptance, results in minimal harm to the purposes of including land in the green belt.
- 19.3** The NPPF also recognises that access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities. Within the urban areas of Kirklees many open spaces, both public and private, provide opportunities for sport and recreation to encourage physical activity and a healthy lifestyle. These urban green spaces also perform an important function by providing visual breaks in built up areas, contributing to the local character and attractiveness of towns and villages and providing important wildlife habitats. Green spaces of particular importance to local communities have been identified for special protection as local green space. The council will protect opportunities that support a healthy lifestyle by retaining and enhancing sport and recreation facilities, preventing the loss of open space and giving protection to urban green spaces and local green spaces.

19.1 Green belt

19.1.1 Development in the green belt

Development in the green belt

- 19.4** National planning guidance places great emphasis on the role and purpose of the green belt and states that the countryside it protects should be recognised for its intrinsic character and value. This is one of the core principles underpinning the green belt policies in the local plan. Any proposal for development in the green belt should have regard to these core planning principles.
- 19.5** Areas in Kirklees to which green belt policies apply were first defined in the 1960s. The West Yorkshire Structure Plan, approved in 1980, confirmed the general area of the green belt in the district and subsequent local plans identified detailed boundaries. These boundaries were largely carried through into the Kirklees Unitary Development Plan which was adopted in 1999. A detailed review of the green belt boundary has been carried out to support the designation of land as green belt in the draft Local Plan.
- 19.6** The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that great importance is attached to green belts, the fundamental aim of which is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open. Green belts are said to serve five purposes:

- to check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas;
- to prevent neighbouring towns merging into one another;
- to assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment;
- to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and
- to assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land.

19.7 Within the green belt there is therefore a presumption against development which would be harmful to the purposes of including land within it. The NPPF states that local planning authorities should plan positively to enhance the beneficial use of the green belt, such as looking at opportunities to provide access, to provide opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation, to retain and enhance landscapes, visual amenity and biodiversity or to improve damaged and derelict land. In addition, the NPPF sets out those types of development which may not be inappropriate in the green belt, such as buildings for agriculture and forestry and other uses of land that maintain openness, or small scale development that supports existing uses. Inappropriate development is by definition harmful to the green belt and should not be approved unless very special circumstances exist that would outweigh the harm so caused.

19.8 It is important that development which is appropriate, or where very special circumstances exist, is not harmful to the visual amenity of the green belt and proposals should have regard to all other relevant policies in the plan. These include the use of high quality materials, a design that is sensitive to its green belt setting, consideration of the amenity of neighbours and in all cases that any impact on openness is kept to a minimum.

19.1.2 Buildings for agriculture and forestry

Policy PLP 54

Buildings for agriculture and forestry

Proposals for new buildings for agriculture and forestry will normally be acceptable, provided that;

- a. the building is genuinely required for the purposes of agriculture or forestry;
- b. the building can be sited in close association with other existing agricultural buildings, subject to the operational requirements of the holding it is intended to serve. Isolated new buildings will only be accepted exceptionally where there are clear and demonstrable reasons for an isolated location;
- c. there will be no detriment to the amenity of nearby residents by reason of noise or odour or any other reason; and
- d. the resultant development is of a standard of design and materials appropriate to its green belt setting.

Policy justification

19.9 It must be noted that a new dwelling associated with an agricultural or forestry holding is not deemed to be a building for the purposes of agriculture or forestry. Proposals for such dwellings will be considered under the terms of the agricultural and forestry workers policy.

19.10 By far the biggest land use in the green belt is agriculture, and like any other business agricultural holdings will occasionally require new buildings. The construction of buildings for agriculture and forestry is not inappropriate in the green belt and new buildings to support such enterprises will be supported, provided that they are genuinely required in connection with an agricultural or forestry enterprise and that the need can be demonstrated. This will depend on the extent and type of the

19 Green belt and open space

holding in question and will be unlikely to apply to hobby farms, usually defined as those where the enterprise is not the applicant's main, principal or full time occupation or business. It is also unlikely to apply to a building solely for the purpose of providing security for agricultural implements. In order to minimise impact on the countryside, new agricultural buildings should be located within or close to an existing group of buildings, subject to a consideration of the proper functioning of the enterprise they are intended to serve. Development on isolated sites will only be acceptable if there are demonstrable operational reasons for the choice of location and there is no detrimental effect on the landscape.

19.11 When proposals for new agricultural buildings are received the local planning authority will scrutinise the history of the holding to ascertain whether any agricultural or other suitable building has recently been severed from the holding or converted to another use, including those converted to another use under permitted development rights. This may indicate that a genuine agricultural need cannot be demonstrated.

19.12 Wherever possible and in accordance with core planning principles the reuse of existing buildings will be preferable to the erection of new ones.

Delivery and implementation

19.13 This policy will be delivered by developers, but will be assisted by the council through any advice given at pre-application stage and through all other relevant stages of the application process.

Links with strategic objectives

- Support the growth and diversification of the economy, to increase skill levels and employment opportunities including the provision of a high quality communication infrastructure.
- Protect and enhance the characteristics of the built, natural and historic environment, and local distinctiveness which contribute to the character of Kirklees, including the South Pennine Moors, Moorland fringe and the area's industrial heritage.

Supporting evidence

- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2012

19.1.3 Agricultural and forestry workers' dwellings

Policy PLP 55

Agricultural and forestry workers' dwellings

1. Proposals for new dwellings associated with agriculture or forestry will normally be acceptable where;
 - a. there is both an essential and permanent need for the new dwelling based on the functional requirements of the enterprise it is intended to serve;
 - b. the new dwelling is suitably located for the purpose for which it is intended;
 - c. there is no other suitable accommodation available in nearby settlements, no available existing dwelling on the holding and no suitable existing building on the holding available for conversion to residential use that would meet the demonstrated need;
 - d. it can be clearly shown that residential accommodation is required to establish an agricultural or forestry business in the green belt.

2. Where there would be no other justification for such accommodation, consideration will be given only to the grant of planning permission for the siting of a mobile home or other suitable form of temporary accommodation for a maximum of three years. If at the end of this period viability cannot be demonstrated the temporary accommodation would be expected to be removed and the site restored, unless there is clear evidence that a permanent need will be established within a period to be agreed with the local authority;
3. A satisfactory mechanism will be put in place to secure the long term control of the dwelling by the business and of any other dwelling that meets the need of the business. Occupancy of the dwelling in question (and of any other dwelling that meets the need of the business) will be restricted to persons solely, mainly or last working in agriculture or in forestry.
4. Any proposals for a new dwelling deemed disproportionate in scale to the enterprise it is intended to serve or inappropriately sited or designed in terms of impact, including the treatment of land around it, will not be acceptable. Consideration will be given to the removal of permitted development rights for the extension of any dwelling so approved where it is felt that extension could risk rendering the dwelling disproportionate to the holding and so unlikely to remain available for future occupation by an agricultural worker.
5. In all cases the history of the enterprise will be scrutinised and where fragmentation has occurred to sever land from agricultural dwellings or from buildings that could have been converted to residential use a new dwelling will not normally be permitted.
6. Proposals for new dwellings for other workers who deem it necessary to be located at or near their place of work will be considered on a case by case basis, and will be subject to the relevant criteria in this policy.

Policy justification

19.14 National planning guidance states that new homes should be sustainably located and this will normally be within existing towns and villages. The construction of new dwellings in the green belt constitutes inappropriate development and requires very special circumstances to be shown before they can be permitted. Very special circumstances may exist if a new dwelling is required for those engaged in agriculture or forestry where there is both an essential and permanent need for a worker to be housed at their place of work. The need for a new dwelling in the green belt for a worker engaged in any other type of enterprise will be judged on a case by case basis. Any such dwelling should be proportionate to the holding or other enterprise it is intended to serve, not the personal preference of the occupier. For this reason consideration may be given to the removal of permitted development rights for the extension of dwellings so approved to ensure that the dwelling remains proportionate and available to the agricultural holding in the long term.

19.15 To demonstrate that the need is essential applications for new dwellings in the green belt should show that a new dwelling is required on the grounds of animal welfare or agricultural/forestry processes, where attendance is needed at short notice, at all times of the day or night and where failure to attend could lead to serious loss of crops or livestock. The location of the dwelling must be suitable for this purpose.

19.16 To demonstrate that the need is permanent, applications for new dwellings in the green belt should show that the worker is required on a full time basis, that the enterprise is sound, meaning that it is financially able to sustain the farming enterprise, can support a permanent need both now and as far as can reasonably be seen ahead and that the dwelling will remain available while ever the need remains.

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19.17 Where a new dwelling is being proposed to support a new agricultural or forestry enterprise, or where immediate viability cannot be established but there is a clear functional need, only a temporary planning permission will be granted initially so as to allow the enterprise to be developed or viability to be established. Temporary permission will normally be for a period of three years. Permission for a temporary dwelling should not be approved where a permanent dwelling would not be acceptable. If by the end of the initial three year period the viability of the enterprise cannot be demonstrated temporary permission will not normally be renewed nor will permission be granted for a permanent dwelling. If however, there is clear evidence that a permanent need is being established at the site the local planning authority may exceptionally agree an appropriate extension. If the need cannot be demonstrated then the local planning authority would require the building to be removed as it would be unlikely that a need would be established without repeated renewals.

19.18 It is reasonable to put in place mechanisms to ensure that both the proposed dwelling and any existing dwellings within the holding are retained for use by the enterprise. This will prevent further demand for dwellings in the green belt either because an existing dwelling has ceased to be available or because separate businesses have been created each with a need for residential accommodation. This will be achieved by the use of occupancy conditions. Agricultural occupancy conditions will only be removed where it can be clearly demonstrated that the need for which the dwelling was approved no longer exists.

Delivery and implementation

19.19 This policy will be delivered by developers, but will be assisted by the council through any advice given at pre-application stage and through all other relevant stages of the application process.

Links with strategic objectives

- Provide new homes which meet the housing needs of the community offering a range of size, tenure and affordability, support existing communities and access to employment, public transport, shops and services.
- Protect and enhance the characteristics of the built, natural and historic environment, and local distinctiveness which contribute to the character of Kirklees, including the South Pennine Moors, Moorland fringe and the area's industrial heritage.
- Promote the re-use of existing buildings and the use of brownfield land to meet development needs and support the regeneration of areas.

Supporting evidence

- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2012

19.1.4 Facilities for outdoor sport, outdoor recreation and cemeteries

Policy PLP 56

Facilities for outdoor sport, outdoor recreation and cemeteries

In the green belt proposals for new buildings or structures associated with outdoor sport, outdoor recreation or cemeteries will normally be acceptable provided that;

- a. the scale of the building is no more than is evidently required for the proper functioning of the enterprise or the use of the land to which it is associated;

- b. the building is unobtrusively located and designed so as not to introduce a prominent urban element into a countryside location, including the impact of any new or improved access and car parking areas;
- c. in the case of all-weather riding arenas or other facilities for the exercising of horses, the degree of engineering operation required and the resultant re-grading of land, including any earth mounding and retaining structures, does not result in incongruous or discordant landform out of character with its setting that cannot be mitigated through the use of appropriate hard and soft landscape techniques.

Policy justification

19.20 There are many existing sport and recreation facilities in the green belt, including stables, football pitches, golf courses, cricket grounds etc. The green belt in Kirklees also contains a number of cemeteries. For their continued proper functioning the need for new associated buildings occasionally arises. As the principal objective of green belt policy is to maintain an open character it follows that any new building, as well as the treatment of associated outside space, including for access and car parking should be no more than is genuinely required to enable that use to be carried on. Even then the consequent impact on the green belt may render a proposal unacceptable. In accordance with core planning principles it will be preferable if an existing building can be converted to provide the accommodation required. Any development, including any new access, car parking areas, floodlighting or additional curtilage, should be unobtrusive and will not be acceptable where it would create a significant and essentially urban element in the landscape to the detriment of its green belt setting. Consideration will be given as to whether the new facility proposed would lead to the expansion of the existing use to the extent that it would become unacceptable in its location because the noise and other disturbance it would generate, both on site and on the road network leading to the site, would be harmful to the amenity of local residents or people visiting the area for recreation. In these cases permission should not be forthcoming.

19.21 As a consequence of changes to agricultural practises and a decline in agriculture generally, the fragmentation of former agricultural holdings often results in individual land parcels being used for the keeping and grazing of horses, where a need for new stabling, including associated buildings for the storage of feed and tack, can arise. Usually the proposal will be for ready-made stables and these are generally acceptable where they are of timber construction and can be appropriately and unobtrusively sited. The use of more permanent materials should be resisted as this can result in a proliferation of permanent structures to the detriment of the open character of the landscape should the use as a stable cease. Stables should where possible be sited where access already exists, as the impact of any new access will be taken into account in assessing impact. In all cases the local authority will ensure that regard has been made of latest guidelines on the welfare of horses to ensure that the scale of the proposal is proportionate to the amount of land associated with it. Proposals deemed excessive will not be acceptable.

19.22 Facilities for the exercising of horses, (usually referred to as maneges), riding arenas, training facilities and horse walkers may be acceptable in the green belt as they are associated with an open land use, provided that they can be unobtrusively located and designed and do not detrimentally impact on residential amenity, highway safety and landscape quality. They are structures that require a large, flat surface and in many cases this cannot be achieved without a significant degree of engineering involving the realignment of slopes and erection of retaining structures. This can have a significant impact on the character and appearance of the local landscape and any proposal that would result in a detrimental impact will not be acceptable. Where the degree of engineering and impact can be accepted, it will be expected to be mitigated through the use of appropriate hard and soft landscaping. This will include consideration of the type of surfacing and boundary treatment

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proposed which should be appropriate to the character of the surrounding landscape. Floodlighting at maneges will not be accepted as this is deemed to have an undesirable urbanising effect and can lead to unacceptable light pollution in the countryside.

Delivery and implementation

19.23 This policy will be delivered by developers, but will be assisted by the council through any advice given at pre-application stage and through all other relevant stages of the application process.

Links with strategic objectives

- Protect and improve green infrastructure to support health and well-being, giving residents access to good quality open spaces, sport and recreation opportunities, and to support habitats, allowing wildlife to flourish.
- Protect and enhance the characteristics of the built, natural and historic environment, and local distinctiveness which contribute to the character of Kirklees, including the South Pennine Moors, Moorland fringe and the area's industrial heritage.

Supporting evidence

- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2012

19.1.5 The extension, alteration or replacement of existing buildings

Policy PLP 57

The extension, alteration or replacement of existing buildings

Proposals for the extension, alteration or replacement of buildings in the green belt will normally be acceptable provided that:

- a. in the case of extensions the host building remains the dominant element both in terms of size and overall appearance. The cumulative impact of previous extensions and of other associated buildings will be taken into account. Proposals to extend buildings which have already been extended should have regard to the scale and character of the original part of the building;
- b. in the case of replacement buildings, the new building must be in the same use as and not be materially larger than the building it is replacing;
- c. the proposal does not result in a greater impact on openness in terms of the treatment of outdoor areas, including hard standings, curtilages and enclosures and means of access; and
- d. the design and materials used should be sensitive to the character of the green belt setting.

Policy justification

19.24 If building extensions are to be accepted in the green belt it is essential that they should neither prejudice the open character of the green belt nor be disproportionate in relation to the host building. This will avoid detriment to the established character of the area. This consideration will be especially relevant when an extension is proposed to a building which has already been extended.

19.25 Disproportionate additions will be deemed to be those where the host building is no longer the dominant element and this will not be judged solely on whether the extension is visible from public vantage points, such as roads or footpaths. Just because an extension is not visible from a public vantage

point does not make it acceptable as any built form impacts on openness. Assessment will also include consideration of the presence of outbuildings and other curtilage buildings where the cumulative effect of those buildings, the proposed extension and any previous extensions would render the host building subservient in appearance. In the case of buildings that have already been extended the host building should be taken to mean the original building.

19.26 While the essential characteristic of the green belt is its openness it follows that no harm to openness should be caused if a building that is already there is altered or replaced, provided that the new or altered building does not have a greater impact on openness than the one it is replacing.

Delivery and implementation

19.27 This policy will be delivered by developers, but will be assisted by the council through any advice given at pre-application stage and through all other relevant stages of the application process.

Links with strategic objectives

- Provide new homes which meet the housing needs of the community offering a range of size, tenure and affordability, support existing communities and access to employment, public transport, shops and services.
- Protect and enhance the characteristics of the built, natural and historic environment, and local distinctiveness which contribute to the character of Kirklees, including the South Pennine Moors, Moorland fringe and the area's industrial heritage.
- Promote the re-use of existing buildings and the use of brownfield land to meet development needs and support the regeneration of areas.

Supporting evidence

- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2012

19.1.6 Garden extensions

Policy PLP 58

Garden extensions

Proposals to change the use of land in the green belt to a domestic garden will not normally be permitted. Where it can be shown that very special circumstances exist that would warrant allowing the proposal, consideration will need to be given to the following;

- a. the degree, location and orientation of the enclosure, which should cause least harm to the openness of the green belt; and that
- b. the means of enclosure is appropriate to its setting and is of a high quality of materials and design.

Permitted development rights for structures such as garages, sheds, greenhouses or other ancillary or incidental buildings or structures may be removed if it is considered that they would subsequently result in an unacceptable intrusion of urban character into their green belt setting.

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Policy justification

19.28 The change of use of land in the green belt is always inappropriate and will not be acceptable unless very special circumstances exist that outweigh the harm to the green belt by reason of inappropriateness. As one of the principal purposes of the green belt is to maintain openness it follows that the enclosure of land inside a garden will have a detrimental impact and is therefore harmful to the purposes of including land within the green belt. Where it can be demonstrated that there are very special circumstances that would warrant allowing such a change the harm so caused should be kept to a minimum in all cases. Proposals should therefore have regard to whether the garden could result in a degree of infilling or rounding off, and be so designed as to cause least intrusion into any open countryside.

19.29 Consideration may be given to removing permitted development rights for curtilage or ancillary buildings from land so enclosed, where it is felt that their impact would result in an unacceptable degree of harm to openness or where the potential for domestic or other paraphernalia would introduce an essentially urban character into an agricultural or open landscape.

Delivery and implementation

19.30 This policy will be delivered by developers, but will be assisted by the council through any advice given at pre-application stage and through all other relevant stages of the application process.

Links with strategic objectives

- Protect and enhance the characteristics of the built, natural and historic environment, and local distinctiveness which contribute to the character of Kirklees, including the South Pennine Moors, Moorland fringe and the area's industrial heritage.

Supporting evidence

- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2012

19.1.7 Infilling and redevelopment of brownfield sites

Policy PLP 59

Infilling and redevelopment of brownfield sites

Proposals for infilling within existing brownfield sites or for their partial or complete redevelopment will normally be acceptable, provided that:

- a. in the case of infilling, the gap is small and is located between existing built form on a brownfield site;
- b. in the case of partial or complete redevelopment the extent of the existing footprint is not exceeded, unless the resulting development would bring about significant and demonstrable environmental or other improvements;
- c. any new building or structure does not materially exceed the height of the existing built development, unless there are demonstrable operations requirements for such a building;
- d. redevelopment does not result in the loss of land that is of high environmental value which cannot be mitigated or compensated for; and
- e. the development does not result in any detrimental cumulative impact on the openness of the green belt.

The council recognises that the redevelopment of land at Storthes Hall as identified on the Policies Map may be acceptable provided that the impact on the openness of the green belt is minimised and that the harm is outweighed by the beneficial re-use of this extensive brownfield site.

In those cases where the site is proposed to be redeveloped for a new use the design and materials should have regard to the relevant design policies in this plan, to ensure that the resultant development does not materially detract from its green belt setting.

Policy justification

- 19.31** National planning guidance states that new dwellings may not be inappropriate in the green belt where they constitute infilling within existing villages. There are a number of smaller settlements in Kirklees which are overwashed by the green belt. However, none of these settlements are deemed to constitute villages for the purposes of paragraph 89 of the National Planning Policy Framework as they are not sustainable locations for new dwellings. Consequently, new dwellings in the green belt will not be permitted unless very special circumstances exist that would justify allowing a proposal which is contrary to green belt policy.
- 19.32** Infilling is defined as development in a small gap between existing buildings on a brownfield site. Such infilling should not result in a greater impact on the open nature of the green belt and should not lead to a material increase in the developed proportion of a site.
- 19.33** As the green belt is very extensive it inevitably includes sites that have a legacy of, or are currently occupied by an industrial use or are otherwise deemed to be previously developed. Where these sites are already covered by buildings it should be possible to add new buildings without impacting on openness provided that the gap they are to occupy is small and they can be accommodated within the existing curtilage. Alternatively, the redevelopment of the site, either in the same use or for a new use, may be acceptable provided that the redevelopment is designed so as not to have any more impact on the openness of the green belt than the existing built form. Assessment of these proposals will also include an assessment of any intensification of use on local roads. Extension to the existing curtilage will not be permitted unless it can be clearly shown that this would result in significant environmental improvements, such as the reclamation of derelict or contaminated land. Where this is proposed these areas should be designed to remain largely open.
- 19.34** Within the site delineated on the Policies Map as 'Land at Storthes Hall', the council will encourage redevelopment proposals that are supported by a master plan in order that the proper planning of the site as a whole can be considered. Special attention will need to be paid within the master plan to the impact on openness. This is because the original hospital buildings on the southern half of the site were demolished around 15 years ago and that part of the site is now cleared of all buildings. In these circumstances it is inevitable that any redevelopment scheme will impact on openness. The council will take into account the history of permission for redevelopment and the footprint of the original buildings when considering whether the harm caused to openness is outweighed by the beneficial reuse of the site. Where impact is minimised and the scheme has sufficient merit the council will consider that the very special circumstances required to justify inappropriate development have been demonstrated.

Delivery and implementation

- 19.35** This policy will be delivered by developers, but will be assisted by the council through any advice given at pre-application stage and through all other relevant stages of the application process.

19 Green belt and open space

Links with strategic objectives

- Protect and enhance the characteristics of the built, natural and historic environment, and local distinctiveness which contribute to the character of Kirklees, including the South Pennine Moors, Moorland fringe and the area's industrial heritage.
- Promote the re-use of existing buildings and the use of brownfield land to meet development needs and support the regeneration of areas.

Supporting evidence

- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2012

19.1.8 The re-use and conversion of buildings

Policy PLP 60

The re-use and conversion of buildings

Proposals for the conversion or re-use of buildings in the green belt will normally be acceptable where;

- a. the building to be re-used or converted is of a permanent and substantial construction;
- b. the resultant scheme does not introduce incongruous domestic or urban characteristics into the landscape, including through the treatment of outside areas such as means of access and car parking, curtilages and other enclosures and ancillary or curtilage buildings;
- c. the design and materials to be used, including boundary and surface treatments are of a high quality and appropriate to their setting and the activity can be accommodated without detriment to landscape quality, residential amenity or highway safety.

Policy justification

19.36 The conversion or re-use of existing buildings in the green belt in preference to the construction of new ones is one of the core principles underpinning planning as this encourages the recycling of existing resources. It follows that if a building is already there re-using it either for the same use or for a new use should not have a detrimental impact on the openness of the green belt. Proposals which intensify use or extend an existing footprint to the extent that openness is compromised will not normally be permitted. The conversion of buildings of a temporary nature will not normally be permitted as this would lead to a permanent structure of inappropriate design or appearance in the green belt. The conversion of isolated buildings will be carefully considered having regard to the impact of any new use, including access arrangements. Any proposal that would lead to a significant and detrimental impact on openness and tranquillity, including through the intensification of use of access roads and other outside space, will not normally be permitted.

19.37 Where the local planning authority considers that a sensitive design is necessary to protect the character of the building and its surroundings or to avoid adverse impact on visual amenity, permitted development rights may be removed when planning permission is granted. This is to ensure that subsequent alterations to the building, including the treatment of areas for access and hardstanding or the erection of ancillary or curtilage buildings will be subject to planning control.

Delivery and implementation

19.38 This policy will be delivered by developers, but will be assisted by the council through any advice given at pre-application stage and through all other relevant stages of the application process.

Links with strategic objectives

- Protect and enhance the characteristics of the built, natural and historic environment, and local distinctiveness which contribute to the character of Kirklees, including the South Pennine Moors, Moorland fringe and the area's industrial heritage.
- Promote the re-use of existing buildings and the use of brownfield land to meet development needs and support the regeneration of areas.

Supporting evidence

- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2012

19.2 Urban green space

Policy PLP 61

Urban green space

Proposals will not be permitted within urban green space identified on the Policies Map, except where the proposed development:-

- a. demonstrates an assessment showing the open space is clearly no longer required to meet local needs for open space, sport or recreational facilities; or
- b. provides replacement open space, sport or recreation facilities which are equivalent or better in size, quality and accessibility and are within an easily accessible location for existing and potential new users; or
- c. is for an alternative open space, sport or recreation use that is needed to help address identified deficiencies and clearly outweighs the loss of the existing green space; or
- d. relates to the continuation or enhancement of the main use of the site and maintains the quality and function of the green space; or
- e. results in a substantial community benefit that clearly outweighs the harm resulting from the loss of the existing green space.

The protection set out in this policy also applies to other smaller valuable green spaces not identified on the Policies Map.

19.39 Green spaces close to where people live provide opportunities for sport, recreation and play providing enjoyment, encouraging healthy lifestyles and benefiting mental well-being. They are also an essential component of the quality and local character of areas, providing visual amenity and wildlife value.

19.40 The council's 'Everybody Active - Kirklees Physical Activity & Sports Strategy (2015-2020)' aims to encourage everyone to be active whether it be through work, playing sport, travel or leisure. Being more active leads to significant gains in physical and mental health, builds vibrant, stronger communities and can make an economic contribution through improving skills and attracting inward investment.

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- 19.41** Similarly, the shared aim of the 'Kirklees Joint Health and Well-being Strategy (2014-2020)' is to combine great quality of life and a strong and sustainable economy - leading to thriving communities, growing businesses, high prosperity and low inequality and where people enjoy better health throughout their lives. Open spaces that encourage physical activity and support positive emotional well-being are a key factor in delivering this aim for Kirklees.
- 19.42** Green spaces of identifiable open space value within the towns and villages of Kirklees are allocated as urban green space on the Policies Map where they are 0.4 hectares or above in size. This includes sites in public and private ownership and includes parks, recreation grounds, school grounds with playing fields, allotments, woodlands, natural and semi-natural greenspaces, public and private playing fields, other outdoor sports facilities, such as bowling greens and tennis courts, children's play areas, amenity green space, cemeteries and churchyards.
- 19.43** Valuable green spaces less than 0.4 hectares in size are not shown on the Policies Map but are identified in the council's Open Space Study. These smaller sites and other sites identified through an open space assessment as having value as green space will be afforded the same level of protection as urban green space shown on the Policies Map.
- 19.44** Assessments of the supply and demand for open space, sport and recreation facilities across Kirklees have been undertaken as part of the council's up-dated Open Space Study, Open Space Demand Assessment, Playing Pitch Strategy and Built Leisure and Sport Facilities Framework. These studies identify existing and future deficiencies in terms of the quantity and quality of open space, sport and recreation facilities and provide the evidence which has informed the protection of sites as urban green space.
- 19.45** In order to safeguard urban green space and avoid further deficiencies in provision, it is important that existing areas of valuable green space are retained and protected from development. National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) is clear that existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land should not be built on unless development proposals meet the exceptions set out in NPPF. As such, development proposals that would result in the loss of valuable green space in Kirklees will not be permitted unless an assessment shows the green space to be clearly surplus to requirements.
- 19.46** Development of urban green space and smaller valuable green spaces may also be permitted where replacement equivalent or better provision can be created to serve the same community. The new open space must be as easily accessible for existing and potential new users and at least equivalent or better in type, quantity and quality to the green space being replaced.
- 19.47** Development proposals that provide alternative open space, sport or recreational facilities on green spaces could be also supported, particularly where they can help meet identified shortfalls in provision in the area. The council will, therefore, need to consider how the site currently meets the district wide open space standards in terms of quantity, quality and accessibility and the need for playing pitch provision in the area. In all cases, the need for alternative provision should clearly outweigh the loss of the existing green space.
- 19.48** Proposals involving the continuation or enhancement of an existing open space use may be allowed in connection with existing educational, open space, sport, recreational or community uses, provided they maintain or enhance the site's function and value as open land. Proposals of this nature could include additional classrooms, sports pavilions, changing room facilities and equipped children's play areas.
- 19.49** Exceptionally, planning permission may be granted within urban green space or smaller valuable green spaces where it can be shown that the proposed development would result in a substantial and specific benefit to the local community that clearly outweighs the loss of the existing green space.

Delivery and implementation

19.50 The policy will be delivered through development management processes. Significant changes in the amount of open space, sport and recreation facilities in the district will be included in the council's Annual Monitoring Report.

Links with strategic objectives

- Tackle inequality and give all residents the opportunity of a healthy lifestyle, free from crime and to achieve their potential in work and education.
- Protect and improve green infrastructure to support health and well-being, giving residents access to good quality open spaces, sport and recreation opportunities, and to support habitats, allowing wildlife to flourish.
- Protect and enhance the characteristics of the built, natural and historic environment, and local distinctiveness which contribute to the character of Kirklees, including the South Pennine Moors, Moorland fringe and the area's industrial heritage.

Supporting evidence

- Kirklees Joint Health & Well-being Strategy (2014-2020)
- Everybody Active - Kirklees Physical Activity & Sports Strategy (2015-2020)
- Kirklees Open Space Study (2015)
- Kirklees Open Space Demand Assessment (2015)
- Kirklees Playing Pitch Strategy (2015)
- Kirklees Built Leisure and Sports Facilities Strategic Framework (2015)

19.3 Local Green Space

Policy PLP 62

Local green space

The council will give special protection to sites designated as Local Green Space that are important to the local community and shown on the Policies Map.

Inappropriate development within a designated Local Green Space will not be permitted other than in very special circumstances, except:-

- a. new buildings for appropriate facilities for outdoor sport, outdoor recreation and cemeteries, provided they do not conflict with the purpose of the Local Green Space;
- b. the extension or alteration of a building provided that it does not result in disproportionate addition over and above the size of the original building;
- c. the replacement of a building, provided the new building is in the same use and not materially larger than the one it replaces.

Policy justification

19.51 National planning policy allows the designation of Local Green Spaces. These are green areas that are of particular importance to local communities and which they wish to see have special protection against development.

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19.52 It is clear in national planning policy that Local Green Space designation is not appropriate for most green areas or open space. Therefore, Local Green Space should be local in character, not an extensive tract of land and be reasonably close to the community it serves. It should be demonstrably special to the local community and hold a particular local significance, for example because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity or richness of its wildlife.

19.53 Site put forward by the local community for Local Green Space designation have been assessed against the above criteria and sites considered to meet the criteria are shown as Local Green Space on the Policies Map

19.54 Special protection is given to Local Green Space. Therefore, inappropriate development which is harmful to Local Green Space will not be allowed other than in very special circumstances. The exceptions to development are set out in paragraphs 89 and 90 of the National Planning Policy Framework and include the provision of appropriate facilities for outdoor sport and recreation and appropriate extensions, alterations or replacement of existing buildings.

Delivery and implementation

19.55 The policy will be delivered through development management and Neighbourhood Plans which can also designate sites as Local Green Space.

Links with strategic objectives

- Tackle inequality and give all residents the opportunity of a healthy lifestyle, free from crime and to achieve their potential in work and education.
- Protect and improve green infrastructure to support health and well-being, giving residents access to good quality open spaces, sport and recreation opportunities, and to support habitats, allowing wildlife to flourish.
- Protect and enhance the characteristics of the built, natural and historic environment, and local distinctiveness which contribute to the character of Kirklees, including the South Pennine Moors, Moorland fringe and the area's industrial heritage.

Supporting evidence

- Kirklees Early Engagement feedback

19.4 New open space

Policy PLP 63

New open space

The council will seek to secure well-designed new and improved open space, sport and recreation facilities in the district to encourage everyone in Kirklees to be as physically active as possible and promote a healthy lifestyle for all.

New housing developments will be required to provide or contribute towards new open space or the improvement of existing provision in the area, unless the developer clearly demonstrates that it is not financially viable for the development proposal.

In determining the required open space provision, the council will have regard to the type of housing proposed and the availability, quality and accessibility of open space provision in the area assessed in accordance with the council's district wide open space standards. The provision of playing pitches will also be considered. This analysis will help determine the need for new on-site or off-site provision, enhancement of existing provision and/or a financial contribution.

In areas where existing open space provision is insufficient to meet local needs, provision of new open space on-site would be preferred to meet the needs of the development. Where this not viable the expansion or improvement of existing open space provision in the area will be sought and the co-location of open space, sport and recreation facilities will be encouraged. Open space provided on-site should be designed to complement existing facilities in the area and to allow for informal children's play through good quality landscape design.

In areas where existing provision is sufficient to meet local needs, new open space can be provided on-site for amenity purposes and to achieve a well-designed scheme. New provision should complement existing facilities in the vicinity and enhance the natural landscape and environment.

The council will support proposals that provide a sustainable and community led approach to the management and maintenance of public open spaces to encourage local communities to take an active role in looking after public open spaces near where they live.

Policy justification

- 19.56** The provision of high quality open spaces, such as parks, recreation grounds, amenity green space, public and private playing fields, play areas for children and young people, nature areas, woodlands, allotments and opportunities for local food growing, is important to ensure that the appropriate amount and type of facilities are available in the right places to enable sport and recreational needs to be met as locally as possible and to contribute to the health and well-being of communities.
- 19.57** National policy requires that planning policies be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the needs for open space and opportunities for new provision. In accordance with this requirement, the council has undertaken an up-dated Open Space Study to assess the supply and demand for open spaces across Kirklees. This includes an audit of the quantity, quality and accessibility of existing open spaces in the district and sets local open space standards against which to assess the adequacy of the existing supply. The findings of the council's Playing Pitch Strategy also provide detailed assessment of the current and projected supply of and demand for playing pitches and a technical analysis of pitch quality and usage levels. The findings of these assessments provide the evidence of where playing pitch provision needs further consideration. An Open Space Demand Assessment has also been carried out to identify the views and expectations of local residents, communities and key stakeholders about the provision of open spaces.
- 19.58** The overall provision of open space in Kirklees is generally good but the distribution of sites is not evenly spread throughout the district with some areas having gaps and significant shortfalls in the quantity, quality and accessibility of some types of open space. Significant shortfalls in playing pitch provision have also been identified for pitch sports across Kirklees, particularly for football and cricket.
- 19.59** New or improved open spaces will be required to meet increased demand from population growth and new housing development and to help address existing open space deficiencies. The council will therefore seek additional provision through development proposals.
- 19.60** In determining the nature of open space required, the council will consider the needs arising from the proposed development based on the use and type of housing proposed. Different types of housing proposals will generate different open space needs, for example, family housing will be expected to

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make provision for children and young people. Whereas, for single bedroom dwellings, sheltered housing and student accommodation the provision of amenity greenspace is likely to be more appropriate.

19.61 The required new open space will also be determined by taking into account the adequacy of existing provision as identified in the Open Space Study and assessed against the local standards for open space provision. In areas identified as having sufficient open space provision, new public open space should be provided on-site for amenity purposes and to achieve a well-designed scheme. In areas identified as being deficient in open space provision, the expansion or improvement of existing provision in the area will be sought where appropriate to accommodate the needs of the development. The co-location of open space, sport and recreation facilities will be encouraged so that a range of different types of facilities can be located next to each other.

Type of Open Space	Quantity Minimum hectares per 1,000 population	Quality Site Assessment Rating	Accessibility Minimum walk time or distance for residents in towns or villages
Parks & Recreation Grounds	0.8	High	15 minutes/720 metres 30 minutes travel time of a major park
Natural/ Semi- Natural	2.0	High	15 minutes/720 metres 2km of a 20ha site
Amenity Greenspace	0.3	High	10 minutes/480 metres
Allotments	0.5 ha per 1,000 households	High	15 minutes/720 metres
Provision for Children & Young People	No standard	N/A	15 mins walk/720 metres for children's provision and 2km for youth facilities

Table 7 District wide open space provision standards

19.62 Budget cuts for local authorities are posing significant pressures on the council's ability to improve and maintain new open spaces. The council are therefore looking at delivering new open space differently through a better, sustainable and community led approach to the way public open spaces are managed and maintained within Kirklees. The vision is for local people to do more for themselves and to take ownership and maintain public open spaces on new residential developments, for example

through social enterprises. Development proposals which encourage the management and maintenance of new open spaces and community assets in collaboration with the communities and local residents they serve will be supported.

Delivery and implementation

19.63 The policy will be implemented through the development management process, council policies and plans. The delivery of new and enhanced facilities will be provided through a wide range of public and private sector organisations, community groups and volunteers. The district wide open space provision standards will be monitored through the council's Annual Monitoring Report.

Links with strategic objectives

- Tackle inequality and give all residents the opportunity of a healthy lifestyle, free from crime and to achieve their potential in work and education.
- Protect and improve green infrastructure to support health and well-being, giving residents access to good quality open spaces, sport and recreation opportunities, and to support habitats, allowing wildlife to flourish.
- Protect and enhance the characteristics of the built, natural and historic environment, and local distinctiveness which contribute to the character of Kirklees, including the South Pennine Moors, Moorland fringe and the area's industrial heritage.

Supporting evidence

- Kirklees Joint Health & Well-being Strategy (2014-2020)
- Everybody Active - Kirklees Physical Activity & Sports Strategy (2015-2020)
- Kirklees Open Space Study (2015)
- Kirklees Open Space Demand Assessment (2015)
- Kirklees Playing Pitch Strategy (2015)
- Kirklees Built Leisure and Sports Facilities Strategic Framework (2015)

20 Monitoring and implementation

20 Monitoring and implementation

20.1 Monitoring is essential to establish what is happening now and to understand what may happen in the future. It ensures that there is a continuous process to review how effective the local plan is in delivering its spatial strategy and policies and in meeting sustainable development objectives outlined in national planning policy and the local plan sustainability appraisal assessment.

20.2 The purpose of the local plan monitoring framework is to:

- assess the performance of the plan in delivering the spatial vision and objectives;
- establish whether policies have unintended consequences;
- identify a need for additional policies or supplementary planning documents; and
- establish whether targets are being achieved; and establish whether assumptions and objectives behind policies are still relevant;
- demonstrate the plan is deliverable in the plan period.

20.3 The outcome of the monitoring may result in:

- a review or partial review of the local plan;
- priorities for the preparation of Supplementary Planning Documents or other supporting evidence/documents;
- direct investment to bring forward infrastructure or plan allocations which have not come forward due to changes in circumstances. Where appropriate, the council will work collaboratively with developers and stake holders to find a solution or it may be able to use its influence and powers to assist in the delivery.

20.4 The local plan monitoring indicators/targets are outlined in Appendix 2 Monitoring framework. This section sets out the council's approach to defining the indicators and targets.

20.5 In developing the monitoring framework, each policy was assessed to identify:

- appropriate indicators/targets;
- links to sustainability appraisal indicators;
- evidence and data sources;
- existing or new monitoring requirements; and
- the responsibility for monitoring and commitment to future monitoring.

20.6 Indicators have been identified through work with Leeds City Region authorities. In March 2014, Leeds City Region Heads of Planning (21st March 2014) reached agreement on key planning indicators across Leeds City Region to enable monitoring of strategic planning issues and to assess progress against the Strategic Economic Plan and Local Enterprise Partnership Plan Priorities. These indicators are already monitored by all (or the majority) of Leeds City Region authorities and also allows comparison between authorities.

20.7 The indicators relate to the following thematic areas:

- waste and minerals;
- energy;
- housing;
- employment;
- appeals;
- traveller communities; and
- environment.

20 Monitoring and implementation

- 20.8** The council produces an Annual Monitoring Plan. This document includes a number of indicators and targets which originated from national guidance. There is some overlap with the indicators identified by the Leeds City Region. The remaining indicators and targets have been included within the Local Plan monitoring framework.
- 20.9** In order to monitor the effectiveness of policies and specific impacts on Kirklees, a range of Kirklees indicators have been identified.
- 20.10** Sustainability appraisal and strategic environmental assessment requirements identify a need to consider significant effects of policies. These are outlined in the Kirklees Sustainability Appraisal. The monitoring framework identifies how the Local Plan policies will deliver the Local Plan objectives and the sustainability appraisal objectives.
- 20.11** The council has ensured the monitoring framework is Specific, Measurable, Achievable and Realistic and where appropriate, Time bound (SMART) in order that the local plan strategy will meet the national planning policies test of soundness. Some of the policies will relate to more than just one indicator there by a more comprehensive snap shot may be achieved. One indicator may have a multiple of uses and therefore refer to more than just one policy.
- 20.12** Monitoring data will be drawn from a whole range of sources. These sources will include national, regional and locally published sources, surveys carried out by the council.
- 20.13** The local plan policies will be delivered through a number of mechanisms, including but not exclusively:
- development management, through consideration of planning applications;
 - policy planning, through the preparation of more detailed or supporting guidance such as Area Actions Plans or Supplementary Planning Documents;
 - partnership working with duty to co-operate bodies, developers, infrastructure providers;
 - funding mechanisms including the Community Infrastructure Levy and other funding mechanisms;
 - preparation of neighbourhood development plans;
 - regular updating of the evidence base to support the local plan, as required.

Glossary

Active travel

Alternative modes of transport to the private car such as walking and cycling.

Adoption

The final confirmation of a development plan or status by a local planning authority.

Affordable housing

Social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing, provided to eligible households whose needs are not met by the market. Eligibility is determined with regard to local incomes and local house prices. Affordable housing should include provisions to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households or for the subsidy to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision. Social rented housing is owned by local authorities and private registered providers (as defined in section 80 of the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008), for which guideline target rents are determined through the national rent regime. It may also be owned by other persons and provided under equivalent rental arrangements to the above, as agreed with the local authority or with the Homes and Communities Agency. Affordable rented housing is let by local authorities or private registered providers of social housing to households who are eligible for social rented housing. Affordable Rent is subject to rent controls that require a rent of no more than 80% of the local market rent (including service charges, where applicable). Intermediate housing is homes for sale and rent provided at a cost above social rent, but below market levels subject to the criteria in the Affordable Housing definition above. These can include shared equity (shared ownership and equity loans), other low cost homes for sale and intermediate rent, but not affordable rented housing. Homes that do not meet the above definition of affordable housing, such as “low cost market” housing, may not be considered as affordable housing for planning purposes.

Aggregates

Sand, gravel, crushed rock and other bulk materials used by the construction industry.

Air Quality Management Area

Areas designated by local authorities because they are not likely to achieve national air quality objectives by the relevant deadlines.

Allocation

Land identified in a development plan as being acceptable in principle for development for a specific land use.

Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)

Assesses the implementation of the Local Development Scheme and the extent to which policies in the Local Development Documents are being successfully implemented.

Appropriate assessment

Undertaken as part of a Habitats Regulations Assessment to establish the impacts a Local Development Document will have on a range of European designated sites.

Area Action Plan (AAP)

A type of Development Plan Document which focuses upon a specific location or an area subject to conservation or significant change (for example major regeneration).

B Class uses

The B1 use class comprises a) offices (other than banks, building societies, estate agents, employment agencies and similar businesses where services are provided principally to members of the public b) research and development and c) light industry; B2 use class covers general industry and B8 use class covers storage and distribution.

Biodiversity

A measure of the number and range of species and their relative abundance in a community.

Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)

An internationally recognised programme addressing threatened species and habitats and is designed to protect and restore biological systems.

Brownfield land (previously-developed land)

Land which is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land (although it should not be assumed that the whole of the curtilage should be developed) and any associated fixed surface infrastructure. This excludes: land that is or has been occupied by agricultural or forestry buildings; land that has been developed for minerals extraction or waste disposal by landfill purposes where provision for restoration has been made through development control procedures; land in built-up areas such as private residential gardens, parks, recreation grounds and allotments; and land that was previously-developed but where the remains of the permanent structure or fixed surface structure have blended into the landscape in the process of time.

Climate change adaptation

Adjustments to natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic factors or their effects, including from changes in rainfall and rising temperatures, which moderate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities. Climate change mitigation: Action to reduce the impact of human activity on the climate system, primarily through reducing greenhouse gas emissions

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

A levy allowing local authorities to raise funds from owners or developers of land undertaking new building projects in their area.

Comparison shopping

The purchase of items not obtained on a frequent basis where the shopper compares the price and quality before a purchase is made, e.g. clothes, fashion, gift merchandise, electrical goods, and furniture. Generally high street shopping.

Conservation Area

An area of special architectural or historic interest, designated under the Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas Act) 1990 by the local planning authority. There is a statutory duty to pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing their character or appearance.

Conservation Area character appraisal

An appraisal of the characteristics and features that are important to the character of a particular Conservation Area.

Convenience shopping

Broadly defined as food shopping, drinks, tobacco, newspapers, magazines and confectionery, purchased regularly for relatively immediate consumption. Generally supermarket shopping.

Contaminated land

Land that has been polluted or harmed in some way making it unfit for safe development and usage unless cleaned.

Density (Housing)

The number of dwellings per net residential area, normally measured by dwelling per hectare.

Density (Job)

The number of jobs in relation to the working age population.

Designated heritage asset

This includes a Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.

Developer contribution

Financial and physical contributions necessary and directly related to the needs of a development for infrastructure and community facilities. They are usually secured by the use of a planning obligation.

Development

This includes adopted Local Plans, neighbourhood plans and the London Plan, and is defined in section 38 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. (Regional strategies remain part of the development plan until they are abolished by Order using powers taken in the Localism Act. It is the government's clear policy intention to revoke the regional strategies outside of London, subject to the outcome of the environmental assessments that are currently being undertaken.)

Development plan

This includes adopted Local Plans, neighbourhood plans and the London Plan, and is defined in section 38 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. (Regional strategies remain part of the development plan until they are abolished by Order using powers taken in the Localism Act. It is the government's clear policy intention to revoke the regional strategies outside of London, subject to the outcome of the environmental assessments that are currently being undertaken.)

Economic development

Development, including those within the B use Classes, public and community uses and the main town centre uses (but excluding housing development).

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

A procedure to be followed for certain types of project to ensure that decisions are made in full knowledge of any likely significant effects on the environment.

Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA)

The Equality Act 2010 requires local authorities to have a public duty to have regard to eliminating unlawful discrimination, promoting equality of opportunity and promoting good relations between different groups.

Flood risk assessment

An assessment of the likelihood of flooding in a particular area so that development needs and mitigation measures can be carefully considered.

Geodiversity

The range of rocks, minerals, fossils, soils and landforms.

Greenfield land/site

An undeveloped site, especially one being evaluated and considered for commercial development or exploitation.

Green belt

A designation for land around certain cities and large built-up areas, which aims to keep this land permanently open or largely undeveloped. The purposes of the green belt are to:

- check the restricted sprawl of large built up areas;
- prevent neighbouring towns from merging;
- safeguard the countryside from encroachment;
- preserve the setting and special character of historic towns;
- assist urban regeneration by encouraging the recycling and other urban land.

Green infrastructure

A network of multi-functional green space, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities.

Gypsies and travellers

For the purposes of planning policy “gypsies and travellers” means:

Persons of nomadic habit of life whatever their race or origin, including such persons who on the grounds only of their own or their family’s or dependents’ educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily, but excluding members of an organised group of travelling showpeople or circus people travelling together as such.

In determining whether persons are “gypsies and travellers” for the purposes of this planning policy, consideration should be given to the following issues amongst other relevant matters.

- whether they previously led a nomadic habit of life
- the reasons for ceasing their nomadic habit of life
- whether there is an intention of living a nomadic habit in the future, and if so, how soon and in what circumstances.

Habitat

The natural home of an animal or plant often designated as an area of nature conservation interest.

Habitats Regulation Assessment

The European Habitats Directive (92/43/EC) requires ‘appropriate assessment’ of plans and projects that are, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects, likely to have a significant impact on national and international designated sites.

Heritage assets

A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).

Infrastructure

The basic physical and organisational structures and facilities (e.g. buildings, roads, and power supplies) necessary for development to take place.

Infrastructure Delivery Plan

This will set out the current planned and required infrastructure, when it will come forward, who will be leading on each aspect and funding responsibilities.

Landscape character assessment

A background study that identifies the features or combinations of elements that contribute to the character of the landscape. LCA’s can make a contribution to planning policies and the allocation of land for development.

Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP)

Glossary

A body, designated by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government, established for the purpose of creating or improving the conditions for economic growth in an area.

Local geological site

Defined area identified and selected locally for its geological value.

Local green space

Green areas which are particularly important to local communities requiring special protection.

Local Nature Partnership

A body, designated by the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, established for the purpose of protecting and improving the natural environment in an area and the benefits derived from it.

Local wildlife site

Defined area identified and selected locally for its nature conservation value.

Main town centre uses

Retail development (including warehouse clubs and factory outlet centres); leisure, entertainment facilities the more intensive sport and recreation uses (including cinemas, restaurants, drive-through restaurants, bars and pubs, night-clubs, casinos, health and fitness centres, indoor bowling centres, and bingo halls); offices; and arts, culture and tourism development (including theatres, museums, galleries and concert halls, hotels and conference facilities).

Masterplan

A document outlining the use of land and the overall approach to the design and layout of a development scheme in order to provide detailed guidance for subsequent planning applications.

Mineral safeguarding area

An area designated by Minerals Planning Authorities which covers known deposits of minerals which are desired to be kept safeguarded from unnecessary sterilisation by non-mineral development.

Neighbourhood Plan

A plan prepared by a Parish Council or Neighbourhood Forum for a particular neighbourhood area (made under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004).

Open space

All open space of public value, which offer important opportunities for sport and recreation and can act as a visual amenity.

Previously developed land (brownfield land)

Land which is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land (although it should not be assumed that the whole of the curtilage should be developed) and any associated fixed surface infrastructure. This excludes: land that is or has been occupied by agricultural or forestry buildings; land that has been developed for minerals extraction or waste disposal by landfill purposes where provision for restoration has been made through development control procedures; land in built-up areas such as private residential gardens, parks, recreation grounds and allotments; and land that was previously-developed but where the remains of the permanent structure or fixed surface structure have blended into the landscape in the process of time.

Primary shopping area

Defined area where retail development is concentrated (generally comprising the primary and those secondary frontages which are adjoining and closely related to the primary shopping frontage).

Primary and secondary frontages

Primary frontages are likely to include a high proportion of retail uses which may include food, drinks, clothing and household goods. Secondary frontages provide greater opportunities for a diversity of uses such as restaurants, cinemas and businesses.

Renewable and low carbon energy

Includes energy for heating and cooling as well as generating electricity. Renewable energy covers those energy flows that occur naturally and repeatedly in the environment – from the wind, the fall of water, the movement of the oceans, from the sun and also from biomass and deep geothermal heat. Low carbon technologies are those that can help reduce emissions (compared to conventional use of fossil fuels).

Special Protection Areas

Areas which have been identified as being of international importance for the breeding, feeding, wintering or the migration of rare and vulnerable species of birds found within European Union countries. They are European designated sites, classified under the Birds Directive.

Strategic Environmental Assessment

A procedure (set out in the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004) which requires the formal environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.

Sustainable transport modes

Any efficient, safe and accessible means of transport with overall low impact on the environment, including walking and cycling, low and ultra low emission vehicles, car sharing and public transport.

Transport assessment

A comprehensive and systematic process that sets out transport issues relating to a proposed development. It identifies what measures will be required to improve accessibility and safety for all modes of travel, particularly for alternatives to the car such as walking, cycling and public transport and what measures will need to be taken to deal with the anticipated transport impacts of the development.

Transport statement

A simplified version of a transport assessment where it is agreed the transport issues arising out of development proposals are limited and a full transport assessment is not required.

Travel plan

A long-term management strategy for an organisation or site that seeks to deliver sustainable transport objectives through action and is articulated in a document that is regularly reviewed.

Travelling showpeople

Members of a group organised for the purposes of holding fairs, circuses or shows (whether or not travelling together as such). This includes such persons who on the grounds of their own or their family's or dependants' more localised pattern of trading, educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily, but excludes gypsies and travellers.

Wildlife corridor

Areas of habitat connecting wildlife populations.

Windfall sites

Sites which have not been specifically identified as available in the local plan process. They normally comprise previously-developed sites that have unexpectedly become available.

Appendix 1 Replaced Unitary Development Policies

Appendix 1 Replaced Unitary Development Policies

- 1.1** The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 state that where a local plan contains a policy that is intended to supersede another policy in the adopted development plan, it must state that fact and identify the superseded policy.
- 1.2** The following table sets out the Kirklees Unitary Development Plan (UDP) saved policies proposed to be superseded by the Local Plan.

UDP Policy no	Kirklees Unitary Development Plan Policy Title	Local Plan Replacement Policy
D1	Loss of valuable land	PLP61 Urban green space
D2	Land without notation	PLP24 Design
D3	Urban Greenspace	PLP61 Urban green space
D4	Change of use or redevelopment	PLP61 Urban green space
D5	Provisional open land	PLP6 Safeguarded land
D6	Green corridors	PLP31 Strategic green infrastructure network
D7	Green corridor gaps	PLP31 Strategic green infrastructure network
D10	Outdoor sport and recreation in the green belt	PLP56 Facilities for outdoor sport, outdoor recreation and cemeteries
D11	Extension of buildings in the green belt	PLP57 The extension, alteration or replacement of existing buildings in the green belt
D12A	Removal of permitted development rights in the green belt	Deleted
D13	Infill in green belt settlements	PLP59 Infilling and redevelopment of brownfield sites
D15	Storthes Hall University site	PLP59 Infilling and redevelopment of brownfield sites
NE3	Sites of Scientific Interest	PLP30 Biodiversity and geodiversity
NE4	Sites of Wildlife Significance	PLP30 Biodiversity and geodiversity
NE5	Wildlife corridors	PLP30 Biodiversity and geodiversity
NE6	Water and wetlands	PLP30 Biodiversity and geodiversity
NE8A	The Peak District National Park	PLP32 Landscape

Appendix 1 Replaced Unitary Development Policies

UDP Policy no	Kirklees Unitary Development Plan Policy Title	Local Plan Replacement Policy
NE9	Development proposals affecting trees	PLP33 Trees
BE1	Quality of design	PLP24 Design
BE2	Design	PLP24 Design
BE5	New development in conservation areas	PLP35 Historic environment
BE6	Impact on infill on conservation area	PLP35 Historic environment
BE9	Archaeological value of class 1 or 11 sites	PLP35 Historic environment
BE10	Archaeological value of class 1, 11 or 111	PLP35 Historic environment
BE11	Building materials	PLP24 Design
BE12	Space about buildings	PLP24 Design
BE13	Extensions to buildings	PLP24 Design
BE14	Extensions to terraced, semi-detached or closely spaced detached dwellings	PLP24 Design
BE15	Dormer extensions	PLP24 Design
BE16	Shopfronts	PLP25 Advertisements and shopfronts
BE17	New shopfronts in conservation areas or on listed buildings	PLP25 Advertisements and shopfronts
BE18	Security shutters for shop windows in town centres	PLP25 Advertisements and shopfronts
BE20	Access for disabled people	PLP24 Design
BE21	Access to open space by disabled people	PLP24 Design
BE22	Parking facilities for people with disabilities	PLP22 Parking
BE23	Crime prevention measures	PLP24 Design
EP3	Development affecting washland	PLP27 Flood risk
EP3A	Culverting and canalisation	PLP27 Flood risk
EP4	Noise sensitive locations	PLP51 Protection and improvement of environmental quality
EP6	Development and noise	PLP51 Protection and improvement of environmental quality
EP7	Small turbines	PLP26 Renewable and low carbon energy

Appendix 1 Replaced Unitary Development Policies

UDP Policy no	Kirklees Unitary Development Plan Policy Title	Local Plan Replacement Policy
EP8	Medium and large turbines	PLP26 Renewable and low carbon energy
EP8A	Safeguarding wind turbines	PLP26 Renewable and low carbon energy
EP10	Energy efficient site development	PLP26 Renewable and low carbon energy
EP11	Ecological landscaping	Deleted
EP12	Overhead power lines	Deleted
EP30	Construction sites	Deleted
M1	Mineral extraction and restoration measures	PLP36 Mineral extraction PLP37 Site restoration and aftercare
M1A	Aggregate supply	PLP36 Mineral extraction
M2	Locations for mineral extraction	PLP36 Mineral extraction
M3	Mineral extraction	PLP36 Mineral extraction
M4	Mineral extraction from former waste deposits	PLP36 Mineral extraction
M5	Safeguarded mineral reserves	PLP38 Mineral safeguarding
WD1	Waste storage, transfer, treatment, recycling and final disposal	PLP44 New waste management facilities
WD4	Use of agricultural land for waste disposal	Deleted on the basis that no requirement identified in Minerals Needs Assessment
WD5	Disposal of waste to landfill	PLP46 Waste disposal
WD6	Waste transfer, treatment and/or reduction sites	PLP44 New waste management facilities
WD7	Use of land for the receipt, storage, treatment, incineration and recovery of materials and transfer of waste	PLP47 New waste management facilities
T1	Transport strategy	PLP19 Strategic transport infrastructure PLP20 Sustainable travel and demand management PLP23 Core road and bus networks PLP24 Core walking and cycling
T2	Priorities for transport improvements	PLP19 Strategic transport infrastructure
T6	The strategic highways network	PLP19 Strategic transport infrastructure

Appendix 1 Replaced Unitary Development Policies

UDP Policy no	Kirklees Unitary Development Plan Policy Title	Local Plan Replacement Policy
T10	Highway and accessibility considerations in new development	PLP24 Design PLP21 Highways and access
T13	Park ride	PLP22 Parking
T14	Pedestrian improvements	PLP21 Highways and access PLP24 Design
T15	Pedestrian improvements in Huddersfield, Batley and Holmfirth	PLP23 Core walking and cycling
T16	Pedestrian routes and new developments	PLP5 Masterplanning large site PLP21 Highways and access PLP23 Core walking and cycling network PLP24 Design
T17	Cyclists	PLP5 Masterplanning large sites PLP21 Highways and access PLP23 Core walking and cycling network PLP24 Design
T18	Strategic routes for pedestrians and cyclists	PLP23 Core walking and cycling network
T19	Off-street parking	PLP22 Parking
T20	Town centre car parking	PLP22 Parking
T23	Re-use of disused railways for transport purposes	PLP23 Core walking and cycling network
T24	Proposals for the enhancement of railway stations	PLP19 Strategic transport infrastructure
T25	Use of waterway network for freight movement	Deleted
DL2	Priorities for the reclamation of derelict land	PLP7 Efficient and effective use of land and buildings

Appendix 1 Replaced Unitary Development Policies

UDP Policy no	Kirklees Unitary Development Plan Policy Title	Local Plan Replacement Policy
DL3	Derelict land reclamation sites	PLP7 Efficient and effective use of land and buildings
DL4	Improvement and re-use of neglected land	PLP7 Efficient and effective use of land and buildings
B1	Employment strategy	PLP3 Location of new development
B2	Land for business and industry	PLP8 Safeguarding employment land and premises
B3	Buffer zones allocated for industry	PLP5 Masterplanning large sites PLP24 Design
B4	Change of use of premises and sites with established use, or last used for business and industry	PLP8 Safeguarding employment land and premises PLP21 Highways and access PLP24 Design
B5	Extensions to business premises	PLP24 Design
B6	Conversion of buildings and redevelopment in older industrial areas for B1	PLP8 Safeguarding employment land and premises
B11	Use of dwelling as a base for private hire vehicle	PLP21 Highways and access PLP24 Design
B12	Use of residential premises for childminding	PLP21 Highways and access PLP24 Design
B14	Major hotels and conference facilities	PLP13 Town centre uses
H1	Housing strategy	PLP3 Location of new development
H2	Housing regeneration areas	Deleted
H4	Conversion of residential property to other uses	PLP21 Highways and access PLP24 Design PLP48 Community facilities and services
H6	Sites for new housing	PLP3 Location of new development

Appendix 1 Replaced Unitary Development Policies

UDP Policy no	Kirklees Unitary Development Plan Policy Title	Local Plan Replacement Policy
H8	Conversion to residential use	PLP21 Highways and access PLP24 Design
H9	Living over the shop	PLP15 Residential in town centres PLP21 Highways and access PLP24 Design
H10	The provision of affordable housing	PLP11 Housing mix and affordability
H11	Affordable housing as an exception to policies of restraint	PLP11 Housing mix and affordability
H12	Arrangements for securing affordability	PLP11 Housing mix and affordability
H15	Houses for multiple occupation	PLP21 Highways and access PLP24 Design
H16	Residential homes for the elderly	PLP11 Housing mix and affordability
H18	Provision of open space for new housing	PLP63 New open space
C1	Community facilities	PLP48 Community facilities and services
C2	Special community needs	PLP15 Residential in town centres PLP21 Highways and access PLP48 Community facilities and services
C3	Sites for new school facilities	PLP49 Educational and health care needs
C10	Associated outdoor play areas for day nurseries	PLP24 Design
C12	Childcare for visitors to facilities	Deleted
C13	Provision for public toilets	Deleted
S1	Shopping and service strategy	PLP13 Town centre uses PLP17 Huddersfield town centre PLP18 Dewsbury town centre

Appendix 1 Replaced Unitary Development Policies

UDP Policy no	Kirklees Unitary Development Plan Policy Title	Local Plan Replacement Policy
S4	Large new stores	PLP13 Town centre uses
S7	Retail sales to the public from builders merchants	Deleted
S8A	Mill or factory premises	PLP13 Town centre uses PLP21 Highways and access PLP24 Design
S8B	Farm shops	PLP10 Supporting the rural economy PLP13 Town centre uses PLP21 Highways and access PLP24 Design
S11	Service uses	PLP14 Shopping frontages
S14	Hot food takeaways	PLP16 Food and drink uses and the evening economy PLP47 Healthy, active and safe lifestyles
S15	Taxi booking offices	PLP21 Highways and access PLP24 Design
R1	Recreation facilities	PLP47 Healthy, active and safe lifestyles PLP50 Sport and physical activity
R4	Sports stadia	PLP21 Highways and access PLP22 Parking PLP24 Design
R6	Public open space	PLP50 Sport and physical activity PLP61 Urban green space PLP63 New open space

Appendix 1 Replaced Unitary Development Policies

UDP Policy no	Kirklees Unitary Development Plan Policy Title	Local Plan Replacement Policy
R7A	Private playing fields	PLP50 Sport and physical activity PLP61 Urban green space
R9	Allotments	PLP47 Healthy, active and safe lifestyles
R13	Rights of way and public access areas	PLP31 Strategic green infrastructure network
R15	Golf courses	PLP21 Highways and access PLP24 Design PLP33 Landscape PLP54 Sport and physical activity
R16	Golf driving ranges	PLP21 Highways and access PLP25 Design PLP32 Landscape PLP50 Sport and physical activity
R18	Canals and rivers	PLP23 Core walking and cycling network PLP24 Design PLP30 Biodiversity and Geodiversity
R20	Tunnel end, Marsden	Deleted
R21	Castle Hill, Huddersfield	PLP35 Historic Environment
TC1	Role of Huddersfield Town Centre	PLP17 Huddersfield Town Centre
TC3	Pedestrian arcades and yards	PLP17 Huddersfield Town Centre
TC8	Class B1 Business uses	Deleted
TC10	Conversion of residential to B1	PLP17 Huddersfield Town Centre PLP21 Highways and Access PLP24 Design

Appendix 1 Replaced Unitary Development Policies

UDP Policy no	Kirklees Unitary Development Plan Policy Title	Local Plan Replacement Policy
TC12	Industry and warehousing	PLP8 Safeguarding employment land and premises PLP17 Huddersfield Town Centre
TC17	Larchfield Mills Footbridge	Deleted
TC18	Huddersfield Narrow Canal and Riverside	PLP17 Huddersfield Town Centre
TC22	Scale and massing of new development	PLP24 Design
TC24	Pedestrian links between the town centre and Chapel Hill and Aspley Basin	PLP17 Huddersfield Town Centre
TC27	Huddersfield Technical College and Greenhead College	Deleted
TC32	Pedestrian links	PLP17 Huddersfield Town Centre PLP21 Highways and access
TC33	Servicing	PLP21 Highways and access PLP24 Design
TC35	Car parking – Fitzwilliam Street	Deleted
TC37	Opportunity sites	Deleted

Table 8 Saved UDP policies proposed to be superseded by the Local Plan

Appendix 2 Monitoring framework

Publication Draft Monitoring Indicators - Strategy and Policies

ID	Policy	Delivery agencies	Link to Local Plan Objective	Link to Sustainability appraisal	Indicator name	Target/Trend
PLP1a	Presumption in favour of sustainable development	Council, developers, house builders, RSLs, local businesses, inward investors	All	All	Covered by other indicators in the monitoring framework	Not required
PLP2a	Place shaping	Council, developers, house builders, RSLs, local businesses, inward investors	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10	6, 8, 12	Percentage of planning appeals against refusals dismissed by Secretary of State	100%
PLP3b	Location of new development	Council, developers, house builders, RSLs, local businesses, inward investors	All	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16, 19	Total amount of additional floor space on previously developed land by type	No target
PLP3b	Location of new development	Council, developers, house builders, RSLs, local businesses, inward investors	All	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16, 19	Take up of employment land	No target
PLP3d	Location of new development	Council, developers, house builders, RSLs, local businesses, inward investors	All	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16, 19	Amount of potential employment land available - by type - Total with Planning permission.	No target
PLP3e	Location of new development	Council, developers, house builders, RSLs, local businesses, inward investors	All	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16, 19	Total amount of additional employment floor space – by type (B1, B2, B8)	Positive trend
PLP3f	Location of new development	Council, developers, house builders, RSLs, local businesses, inward investors	All	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16, 19	Gross completions by windfall and allocations	No target
PLP3g	Location of new development	Council, developers, house builders, RSLs, local businesses, inward investors	All	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16, 19	Net additional dwellings	Housing trajectory will set the target
PLP3h	Location of new development	Council, developers, house builders, RSLs, local businesses, inward investors	All	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16, 19	New and converted dwellings on previously developed land	No target

Appendix 2 Monitoring framework

ID	Policy	Delivery agencies	Link to Local Plan Objective	Link to Sustainability appraisal	Indicator name	Target/Trend
PLP3i	Location of new development	Council, developers, house builders, RSLs, local businesses, inward investors	All	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16, 19	Demonstration of a five year supply of deliverable housing capacity	The council to demonstrate a five year supply of deliverable housing land
PLP3a	Location of new development	Council, developers, house builders, RSLs, local businesses, inward investors	All	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16, 19	Amount of potential employment land available - by type - remaining allocations (without planning permission)	No target
PLP4a	Providing infrastructure	Council, developers, infrastructure providers	All	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 17, 18, 19	Amount of S106/CIL monies received and spent	Reduction of funding gaps in infrastructure
PLP5a	Masterplanning large sites	Council, developers	All	1, 6, 9, 10, 11	Number of master plans received.	Positive trend
PLP6a	Safeguarded land (Land to be safeguarded for potential future development)	Council	8, 9		Percentage of development on safeguarded land	No loss of safeguarded land contrary to policy
PLP7a	Efficient and effective use of land and buildings	Council, developers	1, 3, 7, 8, 9	2, 11, 18, 19	Percentage of new housing completions that are less than 35 dwellings per hectare	Zero
PLP8a	Safeguarding employment land and premises	Council, developers, house builders, RSLs, local businesses, inward investors	5, 9	1, 2	Loss of employment land	No loss of area of Priority Employment Areas (PEA) contrary to policy
PLP9a	Supporting skilled and flexible communities and workforce	Council, developers, education establishments	1, 5	1, 2, 3	See Providing Infrastructure policy	Not required
PLP10a	Supporting the rural economy	Council, developers	1, 8	1, 2, 6	Number of planning applications approved supporting existing and new employment	Positive trend
PLP11a	Housing Mix and Affordable Housing	Council, developers, house builders, RSLs	4	9	Gross affordable housing completions split by affordable rent, social rented and intermediate	No Target.
PLP11b	Housing Mix and Affordable Housing	Council, developers, house builders, RSLs	4	9	Housing completions by property type (detached, semi-detached, flats etc) and number of bedrooms	No Target.

Appendix 2 Monitoring framework

ID	Policy	Delivery agencies	Link to Local Plan Objective	Link to Sustainability appraisal	Indicator name	Target/Trend
PLP12a	Accommodation for travellers	Council	4, 5	9	Net additional pitches (gypsy and traveller and travelling showpeople). Number of permitted pitches/schemes	Provision of 12 gypsy and traveller residential pitches, 8 transit pitches and 4 travelling showpeople plots. All permissions granted for pitches or sites for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople are in accordance with policy
PLP12c	Accommodation for travellers	Council	4, 5	9	Demonstration of a five year supply of deliverable Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople capacity	The council to demonstrate a five year supply of Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople land
PLP13a	Town Centre Uses	Council, developers, house builders, RSLs, local businesses, inward investors	1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9	1, 2, 6	Total of occupied ground floor floorspace in Convenience, Comparison, Retail Service, Financial and Business Service and Leisure Service sectors within town centres	Maintain or improve retail provision and balance of services appropriate to town centre role and function (Positive trend)
PLP14a	Shopping Frontages	Council, developers, house builders, RSLs, local businesses, inward investors	1, 2, 5, 8, 9	6	Number of outlets and amount of ground floor floorspace in retail use in primary shopping frontages in principal and town centres	Retail to remain predominant use
PLP15a	Residential use in town centres	Council, developers, house builders, RSLs, local businesses, inward investors	1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9	6, 9, 12	Number of residential completions within town centre boundaries	Increase in residential uses on upper floors within town centres (Positive trend)
PLP16a	Food and Drink Uses and the Evening Economy	Council, developers, house builders, RSLs, local businesses, inward investors	1, 2, 5, 8	4, 6	Total of Leisure Services within town centres	Maintain and/or improve the provision of leisure services within town centres (Positive trend)

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Appendix 2 Monitoring framework

ID	Policy	Delivery agencies	Link to Local Plan Objective	Link to Sustainability appraisal	Indicator name	Target/Trend
PLP17a	Huddersfield Town Centre	Council, developers, house builders, RSLs, local businesses, inward investors	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9	1, 2, 6, 9, 12	Total amount of additional development in main town centre uses, residential and education facilities	Maintain or increase in provision of main town centre uses, residential and education facilities (Positive trend)
PLP18a	Dewsbury Town Centre	Council, developers, house builders, RSLs, local businesses, inward investors	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9	1, 2, 6, 9, 12	Total amount of additional development in main town centre uses and residential units	Maintain or increase in provision of main town centre uses and residential units (Positive trend)
PLP19a	Strategic Transport Infrastructure	Council, Combined Authority, Highways England, Bus Operators	3	1, 2, 6, 8, 19	Car journey time reliability	Improvement in journey times during peak periods
PLP19b	Strategic Transport Infrastructure	Council, Combined Authority, Highways England, Bus Operators	3	1, 2, 6, 8, 19	Progress of transport schemes as prioritised within the Infrastructure Delivery Plan. Amount of s.106/CIL monies received and spent.	Prioritised transport schemes to be delivered within identified timeframes. S.106 and CIL will be monitored annually.
PLP20a	Sustainable travel	Council, Combined Authority, Developers, Metro, Network Rail	3, 4, 6, 7, 8	1, 2, 10, 15, 19	Low carbon trips	Increase in the proportion of sustainable modes of travel.
PLP20b	Sustainable travel	Council, Combined Authority, Developers, Metro, Network Rail	3, 4, 6, 7, 8	1, 2, 10, 15, 19	Air quality	100% of qualifying developments to provide Travel Plans.
PLP20c	Sustainable travel	Council, Combined Authority, Developers, Metro, Network Rail	3, 4, 6, 7, 8	1, 2, 10, 15, 19	Number of planning permissions where travel plans secured.	100% of qualifying schemes to provide travel plans.
PLP21a	Highways and Access	Council, Developers	3, 5, 6, 7	1, 10	Number of road casualties.	Decrease in number of annual road casualties
PLP22a	Parking	Council, Developers	2, 3		Number of private car parks and parking spaces approved compared with Council provision	No Target. Parking provision to be monitored annually

Appendix 2 Monitoring framework

ID	Policy	Delivery agencies	Link to Local Plan Objective	Link to Sustainability appraisal	Indicator name	Target/Trend
PLP22b	Parking	Council, Developers	2, 3		Numbers of long stay and short stay town centre parking spaces and data on charges.	No Target. Parking provision to be monitored annually
PLP23a	Core Walking and Cycling Network	Council, Developers, Dept of Transport, Highways England, Network Rail, Combined Authority, Rail and Bus operators	3, 5, 6, 7	4, 5, 8, 10, 15, 19	Increase in investment in core walking and cycle routes via s.106 or CIL.	No Target. S.106 and CIL will be monitored annually.
PLP24a	Design	Council, Developers	3, 4, 5, 6, 7	7, 12, 13	Percentage of appropriate planning applications taking account of design criteria	100%
PLP25a	Advertisements and Shop Fronts	Council, Developers	8	12, 13	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to policy	0 (Zero)
PLP26a	Renewable and Low Carbon Energy	Council, Developers	7	5, 12, 13, 15, 19	The amount of renewable energy generation by installed capacity and type	Reduction of CO2 emissions to support national government target
PLP27a	Flood risk	Council, Developers	6, 7, 8	16	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to sustained objection of the Environment Agency on water quality or flood risk grounds	No permissions should be granted contrary to EA sustained objections
PLP28a	Drainage	Council, Developers, Environment Agency	6, 7, 8	15, 16	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to sustained objection of the Environment Agency on water quality or flood risk grounds	No permissions should be granted contrary to EA sustained objections
PLP29a	Management of Water bodies	Council, Developers	6, 7, 8	15, 16	All proposals involving a water body to have an approved future management plan including Section 106 agreement where appropriate	Positive trend

Appendix 2 Monitoring framework

ID	Policy	Delivery agencies	Link to Local Plan Objective	Link to Sustainability appraisal	Indicator name	Target/Trend
PLP30a	Biodiversity & Geodiversity	developers	6, 8	8, 14, 19	Number of sites and total area of land designated or protected for biodiversity and geological importance, including international, national and locally designated sites; ancient woodland and habitats of principal importance	Protect and improve the natural environment, biodiversity and geodiversity
PLP31a	Strategic Green Infrastructure Network	council, developers, parish and town councils, Natural England, community groups	3, 5, 6, 8	4, 8, 14, 19	Net amount of new strategic green infrastructure	Positive trend
PLP32a	Landscape	Council, Developers	6, 8	8, 12	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to policy	0 (Zero)
PLP33a	Trees	Council, developers	6, 8	8, 14, 19	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to policy	0 (Zero)
PLP34a	Conserving and enhancing the water environment	Council, Developers, Environment Agency	6, 7, 8	14, 15, 16	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to sustained objection of the Environment Agency on water quality or flood risk grounds	No permissions should be granted contrary to EA sustained objections
PLP35a	Historic Environment	Council, Developers, Historic England	8	12, 13	Loss of sites of archaeological importance including Scheduled Monuments	No loss of sites of archaeological importance
PLP35b	Historic Environment	Council, Developers, Historic England	8	12, 13	Number of designated heritage assets considered at risk	A reduction in the number of heritage assets at risk. Negative trend
PLP36a	Proposals for mineral extraction	Council, Developers, Mineral Operators	5, 6, 10	1,15	The amount of mineral extraction per annum by operator	landbank of 7 years for sand and gravel; 10 years for crushed rock
PLP36b	Proposals for mineral extraction	Council, Developers, Mineral Operators	5, 6, 10	1,15	The amount of mineral subject to permitted reserves	No target. This information is used to inform need
PLP36c	Proposals for mineral extraction	Council, Developers, Mineral Operators	5, 6, 10	1,15	The amount of aggregate production per annum	Positive trend

Appendix 2 Monitoring framework

ID	Policy	Delivery agencies	Link to Local Plan Objective	Link to Sustainability appraisal	Indicator name	Target/Trend
PLP37a	Site restoration and aftercare	Council, Developers, Mineral Operators	6, 7, 8, 10	8, 12	Number of sites successfully restored	100%
PLP37b	Site restoration and aftercare	Council, Developers, Mineral Operators	6, 7, 8, 10	8, 12	The percentage of planning permissions granted for the extraction of minerals which allow for the use of inert waste in their restoration	100%
PLP38a	Minerals safeguarding	Council, Developers, Mineral Operators	10		Permissions granted for non-mineral development in an Mineral Safeguarding Area (MSA) contrary to policy	0 (Zero)
PLP38b	Minerals safeguarding	Council, Developers, Mineral Operators	10		Number of planning permissions where the mineral has been successfully extracted prior to development	No target
PLP39a	Protecting existing and planned minerals infrastructure	Council, Developers, Mineral Operators	10		Permissions granted for non-mineral uses on a safeguarded minerals infrastructure site	0 (Zero)
PLP40a	Alternative Development on protected minerals infrastructure site	Council, Developers, Mineral Operators	10		Permissions granted for non-mineral uses on a safeguarded minerals infrastructure site	No target
PLP41a	Proposals for exploration and appraisal of hydrocarbons	Council, Developers, Mineral Operators	8, 10		Number of planning permissions granted for exploration and appraisal of hydrocarbons	No target
PLP42a	Proposals for production of hydrocarbons	Council, Developers, Mineral Operators	8, 10		Number of planning permissions granted for production of hydrocarbons	No target
PLP43a	Waste management hierarchy	Council, Developers, Waste Operators	7, 10	7, 19	Amount and percentage of Local Authority Collective Waste (LACW) arising and managed by management type	Waste is being brought up the waste hierarchy. LACW is working towards 40% recycling rate

Appendix 2 Monitoring framework

ID	Policy	Delivery agencies	Link to Local Plan Objective	Link to Sustainability appraisal	Indicator name	Target/Trend
PLP44a	New waste management facilities	Council, Developers, Waste Operators	8, 10	5, 7	Number of planning permissions granted for new waste management facilities	Sufficient capacity is provided to meet Kirklees waste arisings (net self-sufficient)
PLP45a	Safeguarding waste management facilities	Council, Developers, Waste Operators	10	7	Amount of waste management facilities lost to other uses	0 (Zero)
PLP46a	Waste disposal	Council, Developers, Waste Operators	7?, 10	7	Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting	40%
PLP46b	Waste disposal	Council, Developers, Waste Operators	7?, 10	7	Percentage of Local Authority Collective Waste (LACW) landfilled	20%
PLP47a	Healthy, active and safe lifestyles	Council, developers, Clinical Commissioning Groups, Health and Wellbeing Board	All	8	Covered by other indicators in the monitoring framework	Not required
PLP48a	Community facilities and services	Council, developers	1, 4, 5	7	Amount of new and loss of community facilities (sqm)	No loss of community facilities unless in accordance with the policy. Report year on year change
PLP49a	Educational and health care needs	Council, developers, education and health care providers	4, 5	3, 4	New education and/or training facilities and health care facilities permitted (sqm)	No target. Report year on year change. Positive trend
PLP50a	Sport and Physical Activity	council, developers, parish and town councils, Sport England, Natural England, community groups	5, 6	4, 8	Supply of outdoor sports facilities protected from development and amount of new and improved outdoor sports facilities	Protect and enhance the district's outdoor sports facilities, including improving quality
PLP51a	Protection and improvement of Local Air Quality	Council, regulatory agencies, developers	3, 5, 8, 9	4, 19	Number of new Air Quality Management Areas or Areas of concern for Poor Air Quality	No new Air Quality Management Areas or Areas of concern
PLP52b	Protection and Improvement of Environmental Quality	Council, regulatory agencies, developers	8, 9	4, 5, 19	Number of complaints of pollution	No new planning permissions granted leading to justified complaints of pollution

Appendix 2 Monitoring framework

ID	Policy	Delivery agencies	Link to Local Plan Objective	Link to Sustainability appraisal	Indicator name	Target/Trend
PLP53a	Contaminated and Unstable Land	Council, regulatory agencies, developers	8, 9		Number of new sites determined as contaminated	No planning permissions granted leading to a site being determined as contaminated
PLP54a	Buildings for Agriculture and Forestry		1, 8		Number of buildings approved for agriculture and forestry use in the green belt	No buildings approved contrary to policy
PLP55a	Agricultural and forestry workers' dwellings				Number of agricultural and forestry workers' dwellings	No dwellings approved contrary to policy
PLP56a	Facilities for outdoor sport, outdoor recreation and cemeteries		6, 8	4, 8	Amount of development approved in the green belt associated with outdoor sport, outdoor recreation and cemeteries	No development approved contrary to policy
PLP57a	The extension, alteration or replacement of existing buildings		4, 8, 9	18	The amount of development approved in the green belt for the extension, alteration or replacement of an existing building	No development approved contrary to policy
PLP58a	Garden extensions				Number of garden extensions approved in the green belt	No garden extensions approved contrary to policy
PLP59a	Infilling and redevelopment of brownfield sites		8, 9	11, 12, 18	Number of redevelopment or infill proposals approved on brownfield sites in the green belt	No development approved contrary to policy
PLP60a	The re-use and conversion of buildings		8, 9	9, 18	The amount of development approved associated with the re-use or conversion of buildings in the green belt	No development approved contrary to policy
PLP61a	Urban Green Space	council, developers, parish and town councils, Sport England, Natural England, community groups	5, 6, 8	4, 8, 14	Amount of urban green space (hectares) lost to development and protected through the refusal of planning permission	No overall loss of urban green space to development unless in accordance with the policy

Appendix 2 Monitoring framework

ID	Policy	Delivery agencies	Link to Local Plan Objective	Link to Sustainability appraisal	Indicator name	Target/Trend
PLP62a	Local Green Space	community groups, council, developers, parish and town councils, Sport England, Natural England	5, 6, 8	4, 8, 14	Number of sites designated as Local Green Space	Increase in sites designated as Local Green Space
PLP63a	New Open Space	council, developers, parish and town councils, Sport England, Natural England, community groups	5, 6, 8		Amount of new or improved open space, sport or recreation facilities secured through planning applications	Increase and/or enhancement of open space, sport and recreation facilities

Picture PLP Monitoring Indicators - Strategy and Policies

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	SEA Directive Topic(s)
1. Increase the number and range of employment opportunities available for local people, and ensure that they are accessible.	Population
2. Achieve an economy better capable of growth through increasing investment, innovation and entrepreneurship.	Population
3. Ensure education facilities are available to all.	Population
4. Improve the health of local people and ensure that they can access the health and social care they need.	Population Human health
5. Protect local amenity including avoiding noise and light pollution.	Population Human health
6. Retain and enhance access to local services and facilities.	Population
7. Make our communities safer by reducing crime, anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.	Population

Appendix 2 Monitoring framework

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	SEA Directive Topic(s)
8. Protect and enhance existing and support the provision of new recreation facilities and areas of open space and encourage their usage.	Population
9. Ensure all people are able to live in a decent home which meets their needs.	Population
10. Secure an effective and safe transport network which encourages people to make use of sustainable and active modes of transport.	Air
11. Secure the efficient and prudent use of land.	Soil
12. Protect and enhance the character of Kirklees and the quality of the landscape and townscape.	Landscape
13. Conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings.	Cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage Material assets
14. Maximise opportunities to protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity.	Biodiversity Flora Fauna
15. Reduce air, water and soil pollution.	Soil Water Air
16. Prevent inappropriate new development in flood risk areas and ensure development does not contribute to increased flood risk for existing property and people.	Material assets
17. Increase prevention, re-use, recovery and recycling of waste close to source.	Material assets
18. Increase efficiency in water, energy and raw material use.	Water Material assets
19. Reduce the contribution that the district makes to climate change.	Climatic factors

Table 9 Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

Appendix 3 Housing delivery and phasing table

Phasing table

- 3.1** To demonstrate that the Local Plan will deliver sufficient homes to meet the housing requirement, this section sets out a phasing table. This phasing table is indicative only but demonstrates (along with the housing trajectory) that the local plan can demonstrate a five year supply of deliverable housing land including the buffer set out in national planning policy. It also demonstrates that the housing requirement will be met over the plan period. The phasing table has been used to inform the housing trajectory in the Housing chapter of the Local Plan.

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Appendix 3 Housing delivery and phasing table

a) Sources / Allowances considered for Local Plan housing phasing

Source / Allowance	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	Post Plan Period	
Net completions	1036	670																		
Current Planning Permissions (see section B)	5111																			
Windfall Allowance																				
Allowance for Losses and Demolitions																				
Local Plan Housing Allocations (see section C)																				
Total allowance (within the plan period)	1706	670	2137	872	260	190	140	494	237	190	172	87	124	60	60	60	28	0		
	4950																			
	-1440																			
	21936																			

* Current planning permissions does not include 2,024 dwellings which are included within the Local Plan allocations.

b) Phasing Schedule for current planning permissions

Site Ref	Address	Remaining dwelling capacity (as at 31/03/15)	Development area (ha)	App Type	Planning App Ref	Land Type	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	Post Plan Period
10039	Crosland Park Housing Allocation H1.7 Royd House Lane, Lintwalle, Huddersfield	148	6.62	Ex1	81/0596	G																			
10080	Land between 30 and 60 Commercial Street, Slaithwaite, Huddersfield	8	0.15	Det	2013092731	B			8																
10151	Land west of 126/131 Racecliffe Road, Golear, Huddersfield	2	0.07	Out	2012900404	G				2															
10187	Land to the west of 877 Manchester Road, Lintwalle, Huddersfield	1	0.08	Det	201190218	G			1																
10220B	Land north of Old Bank Works Old Bank, Slaithwaite, Huddersfield	2	0.03	Det	201394057	B			2																
10220C	Old Bank Works Old Bank, Slaithwaite, Huddersfield	13	0.29	Ex1	20092286	B								13											
10231	Land to the west of the Maltlands Need Lane, Slaithwaite, Huddersfield	1	0.07	Det	201401956	B			1																
10255	Land to the south-west of 919 Manchester Road, Slaithwaite, Huddersfield	2	0.07	Det	201302889	B			2																
10260	2 Nelbhead Road, Slaithwaite, Huddersfield	1	0.07	Det	2007019123	G			1																
10270	15 Ainsley Place, Slaithwaite, Huddersfield	1	0.04	Det	2012018134	G			1																
10271A	Blackcock Mills Waingate, Lintwalle, Huddersfield		3.25	Out	201395853	B																			
10271B	Blackcock Mills Waingate, Lintwalle, Huddersfield		0.88	Out	201399853	B																			
10275	Land East of 9 Neids Road, Slaithwaite, Huddersfield	1	0.02	Det	201403375	G			1																
10277	Barn East of 4 Worts Hill Back o Wall, Pole Moor, Huddersfield	1	0.03	Ex1	201093082	G								1											
10283	Land east of 59A Manchester Road, Slaithwaite, Huddersfield	1	0.07	Det	201292655	G			1																
10284	12 Hill Top Farm Top of the Hill Lingards Road, Slaithwaite, Huddersfield	1	0.03	Det	201291983	G			1																
10286	108 Radcliffe Road, Slaithwaite, Huddersfield	2	0.02	Det	201290433	B			2																
10287	Longfield Dyeworks Manchester Road, Lintwalle, Huddersfield	16	0.44	Det	2011091072	B			16																
10288	Land to the north of Hoyle Ing Dye Works Manchester Road, Lintwalle, Huddersfield	2	0.17	Det	2011091323	B			2																
10292	Roath Kettle Lane, Marsden, Huddersfield	1	0.11	Det	2014091000	G			1																
10293	James Dyson Ltd, Manchester Road, Lintwalle, Huddersfield	17	0.32	Det	2014091813	B			17																
10294	382 Manchester Road, Lintwalle, Huddersfield	1	0.03	Det	201193071	B			1																
10296	Land rear of 101-111 Banks Road, Lintwalle, Huddersfield	18	0.83	Out	201193270	G				18															
10297	4 Downing Street, Lintwalle, Huddersfield	1	0.07	Det	201293523	G			1																
10298	High Beches 595, Manchester Road, Lintwalle, Huddersfield	1	0.08	Out	201309080	G																			
10299	Manor House Nabbs Lane, Slaithwaite, Huddersfield	2	0.09	Det	2013091146	B			2																
10300	Rear of Market Place, Slaithwaite, Huddersfield	3	0.04	Det	201392051	B			3																
10302	Land off Hoyle Beck Close, Lintwalle, Huddersfield	5	0.20	Out	201393555	G				5															
10304	117 Royd House Lane, Lintwalle, Huddersfield	1	0.04	Out	201402384	G																			
10305	15 Hill Top Fold, Huddersfield	1	0.02	Det	201402403	B			1																
10306	828 Manchester Road, Lintwalle, Huddersfield	1	0.01	Det	201403260	B			1																
20114	Come Valley Clinic 11 Station Road, Marsden, Huddersfield	1	0.01	Det	201393505	B								1											
20117	Cleystones Farm Scout, Marsden, Huddersfield	1	0.04	Det	201292615	G			1																
20118	Crowther Laine Farm Off Cairns Road, Marsden, Huddersfield	1	0.08	Det	201392769	G			1																
20119	Throstle Nest Manchester Road, Marsden, Huddersfield	1	0.08	Det	2014091894	B			1																
30020	Land to the east of 8 Matthew Lane, Metham, Huddersfield	4	0.18	Out	201392522	G					4														

Appendix 3 Housing delivery and phasing table

Site Ref	Address	Remaining dwelling capacity (as at 31/03/15)	Development area (ha)	App Type	Planning App Ref	Land Type	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	Post Plan Period
30296	Manor Farm Lower Greave Road, Meltham, Huddersfield	7	0.28	Ext	200192692	G																			
30353A	Housing Allocation H2.12 Codrins Lane, Meltham, Huddersfield		1.01	Out	201293066	G																			
30377	Land within the curtilage of 15 Gobard Brow Road, Meltham, Holmfrith	1	0.03	Out	201493660	G																			
30389	81 Weissenden Head Road, Meltham, Huddersfield	1	0.02	Det	201292624	G																			
30390	Albon Mills Mill Moor Road, Meltham, Holmfrith	22	0.45	Det	201492634	B																			
30399	Pit 6 Bishops Way, Meltham, Holmfrith	1	0.04	Det	201190715	G																			
30402	Land within the curtilage of 125 Slaithwaite Road, Meltham, Holmfrith	1	0.08	Ext	200792759	G																			
30407	Land north of 49 Heime Lane, Meltham, Holmfrith	1	0.02	Det	201492112	B																			
30410	Road Edge Dyeworks Holmfrith Road, Meltham, Holmfrith	30	1.72	Det	2012091083	B																			
30414	Knowle Top Farm Knowle Lane, Meltham, Holmfrith	1	0.03	Det	201190251	G																			
30422	Walke Close Farm Thick Hollins Road, Meltham, Holmfrith	1	0.06	Det	201192312	G																			
30423	Land to the west of 2 Knowle Lane, Meltham, Holmfrith	1	0.07	Det	201291968	B																			
30427	40 Holmfrith Road, Meltham, Holmfrith	1	0.15	Det	201391360	B																			
30429	Attached to 19b Heime Park, Meltham, Holmfrith	2	0.02	Det	201293946	G																			
30432	Land at Station Road, Meltham, Holmfrith	2	0.71	Det	201491714	G																			
30433	Land south of Heime Lane, Meltham, Holmfrith	2	3.25	Out	201490722	G																			
30434	Former Pink Link Crossland Road Industrial Estate, Meltham, Holmfrith	27	1.53	Det	201490265	B																			
30435	21a Station Street, Meltham, Holmfrith	2	0.02	Det	201490494	B																			
30436	Pioneer Farm Holt Head Road, Luthwale, Huddersfield	2	0.03	Det	201492930	G																			
40005F	14 Cam View Road, Heworth, Holmfrith	1	0.04	Ext	200090651	G																			
40014D	Land to the east of 277 Wiggleton Gate, Scholes, Holmfrith	1	0.03	Ext	86301920	G																			
40111F	Land south of Station House Summersale, Holmfrith	1	0.06	Det	201292350	G																			
40130D	Housing Allocation H3.31 Woodhead Road, Holmfrith	70	2.42	Det	85932223	B																			
40133	Land west of 15 Mood Lane, Holmfrith	1	0.04	Det	201191701	G																			
40192A	Land to North of Rose Bank Stoney Bank Road, Thongsbridge, Holmfrith	1	0.07	Out	201293946	G																			
40192C	Three Gables 24 Springswood Road, Thongsbridge, Holmfrith	1	0.11	Out	201293025	G																			
40211B	Pit 5 Broad Lane, Upperton, Holmfrith	1	0.11	Ext	9569389	G																			
40310	Land to the west of 4 My Lane, Netherthong, Holmfrith	1	0.03	Det	201292744	G																			
40387	Housing Allocation H3.16 New Mill Road, Holmfrith	42	2.51	Det	9493468	B																			
40403A	Land to the south of 274 Pits 1 & 2 Huddersfield Road, Thongsbridge, Holmfrith	2	0.11	Ext	200591765	B																			
40409	Land south of 5 White Wells Road, Scholes, Holmfrith	1	0.05	Out	201391269	G																			
40475	Land to the east of 299 Burnes Road, Holmfrith	2	0.10	Out	201393320	G																			
40486	Land to the east and south of 84 Lower Town End Road, Wooddale, Holmfrith	1	0.11	Ext	200991633	G																			
40490	Land to the rear of Woodfield and Southfield New Mill Road, Holmfrith	26	1.14	Det	201393195	G																			
40521A	Land to the south of 31 Broad Lane, Upperton, Holmfrith	4	0.30	Ext	200935174	G																			
40542	Land to the south of Hill Side Cold Hill Lane, New Mill, Holmfrith	2	0.05	Det	201291403	G																			
40596	Land to the north of 37 Dobob Top Road, Holmbridge, Holmfrith	2	0.19	Det	200694163	B																			
40601	Land to the north-east of 16 Station Road, Holmfrith	1	0.24	Ext	200590322	B																			
40603	Barn to the east of Hart Holes Studio Greenfield Road, Holmfrith	1	0.04	Det	201192771	G																			
40615	Thongsbridge Mills Huddersfield Road, Thongsbridge, Holmfrith	25	0.40	Det	200692394	B																			
40618	Hazeldene Stoney Bank Lane, Holmfrith	1	0.06	Det	201393160	G																			
40624	Land to the north-east of 53-63 South Lane, Holmfrith	5	0.50	Det	201293985	B																			
40624	Little Beck Dobb Lane, Holmbridge, Holmfrith	1	0.17	Det	201492376	G																			
40648	106 Greenfield Road, Holmfrith	8	0.53	Out	201291909	G																			
40654	Ward Place Brow Lane, Holmfrith	4	0.89	Det	200806988	B																			
40664	Cedar Woods Upper Hagg Road, Thongsbridge, Holmfrith	1	0.03	Det	201293163	B																			
40666	Rosewood House Bradshaw Road, Holmfrith	1	0.11	Det	201493723	G																			
40673	Lalite Croft 78E Station Road, Holmfrith	1	0.11	Det	201291713	G																			
40693	Hillrow Pigeonies Sear Hole Lane, Upper Cumberworth, Holmfrith	1	0.18	Det	201492677	G																			
40704	Miry Lane Heys Road, Thongsbridge, Holmfrith	14	0.44	Det	200891079	G																			
40705	Briar Royd Woodhead Road, Holmfrith	4	0.10	Det	201392047	G																			
40708	Spring Bank Corner Spring Lane, Holmfrith	1	0.13	Det	201192330	G																			
40710	Flowery Field Barn Penistone Road, Hake Edge, Holmfrith	1	0.08	Det	201492845	G																			

Appendix 3 Housing delivery and phasing table

Site Ref	Address	Remaining dwelling capacity (as at 31/03/15)	Development area (ha)	App Type	Planning App Ref	Land Type	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	Post Plan Period
40714	28 Cliff Road, Holmfirth	1	0.01	Det	201392422	G			1																
40715	Meadows House Cliff Road, Holmfirth	2	0.06	Det	201293604	B			2																
40716	1 Spring Lane, Holmfirth	1	0.04	Out	201391179	G																			
40717	Land around 9 May Lane, Thongsbridge, Holmfirth	1	0.03	Out	201460171	G				1															
40718	The Moorings Binns Lane, Uppertong, Holmfirth	3	0.12	Det	201393772	G			3																
40719	38 Sude Hill, New Mill, Holmfirth	1	0.11	Det	201393916	G			1																
40720	Willow Grove Cliff Road, Woodale, Holmfirth	3	0.15	Det	201293602	G			3																
40724	The Moorings Binns Lane, Uppertong, Holmfirth	2	0.11	Out	201390919	G				2															
40726	Pickledon Mills Woodhead Road, Holmfirth	46	0.43	Det	201290739	B			30	16															
40727	Sude Hill Mill, Sude Hill, New Mill, Holmfirth	16	0.15	Det	201193386	B			16																
40728	8th, Fritchhead Hill Lane, Holmfirth	1	0.04	Det	201461785	G			1																
40730	Briardene Holmfirth Road, New Mill, Holmfirth	2	0.08	Det	201461676	G			2																
40731	Land Adj. to 50 Underbank End Road, Holmfirth	1	0.06	Det	201192353	G			1																
40732	Holly Mount New Mill Road, Woodale, Holmfirth	2	0.20	Det	201393645	G			2																
40733	3 Clifton Avenue, Woodale, Holmfirth	2	0.16	Out	201460407	G				2															
40734	Rear of Penlands New Mill Road, Holmfirth	1	0.21	Out	201461492	G																			
40736	31 Upper Bank End Road, Holmfirth	2	0.14	Out	201463226	G				2															
40737	Springwood House Sheffield Road, New Mill, Holmfirth	1	0.07	Out	201462130	G				1															
40738	Land off St Marys Avenue, Nathertong, Holmfirth	1	1.08	Out	201461633	G																			
40739	22 Hays Road, Thongsbridge, Holmfirth	2	0.16	Out	201390877	G				2															
40740	Land adjacent to 4 Hollin Bidge Lane, Holmfirth	1	0.03	Out	201461194	G							1												
40741	42 Liphill Bank Road, Burneside, Holmfirth	1	0.02	Out	201461295	G				1															
40742	George Wyner Simcox House Mythenbridge Mills Luke Lane, Thongsbridge, Holmfirth	3	0.39	Det	201462143	B			3																
40743	Springwood House Sheffield Road, New Mill, Holmfirth	1	0.05	Det	201462729	B			1																
40744	New House Farm Penistone Road, Haag Edge, Holmfirth	1	0.13	Det	201462440	G			1																
40745	Ox Lee Ox Lee Lane, Holmfirth	4	0.31	Det	201162912	B			4																
40746	Choppards House Farm Choppards, Holmfirth	2	0.02	Det	201461385	B			2																
40747	2 Low Gate, Holmfirth	2	0.01	Det	201463816	B			2																
40749	Brar Royd Woodhead Road, Holmfirth	1	0.04	Det	201463851	G			1																
40751	Phase 2 Woodfield and Southfield Holmfirth Road, New Mill, Holmfirth	1	1.02	Out	201393496	G																			
50024F	Land South of 125 P.O.L. site Uppertong Lane, Uppertong, Holmfirth	11	0.92	Det	201393879	G			11																
50025	Land with the curtilage of Knots House Northgate, Huddersfield	2	0.18	Ex1	2009091050	G								2											
50093	Land between 3 and 7 Long Lane, Holey, Huddersfield	1	0.03	Det	201392917	G								1											
50100	Land with the curtilage of The Birches Birch Park, Brockholes, Huddersfield	1	0.07	Det	201293013	G			1																
50107	Land to the west of 9 Well Hill, Holey, Huddersfield	1	0.08	Out	201291139	G								1											
50133	Land with the curtilage of 1 River Park, Holey, Huddersfield	1	0.03	Out	201391396	G								1											
50191	Thirstin Mills Thirstin Road, Holey, Holmfirth	1	1.34	Det	201192197	B																			
50219	Turnpike House Old Turpinke, Holey, Huddersfield	2	0.09	Det	201390747	G			2																
50228	Land in the curtilage of 6 Well Hill, Holey, Holmfirth	1	0.06	Det	201462513	G			1																
50230	275 New Mill Road, Brockholes, Holmfirth	2	0.20	Det	201193307	G			2																
50237	Central Garage Concord Street, Holey, Holmfirth	14	0.25	Det	201291076	B			14																
50240	Wood Bottom Farm Bent Ley Road, Meltham, Holmfirth	1	0.12	Det	201293260	B			1																
50247	Former Council offices Eastgate, Holey, Holmfirth	3	0.02	Ex1	201392821	B			3																
50248	Workshop units Behind former Railway Hotel Huddersfield Road, Holey, Holmfirth	2	0.08	Det	201392270	B			2																
50249	The Elms Brockholes Lane, Brockholes, Holmfirth	1	0.18	Det	201291380	G			1																
50250	Homes 80 Long Lane, Holey, Holmfirth	1	0.08	Det	201393553	G			1																
50251	Carlins Farm Oldfield Road, Holmfirth	1	0.14	Ex1	201462959	G			1																
50252	Upper Reins Barn Reins, Holey, Holmfirth	1	0.14	Det	201293180	B			1																
50253	by Cottage Oldfield Road, Holey, Holmfirth	1	0.14	Det	201393860	G			1																
50254	17 Scogate Road, Holey, Huddersfield	2	0.09	Det	201463019	G			2																
50255	Rear/east of 78 Brockholes Lane, Brockholes, Huddersfield	1	0.18	Det	201460795	G			1																
60100	Land to the west and north of 48 Marsh Lane, Shepley, Huddersfield	4	0.18	Out	201461439	G								4											

Appendix 3 Housing delivery and phasing table

Site Ref	Address	Remaining dwelling capacity (as at 31/03/15)	Development area (ha)	App Type	Planning App Ref	Land Type	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	Post Plan Period
60209	Land between 3a and 5 Huddersfield Road, Kirkburton, Huddersfield	2	0.07	Det	201292427	G			2																
60360	Land to the south-west of 331 Turnshaw Road, Kirkburton, Huddersfield	1	0.16	Out	201293921	G				1															
60377	Land to the west of 182 Barnsley Road, Flockton, Huddersfield	1	0.10	Ext	9007007	B																			
60456	Land to the north of 25 Fenay Drive, Fenay Bridge, Huddersfield	1	0.06	Det	200690484	G																			
60476	Land to the east of 54 Rowley Lane, Lepton, Huddersfield	1	0.03	Det	2014491123	G																			
60901	Land to the south of 20 Abbey Road North, Shepley, Huddersfield	50	1.50	Ext	2002091944	G									30	20									
60906	Site of Pikes & Swallow Ltd Pinfield Lane, Flockton, Huddersfield	3	0.20	Out	201492263	G									3										
60534	Rosa Villa 84 Barnsley Road, Flockton, Huddersfield	2	0.13	Out	201292038	G																			
60639	Land to the south of 5 Ganner Lane, Highburton, Huddersfield	1	0.10	Ext	201090070	B									1										
60644	76 Lascelles Hall Road, Lascelles Hall, Huddersfield	5	0.23	Ext	201092884	B									5										
60644A	Phase 1 Continuing Care Retirement Community Stophes Hall Lane, Kirkburton, Huddersfield	6	6.97	Out	2012091503	B																			
60644C	Continuing Care Retirement Home Phase 2 Stophes Hall Lane, Kirkburton, Huddersfield	7	7.16	Out	2012091503	B																			
60644D	Continuing Care Retirement Home Phase 3 Stophes Hall Lane, Kirkburton, Huddersfield	7	7.16	Out	2012091503	B																			
60677	119 Station Road, Shepley, Huddersfield	2	0.30	Det	201191470	G																			
60668	2a Holmfirth Road, Shepley, Huddersfield	2	0.19	Det	201191002	G																			
60980	122 Woodlands Road East, Fenay Bridge, Huddersfield	1	0.04	Det	2014491099	G																			
60983	9 Gawthorpe Green Lane, Gawthorpe, Huddersfield	1	0.11	Det	2014490473	G																			
60985	Windy Gap Barn Green Bank Lane, Little Lepton, Huddersfield	1	0.08	Det	2014491610	G																			
60987	Land to the north east of 25 Hardcastle Lane, Flockton, Huddersfield	1	0.06	Det	200692207	G																			
60909	Spring Grove Tavern 20 Penistone Road, Kirkburton, Huddersfield	3	0.10	Det	201391801	B																			
60613	95-99 Lane Head Road, Shepley, Huddersfield	3	0.09	Det	201390884	G																			
60614	Land to the west of 308 Barnsley Road, Flockton, Huddersfield	2	0.12	Out	2014493188	G																			
60615	Plot to the west of 14 Lane Head Lane, Kirkburton, Huddersfield	1	0.07	Det	201391441	G																			
60616	18 Abbey Road, Shepley, Huddersfield	2	0.15	Ext	201093038	B									2										
60621	198 Marsh Lane, Shepley, Huddersfield	1	0.02	Det	201192683	B																			
60625	2 Low Common, Farnley Tyas, Huddersfield	2	0.04	Det	201092518	G																			
60629	90 Lane Head Road, Shepley, Huddersfield	2	0.07	Det	201291074	B																			
60633	First Floor 102 Fenay Bridge Road, Fenay Bridge, Huddersfield	2	0.02	Det	201292844	B									2										
60637	Caklands 8a Turnshaw Road, Kirkburton, Huddersfield	1	0.14	Det	201292286	B																			
60638	Beech Farm House Manor Road, Farnley Tyas, Huddersfield	11	0.80	Det	201192253	G																			
60641	51 Penistone Road, Fenay Bridge, Huddersfield	1	0.09	Out	201392461	G																			
60642	Taylor Brothers Liley Lane, Grange Moor, Huddersfield	8	0.49	Out	201293927	B									8										
60649	Four Firs Low Moor, Lepton, Huddersfield	1	0.03	Det	201392628	B																			
60650	3 Corn Mill Bottom, Shepley, Huddersfield	1	0.04	Det	201392121	B																			
60652	Land South of 23, 25 Cross Lane, Stocsmoor, Huddersfield	1	0.03	Out	201493460	G																			
60653	Land North of 3 Field Head, Shepley, Huddersfield	2	0.23	Out	201490136	G																			
60655	Stoneleigh Common End Lane, Lepton, Huddersfield	2	0.04	Det	201493663	B																			
60657	Adjoining 5 Manor Road, Farnley Tyas, Huddersfield	1	0.01	Det	201492457	B																			
60658	Ing Head Barn Ing Head Lane, Thurstonland, Huddersfield	1	0.04	Det	2014491159	G																			
60660	6 Slant Gate, Kirkburton, Huddersfield	2	0.01	Det	201492308	B																			
60661	Land at New Hey Moor Abbey Road, Shepley, Huddersfield	4	0.30	Det	201490227	G																			
70190	Rear of Manor Croft, Skelmanthorpe, Huddersfield	6	0.10	Det	201192509	B																			
70217	Land to the north of 9A Bank Lane, Denby Dale, Huddersfield	4	0.28	Out	201390492	B																			
70387A	Housing Allocation 145 10 Barnsley Road, Scarsell, Huddersfield	6	1.64	Det	200294033	G																			
70389	Land to the south and east of The Cliff High Street, Clayton West, Huddersfield	4	0.44	Out	201293140	G																			
70434	Land to the rear of 25, 29 Scott Hill, Clayton West, Huddersfield	1	0.23	Det	201492785	G																			
70435	Brendon House Bham Road, Clayton West, Huddersfield	1	0.12	Det	201291594	G																			
70448	Garden of 158 Denby Lane, Upper Denby, Huddersfield	1	0.03	Det	2014491191	G																			
70450	Land to the north of 19a Rishworth Avenue, Emley, Huddersfield	1	0.04	Det	201191673	G																			
70455	Land to the west of 1 Rowgate, Upper Cumberworth, Huddersfield	1	0.06	Ext	200191659	B																			
70456	Quarry House Farm Penistone Road, High Flatts, Huddersfield	1	0.12	Det	200191082	G																			
70485	Land to the east of 71 Barnsley Road, Upper Cumberworth, Huddersfield	2	0.16	Det	201191468	B																			
70510	Land to the north of 2, Scott Hill, Clayton West, Huddersfield	2	0.10	Det	200690122	B																			

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70516	Thorncliffe Grange Farm, Thorncliffe Lane, Emley, Huddersfield	1	0.15	Det	2005292668	G																			
70530	Taylor Hill Farm Park Lane, Emley, Huddersfield	2	0.31	Det	200393486	G																			
70534	Land to the east of 1 Home Field Close, Clayton West, Huddersfield	1	1.03	Det	201291862	G																			
70536	Gilcar Farm Kilm Lane, Emley, Huddersfield	2	1.10	Det	200792035	G																			
70539	Highfield House Clough Road, Flockton, Huddersfield	1	0.04	Det	201092094	G																			
70551	38-40-44 Saville Road, Skelmanthorpe, Huddersfield	3	0.13	Out	201092766	G																			
70553	6 Viking Avenue, Emley, Huddersfield	1	0.04	Ext	201191146	G																			
70560	Land to the west of 2-20 Mount Pleasant, Emley, Huddersfield	1	0.05	Det	200991860	B																			
70560	Land to the east of 1 West View Leak Hall Road, Denby Dale, Huddersfield	1	0.05	Det	201390185	G																			
70560	Stone Lodge Rectory Lane, Emley, Huddersfield	1	0.05	Out	201292958	G																			
70582	Land west of Leadfoss Eirs Street, Skelmanthorpe, Huddersfield	2	0.04	Out	201291880	B																			
70587	Stable block Single Nook House Hoain Edge, Denby Dale, Huddersfield	1	0.09	Det	201339480	B																			
70600	40 South Hill, Clayton West, Huddersfield	2	0.04	Det	201393776	B																			
70609	87 Carr Hill Road, Upper Cumberworth, Huddersfield	2	0.11	Det	201399601	B																			
70610	62 Bamsley Road, Upper Cumberworth, Huddersfield	3	0.18	Det	201493354	G																			
70612	A.P. Hollingworth Ltd Barnsley Road, Upper Cumberworth, Huddersfield	1	0.01	Det	201191586	B																			
70615	Scisset Mount Busker Lane, Scisset, Huddersfield	12	0.30	Det	201292381	B																			
70616	Land to the north of 126 Wakefield Road, Scisset, Huddersfield	1	0.03	Det	201293117	G																			
70617	2 Manor Road, Clayton West, Huddersfield	1	0.05	Det	201291820	G																			
70618	1 Holmfield Terrace, Clayton West, Huddersfield	1	0.03	Det	201191289	B																			
70621	Land to the east of 23 Jagger Lane, Emley Moor, Huddersfield	2	0.28	Ext	201290380	B																			
70621	Radio Relay Station Jagger Lane, Emley Moor, Huddersfield	1	0.08	Det	201291792	B																			
70623	SNI Walker's Watneys, Denby Dale, Huddersfield	1	0.07	Det	201292384	G																			
70626	Land to the east of the Springs School Lane, Denby Dale, Huddersfield	1	0.06	Det	201199519	G																			
70628	South of 37 POI, Huddersfield Road, Skelmanthorpe, Huddersfield	2	0.15	Out	201393810	G																			
70628	POI, Pilling Lane Holly Road, Scisset, Huddersfield	9	9.34	Out	201393441	G																			
70630	Eastern half of POI, Strike Lane, Skelmanthorpe, Huddersfield	13	1.00	Det	201292948	G																			
70631	4 Common Lane, Emley Moor, Huddersfield	1	0.06	Det	201392828	G																			
70634	1 Smithy Hill, Upper Denby, Huddersfield	4	0.12	Det	201392016	G																			
70635	Elmleigh Farmhouse 24 Stringer House Lane, Emley, Huddersfield	1	0.15	Det	201391464	B																			
70637	Woodhouse Barn Woodhouse Lane, Emley, Huddersfield	1	0.15	Det	201390876	G																			
70639	Bank View Bilham Road, Clayton West, Huddersfield	1	0.04	Det	201393703	B																			
70641	135 Wakefield Road, Scisset, Huddersfield	1	0.02	Det	201393559	B																			
70642	337-335 Denby Dale News Wakefield Road, Denby Dale, Huddersfield	2	0.04	Det	201393946	B																			
70643	Denby Hall Barns Denby Hill Lane, Denby Dale, Huddersfield	3	0.99	Det	201392459	G																			
70644	Former Skelmanthorpe Wesleyan Reform Church Gib Lane, Skelmanthorpe, Huddersfield	7	0.13	Det	201393535	B																			
70645	2 Pennine way, Scisset, Huddersfield	1	0.04	Det	201491269	G																			
70646	9 Former Council depot Station Road, Skelmanthorpe, Huddersfield	6	0.34	Det	201492134	B																			
70647	86 Bamsley Road, Cumberworth, Huddersfield	1	0.10	Det	201492184	G																			
70648	Dry Hill Farm Hill Lane, Huddersfield	1	0.06	Det	201491233	B																			
70651	Land North East of 12 Pennine Way, Scisset, Huddersfield	1	0.07	CJPD	201593557	G																			
70651	175 Commercial Road, Skelmanthorpe, Huddersfield	1	0.03	Out	201393847	G																			
70652	345 Wakefield Road, Denby Dale, Huddersfield	3	0.09	Out	201391759	B																			
70653	Land of Blenheim Chase, Scisset, Huddersfield	2	0.09	Out	201490188	G																			
80073	Former Parish School Lane, Kirkheaton, Huddersfield	6	0.16	Det	201391049	B																			
80077	Whitley Willows (Phase 2) Sands Lane, Lepton, Huddersfield	4	1.18	Det	200892227	B																			
80087	6 Stafford Hill Lane, Kirkheaton, Huddersfield	1	0.11	Det	201492958	G																			
80092	8 Carr Mount, Kirkheaton, Huddersfield	2	0.13	Det	201492181	B																			
80093	The Forge Kirkheaton Engineering Bankfield Lane, Kirkheaton, Huddersfield	8	0.21	Out	201392117	B																			
80094	6 Prospect Cottage, Kirkheaton, Huddersfield	1	0.02	Det	201490642	G																			
80095	North West Of Heaton Lodge Cottages Heime Lane, Conebridge, Huddersfield	1	0.14	Det	201492076	G																			
80096	19 Lane Side, Kirkheaton, Huddersfield	2	0.11	Det	201493202	G																			

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B0397	Dranfield Hill Farm Lily Lane, Upper Hopton, Miffield	2	0.36	Det	201491894	G			2																
90045	Land to the south of 2 Doctor Lane, Shelley, Huddersfield	1	0.11	Ex1	9691010	B																			
90061	Copley House Farm Copley Lane, Shelley, Huddersfield	1	0.30	Det	200894949	G														1					
90064	119 Huddersfield Road, Shelley, Huddersfield	1	0.05	Det	200809056	B				1															
90067	463 Penistone Road, Shelley, Huddersfield	2	0.02	Det	201391162	B			2																
90069	Land to the south-east of 487 Penistone Road, Shelley, Huddersfield	1	0.02	Det	201291371	G				1															
90070	1 Jubilee Avenue, Shelley, Huddersfield	1	0.03	Det	201392962	G																			
90071	Land East of 53 Far Bank, Shelley, Huddersfield	1	0.07	Det	201493349	G			1																
90072	21 Far Bank, Shelley, Huddersfield	1	0.08	Out	201394033	B				1															
A0143	Land to the west of 7 White Horse Close, Birstall, Bailley	12	0.32	Det	2007091719	B			12																
A0155	Land to the south of 54 Krikate, Birstall, Bailley	2	0.07	Det	201449860	B			2																
A0156	Land to the west of 171 Raikes Lane, Birstall, Bailley	2	0.06	Out	201291767	B				2															
A0171	219 Raikes Lane, Birstall, Bailley	1	0.03	Det	201491111	G			1																
A0184	Stiff House Farm Upper Bailley Low Lane, Bailley	1	0.13	Det	201191988	B			1																
A0191	237 Church Lane, Birstall, Bailley	3	0.17	Out	201293322	G				3															
A0193	8 Gaidard Road, Birstall, Bailley	1	0.02	Det	201392675	B			1																
A0197	Land North of 79 Milroy Crescent, Bailley	1	0.03	Out	201492364	G				1															
A0201	Land West of Church Farm Church Lane, Bailley	1	0.13	Det	200691460	G			1																
A0202	384A Leeds Road, Bailley	11	0.38	Out	201292964	G				11															
A0209	Land East of 61-63 Hill Crescent, Birstall, Bailley	3	0.07	Det	201493967	G			3																
A0219	60 Low Lane, Birstall, Bailley	1	0.01	Det	201209150	B			1																
A0221	50 Lowwood Road, Birstall, Bailley	4	0.07	Det	201393075	B			4																
A0222	145 Dewsbury Road, Gomersal, Cleckheaton	3	0.18	Det	201493667	G			3																
A0223	31 High Street, Birstall, Bailley	3	0.03	Det	201491577	B			3																
A0224	19 Heather Court, Birstall, Bailley	2	0.11	Det	201491753	G			2																
A0225	Old Presbytery, Kirkgate, Birstall, Bailley	17	0.26	Det	201493827	B			17																
A0226	219 Raikes Lane, Birstall, Bailley	2	0.05	Det	201490111	B			2																
A0227	Former Public WCs Market Street, Bailley	1	0.02	Out	201590108	B				1															
A0228	2 Field Head Lane, Bailley	6	0.28	Out	201393865	B				6															
B0143	Housing Allocation H11.10 White Lee Road, Bailley	1	0.06	Det	201493425	G																			
B0246B	Land to the north of 9 Beckett Street, Bailley	4	0.16	Ex1	9203897	G														4					
B0271	Land North of 13 Bridge Street, Scothill, Bailley	1	0.05	Det	201192141	G			1																
B0338	Land to the west of 5 Oaks Road, Scothill, Bailley	2	0.02	Det	201019154	B			2																
B0365	Land to the north of 2 Healey Lane, Bailley	5	0.17	Det	200803555	B								5											
B0366	Land to the south-east of 10 Hopewell Street, Bailley	15	0.20	Out	201493988	B								15											
B0437	7 Heaton Road, Bailley	3	0.16	Det	200892640	B			3																
B0450A	Scothill Hall 50-60 Oaks Road, Scothill, Bailley	2	0.05	Ex1	200791969	G								2											
B0450B	Scothill Hall 50-60 Oaks Road, Scothill, Bailley	1	0.01	Ex1	200791969	B								1											
B0454	Lees House Farm Leeds Road, Chidswell, Dewsbury	5	0.29	Det	200792400	G			5																
B0465	88 White Lee Road, Bailley	1	0.04	Det	201393053	G			1																
B0472	1 Newley Avenue, Bailley	3	0.02	Det	201492472	G			3																
B0474	Land South of 25 Oaks Road, Scothill Lane, Bailley	6	0.18	Det	201491970	G			6																
B0486B	Land to the south of Blakeside Mills, Mayman Lane, Bailley	120	1.59	Ex1	200691249	B														30	30				
B0486E	Blakeside Mills complex Mayman Lane, Bailley	169	1.58	Det	201390287	B																			
B0487	1 Richmond Road, Bailley	1	0.02	Det	201291311	G																			
B0488	Land West of 82 Healey Lane, Bailley	1	0.03	Det	201292507	G			1																
B0487	Land North of 35 Ridgill Hill Lane, Dewsbury	1	0.02	Det	201293260	G			1																
B0499	444 Bradford Road, Bailley	42	0.36	Out	201392480	B				30	12														
B0517	13 Hanover Street, Bailley	1	0.01	Det	201290304	B																			
B0518	421 Bradford Road, Bailley	8	0.06	Ex1	201190509	B			8																
B0522	118 Pinwell Lane, Bailley	2	0.01	Det	201193309	B			2																
B0523	105 White Lee Road, White Lee, Bailley	13	0.51	Det	201493740	G																			
B0524	Land West of 97 Occupation Lane, Siancliffe, Dewsbury	5	0.10	Out	201293954	G																			

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B0259	5 New Street, Hanging Heaton, Bally	1	0.03	Det	2012/93229	G			1																
B0300	Land West of Dewsbury Little Theatre Upper Road, Bally Carr, Bally	3	0.04	Det	2014/91778	B			3																
B0352	Land NW of 15 Bridge Street, Bally		0.80	Out	2012/92614	B																			
B0353	Land North of Ings Rd Fisheries Ings Road, Bally	1	0.03	Out	2014/90174	G				1															
B0354	Warehouse West of 2 Bar Street, Bally	2	0.02	Det	2013/91830	B			2																
B0358	Stepenson Aulca Healey Lane, Bally	4	0.14	Out	2013/91629	B			4																
B0359	Former Old Shoulder of Milton Upper Road, Bally	1	0.03	Det	2013/92729	B			1																
B0360	20 Wilson Wood, Bally	2	0.02	Det	2013/92230	B			2																
B0362	Land North East of 67 Southill Lane, Bally	38	1.49	Det	2014/90037	G			30	8															
B0363	New Ings Mills Field Lane, Bally	30	0.16	Exl	2013/93575	B			30																
B0364	The Lodge, Carmelby Road, Bally	1	0.08	Det	2014/92979	B			1																
B0364	Jessop Mill Station Road, Bally	20	0.07	Det	2014/92635	B			20																
B0366	Dewsbury Arts Centre Upper Road, Bally Carr, Bally	16	0.25	Out	2014/91783	B				16															
B0369	7a Bell Vue, Bally	1	0.02	Det	2014/93601	B			1																
B0350	South West 8 Pennerance Terrace, Bally	1	0.13	Det	2014/91112	B			1																
B0351	207 Grounds of Dryfield House Healey Lane, Bally	7	0.80	Out	2013/93396	B			7																
B0352	207 Dryfield House Healey Lane, Bally	5	0.07	Det	2013/93399	B			5																
C0145A	Phase 1 Housing Allocation H14.20 Westgate, Cleckheaton	4	4.36	Out	2010/91431	B			4																
C0145B	Phase 2 Housing Allocation H14.20 Westgate, Cleckheaton	2	2.16	Out	2010/91431	B			2																
C0156	Land to the north of 2 Pycroft Avenue, Cleckheaton	4	0.09	Det	2012/90348	B			4																
C0191	Land to the north of Manor Court Scholes Lane, Scholes, Cleckheaton	1	0.03	Out	2012/93184	G			1																
C0193	Land to the south of 4 Hill Street, Cleckheaton	2	0.05	Out	2013/91694	B			2																
C0232	Land to the east of 29 Eidon Way, Cleckheaton	11	0.22	Exl	2001/93501	G																			
C0244	Prospect Mills Prospect Street, Cleckheaton	42	0.54	Det	2009/92304	B				30	12														
C0246	Land to the east of 1049 Halifax Road, Scholes, Cleckheaton	1	0.05	Det	2012/91851	G			1																
C0253	South of 47 Booth Street, Cleckheaton	1	0.02	Det	2014/90650	G			1																
C0260	Between Law Street and John Williams St Bradford Road, Cleckheaton	1	0.04	Det	2013/90634	B			1																
C0261	Former Whitcliffe Road First & Nursery School Whitcliffe Road, Cleckheaton	4	0.10	Det	2014/92595	B			4																
C0263	111 Westgate, Cleckheaton	3	0.01	Det	2013/90726	B			3																
C0264	North East of 14 Fairfield Street, Cleckheaton	6	0.11	Out	2013/91096	B			6																
C0266	2A Cross Crown Street, Cleckheaton	1	0.01	CJPD	2014/92888	B			1																
C0267	57, 61 Westgate, Cleckheaton	3	0.03	Det	2014/91444	B			3																
C0268	18 to 22 Market Street, Cleckheaton	4	0.06	CJPD	2014/93749	B			4																
C0242	Land to the east of 7, 9 West Park Street, Dewsbury	1	0.07	Det	2011/92632	G			1																
D0051	17 Reservoir Street, Dewsbury Moor, Dewsbury	2	0.10	Det	2014/92478	G			2																
D0076	Land to the east of 38 Princess Street, Chickley, Dewsbury	1	1.87	Out	2012/93169	G																			
D0094	Land to the South West of West House Quarry Road, Dewsbury	1	0.11	Out	2014/91623	G				1															
D0112	Land to the west and south of 51a Low Road, Dewsbury Moor, Dewsbury	20	0.52	Det	2014/90676	G			20																
D0120	Land between 13 and 15 Park Road, Dewsbury	1	0.08	Out	2013/92914	G			1																
D0177	Land between 1a and 2 Moorlands Avenue, Dewsbury	2	0.04	Det	2012/92808	G			2																
D0284	Land to the south-west of 1 Park St., Dewsbury	1	0.03	Det	2012/93390	B			1																
D0325	Land to the south of 35 Wellington Road, Dewsbury	14	0.04	Exl	2005/91777	B																			
D0332	Land to the east of 100-104 Syke Lane, Dewsbury	8	0.16	Det	2013/93574	B			8																
D0347	10 Union Street, Dewsbury	3	0.03	Det	2003/93645	B			3																
D0352	Land to the east of 59 Reservoir Street, Dewsbury	3	0.18	Det	2014/91334	G			3																
D0365	Syke Ings Mills 16 Syke Ings Cottages, Earsheston, Dewsbury	49	1.30	Det	2011/93359	B			30	19															
D0414	7, 9 High Road, Dewsbury	6	0.02	Det	2012/90365	B			6																
D0427	The Galleries 38-40 Wakefield Road, Dewsbury	5	0.05	Det	2012/90632	B			5																
D0428	10 Oxford Road, Dewsbury	1	0.21	Det	2012/91449	B			1																
D0430	Site of former Woodback Inn 167 Heckmonkwick Road, Dewsbury Moor, Dewsbury	10	0.18	Det	2011/92284	B			10																
D0431	28 Batey Street, Dewsbury	1	0.03	Det	2012/93024	B			1																
D0435	16 Bond Street, Dewsbury	3	0.02	Det	2012/92795	B			3																
D0437	Old Aulton Rooms School Street, Dewsbury	8	0.02	Det	2012/93586	B			8																

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Site Ref	Address	Remaining dwelling capacity (as at 31/03/15)	Development area (ha)	App Type	Planning App Ref	Land Type	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	Post Plan Period		
D0438	52-62 Daisy Hill, Dewsbury	10	0.04	Det	201390959	B			10																		
D0442	81 83 Daisy Hill, Dewsbury	5	0.04	Det	201391671	B			5																		
D0443	Dewsbury Register Office Wellington Road, Dewsbury	4	0.04	Det	201392953	B			4																		
D0444	Field House Wellington Road, Dewsbury	23	0.07	Det	201293970	B			23																		
D0446	Pepper Royd Mills Pepper Royd Street, Dewsbury	21	0.58	Det	201093442	B			21																		
D0447	20 West Park Street, Dewsbury	5	0.09	Det	201392268	B			5																		
D0448	150 Staincliffe Road, Dewsbury	2	0.01	Det	201393938	B			2																		
D0450	1 Oates Street, Dewsbury	1	0.01	CJPD	201393241	B			1																		
D0452	Riddings Mill Wakefield Road, Dewsbury	1	0.24	Det	201391950	B			1																		
D0453	15 17 & 19 Eightlands Road, Dewsbury	1	0.01	Det	201402984	B			1																		
D0454	Land South of Dewsbury Rams RFC Owl Lane, Dewsbury	1	7.30	Det	201400780	G			1																		
D0455	30 Leeds Road, Dewsbury	1	0.01	Det	201401577	B			1																		
D0456	101 Old Westgate, Dewsbury	3	0.01	Det	201403786	B			3																		
D0457	101 Old Westgate, Dewsbury	1	0.03	Det	201403902	B			1																		
D0458	27 Union Street, Dewsbury	1	0.01	CJPD	201404051	B			1																		
D0460	Land east of 198 Wakefield Road, Earlsheaton, Dewsbury	3	0.13	Det	201193394	G			3																		
D0461	Land south east of Forge Lane, Dewsbury	267	5.71	Out	201392657	B			267																		
E0219A	Land to the north and east of 153 Salthwaite Road, Thornhill Lees, Dewsbury	4	0.27	Det	200593796	B			4																		
E0219A	Land opposite 160 Foxrood Lane, Thornhill Lees, Dewsbury	2	0.05	Det	201400856	G			2																		
E0224	Land opposite 160 Foxrood Lane, Thornhill Lees, Dewsbury	2	0.05	Det	201400856	G			2																		
E0225	249 Lees Hall Road, Thornhill Lees, Dewsbury	2	0.17	Det	201409027	G			2																		
E0225	Rear of 106 Overthorpe Road, Thornhill Lees, Dewsbury	4	0.08	Det	201409107	G			4																		
E0265	143 Foxrood Lane, Thornhill Lees, Dewsbury	1	0.05	Det	201390924	G			1																		
E0266	Plots 1 and 4 Holy Hall Foxrood Lane, Thornhill Lees, Dewsbury	2	0.10	Det	201393983	G			2																		
E0269	Thornhill Community Centre Combs Road, Thornhill Lees, Dewsbury	4	0.15	Det	200792533	B			4																		
E0283	Land West off 78 Wharfe Street, Dewsbury	4	0.17	Det	201293956	B			4																		
E0288	Land South East of 16 The Sidings, Dewsbury	27	0.90	Det	201092630	B			27																		
E0293	Land south east of 49 Overthorpe Road, Dewsbury	7	0.22	Exl	201093530	B			7																		
E0294	Plot 2 Daleside, Thornhill Edge, Dewsbury	1	0.06	Exl	87/94/98	G			1																		
E0296	Land to the east of 64 Wharf Street, Savile Town, Dewsbury	4	0.08	Det	200693433	G			4																		
E0296	Headfield Junior School Vicarage Road, Thornhill Lees, Dewsbury	4	0.20	Det	201390043	B			4																		
E0300	SV Mount Long Causeway, Thornhill Lees, Dewsbury	1	0.10	Out	201293989	G			1																		
E0301	14 Lodge Farm Close, Thornhill Lees, Dewsbury	3	0.26	Out	201292293	G			3																		
E0302	199 Headfield Road, Savile Town, Dewsbury	1	0.02	Det	201392615	B			1																		
E0303	Back Lane Scopshaw Lane, Whitley, Dewsbury	1	1.02	Det	201181098	B			1																		
E0304	Thornhill Lees Post Office 1a Brewery Lane, Thornhill Lees, Dewsbury	1	0.02	Det	201292456	B			1																		
E0305	23 Cowper Street, Savile Town, Dewsbury	2	0.04	Out	201392991	G			2																		
E0307	Orchard Farm Bam Back Lane, Brierfield, Dewsbury	2	0.11	Det	2014091018	B			2																		
E0308	Poplar Farm Brierfield Road, Brierfield, Dewsbury	4	0.22	Out	2014092154	G			4																		
E0309	Land North of 39 Daleside, Thornhill Edge, Dewsbury	1	0.05	Det	2014093082	G			1																		
E0310	Land North of 9 Carwell Terrace, Savile Town, Dewsbury	1	0.04	Det	2013939893	G			1																		
E0311	Former Thornhill Pumping Station, Thornhill Lees, Dewsbury	1	0.10	Out	2014092346	B			1																		
F0041A	Land to the west of Fir Collage Huddersfield Road, Ravensthorpe, Dewsbury	1	0.54	Out	201393196	G			1																		
F0069	619a Huddersfield Road, Ravensthorpe, Dewsbury	4	0.02	Det	2014093417	B			4																		
F0071	189 North Road, Ravensthorpe, Dewsbury	2	0.02	Det	2014090814	B			2																		
G0026	Land to the south of 9 Knowles Lane, Gomersal, Cleckheaton	3	0.04	Det	2014098124	G			3																		
G0181	Land north of 55 Station Lane, Birkenshaw, Cleckheaton	1	0.08	Det	2014091219	G			1																		
G0243	Former Roundhill Mill Ciffe Lane, Gomersal, Cleckheaton	18	1.08	Det	2014090769	B			18																		
G0264	Land to the east of 33 Beech Walk, Birkenshaw, Cleckheaton	4	0.06	Out	201292440	G			4																		
G0292	Land to the north-east of 66 Old Lane, Birkenshaw, Cleckheaton	1	0.09	Det	201091393	G			1																		
G0293	Land to the south of 676 Bradford Road, Birkenshaw, Cleckheaton	1	0.03	Det	200691838	G			1																		
G0295	Land to the west of 81 Station Lane, Birkenshaw, Cleckheaton	3	0.29	Det	2014091263	G			3																		
G0306	Moortfield Moor Lane, Birkenshaw, Bradford	1	0.07	Det	2014091685	G			1																		
G0313	Birkenshaw Methodist Church Bradford Road, Birkenshaw, Cleckheaton	1	0.07	Det	201092553	B			1																		

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G0320	301 to 303 Oxford Road, Gomersal, Cleckheaton	2	0.31	Det	201191854	B			2																
G0323	89 Drib Lane, Drib, Cleckheaton	1	0.11	Out	201293535	G				1															
G0324	Holly House 2917A Oxford Road, Gomersal, Cleckheaton	1	0.10	Det	201290327	B																			
G0326	Land to the west of 63 Drib Lane, Gomersal, Cleckheaton	1	0.06	Det	201392365	G																			
G0327	Lower House Knowles Lane, Gomersal, Cleckheaton	2	0.04	Det	201390242	B																			
G0329	577 Bradford Road, Birkenshaw, Bradford	2	0.15	Det	201290751	G																			
G0332	35 Prospect Lane, Birkenshaw, Cleckheaton	1	0.06	Out	201393659	G				1															
G0333	Highbrook Beds Ltd Spenn Lane, Gomersal, Cleckheaton	1	1.44	Out	201391872	B																			
G0334	287 Oxford Road, Gomersal, Cleckheaton	4	0.04	Det	201391879	B																			
G0335	4 Mazonbrook, Drib, Cleckheaton	1	0.06	Det	201391870	G																			
G0336	87 Drib Lane, Drib, Cleckheaton	2	0.10	Out	201390106	G				2															
G0337	Land West of 293 West Lane, Gomersal, Cleckheaton	4	0.24	Det	201391321	B																			
G0338	Weston 198 Cliff Lane, Gomersal, Cleckheaton	1	0.05	Det	201392302	G																			
G0339	20 Park view, Birkenshaw, Cleckheaton	1	0.04	Det	201299818	G																			
G0340	North West of 1 Croft Street, Birkenshaw, Cleckheaton	2	0.02	Det	201491861	B																			
G0341	144 Latham Lane, Gomersal, Cleckheaton	1	0.15	Det	201492524	G																			
G0342	Barley Fields Farm Oxford Road, Cleckheaton	1	0.09	Det	201490770	G																			
G0343	Land North East of 938 Bradford Road, East Bierley, Cleckheaton	1	0.05	Out	201490770	G				1															
G0344	South of 287 Oxford Road, Gomersal, Cleckheaton	1	0.07	Det	201491802	B																			
H0162	Land to the south of 10 Grove Road, Heckmondwike	1	0.02	Det	201393526	G																			
H0167	Land to the west of 11 Field Close, Heckmondwike	2	0.09	Det	201393499	G																			
H0199	54/56 Market Place, Heckmondwike	4	0.02	Det	201491077	B																			
H0209	Land North of 210 White Lee Road, Heckmondwike	1	0.05	Det	201490566	B																			
H0214	40 Market Place, Heckmondwike	2	0.02	Det	201492361	B																			
H0221	Mooring Working Men's Club The Hollins Moorland Lane, Dewsbury	8	0.19	Det	201392524	B																			
H0222	Land south of Brighton Public House Brighton Street, Heckmondwike	4	0.04	Det	201291943	B																			
H0223	Land at the junction of Barley St and Albion St, Heckmondwike	2	0.02	Det	201291622	B																			
H0224	Tyson House 27-31 High Street, Heckmondwike	2	0.01	Det	201193983	B																			
H0228	127a & 128a Westgate, Heckmondwike	2	0.03	Det	201391739	B																			
H0230	21 Crowther Road, Heckmondwike	1	0.03	Det	201390514	G																			
H0231	Former Council offices 3 Oldfield Road, Heckmondwike	1	0.03	Det	201492955	B																			
H0232	4 Westgate, Heckmondwike	2	0.08	Det	201391972	B																			
H0234	The Brighton Hotel Brighton Street, Heckmondwike	2	0.06	Det	201490879	B																			
H0235	36A New North Road, Heckmondwike	1	0.06	Det	201491520	B																			
J0594A	Land to the North West Butt End Mills Chadwick Fold Lane, Lower Hopton, Mirfield	137	5.93	Det	200692410	B																			
J0068	Former Plantation Rugs Stearnard Lane, Lower Hopton, Mirfield	16	0.41	Det	201192723	B																			
J0070	32 Gregory Springs Lane, Lower Hopton, Mirfield	1	0.31	Det	201292555	G																			
J0071	Hopton United Reformed Church Calder Road, Lower Hopton, Mirfield	8	0.88	Det	201093092	B																			
J0074	12 Calder Road, Lower Hopton, Mirfield	10	0.10	Det	201393709	B																			
J0075	Hagg Barn Hagg Lane, Woodbottle, Mirfield	1	0.05	Det	201490273	G																			
K0079	Land to the south of 4 Sawie Street, Cleckheaton	8	0.22	Out	201490225	B																			
L0091	Land to the west of 16 Norristhorpe Lane, Norristhorpe, Liversedge	1	0.03	Det	201391859	B																			
L0256	Langley Mills Robertown Lane, Robertown, Liversedge	3	0.30	Det	200391590	G																			
L0316	41 to 6 Lumb Lane, Robertown, Liversedge	4	0.06	Det	201393985	B																			
L0324	144 and 146 Robertown Lane, Robertown, Liversedge	1	0.01	Det	200892968	B																			
L0339	3A Laywell Road, Hartshead, Liversedge	2	0.01	Det	201391366	B																			
L0345	4 Echo Street, Robertown, Liversedge	1	0.05	Det	201293666	G																			
L0348	96 Church Road, Robertown, Liversedge	5	0.08	Det	201390220	B																			
L0350	23 Cornmill Lane, Liversedge	1	0.03	Det	201293797	G																			
L0351	The Barn Bullice Trees Farm Bullice Trees Lane, Robertown, Liversedge	1	0.16	Det	201293686	G																			
L0354	lawn Bank 55 Quaker Lane, Hightown, Liversedge	1	0.11	Det	201492985	G																			
L0357	15 Moorside, Cleckheaton	1	0.05	Det	201490108	B																			
L0358	Calder Mould Services Headlands Road, Liversedge	37	1.16	Out	201391037	B																			

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M0359	28 James Street, Liversedge	1	0.09	Out	201392607	G																			
M0360	Land SVZ Ashbourne Drive, Hightown, Cleckheaton		2.39	Out	201293862	G																			
M0361	Land east of 676 Halifax Road, Liversedge	1	0.04	Det	201392903	B			1																
M0362	North of 51 Fall Lane, Harthhead, Liversedge	1	0.07	Det	2014091810	G																			
M0363	134 Quaker Lane, Cleckheaton	1	0.03	Det	2014092591	G																			
M0364	779 Halifax Road, Liversedge	1	0.08	Det	201393951	G																			
M0365	5 Thorn Garth, Moonbottom, Cleckheaton	1	0.09	Det	2014092502	G																			
M0366	432 Halifax Road, Hightown, Liversedge	2	0.02	Det	2014090610	G																			
M0367	Triangle Farm 1 Bullace Trees Lane, Roborow Lane, Liversedge	1	0.06	Det	2014090982	B																			
M0368	589 Halifax Road, Hightown, Liversedge	1	0.11	Det	2014091646	B																			
M0369	Land to the north of 12, 26 Lady Helen Drive, Mirfield, Huddersfield	12	0.96	Det	2013093430	G																			
M0370	Land between 13 and 15b Dumbottle Lane, Mirfield	7	0.50	Det	200793865	B																			
M0371	Land to the north-east of 14 Sunways, Mirfield	1	0.05	Ext	99/91594	B																			
M0372	Land to the south of 8 Huddersfield Road, Mirfield	2	0.09	Det	201391278	G																			
M0375	24 Knowle Grove, Mirfield	6	0.14	Det	201392730	B																			
M0376	Land to the east of 1 Saville Place, Mirfield	2	0.03	Det	201391203	B																			
M0344	34 40 Lee Green, Mirfield	-	0.49	Out	201292165	B																			
M0347	Land to the south-east of Primrose Farm 274 Crossley Lane, Mirfield	1	0.04	Det	201390108	G																			
M0348	109 111 Sunnybank Road, Mirfield	2	0.14	Det	200791891	B																			
M0362	Land adjacent to 6 Bronte Grove, Mirfield	1	0.05	Det	2014092541	G																			
M0363	Land to the north of 559 Towngate, Towngate, Mirfield	4	0.19	Out	201393952	G																			
M0365	3 Pumphouse Lane, Mirfield	1	0.07	Det	201290750	B																			
M0369	65 West Royl, Mirfield	2	0.05	Det	201293160	B																			
M0370	Land at Slipper Lane and Leeds Road, Mirfield		6.02	Det	2014090568	G																			
M0372	Land north of 4 Stocks Bank Road, Battyford, Mirfield	2	0.08	Det	2014091974	G																			
M0375	4A Crowlees Road, Mirfield	2	0.29	Det	201292659	G																			
M0376	Primrose Farm Crossley Lane, Mirfield	1	0.04	Det	201391262	B																			
M0386	8 Crowlees Road, Mirfield	1	0.12	Det	201291218	G																			
M0389	14 Bracken Hill, Mirfield	1	0.03	Det	201192670	B																			
M0390	Land Associated with 14 Bracken Hill, Mirfield	1	0.08	Det	2014093003	G																			
M0391	Mock Hall 59 Leeds Road, Mirfield	4	0.81	Det	201192784	G																			
M0392	7 Far Common Road, Mirfield	2	0.06	Det	201192288	G																			
M0393	1 Krow Road, Mirfield	3	0.03	Det	2014093793	B																			
M0395	St Pauls Lock Newgate, Mirfield	36	0.46	Det	200993133	B																			
M0396	Coopers Interiors 196 Huddersfield Road, Mirfield	2	0.02	Det	201292605	B																			
M0397	Former The Wasps Next Nab Lane, Mirfield	12	0.26	Det	201391060	B																			
M0398	Land South East of 7 Stocks Bank Road, Mirfield	3	0.04	Det	201393007	G																			
M0399	130 Huddersfield Road, Mirfield	1	0.03	Det	201391426	B																			
M0400	92 Child Lane, Roborow Lane, Liversedge	4	0.10	Det	201393717	B																			
M0401	35 Shill Bank Lane, Mirfield	1	0.03	Det	2014092404	G																			
M0402	19 Station Road, Mirfield	2	0.02	Det	2014091964	B																			
M0403	Land adj 21 York Road, Mirfield	1	0.09	Det	2014091464	G																			
M0404	53 Towngate, Mirfield	3	0.14	Det	2014090979	G																			
M0405	13 Westfield Assessment Centre Westfield Road, Mirfield	2	0.22	Det	2014092675	B																			
M0406	Grounds of Westfield Assessment Centre Westfields, Mirfield	11	1.12	Out	2014092673	B																			
M0120	Former gas Works Site Gas Works Street, Huddersfield	27	0.13	Out	200794458	B																			
M0123	Galpham Stadium Stadium Way, Huddersfield	140	0.75	Out	200892864	B																			
M0127	30 Former Palace Theatre Kirkgate, Huddersfield	110	0.12	Det	201393956	B																			
M0128	Royal Swan 7 - 9 Westgate, Huddersfield	5	0.02	Det	201192962	B																			
M0129	Southern part of 9 Westgate, Huddersfield	2	0.01	Det	201293873	B																			
M0130	Land south west of 3 Station Road, Braeley, Huddersfield	3	0.06	Det	201292814	G																			
M0131	Somersset Arms 53 Wakefield Road, Maudgreen, Huddersfield	1	0.04	Det	201290723	B																			
M0131	2 Oldgate House Oldgate, Huddersfield	170	0.16	Det	201390692	B																			

Appendix 3 Housing delivery and phasing table

Site Ref	Address	Remaining dwelling capacity (as at 31/03/15)	Development area (ha)	App Type	Planning App Ref	Land Type	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	Post Plan Period
P0133	28 to 30 John William Street, Huddersfield	13	0.04	Det	201393255	B			13																
P0134	6-8 St Peters Street, Huddersfield	36	0.04	Det	201493509	B			30	6															
P0135	9 to 17 Market Street, Huddersfield	31	0.04	Det	201492629	B			30	1															
P0136	Estate Buildings Railway Street, Huddersfield	15	0.04	Det	201392968	B			15																
P0139	Garage store 9 Westgate, Huddersfield	1	0.01	Det	201493395	B			1																
P0140	Northern part of 6 Westgate, Huddersfield	4	0.01	Det	201393161	B			4																
P0126	Land adjacent to 24 Woodthorpe Terrace, Springwood, Huddersfield	9	0.29	Out	201390959	B				9															
P0128	Land to the north of 48, 52 Mountjoy Road, Egerton, Huddersfield	1	0.18	Out	201393419	G																			
P0122	Land to the east of 27 Woodthorpe Terrace, Huddersfield	7	0.10	Det	201491718	G			7																
P0121	Land to the west of 127 Longwood Road, Longwood, Huddersfield	2	0.04	Out	201492437	B				2															
P0238	Heaton Park House Heaton Park House Heaton Road, Clethorpe, Huddersfield	2	0.40	Exl	2011091844	B								2											
P0242	8 Egerton Green, Egerton, Huddersfield	1	0.07	Exl	201230189	G								1											
P0249	9 Queens Road, Egerton, Huddersfield	3	0.17	Det	201291105	B			3																
P0250	Rook Street Mills Rook Street, Huddersfield	5	0.02	Det	201293891	B			5																
P0252	Excelsior Works St Johns Road, Birkby, Huddersfield	12	0.22	Det	201293174	B			12																
P0277	Imperial Mills Alexandra Road West, Paddock, Huddersfield	30	0.32	Det	201190388	B			30																
P0291	2 Gorse Road, Marsh, Huddersfield	1	0.02	Det	201192075	G			1																
P0298B	62 Church Street, Paddock, Huddersfield	5	0.07	Det	2010091228	G			5																
P0300	60 Clethorpe Bank, Clethorpe, Huddersfield	1	0.03	Out	201391259	G				1															
P0307A	Spring Lodge 27 Woodthorpe Terrace, Springwood, Huddersfield	6	0.18	Det	201392210	B			6																
P0307	Land to the rear of 43 New Hey Road, Marsh, Huddersfield	1	0.08	Det	201491543	G			1																
P0323A	The Gables Thornhill Road, Egerton, Huddersfield	1	0.16	Det	2010091869	B			1																
P0325B	Lands within the curtilage of The Gables Thornhill Road, Egerton, Huddersfield	3	0.51	Det	201239765	B			3																
P0327	8-14 Highfields Road, Huddersfield	1	0.05	Det	201193502	B			1																
P0328	8 Reinwood Avenue, Quarney, Huddersfield	1	0.05	Det	201290523	G			1																
P0330	35 St Johns Road, Huddersfield	8	0.15	Det	201290043	B			8																
P0331	4 Branch Street, Huddersfield	1	0.04	Det	201293774	B			1																
P0332	129 Trinity Street, Huddersfield	1	0.03	Det	201290616	B			1																
P0333	79 New North Road, Egerton, Huddersfield	1	0.03	Det	201291386	B			1																
P0337	17 Elmwood Avenue, Huddersfield	7	0.04	Det	201290713	B			7																
P0338	27 Elmwood Avenue, Huddersfield	1	0.01	Det	201290567	B			1																
P0340	45 Thornhill Road, Marsh, Huddersfield	1	0.02	Det	201492141	G			1																
P0343	53 Bray Road, Paddock, Huddersfield	2	0.06	Out	201390574	G				2															
P0346	2 Highfield Road, Huddersfield	5	0.15	Det	201493371	B			5																
P0347	16A First Cables Nursery Portland Street, Huddersfield	1	0.01	Det	201392227	B			1																
P0352	Land north and west of 728 Clethorpe Bank, Paddock, Huddersfield	3	0.01	Det	201490131	B			3																
P0353	26 Wentworth Street, Huddersfield	1	0.07	Det	201292776	G			1																
P0356	2 The Angel Hotel Longwood Road, Paddock, Huddersfield	1	0.02	Det	201393545	B			1																
P0357	The Manse 66 New North Road, Huddersfield	2	0.04	Det	201390770	B			2																
P0359	138 Manchester Road, Longroyd Bridge, Huddersfield	4	0.09	Det	201392653	B			4																
P0361	Luck Lane Garage Fir Lane, Huddersfield	5	0.12	Det	201490744	B			5																
P0362	184 Trinity Street, Huddersfield	3	0.02	Det	201490720	B			3																
P0363	1 Belmont Street, Huddersfield	2	0.03	Det	201491453	B			2																
P0365	128 Trinity Street, Huddersfield	1	0.02	Det	201490046	B			1																
P0366	18 Manchester Road, Huddersfield	1	0.01	Det	201393535	B			1																
Q0070	Housing Allocation 165-34 Frickley Road, Frickley, Huddersfield	2	1.15	Det	200992237	B			2																
Q0182	Land opposite 24 Red Dobbies Road, Farnworth, Huddersfield	13	0.28	Det	201492528	B			13																
Q0183	Land to the east of 14 Netheroyd Hill Road, Frickley, Huddersfield	1	0.04	Out	201492650	G				1															
Q0200	Land to the west of 122 York Avenue, Cowcliffe, Huddersfield	3	0.03	Det	201492519	B			3																
Q0202	Land to the east of 220 Halifax Old Road, Birkby, Huddersfield	1	0.07	Exl	201192860	G				1															
Q0204	Land to the south of The Chernes Roscliffe Avenue, Birkby, Huddersfield	1	0.06	Out	201390256	G					1														
Q0205	Land to the north-west of 71 Lightbridge Road, Frickley, Huddersfield	1	0.09	Out	201292022	G					1														
Q0224	Land to the north and west of 270 Cowcliffe Hill Road, Frickley, Huddersfield	1	0.08	Det	201490604	G			1																

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Site Ref	Address	Remaining dwelling capacity (as at 31/03/15)	Development area (ha)	App Type	Planning App Ref	Land Type	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	Post Plan Period
00229	47 Wheathouse Road, Birby, Huddersfield	2	0.03	Det	201491490	G			2																
00236	Land to the west of 235 Hairax Old Road, Birby, Huddersfield	1	0.06	Det	200892673	G																			
00244	Lower car Park Birby Orange Birby Hill Road, Birby, Huddersfield	14	0.70	Det	201290429	B			14																
00253	96 Backer Road, Birby, Huddersfield	1	0.01	Det	201290301	B			1																
00257	25 HononsStreet, Fartown, Huddersfield	2	0.01	Det	201390214	B			2																
00258	Thirhill Arms 229 Bradford Road, Fartown, Huddersfield	3	0.05	Det	201290330	B			3																
00260	132 Blackhouse Road, Fartown, Huddersfield	1	0.02	Out	201393324	G																			
00261	349 Bradford Road, Huddersfield	1	0.03	Out	201391393	G																			
00262	Upper Cole Farm Cole Lane, Huddersfield	2	0.15	Det	201393279	G			2																
00263	1 Bromley Road, Birby, Huddersfield	2	0.02	Det	201390666	B			2																
00265	5 York Avenue, Fartown, Huddersfield	6	0.13	Det	201391827	B			6																
00266	14 The Fairway, Fiby, Huddersfield	2	0.17	Det	201293340	G			2																
00268	41 Ashbrow Road, Huddersfield	13	0.45	Out	201492363	B				13															
00269	7 Bay Hall, Birby, Huddersfield	1	0.20	Det	201493507	B			1																
00270	Braestile Farm South Cross Road, Huddersfield	2	0.24	Det	201492118	G			2																
R0066	Land to the north and west of 11 Upper Quarry Road, Bradley, Huddersfield	1	0.13	Exl	9491150	B																			
R0098	140-142 Deighton Road, Deighton, Huddersfield	1	0.10	Det	201492412	B			1																
R0100	Brackenhall United Reform Church Longhill Road, Brackenhall, Huddersfield	18	0.20	Out	201093063	B				18															
R0102	Former Police Station Kethesgate, Deighton, Huddersfield	2	0.03	Det	201490241	B			2																
R0103	Land to rear of 47 Shenwood Avenue, Newsome, Huddersfield	6	0.15	Out	201390668	B				6															
R0105	New House Farm New House Road, Huddersfield	2	0.15	Det	201393763	B			2																
R0106	Sheepbridge Post Office 86 Sheepbridge Road, Huddersfield	3	0.05	Det	201491303	B			3																
R0107	3 Ormsland Street, Huddersfield	3	0.02	Det	201491135	B			3																
R0108	183 Embley Road, Bradey, Huddersfield	1	0.01	Det	201490382	B			1																
S0071A	Parcel A Housing Allocation 189 45 Crossley Lane, Dalton, Huddersfield	60	2.33	Det	201191152	G			30	30															
S0112	Parcel C Land to the north of Crossley Lane, Dalton, Huddersfield	1	0.02	Out	201391514	G																			
S0113	Parcel B Land to the north west of Cold Royd Lane, Dalton, Huddersfield	1	0.04	Det	201191152	B																			
S0121	17 Jagger Lane, Kirkheaton, Huddersfield	1	0.88	Det	201393489	G			1																
S0122	267-269 Wakefield Road, Moldgreen, Huddersfield	2	0.02	Det	201393640	B			2																
S0123	18-22 Jagger Hill, Huddersfield	2	0.63	Det	201392361	G			2																
T0992	Land to the west of 1-3 Beaumont Street, Moldgreen, Huddersfield	3	0.04	Det	201293659	B			3																
T0168	Land to the east of 166 Somerset Road, Almondbury, Huddersfield	8	0.25	Out	201393174	B				8															
T0181	South of 11 Foxglove Road, Almondbury, Huddersfield	1	0.05	Det	201491615	G			1																
T0182	12 Bank End Lane, Almondbury, Huddersfield	4	1.25	Out	201490160	B																			
T0191	57 Forest Road, Dalton, Huddersfield	4	0.14	Det	201390677	G			4																
T0198	10 Flemminghouse Lane, Waterbo, Huddersfield	1	0.06	Out	201192916	G																			
T0199	44 Kaye Lane, Almondbury, Huddersfield	1	0.04	Det	201291122	G			1																
T0201	West of 67 Greenstee Avenue, Waterbo, Huddersfield	3	0.07	Out	201393466	G																			
T0202	Land to the rear of 33 to 39 Town End, Almondbury, Huddersfield	4	0.18	Exl	201492164	G			4																
T0203	Oaklands Resource Centre Coach House Drive, Dalton, Huddersfield	8	0.16	Out	201192220	B																			
T0205	7 Foxglove Road, Almondbury, Huddersfield	1	0.07	Det	201393361	G			1																
U0042C	Land to the south of 44 Bulw Road, Thomson Lodge, Huddersfield	11	0.15	Det	201490421	B			11																
U0212	Bankfield House Hoincliffe Avenue, Taylor Hill, Huddersfield	10	0.28	Det	201290239	B			10																
U0224	Land to the south of Fairfield Mills Colne Road, Huddersfield	30	0.39	Det	201290651	B			30																
U0231	Land to the west of Fenwick House Colne Road, Huddersfield	38	0.23	Det	201290591	B			30	8															
U0254	The Crimea PH 84 Cross Lane, Primrose Hill, Huddersfield	1	0.06	Det	201292113	B			1																
U0266	Land to the north of 83 Jackyrd Lane, Newsome, Huddersfield	1	0.10	Out	201390182	G																			
U0270	Goodham Farm High Lane, Newsome, Huddersfield	7	0.19	Det	201390638	G			7																
U0271	1 Occupation Road, Newsome, Huddersfield	1	0.04	Det	200992642	G																			
U0278	Snow Island Kings Mill Lane, Huddersfield	94	0.21	Exl	200794216	B			30	30	4														
U0283A	Phase 1 residential Waterfront Quarter Chapel Hill and Manchester Road, Huddersfield	118	0.21	Out	200991394	B																			
U0283B	Phase 1 Waterfront Quarter Chapel Hill and Manchester Road, Huddersfield	504	0.57	Det	201490411	B																			

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U0286	Armitage Bridge Lodge Armitage Road, Armitage Bridge, Huddersfield	1	0.14	Det	201291954	B			1																
U0284	1 Hilsie Crescent, Newsome, Huddersfield	2	0.05	Ext	201192731	G								2											
U0309	Rank Takeaway 28 Chapel Hill, Huddersfield	2	0.03	Det	201399001	B			2																
U0310	230 - 232 Lowerhouses Lane, Lowerhouses, Huddersfield	2	0.05	Det	201293077	G																			
U0312	Ramsden House New Street, Huddersfield	20	0.21	CJPD	201392857	B			20																
U0314	28 Newsome Road, Newsome, Huddersfield	2	0.01	Det	201393632	B																			
U0315	47a Colne Road, Huddersfield	13	0.09	Det	201393334	B			13																
U0317	46 Tongate, Newsome, Huddersfield	1	0.01	Det	201491659	B			1																
U0319	206 Albert Street, Huddersfield	1	0.03	CJPD	201490548	B																			
U0320	46 Sila Common Road, Primrose Hill, Huddersfield	2	0.03	Det	201492919	G			2																
U0321	52 Walsfield Road, Huddersfield	5	0.07	Det	201392866	B			5																
U0188	Grounds of 68 Droylough Road, Crosland Moor, Huddersfield	1	0.05	Det	201182210	G			1																
U0204	Land to the west of 50, 52 Hawthorn Terrace, Crosland Moor, Huddersfield	2	0.03	Out	201291782	B								2											
U0205	Land to the north-west of 40 Park Road West, Crosland Moor, Huddersfield	9	0.31	Out	201393764	B								9											
U0210	Land to the south of 19 Yew Green Avenue, Lockwood, Huddersfield	1	0.06	Det	200794660	B			1																
U0237	Former Padlock Field Mill Off Row Street, Crosland Moor, Huddersfield	33	0.55	Ext	200992785	B			33					30	3										
U0243	427 Bleckmoorfoot Road, Crosland Moor, Huddersfield	1	0.02	Det	201492315	B			1																
U0268	383 Manchester Road, Huddersfield	2	0.01	Det	201291488	B			2																
U0271	Top of Hill Farm School Hill, Crosland, Huddersfield	5	0.30	Out	201191170	G								5											
U0283	Land adjacent 97 Bourne View Road, Netherthorn, Huddersfield	1	0.39	Det	201493844	G			1																
U0285	220, 220a Manchester Road, Huddersfield	1	0.01	CJPD	201491007	B			1																
U0287	Barn West of 115 Dry Clogh Road, Crosland Moor, Huddersfield	1	0.02	Det	201490627	B			1																
U0288	The Old Farmhouse 31 Bourn View Road, Netherthorn, Huddersfield	1	0.07	Det	201392866	G			1																
W0101	Spring Mill 709 Manchester Road, Minsbridge, Huddersfield	5	0.15	Det	201293800	B			5																
W0108A	Land to the north of 38-64 and 92-112 Cowlesley Lane, Cowlesley, Huddersfield	31	0.78	Out	201293903	G								30	1										
W0109B	Land to the north of 2-10 Yew Tree Lane, Cowlesley, Huddersfield	18	0.46	Out	201293903	B								18											
W0112	Land to the south of 31 Scar Lane, Minsbridge, Huddersfield	53	1.06	Det	201290721	G			30	23															
W0114	Land to the east of 108 Market Street, Minsbridge, Huddersfield	1	0.07	Det	201392636	B			1																
W0122	651 Manchester Road, Minsbridge, Huddersfield	1	0.03	Det	201492420	B			1																
W0133	4 Cowlesley Lane, Cowlesley, Huddersfield	3	0.04	Det	201190175	B			3																
W0136	Taylor Valve Works Dowker Street, Huddersfield	36	0.51	Det	201190822	B			30	6															
W0137	4 Yales Lane, Minsbridge, Huddersfield	1	0.01	Det	201290633	B			1																
W0140	7 Meley Lane, Minsbridge, Huddersfield	2	0.02	Det	201492419	B			2																
X0187	Land to the south of Cowell Lowestwood Lane, Welhouse, Huddersfield	1	0.33	Det	200933641	G			1																
X0212	Land to the south of 2 Green Gardens, Golar, Huddersfield	1	0.03	Out	201391581	G								1											
X0216	Parkwood Mills Grove Street, Longwood, Huddersfield	49	1.95	Det	200990619	B			30	19															
X0230	The Dental Surgery Swallow Lane, Golar, Huddersfield	1	0.06	Ext	200893719	B								1											
X0239	Land at Junction of Scarhouse Lane and New Street, Golar, Huddersfield	1	0.02	Det	201492317	B			1																
X0245	108 Lower Welhouse Road, Welhouse, Huddersfield	1	0.01	Det	201393507	G			1																
X0247	330 Leymoor Road, Golar, Huddersfield	1	0.08	Det	201392111	G			1																
X0248	414 Leymoor Road, Golar, Huddersfield	3	0.05	Det	201393078	B			3																
X0249	Land North of 14 - 19 Grange Road, Golar, Huddersfield	3	3.56	Det	201492021	G																			
X0250	Land SE 20 Fullwood Drive, Golar, Huddersfield	1	0.42	Out	201490450	G																			
Y0054	Land to the east and south of 101, 117 Prospect Road, Longwood, Huddersfield	13	0.35	Out	201391021	G								13											
Y0054	Land to the east of 22a - 26 Grove Street, Longwood, Huddersfield	1	0.26	Out	201390715	B																			
Y0074	Junction of Grove Street Benn Lane, Longwood, Huddersfield	17	0.60	Out	201293780	B								17											
Y0080	Land to the north of 59a Longwood Gate, Longwood, Huddersfield	1	0.02	Ext	201199914	G								1											
Y0093	Land to the north west of 12 Orchard Street West, Longwood, Huddersfield	4	0.11	Out	201492400	G								4											
Y0095	32 Hall Street, Huddersfield	1	0.02	Det	201290169	G			1																
Y0097	Land west and south of 93 Prospect Road, Longwood, Huddersfield	1	0.04	Out	201391881	B			1																
Y0098	East of 24 Bailford Lane, Longwood, Huddersfield	1	0.08	Det	201392105	G			1																
Y0099	Picks 34-37 Vicarage Road, Longwood, Huddersfield	1	0.09	Det	201390795	G			1																
Z0259	Housing Allocation H8.59 Laund Road, Lindley, Huddersfield	4	0.80	Det	201292070	G																			

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Z0263A	Housing Allocation H8.17 (Phase 1) Cowrakes Road, Lindley, Huddersfield	116	10.56	Det	201191519	G			30	30	30	26													
Z0263B	Housing Allocation H8.17 (Phase 2) Cowrakes Road, Lindley, Huddersfield	29	0.96	Ext	201191519	G			29																
Z0265	Land fronting Lindley Bowling Club Daisy Lea Lane, Lindley, Huddersfield	1	0.07	Det	201393454	G			1																
Z0273	Land to the west of 52 Cowrakes Road, Lindley, Huddersfield	7	0.19	Out	201193062	G							7												
Z0284	Land within the curtilage of 8 Dingley Road, Edgerton, Huddersfield	1	0.09	Det	201493008	G			1																
Z0333	Land to the north of 29 Moorlands Crescent, Mount, Huddersfield	1	0.02	Ext	201191854	G			1																
Z0348	87 Wellington Street, Oakes, Huddersfield	2	0.01	Ext	200794121	B							2												
Z0357	Middle Burn Farm Burn Road, Birchcliffe, Huddersfield	1	0.07	Det	201491117	G			1																
Z0363	Land adjacent to 269 New Hey Road, Huddersfield	1	0.03	Det	201490765	G			1																
Z0371	Land to the rear of 126 Halifax Road, Birchcliffe, Huddersfield	1	0.02	Ext	200893978	G								1											
Z0374	Land adjacent to 320 New Hey Road, Oakes, Huddersfield	1	0.05	Out	201203685	G						1													
Z0376	5 Sainsbury Road, Outlane, Huddersfield	3	0.17	Out	201391297	G					3														
Z0380	38 Victoria Street, Lindley, Huddersfield	1	0.04	Det	201490459	G			1																
Z0382	21 Thorncliffe Street, Lindley, Huddersfield	1	0.01	Det	201191638	B			1																
Z0385	154 Lindley Moor Road, Lindley, Huddersfield	2	0.16	Out	201291221	G							2												
Z0387	2 Kew Hill, Lindley Moor, Huddersfield	1	0.13	Det	201391942	B			1																
Z0390	Land north of 79 Baker Street, Oakes, Huddersfield	1	0.01	Det	201292267	G			1																
Z0392	208 Laund Road, Salendine Nook, Huddersfield	1	0.03	Out	201393429	G																			
Z0395	Land between 961 to 963 New Hey Road, Outlane, Huddersfield	1	0.08	Det	201490077	G			1																
Z0396	21e Marchant Avenue, Lindley, Huddersfield	1	0.07	Det	201390394	G			1																
Z0398	12 P.O.L. Warren House Lane, Birchcliffe, Huddersfield	1	0.08	Det	201390267	G			1																
Z0399	5 Cowrakes Road, Lindley, Huddersfield	1	0.35	Det	201201660	G			1																
Z0400	Land to the rear of 113 and 115 Wellington Street, Oakes, Huddersfield	3	0.01	Det	201493214	G			1																
Z0401	2A Hailgh House Hill, Lindley Moor, Huddersfield	1	0.06	Det	201493703	B			1																
Z0402	8 Ingleswood Avenue, Birley, Huddersfield	1	0.11	Det	201393939	G			1																
Z0403	North East of 30 New Hey Road, Huddersfield	1	0.03	Out	201491931	G							1												
Z0404	Buckden Mount 6 Thornhill Lane, Edgerton, Huddersfield	1	0.16	Det	201492775	B			1																
Z0405	4 Thornhill Road, Edgerton, Huddersfield	1	0.04	Det	201492505	B			1																
Z0407	Land South of Crosland Farm Crosland Road, Lindley, Huddersfield	30	0.80	Det	201492214	G			30																

Appendix 3 Housing delivery and phasing table

c) Phasing Schedule for Local Plan Housing Options

Site Ref	Address	Site capacity (in plan period)	Development area (ha)	App Type	Planning App Ref	Land type	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	Post Plan Period
H101	Land north of Jackroyd Lane, Newsome, Huddersfield	150	4.29	N/A	N/A	G	-	-	-	-	15	30	30	30	30	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H102	Land to the west of Netherton Moor Road, Netherton, Huddersfield	123	3.53	N/A	N/A	G	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H11	Land to the north east of Highfield Drive, Birstall, Bally	36	1.05	N/A	N/A	G	-	-	-	-	15	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H116	Land to the south of Parkwood Road, Colcar, Huddersfield	125	4.48	Det	201492021	G	-	-	30	30	30	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H120	Park Farm Manor Road, Farley Tyas, Huddersfield	7	0.44	N/A	N/A	G	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H121	Land north of New Hey Road, Salestone Nook, Huddersfield	15	0.43	N/A	N/A	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H124	Land at Squirrel Hill Reservoir Staincliffe Road, Dewsbury Moor, Dewsbury	30	0.88	N/A	N/A	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H128	Land to the north and east of Urban Terrace Denby Lane, Grange Moor, Huddersfield	22	0.65	N/A	N/A	G	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H129	Land to the East of Woodhouse Road, Brockholes, Holmfirth	124	6.92	Out	201393373	G	-	-	-	-	30	30	30	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H130	Land to the west of St Mary's Rise and St Mary's Way, Netherthong, Holmfirth	21	0.86	N/A	N/A	G	-	-	-	-	15	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H134	Land at Headlands Farm Headlands Road, Liversedge	20	0.58	N/A	N/A	B	-	-	-	-	15	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H138	Land south of Mill Street, Birstall, Bally	262	7.50	N/A	N/A	G	-	-	-	-	25	50	50	50	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H145	Spenborough Industrial Estate Parker Street, Liversedge	28	0.52	N/A	N/A	B	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H162	Cleckheaton Bowling Club Park View, Cleckheaton	22	0.87	N/A	N/A	PG	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H1647	Land north of Flit Street, Fartown, Huddersfield	45	1.29	N/A	N/A	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H1656	Land south of St Thomas Gardens, Bradley, Huddersfield	18	0.54	N/A	N/A	PG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H1657	Land north of Deighton Road, Deighton, Huddersfield	88	2.52	N/A	N/A	PB	-	-	-	-	15	30	30	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H1660	Land at Heckmonkwyke Road / Staincliffe Road, Dewsbury Moor, Dewsbury	62	1.79	N/A	N/A	G	-	-	-	-	15	30	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H1664	Red Lathes Court Red Lathes Lane, Ravenshoepe, Dewsbury	15	0.45	N/A	N/A	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H1679	Land north of Fensy Lane, Almsodbury, Huddersfield	274	7.83	N/A	N/A	G	-	-	-	-	-	50	50	50	50	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H1687	Land south of Burbury Road, Lockwood, Huddersfield	21	0.64	N/A	N/A	PG	-	-	-	-	15	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H1694	Land west of Liggitt Street, Lindley, Huddersfield	20	0.58	N/A	N/A	B	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H1696	Land Adjacent, Mayman Lane, Mount Pleasant, Bally	41	1.19	N/A	N/A	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H17	Park Mill Houses 2 and 4 Wakefield Road Clayton West, Huddersfield	26	0.75	N/A	N/A	PG	-	-	-	-	15	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H1702	Land Adjacent, Mayman Lane, Mount Pleasant, Bally	19	0.56	N/A	N/A	B	-	-	-	-	15	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H1704	Land Adjacent, Highmoor Lane, Hartshead, Liversedge	56	1.55	N/A	N/A	B	-	-	-	-	15	30	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H1709	Land to the east of Upper Clough, Linthwaite, Huddersfield	53	1.56	N/A	N/A	G	-	-	-	-	15	30	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H1728a	Land at West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service Headquarters Bradford Road, Birkenshaw, Bradford	55	1.58	N/A	N/A	PB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H1728b	Land Adjacent, Plantation Drive, Newsome, Huddersfield	108	3.11	N/A	N/A	G	-	-	-	-	15	30	30	30	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H1731a	Land adjacent to 17 Whitehall Road West, Birkenshaw, Bradford	24	0.69	N/A	N/A	G	-	-	-	-	15	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H1731b	Land Adjacent, Orchard Terrace, Newsome, Huddersfield	18	0.53	N/A	N/A	G	-	-	-	-	15	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H174	Land north of Manchester Road, Linthwaite, Huddersfield	22	0.64	N/A	N/A	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H1747	Land north of Bradley Road, Bradley, Huddersfield	1577	50.67	N/A	N/A	G	-	-	-	-	40	80	80	80	120	120	120	139	160	160	160	157	81	-	-
H1754	Land of Smilby Parade, Dewsbury	21	0.62	N/A	N/A	G	-	-	-	-	15	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H1763	Fire and Rescue Station, Carrlinghow Lane, Bally	14	0.40	N/A	N/A	B	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H1772	Land east of Boundary Street, Heckmonkwyke	34	0.98	N/A	N/A	B	-	-	-	-	15	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H1774	Land to the East of Manor House Farm The Villages, Thurstonland, Huddersfield	42	1.21	N/A	N/A	G	-	-	-	-	15	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H1776	Land to the South of The Lodge, Linthwaite, Huddersfield	209	5.99	N/A	N/A	G	-	-	-	-	-	50	50	50	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H178	Land to the south of Southwood Avenue, Holey, Holmfirth	23	0.68	N/A	N/A	G	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H1783	Land east of Thevia Lane, Crossland Hill, Huddersfield	243	14.11	N/A	N/A	PG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H1784	Land to the East of Denby Dale Railway Station Road, Denby Dale, Huddersfield	19	0.58	N/A	N/A	PB	-	-	-	-	15	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H1811	Land south east of Blue Bell Hill, Newsome, Huddersfield	82	2.38	N/A	N/A	PB	-	-	-	-	15	30	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H182	Headfield Mills Savile Road, Savile Town, Dewsbury	35	1.02	N/A	N/A	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H183	Holme House Oxford Road, Gomersal, Cleckheaton	21	0.60	N/A	N/A	G	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H1835	Land south of Cambridge Road, Huddersfield	44	1.27	N/A	N/A	B	-	-	-	-	15	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H1837	Cliff Street, Dewsbury	47	1.36	N/A	N/A	B	-	-	-	-	15	30	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix 3 Housing delivery and phasing table

Site Ref	Address	Site capacity (in plan period)	Development area (ha)	App Type	Planning App Ref	Land Type	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	Post Plan Period
H1838	Wards Hill, Bailley	19	0.55	N/A	N/A	B	-	-	-	-	15	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H187	Former Almshouses Leeds Road, Mirfield	22	0.65	N/A	N/A	G	-	-	-	-	15	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H188	Land to the south of Second Avenue, Hightown, Liversedge	125	3.60	N/A	N/A	G	-	-	-	30	30	30	30	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H1883	Land north of Tesco Superstore Northgate, Cleckheaton	48	1.38	N/A	N/A	B	-	-	-	-	15	30	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H189	Land at Queens Road West, Minshull, Huddersfield	58	1.67	N/A	N/A	G	-	-	-	-	15	30	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H200	Land to the South of Mill Moor Road, Meltham, Huddersfield	13	0.44	N/A	N/A	G	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H201	Land east of Laund Road, Lindley, Huddersfield	21	0.82	Det	201292070	G	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H202	Land north of New Hey Road, Salsaline Nook, Huddersfield	19	0.55	N/A	N/A	G	-	-	-	-	15	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H203	Thornfield Prospect Lane, Brkenshaw	14	0.41	N/A	N/A	G	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H205	Land to the east of Slippert Lane, Mirfield	21	0.41	N/A	N/A	G	-	-	-	15	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H2066	Warren Collage 916 Halifax Road, Scholes, Cleckheaton	17	0.51	N/A	N/A	G	-	-	-	15	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H2089	Land to the south of Ravenshorpe Road, Thornhill Lees, Dewsbury	2,310	158.80	N/A	N/A	G	-	-	-	20	50	70	105	140	140	175	175	210	210	210	210	210	210	1,680	-
H213	Black Rock Mills Waingate, Lintwalle, Huddersfield	236	4.25	Out	201390853	PG	-	-	-	-	25	50	50	50	50	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H214	Land north-west of New Mill Road, Holmfirth	15	0.45	Ext	200590322	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H2148	Land at Providence Street, Eastheaton, Dewsbury	30	0.86	N/A	N/A	G	-	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H215	Land north of Edgerton Road, Edgerton, Huddersfield	41	2.01	N/A	N/A	G	-	-	-	30	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H2159	Land of Primrose Lane, Liversedge	87	2.49	N/A	N/A	G	-	-	-	-	15	30	30	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H216	Land west of Shop Lane, Kirkheaton, Huddersfield	48	1.41	N/A	N/A	B	-	-	-	-	15	30	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H218	Bluehills Farm Whitehall Road West, Brkenshaw, Bradford	123	3.46	N/A	N/A	G	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	30	30	30	28	-	-	-	-	-	-
H221	Land east of Howgate Road, Slatwalle, Huddersfield	36	0.87	N/A	N/A	B	-	-	-	30	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H222	Land to the north east of Pilling Lane, Scisset, Huddersfield	200	9.23	Out	201393441	G	-	-	-	-	25	50	50	50	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H224	Former Connex Site Smithies Moor Lane, Brinsall, Bailley	21	0.38	Det	201292814	B	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H223	Land north of Bamsley Road, Denby Dale	72	2.07	N/A	N/A	G	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	30	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H242	Land north of 72 Peep Green Road, Hartshead, Liversedge	15	0.44	N/A	N/A	G	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H237	Land adjacent Halifax Road, Hightown, Liversedge	23	0.80	N/A	N/A	PG	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H2576	South of Red Deer Park Lane, Brinsfield, Dewsbury	42	1.18	N/A	N/A	G	-	-	-	-	-	30	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H2584	Former Parkham Foods site, Halifax Road, Liversedge	14	0.66	N/A	N/A	B	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H2585	Land to the south of Water Street, Holmbridge, Holmfirth	19	0.62	N/A	N/A	B	-	-	-	-	15	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H2586	Site of former Thirstin Mills, Thirstin Road, Honley, Holmfirth	24	0.95	Det	201192197	B	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H2587	Former Midbithan Garage New Mill Road, Holmfirth	56	2.44	N/A	N/A	B	-	-	-	-	15	30	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H2594a	Minerva Works Crossley Lane, Kirkheaton, Huddersfield	194	6.33	Det	201191152	B	-	-	-	30	30	30	30	30	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H2627	Higgrove Beds Spyn Lane, Gomersal, Cleckheaton	45	1.45	Out	201391872	B	-	-	-	30	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H2645	Francis W Birkett Hightown Road, Cleckheaton	48	1.38	N/A	N/A	B	-	-	-	30	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H2646	Lock Street, Thornhill, Dewsbury	104	2.72	N/A	N/A	B	-	-	-	30	30	30	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H2647	Land to the east of Pickles Street, Bailley Carr, Bailley	33	0.76	N/A	N/A	B	-	-	-	30	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H2649	Land to the South west of Victoria Terrace, Marsden, Huddersfield	35	1.05	N/A	N/A	PG	-	-	-	15	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H2652	Former Gees Garage New Hey Road, Outlane, Huddersfield	29	0.84	N/A	N/A	PG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H2667	Land at Gomersal Primary School Oxford Road, Gomersal, Cleckheaton	48	1.42	N/A	N/A	PG	-	-	-	-	-	30	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H2684a	Land adjacent Penstone Road/Woodsome Park, Lepton, Huddersfield	286	8.13	N/A	N/A	G	-	-	-	-	-	50	50	50	50	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H2685	Site Common Infant School, Plane Street, Newsome, Huddersfield	32	0.94	N/A	N/A	G	-	-	-	-	15	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H2689	Land north west of Forge Lane, Thornhill Lees, Dewsbury	93	2.64	N/A	N/A	B	-	-	-	15	30	30	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H2730a	Land south east of Hemlage Park, Lepton, Huddersfield	312	8.94	N/A	N/A	G	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	50	50	50	50	50	48	-	-	-
H276	Land west of Moorside Road, Kirkheaton, Huddersfield	33	0.95	N/A	N/A	G	-	-	-	-	15	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H278	Land off Lands Beck Way, Liversedge	27	0.78	N/A	N/A	G	-	-	-	-	15	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H284	Land to the east of Holme View Avenue and Pennine Close, Upperthong, Holmfirth	27	0.95	Det	201393879	G	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H288a	Land at Dunford Road, Heals Edge, Holmfirth	66	2.50	N/A	N/A	G	-	-	-	-	15	30	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H292	Land adjacent Holyfield Avenue Quarmby, Huddersfield	27	0.77	N/A	N/A	G	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix 3 Housing delivery and phasing table

Site Ref	Address	Site capacity (in plan period)	Development area (ha)	App Type	Planning App Ref	Land Type	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	Post Plan Period	
H294	Land to the east of St Mary's Avenue, Netherthorpe, Holmfirth	32	1.06	Out	2014/91533	G			30	2																
H297	Land to the east of Ryecroft Lane, Scholes, Holmfirth	47	1.37	N/A	N/A	G			30	17																
H303	Land west of Ashford Park, Colcar, Huddersfield	18	0.60	N/A	N/A	G			18																	
H307	Land to the east of Long Lane, Earlsheaton, Dewsbury	15	0.45	N/A	N/A	G				15																
H31	Land to the north west of Woodsome Drive, Fenny Bridge, Huddersfield	68	2.27	N/A	N/A	G			30	30																
H313	Land to the south of Burton Acres Lane, Kirkburton, Huddersfield	138	3.97	N/A	N/A	G				15	30	30	30	30	30	3										
H323	Land to the west and south of, Lady Anne Business Park, Lady Ann Road, Soothill, Batley	97	2.77	N/A	N/A	G			15	30	30	22														
H323a	Adair, Park Mill, Beck Lane, Clayton West, Huddersfield	122	3.10	N/A	N/A	PB					30	30	30	30	2											
H333	Land to the east of Northorpe Lane, Mirfield	48	1.39	N/A	N/A	G			15	30	3															
H3350	Land east of Shop Lane, Kirkheaton, Huddersfield	70	2.04	N/A	N/A	G				30	30	10														
H3379	Land to the north of Hall Lane, Thornhill, Dewsbury	38	1.11	N/A	N/A	B			15	23																
H339	Land to the east of Abbey Road North, Shepley, Huddersfield	16	0.46	N/A	N/A	PG								16												
H3405	Land between Carr Top Lane, Brook Lane, Colcar, Huddersfield	16	0.63	N/A	N/A	G			16																	
H3405	Land to the north west of Ruth Street, Newsome, Huddersfield	69	1.08	N/A	N/A	PG			15	30	24															
H342	Land to the north of Mill Moor Road, Meltham, Holmfirth	37	1.07	N/A	N/A	G				2	30	5														
H343	Land to the north of Heime Lane, Meltham, Holmfirth	46	1.18	N/A	N/A	G							8	30	8											
H351	Land north of Bradley Road, Bradley, Huddersfield	381	11.97	N/A	N/A	G						40	40	80	40	40	40	21								
H356	Land to the north of Lingards Road, Stailhwaite, Huddersfield	36	2.99	N/A	N/A	G				15	21															
H358	Land to the east of Wenworth Drive, Emley, Huddersfield	44	1.28	N/A	N/A	G				15	29															
H367	Magma Ceramic Preston Street, Earlsheaton, Dewsbury	40	1.16	N/A	N/A	B			15	25																
H39a	Land to the north of Stoke Lane, Skelmanthorpe, Huddersfield	39	1.12	N/A	N/A	G				15	24															
H40	Land to the south west of Sheep Jags Farm Grann Lane, Mirfield	74	2.12	N/A	N/A	G					30	30	14													
H439	Land south west of Cockerley Hill Lane, Kirkheaton, Huddersfield	60	2.01	N/A	N/A	G			30	30																
H44	Land to the south of Cross Lane (east), Stocks Moor, Huddersfield	17	0.63	Out	2014/90480	G			17																	
H442	Land between Richmond Park Avenue and Sunnyside Avenue, Roberttown, Liversedge	272	7.79	N/A	N/A	G						50	50	50	22											
H454a	Land to the west of Manor House Farm Wakefield Road, Clayton West, Huddersfield	34	0.98	N/A	N/A	G				15	19															
H46	Land to the south west of Devesbury Rams RLC Owl Lane, Shaw Cross, Devesbury	206	13.83	N/A	N/A	G			50	50	50	50	6													
H47	Land to the south of Vicarage Meadows, Cinderhills, Holmfirth	14	0.98	N/A	N/A	G			14																	
H48	Travel Station Yard Station Road, Holey, Holmfirth	14	0.42	N/A	N/A	B								14												
H481	Land north of Bleakmoorfoot Road, Cressland Hill, Huddersfield	116	3.34	N/A	N/A	B								80	36											
H481	Land at 7 Church Lane, Gomersal, Cleckheaton	22	0.60	N/A	N/A	G				22																
H488	Manor House Farm Manor Road, Clayton West, Huddersfield	20	0.59	N/A	N/A	G					11	9														
H48a	Land adjacent Brick Hill Farm Oddifellows Street, Scholes, Cleckheaton	34	0.98	N/A	N/A	G				30	4															
H50	Bridge Mills New Road, Holmfirth	45	1.30	N/A	N/A	B				30	15															
H502	Land south of Huddersfield Road, Skelmanthorpe, Huddersfield	203	5.61	N/A	N/A	G					50	50	50	30	3											
H508	Land to the west of Whitechapel Middle School Whitechapel Road, Cleckheaton	157	4.44	N/A	N/A	G					30	30	30	30	7											
H509	Brook House Mill Baine Road, Cleckheaton	25	0.72	N/A	N/A	PG				15	10															
H518	Land at Yew Tree Farm The Village, Famley Tyas, Huddersfield	16	0.48	N/A	N/A	G					16															
H519	Land north and west of Gemhill Avenue, Fiby, Huddersfield	377	10.78	N/A	N/A	G					50	50	50	50	50	50	50	27								
H527	Land west of 19 Stancilife Hall Road, Stancilife, Batley	23	0.67	N/A	N/A	B				15	8															
H531	Land south west of Soreby Cross Way, East Bierley, Bradford	59	1.70	N/A	N/A	G					30	29														
H538	Land to the south of Cross Lane (west), Stocks Moor, Huddersfield	25	0.72	N/A	N/A	G					15	10														
H549	Land to the south of Swallow Lane, Colcar, Huddersfield	49	1.41	N/A	N/A	G																	30	19		
H550	Land to the east of Fulwood Drive, Colcar, Huddersfield	8	0.41	Out	2014/90450	G				8																
H551	Land south of Holme Avenue, Dalton, Huddersfield	22	0.64	N/A	N/A	G																				
H559	Land to the east of Leeds Road, Chiswell, Batley	279	7.98	N/A	N/A	G					50	50	50	50	50	29										
H567	Stubley Farm Lees Road, Heckmonswike	46	1.33	N/A	N/A	G																30	16			

Appendix 3 Housing delivery and phasing table

Site Ref	Address	Site capacity (in plan period)	Development area (ha)	App Type	Planning App Ref	Land Type	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	Post Plan Period
H583	Land to the north of Bamsley Road, Flockton, Huddersfield	47	1.67	N/A	N/A	G					15	30	2												
H584	Land to the south of Gynn Lane, Holey, Holmfirth	50	2.49	N/A	N/A	G						30	20												
H591	Land to the west of Cliffe Mount Farned Lane, Gomersal, Bradford	135	3.84	N/A	N/A	G															30	30	30	15	
H597	Land to the south of Sandy Gate, Scholes, Holmfirth	141	4.04	N/A	N/A	G					15	30	30	30	6										
H601	Land to south east of Park House Healthcare Whitehall Road West, Birkenshaw, Cleckheaton	116	3.33	N/A	N/A	G					15	30	30	30	11										
H609	Land to the north of Bamsley Road, Flockton	87	2.58	N/A	N/A	G							4	30	30	23									
H612	Land north of 2 - 4 Traith Court, White Lee, Bailey	24	1.06		201493425	G																			
H616	Land west of Fenay Bridge Road, Lepton, Huddersfield	32	0.94	N/A	N/A	G					15	17													
H623	Land east of Weatherhill Road, Bircroftcliffe, Huddersfield	37	1.07	N/A	N/A	G					15	22													
H626	Land to the west of Bankfield Drive, Holmbridge, Holmfirth	23	0.66	N/A	N/A	G					15	8													
H633	Land South West of Vicarage Road, Longwood, Huddersfield	113	3.24	N/A	N/A	PG					15	30	30	30	8										
H634	Land to the West of Inherman Court Bamsley Road, Denby Dale, Huddersfield	35	1.02	N/A	N/A	G									30	5									
H638	Land to the north of Tinker Lane, Lepton, Huddersfield	30	0.87	N/A	N/A	G						30													
H640	Land adjacent to Watroyd Road, Cleckheaton	24	0.70	N/A	N/A	B								24											
H652	Land to the North West of Estallfield Mills Abbey Road North, Shipley, Huddersfield	91	2.61	N/A	N/A	G						30	30	30	1										
H660	Land east of Netherton Moor Road, Netherton, Huddersfield	155	4.45	N/A	N/A	G						30	30	1											
H661 a	Land east of High Street, Hargiving Heaton, Bailey	61	1.76	N/A	N/A	G						30	30	1											
H662	Land at rear of 52 Upper Bailey Low Lane, Bailey	33	0.95	N/A	N/A	G						30	3												
H664	Land to the north of Scotgate Road, Holey, Holmfirth	93	3.35	N/A	N/A	G						30	30	30	3										
H67	Land to the south of Helme Lane, Metham, Holmfirth	172	5.50	Det	201490722	G					30	30	30	22											
H684	Land west of Oak Tree Road, Fenay Bridge, Huddersfield	123	3.53	N/A	N/A	G					15	30	30	18											
H688	Land to the north of Commercial Road, Shekmanthorpe, Huddersfield	86	3.11	N/A	N/A	G					15	30	30	13											
H689	Land to the north of Wood Nook, Denby Dale, Huddersfield	29	1.06	N/A	N/A	G					15	14													
H69	Merchant Fields Hunswoth Lane, Cleckheaton	413	11.82	N/A	N/A	G					50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	13				
H690	Land at Cliff Hill Leak Hall Crescent, Denby Dale, Huddersfield	113	3.24	N/A	N/A	G					15	30	30	30	8										
H70	Land to the north of Long Lane, Shipley, Huddersfield	12	0.46	Out	201490136	G					12														
H706	Land east of Halifax Road, Birchcliffe, Huddersfield	392	12.91	N/A	N/A	PG						50	50	50	50	42									
H708	Land Adjacent, Ashbourne Drive, Liversedge	53	2.33	Out	201293062	G						15	30	8											
H712	Land south of Hillside View, Lathwaite, Huddersfield	66	2.07	N/A	N/A	G					30	30	8												
H715	Land to the West of Wesley Avenue, Netherthorpe, Holmfirth	43	1.24	N/A	N/A	G					15	28													
H72	Land off Station Road, Shekmanthorpe, Huddersfield	44	1.28	N/A	N/A	G					15	29													
H727a	Land to the West of Mily Lane, Thorgsbridge, Holmfirth	39	1.12	N/A	N/A	G					15	24													
H728	Land to the West of Stoner Bank Lane, Thorgsbridge, Holmfirth	53	2.02	N/A	N/A	G					15	30	8												
H729	Land at Tenter Hill Road, New Mill, Holmfirth	81	2.64		201393496	G					30	30	21												
H730	Land to the West of Royds Avenue, New Mill, Holmfirth	74	2.13	N/A	N/A	G					15	30	29												
H734	Land to the east of Netheroyd Hill Road, Cowcliffe, Huddersfield	68	1.96	N/A	N/A	G					15	30	23												
H737	Land west of Stead Lane, Kirkheaton, Huddersfield	87	2.50	N/A	N/A	G					15	30	30	12											
H738	Land to the west of Heathwood Drive, Golar, Huddersfield	27	0.78	N/A	N/A	G					15	12													
H754	Land north west of Forest Road, Almondbury, Huddersfield	22	0.65	N/A	N/A	G					15	7													
H755	Land north west of Bank End Lane, Daton, Huddersfield	43	1.25	Out	201490160	G					30	13													
H758	Land off Soothill Lane, Lower Soothill, Bailey	393	0.09	N/A	N/A	G						50	50	50	50	43									
H760	Land Adjacent, Halifax Road, Stanciliffe, Bailey	23	0.66	N/A	N/A	G					15	8													
H761	Land Adjacent, Ralles Lane, Birehill	75	2.35	N/A	N/A	G					15	30	30												
H762	Land Adjacent, Rooks Avenue, Cleckheaton	58	1.68	N/A	N/A	G																	30	28	
H763	Land North West of Gordon Street, Slaithwaite, Huddersfield	28	0.82	N/A	N/A	G									28										
H764	Land west of Sunningdale Road, Crosland Moor, Huddersfield	21	0.62	N/A	N/A	G																			
H768	Land to the West of Willow Close, Shekmanthorpe, Huddersfield	28	0.82	N/A	N/A	G																			

Appendix 3 Housing delivery and phasing table

Site Ref	Address	Site capacity (in plan period)	Development area (ha)	App Type	Planning App Ref	Land Type	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	Post Plan Period
H776	Land at Oxford Road and Reservoir Street, Dewsbury	26	0.77	N/A	N/A	G									26										
H778	Land off Huddersfield Road, Dewsbury	11	0.63	Out	201939186	G				11															
H779	Land to the north of Leymoor Road, Golcar, Huddersfield	20	0.63	N/A	N/A	G					15	5													
H780	Land to the East of Main Avenue, Cowlesley, Huddersfield	76	2.18	N/A	N/A	G					15	30	30	1											
H783	Land Adjacent Dale Lane, Heckmondwike	17	0.50	N/A	N/A	G					15	2													
H784	Land north of 105 - 135 Mill Moor Road, Meltham, Holmfirth	32	1.03	N/A	N/A	G							25	7											
H785	Land to the east of Colders Lane, Meltham, Holmfirth	27	1.02	Out	201290096	G				27															
H786	Land to the north east of Westcroft, Horsley, Holmfirth	15	0.44	N/A	N/A	G									15										
H787	Land to the South of Former Midlothian Garage New Mill Road, Holmfirth	12	0.57	Out	201491492	G					12														
H789	Land west of Tanyard Road, Salendine Nook, Huddersfield	26	0.75	N/A	N/A	G									26										
H790	Land east of Fern Lea Road, Lindley, Huddersfield	29	0.84	N/A	N/A	G					15	14													
H794	Land at Flash Lane and Duntbottle Lane, Mirfield	71	2.03	N/A	N/A	G					15	30	28												
H796	Land Adjacent Old Lane, Birkenshaw	28	0.82	N/A	N/A	G					15	13													
H809	Land north of Ashbrow Road, Brackenhall, Huddersfield	162	4.65	N/A	N/A	G					30	30	30	30	12										
H810	Land Adjacent Moorfield Avenue, Scholes, Cleckheaton	17	0.49	N/A	N/A	G					15	2													
H813	Land at School Street, Chickentley, Dewsbury	49	1.92	Out	201293168	G					30	19													
H814	Land to the North of Grove Street, Longwood, Huddersfield	12	0.48	Det	201390715	G																			
H817	Land at Manor House, Fleckton, Wakefield	24	1.01	N/A	N/A	G						24													
H85	Land to the north of 10 Kimberley Street, Thornhill Lees, Dewsbury	22	0.63	N/A	N/A	G					15	7													
H87	Land west of Lower Quarry Road, Bradley, Huddersfield	30	0.87	N/A	N/A	G					15	15													
H94	Land to the west of Henry Frederick Avenue, Netherton, Huddersfield	132	3.53	N/A	N/A	G								30	30	30	30	30	12						
H95	Land East of The Combs Hill Lane, Thornhill, Dewsbury	18	0.52	N/A	N/A	G					15	3													
MDG82134	Land at Storries Hall, Kirkburton, Huddersfield	505	19.22	Out	2012919503	B					80	80	80	80	25										
MX1903	Land south of Blackmoorfoot Road, Crosland Moor, Huddersfield	200	4.49	N/A	N/A	B					50	50	50												
MX1905	Land east of Leeds Road, Chiswell, Dewsbury	1,535	58.66	N/A	N/A	G						35	70	120	125	125	140	140	140	140	140	125	125		
MX1906	Land north of Trinity Street, Huddersfield	45	1.29	N/A	N/A	B					15	30													
MX1907	Moortlands Business Centre Barine Road, Cleckheaton	8	0.23	N/A	N/A	B									8										
MX1911	Land south of Lindley Moor Road, Lindley, Huddersfield	533	17.46	N/A	N/A	G					40	80	80	80	80	80	80	13							
MX1912a	Dobroyd Mills Hepworth Road, Hepworth, Holmfirth	60	3.45	N/A	N/A	PB					15	30	15												
MX1919	Bank Bottom Mills Mount Road, Marsden, Huddersfield	38	1.10	N/A	N/A	B					15	23													
MX1920	New Mills Brougham Road, Marsden, Huddersfield	29	0.85	N/A	N/A	B					15	14													
MX1929	Land at Slipper Lane, Leeds Road, Mirfield	166	6.11	Out	201490688	G					30	30	30	30	16										
MX1930	Land north of Blackmoorfoot Road, Crosland Moor, Huddersfield	441	12.65	N/A	N/A	PB									44	80	80	80	80	77					
MX2101	Land east of Southgate, Huddersfield	46	1.33	N/A	N/A	B					15	30	1												
MX3349	Land Adjacent Westgate, Cleckheaton	223	6.08	Out	2010191431	B					50	50	50	23											
MX3394	Lees House Farm Leeds Road, Dewsbury	38	1.09	N/A	N/A	G																			

Appendix 3 Housing delivery and phasing table

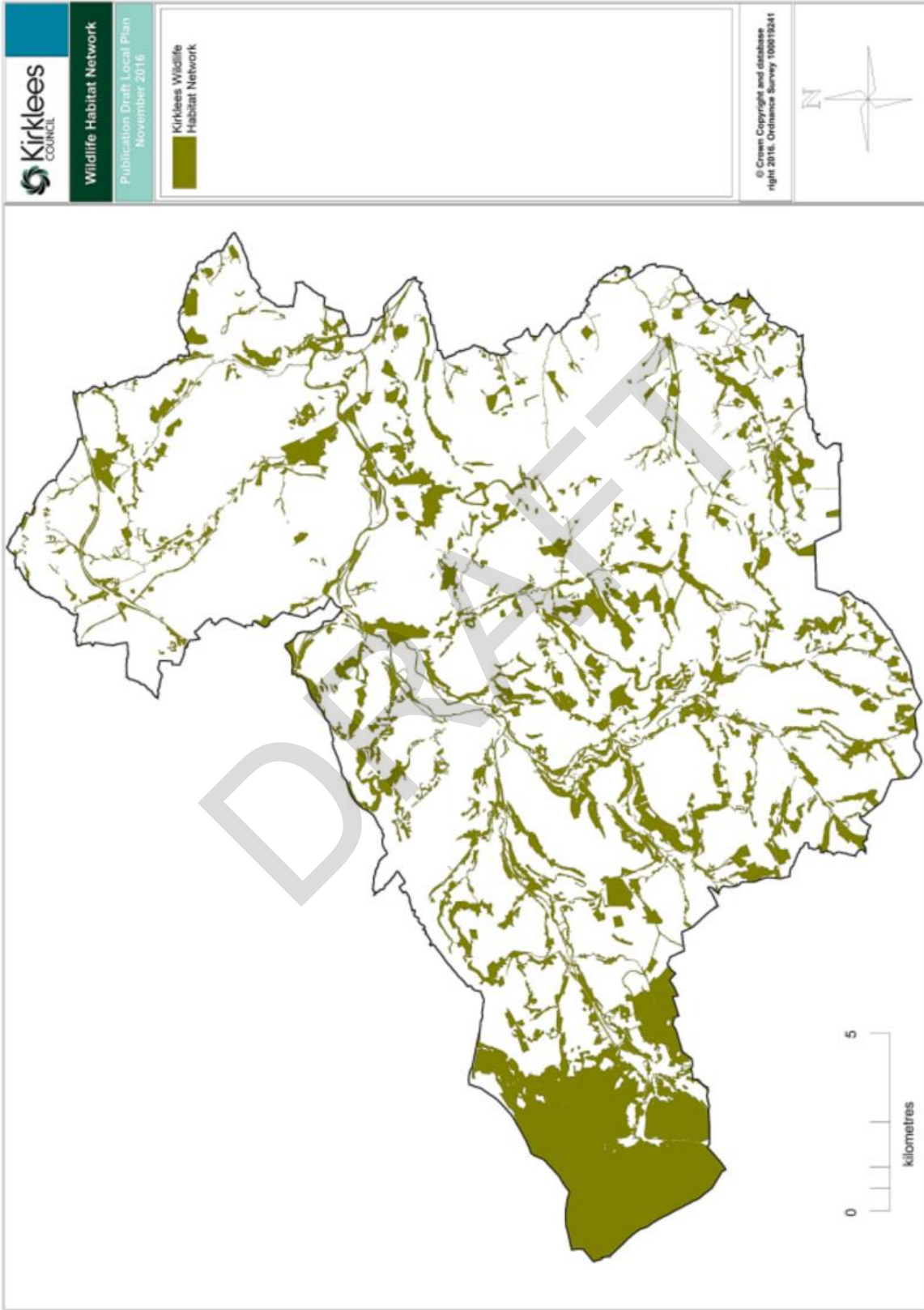
Sites grouped together for phasing – by ward		Land Type
Sites in Mount Pleasant, Bailey		Greenfield
Sites in Birkenstow		Brownfield
Sites at Bradley Park - Huddersfield		Predominantly Greenfield
Sites at Crossland Moor		Predominantly Brownfield
Sites at Mill Moor Road, Meltham		
Sites at Barnsley Road, Derby Dale		
Sites at Penistone Road, Lepton		
Sites at Shepley		
Sites at Helms Lane, Meltham		
Sites at Clayton West		
Sites at Barnsley Road, Flockton		
Sites at Netherton		
Sites in north west Honley		
		Application Type
		Det Detailed Planning Permission
		Out Outline Planning Permission
		Ext Extant Planning Permission
		CJPD Class J Permitted Development
		† Blank fields in the remaining development capacity indicate capacity from the application has been taken into account in the Local Plan Allocation

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Local Plan Key Diagram

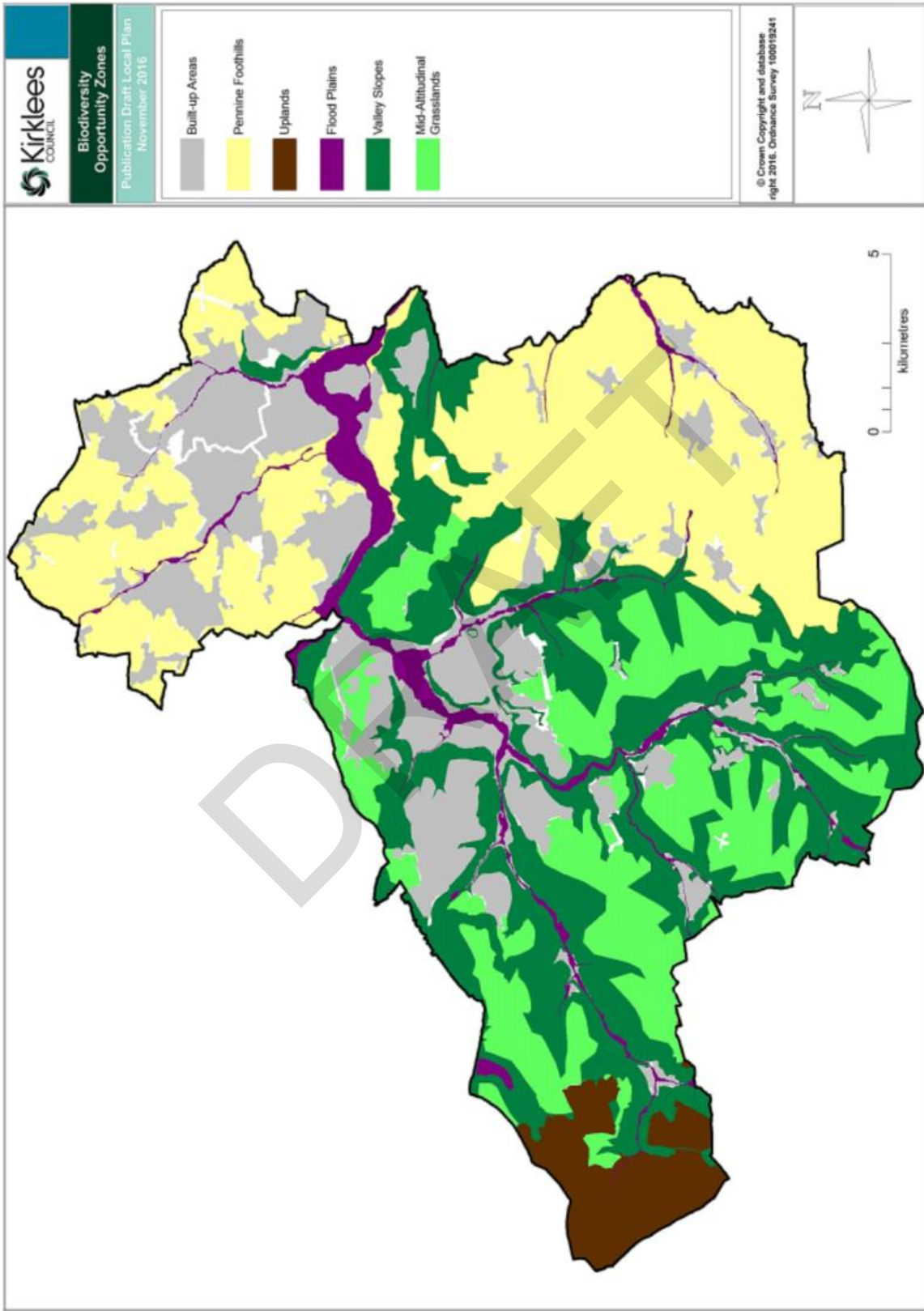
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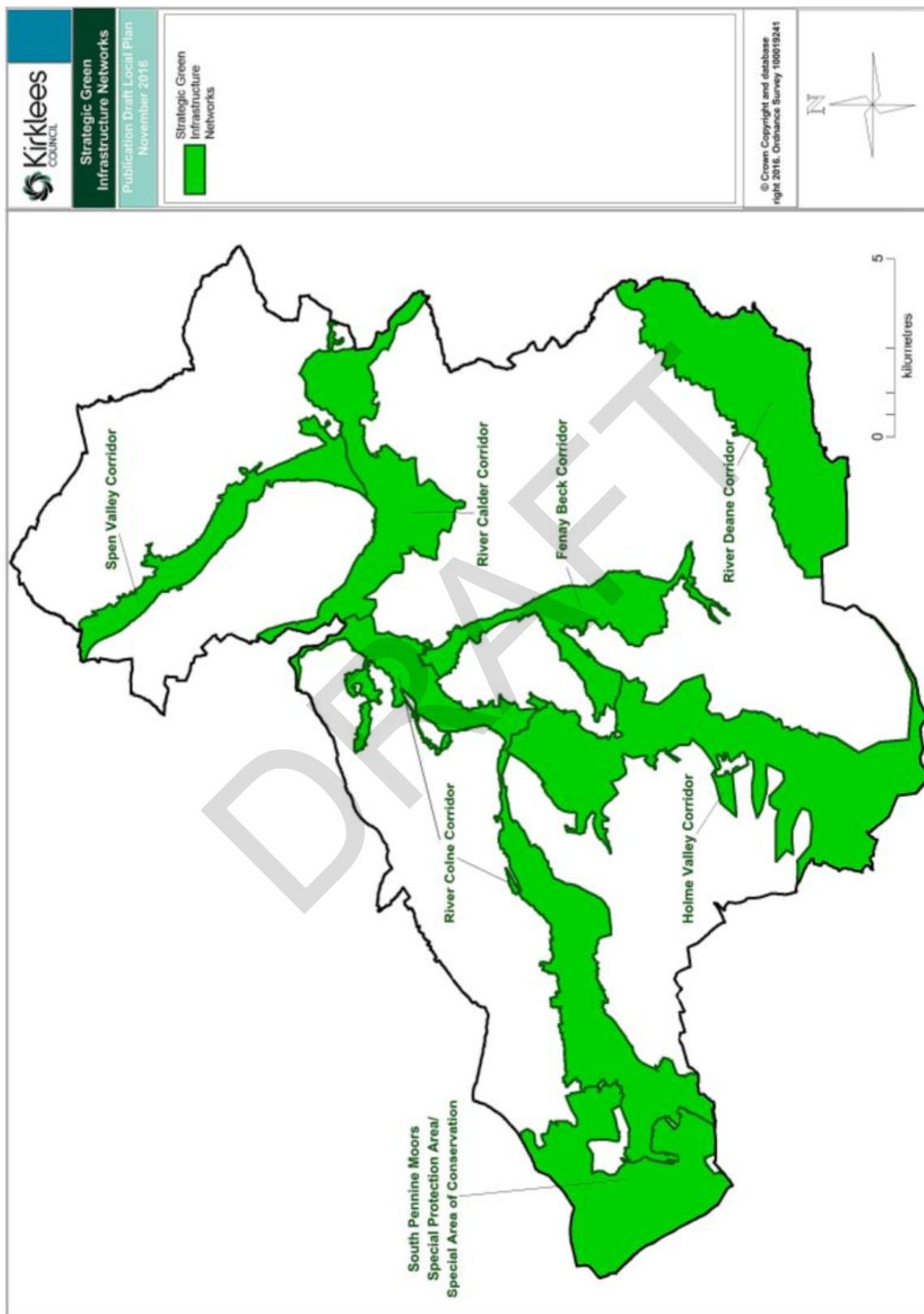


Map 1 Wildlife Habitat Network

Biodiversity Opportunity Zones

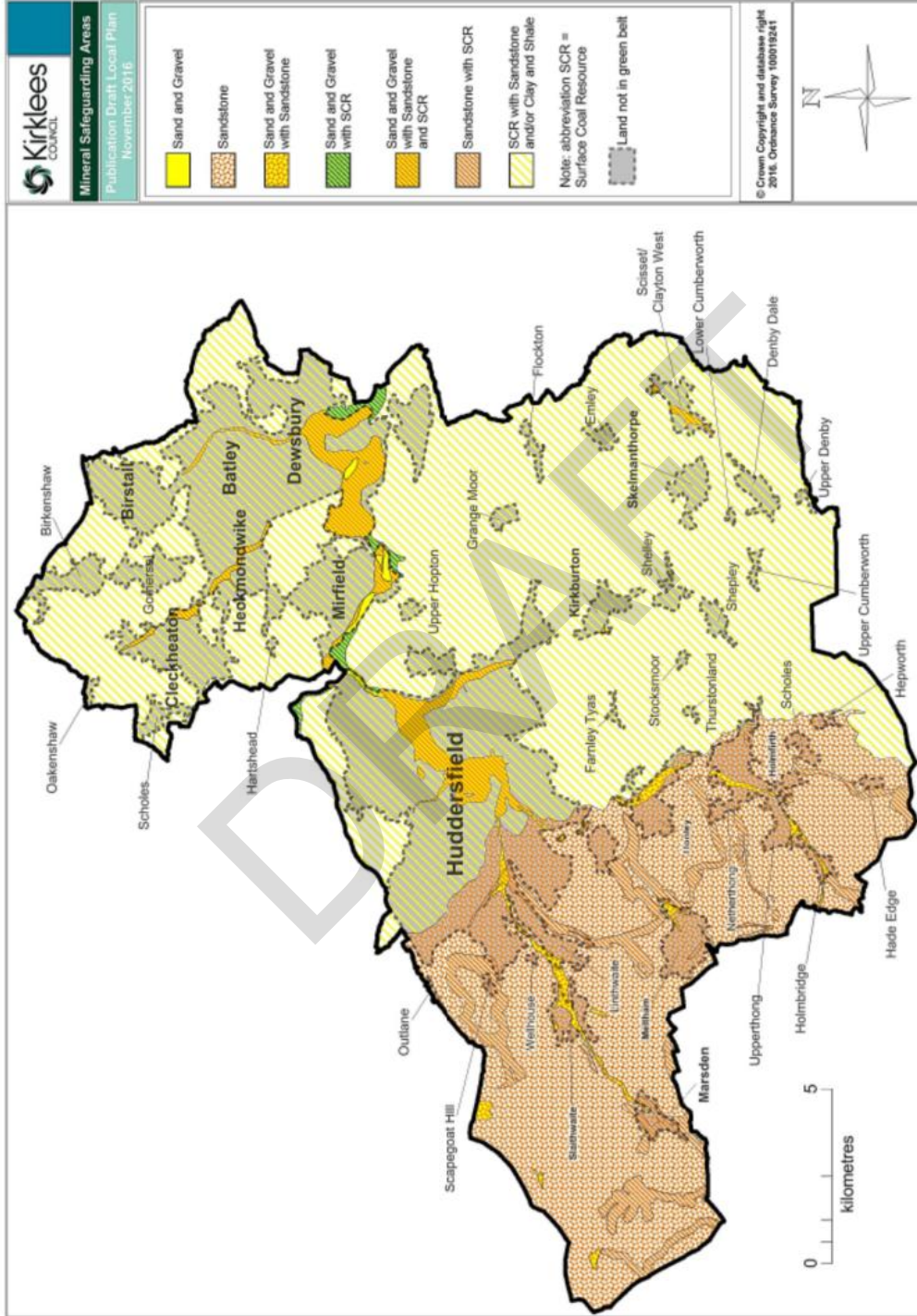


Strategic Green Infrastructure Areas



Map 3 Strategic Green Infrastructure Areas

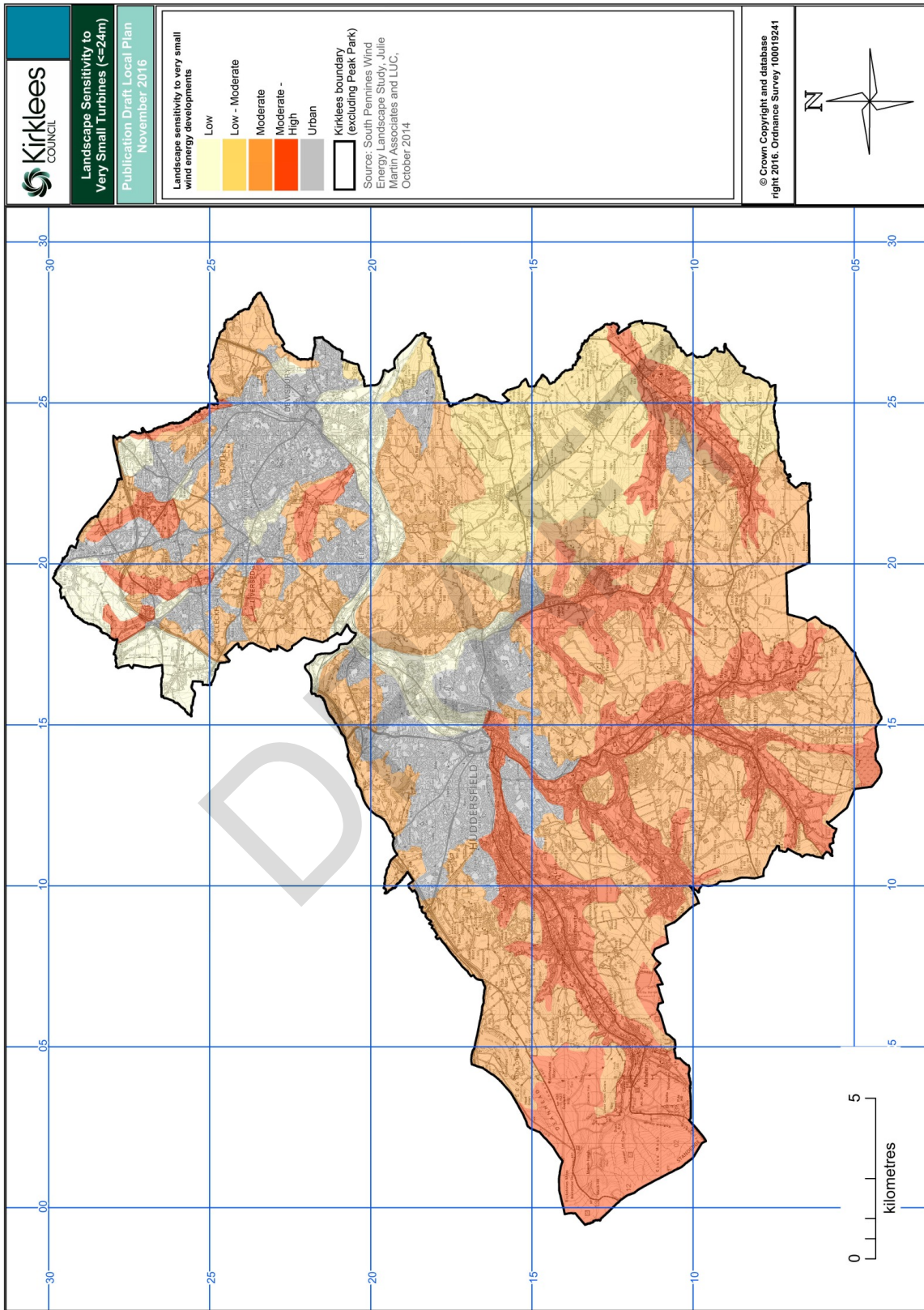
Mineral Safeguarding Areas



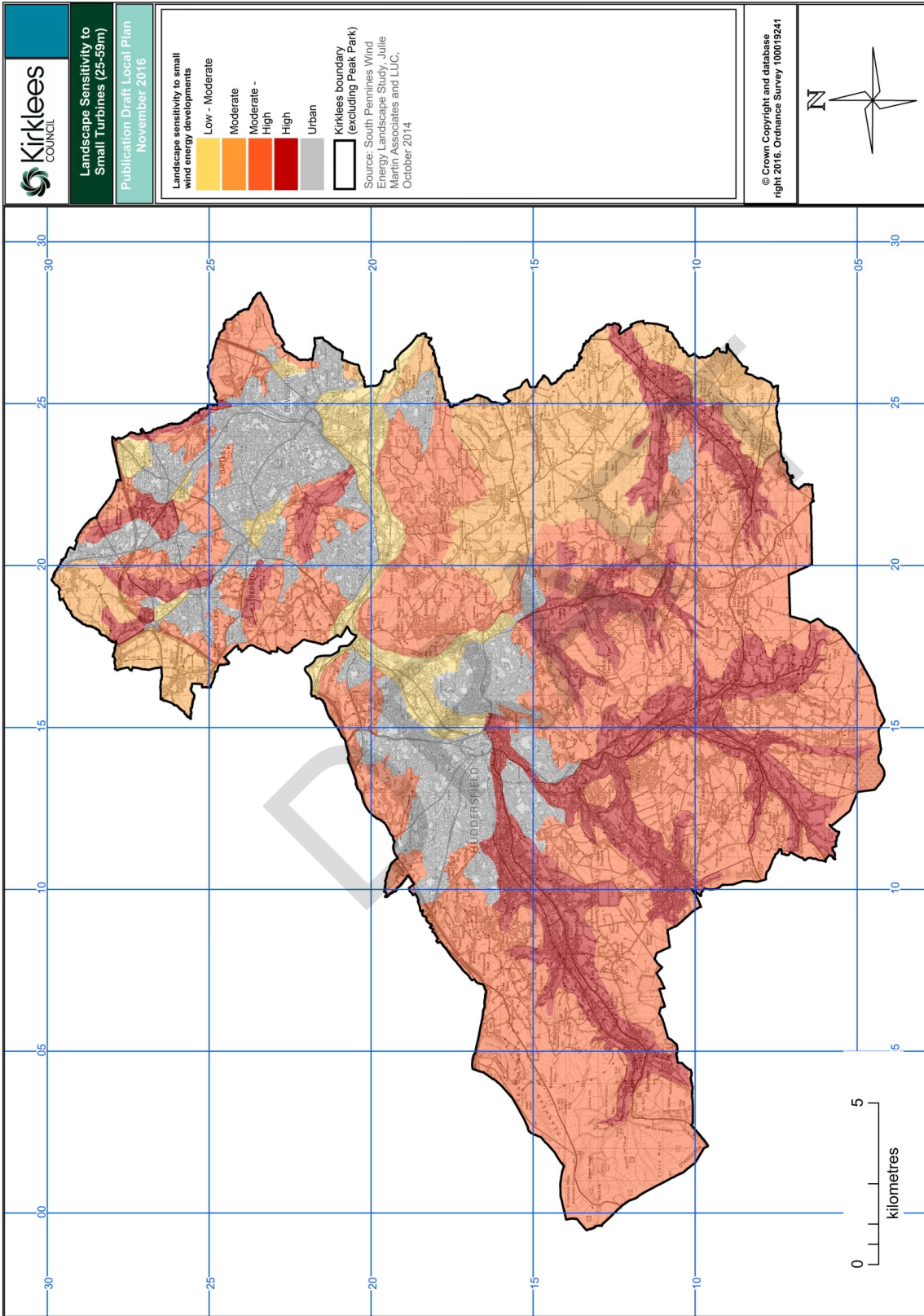
Map 4 Mineral Safeguarding Areas

Wind Turbine Landscape Sensitivity Maps

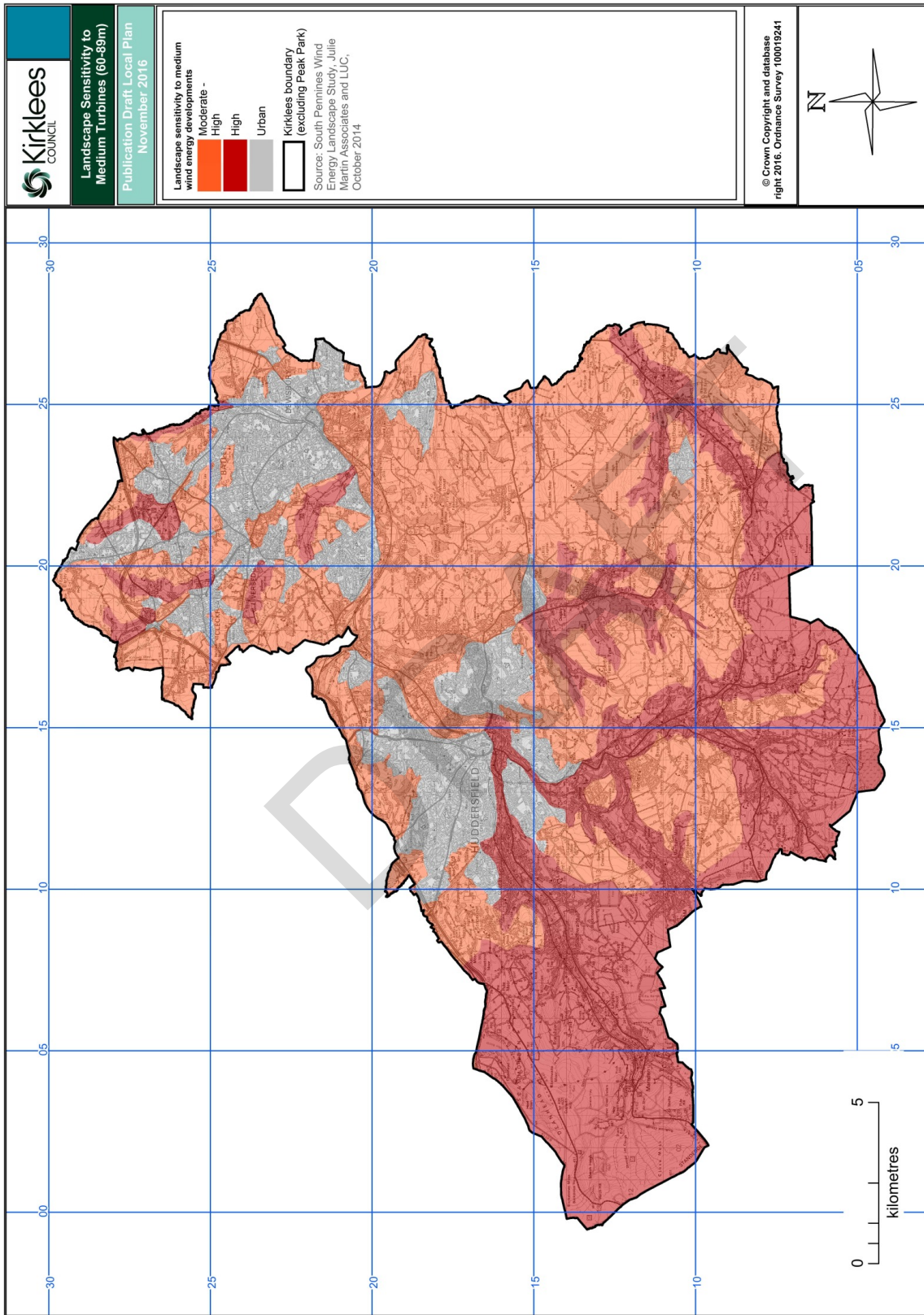
Wind Turbine Landscape Sensitivity Maps



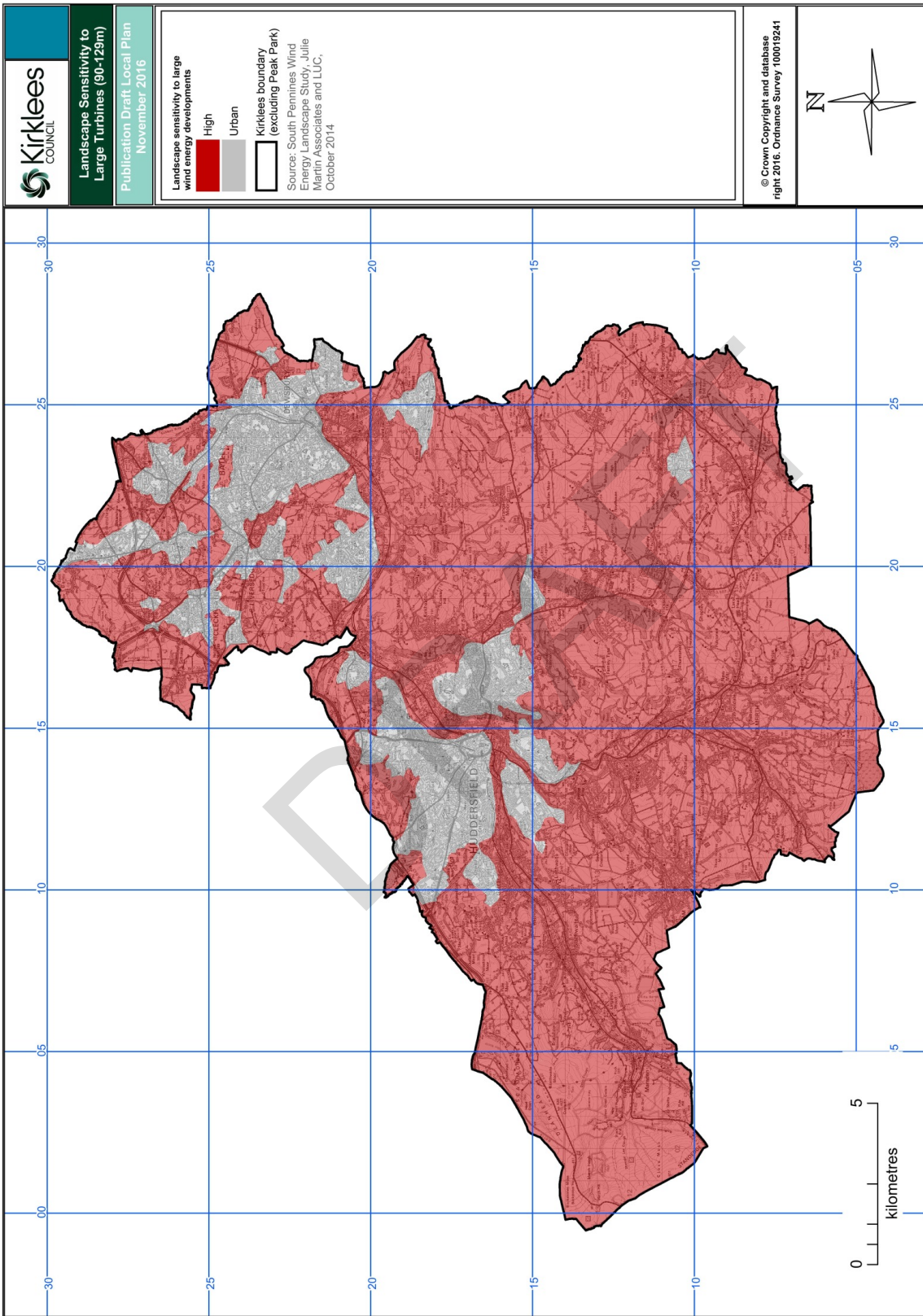
Wind Turbine Landscape Sensitivity Maps



Wind Turbine Landscape Sensitivity Maps



Wind Turbine Landscape Sensitivity Maps



Wind Turbine Landscape Sensitivity Maps

