Kirklees
Local Plan

Kirklees Local Plan Strategy and Policies

Adopted 27 February 2019

Kirklees COUNCIL

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Contents

1 Introduction

Purpose of the document

This document is the Kirklees Local Plan. The Local Plan is the statutory development plan and its purpose is to set out the policies necessary to achieve the strategy and how much new development there should be in the district and where it will go. 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.

1.1 In summary the 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.

1.2 The Local Plan is set out in two parts; Part 1 'Strategy and Policies' (this document) which contains the spatial strategy and development management policies and Part 2 'Allocations and Designations' which sets out the allocations and designations included in the Local Plan.

Format of the Part 1 document

1.3 Section 1 sets out the purpose of the Local Plan and the context in which it has been prepared.

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

1.5 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 Local Plan seeks to address. It sets out the long term vision and objectives for managing and accommodating growth within Kirklees up to 2031 (Section 4).

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

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

1.8 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.

1.9 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.

1.10 Section 20 sets out how the Plan will be monitored and implemented. A monitoring framework has been developed to assess the effectiveness of the Local Plan (Appendix 2). 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 Authority Monitoring Report.

1.11 The 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.

1.12 The 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?

1.13 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 uncoordinated 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.

1.14 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?

1.15 The Local Plan replaces the Kirklees Unitary Development Plan (UDP) (2007).

1.1 The context for the Local Plan

How has the council prepared the Local Plan?

1.16 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.

National Planning Policy Framework (July 2018)

1.17 The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied. It provides a framework within which locally prepared plans for housing and other development can be produced.

1.18 Planning law requires that applications for planning permission be determined in accordance with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise . The National Planning Policy Framework must be taken into account in preparing the development plan, and is a material consideration in planning decisions. Planning policies and decisions must also reflect relevant international obligations and statutory requirements.

Duty to co-operate

1.19 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

1.20 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.

1.21 The LEP covers the following Council areas: Barnsley, Bradford, Calderdale, Craven, Harrogate, Kirklees, Leeds City Council, Selby, Wakefield and York City Council.

Leeds City Region Strategic Economic Plan

1.22 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).

1.23 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 through the M62 Enterprise Zone sites at Lindley and Mirfield. In Dewsbury, the North Kirklees Growth Zone is outlined as an opportunity for economic transformation and housing growth. Strategic employment growth opportunities for Kirklees are promoted along the M62 corridor. 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 (WYCA)

1.24 The West Yorkshire Combined Authority is a collaboration between the West Yorkshire authorities with the joint vision for economic growth in the City Region. It comprises 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. The council is committed to partnership working with WYCA to help support growth in Kirklees. The Local Plan is aligned with WYCA.

Kirklees Economic Strategy and Joint Health and Well-being Strategy

1.25 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.

1.26 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 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.

1.27 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.

1.2 Supporting documents

Sustainability Appraisal

1.28 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.

1.29 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.

Habitat Regulation Assessment

1.30 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

1 Including the requirements of a Strategic Environmental Assessment (EU Directive 2001/42/EC)
2 Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (Statutory Instrument 2010 No 4901)

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.

1.31 The 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)

1.32 The 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

1.33 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 Local Plan proposals, and the means by which they can be met, are identified in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) .

1.34 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.

Area Action Plans

1.35 The purpose of Area Action Plans (AAPs) are to help shape the future of specific areas in Kirklees by developing a shared direction for the area and co-ordinating development proposals across a number of significant sites. They will provide a detailed planning framework for areas that are subject to significant development and change, provide guidance on delivery tools and mechanisms for growth in homes and jobs and infrastructure needs. They can also identify specific sites and more detailed policies to guide future retail growth and assist in the future development and place shaping of town centre areas. Area Action Plans for central Huddersfield and central Dewsbury will be produced which will set out a framework for promoting regeneration, place shaping and managing development within and around the edge of these town centres so that they fill their role in providing shopping, leisure, residential and employment opportunities.

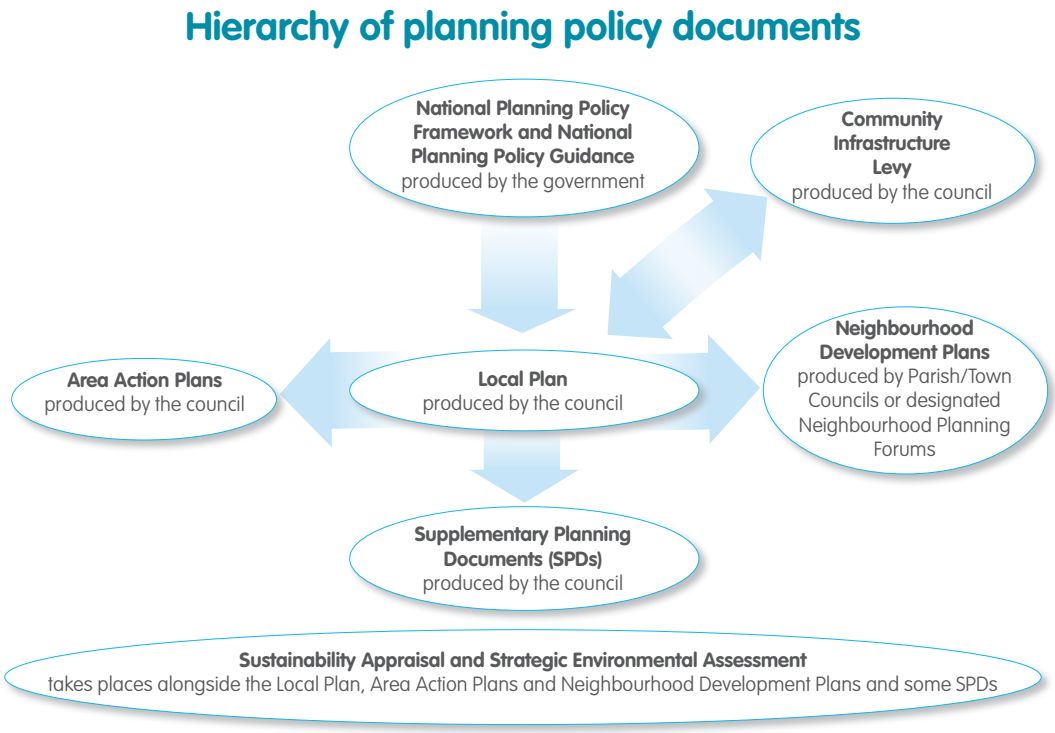


Figure 1 Relationships of planning policy documents

1.3 Neighbourhood Plans

1.36 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.

1.37 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

1.38 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 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

Kirklees Council Development Management Compliance Strategy

1.39 This strategy sets out the main principles and procedures the council will adopt to regulate and monitor development and how it will communicate with residents, developers and businesses, prioritise cases coming into the service and the range of options and actions available to the Local Planning Authority to remedy any given situation.

2 Achieving sustainable development

Policy LP1

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.

2.3 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

3.1 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 There is need and demand for new homes in all parts of Kirklees. If identified housing needs are to be met, houses of all sizes are needed together with an increasing number of bungalows and flats/apartments. 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 also 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)]. A key challenge for the Council is to ensure a greater diversity of support services are made available to older people wanting to stay in their own home and develop funding mechanisms to achieve this. Additionally, the range of housing options available to older people needs to be diversified, for instance through the development of open market housing designed for older people and the development of sheltered accommodation, extra care housing and co-housing for rent or sale.

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

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

£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.

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 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 polices 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.

8 CACI Paycheck data 2016
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

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 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 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. 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 has a stronger asset base provided by the University of Huddersfield, several advanced manufacturing companies, growing creative industries and a relatively robust retail offer. In contrast, 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

12 2011 Census – UK travel flows

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.

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

3.15 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?

3.16 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?

3.17 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 the University of Huddersfield, is also expected to stimulate new types of manufacturing.

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

3.18 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 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.

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

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

3.19 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.

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.

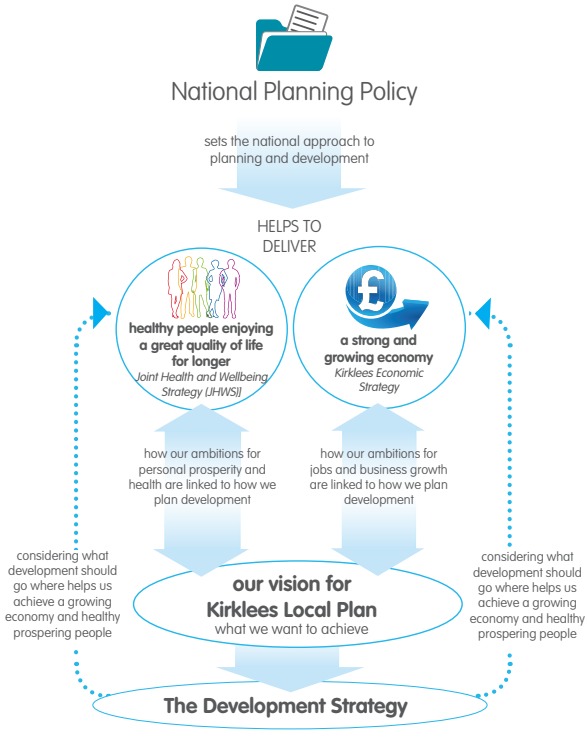


Figure 2 Key Strategic Relationships with Local Plan

4.2 Vision

Statement 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 Whitehall Road, Cleckheaton 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, safeguarding and ensuring a sufficient supply of minerals, 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.

4.3 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 LP2

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 CABE 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

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.

Statement 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
- The University of Huddersfield 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 the creative sector linked to the 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.

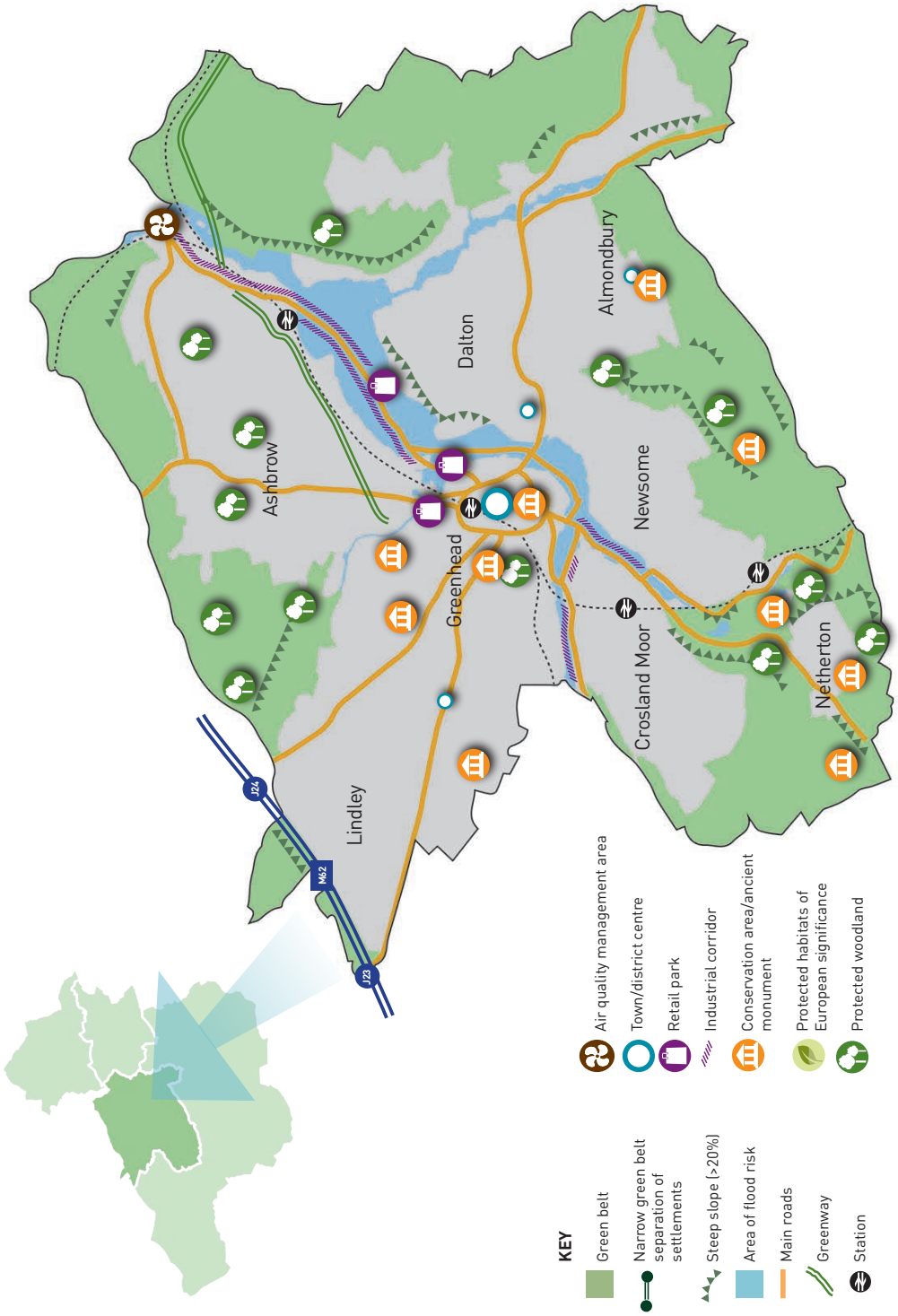


Figure 3 Huddersfield sub-area

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.

Statement 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.
- 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.

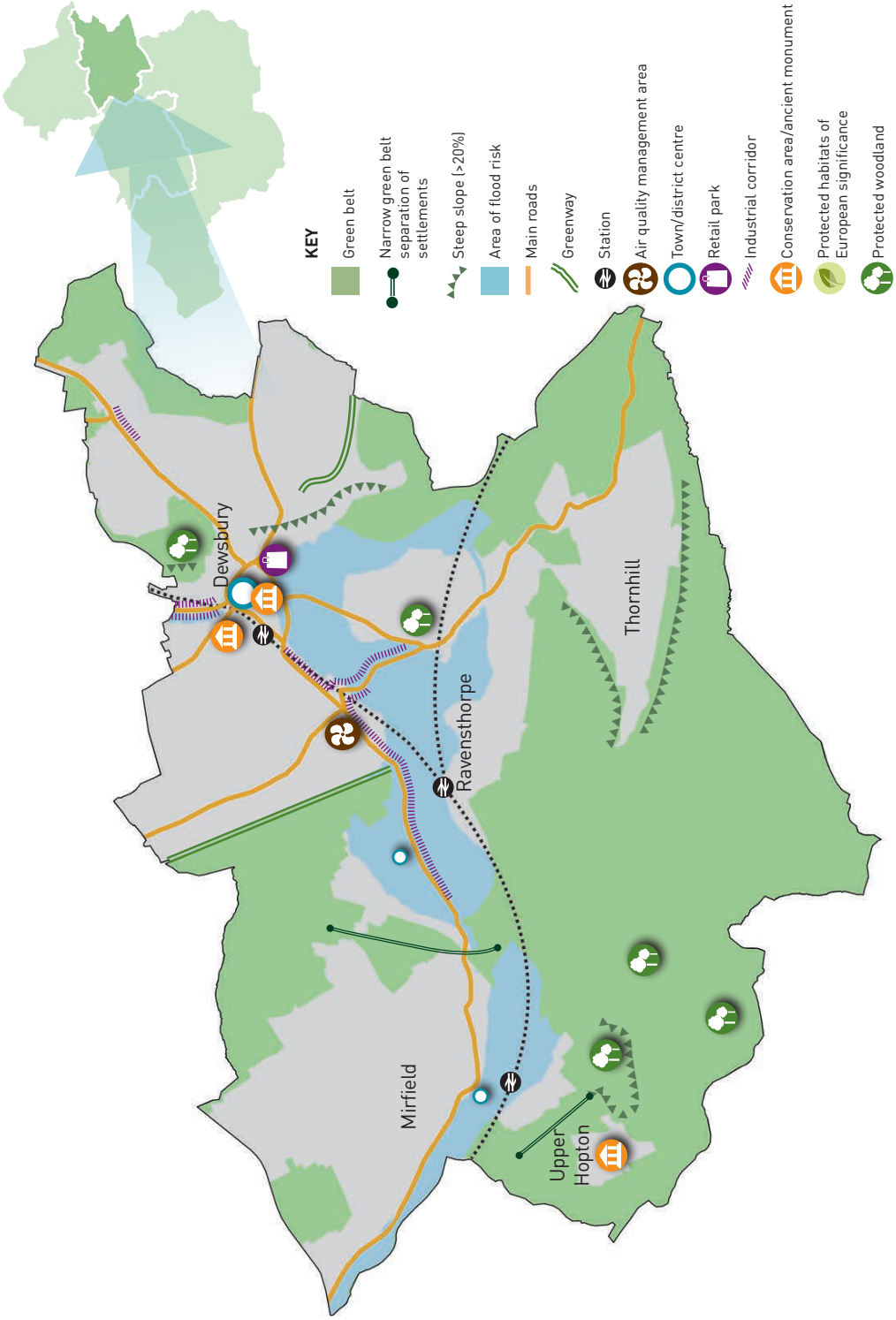


Figure 4 Dewsbury & Mirfield sub-area

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 makes 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.

Statement 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.

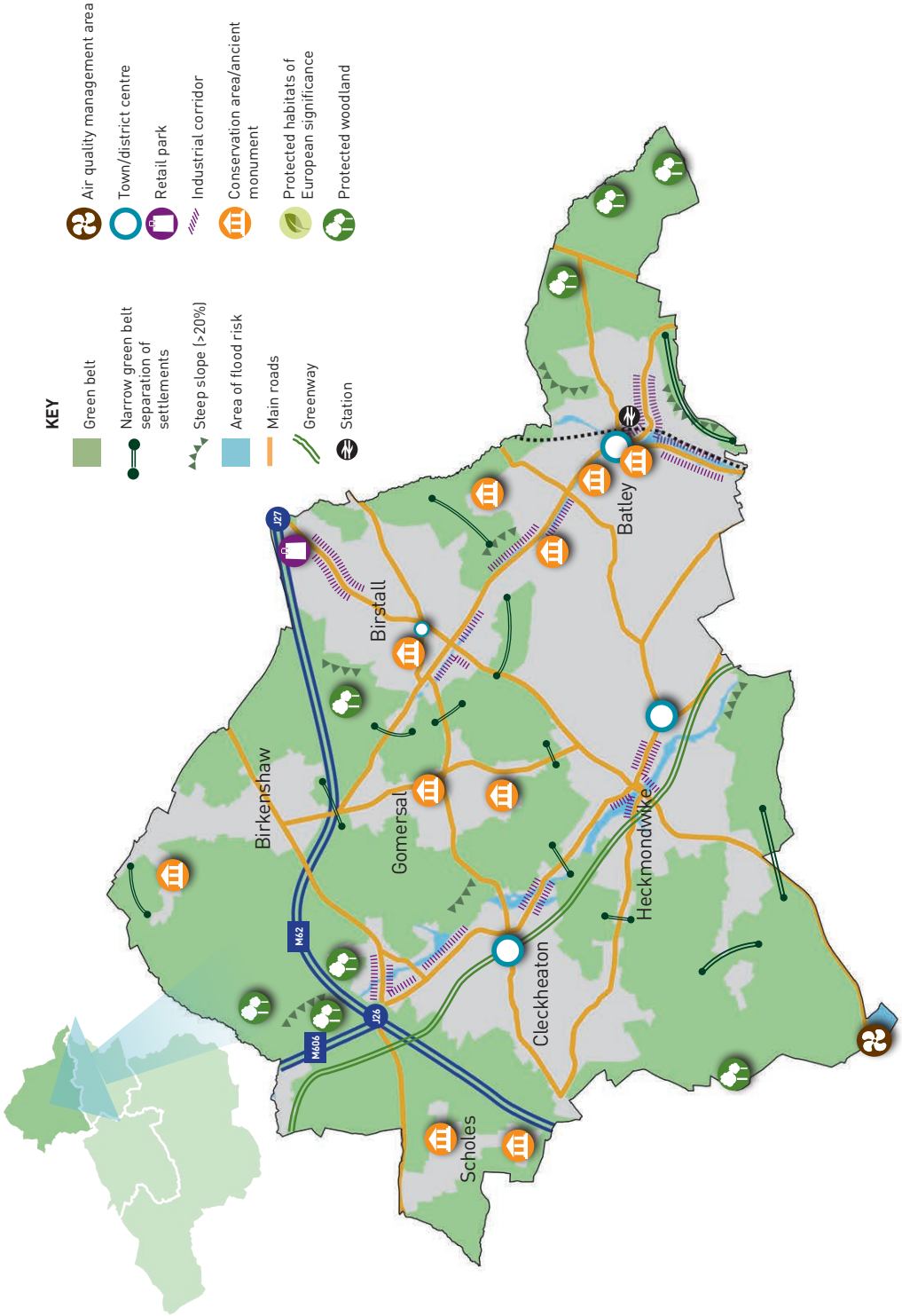


Figure 5 Batley & Spen sub-area

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.

Statement 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 are 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, Stocksmoor, 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 Slaithwaite 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.

- 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 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.

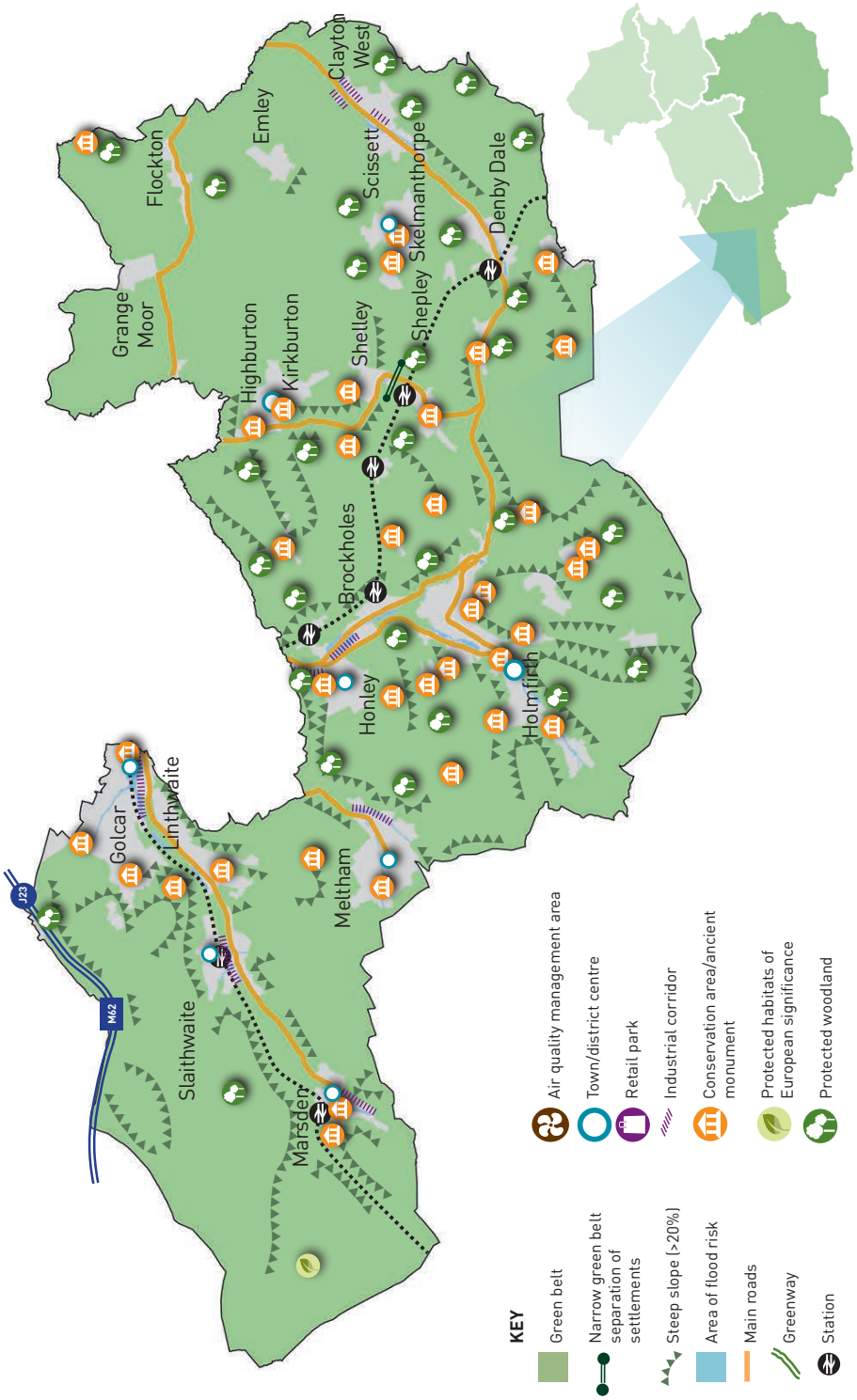


Figure 6 Kirklees Rural sub-area

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 95 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 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 and Chidswell.

Site	Net additional employment land (Hectares)
Lindley Moor	8
Cooper Bridge	4
Slipper Lane	6
Whitechapel Road(Cleckheaton)	11
Former North Bierley Waste Water Treatment Works	8

Site	Net additional employment land (Hectares)
Chidswell	35

Table 1 Prime new employment land

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

The council will seek to achieve sustainable housing growth through:

- The delivery of a minimum of 31,140 new dwellings between 2013 and 2031 (1730 new dwellings per annum) through allocation sites and taking account of windfalls, committed housing figures and losses/demolitions.
- 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	Approximate number of dwellings to be delivered beyond the plan period
Huddersfield	6,000	770
Dewsbury[15]	4,650	2,130

Table 2 Housing capacity from allocations within Huddersfield and Dewsbury

- Outside of Huddersfield and Dewsbury, identified housing needs across the district's settlements through a combination of housing and mixed use allocations as follows[16]:

Approximate number of dwellings	Approximate number of dwellings	Approximate number of dwellings	Approximate number of dwellings
Armitage Bridge	0	Meltham	370
Batley	725	Mirfield	400
Birkenshaw	335	Netherthong	90
Birstall	375	Netherton	410
Clayton West/Scissett	370	New Mill	0
Cleckheaton	1295	Oakenshaw	0
Denby Dale	270	Outlane	30

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

16 This table includes the approximate number of dwellings to be delivered from allocations in the Local Plan. It does not take into account completions that have occurred during the plan period, or planning permissions on sites not allocated in the Local Plan

Approximate number of dwellings	Approximate number of dwellings	Approximate number of dwellings	Approximate number of dwellings
East Bierley	60	Ravensthorpe	25
Emley	45	Roberttown	0
Farnley Tyas	25	Scapegoat Hill	0
Flockton	160	Scholes (Cleckheaton)	35
Gomersal	270	Scholes (Holmfirth)	65
Grange Moor	65	Shelley	0
Hade Edge	65	Shepley	120
Hartshead	15	Skelmanthorpe	390
Heckmondwike	340	Slaithwaite	95
Hepworth	75	Stocksmoor	40
Holmbridge	40	Thongsbridge	175
Holmfirth	195	Thornhill	60
Honley/Brockholes	350	Thurstonland	15
Kirkburton/Highburton	95	Upper Cumberworth	0
Kirkheaton	300	Upper Denby	0
Lepton	820	Upper Hopton	0
Linthwaite	230	Upperthong	25
Lower Cumberworth	0	Wellhouse	0
Marsden	95	Land at Storthes Hall (outside of identified settlements in the Local Plan)	505

Table 3 Housing capacity from allocations outside of Huddersfield and Dewsbury

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.
- Allocation of prime strategic employment locations along the M62 corridor and to take advantage of 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 Spen

- 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

- Retaining, where justified, important open spaces within urban areas where these meet identified local needs by allocating land for urban and local green space 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)

6.1 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 though 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 LP3

Location of new development

Development proposals will be required to reflect the Spatial Development Strategy, Policy LP1 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development and Policy LP2 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.

6.10 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 LP4

Providing infrastructure

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

Essential infrastructure is defined as infrastructure that is required to make development acceptable in planning terms. Desirable infrastructure is described as infrastructure which would improve the capacity and deliver place making benefits.

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.

Where new infrastructure is needed, the council will expect phasing plans to be submitted as part of planning applications and where appropriate, will link the construction and occupation of that development to infrastructure provision.

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.

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 LP5

Masterplanning sites

Masterplans must involve all the 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 would only be sought where feasible and appropriate.

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

a. an indicative development layout and phasing and implementation plan;
b. 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;
c. 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;
d. create a strong sense of place, ensuring the proposed development makes a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness;
e. plan for integrated development, providing for a mix of housing that addresses the range of local housing needs, and encourages community cohesion;
f. 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;
g. a network of permeable and interconnected streets and public spaces;
h. measures to mitigate the traffic impacts of the proposed development on the strategic and local road networks;

i. timely delivery of physical infrastructure, including sewage connections and fibre optic broadband;
j. 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);
k. accessible open space to meet identified local needs and/or increase accessibility to existing open spaces;
l. a green infrastructure strategy, providing an integrated network of green spaces;
m. appropriate measures to mitigate flood risk and ensure that the development is resilient to the potential impacts of climate change;
n. assessment of the potential for energy efficient design including renewable energy schemes; and
o. 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.

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. The council will normally require a masterplan to be submitted where:

- developments are to be developed in separate phases over a number of years
- there are multi-plot developments which may have multiple land owners and it is important to co-ordinate the delivery of infrastructure and ensure that the place shaping principles and other policy requirements set out in the plan are met
- for mixed use development to ensure that the different land uses to be developed on a site are capable of being delivered

6.24 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.

6.25 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

6.26 Masterplans are normally prepared by developers to interpret planning policies and are often submitted as part of the pre-application process. Where appropriate, the council will take a lead role on preparing masterplans. 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

6.27 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

6.5 Safeguarded land

Policy LP6

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

6.28 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.

6.29 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.

6.30 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. This reassessment will need to consider the principles of sustainable development and specific constraints to development, such as impact on heritage assets.

6.31 The plan provides safeguarded land to accommodate approximately 2300 dwellings (assuming the same indicative housing densities of 35 dwellings per hectare used in the plan). The plan also provides for approximately 2900 dwellings to be delivered on sites post the plan period[17]. This equates to a total of approximately 5200 dwellings of safeguarded land/flexibility, equivalent to approximately 26% of the land identified in housing allocations or almost 17% of the objectively assessed need for homes.

Delivery and implementation

6.32 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.

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)
- Green Belt Review

6.6 Efficient and effective use of land and buildings

Policy LP7

Efficient and effective use of land and buildings

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

a. should encourage the efficient use of previously developed land in sustainable locations provided that it is not of high environmental value;
b. should encourage the reuse or adaptation of vacant or underused properties;
c. should give priority to despoiled, degraded, derelict and contaminated land provided that it is not of high environmental value;
d. will allow 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

17 This includes the following capacity which is expected to be delivered beyond the plan period: HS61 (2131 dwellings), HS11 (498 dwellings), HS22 (257 dwellings) and HS23 (16 dwellings).

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

6.33 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.

6.34 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 4 Brownfield development trends

6.35 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.

6.36 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.

6.37 The proportion of long term vacant dwellings in Kirklees is 1.2% (2,217 properties), which is comparable with the national average (0.9%) and the Yorkshire and Humber average (1.1%). The Kirklees Empty Homes Strategy [18] has helped to 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.

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.

18 Kirklees Empty Homes Strategy 2011-15

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

7.1 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 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 approximately 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 and the type of market this land will serve.

7.9 Since the Local Plan base date (1st April 2013) a total of 28 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 7 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 (SMEs) and is therefore an important component of the land supply.

7.11 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.

7.12 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.

7.13 In total the employment land supply for the Kirklees district predicted to come forward during the Local Plan period equates to 193 hectares and leads to an employment oversupply of 18 hectares. This 18 hectares ensures a degree of flexibility is accounted for and will allow for range of sites for the market and to account for the non-delivery of prime sites.

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 existing supply, i.e. to not needlessly protect employment stock that may not meet the needs of modern business operations, and therefore 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 Kirklees.

	Meeting the Employment Land Requirement	Hectares
A	Employment land requirement (based on Regional Economic Intelligence Unit work)	175
B	Completions - employment land take-up (since 1st April 2013)	28
C	Commitments - on land not allocated for employment or mixed use	15
D	Supply from previous permissions - on land not allocated for employment or mixed use	7
E	Potential supply from PEAs	48
F	Amount of additional employment land required through allocations (A-B-C-D-E)	77
G	Amount of land allocated (net)	95
H	Oversupply of employment land (G-F)	18
I	**Amount of employment land predicted to come forward over the Plan period (B+C+D+E+G)**	**193**

Table 5 Meeting the employment land requirement

7.2 Safeguarding employment land and premises

Policy LP8

Safeguarding employment land and premises

1. Proposals for development or re-development for employment generating uses (as defined in the Glossary) in Priority Employment Areas will be supported where there is no conflict with the established employment uses (as defined in the Glossary) in the area. In instances where the site is out of centre and the proposal includes main town centre uses then policy LP13 will need to be applied.
2. Within Priority Employment Areas, proposals for redevelopment resulting in a non-employment generating 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 [19]. These "priority employment areas" (PEAs) are shown on the Policies Map and listed in the table below will be safeguarded for continued employment use.

7.18 All sites allocated as Priority Employment Areas are viable, in terms of style and age of buildings, the internal site arrangement, neighbouring uses and opportunities for expansion and are strategically or locally significant. As such they house well established business and industry sites that warrant protection from changes of use.

7.19 Applicants will need to demonstrate that the site or premises are no longer capable of employment use, the availability of business/industrial sites of equivalent quality in the area (this is particularly relevant in south Kirklees where existing employment sites are locally significant), that the proposed use is compatible with neighbouring uses and where applicable would not prejudice the continued use of neighbouring land for employment.

7.20 It should be demonstrated that the site has been marketed as a potential site for business and industry and why the building(s) do not fulfill the standards required by modern commercial uses. The period of marketing would need to be agreed by the Council and will be reflective of the significance of the employment asset. This would be assessed on a case by case basis; this allows flexibility as the stock is so varied. The Priority Employment Area assessment as set out in Appendix 3 of the Methodology Paper: Priority Employment Areas (October 2016), would be the starting point for this assessment.

7.21 For the purposes of policy LP8 employment generating uses are recognised as the B use class employment uses derived from the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order Guide 1987 (as amended) and enterprises which provide jobs, for example, retail, hotel, assembly and leisure and certain non-residential Sui Generis uses (such as clubs, cash and carry businesses and builders merchants).

7.22 Employment uses are recognised as the B use class employment uses derived from the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order Guide 1987 (as amended). A comprehensive definition of both employment generating uses and employment uses are supplied in the glossary.

19 see 'Economic Strategy Technical Paper'

Local Plan ID	Gross area (Hectares)	Established Employment Land Supply by Use Class (Hectares)					Land supply within PEAs - undeveloped (Hectares)
		B1a	B1b/c	B2	B8	Mixed (B1/B2/B8)	
PEA1	4.96	0.00	0.08	2.00	1.15	1.10	0.33
PEA2	2.23	0.54	0.00	1.57	0.00	0.00	0.00
PEA3	11.26	6.85	0.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PEA4	2.60	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.49	1.08	0.92
PEA5	6.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.25	0.00	0.00
PEA6	4.93	0.29	0.00	1.00	1.88	0.00	0.00
PEA7	10.70	0.00	1.52	2.46	0.65	0.46	1.82
PEA8	15.70	0.00	0.80	1.81	5.64	1.79	0.00
PEA9	2.17	0.00	0.21	0.00	1.37	0.83	0.00
PEA10	0.71	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.49	0.00
PEA11	2.92	0.00	0.16	0.16	0.33	0.55	0.00
PEA12	57.11	0.00	0.21	37.08	1.61	0.00	11.86
PEA13	1.53	0.00	0.13	0.27	0.45	0.12	0.00
PEA14	70.93	0.75	5.77	28.55	14.47	9.5	2.31
PEA15	7.78	0.12	0.99	3.59	1.95	0.4	0.00
PEA16	30.31	0.72	3.82	7.3	2.95	2.16	4.97
PEA17	6.41	0.00	0.3	0.26	3.06	2.2	0.00
PEA18	1.66	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.71	0.46
PEA19	2.14	0.00	0.08	1.4	0.26	0.00	0.39
PEA20	0.78	0.00	0.59	0.11	0.15	0.00	0.00
PEA21	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.00
PEA22	3.82	0.38	0.46	1.44	0.40	0.43	0.17
PEA23	8.80	0.10	2.06	0.84	1.79	1.6	0.00
PEA24	3.08	0.00	1.06	0.77	1.10	0.21	0.00
PEA25	8.92	2.09	4.50	0.00	1.24	0.00	0.00
PEA26	7.04	0.56	1.46	3.25	0.66	0.00	0.00
PEA27	5.22	0.00	0.00	1.92	2.23	0.00	0.37
PEA28	24.75	0.21	3.34	8.40	8.79	0.20	0.00

Local Plan ID	Gross area (Hectares)	Established Employment Land Supply by Use Class (Hectares)					Land supply within PEAs - undeveloped (Hectares)
		B1a	B1b/c	B2	B8	Mixed (B1/B2/B8)	
PEA29	10.14	0.00	1.41	4.73	1.85	0.00	0.20
PEA30	15.35	1.88	2.91	1.84	7.48	0.00	0.00
PEA31	2.91	0.00	0.67	1.3	0.7	0.00	0.00
PEA32	10.75	0.12	3.34	3.11	1.77	0.51	0.92
PEA33	10.70	0.00	1.76	0.88	6.24	0.43	0.00
PEA34	31.56	0.69	6.70	9.10	10.65	4.45	0.00
PEA35	1.73	0.13	0.44	0.12	2.78	0.35	0.69
PEA36	5.25	0.14	1.15	0.59	0.97	0.00	0.00
PEA37	14.04	0.00	2.1	10.45	0.67	0.00	5.59
PEA38	7.04	0.23	2.42	0.9	3.58	0.00	0.24
PEA39	3.52	0.00	0.91	2.6	0.00	0.00	0.00
PEA40	3.82	0.00	0.74	1.08	1.46	0.00	0.41
PEA41	7.85	0.00	0.00	4.55	0.00	0.00	0.00
PEA42	3.41	0.00	0.00	3.4	0.00	0.00	0.00
PEA43	14.22	0.00	0.92	4.21	5.97	0.44	1.39
PEA44	15.59	2.24	1.21	0.66	6.27	4.40	0.00
PEA45	3.75	0.20	2.58	0.00	0.37	0.00	0.17
PEA46	61.64	3.38	7.42	11.58	25.41	2.94	0.79
PEA47	15.40	0.06	0.61	0.44	12.31	0.39	0.00
PEA48	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00
PEA49	2.68	0.00	0.14	0.43	2.07	0.00	0.00
PEA50	7.98	0.15	0.86	1.88	1.20	0.00	0.00
PEA51	11.51	0.80	0.05	1.32	4.25	0.00	2.20
PEA52	17.66	1.21	0.76	6.4	3.93	0.59	0.00
PEA53	2.88	0.00	0.57	2.26	0.00	0.00	0.00
PEA54	5.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.40	0.00	0.00
PEA55	7.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.90	0.00	0.00
PEA56	7.40	0.05	1.46	4.18	1.09	0.00	0.32
PEA57	2.36	0.33	0.64	1.07	0.00	0.00	0.00

Local Plan ID	Gross area (Hectares)	Established Employment Land Supply by Use Class (Hectares)					Land supply within PEAs - undeveloped (Hectares)
		B1a	B1b/c	B2	B8	Mixed (B1/B2/B8)	
PEA58	10.39	0.05	0.46	5.64	0.86	2.26	0.00
PEA59	8.46	0.00	8.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PEA60	2.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.41	0.00
PEA61	15.22	0.00	4.66	4.03	4.22	0.48	0.89
PEA62	0.80	0.00	0.31	0.07	0.00	0.42	0.00
PEA63	3.5	0.00	0.00	3.10	0.00	0.00	0.4
PEA64	1.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.46	0.00
PEA65	1.51	0.07	0.09	0.00	1.35	0.00	0.00
PEA66	4.33	0.00	0.58	0.00	1.41	0.47	1.04
PEA67	3.40	0.24	0.64	0.00	1.32	0.62	0.23
PEA68	4.51	0.00	0.00	2.20	0.00	0.00	1.50
PEA69	1.70	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.43	0.19	0.00
PEA70	2.89	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.54	1.57	1.08
PEA71	1.56	0.00	0.46	0.15	0.45	0.31	0.15
PEA72	2.66	0.00	0.61	0.00	1.40	0.00	0.62
PEA73	3.61	0.00	0.56	0.00	1.38	1.2	0.69
PEA74	2.81	0.00	1.57	0.00	1.87	0.00	0.00
PEA75	2.22	0.00	1.08	0.87	0.27	0.00	0.00
PEA76	1.31	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.11	0.76	0.00
PEA77	11.87	0.00	0.59	0.24	1.87	4.67	2.02
PEA78	19.45	0.12	3.61	5.62	2.63	5.12	0.00
PEA79	5.20	0.6	1.24	0.25	0.14	2.32	0.00
PEA80	1.72	0.00	0.51	0.00	0.85	0.17	0.14
PEA81	2.58	0.00	1.19	0.84	0.40	0.00	0.12
PEA82	6.73	0.39	1.02	3.04	0.00	0.43	0.68
PEA83	4.52	0.00	1.24	0.00	0.62	0.19	0.48
PEA84	5.18	0.00	1.77	0.00	0.00	1.95	0.79
PEA85	1.01	0.01	0.18	0.00	0.12	0.26	0.00
PEA86	0.60	0.01	0.00	0.45	0.02	0.00	0.00

Local Plan ID	Gross area (Hectares)	Established Employment Land Supply by Use Class (Hectares)					Land supply within PEAs - undeveloped (Hectares)
		B1a	B1b/c	B2	B8	Mixed (B1/B2/B8)	
PEA87	14.24	0.66	0.36	0.85	8.18	0.00	0.42

Table 6 Employment Land Supply from Priority Employment Areas (PEAs)

7.23 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 PEA 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 re-use of brownfield sites for an alternative end use.

Delivery and implementation

7.24 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

7.3 Supporting skilled communities

Policy LP9

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 strongly encouraged to contribute to the creation of local employment opportunities within the district with the aim of increasing wage levels and to support growth in the overall proportion of the districts' 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. The Council will therefore seek to secure an agreed training or apprenticeship programme with applicants where development meets the following thresholds:

- 3,500 sq.m. or more of business or industrial floorspace; or
- Housing developments which would deliver 60 dwellings or more

In instances where the development does not trigger one of the above thresholds then wherever feasible the Council will seek to secure alternative education or training programmes with the applicant.

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; and
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

7.25 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.

7.26 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.

7.27 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.

7.28 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

7.29 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 LP10

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;
   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. 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 that are above 150 square metres in non-urban areas* and in out of centre locations will only be permitted where identified needs of the business cannot be met within existing centres or in edge of centre locations.

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

Policy justification

7.30 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.

7.31 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 liveries, 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.

7.32 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.

7.33 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. 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.

7.34 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.

7.35 Proposals for equestrian related businesses, such as riding stables or liveries, 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.

7.36 Farm shops are generally farm diversification schemes which support the viability of the enterprise. They are generally ancillary to the core agricultural business and are usually proposed to be located at the farm. As shops are a main town centre use and if they are over 150 square metres, this locational requirement needs to be justified. Where a robust justification is not provided, for example linked to the needs of business, a sequential test is required in accordance with national planning policy and Local Plan policy LP13. Other proposals that are regarded as main town centre uses such as leisure, culture and tourism development can have a locational requirement which means that they can be only accommodated in specific locations. If this locational requirement is above 150 sq m, it needs to be justified to pass the town centre sequential test.

Delivery and implementation

7.37 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
- Employment Technical Paper
- Rural Economy Study (GVA) 2016

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 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 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 a minimum of 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 of 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 Table 7 'Meeting the housing requirement' below.

8.8 There have been 3,828 (net) new homes built between 1st April 2013 and 31st March 2017 which have contributed towards meeting the Local Plan housing requirement. There is also capacity for 8,410 new homes yet to be built on sites which already have planning permission (at 1st April 2017). Of these, 3,739 homes are on sites proposed as housing allocations in the 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 4,671 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 467 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 15,165 (an average of 892 per annum). Windfall sites have therefore been a reliable source of supply in Kirklees over the past 17 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 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 ten years of the plan period (2021/22-2030/31) has been included in the land requirement calculations. The total amount of housing anticipated on windfall sites during the plan period is therefore 4,500.

8.13 The amount of residential units lost through demolition, conversion and change of use since 2008/09 indicates an average of approximately 90 dwellings lost per annum which equates to 1,260 (for the remaining 14 years of the plan period).

	Summary Explanation	Number of dwellings
Housing requirement	Housing required over the plan period (1,730 x 18 years within the period 2013-31)	31,140
Allowance for homes lost through demolition /change of use/conversion	90 per annum (2017-2031), projecting forward the past trends	+1,260
10% lapse rate on planning permissions not allocated in the Local Plan	To provide contingency where some planning permissions may not be delivered	+467
Gross housing capacity required	**Housing capacity required taking into account an allowance for losses and lapse rate on planning permissions**	**32,867**
Net housing completions (2013/14)	New homes built (net)	1,036
Net housing completions (2014/15)	New homes built (net)	666

	Summary Explanation	Number of dwellings
Net housing completions (2015/16)	New homes built (net)	1,143
Net housing completions (2016/17)	New homes built (net)	983
Sites with planning permission at 01/04/2017 (that are not proposed as allocations in the Local Plan)	The total capacity of sites with planning permission is 8,410 homes but to avoid double counting with allocations, this table only shows those that are not also proposed as allocations in Local Plan	4,671
Windfall allowance	An allowance of 450 per annum (2021-31 only)	4,500
Total existing supply	**Total existing supply including net completions (2013/14 - 2016/17), sites with planning permission which are not proposed Local Plan allocations and a windfall allowance**	**12,999**
Capacity from allocations (taking account of completions to date)	Allocations capacity (20,067) minus completions on allocations to date (327) = 19,740	19,740
Housing capacity in the Local Plan	**'Total existing supply' plus 'Capacity from allocations (taking account of completions to date)'**	**32,739**

Table 7 Meeting the housing requirement

8.14 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.

8.15 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

8.16 The Local Plan sets out allocated sites for housing which have been selected based on a site allocations methodology. Of the land selected for allocations, there are 3,739 dwellings on these sites with planning permission so these are not included in the table above to avoid double counting. There is a slight shortfall in overall housing supply for the full plan period (2013 – 2031) but the evidence demonstrates a five year supply of deliverable housing capacity to facilitate delivery early in the plan period. The council will monitor the effectiveness of the plan and if necessary the council will prepare delivery action plans or consider a plan review, however the housing supply figure includes a number of flexibility factors. The Local Plan also sets out a number of pro-active measures to help bring forward housing supply as set out in the Delivery and Implementation section below.

8.17 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.

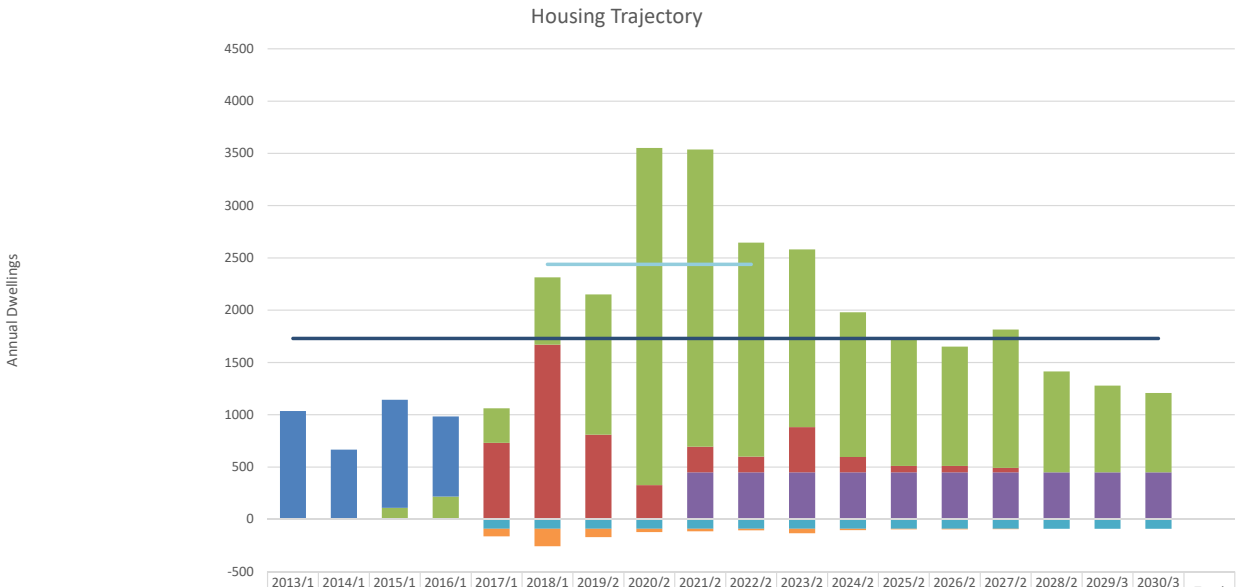
8.18 The Housing Mix and Affordable Housing policy sets out the requirement for the mix and tenure of housing to be accommodated on sites and this will be in accordance with the latest available evidence. Factors relating to the design of the housing proposals must also be considered.

Maintaining a Supply of Deliverable Housing Sites

8.19 National policy 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. This means that the council would have less control over the location of new development in terms of the "Location of new development" policy.

8.20 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.

8.21 The trajectory and phasing table demonstrate a five year supply of deliverable housing land as required by national planning policy.



	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	Total
Net Completion (annual)	1036	666	1034	765															3501
Local Plan Allocations (annual)	0	0	109	218	330	645	1340	3225	2843	2047	1699	1385	1208	1142	1324	965	829	758	20067
Permissions (annual)					731	1670	810	327	244	150	432	146	60	60	41	0	0	0	4671
Windfall (annual)									450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	4500
Planning permission lapse rate					-73	-167	-81	-33	-24	-15	-43	-15	-6	-6	-4	0	0	0	-467
Losses from demolition / conversion					-90	-90	-90	-90	-90	-90	-90	-90	-90	-90	-90	-90	-90	-90	-1260
Local Plan Housing Supply (gross)	1036	666	1143	983	1061	2315	2150	3552	3537	2647	2581	1981	1718	1652	1815	1415	1279	1208	32739
Local Plan Housing Supply (Net)	1036	666	1143	983	898	2058	1979	3429	3423	2542	2448	1876	1622	1556	1721	1325	1189	1118	31012
Annual housing requirement	1730	1730	1730	1730	1730	1730	1730	1730	1730	1730	1730	1730	1730	1730	1730	1730	1730	1730	31140
Annual 5 Year Housing Land Supply						2438	2438	2438	2438	2438									

Figure 7 Housing Trajectory

8.22 The table below sets out the five year supply calculation including the five year requirement and the deliverable housing supply. The five year requirement is based on meeting the shortfall in housing completions since 2013 over the remainder of the plan period to 2031. The five year supply calculation is based on the period 2018/19 - 2022/23 and the housing supply reflects the phasing of sites set out in Appendix 3 of this document.

	Explanation	Number of homes
Five year housing requirement	Local Plan target of 1,730 per annum x 5	8,650
Shortfall	Shortfall in completions since the start of the Local Plan period (2013/14 – 2017/18) (3,924) divided by the remainder of the plan period (13 years) then multiplied by 5	1,509
20% buffer	Additional 20% added to the housing requirement and shortfall	2,032
Total five year requirement	Taking into account the factors above	**12,191**

	Explanation	Number of homes
Planning permissions	Capacity expected to be delivered from planning permissions (not allocated within the Local Plan) within the five years from 2018/19 – 2022/23	3,201
Local Plan Allocations	Expected delivery from Local Plan housing allocations (as set out in Appendix 3 Phasing Table)	10,100
Windfall allowance	2 years of windfalls capacity to reflect planning permissions granted which are not currently in the supply	900
Sub-total of deliverable housing capacity		**14,201**
Demolitions allowance	90 per annum (2018/19 – 2022/23), projecting forward the trend	-450
10% lapse rate	10% discount applied to planning permissions to recognise that some sites may not come forward as expected	-320
Total deliverable housing capacity	Deliverable housing capacity minus demolitions and lapse rate	**13,431**
Difference between requirement and supply	Total deliverable housing supply minus total five year requirement	1,240
Supply of deliverable housing capacity	Years of deliverable housing supply compared to the total five year requirement	**5.51**

Table 8 Five Year Housing Land Supply Calculation

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:

- 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 Section106 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 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

8.2 Housing mix and affordability

Policy LP11

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 aim to provide a mix (size and tenure) 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 reflect the proportions of households that require housing, achieving a mix of house size and tenure. The council encourages the inclusion of 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 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. Where appropriate, 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, 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 reflect the proportions of households that require housing, achieving a mix of house size and tenure as evidenced by information set out in the latest SHMA or evidence of local need submitted through the planning applications process. For smaller schemes, where possible a mix should still be achieved taking account of the latest evidence of housing need.

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. Proposals will be assessed in relation to any prevailing design guidance at the time of a planning application. Applicants are encouraged to include appropriate design elements to ensure 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 and the range of housing tenures and sizes they will need during their lifetime. 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 is 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 negotiation with developers on planning applications for housing and provision by Registered Provides and other delivery partners using private borrowing and eligible Homes England 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. Where proposals include an element of affordable specialist housing (including Extra Care) in accordance with the affordable housing definition these could meet part of the affordable housing requirement.

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 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, where appropriate, show that the homes will remain affordable in perpetuity.

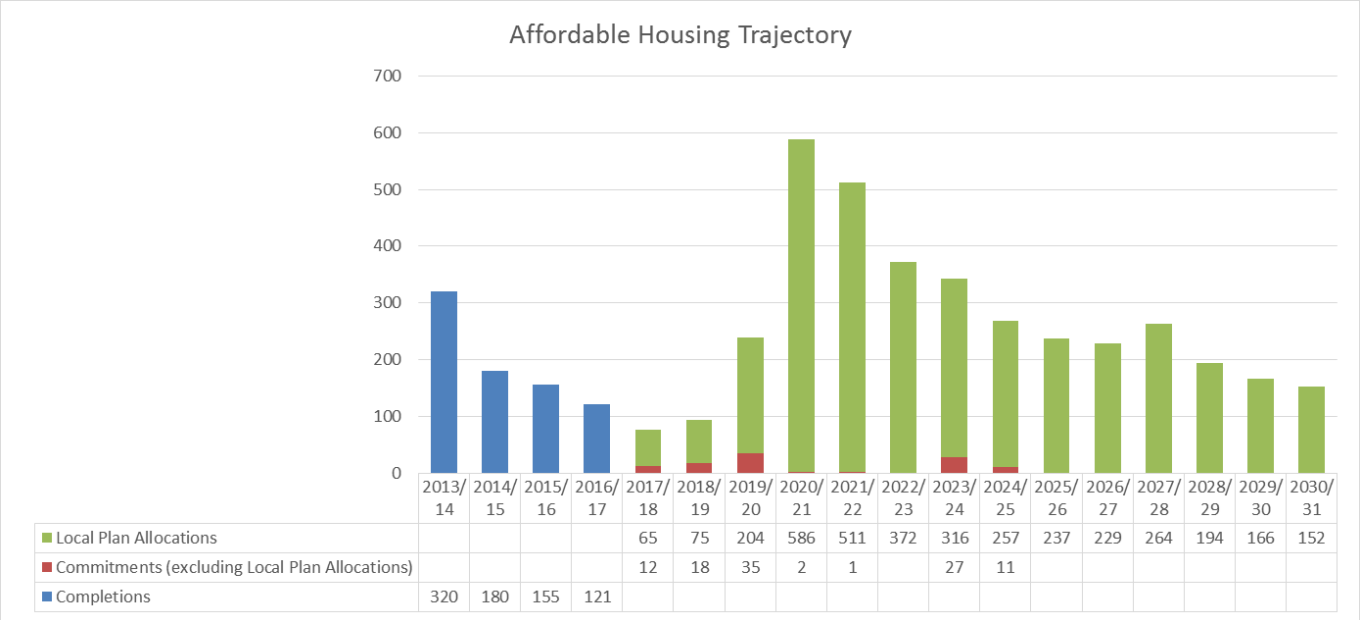
Delivery and implementation

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.

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.

8.45 The affordable housing trajectory set out below shows the potential affordable housing delivery based on the overall housing trajectory set out in the Figure 7 'Housing Trajectory' and takes into account affordable housing completions from 2013/14 to 2016/17.



	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
Local Plan Allocations					65	75	204	586	511	372	316	257	237	229	264	194	166	152
Commitments (excluding Local Plan Allocations)					12	18	35	2	1		27	11						
Completions	320	180	155	121														

Figure 8 Affordable Housing Trajectory

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 LP12

Accommodation for Travellers

The Local Plan will seek to meet the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople set out in table 6. 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

8.46 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.

8.47 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)*'.

20 Planning Policy for Traveller Sites - CLG August 2015
21 Kirklees Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showperson Accommodation Assessment Arc4, August 2015)

Requirement	Gypsy and Travellers (Pitches)	Travelling Showperson (Plots)	Transit
0-5 years	10	1	8
Years 6-15	2	3	-
Total	12	4	8

Table 9 Gypsy and Travellers accommodation requirements

8.48 Within the district there is an existing Travelling Showpeople site at Ridings Road, Dewsbury. Allocation GTTS1 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.

8.49 The existing travel patterns of Gypsy and Travellers and the availability of sites have been considered when allocating site GTTS2. 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.

8.50 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

8.51 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)

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 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 LP13

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 Local Plan - Allocations and Designations document.

Table 10 Shopping Centre Hierarchy

Level	Role and Function
1. Principal Town Centre	• 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	• 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	• 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	• Provide for top-up shopping and local services particularly food and drink.

Table 11 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.

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:

- 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 an 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. There are some proposals for main town centre uses that have a locational requirement such as farm shops, leisure, culture and tourism development where the site is integral to the development. These are generally within the rural area. As set out in Local Plan Policy LP10, Supporting the Rural Economy paragraph 7.36, this locational requirement needs to be justified to pass the town centre sequential test.

9.9 Proposals for small scale local convenience shops (under 280 sq m) within residential areas which serve day to day needs and that do not have a defined local centre nearby are serving a local catchment and therefore are meeting local needs. As such these proposals will be supported.

9.10 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.

9.11 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.

9.12 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 scope of the sequential test should be agreed with the council being reflective of the scale, role and function of the proposal, and will be expected to provide evidence on; the business model for the development and appropriate catchment that the business would seek to serve in accordance with the Shopping Centre Hierarchy Table, and an appropriate audit trail of any sequentially preferable sites that have been discounted with a robust justification. 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.

9.13 The following site allocations Bradley (HS11), Chidswell (MXS7) and Dewsbury Riverside (HS61), propose a significant level of residential growth with the absence of an existing local centre nearby. In accordance with LP13 (part a, paragraph 4) the creation of a new local centre commensurate with the scale of growth proposed will be supported, subject to the sequential test and impact assessment.

Delivery and implementation

9.14 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 LP14

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.

  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. Retail will remain the predominant use on each primary shopping frontage. Other main town centre uses will be acceptable where the frontage remains predominately in retail use taking account of:

  a. the number, proximity, distribution of uses other than retail and the level of vacancy of ground floor units, and the duration of vacancy;
  b. the location and prominence of the unit within the primary shopping frontage;
  c. 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
  d. 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 criteria a, taking into account criteria b and c:

  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

9.15 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. Retail uses for the application of this policy are defined as Use Class A1 only.

9.16 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.

9.17 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.

9.18 Primary shopping frontages have been defined on the basis that a minimum 60% to 70% of each frontage will typically be in A1 retail use at ground floor level with rental levels and pedestrian flow also being key considerations. Therefore predominant retail use on a particular frontage is considered to be over 60% of units. The length of the frontage as shown on the Town Centre Inset Map and the position of uses along it in relation to each other will also be considered to ensure there is no clustering or over dominance of non retail uses to maintain a strong retail core. The policy sets out additional criteria to assess proposals for non-retail uses in Primary Shopping Frontages on a case by case basis to support active primary shopping frontages. 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.

9.19 Secondary shopping frontages have been defined on the basis that at least 40% of each frontage will typically be in A1 retail use at ground floor level with rental levels and pedestrian flow also being key considerations. Therefore a dominance of non-retail uses is considered to be over 60% of units. The length of the frontage as shown on the Town Centre Inset Map and the position of uses along it in relation to each other will also be considered to retain a mix of town centre uses. The policy for secondary frontages supports 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.

9.20 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.

9.21 Support for the retention of retail uses within Local Centres is set out in part a of Local Plan policy LP13. Proposals which would undermine the role and function of Local Centres to provide for top-up shopping and local services particularly food and drink will not be supported. Local Centres have a role in meeting day to day needs serving the local community. Local Plan Community Facilities and Services policy LP48 set out criteria for proposals that involve the loss of community facilities including shops which are also to be considered for proposals involving the loss of retail in Local Centres.

Delivery and implementation

9.22 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.

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- 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 LP15

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 normally 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

9.23 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.

9.24 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.

9.25 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. It is recognised that on some occasions there are instances when the nature of individual buildings and their position within the primary shopping area, means that their use for residential on the ground floor may be appropriate. This may be to facilitate access to the wider upper and lower floors of properties, including small entrances with limited active frontage. In addition there may be instances where consideration can be given to the viability of the redevelopment of older properties that are no longer suited to modern day business needs within the primary shopping area. 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.

9.26 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 Local Plan.

9.27 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

9.28 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.

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- 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 LP16

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;
b. the impacts of noise, general disturbance, fumes, smells, litter and late night activity, including those impacts arising from the use of external areas;
c. 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;
d. the availability of public transport, parking and servicing;
e. highway safety;
f. the provision of refuse storage and collection; and
g. 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 be subject to criteria b to g set out above and also require the submission of a Sequential Test and Impact Assessment.

Policy justification

9.29 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. Food and drink uses for the purpose of this policy are defined as Use Classes AA, A3, A4 and A5.

9.30 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.

9.31 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.

9.32 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. Mitigation measures that could be used to make development acceptable through applying the appropriate conditions dependant on circumstances of the particular scheme include the following:

- Changes to the design/layout to remove 'pinch points' e.g. narrow passageways and stairwells and ensuring no hiding places are created or are available
- Changes to external layout such as gating off alleyways to prevent loitering and inappropriate behaviour
- Security standards of doors and windows
- Improvement or introduction of exterior lighting
- CCTV coverage for inside and to the immediate exterior of the premises
- Management of the premises such as opening hours and/or having supervisory staff.

9.33 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

9.34 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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- 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)

9.5 Huddersfield

Policy LP17

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

9.35 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.

9.36 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.

9.37 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.

9.38 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.

9.39 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 the town centre, and in recent years has led to the significant provision of town centre and edge of centre student accommodation.

9.40 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.

9.41 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.

9.42 An AAP (Area Action Plan) for central Huddersfield will be produced which will set out a framework for promoting regeneration, place shaping and managing development within and around the edge of the Town Centre so that it can fulfil its role in providing shopping, leisure, residential and employment opportunities.

Delivery and implementation

9.43 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.

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- Kirklees Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (2014)
- Kirklees Town Centre Delivery Study: Huddersfield (2016)

9.6 Dewsbury

Policy LP18

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

9.44 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.

9.45 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.

9.46 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.

9.47 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.

9.48 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 it's connections is important in broadening the offer of uses provided in the centre.

9.49 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.

9.50 An AAP (Area Action Plan) for central Dewsbury will be produced which will set out a framework for promoting regeneration, place shaping and managing development within and around the edge of the Town Centre so that it can fulfil its role in providing shopping, leisure, residential and employment opportunities.

Delivery and implementation

9.51 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)
- 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

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. 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.

10.8 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 are considering the possibility of an emerging intermediate NPR stop between Leeds and Manchester in Bradford. Furthermore TfN is committed to facilitate 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:

- 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:

- 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.

10.18 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 LP19

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
- TS6 Highway Network Efficiency Programme
- TS7 Public Transport Improvement Schemes
- TS8 Walking and Cycling Improvement Schemes
- TS9 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 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:

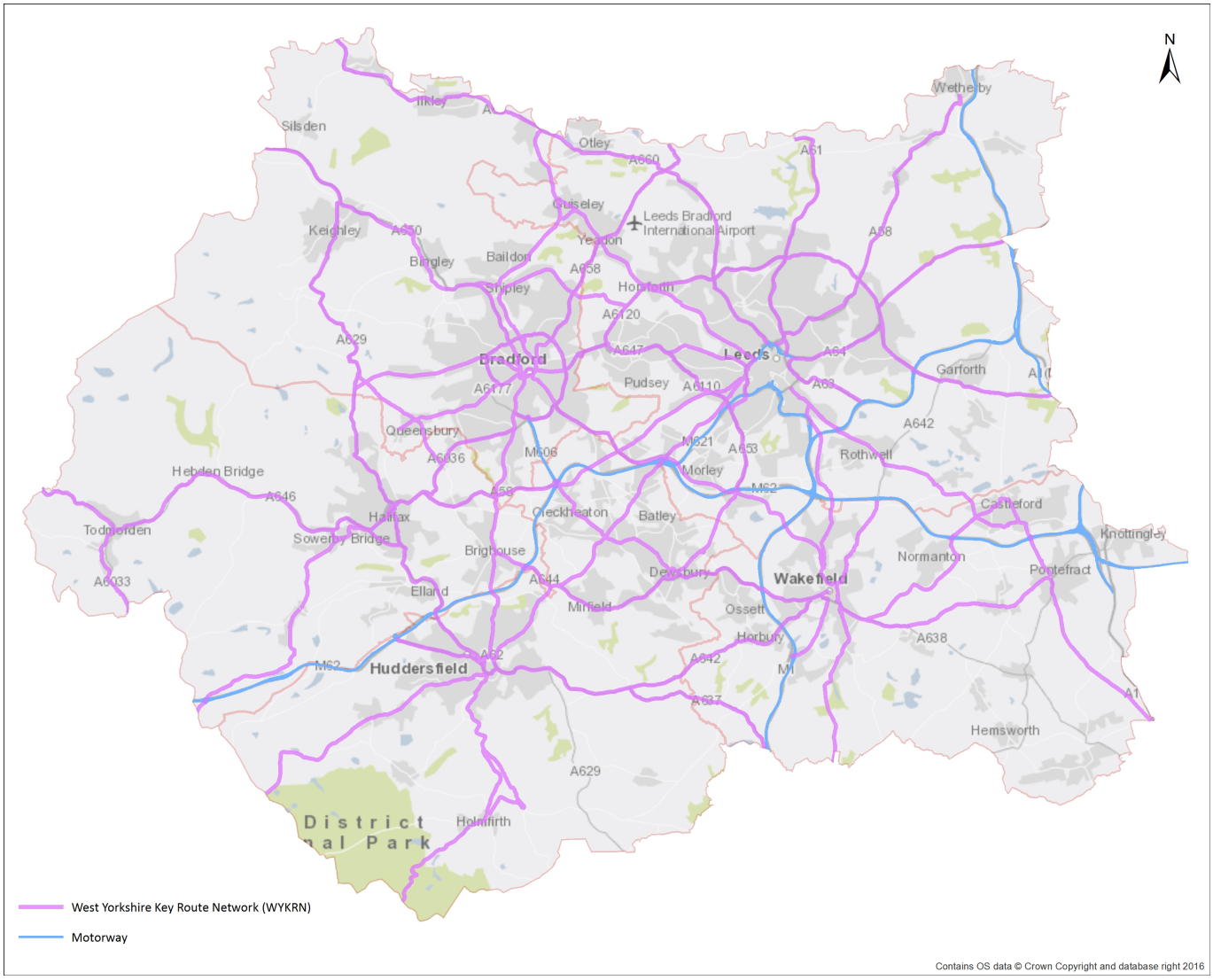
- facilitate development and economic growth;
- reduce journey times and congestion across West Yorkshire regardless of district boundaries;
- assist in the delivery of major infrastructure improvements; and
- enable closer working with Highways England and other combined authorities in the North of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



Map 1 Key Route Network

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 councils 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.

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 WYIS was completed in November 2015 and has been considered by Highways England. WYIS schemes and funding are currently not committed.

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 39: Capacity enhancements including signalisation (within the boundary of Wakefield Metropolitan District)
- M1 junction 40: Increased capacity on the local road network approaches (within the boundary of Wakefield Metropolitan District)
- M62 junction 24: Increased capacity to address issues on the westbound offslip (within the boundary of Calderdale Metropolitan Districts)

- M62 junction 25: Increased capacity and potential signalisation (within the boundary of Calderdale Metropolitan District)
- M62 junction 27: Increased capacity on the east and westbound off-slips along with capacity enhancements to the southern dumbbell (within the boundaries of Kirklees and Leeds Metropolitan Districts)
- M62 junction 28: Increased capacity on the circulatory carriageway and potential ramp metering. (Within the boundary of Leeds Metropolitan District)

10.42 Needed by 2030:

- M62 junction 24: Capacity enhancement of the gyratory (within the boundary of Kirklees Metropolitan District)
- M62 junction 26: Further capacity enhancements may be required to the westbound off slip and to control the flow from the M606 to M62 (this will be dependent on the eventual scope of the RIS1 scheme for Chain Bar) (within the boundary of Kirklees Metropolitan District)
- M62 junction 27: Significant improvement needed, likely to require a major reconfiguration of the junction (within the boundaries of Kirklees and Leeds Metropolitan Districts)
- M62 Junction 30-32: Provision of additional mainline capacity (within the boundaries of Leeds and Wakefield Metropolitan Districts)
- Lofthouse: Additional capacity eastbound on M62 (within the boundary of Leeds Metropolitan District)

10.43 In addition the WYIS tests the addition of a new junction at 24a to the network. Junction 24a is a proposed West Yorkshire Plus Transport Fund scheme. 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 Local Plan.

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

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.

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)

10.2 Sustainable travel

Policy LP20

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 normally 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.

The requirement of a travel plan will also be considered on case by case basis where the proposed development falls below the major application category where it has the potential to generate significant transport movements and/or has insufficient off-street parking within the vicinity of a stressed part of the highway network

Proposals for new development shall be designed to encourage sustainable modes of travel and demonstrate how links have been utilised to encourage connectivity. Proposals will be required to facilitate the needs of the following user hierarchy:

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

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. Measures may include providing real time rail/bus timetable information screens, flexible working hours, staff rail/bus discount cards, secure and sheltered cycle parking. 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.

23 Huddersfield Annual Cordon Count 2016
24 http://aura.abdn acuk/bitstream/handle/2164/2272/Revised_Smarter_Choices_paper_final.pdf;jsessionid=A733490D568C96B231C5E11519EB64D2?sequence=1

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.

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
- 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 LP21

Highways 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 normally be permitted where safe and suitable access to the site can be achieved for all people and where the residual cumulative impacts of development are not severe.

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. where needed, provide new infrastructure or improvements on or off site to ensure safe access from the highway network for pedestrians, cyclists, public transport users and private vehicles;
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. 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 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)

10.4 Parking

Policy LP22

Parking

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

a. in town, district and local 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.

All proposals shall 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

10.86 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 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) and district and local centres 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
  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 LP23

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. Existing public rights of way that form part of the core walking and cycling network or elsewhere will be protected and enhanced.

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

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. NPPF requires local authorities to give significant weight to outstanding or innovative designs and should refuse permission for poor design that fails to take opportunity to improve character and quality of an area and how it functions.

11.3 The following policies seek to ensure that good design is embedded into development proposals in Kirklees.

11.1 Design

Policy LP24

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, to a degree proportionate to the proposal, 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. considering the use of innovative construction materials and techniques, including reclaimed and recycled materials;
    iv. where practicable, minimising resource use in the building by orientating buildings to utilise passive solar design. This includes encouraging the incorporation of vegetation and tree planting to assist heating and cooling and considering the use of renewable energy;
    v. providing charging points to encourage the use of electric and low emission vehicles;

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.

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 where national policy states that local planning authorities should plan positively to retain and enhance landscapes, visual amenity and biodiversity. Development in the Green Belt should wherever possible ensure the use of vernacular building styles and traditional materials and that surface and boundary treatments are sensitive to their setting. Native species should be used if any planting is required in order to mitigate the impact of development.

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 Most of West Yorkshire benefits from very good air quality and, overall, air quality has improved relative to air pollution levels experienced by previous generations. However, traffic in our urban centres and on busy roads result in levels of air pollution which have a significant impact on the health of the population, with those having underlying health conditions being most at risk. There are two pollutants of greatest concern: nitrogen dioxide (NO2) and particulate matter (PMn), which have an adverse impact on health and are mainly caused by emissions from traffic, particularly exhaust emissions from older diesel vehicles. The West Yorkshire Low Emission Strategy focuses on reducing emissions from cars, by making it easier for people to switch to ultra-low emission alternatives, such as plug-in electric, hybrid and hydrogen fuel-cell power-trains and developing the necessary infrastructure to support this change by considering the role of Planning in the development of Local Plans and determining individual planning applications.

11.7 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 and The EnerPHit Standard [(25)]. 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.

11.8 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.

11.9 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.

11.10 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.

25 passivhaustrust.org.uk

11.11 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.

11.12 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 the New Open Space policy can be integrated into sites and their surroundings.

11.13 Trees in urban areas have many environmental benefits including improving air quality, providing natural cooling systems, supporting biodiversity and intercepting rainwater; and 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. [26].

11.14 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.

11.15 The design of development can have positive impacts on health and well-being. The Sport England Active Design Principles [27] 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 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 [28] is for people to have a 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.

11.16 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 and 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.

26 tdag.org.uk/trees-in-the-townscape.html
27 sportengland.org/facilities-planning/active-design- note that this guidance is currently being reviewed
28 kirklees.gov.uk/you-kmc/partners/kirkleesPartnership/pdf/healthStrategy.pdf - paragraph 3.2.3

11.17 National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)[29] 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 Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA) [30] 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 [31] sets out a checklist for how good design can be achieved in residential schemes. Further design guidance is set out in Urban Design Compendium [32] and Manual for Streets [33]. 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.

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

Delivery and Implementation

11.19 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 CABE 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

29 planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/design/
30 RIBA - The Case for Space
31 designcouncil.org.uk/knowledge-resources/guide/building-life-12-third-edition
32 udc.homesandcommunities.co.uk/urban-design-compendium?page_id=&page=1
33 gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/341513/pdfmanforstreets.pdf

- 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
- West Yorkshire Low Emissions Strategy 2016 to 2021

11.2 Advertisements and shop fronts

Policy LP25

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

11.20 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.

11.21 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

11.22 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

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 LP26

Renewable and low carbon energy

Renewable and low carbon energy proposals (excluding wind) 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 either individually or cumulatively 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.

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 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.

12.11 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.

12.12 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.

12.13 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.

12.14 Developments for wind turbines should be considered in accordance with the Written Ministerial Statement (WMS) dated 18th June 2015 [(34)]. In addition there are 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 [(35)].

12.15 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

12.16 The policy is delivered by taking a positive approach to applications for renewable and low carbon technology developments that meet the appropriate criteria. Alongside, the production of a Supplementary Policy Document in respect of wind turbines to consider safety aspects.

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)

34 www.parliament.uk/documents/commons-vote-office/June%202015/18%20June/1-DCLG-Planning.pdf
35 as identified in Article 3 of the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) (Order) 2015

12.2 Water management

Policy LP27

Flood risk

Proposals for development which require a Sequential Test in accordance with national planning guidance 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;

   i. where extensions are linked operationally to an existing business or,

   ii. where redevelopment of a site provides buildings with the same or a smaller footprint;

c. 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;

d. 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.

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

12.17 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 in accordance with national planning guidance to avoid, where possible, flood risk to people and property. Local Plan allocations were subject to a flood risk sequential test during the plan preparation process so proposals in accordance with the allocated land use would not require a further sequential test during the plan period. 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.

12.18 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.

12.19 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.

12.20 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).

12.21 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

12.22 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.

12.23 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.

12.24 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.

12.25 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.

12.26 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.

12.27 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.

12.28 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.

12.29 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 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

12.30 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 LP28

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

12.31 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.

12.32 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.

12.33 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.

12.34 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.

12.35 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, (in accordance with LP34) 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.

12.36 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.

12.37 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.

12.38 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

12.39 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 LP29

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

12.40 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 25,000m^3) 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 10,000m^3, however this has yet to be implemented.

12.41 There are in excess of 150 smaller water bodies (with a capacity between 500 and 25,000m^3) 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.

12.42 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.

12.43 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.

12.44 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

12.45 Developers will need to provide evidence that their scheme retains the area of water and includes an effective future 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

- Flood and Water Management Act

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. A key objective of the Local Plan is to protect and enhance the integrity of the natural environment in Kirklees and the locally distinctive qualities which contribute to its character, including the district's varied landscapes and natural assets.

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)[36]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 SSSIs 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 and seek to protect the areas of highest biodiversity and the best examples of local habitat types. 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.

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

13.1 Biodiversity & geodiversity

Policy LP30

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

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 benefits of the development can be clearly shown to outweigh the need to safeguard the local conservation value of the site or feature 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) result in no significant loss or harm to biodiversity in Kirklees through avoidance, adequate mitigation or, as a last resort, 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 In accordance with the findings of the Habitats Regulations Assessment, for those development allocations within 2.5km of the SPA, further surveys will be required at planning application stage to assess detailed impacts on SPA birds and, if found to be necessary, appropriate avoidance and/or mitigation measures will be required to address any identified impacts in line with policy LP30. Suitable avoidance and mitigation measures may include:

- Avoidance of areas used by significant numbers of SPA birds (to be determined by a project level Habitats Regulations Assessment).
- Provision of equivalent or greater quantity and quality of replacement habitat onsite (or as a last resort off site within 2.5km) with improved management to ensure use by SPA birds.
- Timing of works (construction, operation and decommissioning) outside the period most frequently used by SPA birds.
- Monitoring of impacts to assess bird use over time.

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 SSSIs in Kirklees: The South Pennine Moors SPA/SAC; Park Clough, Marsden; and Honley Station Cutting, Honley [37]. 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.

13.14 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 that support the site's special conservation features.

37 See Table 6 in the Allocations and Designations Document

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 not result in significant loss or harm to biodiversity through avoidance, 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 LP31

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, bridleway 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.

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 LP32

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.

13.30 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 LP33

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. 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

13.5 Conserving and enhancing the water environment

Policy LP34

Conserving and enhancing the water environment

Proposals must:

1. Ensure no deterioration of water courses or water bodies (including groundwater) by conserving and, where practicable, enhancing:

    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. Ensure Source Protection Zones are protected from contamination as a result of the proposal in line with national guidance.
3. 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 1 of this policy 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.

Proposals are encouraged to:

4. Make positive progress towards achieving 'good status or potential' under the Water Framework Directive in surface and groundwater bodies.
5. 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.
6. 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.

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 natural watercourses and water bodies in Kirklees, proposals must not result in their deterioration and where practicable should include measures to improve water quality especially in areas which are not currently 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 in accordance with LP27. 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 important to consider the sensitivity of groundwater to potential pollution resulting from development proposals and their associated drainage solutions. Contamination of groundwater can impact the quality of drinking water supplies and can also have a detrimental impact on the quality of surface water bodies. It is therefore important to protect groundwater from potential contamination resulting from development in order to protect both drinking water supplies and surface water bodies. The Environment Agency has 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.

13.46 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. Councils 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 LP35

Historic environment

1. Development proposals affecting a designated heritage asset (or an archaeological site of national importance) should preserve or enhance the significance of the asset. In cases likely to result in substantial harm or loss, development will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the proposals would bring substantial public benefits that clearly outweigh the harm, or all of the following are met:

   a. the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site;
   b. no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation;
   c. conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and
   d. the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

2. Proposals which would remove, harm or undermine the significance of a non-designated heritage asset, or its contribution to the character of a place will be permitted only where benefits of the development outweigh the harm having regard to the scale of the harm and the significance of the heritage asset. In the case of developments affecting archaeological sites of less than national importance 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.

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:

   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 contribute to their significance;
   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, the 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 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 a Heritage Impact Assessment 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 pressures on heritage assets. 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 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. A number of Kirklees' Conservation Areas have Conservation Area Appraisals which identify those elements which are considered to contribute to their special architectural or historic interest. 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 benefit of the public 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

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 through 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. It should also be noted that Kirklees Council works collaboratively at both the regional and sub-regional level to understand the minerals needs. These are reported and published through the Yorkshire and Humber Aggregate Working Party and the West Yorkshire Local Aggregates Assessment. Both have informed the minerals requirements for Kirklees.

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 at 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 Minerals

15.1 Mineral extraction

Policy LP36

Proposals for mineral extraction

Part 1

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.

Part 2

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 the landscape including its character 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 and need for 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 principal 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. 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 a 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

- Minerals Technical Paper
- British Geological Survey mapping
- Operators information on specific sites

15.2 Site restoration and aftercare

Policy LP37

Site restoration and aftercare

Part 1

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, including landscape character;
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.

Part 2

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

- Minerals Technical Paper
- British Geological Survey mapping
- Operators information on specific sites

15.3 Minerals safeguarding

Policy LP38

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

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. 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

- Minerals Technical Paper
- British Geological Survey mapping
- Operators information on specific sites

15.4 Protecting existing and planned minerals infrastructure

Policy LP39

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
- 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

- Minerals Technical Paper
- British Geological Survey mapping
- Operators information on specific sites

15.5 Alternative development on protected minerals infrastructure sites

Policy LP40

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

- Minerals Technical Paper
- British Geological Survey mapping
- Operators information on specific sites

15.6 Proposals for exploration and appraisal of hydrocarbons

Policy LP41

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 highway, 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;
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.

Supporting evidence

- Minerals Technical Paper
- British Geological Survey mapping
- Operators information on specific sites

15.7 Proposals for production of hydrocarbons

Policy LP42

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.

h. Where a proposal demonstrates that it will have a net zero impact on climate change.

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

- Minerals Technical Paper
- British Geological Survey mapping
- Operators information on specific sites

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':

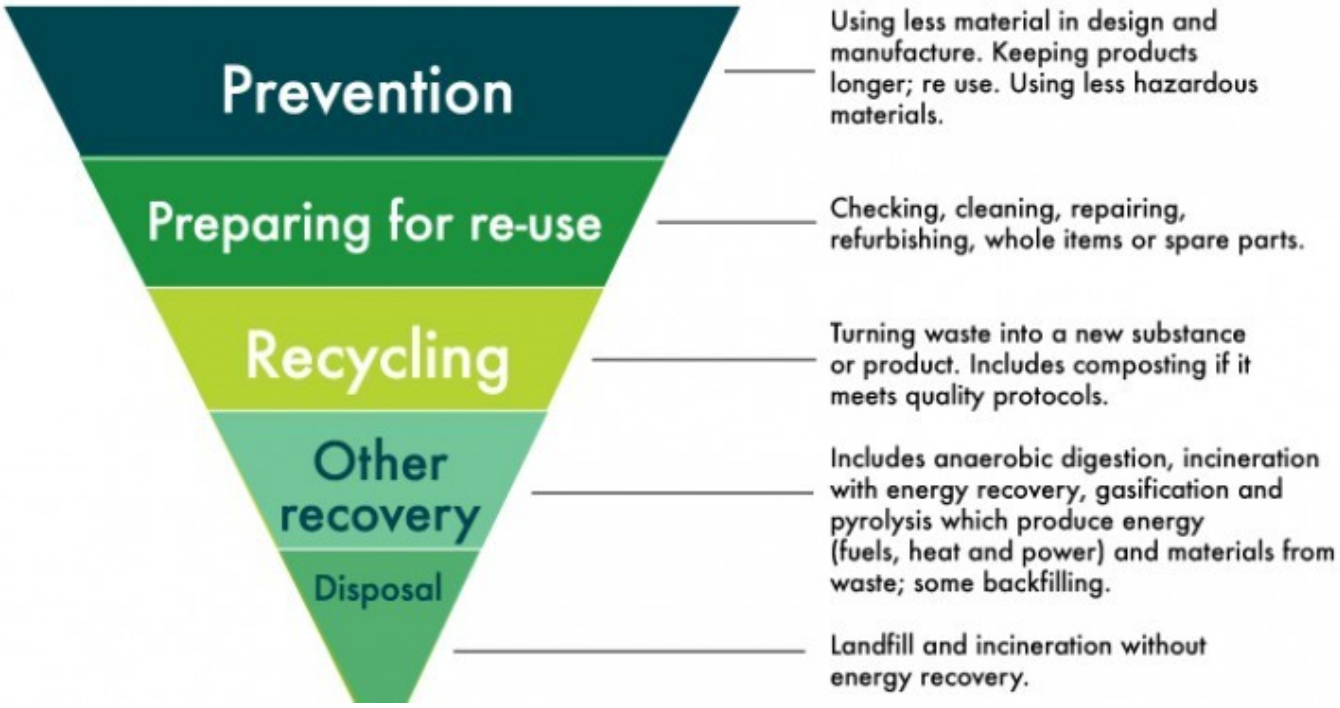


Figure 9 Waste hierarchy

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. It should also be noted that Kirklees Council works collaboratively at both the regional and sub-regional level to understand the relevant waste management needs. These are reported and published through the Yorkshire and Humber Waste Position Statement and the West Yorkshire Combined Authority Waste Needs Assessment.

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.

16.8 The WNA has identified the following requirements for Kirklees over the plan period.

Provision for Kirklees Waste to 2031

16.9 The chosen approach to future waste management in Kirklees is to reduce waste exports by identifying land for facilities to manage the equivalent of all Local Authority Collected Waste, Commercial and Industrial and Construction and Demolition waste generated in Kirklees, while recognising that some imports and exports will continue (net self-sufficiency). The Local Plan will seek to move waste up the waste hierarchy by diverting as much waste as possible away from disposal to landfill by identifying land suitable for recycling and recovery facilities.

16.10 The waste management needs in Kirklees to 2031 can be summarised as follows, full details of requirements can be found in the Waste Needs Assessment 2016 (a breakdown is provided in Appendix 4):

Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)

16.11 Kirklees have an existing waste management contract in place with Suez which includes the following:

- Processing of LACW through the existing Energy Recovery Facility in Huddersfield
- Management of waste from 5 Household Waste Recycling Centres; and
- Recycling of the co-mingled recyclables from households.

16.12 The contract is in place until 2028 with the potential for a 5 year extension which would cover the requirements until the end of the plan period. If the extension beyond 2028 is not achieved, then Kirklees will have a capacity gap of around 27,000 tonnes for EfW. Should this situation arise then Kirklees could rely on external capacity within the wider region during the plan period.

16.13 Kirklees does not have sufficient facilities for the recycling of LACW and there is a requirement for additional recycling capacity throughout the plan period.

16.14 Kirklees has limited non-hazardous landfill capacity which is insufficient throughout the plan period. It is likely that export to neighbouring areas, and therefore reliance on the wider regional capacity, will continue throughout the plan period.

Commercial and Industrial Waste

16.15 There is insufficient capacity locally for recycling and landfilling of C&I waste throughout the plan period. The WNA identifies the need for additional recycling capacity but recognises that landfill will be met through export to neighbouring areas.

16.16 There is a small requirement for EfW, but not sufficient to warrant the development of a facility to make it economical for Kirklees waste alone.

16.17 There is a surplus in capacity of treatment facilities for C&I and CD&E waste throughout the plan period. There is also surplus capacity at transfer stations throughout the plan period. Although not classed as recycling facilities, some transfer stations do undertake this role and may aid in providing local recycling capacity during the plan period.

Construction, demolition and excavation waste (CD&E)

16.18 Kirklees has sufficient capacity for landfill of CD&E waste and currently imports a significant amount of this waste for management within Kirklees.

16.19 There is a requirement for recycling facilities for CD&E waste. However, to counteract this there is surplus capacity for land recovery and treatment facilities. The latter is also available for the management of C&I waste.

16.20 There is also surplus capacity at transfer stations throughout the plan period. Although not classed as recycling facilities, some transfer stations do undertaken this role and may aid in providing local recycling capacity during the plan period.

Agricultural Waste

16.21 The small amount of agricultural waste generated in Kirklees is not expected to increase over the plan period and there is no requirement to plan for additional facilities to manage this waste stream.

Low Level Radioactive Waste (LLW)

16.22 Kirklees contains a single location generating a very small amount of low-level radioactive waste, the nature of which means it can be disposed via the foul sewer network with other wastes. Therefore there is no need for specialised local management capacity.

Waste Water

16.23 Yorkshire Water has advised the Council that additional capacity is likely to be needed at two plants within the Borough. The timescale for improvement has not been established yet and will be identified through ongoing dialogue with the company.

Land Requirement

16.24 Using indicative information on facility sites across West Yorkshire, it is estimated that to meet the requirements for built facilities across the plan period, a maximum of 10ha of land will be required for the provision of new waste management infrastructure. It is assumed that due to economies of scale it is unlikely that a hazardous waste recycling/treatment facility will be required for Kirklees based on existing capacity within the Region, however should a facility be required this would need up to 2 Ha of land.

16.25 It is important to note that a number of transfer stations also undertake recycling as part of their operations, but due to the way their status is recorded in the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator it is not possible to distinguish which sites provide this without more detailed analysis. In addition, some facilities classed as treatment may also provide recycling capacity. As such it is important to keep the requirements under review throughout the plan period as this indicative requirement could change if further information on recycling capacity of existing sites can be shown to provide capacity for Kirklees.

16.1 Waste management hierarchy

Policy LP43

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:

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

Policy justification

16.26 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 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.

16.27 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

16.28 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 LP44

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

16.29 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.

16.30 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

16.31 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 LP45

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.

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

16.32 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.

16.33 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.

16.34 It is therefore essential that existing waste management facilities and associated infrastructure in the district are safeguarded. For the purposes of the policy waste management facilities are safeguarded during their operational period, subject to their decommissioning and revocation of any associated waste licenses the facilities would no longer be subject to the protection under this policy unless an equivalent replacement facility was provided.

16.35 The council recognise that farm holdings may include facilities associated with the processing of waste, such as anaerobic digestion, these facilities have the potential to play an important role in meeting the waste needs of the district. Facilities such as these have not been identified on the proposals map, however the role that these facilities play in continuing to process waste material will be monitored.

Delivery and implementation

16.36 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 LP46

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

16.37 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.

16.38 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

16.39 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

17 Health and supporting communities

17.1 National Planning Policy Framework 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 LP47

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;

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 developing 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 The Localism Act 2011 and the Assets of Community Regulations 2012 provide the legislative framework to give community groups the right to prepare and bid to buy community facilities and buildings if made available for sale. Any applications affecting a community asset will need to have regard to relevant legislation requirements.

17.11 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.

Delivery and implementation

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

Links with strategic objectives

17.13 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 LP48

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 and all options including the scope for alternative community uses have been considered; 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; and
e. any assets listed on a Community Asset Register have satisfied the requirements under the relevant legislation.

Policy justification

17.14 NPPF promotes the retention and development of local services and community facilities in villages, such as local shops, meeting places, 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 and emergency services. Local centres have services that meet day to day needs as defined in the shopping centre hierarchy set out in LP13. Proposals that would result in the loss of a facility which would undermine the role and function of a centre would not be supported. The protection and enhancement of sport and leisure facilities is dealt with under Policy LP50 Sport and physical activity and the protection of urban green space under Policy LP61.

17.15 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.

17.16 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.

17.17 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.

17.18 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.

17.19 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.

17.20 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

17.21 The policy will be delivered 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.
- 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 LP49

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

17.22 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.

17.23 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.

17.24 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.

17.25 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.

17.26 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.

17.27 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

17.28 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

17.4 Sport and Physical Activity

Policy LP50

Sport and physical activity

The council will seek to protect, enhance and support new and existing open spaces, 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 open space, sport and leisure facilities will only be allowed where:-

a. an assessment clearly shows that the site is no longer required to meet an identified need for open space, sport, or recreation use; or
b. equivalent or better replacement facilities in terms of quantity and quality 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

17.29 Good quality open spaces, 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

leads to significant gains in physical and mental health well-being. The aim of Policy LP50 is to safeguard existing and support new open spaces, outdoor and indoor sport and recreation opportunities wherever they are located, including within the Green Belt. Those within the urban areas which form valuable open spaces are also protected as urban green spaces under policy LP61.

17.30 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.

17.31 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 theses 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.

17.32 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.

17.33 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.

17.34 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 in terms of quantity and quality can be provided in a location that is easily accessible to existing and potential new users.

17.35 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.

17.36 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

17.37 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.

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

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 LP51

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 have an unacceptable impact on 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 must incorporate sustainable mitigation measures that reduce the level of this impact. 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.

18.4 A variety of air pollutants can affect 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 Pollution limits are set out in the form of National Air Quality Objectives (NAQOs). These objectives are written into law by the Environment Act 1995 and accompanying regulations as well as the Policy, Guidance and Strategy documents produced by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) as part of the Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) system and National Governments compliance with the European Union Directives on Air Quality. These pollutants are mainly in the form of gases such as nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, lead, sulphur dioxide and fine dust particles. These pollutants have the potential to cause ill health and should be managed where possible before they reach the Air Quality Objective limit.

18.6 The West Yorkshire Low Emissions Strategy (WYLES) has been developed through collaboration between the West Yorkshire local authorities (Bradford MDC, Calderdale MBC, Kirklees MDC, Leeds CC and Wakefield MDC); West Yorkshire Combined Authority (WYCA) and Public Health England (PHE), with each organisation having an input and contributing to the content of the Strategy. The strategy outlines what the key challenges are in relation to air quality within West Yorkshire and how, together, we can deliver cleaner air for all to create a healthier place for people to live, work and visit. It considers a number of areas such as economic and transport plans, changes in energy production and use, land-use planning, supporting walking and cycling and tackling transport emissions. Technical guidance has been produced, Air Quality and Emissions Technical Planning Guidance, this document forms part of the overarching WYLES with a vision of “Delivering Cleaner Air for all in West Yorkshire”. This guidance is aimed at helping planning authorities’ deliver National Air Quality Objectives (NAQO) through cost effective service planning brought about by joint working and individual policies set out in each authority’s Local Plan. This Technical Guidance sets out a three stage Air Quality and Emissions Mitigation Assessment Process which should be used when preparing evidence in respect of Policy LP51.

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. Action Planning is the crucial part of managing Air Quality in areas which are being affected by poor Air Quality. The WYLES and development control is critical to the measures set out within action plans.

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 annually reviews local air quality and publishes a Local Air Quality Management Annual Status Report. To date Kirklees has declared nine AQMAs, where the levels of pollution are considered to be too high to allow new development unless improvements can be secured. These are as follows:

- Bradley Road/Leeds Road, Huddersfield
- Birchencliffe, Huddersfield
- Outlane, Huddersfield
- Edgerton, Huddersfield
- Huddersfield Town Centre

- Birkenshaw, Bradford
- Eastborough, Dewsbury
- Heckmondwike
- Scout Hill, Dewsbury

18.10 The AQMAs within Kirklees are likely to change on an annual basis, as a result of the ongoing monitoring of local air quality. Kirklees Council currently have Action Plans in place for the two AQMAs in Bradley Road/Leeds Road, Huddersfield and Scout Hill, Dewsbury. New action plans are being prepared for the remaining AQMAs and for the district. Action plans will be made available on the Kirklees website: https://www.kirklees.gov.uk/beta/crime-and-safety/air-pollution.aspx

18.11 Two further Areas of Concern have also been identified, where monitoring of levels of nitrogen dioxide appear to indicate that the annual average for nitrogen dioxide may be exceeded. These areas are: Manchester Road Thornton Lodge and Lindley Moor Road Huddersfield.

18.12 Areas of concern appear to potentially have elevated levels of nitrogen dioxide from road traffic. Areas of Concern are monitored annually; the outcomes of this monitoring could lead to the introduction of further AQMAs. Up to date information on AQMAs can be found on the Kirklees website: https://www.kirklees.gov.uk/beta/crime-and-safety/air-pollution.aspx

Delivery and implementation

18.13 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.

18.14 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 Authority 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
- Kirklees Air Quality Annual Status Report 2017
- West Yorkshire Low Emissions Strategy 2016 to 2021
- Air Quality (England) Regulations 2000
- Local Air Quality Management Policy Guidance for England (PG16), DEFRA 2016
- Local Air Quality Management Technical Guidance (TG16), DEFRA 2016

18.2 Protection and improvement of environmental quality

Policy LP52

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.

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

Policy justification

18.15 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.

18.16 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.

18.17 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.

18.18 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.

18.19 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.

18.20 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.

18.21 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.

18.22 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.

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

Delivery and implementation

18.24 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 LP53

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.

Policy justification

18.25 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.

18.26 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.

18.27 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.

18.28 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.

18.29 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.

18.30 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 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

18.31 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

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 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 serves 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 polices 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 LP54

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 design and materials should have regard to relevant design policies to ensure that the resultant development does not materially detract from 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

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 Development in the Green Belt should be appropriate to its setting and should wherever possible reflect vernacular building styles and materials, with sensitive boundary and surface treatments and native planting where necessary. Where modern agricultural or forestry buildings are proposed, these can still be carefully sited and designed so as not to be discordant with their setting or intrusive in the landscape. 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)

19.1.3 Agricultural and forestry workers' dwellings

Policy LP55

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.

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)

19.1.4 Facilities for outdoor sport, outdoor recreation and cemeteries

Policy LP56

Facilities for outdoor sport, outdoor recreation and cemeteries

In the Green Belt proposals for appropriate facilities associated with outdoor sport, outdoor recreation or cemeteries will normally be acceptable as long as the openness of the Green Belt is preserved and there is no conflict with the purposes of including land within it. Proposals should ensure that;

a. the scale of the facility is no more than is reasonably required for the proper functioning of the enterprise or the use of the land to which it is associated;
b. the facility 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 and other appropriate facilities occasionally arises. As the principal objective of Green Belt policy is to maintain an open character it follows that any development, including the treatment of associated outside space, access arrangements and car parking should be no more than is reasonably 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 practices 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 manages), 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 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)

19.1.5 The extension, alteration or replacement of existing buildings

Policy LP57

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 original 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 should have regard to relevant design policies to ensure that the resultant development does not materially detract from its 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 original 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)

19.1.6 Garden extensions

Policy LP58

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.

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)

19.1.7 Limited infilling in villages

19.31 National planning guidance states that new dwellings may not be inappropriate in the Green Belt where they constitute limited infilling within villages. There are a number of smaller settlements in Kirklees which are either overwashed by the Green Belt or inset within it and the level of services contained within these settlements varies considerably. Any application for infill development within the Green Belt will therefore be judged in the first instance on whether the settlement is a village for the purposes of Green Belt policy. If it is established that the site is within a village the plot should be small, normally sufficient for not more than two dwellings and within an otherwise continuously built up frontage.

19.1.8 Brownfield sites in the Green Belt

Policy LP59

Brownfield sites in the Green Belt

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; and
c. redevelopment does not result in the loss of land that is of high environmental value which cannot be mitigated or compensated for.

Land at Storthes Hall has been designated in the Local Plan in order to recognise it as a major brownfield site in the Green Belt. Development proposals should be accompanied by a masterplan with special attention paid to the impact of any proposal on the openness of the Green Belt.

In all cases regard should be had to relevant design polices to ensure that the resultant development does not materially detract from its Green Belt setting.

Policy justification

19.32 Infilling for the purposes of LP59 is defined as development in a small gap between existing buildings on a brownfield site. What constitutes a small gap will be judged on a case by case basis and will depend on the circumstances on the ground at the time of the application. The new building must be proposed on a brownfield site and will not apply to small gaps between separate brownfield sites.

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 the development 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. The extent of the existing footprint should not normally be exceeded, although it may be possible to redistribute built form on the site provided that the resulting impact is no more than that of the existing development. Assessment of all proposals will also include an assessment of any intensification of use on local roads.

19.34 Within the site delineated on the Policies Map as 'Land at Storthes Hall', the council will encourage redevelopment proposals for the northern or southern parts of the site that are supported by a masterplan for each part of the site. At the current time the northern part of the site is occupied by buildings and the southern part has been cleared and has planning permission for residential development. When considering any planning application, the council will ensure that substantial weight is given to any harm to the Green Belt including impact on openness. '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.

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.

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)

19.1.9 The re-use and conversion of buildings

Policy LP60

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)

19.2 Urban green space

Policy LP61

Urban green space

Development proposals which would result in the loss of urban green space (as identified on the Policies Map) will only be permitted where:

a. an assessment shows the open space is clearly no longer required to meet local needs for open space, sport or recreational facilities and does not make an important contribution in terms of visual amenity, landscape or biodiversity value; or
b. replacement open space, sport or recreation facilities which are equivalent or better in size and quality are provided elsewhere within an easily accessible location for existing and potential new users; or
c. the proposal 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.

The protection set out in this policy also applies to smaller valuable green spaces not identified on the Policies Map.

Policy justification

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.

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 and Playing Pitch Strategy. These smaller sites have been identified as having value as an open space, sport or recreation facility either through an open space assessment carried out as part of the Open Space Study (see Appendix 4 for other sites protected under LP61) or through recommendations in the Playing Pitch Strategy. These

assessments and recommendations will be taken into account when considering a development proposal and sites will be afforded the same level of protection as urban green space where appropriate. For smaller sites included in the Open Space Study that have not been assessed, the council will undertake an open space assessment when development proposals are being considered to determine the site's value as an open space, sport or recreation facility.

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 Some open spaces in Kirklees have been designated as urban green space for purposes other than sport and recreation and may not have public access. These include urban green spaces important for their visual amenity, landscape and biodiversity benefits which close to where people live can help promote the health and well-being of local residents and contribute significantly to the quality and local character of the built-up areas in Kirklees. In order to safeguard these sites, development proposals will not be permitted which would be harmful to these qualities or the function of the urban green space.

19.47 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 quantity and quality to the green space being replaced.

19.48 Development proposals that provide alternative open space, sport or recreational facilities on green spaces could also be 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.

Delivery and implementation

19.49 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 Authority 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 LP62

Local green space

The council will give special protection to sites designated as Local Green Space that are important to the local community.

Development proposed within a Local Green Space will be considered having regard to Green Belt policy.

Policy justification

19.50 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.

19.51 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.

19.52 Sites 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.

19.53 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 consistent with Green Belt policy.

Delivery and implementation

19.54 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 LP63

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. New open space should be provided in accordance with the council’s local open space standards or national standards where relevant.

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 is 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

19.55 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.

19.56 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.

19.57 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.

19.58 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.

19.59 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 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.

19.60 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	Minimum standard for the amount of new open space			Quality Standard	Minimum Accessibility Standard	
	Type of Standard	Amount per 1,000 population (hectares)	Amount per dwelling (sq m)*	Site Assessment Rating	Type of Standard	Minimum walk time or distance for residents in towns or villages
Parks & Recreation Grounds	National/Local	0.8	19.44	High	Local	15 minutes/ 720 metres 30 minutes travel time of a major park
Natural/ Semi- Natural Greenspace	Local	2.0	48.6	High	National/Local	15 minutes/ 720 metres
Amenity Greenspace	National	0.6	14.58	High	National/Local	10 minutes/ 480 metres
Allotments	National/Local	0.5 per 1,000 households	5	High	Local	15 minutes/ 720 metres
Children's Equipped/ Designated Play Areas	National	0.25	6.1	N/A	Local	15 minutes/ 720 metres
Young People Provision	National	0.3	7.3	N/A	Local	2km
* Based on average Kirklees household of 2.43 people						

Table 12 District wide open space provision standards

19.61 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

19.62 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 Authority 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

20.1 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.

20.8 The council produces an Authority Monitoring Report. 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 such as neighbourhood plan monitoring and data, community surveys and 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

Whether housing meets the definition of affordable housing will be determined in accordance with the latest definition in the national planning policy at the time of a decision on a planning application.

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.

Authority 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 Use Class
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 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).

Employment generating use
The B use class employment uses derived from the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order Guide 1987 (as amended). These are:

- B1 Business
  (a) Offices (other than those that fall within A2 (Professional and Financial Services)
  (b) Research and Development of products or processes
  (c) Light Industry
- B2 General Industry
- B8 Storage and Distribution

And enterprises which provide jobs, for example, retail, hotel, assembly and leisure and certain non-residential Sui Generis uses (such as clubs, cash and carry businesses and builders merchants).

Employment use
The B use class employment uses derived from the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order Guide 1987 (as amended). These are:

- B1 Business
  (a) Offices (other than those that fall within A2 (Professional and Financial Services)
  (b) Research and Development of products or processes
  (c) Light Industry
- B2 General Industry
- B8 Storage and Distribution

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.

Essential Infrastructure
Infrastructure that is required to make development acceptable in planning terms.

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)
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).

Original building
Original building means a building as it existed on 1 July 1948, or if constructed later, as it was built originally. If a building existed on 1 July 1948 but has since been replaced then the term 'original' relates to the replacement building as it was built originally. If a building existed on 1 July 1948 but no longer exists then this is not included in the definition of 'original'. When assessing extensions to buildings and the cumulative impact of extensions, the 'original' building will include any outbuildings within its curtilage that were erected as part of the original development and are still of permanent and substantial construction. Extensions to the original building or outbuildings added at a later date, regardless of whether planning permission was required, will not be included as part of the 'original' building.

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 Plan 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 superseded by the Local Plan. The most relevant Local Plan policies have been assigned to each UDP policy, where applicable, however this is not an exhaustive list of policies that would apply when determining a planning application.

UDP Policy no	Kirklees Unitary Development Plan Policy Title	Local Plan Replacement Policy
G1	Regeneration	Spatial Development Strategy LP7 Efficient and effective use of land and buildings
G4	Design	LP24 Design
G5	Access to buildings and open space facilities	LP24 Design
G6	Contamination and instability	LP53 Contamination and unstable land
D1	Loss of valuable land	LP61 Urban green space
D2	Land without notation	LP24 Design
D3	Urban Greenspace	LP61 Urban green space
D4	Change of use or redevelopment	LP61 Urban green space
D5	Provisional open land	LP6 Safeguarded land
D6	Green corridors	LP31 Strategic green infrastructure network
D7	Green corridor gaps	LP31 Strategic green infrastructure network
D10	Outdoor sport and recreation in the Green Belt	LP56 Facilities for outdoor sport, outdoor recreation and cemeteries
D11	Extension of buildings in the Green Belt	LP57 The extension, alteration or replacement of existing buildings
D12A	Removal of permitted development rights in the Green Belt	Deleted - no specific replacement
D13	Infill in Green Belt settlements	Deleted - no specific replacement policy but paragraph 19.31 refers
D15	Storthes Hall University site	LP59 Infilling and redevelopment of brownfield sites
NE3	Sites of Scientific Interest	LP30 Biodiversity and geodiversity

UDP Policy no	Kirklees Unitary Development Plan Policy Title	Local Plan Replacement Policy
NE4	Sites of Wildlife Significance	LP30 Biodiversity and geodiversity
NE5	Wildlife corridors	LP30 Biodiversity and geodiversity
NE6	Water and wetlands	LP30 Biodiversity and geodiversity
NE8A	The Peak District National Park	LP32 Landscape
NE9	Development proposals affecting trees	LP33 Trees
BE1	Quality of design	LP24 Design
BE2	Design	LP24 Design
BE5	New development in Conservation Areas	LP35 Historic environment
BE6	Impact on infill on Conservation Area	LP35 Historic environment
BE9	Archaeological value of class 1 or 11 sites	LP35 Historic environment
BE10	Archaeological value of class 1, 11 or 111	LP35 Historic environment
BE11	Building materials	LP24 Design
BE12	Space about buildings	LP24 Design
BE13	Extensions to buildings	LP24 Design
BE14	Extensions to terraced, semi-detached or closely spaced detached dwellings	LP24 Design
BE15	Dormer extensions	LP24 Design
BE16	Shopfronts	LP25 Advertisements and shopfronts
BE17	New shopfronts in Conservation Areas or on listed buildings	LP25 Advertisements and shopfronts
BE18	Security shutters for shop windows in town centres	LP25 Advertisements and shopfronts
BE20	Access for disabled people	LP24 Design
BE21	Access to open space by disabled people	LP24 Design
BE22	Parking facilities for people with disabilities	LP22 Parking
BE23	Crime prevention measures	LP24 Design
EP3	Development affecting washland	LP27 Flood risk
EP3A	Culverting and canalisation	LP27 Flood risk

Appendix 1 Replaced Unitary Development Plan Policies

UDP Policy no	Kirklees Unitary Development Plan Policy Title	Local Plan Replacement Policy
EP4	Noise sensitive locations	LP52 Protection and improvement of environmental quality
EP6	Development and noise	LP52 Protection and improvement of environmental quality
EP7	Small turbines	LP26 Renewable and low carbon energy
EP8	Medium and large turbines	LP26 Renewable and low carbon energy
EP8A	Safeguarding wind turbines	LP26 Renewable and low carbon energy
EP10	Energy efficient site development	LP26 Renewable and low carbon energy
EP11	Ecological landscaping	Deleted - No specific replacement
EP12	Overhead power lines	Deleted - No specific replacement
EP30	Construction sites	Deleted - No specific replacement
M1	Mineral extraction and restoration measures	LP36 Proposals for mineral extraction LP37 Site restoration and aftercare
M1A	Aggregate supply	LP36 Proposals for mineral extraction
M2	Locations for mineral extraction	LP36 Proposals for mineral extraction
M3	Mineral extraction	LP36 Proposals for mineral extraction
M4	Mineral extraction from former waste deposits	LP36 Proposals for mineral extraction
M5	Safeguarded mineral reserves	LP38 Minerals safeguarding
WD1	Waste storage, transfer, treatment, recycling and final disposal	LP44 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	LP46 Waste disposal
WD6	Waste transfer, treatment and/or reduction sites	LP44 New waste management facilities
WD7	Use of land for the receipt, storage, treatment, incineration and recovery of materials and transfer of waste	LP44 New waste management facilities
T1	Transport strategy	LP19 Strategic transport infrastructure LP20 Sustainable travel LP23 Core walking and cycling network
T2	Priorities for transport improvements	LP19 Strategic transport infrastructure
T6	The strategic highways network	LP19 Strategic transport infrastructure

UDP Policy no	Kirklees Unitary Development Plan Policy Title	Local Plan Replacement Policy
T10	Highway and accessibility considerations in new development	LP24 Design LP21 Highway safety and access
T13	Park ride	LP22 Parking
T14	Pedestrian improvements	LP21 Highway safety and access LP24 Design
T15	Pedestrian improvements in Huddersfield, Batley and Holmfirth	LP23 Core walking and cycling network
T16	Pedestrian routes and new developments	LP5 Masterplanning sites LP21 Highway safety and access LP23 Core walking and cycling network LP24 Design
T17	Cyclists	LP5 Masterplanning sites LP21 Highway safety and access LP23 Core walking and cycling network LP24 Design
T18	Strategic routes for pedestrians and cyclists	LP23 Core walking and cycling network
T19	Off-street parking	LP22 Parking
T20	Town centre car parking	LP22 Parking
T23	Re-use of disused railways for transport purposes	LP23 Core walking and cycling network
T24	Proposals for the enhancement of railway stations	LP19 Strategic transport infrastructure
T25	Use of waterway network for freight movement	Deleted - No specific replacement
DL1	Derelict and neglected land	LP7 Efficient and effective use of land and buildings
DL2	Priorities for the reclamation of derelict land	LP7 Efficient and effective use of land and buildings

Appendix 1 Replaced Unitary Development Plan Policies

UDP Policy no	Kirklees Unitary Development Plan Policy Title	Local Plan Replacement Policy
DL3	Derelict land reclamation sites	LP7 Efficient and effective use of land and buildings
DL4	Improvement and re-use of neglected land	LP7 Efficient and effective use of land and buildings
B1	Employment strategy	Spatial Development Strategy LP3 Location of new development
B2	Land for business and industry	LP8 Safeguarding employment land and premises
B3	Buffer zones allocated for industry	LP5 Masterplanning sites LP24 Design
B4	Change of use of premises and sites with established use, or last used for business and industry	LP8 Safeguarding employment land and premises
B5	Extensions to business premises	LP24 Design
B6	Conversion of buildings and redevelopment in older industrial areas for B1	LP8 Safeguarding employment land and premises
B11	Use of dwelling as a base for private hire vehicle	Deleted - No specific replacement
B12	Use of residential premises for childminding	Deleted - No specific replacement
B14	Major hotels and conference facilities	LP13 Town centre uses
H1	Housing strategy	Spatial Development Strategy LP3 Location of new development
H2	Housing regeneration areas	Deleted - No specific replacement
H4	Conversion of residential property to other uses	LP48 Community facilities and services
H6	Sites for new housing	LP3 Location of new development
H8	Conversion to residential use	LP48 Community facilities and services
H9	Living over the shop	LP15 Residential use in town centres
H10	The provision of affordable housing	LP11 Housing mix and affordable housing
H11	Affordable housing as an exception to policies of restraint	LP11 Housing mix and affordable housing
H12	Arrangements for securing affordability	LP11 Housing mix and affordable housing
H15	Houses for multiple occupation	LP11 Housing mix and affordable housing

UDP Policy no	Kirklees Unitary Development Plan Policy Title	Local Plan Replacement Policy
H16	Residential homes for the elderly	LP11 Housing mix and affordable housing
H18	Provision of open space for new housing	LP63 New open space
C1	Community facilities	LP48 Community facilities and services
C2	Special community needs	LP13 Town centre uses LP48 Community facilities and services
C3	Sites for new school facilities	LP49 Educational and health care needs
C10	Associated outdoor play areas for day nurseries	LP24 Design
C12	Childcare for visitors to facilities	Deleted - No specific replacement
C13	Provision for public toilets	Deleted - No specific replacement
S1	Shopping and service strategy	Spatial Development Strategy LP13 Town centre uses LP17 Huddersfield town centre LP18 Dewsbury town centre
S4	Large new stores	LP13 Town centre uses
S7	Retail sales to the public from builders merchants	Deleted - No specific replacement
S8A	Mill or factory premises	LP13 Town centre uses
S8B	Farm shops	LP10 Supporting the rural economy LP13 Town centre uses
S11	Service uses	LP14 Shopping frontages
S14	Hot food takeaways	LP16 Food and drink uses and the evening economy LP47 Healthy, active and safe lifestyles
S15	Taxi booking offices	Deleted - No specific replacement
R1	Recreation facilities	LP47 Healthy, active and safe lifestyles LP50 Sport and physical activity

Appendix 1 Replaced Unitary Development Plan Policies

UDP Policy no	Kirklees Unitary Development Plan Policy Title	Local Plan Replacement Policy
R4	Sports stadia	Deleted - No specific replacement
R6	Public open space	LP50 Sport and physical activity LP61 Urban green space LP63 New open space
R7A	Private playing fields	LP50 Sport and physical activity LP61 Urban green space
R9	Allotments	LP47 Healthy, active and safe lifestyles
R12	Lower Spen Country Park	Deleted - No specific replacement
R13	Rights of way and public access areas	LP23 Core walking and cycling network LP31 Strategic green infrastructure network
R15	Golf courses	LP50 Sport and physical activity LP56 Facilities for outdoor sport, outdoor recreation and cemeteries
R16	Golf driving ranges	LP50 Sport and physical activity LP56 Facilities for outdoor sport, outdoor recreation and cemeteries
R18	Canals and rivers	LP23 Core walking and cycling network LP30 Biodiversity & geodiversity LP31 Strategic green infrastructure network LP32 Landscape
R20	Tunnel end, Marsden	Deleted - No specific replacement
R21	Castle Hill, Huddersfield	LP35 Historic Environment
TC1	Role of Huddersfield Town Centre	LP17 Huddersfield Town Centre
TC3	Pedestrian arcades and yards	LP17 Huddersfield Town Centre
TC8	Class B1 Business uses	Deleted - No specific replacement
TC10	Conversion of residential to B1	LP17 Huddersfield Town Centre
TC12	Industry and warehousing	LP3 Location of new development

UDP Policy no	Kirklees Unitary Development Plan Policy Title	Local Plan Replacement Policy
		LP8 Safeguarding employment land and premises LP17 Huddersfield Town Centre
TC17	Larchfield Mills Footbridge	Deleted - No specific replacement
TC18	Huddersfield Narrow Canal and Riverside	Deleted - No specific replacement
TC20	Buildings of character	LP35 Historic environment
TC22	Scale and massing of new development	LP24 Design
TC24	Pedestrian links between the town centre and Chapel Hill and Aspley Basin	Deleted - No specific replacement
TC27	Huddersfield Technical College and Greenhead College	Deleted - No specific replacement
TC32	Pedestrian links	LP17 Huddersfield Town Centre LP21 Highway safety and access
TC33	Servicing	Deleted - No specific replacement
TC35	Car parking – Fitzwilliam Street	Deleted - No specific replacement
TC37	Opportunity sites	Deleted - No specific replacement

Table 13 Saved UDP policies superseded by the Local Plan

Appendix 2 Monitoring framework

Local Plan Monitoring Indicators - Strategy and Policies

ID	Policy	Delivery agencies	Link to Local Plan Objective	Link to Sustainability appraisal	Indicator name	Target/Trend
LP1a	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
LP2a	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%
LP3a	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
LP3b	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
LP3c	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
LP3d	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
LP3e	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
LP3f	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
LP3g	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

ID	Policy	Delivery agencies	Link to Local Plan Objective	Link to Sustainability appraisal	Indicator name	Target/Trend
LP3h	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
LP3i	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
LP4a	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 infrastruture
LP5a	Masterplanning sites	Council, developers	All	1, 6, 9, 10, 11	Number of master plans received.	Positive trend
LP6a	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
LP7a	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
LP8a	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) contary to policy
LP9a	Supporting skilled and flexible communities and workforce	Council, developers, education establishments	1, 5	1, 2, 3	See Providing Infrastructure policy	Not required
LP9b	Supporting skilled and flexible communities and workforce	Council, developers, education establishments	1, 5	1, 2, 3	Number of apprenticeship schemes or training programmes secured where the development meets threshold requirements	Positive trend
LP10a	Supporting the rural economy	Council, developers	1, 8	1, 2, 6	Number of planning applications approved supporting existing and new employment	Positive trend

ID	Policy	Delivery agencies	Link to Local Plan Objective	Link to Sustainability appraisal	Indicator name	Target/Trend
LP11a	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.
LP11b	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.
LP12a	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
LP12b	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
LP13a	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)
LP13b	Town Centre Uses	Council, developers, house builders, RSLs, local businesses, inward investors	1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9	1, 2, 6	Total amount of additional Convenience and Comparison retail floorspace completed	Positive trend
LP13c	Town Centre Uses	Council, developers, house builders, RSLs, local businesses, inward investors	1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9	1, 2, 6	Total amount of additional leisure floorspace completed	Positive trend

ID	Policy	Delivery agencies	Link to Local Plan Objective	Link to Sustainability appraisal	Indicator name	Target/Trend
LP13d	Town Centre Uses	Council, developers, house builders, RSLs, local businesses, inward investors	1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9	1, 2, 6	Pedestrian footfall within town centres	Positive trend
LP14a	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
LP15a	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)
LP16a	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)
LP17a	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)
LP18a	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)
LP19a	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
LP19b	Strategic Transport Infrastructure	Council, Combined Authority, Highways England, Bus Operators	3	1, 2, 6, 8, 19	Progress of transport schemes as prioritised within the Infrastruture 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.

ID	Policy	Delivery agencies	Link to Local Plan Objective	Link to Sustainability appraisal	Indicator name	Target/Trend
LP20a	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.
LP20b	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.
LP20c	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.
LP21a	Highways and Access	Council, Developers	3, 5, 6, 7	1, 10	Number of road casualties.	Decrease in number of annual road casualties
LP22a	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
LP22b	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
LP23a	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.
LP24a	Design	Council, Developers	3, 4, 5, 6, 7	7, 12, 13	Number of appeals upheld on appeals made against the refusal of planning permission on design grounds	None
LP25a	Advertisements and Shop Fronts	Council, Developers	8	12, 13	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to policy	0 (Zero)
LP26a	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

ID	Policy	Delivery agencies	Link to Local Plan Objective	Link to Sustainability appraisal	Indicator name	Target/Trend
LP27a	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
LP28a	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
LP29a	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
LP30a	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
LP31a	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
LP32a	Landscape	Council, Developers	6, 8	8, 12	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to policy	0 (Zero)
LP33a	Trees	Council, developers	6, 8	8, 14, 19	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to policy	0 (Zero)
LP34a	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

ID	Policy	Delivery agencies	Link to Local Plan Objective	Link to Sustainability appraisal	Indicator name	Target/Trend
LP35a	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
LP35b	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
LP35c	Historic Environment	Council, Developers, Historic England	8	12, 13	Loss/additions to designated/non-designated heritage assets	No target
LP36a	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 and 25 years for clay and shale
LP36b	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
LP36c	Proposals for mineral extraction	Council, Developers, Mineral Operators	5, 6, 10	1,15	The amount of aggregate production per annum	To make a positive contribution towards meeting the sub-regional apportionment for aggregate
LP37a	Site restoration and aftercare	Council, Developers, Mineral Operators	6, 7, 8, 10	8, 12	Number of sites successfully restored	100%
LP37b	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%
LP38a	Minerals safeguarding	Council, Developers, Mineral Operators	10		Permissions granted for non-mineral development in an Mineral Safeguarding Area (MSA) contrary to policy	0 (Zero)

ID	Policy	Delivery agencies	Link to Local Plan Objective	Link to Sustainability appraisal	Indicator name	Target/Trend
LP38b	Minerals safeguarding	Council, Developers, Mineral Operators	10		Number of planning permissions where the mineral has been successfully extracted prior to development	No target
LP39a	Protecting existing and planned minerals infrastructure	Council, Developers, Mineral Operators	10		Permissions granted contrary to policy for non-mineral uses on a safeguarded minerals infrastructure site	0 (Zero)
LP40a	Alternative Development on protected minerals infrastructure sites	Council, Developers, Mineral Operators	10		Permissions granted contrary to policy for non-mineral uses on a safeguarded minerals infrastructure site	0 (Zero)
LP41a	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
LP42a	Proposals for production of hydrocarbons	Council, Developers, Mineral Operators	8, 10		Number of planning permissions granted for production of hydrocarbons	No target
LP43a	Waste management hierarchy	Council, Developers, Waste Operators	7, 10	7, 19	Amount and percentage of Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) arising and managed by management type	Waste is being brought up the waste hierarchy. LACW is working towards 40% recycling rate
LP44a	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)
LP45a	Safeguarding waste management facilities	Council, Developers, Waste Operators	10	7	Waste management facilities lost to other uses contrary to policy	0 (Zero)
LP46a	Waste disposal	Council, Developers, Waste Operators	7?, 10	7	Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting	40%
LP46b	Waste disposal	Council, Developers, Waste Operators	7?, 10	7	Percentage of Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) landfilled	20%

ID	Policy	Delivery agencies	Link to Local Plan Objective	Link to Sustainability appraisal	Indicator name	Target/Trend
LP47a	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
LP48a	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
LP49a	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
LP50a	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
LP51a	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
LP52a	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
LP53a	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
LP54a	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
LP55a	Agricultural and forestry workers' dwellings				Number of agricultural and forestry workers' dwellings	No dwellings approved contrary to policy

ID	Policy	Delivery agencies	Link to Local Plan Objective	Link to Sustainability appraisal	Indicator name	Target/Trend
LP56a	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
LP57a	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
LP58a	Garden extensions				Number of garden extensions approved in the green belt	No garden extensions approved contrary to policy
LP59a	Brownfield sites in the green belt		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
LP60a	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
LP61a	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
LP62a	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
LP63a	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

Local Plan Monitoring Indicators - Strategy and Policies

Appendix 2 Monitoring framework

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
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

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	SEA Directive Topic(s)
	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 14 Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

Appendix 3 Housing delivery and phasing table

Phasing table

3.1 The following 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. The phasing table has been used to inform the housing trajectory in the Housing chapter of the Local Plan.

Appendix 3 Housing delivery and phasing table

Local Plan Allocations: Huddersfield

Site Ref	Address	Net area	Plan period site capacity	Application reference at 01/04/17	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
HS1	Woodsome Drive, Fenay Bridge, Huddersfield	2.27	68	#N/A								15	30	23									
HS2	Land Adjacent , Pennistone Road/Woodsome Park, Lepton, Huddersfield	8.13	286	#N/A									25	50	50	50	50	50	11				
HS3	Land south east of, Hermitage Park, Lepton, Huddersfield	8.94	312	#N/A									25			20	50	50	50	50	50	17	
HS4	Land south of, Holme Avenue, Dalton, Huddersfield	0.64	22	2014/92369							15	7											
HS5	Land west of, Fenay Bridge Road, Lepton, Huddersfield	0.94	32	#N/A								30	2										
HS6	Land west of, Oak Tree Road, Fenay Bridge, Huddersfield	3.53	123	#N/A															30	30	30	33	
HS7	Land north west of, Forest Road, Almondbury, Huddersfield	0.65	27	2016/90951						15	12												
HS8	Land north west of, Bank End Lane, Dalton, Huddersfield	1.25	39	2016/93985							15	24											
HS9	Land north of, Fenay Lane, Almondbury, Huddersfield	7.83	274	#N/A										25	50	50	50	50	49				
HS10	Land west of, Lower Quarry Road, Bradley, Huddersfield	0.87	30	#N/A					,			30											
HS11	Land north of, Bradley Road, Bradley, Huddersfield	62.84	1,460	#N/A									40	40	120	170	190	190	190	170	160	190	498
HS12	Land north and west of, Gernhill Avenue, Fixby, Huddersfield	10.79	377	#N/A								25	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	2			

Local Plan Allocations: Huddersfield

Site Ref	Address	Net area	Plan period site capacity	Application reference at 01/04/17	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
HS13	Land to the east of, Netheroyd Hill Road, Cowcliffe, Huddersfield	1.99	68	#N/A								15	30	23									
HS14	Land north of, Ashbrow Road, Brackenhall, Huddersfield	4.65	162	2014/93625							25	50	50	37									
HS15	Land north of, Flint Street, Fartown, Huddersfield	1.29	45	#N/A													15	30					
HS16	Land south of, St Thomas Gardens, Bradley, Huddersfield	0.54	18	#N/A										15	3								
HS17	Land north of, Deighton Road, Deighton, Huddersfield	2.52	88	#N/A								15	30	30	13								
HS18	Land to the west of, Henry Frederick Avenue, Netherton, Huddersfield	3.45	132	#N/A								15	30	30	30	27							
HS19	Land to the west of, Netherton Moor Road, Netherton, Huddersfield	3.53	123	#N/A								25	50	48									
HS20	Land north of, Blackmoorfoot Road, Crosland Hill, Huddersfield	3.34	116	#N/A								30	30	30	26								
HS21	Land east of, Netherton Moor Road, Netherton, Huddersfield	4.45	155	#N/A										2	50	50	50	3					
HS22	Land east of, Thewlis Lane, Crosland Hill, Huddersfield	14.11	243	#N/A														43	50	50	50	50	257
HS23	Land north of, Blackmoorfoot Road, Crosland Moor, Huddersfield	25.30	684	#N/A										44	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	16
HS24	Land west of, Shop Lane, Kirkheaton, Huddersfield	1.41	48	#N/A								30	18										
HS25	Land west of, Moorside Road, Kirkheaton, Huddersfield	0.95	33	#N/A								30	3										

Local Plan Allocations: Huddersfield

Site Ref	Address	Net area	Plan period site capacity	Application reference at 01/04/17	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
HS26	Land south west of, Cockley Hill Lane, Kirkheaton, Huddersfield	2.01	60	#N/A								30	30										
HS27	Land west of, Stead Lane, Kirkheaton, Huddersfield	2.50	87	#N/A								30	30	27									
HS28	Land to the south east of, Knowle Road, Kirkheaton, Huddersfield	2.04	70	#N/A								15	30	25									
HS29	Minerva Works, Crossley Lane, Kirkheaton, Huddersfield	6.33	194	2011/91152						15	30	30	30	30	30	29							
HS30	Land north of, Edgerton Road, Edgerton, Huddersfield	2.01	41	2014/93014						15	26												
HS31	Land north of, New Hey Road, Salendine Nook, Huddersfield	0.43	15	#N/A															15				
HS32	Land east of, Laund Road, Lindley, Huddersfield	0.82	21	2012/92070				12	9														
HS33	Land north of, New Hey Road, Salendine Nook, Huddersfield	0.55	22	2015/90452							15	7											
HS34	Land adjacent , Hollyfield Avenue, Quarmby, Huddersfield	0.78	27	2015/91093							15	12											
HS35	Land east of , Halifax Road, Birchencliffe, Huddersfield	11.39	243	2014/93039						25	50	50	49						50	19			
HS36	Land east of, Fern Lea Road, Lindley, Huddersfield	0.84	29	#N/A									29										
HS37	Land west of, Lidgett Street, Lindley, Huddersfield	0.58	20	2014/93632							20												
HS38	Land adjacent to Former Spotted Cow PH, New Hey Road, Salendine Nook, Huddersfield	1.09	32	#N/A							30	2											

Local Plan Allocations: Huddersfield

Site Ref	Address	Net area	Plan period site capacity	Application reference at 01/04/17	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
HS39	Land north of, Jackroyd Lane, Newsome, Huddersfield	1.06	37	#N/A										30	7								
HS40	Land south east of, Blue Bell Hill, Newsome, Huddersfield	1.63	57	#N/A									15	30	12								
HS41	Land Adjacent , Orchard Terrace, Newsome, Huddersfield	0.53	18	#N/A										18									
HS42	Land south of, Cambridge Road, , Huddersfield	1.27	44	#N/A									15	29									
HS43	Land to the north west of, Ruth Street, Newsome, Huddersfield	1.08	69	#N/A								30	30	9									
HS44	Land at Stile Common School, Plane Street, Newsome, Huddersfield	0.94	32	#N/A								15	17										
MXS1	Land south of, Blackmoorfoot Road, Crosland Moor, Huddersfield	9.00	200	2014/93099							25	50	50	50	25								
MXS2	Land east of, Southgate, , Huddersfield	2.67	46	#N/A								30	16										
MXS3	Land south of, Lindley Moor Road, Lindley, Huddersfield	32.16	443	2014/93136			38	63	50	50	50	50	50	50	42								
MXS4	Land north of, Trinity Street, , Huddersfield	2.44	45	#N/A								30	15										

Sites grouped together for phasing

Sites HS2 and HS3 at Lepton

Sites HS19 and HS21 at Netherton

Sites with planning permission not yet built at 01/04/2017: Huddersfield

Site ref	Address	Net area (ha)	Dwellings	Application Reference (As at 01/04/17)	Application 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
60456	Land to the north of 25, Fenay Drive, Fenay Bridge, Huddersfield	0.06	1	2006/90484	Det											1								
60476	Land to the east of 54, Rowley Lane, Lepton, Huddersfield	0.03	1	2014/91123	Det						1													
60544	76, Lascelles Hall Road, Lascelles Hall, Huddersfield	0.23	5	2010/92684	Ext											5								
60580	122, Woodlands Road East, Fenay Bridge, Huddersfield	0.04	1	2015/91189	Det						1													
60675	Adjacent 6, Common End Lane, Lepton, Huddersfield	0.096	1	2016/91761	Out							1												
60684	Adjacent 16, Longdon Avenue, Lepton, Huddersfield	0.041	1	2016/93998	Det						1													
60685	Land adjacent to 1, Highroyd, Lepton, Huddersfield	0.043	1	2016/94065	Det						1													
60686	108, Lascelles Hall Road, Lascelles Hall, Huddersfield	0.13	1	2015/93922	Det						1													
60687	Adjacent 109, Wakefield Road, Fenay Bridge, Huddersfield	0.02	1	2016/90062	Det						1													
80087	6, Stafford Hill Lane, Kirkheaton, Huddersfield	0.11	1	2014/92858	Det						1													
80092	8, Carr Mount, Kirkheaton, Huddersfield	0.126	2	2014/92181	Det						2													
80094	6, Prospect Cottage, Kirkheaton, Huddersfield	0.02	1	2014/90642	Det						1													
80095	North West Of Heaton Lodge Cottages, Helme Lane, Colnebridge, Huddersfield	0.14	1	2014/92076	Det						1													
80096	19, Lane Side, Kirkheaton, Huddersfield	0.109	2	2015/93178	Det						2													
80098	7/9, Hillside, Kirkheaton, Huddersfield	0.075	1	2016/91556	Det						1													
O0113	Land adjacent to 3, Station Road, Bradley, Huddersfield	0.02	1	2016/93896	Det						1													
O0120	Former gas Works Site, Gas Works Street, , Huddersfield	0.13	27	2007/94438	Out							27												
O0121	1 & 3, Willow Lane, Fartown, Huddersfield	0.008	1	2016/92831	Det						1													

Sites with planning permission not yet built at 01/04/2017: Huddersfield

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O0126	30 Former Palace Theatre, Kirkgate, , Huddersfield	0.12	17	2013/93956	Det					17														
O0128	Southern part of 9, Westgate, , Huddersfield	0.01	2	2012/93673	Det					2														
O0129	Land south west of 3, Station Road, Bradley, Huddersfield	0.06	3	2016/93896	Det						3													
O0130	Somerset Arms 53, Wakefield Road, Moldgreen, Huddersfield	0.039	1	2012/90723	Det					1														
O0139	Garage/store 9, Westgate, , Huddersfield	0.01	1	2014/93395	Det						1													
O0141	239, Leeds Road, , Huddersfield	0.013	2	2015/93090	Det						2													
O0142	The George Hotel, St Georges Square, , Huddersfield	0.115	11	2014/90692	Det						11													
O0143	3, Brooks Yard, , Huddersfield	0.006	1	2015/93973	Det						1													
O0144	Land to the south of 72, Whitacre Street, Deighton, Huddersfield	0.05	2	2016/93994	Out							2												
O0145	63, Deighton Road, Deighton, Huddersfield	0.342	1	2015/93290	Out							1												
O0146	6-8, John William Street, , Huddersfield	0.038	6	2016/92187	Det						6													
O0147	Auto Electrical Services 29-31, Thistle Street, , Huddersfield	0.011	2	2016/91969	Det						2													
O0149	5-9, Brooks Yard, , Huddersfield	0.008	3	2017/90026	Det						3													
O0150	Oneills Sports Bar 2, Brooks Yard, , Huddersfield	0.017	4	2016/92361	Det						4													
O0151	9, Ramsden Street, , Huddersfield	0.033	5	2016/92084	CJPD						5													
O0152	411, Leeds Road, , Huddersfield	0.019	1	2016/91512	Det						1													
P0028	Land to the north of 48 52, Mountjoy Road, Edgerton, Huddersfield	0.177	1	2014/93029	Out							1												
P0029	Housing Allocation H8.7, Deveron Grove, Edgerton, Huddersfield	3.127	41	2014/93014	Out																			
P0122	Land to the east of 27, Woodthorpe Terrace, , Huddersfield	0.1	7	2014/91718	Det						7													

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P0239	Heaton Park House, Heaton Park House Heaton Road, Gledholt, Huddersfield	0.4	2	2011/91844	Ext											2								
P0242	8, Edgerton Green, Edgerton, Huddersfield	0.07	1	2012/90189	Ext											1								
P0291	2, Gorse Road, Marsh, Huddersfield	0.02	1	2011/92075	Det					1														
P0299B	62, Church Street, Paddock, Huddersfield	0.07	5	2010/91228	Ext											5								
P0300	60, Gledholt Bank, Gledholt, Huddersfield	0.03	1	2016/90577	Det						1													
P0323A	The Gables, Thornhill Road, Edgerton, Huddersfield	0.175	1	2010/91869	Det					1														
P0323B	Land within the curtilage of The Gables, Thornhill Road, Edgerton, Huddersfield	0.509	1	2012/93763	Det					1														
P0343	53, Brow Road, Paddock, Huddersfield	0.062	2	2015/91017	Out							2												
P0345	44 48, Westgate, , Huddersfield	0.031	1	2013/90650	Det					1														
P0347	16A First Class Nursery, Portland Street, , Huddersfield	0.011	1	2015/92663	Det						1													
P0350	84 Fitzwilliam House, Fitzwilliam Street, , Huddersfield	0.042	4	2015/91243	Det					4														
P0352	Land north and west of 128, Gledholt Bank, Paddock, Huddersfield	0.013	3	2016/94203	Det						3													
P0353	26, Wentworth Street, , Huddersfield	0.069	1	2012/92776	Det					1														
P0363	1, Belmont Street, , Huddersfield	0.03	1	2014/91453	Det					1														
P0365	128, Trinity Street, , Huddersfield	0.02	2	2016/91523	Det						2													
P0367	2 to 4, Portland Street, , Huddersfield	0.022	4	2014/93061	Det						4													
P0369	12, Wren Street, Paddock, Huddersfield	0.046	3	2015/90931	Det						3													
P0370	Cote Royd House 7, Halifax Road, Edgerton, Huddersfield	0.38	7	2015/91154	Det						7													

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P0375	80, Fitzwilliam Street, , Huddersfield	0.044	4	2015/90298	Det						4													
P0377	Gamma House, Henry Street, , Huddersfield	0.05	1	2015/92914	Det						1													
P0378	Adjacent Marsh Conservative Club, Abb Street, Marsh, Huddersfield	0.031	1	2015/93638	Out							1												
P0380	18, Market Street, Paddock, Huddersfield	0.014	1	2016/91060	Det						1													
P0381	Garages off, Cleveland Road, Edgerton, Huddersfield	0.026	1	2016/93136	Det						1													
P0383	1, Sparks Road, Oakes, Huddersfield	0.174	10	2016/93628	Out							10												
P0384	Rear of 10a/10b, Grasmere Road, Gledholt, Huddersfield	0.116	4	2016/91463	Out							4												
Q0021G	Land to the west of 93, Croft Gardens, Birkby, Huddersfield	0.14	1	2014/92963	Out							1												
Q0070	Housing Allocation H8.34, Fixby Road, Fixby, Huddersfield	1.15	1	2009/92237	Det					1														
Q0159	Land to the east of 70 84, Broomfield Road, Fixby, Huddersfield	0.16	1	2014/93689	Det						1													
Q0183	Land to the east of 14, Netheroyd Hill Road, Fixby, Huddersfield	0.04	1	2014/92650	Out							1												
Q0202	Land to the east of 220, Halifax Old Road, Birkby, Huddersfield	0.07	1	2011/92860	Ext											1								
Q0205	Land to the north-west of 71, Lightridge Road, Fixby, Huddersfield	0.09	1	2016/91983	Out							1												
Q0224	Land to the north and west of 270, Cowcliffe Hill Road, Fixby, Huddersfield	0.08	1	2016/91695	Det						1													
Q0228	3 & 4, Back Beacon Street, Birkby, Huddersfield	0.01	1	2015/90245	Det						1													
Q0229	47, Wheathouse Road, Birkby, Huddersfield	0.025	2	2014/91490	Det						2													

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Q0244	Lower car park Birkby Grange, Birkby Hall Road, Birkby, Huddersfield	0.7	12	2015/90721	Det						12													
Q0258	Thirnhill Arms 229, Bradford Road, Fartown, Huddersfield	0.047	3	2012/90330	Det					3														
Q0261	349, Bradford Road, , Huddersfield	0.03	1	2016/91990	Det						1													
Q0268	41, Ashbrow Road, , Huddersfield	0.452	13	2014/92363	Out							13												
Q0272	14, Broomfield Road, Fixby, Huddersfield	0.11	1	2015/91837	Det						1													
Q0273	12, Central Avenue, Fartown, Huddersfield	0.052	3	2014/90652	Det						3													
Q0274	Land to the north of 160, Birkby Hall Road, Birkby, Huddersfield	0.061	2	2016/91223	Det						2													
R0068	Housing Allocation H8.33, Ashbrow Road, Sheepridge, Huddersfield	4.448	207	2014/93625	Out																			
R0098	140-142, Deighton Road, Deighton, Huddersfield	0.101	1	2014/92412	Det						1													
R0106	Sheepbridge Post Office 86, Sheepbridge Road, , Huddersfield	0.048	3	2014/91303	Det						3													
R0111	52 to 54, Bradley Road, Bradley, Huddersfield	0.088	1	2015/90982	Det						1													
R0113	Land to the north of 32, Bradley Road, Bradley, Huddersfield	0.575	9	2016/91688	Out							9												
R0114	The Woolpack 190, Deighton Road, Deighton, Huddersfield	0.054	1	2016/91778	Det					1														
S0046B	Land to the north of 32, Rawthorpe Terrace, Rawthorpe, Huddersfield	0.08	8	2015/93569	Det						8													
S0071A	Parcel A Housing Allocation H8.45, Crossley Lane, Dalton, Huddersfield	2.329	60	2011/91152	Det						30	30												
S0112	Parcel C Land to the north of, Crossley Lane, Dalton, Huddersfield	1.01	36	2011/91152	Det																			
S0113	Parcel B Land to the north west of, Cold Royd Lane, Dalton, Huddersfield	0.88	35	2011/91152	Det																			

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S0122	267 - 269, Wakefield Road, Moldgreen, Huddersfield	0.021	2	2013/93640	Det					2														
S0123	18-22, Jagger Hill, , Huddersfield	0.625	1	2013/92361	Det					1														
S0126	Land North and South of, Crossley Lane, Dalton, Huddersfield	4.191	126	2015/90430	Out																			
S0127	10, Broad Lane, Moldgreen, Huddersfield	0.238	26	2016/90551	CJPD						26													
S0129	First Floor 589a, Wakefield Road, Waterloo, Huddersfield	0.015	1	2016/90903	CJPD						3													
S0131	Highroyd Care Home, Highroyd Lane, Moldgreen, Huddersfield	0.12	2	2016/93274	Det						2													
S0132	Deal House 603, Wakefield Road, Waterloo, Huddersfield	0.227	3	2015/93799	Det					3														
T0029	Land to the south of 1 23, Holme Avenue, Dalton, Huddersfield	0.642	19	2014/92369	Out																			
T0082	Land to the west of 1 - 3, Beaumont Street, Moldgreen, Huddersfield	0.038	3	2012/93659	Det					3														
T0123	Land adjacent 152, Fleminghouse Lane, Almondbury, Huddersfield	0.077	1	2016/92746	Out							1												
T0182	12, Bank End Lane, Almondbury, Huddersfield	1.245	41	2016/93985	Out																			
T0199	44, Kaye Lane, Almondbury, Huddersfield	0.038	1	2015/93353	Det						1													
T0203	Oaklands Resource Centre, Coach House Drive, Dalton, Huddersfield	0.161	2	2016/91363	Det					2														
T0207	3, 5 and 7, Westgate, Almondbury, Huddersfield	0.209	6	2015/90394	Det						6													
T0208	18, Somerset Crescent, Moldgreen, Huddersfield	0.012	6	2015/91073	Det						6													
T0209	82, Forest Road, Dalton, Huddersfield	0.065	1	2015/93304	Det						1													
T0210	126, Ravensknowle Road, Dalton, Huddersfield	0.031	4	2014/93980	Det						4													
T0212	5, Thorpe Lane, Almondbury, Huddersfield	0.102	1	2016/93357	Det						1													

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T0213	Land on, Forest Road, Almondbury, Huddersfield	0.647	27	2016/90951	Det																			
U0118	Land to the south of 30, Manor Street, Ashenhurst, Huddersfield	0.034	2	2015/92805	Out							2												
U0224	Land to the south of Fairfield Mills, Colne Road, , Huddersfield	0.39	30	2012/90591	Det						30													
U0231	Land to the west of Fenwick House, Colne Road, , Huddersfield	0.23	38	2012/90591	Det						30	8												
U0254	The Crimea PH 84, Cross Lane, Primrose Hill, Huddersfield	0.06	1	2012/92113	Det					1														
U0265	34, Longley Lane, Almondbury, Huddersfield	0.02	1	2016/91989	Det					1														
U0266	Land to the north of 83, Jackroyd Lane, Newsome, Huddersfield	0.1	1	2016/90686	Det						1													
U0271	1, Occupation Road, Newsome, Huddersfield	0.035	1	2009/92642	Ext											1								
U0283A	Phase 1 residential Waterfront Quarter, Chapel Hill and Manchester Road, , Huddersfield	0.212	290	2015/92411	Det						50	50	50	50	50	40								
U0283B	Phase 1 Waterfront Quarter, Chapel Hill and Manchester Road, , Huddersfield	0.474	252	2014/90411	Det					50	50	50	50	50	2									
U0286	Armitage Bridge Lodge, Armitage Road, Armitage Bridge, Huddersfield	0.14	1	2012/91954	Det					1														
U0294	1, Hillside Crescent, Newsome, Huddersfield	0.047	2	2011/92731	Ext											2								
U0307	Fly Boat Inn 6, Colne Street, Aspley, Huddersfield	0.03	3	2012/91654	Det					3														
U0312	Ramsden House, New Street, , Huddersfield	0.118	45	2014/93905	Det						30	15												
U0315	47a, Colne Road, , Huddersfield	0.164	10	2016/91757	Det					10														
U0317	46, Towngate, Newsome, Huddersfield	0.006	1	2014/91659	Det					1														

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U0320	46, Stile Common Road, Primrose Hill, Huddersfield	0.032	2	2014/92919	Det						2													
U0321	52, Wakefield Road, , Huddersfield	0.059	45	2016/91626	Det						30	15												
U0322	5, Moss Street, Newsome, Huddersfield	0.039	4	2015/92806	Out							4												
U0323	Land South Broomfield House, Firth Street, , Huddersfield	0.103	40	2016/92767	Det					30	10													
U0324	West of Queensgate House, Queensgate, , Huddersfield	0.274	60	2014/91958	Out							30	30											
U0326	49, Colne Road, , Huddersfield	0.051	3	2013/90796	Det					3														
U0328	Phase 1 Waterfront Quarter, Chapel Hill and Manchester Road, , Huddersfield	0.096	168	2016/91026	Det					30	30	30	30	30	18									
U0329	St Stephens Church, Victoria Road, Lockwood, Huddersfield	0.172	1	2016/90940	Det						1													
U0330	201, Longley, Lowrhouses, Huddersfield	0.013	1	2016/94247	Det					1														
U0331	Milnes Butchers 83, Longley Road, Lowerhouses, Huddersfield	0.021	1	2016/92735	Det						1													
U0332	38, Wakefield Road, Aspley, Huddersfield	0.081	14	2015/91642	Det						14													
U0334	Land to the north of 27A, Prince Street, Primrose Hill, Huddersfield	0.022	1	2016/90321	Det						1													
U0335	61, Newsome Road, Newsome, Huddersfield	0.023	4	2016/93432	Det						4													
V0198	Grounds of 68, Dryclough Road, Crosland Moor, Huddersfield	0.05	1	2011/92210	Det					1														
V0210	Land to the south of 19, Yew Green Avenue, Lockwood, Huddersfield	0.06	1	2007/94560	Det					1														
V0237	Former Paddock Field Mill, Off Row Street, Crosland Moor, Huddersfield	0.49	19	2015/92227	Det					19														
V0271	Top of Hill Farm, School Hill, Crosland, Huddersfield	0.301	5	2015/92039	Det					5														

Sites with planning permission not yet built at 01/04/2017: Huddersfield

Site ref	Address	Net area (ha)	Dwellings	Application Reference (As at 01/04/17)	Application 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
V0283	Land adjacent 97, Bourne View Road, Netherton, Huddersfield	0.386	1	2014/93641	Det						1													
V0287	Barn West of 11b, Dry Clough Road, Crosland Moor, Huddersfield	0.02	1	2014/90527	Det					1														
V0288	The old Farmhouse 31, Bourn View Road, Neatherton, Huddersfield	0.069	1	2013/92090	Out							1												
V0292	Former St Luke's Hospital, Blackmoorfoot Road, Crosland Moor, Huddersfield	9.202	200	2014/93099	Out																			
V0293	6, Dryclough Road, Crosland Moor, Huddersfield	0.069	1	2015/92323	Out							1												
V0294	Spring Farm, Nether Moor Road, , Huddersfield	0.035	1	2015/92893	Det					1														
V0297	Craig Heath 7, Beaumont Park Road, Beaumonth Park, Huddersfield	0.081	1	2016/92786	Out							1												
Z0254	Housing Allocation H8.60, New Hey Road, Salendine Nook, Huddersfield	0.615	22	2015/90452	Out																			
Z0258	Housing Allocation H8.59, Laund Road, Lindley, Huddersfield	0.8	9	2012/92070	Det																			
Z0263A	Housing Allocation H8.17 (phase 1), Cowrakes Road, Lindley, Huddersfield	10.561	18	2011/91519	Det					18														
Z0263B	Housing Allocation H8.17 (Phase 2), Cowrakes Road, Lindley, Huddersfield	0.961	8	2011/91519	Det					8														
Z0300	Land within the curtilage of 120, Laund Road, Lindley, Huddersfield	0.24	10	2014/93584	Det						10													
Z0333	Land to the north of 29, Moorlands Crescent, Mount, Huddersfield	0.02	1	2011/91654	Ext											1								
Z0348	87, Wellington Street, Oakes, Huddersfield	0.01	2	2007/94121	Ext											2								
Z0357	Middle Burn Farm, Burn Road, Birchencliffe, Huddersfield	0.07	1	2014/91117	Det																			

Sites with planning permission not yet built at 01/04/2017: Huddersfield

Site ref	Address	Net area (ha)	Dwellings	Application Reference (As at 01/04/17)	Application 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
Z0363	Land adjacent to 269, New Hey Road, , Huddersfield	0.03	1	2015/92955	Det						1													
Z0371	Land to the rear of 126, Halifax Road, Birchencliffe, Huddersfield	0.02	1	2008/93978	Ext											1								
Z0374	Land adjacent to 320, New Hey Road, Oakes, Huddersfield	0.081	1	2016/90141	Out							1												
Z0382	21, Thorncliffe Street, Lindley, Huddersfield	0.01	1	2011/91636	Det					1														
Z0390	Land north of 79, Baker Street, Oakes, Huddersfield	0.009	1	2016/90181	Det						1													
Z0398	12 POL, Warren House Lane, Birchencliffe, Huddersfield	0.08	1	2013/90267	Det						1													
Z0399	3, Cowrakes Road, Lindley, Huddersfield	0.347	1	2012/91560	Det						1													
Z0401	2A, Haigh House Hill, Lindley Moor, Huddersfield	0.058	1	2016/90468	Det					1														
Z0402	6, Inglewood Avenue, Birkby, Huddersfield	0.105	1	2013/93939	Det						1													
Z0403	North East of 30, New HeyRoad, , Huddersfield	0.025	1	2014/91931	Out							1												
Z0408	B8.1, Lindley Moor Road, , Huddersfield	10.7	151	2014/93136	Det																			
Z0409	Land at Ainley Top, Yew Tree Road and Burn Road, , Huddersfield	9.821	190	2014/93039	Out																			
Z0410	Oakmead 1C, Lidgett Street, , Huddersfield	0.784	14	2014/93632	Out																			
Z0411	Land South of 42 50, Hollyfield Avenue, Quarmby, Huddersfield	0.769	22	2015/91093	Out																			
Z0412	Land North of 40, Adam Court, , Huddersfield	0.04	1	2016/90215	Out							1												
Z0413	rear 2, Romsey Close, Lindley, Huddersfield	0.207	1	2015/91428	Det						1													
Z0419	2-4, Peat Ponds, Salendine Nook, Huddersfield	0.347	6	2016/91309	Out							6												
Z0420	98, Burn Road, Birchencliffe, Huddersfield	0.719	4	2016/90073	Out																			

Appendix 3 Housing delivery and phasing table

Sites with planning permission not yet built at 01/04/2017: Huddersfield

Site ref	Address	Net area (ha)	Dwellings	Application Reference (As at 01/04/17)	Application 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

Application Type

Det	Detailed Planning Permission
Out	Outline Planning Permission
Ext	Extant Planning Permission
CJPD	Class J Permitted Development

Local Plan Allocations: Dewsbury and Mirfield

Site Ref	Address	Net area	Plan period site capacity	Application reference at 01/04/17	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
HS45	Land to the east of, Long Lane, Earlsheaton, Dewsbury	0.45	15	#N/A								15											
HS46	Magma Ceramics, Preston Street, Earlsheaton, Dewsbury	1.16	40	#N/A															30	10			
HS47	Land to the east of, Leeds Road, Chidswell, Batley	7.98	280	#N/A								20	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	15			
HS48	Land st, School Street, Chickenley, Dewsbury	1.92	49	2015/92628					30	19													
HS49	, Cliff Street, , Dewsbury	1.36	47	#N/A									15	30	2								
HS50	Land at, Providence Street, Earlsheaton, Dewsbury	0.86	30	#N/A								30											
HS51	Land to the east of, High Street, , Batley	1.76	61	#N/A								15	30	16									
HS52	Dewsbury Rams RLFC, Owl Lane, Shaw Cross, Dewsbury	13.82	206	2014/90780			66	12	50	50	28												
HS53	Land adjacent to , Rumble Road, , Dewsbury	4.52	149	2016/93514						15	30	30	30	30	14								
HS54	Land to the north of 10, Kimberley Street, Thornhill Lees, Dewsbury	0.63	22	#N/A								22											
HS55	Headfield Mills, Savile Road, Savile Town, Dewsbury	1.02	35	#N/A								30	5										
HS56	Land north west of, Forge Lane, Thornhill Lees, Dewsbury	2.68	93	#N/A								30	30	30	3								
HS57	Land off, Smithy Parade, , Dewsbury	0.62	21	#N/A								15	6										

Local Plan Allocations: Dewsbury and Mirfield

Site Ref	Address	Net area	Plan period site capacity	Application reference at 01/04/17	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
HS58	Land to the south of, Red Deer Park Lane, Briestfield, Dewsbury	1.22	42	#N/A								15	27										
HS59	, Lock Street, Thornhill, Dewsbury	2.72	104	2013/90249							15	30	30	29									
HS60	Land to the north of, Hall Lane, Thornhill, Dewsbury	1.11	38	2014/92815							15	23											
HS61	Land to the south of, Ravensthorpe Road, Thornhill Lees, Dewsbury	142.90	1,869	#N/A							18	94	102	26	183	205	207	195	211	209	209	210	2131
HS62	Land at, Oxford Road and Reservoir Street, , Dewsbury	0.77	26	#N/A								15	11										
HS63	Land off, Huddersfield Road, , Dewsbury	0.51	11	2013/93196						11													
HS64	Red Laithes Court, Red Laithes Lane, Ravensthorpe, Dewsbury	0.45	15	#N/A										15									
HS65	Land east of, Heckmondwike Road, Dewsbury Moor, Dewsbury	1.54	53	#N/A								15	30	8									
HS66	Land to the south west of Sheep Ings Farm, Granny Lane, , Mirfield	2.02	70	#N/A								15	30	25									
HS67	Former Allotments, Leeds Road, , Mirfield	0.65	22	#N/A								22											
HS68	Land to the east of, Slipper Lane, Mirfield,	0.69	21	#N/A								15	6										
HS69	Land to the east of, Northorpe Lane, , Mirfield	1.40	48	#N/A								15	30	3									

Local Plan Allocations: Dewsbury and Mirfield

Site Ref	Address	Net area	Plan period site capacity	Application reference at 01/04/17	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
HS70	Land at, Flash Lane and Dunbottle Lane, , Mirfield	2.03	71	#N/A								15	30	26									
MXS5	Lees House Farm, Leeds Road, , Dewsbury	2.18	38	2007/92400								15	23										
MXS6	Land at, Slipper Lane, Leeds Road, Mirfield	12.26	166	2014/90688						15	30	30	30	30	30	1							

Sites with planning permission not yet built at 01/04/2017: Dewsbury and Mirfield

Site ref	Address	Net area (ha)	Dwellings	Application Reference (As at 01/04/17)	Application 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
B0565	51, High Street, Hanging Heaton, Batley	0.111	1	2015/93715	Det						1													
D0042	Land to the east of 7 9, West Park Street, , Dewsbury	0.069	1	2011/92932	Det						1													
D0051	17, Reservoir Street, Dewsbury Moor, Dewsbury	0.1	1	2014/90478	Det					1														
D0076	Land to the east of 38, Princess Street, Chickenley, Dewsbury	1.665	49	2015/92628	Det																			
D0088	Adj 23, Oastler Street, , Dewsbury	0.05	2	2015/93356	Out							2												
D0112	Land to the west and south of 51a, Low Road, Dewsbury Moor, Dewsbury	0.522	14	2014/90676	Det					14														
D0120	Land between 13 and 15, Park Road, , Dewsbury	0.08	1	2015/92932	Det						1													
D0237	Curtilage of 89, Chidswell Lane, , Dewsbury	0.04	1	2016/93569	Det						1													
D0239	The Vicarage, Boothroyd Lane, Dewsbury Moor, Dewsbury	0.18	5	2016/93712	Det															5				
D0290	Former Dewsbury Moor WMC, Low Road, Dewsbury Moor, Dewsbury	0.076	7	2016/93170	Det						7													
D0294	Land to the south-west of 1, Park St, , Dewsbury	0.03	1	2016/90934	Det						1													
D0325	Land to the south of 35, Wellington Road, , Dewsbury	0.04	14	2005/91777	Ext															14				
D0332	Land to the east of 100-104, Syke Lane, , Dewsbury	0.16	8	2013/93574	Det					8														
D0347	10, Union Street, , Dewsbury	0.03	3	2003/93645	Ext											3								
D0352	Land to the east of 39, Reservoir Street, , Dewsbury	0.19	3	2014/91334	Det						3													
D0368	Syke Ing Mills 16, Syke Ing Cottages, Earlsheaton, Dewsbury	1.3	26	2011/90359	Det					26														
D0396	8, Rathlin Road, Hanging Heaton, Dewsbury	0.03	1	2008/92688	Ext											1								
D0405	25, Northgate, , Dewsbury	0.07	24	2015/93965	Det						24													
D0426	6, School Street, , Dewsbury	0.008	2	2015/92234	Det						2													

Sites with planning permission not yet built at 01/04/2017: Dewsbury and Mirfield

Site ref	Address	Net area (ha)	Dwellings	Application Reference (As at 01/04/17)	Application 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
D0437	Old Aution Rooms, School Street, , Dewsbury	0.015	8	2012/93586	Det						8													
D0438	52-62, Daisy Hill, , Dewsbury	0.035	5	2013/90099	Det					5														
D0442	81 83, Daisy Hill, , Dewsbury	0.036	2	2017/90071	Det					2														
D0443	Dewsbury Register Office, Wellington Road, , Dewsbury	0.037	7	2015/92911	Det						7													
D0447	20, West Park Street, , Dewsbury	0.088	1	2013/92368	Det					1														
D0448	150, Staincliffe Road, , Dewsbury	0.01	2	2013/93938	Det					2														
D0450	1, Oates Street, , Dewsbury	0.012	1	2014/93328	CJPD						1													
D0452	Riddings Mill, Wakefield Road, , Dewsbury	0.237	1	2014/93114	Det					1														
D0454	Land South of Dewsbury Rams RFLC, Owl Lane, , Dewsbury	7.3	128	2014/90780	Det																			
D0455	30, Leeds Road, , Dewsbury	0.01	1	2014/91577	Det						1													
D0456	101, Old Westgate, , Dewsbury	0.012	3	2014/93188	Det						3													
D0460	Land east of 196, Wakefield Road, Earlsheaton, Dewsbury	0.129	3	2011/93394	Det						3													
D0461	Land off, Battye Street, , Dewsbury	0.12	4	2015/90068	Out							4												
D0462	The dewsbury reporter 17, Wellington Road, , Dewsbury	0.026	10	2015/90702	CJPD					10														
D0465	Adj 2, Camilla Court, Earlsheaton, Dewsbury	0.019	1	2016/93032	Det						1													
D0466	13 17, Corporation Street, , Dewsbury	0.01	2	2015/93603	Det						2													
D0467	28, Church Street, , Dewsbury	0.045	3	2015/90579	Det						3													
D0468	56, Frances Road, Earlsheaton, Dewsbury	0.036	1	2013/91583	Det						1													
D0469	1a, Camroyd Street, , Huddersfield	0.005	1	2015/90967	Det						1													
D0471	30, Oxford Road, , Dewsbury	0.336	1	2015/92307	Det						1													
D0472	36, Oxford Road, , Dewsbury	0.317	1	2014/93001	Det						1													
D0473	The Old Post Office, WakefieldRoad, , Dewsbury	0.104	27	2016/90605	Det						27													

Sites with planning permission not yet built at 01/04/2017: Dewsbury and Mirfield

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D0474	Wesley Chambers, Union Street, , Dewsbury	0.0265	5	2017/90004	CJPD						5													
D0475	Yorkshire House, South Street, , Dewsbury	0.095	32	2016/92503	CJPD					30	2													
D0476	540, Wakefield Road, Earlsheaton, Dewsbury	0.016	3	2016/92330	Det					3														
D0477	5 & 7, Park Avenue, West Town, Dewsbury	0.055	2	2016/92745	Det						2													
D0478	2, Springfield Terrace, , Dewsbury	0.01	1	2016/92756	Det					1														
D0479	Crown Works, Staincliffe Road, Westborough, Dewsbury	0.078	7	2016/93266	Det						7													
D0480	60, High Road, , Dewsbury	0.064	1	2016/91937	Det					1														
D0481	Former Dewsbury Working Mens Club 11, Oates Street, , Dewsbury	0.05	10	2016/92853	Det						10													
D0482	72, Daisy Hill, , Dewsbury	0.012	3	2016/93020	Det						3													
D0483	The Meeting Rooms, Boothroyd Lane, , Dewsbury	0.065	1	2016/93731	Det						1													
E0115	The Combs, Hall Lane, Thornhill, Dewsbury	1.074	30	2014/92815	Out																			
E0210A	Land south east of, Forge Lane, , Dewsbury	5.71	169	2013/92657	Out							30	30	30	30	30	19							
E0220	Land to the east of 43, Edge Road, Thornhill Edge, Dewsbury	0.064	1	2016/93208	Det						1													
E0224	Land opposite 160, Foxroyd Lane, Thornhill, Dewsbury	0.053	2	2014/90856	Det						2													
E0225	249, Lees Hall Road, Thornhill Lees, Dewsbury	0.165	2	2014/90027	Det						2													
E0231	Land South of 61, Lees Hall Road, Thornhill Lees, Dewsbury	0.575	15	2014/91487	Det						15													
E0265	143, Foxroyd Lane, Thornhill, Dewsbury	0.048	1	2013/90021	Det					1														
E0266	Plots 1 and 4 Holly Hall, Foxroyd Lane, Thornhill, Dewsbury	0.1	2	2013/93083	Det					2														
E0269	Thornhill Community Centre, Combs Road, Thornhill, Dewsbury	0.15	1	2007/92333	Det					1														

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E0276	Meadowside, Falhouse Lane, Whitley, Dewsbury	0.06	1	2015/90184	Det						1													
E0277	Rear of Edge Top WMC, Whitley Road, Thornhill, Dewsbury	0.02	3	2014/93748	Det						3													
E0288	Land South East of 16, The Sidings, , Dewsbury	0.9	24	2010/92630	Det					24														
E0293	Land south east of 49, Overthorpe Road, , Dewsbury	0.22	7	2010/93530	Ext											7								
E0296	Land to the east of 64, Wharf Street, Savile Town, Dewsbury	0.08	4	2016/90357	Det						4													
E0300	Sty Mount, Long Causeway, Thornhill Lees, Dewsbury	0.1	1	2016/90777	Out							1												
E0301	14, Lodge Farm Close, Thornhill Lees, Dewsbury	0.257	3	2015/93952	Out							3												
E0302	199, Headfield Road, Savile Town, Dewsbury	0.024	1	2013/92615	Det					1														
E0303	Back Lane, Scopsley Lane, Whitley, Dewsbury	1.02	1	2015/90432	Det						1													
E0307	Orchard Farm Barn, Back Lane, Briestfield, Dewsbury	0.113	2	2014/91018	Det						2													
E0308	Poplar Farm, Briestfield Road, Briestfield, Dewsbury	0.218	4	2014/92154	Out							4												
E0309	Land North of 39, Daleside, Thornhill Edge, Dewsbury	0.05	1	2014/93082	Det					1														
E0310	Land North of 9, Cardwell Terrace, Saville Town, Dewsbury	0.04	1	2016/92943	Det						1													
E0311	Former Thornhill Pumping Station, Dewsbury, Thornhill, Dewsbury	0.097	1	2014/92348	Out							1												
E0315	Briestfield Village Hall, Briestfield Road, Briestfield, Dewsbury	0.036	1	2015/93628	Det						1													
E0316	Adj, Lock Street, Thornhill, Dewsbury	2.514	104	2013/90249	Out																			
E0317	Overthorpe Park Depot, Edge Top Road, , Dewsbury	0.118	8	2016/93326	Det						8													
E0318	13, Mountain Road, , Dewsbury	0.03	1	2016/93827	Det						1													
E0319	48, Whitley Road, Thornhill, Dewsbury	0.133	5	2014/93850	Det						5													

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F0020	Adj 163, North Road, Ravensthorpe, Dewsbury	0.1	3	2014/93991	Out						3													
F0041A	Land to the west of Fir Cottage, Huddersfield Road, Ravensthorpe, Dewsbury	0.435	11	2013/93196	Out																			
F0069	619a, Huddersfield Road, Ravensthorpe Dewsbury, Dewsbury	0.02	4	2014/93417	Det					4														
F0074	West of 894, Huddersfield Road, Ravensthorpe, Dewsbury	0.128	2	2015/90863	Out							2												
F0075	656, Huddersfield Road, Ravensthorpe, Dewsbury	0.04	1	2015/92746	Det						1													
F0078	Rhodes Tailors, Neatherfield Road, Ravensthorpe, Dewsbury	0.01	10	2016/92418	Det						10													
F0079	191, North Road, Ravensthorpe, Dewsbury	0.054	6	2015/90613	Det					6														
J0054A	Land to the North West Butt End Mills, Chadwick Fold Lane, Lower Hopton, Mirfield	5.93	137	2006/92410	Det											30	30	30	30	17				
J0068	Former Plantation Rugs, Steanard Lane, Lower Hopton, Mirfield	0.41	3	2014/92431	Det					3														
J0071	Hopton United Reformed Church, Calder Road, Lower Hopton, Mirfield	0.68	7	2010/93092	Det					7														
J0074	12, Calder Road, Lower Hopton, Mirfield	0.096	12	2016/92212	Det						12													
J0076	18, Granny Lane, Lower Hopton, Mirfield	0.096	2	2016/90021	Det						2													
J0077	4, Sands Lane, , Mirfield	0.076	1	2015/92334	Det						1													
J0078	2, Jackroyd Lane, Lower Hopton, Mirfield	0.11	1	2015/93668	Det						1													
J0079	Headlands 42, Hopton Lane, , Mirfield	0.089	3	2016/90958	Det						3													
M0186	7, Princess Street, , Mirfield	0.13	2	2015/91352	Det						2													
M0217	Wellhouse Farm, Wellhouse Lane, , Mirfield	0.082	1	2014/93414	Det						1													

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M0237	Land to the south of Marlwood, Greenside Road, , Mirfield	0.26	5	2013/92189	Det						5													
M0263	Adj 9, Old Bank Road, , Mirfield	0.03	1	2016/92771	Det						1													
M0267	Land to the north-west of 16, Pinfold Lane, , Mirfield	0.05	1	2016/91976	Det						1													
M0285	Land to the south of 8, Huddersfield Road, , Mirfield	0.09	2	2016/92763	Det						2													
M0289	1, Blake Hall Drive, , Mirfield	0.03	1	2015/93829	Det						1													
M0327	Land to the east of 1, Savile Place, , Mirfield	0.03	1	2013/91203	Det					1														
M0347	Land to the south-east of Primrose Farm 274, Crossley Lane, , Mirfield	0.04	1	2016/90068	Det						1													
M0348	109 111, Sunnybank Road, , Mirfield	0.136	1	2007/91891	Det					1														
M0362	Land adjacent to 6, Bronte Grove, , Mirfield	0.05	1	2014/92541	Det						1													
M0363	Land to the north of 55b, Towngate, Towngate, Mirfield	0.186	5	2016/93751	Out							5												
M0370	Land at, Slipper Lane and Leeds Road, , Mirfield	6.02	166	2014/90688	Det																			
M0375	4A, Crowlees Road, , Mirfield	0.29	2	2012/92659	Det					2														
M0376	Primrose Farm, Crossley Lane, , Mirfield	0.04	1	2016/91429	Det						1													
M0389	14, Bracken Hill, , Mirfield	0.03	1	2015/91816	Det						1													
M0393	1, Knowl Road, , Mirfield	0.025	3	2014/93793	Det						3													
M0395	St Pauls Lock, Newgate, , Mirfield	0.456	36	2015/93097	Det					30	6													
M0401	35, Shill Bank Lane, , Mirfield	0.03	1	2014/92404	Out							1												
M0405	13 Westfield Asessment Centre, Westfield Road, , Mirfield	0.215	2	2014/92675	Det						2													
M0406	Grounds of Westfield Assessment Centre, Westfields, , Mirfield	1.085	11	2014/92673	Out							11												
M0411	114, West Royd Avenue, , Mirfield	0.037	1	2017/90010	Det						1													
M0412	The Old Rectory 15, Pinfold Lane, , Mirfield	0.042	1	2016/93260	Det						1													

Sites with planning permission not yet built at 01/04/2017: Dewsbury and Mirfield

Site ref	Address	Net area (ha)	Dwellings	Application Reference (As at 01/04/17)	Application 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
M0414	15, Bright Street, , Liversedge	0.052	3	2015/93723	Det						3													
M0415	12, Bracken Hill, , Mirfield	0.067	1	2015/94016	Det						1													

Application Type

Det Detailed Planning Permission

Out Outline Planning Permission

Ext Extant Planning Permission

CJPD Class J Permitted Development

Local Plan Allocations: Batley and Spen

Site Ref	Address	Net area	Plan period site capacity	Application reference at 01/04/17	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
HS71	Land at rear of 52, Upper Batley Low Lane, , Batley	0.94	33	#N/A								15	18										
HS72	Land off, Soothill Lane, Lower Soothill, Batley	15.19	393	2015/92908										25	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	18	
HS73	Wards Hill, , Batley,	0.55	19	#N/A										19									
HS74	Land to the west and south of Lady Anne Business Park, Lady Ann Road, Soothill , Batley	2.77	97	#N/A							30	30	30	7									
HS75	Land to the east of, Pickles Street, Batley Carr, Batley	0.76	33	2014/91721							15	18											
HS76	Land at Squirrel Hill Reservoir, Staincliffe Road, Dewsbury Moor, Dewsbury	0.88	30	#N/A															15	15			
HS77	Land Adjacent , Halifax Road, Staincliffe, Batley	0.66	23	#N/A								15	8										
HS78	Land Adjacent , Mayman Lane, Mount Pleasant, Batley	1.19	41	#N/A									15	26									
HS79	Land Adjacent , Mayman Lane, Mount Pleasant, Batley	0.56	19	#N/A									15	4									
HS80	Fire and Rescue Station , Carllinghow Lane, Batley,	0.40	14	2014/93942						14													
HS81	Land west of 19, Staincliffe Hall Road, Staincliffe, Batley	0.67	23	#N/A								23											
HS82	Land to the north east of, Highfield Drive, Birstall, Batley	1.05	36	#N/A								30	6										
HS83	Land south of, Mill Street, Birstall, Batley	7.50	262	#N/A									50	50	50	50	50	12					

Local Plan Allocations: Batley and Spen

Site Ref	Address	Net area	Plan period site capacity	Application reference at 01/04/17	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
HS84	Land at West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service Headquarters, Bradford Road, Birkenshaw, Bradford	1.26	30	2014/93173							15	15											
HS85	Land adjacent to 17, Whitehall Road West, Birkenshaw, Bradford	0.69	24	#N/A								24											
HS86	Holme House, Oxford Road, Gomersal, Cleckheaton	0.60	21	#N/A								15	6										
HS87	Thornfield, Prospect Lane, Birkenshaw,	0.41	14	2015/93238						14													
HS88	Former Cemex Site, Smithies Moor Lane, Birstall, Batley	0.40	21	2014/93236						15	6												
HS89	Land south west of, Soureby Cross Way, East Bierley, Bradford	1.70	59	#N/A								15	30	14									
HS90	Land to south east of Park House Healthcare, Whitehall Road West, Birkenshaw, Cleckheaton	3.33	116	#N/A						15	30	30	30	11									
HS91	Land Adjacent , Raikes Lane, Birstall,	1.73	55	#N/A								15	30	10									
HS92	Land Adjacent , Old Lane, Birkenshaw,	0.82	28	#N/A							15	13											
HS93	Bluehills Farm, Whitehall Road West, Birkenshaw, Bradford	3.53	123	#N/A								15	30	30	30	18							
HS94	Cleckheaton Bowling Club, Park View, , Cleckheaton	0.67	22	2015/90022				19	3														

Local Plan Allocations: Batley and Spen

Site Ref	Address	Net area	Plan period site capacity	Application reference at 01/04/17	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
HS95	Oddfellows Street, Scholes, Cleckheaton	0.98	34	#N/A								15	19										
HS96	Merchant Fields, Hunsworth Lane, , Cleckheaton	11.65	413	#N/A								25	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	38			
HS97	Land to the west of Whitechapel Middle School, Whitechapel Road, , Cleckheaton	3.12	122	#N/A								15	30	30	30	17							
HS98	Brook House Mill, Balme Road, , Cleckheaton	0.72	25	#N/A								25											
HS99	Land adjacent to , Walroyd Road, , Cleckheaton	0.70	24	#N/A								24											
HS100	Land Adjacent , Ashbourne Drive, Liversedge,	2.33	53	#N/A								30	23										
HS101	Land Adjacent , Rooks Avenue, , Cleckheaton	1.68	58	#N/A								15	30	13									
HS102	Land Adjacent , Highmoor Lane, Hartshead, Liversedge	1.62	56	#N/A								15	30	11									
HS103	Land north of Tesco Superstore, Northgate, , Cleckheaton	1.38	48	#N/A							30	18											
HS104	Warren Cottage 916, Halifax Road, Scholes, Cleckheaton	0.51	17	#N/A								15	2										
HS105	Francis W Birkett, Hightown Road, , Cleckheaton	1.38	48	2016/92535						15	30	3											
HS106	Land off, New Lane, , Cleckheaton	1.54	0	2014/93073																			
HS107	Spenborough Industrial Estate, Parker Street, , Liversedge	0.52	28	2013/91771						15	13												

Local Plan Allocations: Batley and Spen

Site Ref	Address	Net area	Plan period site capacity	Application reference at 01/04/17	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
HS108	Land north of 2 - 4, Traith Court, White Lee, Batley	1.06	24	2014/93425				17	7														
HS109	Land east of , Boundary Street, , Heckmondwike	1.58	30	#N/A								30											
HS110	Land at Headlands Farm, Headlands Road, , Liversedge	0.58	20	#N/A								20											
HS111	Land to the south of, Second Avenue, Hightown, Liversedge	3.60	125	#N/A								15	30	30	30	20							
HS112	Land north of 72, Peep Green Road, Hartshead, Liversedge	0.44	15	#N/A								15											
HS113	Land off, Lands Beck Way, , Liversedge	0.78	27	#N/A								15	12										
HS114	Land at 7, Church Lane, Gomersal, Cleckheaton	0.63	22	#N/A								15	7										
HS115	Stubley Farm, Leeds Road, , Heckmondwike	1.33	46	#N/A								15	30	1									
HS116	Land to the west of Cliffe Mount, Ferrand Lane, Gomersal, Bradford	3.87	135	#N/A								15	30	30	30	30							
HS117	Land off, Primrose Lane, , Liversedge	2.48	87	#N/A								30	30	27									
HS118	Land Adjacent, Halifax Road, Hightown, Liversedge	1.20	42	#N/A								15	27										
HS119	Land to the south of, Halifax Road, Hightown, Liversedge	0.66	14	#N/A						14													
HS120	Highgrove Beds, Spen Lane, Gomersal, Cleckheaton	1.45	45	#N/A								30	15										

Local Plan Allocations: Batley and Spen

Site Ref	Address	Net area	Plan period site capacity	Application reference at 01/04/17	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
HS121	Oxford Road, Gomersal, Cleckheaton	1.42	48	#N/A									15	30	3								
HS122	Land to the south and south east of 17-43, Fairfield Court, Hightown, Liversedge	1.08	37	#N/A								30	7										
MXS7	Land east of, Leeds Road, Chidswell, Dewsbury	114.59	1,535	#N/A									37	90	198	200	180	179	201	155	160	135	
MXS8	Moorlands Business Centre, Balme Road, , Cleckheaton	0.46	8	#N/A								8											
MXS9	Land Adjacent , Westgate, , Cleckheaton	6.08	223	2010/91431								25	50	50	50	48							

Sites grouped together for phasing

Sites HS78 and HS79 at Batley

Sites with planning permission not yet built at 01/04/2017: Batley and Spen

Site ref	Address	Net area (ha)	Dwellings	Application Reference (As at 01/04/17)	Application 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
A0055	Land to the south of 54, Kirkgate, Birstall, Batley	0.071	2	2016/93681	Det						2													
A0109	Land to the east of 34, Moat Hill, Howden Clough, Batley	0.248	10	2014/93805	Det						10													
A0171	219, Raikes Lane, Birstall, Batley	0.03	1	2015/92134	Det						1													
A0188	Sovereign House 19, Gelderd Road, Birstall, Batley	0.363	14	2013/92787	Out							14												
A0202	384a, Leeds Road, , Batley	0.38	11	2015/93747	Det						11													
A0209	Land East of 61-63, Hill Crescent, Birstall, Batley	0.07	3	2014/93367	Det					3														
A0221	50, Lowood Road, Birstall, Batley	0.071	4	2013/93075	Det					4														
A0226	219, Raikes Lane, Birstall, Batley	0.046	2	2014/90111	Det						2													
A0228	2, Field Head Lane, , Batley	0.278	6	2013/93585	Out							6												
A0231	Land S 52, Upper Batley Low Lane, , Batley	0.151	1	2015/92059	Det						1													
A0232	1066, Bradford Road, , Batley	0.157	2	2015/92666	Det						2													
A0233	Land East 99, Milroyd Crescent, Birstall, Batley	0.094	1	2015/93755	Out							1												
A0234	Land North of 1086, Bradford Road, Birstall, Batley	0.09	1	2016/94250	Det						1													
A0235	25, Garfitt Hill, Gomersal, Cleckheaton	0.16	1	2016/92949	Det						1													
B0143	Housing Allocation H11.10, White Lee Road, , Batley	1.056	7	2014/93425	Det																			
B0316	Sunnybank Farm, Sunnybank Road, , Batley	0.01	1	2017/90106	Det					1														
B0332	Healey Nursery School, Healey Lane, , Batley	0.555	15	2014/92328	Out							15												
B0335C	Housing Allocation 11.1 (Part A), Grange Road, Lower Soothill, Batley	12.835	140	2015/92908	Out																			
B0338	Land to the west of 8, Oaks Road, Soothill, Batley	0.02	2	2010/91594	Ext											2								
B0349	Land to the east of 26, Track Rd, , Batley	0.983	4	2015/92068	Out						4													

Sites with planning permission not yet built at 01/04/2017: Batley and Spen

Site ref	Address	Net area (ha)	Dwellings	Application Reference (As at 01/04/17)	Application 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
B0385	Land to the north of 2, Healey Lane, , Batley	0.17	5	2008/90558	Det					5														
B0388	Land to the south-east of 10, Hopewell Street, , Batley	0.201	15	2014/90998	Out											15								
B0416	1, Station Road, , Batley	0.03	5	2015/93361	Det					5														
B0437	7, Heaton Road, , Batley	0.16	3	2006/92640	Ext											3								
B0450A	Soothill Hall 50-60, Oaks Road, Soothill, Batley	0.05	2	2007/91969	Ext											2								
B0450B	Soothill Hall 50-60, Oaks Road, Soothill, Batley	0.01	1	2007/91969	Ext											1								
B0454	Lees House Farm, Leeds Road, Chidswell, Dewsbury	0.29	5	2007/92400	Det																			
B0457	Land to the north of 47, Cresswell Lane, , Heckmondwike	0.03	1	2015/90699	Det						1													
B0472	1, Newley Avenue, , Batley	0.02	3	2014/92472	Det					3														
B0473	Land East of 91, Mill Lane, Hanging Heaton, Batley	0.025	2	2014/93823	Det						2													
B0481	LandNorth East of 12, GrosvenorRoad, , Batley	0.23	1	2016/90915	Det						1													
B0486B	Land to the south of Blakeridge Mills, Mayman Lane, , Batley	1.136	120	2006/91249	Ext											30	30	30	30					
B0486E	Blakeridge Mills complex, Mayman Lane, , Batley	2.816	210	2013/90287	Det					50	50	50	50	10										
B0488	Land West of 82, Healey Lane, , Batley	0.037	2	2016/93160	Det						2													
B0490	Land South of The Vicarage, Churchfield Street, , Batley	0.07	1	2014/92522	Det						1													
B0518	421, Bradford Road, , Batley	0.062	8	2011/90509	Ext											8								
B0532	Land NW of 1 to 15, Bridge Street, , Batley	0.5	21	2014/93236	Det																			
B0543	New Ing Mills, Field Lane, , Batley	0.161	15	2013/93575	Det					15														
B0546	Jessop Mill, Station Road, , Batley	0.066	20	2014/92635	Det						20													

Sites with planning permission not yet built at 01/04/2017: Batley and Spen

Site ref	Address	Net area (ha)	Dwellings	Application Reference (As at 01/04/17)	Application 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
B0548	Dewsbury Arts Centre, Upper Road, Batley Carr, Batley	0.253	8	2015/92255	Det						8													
B0549	7a, Bell Vue, , Batley	0.019	1	2014/93601	Det						1													
B0551	207 Grounds of Dryfield House, Healey Lane, , Batley	0.799	7	2013/93396	Out							7												
B0552	207 Dryfield House, Healey Lane, , Batley	0.066	5	2013/93399	Det						5													
B0553	Spafield Mills, Upper Road, , Batley	0.765	33	2014/91721	Out																			
B0554	East of 24 26, Thornhill Road, Staincliffe, Batley	0.131	3	2014/93933	Out							3												
B0555	Former Batley Fire Station, Carlinghow Lane, , Batley	0.398	11	2014/93942	Out																			
B0556	Land NW of 18, Holland Street, , Batley	0.109	4	2016/92627	Det						4													
B0557	Land East of 53, Norfolk Street, , Batley	0.053	2	2015/92807	Out						2													
B0559	High Barn, Hey Beck Lane, Woodkirk, Dewsbury	0.09	1	2015/92887	Det						1													
B0561	25a 37, Commercial Street, , Batley	0.097	8	2015/90616	Det						8													
B0562	Indian Nights 29, Wellington Street, , Batley	0.04	3	2015/91689	Det					3														
B0566	Malvern Lodge 10, Old Hall Road, , Batley	0.322	1	2015/90996	Det						1													
B0568	5, Blemheim Drive, Upper Batley, Batley	0.123	2	2016/91278	Det						2													
B0569	Land South West of Sunny Bank Riding School, Sunny Bank Road, Upper Batley, Batley	0.154	1	2016/91351	Det						1													
B0570	Soothill Manor, Soothill Lane, Soothill, Batley	0.25	1	2016/92140	Det						1													
B0571	143, Carlinghow Lane, Carlinghow, Batley	0.01	1	2016/92751	Det						1													
B0572	2, George Street, , Batley	0.08	1	2016/92887	Det						1													

Sites with planning permission not yet built at 01/04/2017: Batley and Spen

Site ref	Address	Net area (ha)	Dwellings	Application Reference (As at 01/04/17)	Application 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
C0145A	Phase 1 Housing Allocation H14.20, Westgate, , Cleckheaton	4.36	150	2010/91431	Out																			
C0145B	Phase 2 Housing Allocation H14.20, Westgate, , Cleckheaton	2.16	67	2010/91431	Out																			
C0176	Grounds of Oldfield Nook,, Scholes Lane, Scholes, Cleckheaton	0.52	4	2016/90646	Det						4													
C0191	Land to the north of Manor Court, Scholes Lane, Scholes, Cleckheaton	0.072	1	2015/93319	Out							1												
C0217	111 & 113, Westfield Lane, Wyke, Cleckheaton	0.197	5	2015/91280	Out							5												
C0244	Prospect Mills, Prospect Street, , Cleckheaton	0.54	42	2009/92304	Det											30	12							
C0246	Land to the east of 1096, Halifax Road, Scholes, Cleckheaton	0.05	1	2012/91851	Det					1														
C0253	South of 47, Booth Street, , Cleckheaton	0.022	1	2014/90650	Det					1														
C0263	111, Westgate, , Cleckheaton	0.014	2	2013/90726	Det					2														
C0264	North East of 14, Fairfield Street, , Cleckheaton	0.057	2	2016/92218	Det						2													
C0270	Land East of 681, Halifax Road, , Cleckheaton	0.031	1	2015/92927	Out							1												
C0271	Land East of 1060, Halifax Road, Hartshead Moor, Cleckheaton	0.157	4	2015/93058	Out							4												
C0272	Land North of 29, Holdswoth Street, , Cleckheaton	0.025	1	2015/93099	Det						1													
C0273	4, Upper Green Avenue, Scholes, Cleckheaton	0.044	1	2015/90358	Det					1														
C0274	Land South 138, Scholes Lane, Scholes, Cleckheaton	0.07	1	2016/90829	Det						1													
C0275	Cleckheaton Mills, Bradford Road, , Cleckheaton	2.658	114	2014/92998	Det						30	30	30	24										
C0276	Primrose Farm, Primrose Lane, , Cleckheaton	0.141	3	2015/90805	Det						3													
C0278	Mount Pleasant Farm 34, Gomersal Lane, , Cleckheaton	0.15	1	2014/93764	Det						1													
C0279	1, Carr Street, , Cleckheaton	0.039	3	2014/90165	Det						3													

Sites with planning permission not yet built at 01/04/2017: Batley and Spen

Site ref	Address	Net area (ha)	Dwellings	Application Reference (As at 01/04/17)	Application 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
C0280	Cleckheaton Bowling Club, Park View, , Cleckheaton	0.669	4	2015/90022	Det																			
C0282	Land North of 4, Carr Street, , Cleckheaton	0.059	4	2015/93472	Det						4													
C0283	Land East 79, Westgate, , Cleckheaton	0.124	6	2014/92070	Det						6													
C0284	The Whitcliffe Hotel, Prospect Road, , Cleckheaton	0.598	15	2015/90020	Det						15													
C0285	Land East of 49, Brokke Street, , Cleckheaton	0.031	1	2016/91631	Det						1													
C0286	Mount Pleasant Farm, Gomersal Lane, , Cleckheaton	0.015	1	2016/94318	CJPD						1													
C0287	Land South of 321 & 323, Whitehall Road, Scholes, Cleckheaton	0.114	2	2017/90237	Det						2													
C0288	Land East of 20 - 40, New Lane, Hartshead, Cleckheaton	1.5	39	2014/93073	Det						30	9												
D0032	Landadj to 91, Upper Road, Batley Carr, Batley	0.09	4	2016/90861	Det						4													
D0463	Brewerton Lane, Dewsbury Moor, , Dewsbury	0.126	4	2014/93864	Out							4												
G0026	Land to the south of 9, Knowles Lane, Gomersal, Cleckheaton	0.04	3	2014/91218	Det						3													
G0264	Land to the east of 33, Beech Walk, Birkenshaw, Cleckheaton	0.073	4	2016/93604	Det						4													
G0292	Land to the north-east of 66, Old Lane, Birkenshaw, Cleckheaton	0.09	1	2010/91393	Det					1														
G0295	Land to the west of 81, Station Lane, Birkenshaw, Cleckheaton	0.29	3	2014/91263	Det						3													
G0304	Thornfield, Prospect Lane, Birkenshaw, Cleckheaton	0.4	5	2015/93238	Det																			
G0313	Birkenshaw Methodist Church, Bradford Road, Birkenshaw, Cleckheaton	0.07	1	2010/92553	Det					1														
G0324	Holly House 291A, Oxford Road, Gomersal, Cleckheaton	0.095	1	2012/90327	Det					1														
G0326	Land to the west of 83, Drub Lane, Gomersal, Cleckheaton	0.06	1	2013/92365	Det					1														

Sites with planning permission not yet built at 01/04/2017: Batley and Spen

Site ref	Address	Net area (ha)	Dwellings	Application Reference (As at 01/04/17)	Application 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
G0332	35, Prospect Lane, Birkenshaw, Cleckheaton	0.058	1	2016/92676	Det					1														
G0334	287, Oxford Road, Gomersal, Cleckheaton	0.038	4	2015/90540	Det					4														
G0335	4, Mazebrook, Drub, Cleckheaton	0.057	1	2013/91870	Det						1													
G0337	Land West of 293, West Lane, Gomersal, Cleckheaton	0.238	4	2013/91321	Det					4														
G0339	20, Park view, Birkenshaw, Cleckheaton	0.037	1	2014/93679	Det						1													
G0340	North West of 1, Croft Street, Birkenshaw, Cleckheaton	0.023	2	2014/91861	Det						2													
G0343	Land North East of 938, Bradford Road, East Bierley, Cleckheaton	0.047	1	2015/90095	Out							1												
G0344	South of 287, Oxford Road, Gomersal, Cleckheaton	0.065	1	2014/91082	Det						1													
G0346	57, Old Lane, Birkenshaw, Cleckheaton	0.067	1	2015/91848	Det					1														
G0347	Springfield Farm, Hodgson Lane, Birkenshaw, Cleckheaton	0.358	4	2015/93432	Det						4													
G0348	Former Maccess Office Site, Spen Lane, Gomersal, Cleckheaton	0.355	36	2015/91956	Det					30	6													
G0349	150, Latham Lane, Gomersal, Cleckheaton	0.062	1	2015/90930	Det						1													
G0350	77, Latham Lane, Gomersal, Cleckheaton	0.198	2	2016/92340	Det						2													
G0351	Ashfield House 63, Oxford Road, Gomersal, Cleckheaton	0.139	1	2015/90740	Det						1													
G0352	672a, Bradford Road, Gomersal, Cleckheaton	0.23	8	2016/91214	Det						8													
G0353	333, Drub Lane, Gomersal, Cleckheaton	0.198	1	2016/91946	Det						1													
G0354	West Yorkshire Fire & Rescue Service Head Quarters, Bardford Road, Birkenshaw, Cleckheaton	1.482	30	2014/93173	Out																			
G0356	Land SE of 678b, Bradford Road, Birkenshaw, Cleckheaton	0.092	1	2016/90511	Out						1													

Sites with planning permission not yet built at 01/04/2017: Batley and Spen

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H0012	Land to the north-east of 27, Upper George Street, , Heckmondwike	0.05	3	2016/90814	Det						3													
H0162	Land to the south of 10, Grove Road, , Heckmondwike	0.015	1	2013/93525	Det						1													
H0178	20/22, Market Street, , Heckmondwike	0.01	2	2016/94264	Det						2													
H0197	Land to the west of 11, Field Close, , Heckmondwike	0.09	2	2013/93499	Det					2														
H0199	54/56, Market Place, , Heckmondwike	0.02	4	2014/91077	Det						4													
H0209	land North of 210, White Lee Road, , Heckmondwike	0.046	1	2014/90596	Det						1													
H0215	9 to 11, Cemetery Road, , Heckmondwike	0.02	4	2015/90483	Det						4													
H0216	The Crown Hotel 517, Wakefield Road, Millbridge, Liversedge	0.038	2	2011/90419	Det					2														
H0219	221, Leeds Old Road, , Batley	0.019	10	2016/91997	Det						10													
H0221	Moorend Working Men's Club The Hollins, Moorend Lane, , Dewsbury	0.185	2	2016/90164	Det					2														
H0231	Former Council offices 3, Oldfield Road, , Heckmondwike	0.025	3	2016/93579	CJPD					3														
H0234	The Brighton Hotel, Brighton Street, , Heckmondwike	0.056	2	2014/90879	Det						2													
H0235	36A, New North Road, , Heckmondwike	0.062	1	2014/91520	Det						1													
H0237	49, Cemetery Road, , Heckmondwike	0.012	2	2015/93873	Det					2														
H0238	Land South of 29, Hollingbank Lane, , Heckmondwike	0.112	2	2016/93944	Det					2														
H0239	Land North of 45, Brighton Street, , Heckmondwike	0.13	4	2015/92809	Out							4												
H0240	36, Longfield Road, , Heckmondwike	0.053	2	2016/91740	Det						2													
K0021	Land to the north of 2, St Andrews Crescent, Oakenshaw, Cleckheaton	0.142	3	2014/90378	Out											3								

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K0054	Land West of 145, Toftshaw Lane, East Bierley, Cleckheaton	0.05	2	2016/93393	Out							2												
K0079	Land to the south of 4, Savile Street, , Cleckheaton	0.216	8	2016/93113	Det						8													
K0090	South East of 31, Marsland Court, Hunsworth, Cleckheaton	0.086	4	2016/93980	Det						4													
K0092	Cliff Holllins Riding School, Cliff Hollins Lane, East Bierley, Cleckheaton	0.065	1	2016/90988	Det						1													
K0093	Valley View Beck Farm, Cliff Hollins Lane, East Bierley, Cleckheaton	0.072	1	2016/92848	Det						1													
L0005	Land to the north of 40 46, Church Road, Roberttown, Liversedge	0.242	6	2015/91717	Out							6												
L0011	Adj 151, Halifax Road, , Liversedge	0.066	2	2014/93859	Out															2				
L0218	The Nook, Forge Lane, Norristhorpe, Liversedge	0.15	3	2016/91767	Det						3													
L0256	Langley Mills, Roberttown Lane, Roberttown, Liversedge	0.3	3	2003/91590	Det											3								
L0305	375, Halifax Road, Hightown, Liversedge	0.038	1	2015/93554	Det					1														
L0324	144 and 146, Roberttown Lane, Roberttown, Liversedge	0.01	1	2008/92988	Det															1				
L0351	The Barn Bullace Trees Farm, Bullace Trees Lane, Roberttown, Liversedge	0.16	2	2016/90148	Det						2													
L0357	15, Moorside, , Cleckheaton	0.05	1	2014/90108	Ext											1								
L0358	Calder Mould Services, Headlands Road, , Liversedge	1.163	37	2016/93112	Out							30	7											
L0359	28, James Street, , Liversedge	0.088	1	2016/90845	Det						1													
L0362	North of 51, Fall Lane, Hartshead, Liversedge	0.066	1	2014/91810	Det						1													
L0364	778, Halifax Road, , Liversedge	0.081	1	2013/93951	Det					1														
L0365	5, Thorn Garth, Moorbottom, Cleckheaton	0.091	1	2014/92502	Det						1													

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L0366	432, Halifax Road, Hightown, Liversedge	0.018	2	2014/90610	Det					2														
L0367	Traingle Farm 1, Bullace Trees Lane, Robertown Lane, Liversedge	0.058	1	2014/90982	Det						1													
L0369	Yorkshire Rubber Linings Ltd Unit 5, Union Road, , Liversedge	0.517	28	2013/91771	Det																			
L0371	Albion Inn, Knowler Hill, Millbridge, Liversedge	0.049	1	2015/91483	Det					1														
L0373	Rear of 6, Peep Green Road, Hartshead, Liversedge	0.081	1	2015/93713	Det					1														
L0374	Lower Hall Farm, Lower Hall Lane, Hightown, Liversedge	0.131	1	2015/91472	Det						1													
L0376	Former Valley Works, Union Street, , Heckmondwike	0.853	34	2014/91677	Det						30	4												
L0377	Francis W Birkett, Hightown Road, , Cleckheaton	1.351	44	2016/92535	Det																			
L0378	Strawberry Bank Nursing Home, Strawberry Bank, Millbridge, Liversedge	0.211	7	2015/90209	Out							7												
L0379	Rear of 29, Union Road, , Liversedge	0.383	13	2015/91397	Out							13												
L0380	Land opposite 13, Tanner Street, Hightown, Liversedge	0.024	1	2015/93991	Out							1												
L0381	Charlton House 30, Robertown Lane, Norristhorpe, Liversedge	0.028	1	2016/92615	Det						1													
L0382	Lockwood Discount Carpet 21-23, Leeds Road, , Liversedge	0.032	3	2016/93012	Det						3													
L0383	Scite House 377, Halifax Road, Hightown, Liversedge	0.103	3	2014/93919	Det						3													
L0384	Land South of 4, Low House Fold, Hightown, Liversedge	0.063	1	2017/90265	Det						1													
M0391	Mock Hall 59, Leeds Road, , Mirfield	0.808	3	2015/93008	Det					3														
M0392	7, Far Common Road, , Mirfield	0.058	2	2011/92268	Det					2														
M0413	107, Leeds Road, , Mirfield	0.172	1	2016/90483	Det						1													
N0030	Land to the north-east of 8, Listing Drive, Littletown, Liversedge	0.127	5	2015/92739	Det						5													

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Application Type

Det	Detailed Planning Permission
Out	Outline Planning Permission
Ext	Extant Planning Permission
CJPD	Class J Permitted Development

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Site Ref	Address	Net area	Plan period site capacity	Application reference at 01/04/17	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
HS123	Black Rock Mills, Waingate, Linthwaite, Huddersfield	4.25	113	2015/93867				10	30	30	30	13											
HS124	Land east of, Howgate Road, Slaithwaite, Huddersfield	0.87	36	2010/92767				11	25														
HS125	Land to the north of, Lingards Road, Slaithwaite, Huddersfield	2.31	36	2014/93946							15	21											
HS126	Land south of, Hillside View, Linthwaite, Huddersfield	2.07	65	2014/93289							15	30	20										
HS127	Land North West of, Gordon Street, Slaithwaite, Huddersfield	0.72	25	#N/A								15	10										
HS128	Land to the east of, Upper Clough, Linthwaite, Huddersfield	1.54	53	#N/A									15	30	8								
HS129	Land to the South of, The Lodge, Linthwaite, Huddersfield	4.91	170	#N/A								15	30	30	30	30	30	5					
HS130	Victoria Terrace, Marsden, Huddersfield	0.82	28	#N/A								28											
HS131	Former Gees Garage, New Hey Road, Outlane, Huddersfield	0.84	29	#N/A								29											
HS132	Wakefield Road, Clayton West, Huddersfield	0.75	26	#N/A									26										
HS133	Land to the north of, Strike Lane, Skelmanthorpe, Huddersfield	1.12	39	#N/A															30	9			
HS134	Land off, Station Road, Skelmanthorpe, Huddersfield	1.28	44	#N/A								15	29										
HS135	Land to the north east of, Pilling Lane, Scissett, Huddersfield	9.41	200	2014/91699						25	50	50	50	25									
HS136	Land north of, Barnsley Road, Denby Dale,	2.07	72	#N/A									10	30	30	2							

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HS137	Land to the east of, Wentworth Drive, Emley, Huddersfield	1.28	44	#N/A								30	14										
HS138	Land to the west of Manor House Farm, Wakefield Road, Clayton West, Huddersfield	0.98	34	#N/A								30	4										
HS139	Manor House Farm, Manor Road, Clayton West, Huddersfield	0.59	20	#N/A									20										
HS140	Land south of, Huddersfield Road, Skelmanthorpe, Huddersfield	5.81	189	2014/92889							7		15	30	30	30	30	30	17				
HS141	Land to the West of Inkerman Court, Barnsley Road, Denby Dale, Huddersfield	1.02	35	#N/A								15	20										
HS142	Land to the north of, Commercial Road, Skelmanthorpe, Huddersfield	3.11	88	2014/91628			2	23	30	30	3												
HS143	Land to the north of, Wood Nook, Denby Dale, Huddersfield	1.06	29	2013/93721						15	14												
HS144	Land at Cliff Hill, Leak Hall Crescent, Denby Dale, Huddersfield	3.24	113	#N/A								30	30	30	23								
HS145	Land to the West of, Willow Close, Skelmanthorpe, Huddersfield	0.82	28	#N/A															28				
HS146	Land to the East of Denby Dale Railway Station, Station Road, Denby Dale, Huddersfield	0.58	19	2015/93360							15	4											
HS147	Park Mill, Manor Road, Clayton West, Huddersfield	2.60	91	#N/A									15	30	30	15	1						

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HS148	Land to the south of, Parkwood Road, Golcar, Huddersfield	4.48	125	2014/92021						15	30	30	30	20									
HS149	Land north of, Manchester Road, Linthwaite, Huddersfield	0.64	22	#N/A								22											
HS150	Land at, Queens Road West, Milnsbridge, Huddersfield	1.67	58	#N/A								30	28										
HS151	Land west of, Ashford Park, Golcar, Huddersfield	0.60	18	2016/90383							15	3											
HS152	Land to the south of, Swallow Lane, Golcar, Huddersfield	1.41	49	#N/A								30	19										
HS153	Land to the east of, Fullwood Drive, Golcar, Huddersfield	0.41	8	2014/90450							8												
HS154	Land South West of, Vicarage Road, Longwood, Huddersfield	3.24	113	#N/A								30	30	30	23								
HS155	Land to the north of, Leymoor Road, Golcar, Huddersfield	0.63	20	2014/92878				16	4														
HS156	Land to the East of, Main Avenue, Cowlersley, Huddersfield	2.18	76	#N/A									15	30	30	1							
HS157	Land between Carr Top Lane , Brook Lane, Golcar, Huddersfield	0.63	16	2015/90507							15	1											
HS158	Land to the south of 5 - 25, Clay Well, Golcar, Huddersfield	0.43	14	#N/A							14												
HS159	Travel Station Yard, Station Road, Honley, Holmfirth	0.42	14	#N/A								14											

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HS160	Land to the south of, Helme Lane, Meltham, Holmfirth	5.50	172	2014/93959					30	30	30	30	30	22									
HS161	Land to the East of, Woodhouse Road, Brockholes, Holmfirth	6.92	124	2013/93373							15	30	30	30	19								
HS162	Land to the south of, Southwood Avenue, Honley, Holmfirth	0.68	17	#N/A								17											
HS163	Land to the South of, Mill Moor Road, Meltham, Huddersfield	0.44	13	2015/93847					13														
HS164	Site of former Thirstin Mills, Thirstin Road, Honley, Holmfirth	0.95	24	#N/A							24												
HS165	Land to the North of, Mill Moor Road, Meltham, Holmfirth	1.07	37	#N/A							15	22											
HS166	Land to the North of, Helme Lane, Meltham, Holmfirth	1.18	46	2016/93411							15	30	1										
HS167	Land to the south of, Gynn Lane, Honley, Holmfirth	2.41	50	#N/A								15	30	5									
HS168	Land to the north of, Scotgate Road, Honley, Holmfirth	3.35	93	#N/A							20	35	38										
HS169	Land north of 105 - 135, Mill Moor Road, Meltham, Holmfirth	1.03	32	2015/93861					30	2													
HS170	Land to the east of, Colders Lane, Meltham, Holmfirth	1.02	27	2012/90096							15	12											
HS171	Land to the north east of, Westcroft, Honley, Holmfirth	0.44	15	#N/A								15											

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HS172	Land to the west of, Huddersfield Road, Meltham, Holmfirth	1.18	41	#N/A							15	26											
HS173	Land at, Lancaster Lane, Brockholes, Holmfirth	0.31	-																				
HS174	Land to the south of , Vicarage Meadows, Cinderhills, Holmfirth	0.98	14	2016/93458						14													
HS175	Bridge Mills, New Road, , Holmfirth	1.30	45	#N/A											30	15							
HS176	Land to the west of , St Mary's Rise and St Mary's Way, Netherthong, Holmfirth	0.86	21	2014/92737							15	6											
HS177	Land north-west of, New Mill Road, , Holmfirth	0.45	15	94/93468						15													
HS178	Avenue and Pennine Close, Upperthong, Holmfirth	0.95	27	2013/93879				16	11														
HS179	Land at, Dunford Road, Hade Edge, Holmfirth	2.50	66	#N/A							30	30	6										
HS180	Land to the east of , St Mary's Avenue, Netherthong, Holmfirth	1.06	32	2016/93365						15	17												
HS181	Land to the east of, Ryecroft Lane, Scholes, Holmfirth	1.37	39	#N/A						15	24												
HS182	Land to the south of , Sandy Gate, Scholes, Holmfirth	0.80	28	#N/A								28											
HS183	Land to the west of , Bankfield Drive, Holmbridge, Holmfirth	0.66	23	#N/A								23											

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HS184	Land to the West of, Wesley Avenue, Netherthong, Holmfirth	1.09	38	#N/A								30	8										
HS185	Land to the West of, Miry Lane, Thongsbridge, Holmfirth	1.12	39	2014/93593							15	24											
HS186	Land to the West of, Stoney Bank Lane, Thongsbridge, Holmfirth	2.02	53	2014/93248							30	23											
HS187	Land at, Tenter Hill Road, New Mill, Holmfirth	2.64	81	2015/90811			3	19					30	29									
HS188	Land to the West of, Royds Avenue, New Mill, Holmfirth	1.53	53	#N/A															30	23			
HS189	Land to the South of Former Midlothian Garage, New Mill Road, , Holmfirth	0.57	12	#N/A															12				
HS190	Land to the south of, Water Street, Holmbridge, Holmfirth	0.62	19	#N/A								15	4										
HS191	Former Midlothian Garage, New Mill Road, , Holmfirth	2.02	56	2015/93824							15	30	11										
HS192	Land to the south of , Cross Lane (east), Stocksmoor, Huddersfield	0.63	17	2015/90200						15	2												
HS193	Land to the north of , Long Lane, Shepley, Huddersfield	0.46	12	2017/90098					8		4												
HS194	Park Farm, Manor Road, Farnley Tyas, Huddersfield	0.44	7	#N/A						7													
HS195	Land to the north and east of Urban Terrace, Denby Lane, Grange Moor, Huddersfield	0.66	22	#N/A								15	7										
HS196	Acres Lane, Kirkburton, Huddersfield	3.97	97	#N/A						15	30	30	22										

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HS197	Land to the east of , Abbey Road North, Shepley, Huddersfield	0.46	16	#N/A											14	2							
HS198	Land at Yew Tree Farm, The Village, Farnley Tyas, Huddersfield	0.48	16	#N/A								16											
HS199	Land to the south of , Cross Lane (west), Stocksmoor, Huddersfield	0.72	25	#N/A								25											
HS200	Land to the north of, Barnsley Road, Flockton, Huddersfield	1.67	47	2016/92811						15	30	2											
HS201	Land to the north of , Barnsley Road, Flockton,	2.58	87	2016/91158						15	30	30	12										
HS202	Land to the north of, Tinker Lane, Lepton, Huddersfield	0.87	30	#N/A								15	15										
HS203	Land to the North West of Eastfield Mills, Abbey Road North, Shepley, Huddersfield	2.61	91	#N/A								15	30	30	16								
HS204	Land at , Manor House, Flockton, Wakefield	1.01	24	2014/93480							15	9											
HS205	Land to the East of Manor House Farm, The Village, Thurstonland, Huddersfield	0.41	14	#N/A								14											
MDGB1	Land at Storthes Hall, , Kirkburton, Huddersfield	19.22	505	2016/90711						40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	25	
MXS10	Bank Bottom Mills, Mount Road, Marsden, Huddersfield	1.10	38	#N/A								30	8										
MXS11	New Mills, Brougham Road, Marsden, Huddersfield	1.71	29	#N/A								29											

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Site Ref	Address	Net area	Plan period site capacity	Application reference at 01/04/17	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
MXS12	Dobroyd Mills, Hepworth Road, Hepworth, Holmfirth	3.45	75	#N/A							15	30	30										

Sites grouped together for phasing

- Sites HS123 and HS128 at Linthwaite
- Sites HS136 and HS141 at Denby Dale
- Sites HS138 and HS139 at Clayton West
- Sites HS197 and HS203 at Shepley

Sites with planning permission not yet built at 01/04/2017: Kirklees Rural

Site ref	Address	Net area (ha)	Dwellings	Application Reference (As at 01/04/17)	Application 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
10039	Crosland Park Housing Allocation H1.7, Royd House Lane, Linthwaite, Huddersfield	9.7	312	99/93273	Ext						50	50	50	50	50	50	12							
10220C	Old Bank Works, Old Bank, Slaithwaite, Huddersfield	0.292	13	2009/92286	Ext											13								
10231	Land to the west of The Mallards, Ned Lane, Slaithwaite, Huddersfield	0.07	1	2014/91956	Det						1													
10255	Land to the south-west of 99, Manchester Road, Slaithwaite, Huddersfield	0.07	1	2013/92899	Det					1														
10260	2, Netherend Road, Slaithwaite, Huddersfield	0.07	1	2007/91123	Det						1													
10270	15, Ainley Place, Slaithwaite, Huddersfield	0.04	1	2015/91638	Det						1													
10271A	Blackrock Mills, Waingate, Linthwaite, Huddersfield	3.036	103	2015/93867	Det																			
10277	Barn East of 4, Worts Hill Back o Wall, Pole Moor, Huddersfield	0.03	1	2010/93082	Ext						1													
10283	Land east of 99A, Manchester Road, Slaithwaite, Huddersfield	0.072	1	2012/92655	Det						1													
10284	12 Hill Top Farm Top of the Hill, Lingards Road, Slaithwaite, Huddersfield	0.03	1	2012/91983	Det						1													
10286	108, Radcliffe Road, Slaithwaite, Huddersfield	0.022	2	2015/91451	Det						2													
10287	Longfield Dyeworks, Manchester Road, Linthwaite, Huddersfield	0.441	16	2013/93773	Det						16													
10293	James Dyson Ltd., Manchester Road, Linthwaite, Huddersfield	0.317	13	2014/91813	Det						13													
10296	Land rear of 101-111, Banks Road, Linthwiate, Huddersfield	0.63	18	2015/94008	Det						18													
10297	4, Downing Street, Linthwaite, Huddersfield	0.07	1	2014/93040	Det						1													
10298	High Beeches 585, Manchester Road, Linthwaite, Huddersfield	0.077	1	2016/93564	Out							1												

Sites with planning permission not yet built at 01/04/2017: Kirklees Rural

Site ref	Address	Net area (ha)	Dwellings	Application Reference (As at 01/04/17)	Application 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
10304	117, Royd House Lane, Linthwaite, Huddersfield	0.035	1	2014/92384	Out							1												
10305	15, Hill Top Fold, , Huddersfield	0.02	1	2014/92403	Det						1													
10306	828, Manchester Road, Linthwaite, Huddersfield	0.006	1	2014/93260	Det						1													
10309	Land North of 32, Hawthorn Road, Slaithwaite, Huddersfield	0.237	3	2014/91449	Out						3													
10310	Land SW 113, Manchester Road, Slaithwaite, Heckmondwike	0.07	2	2014/93986	Out							2												
10311	Land SW 45, Lingards Road, Slaithwaite, Huddersfield	1.787	27	2014/93946	Out																			
10312	Land North of 184a, CowersleyLane, , Huddersfield	0.105	1	2015/90492	Out							1												
10313	Land NW 172, Gillroyd Lane, , Huddersfield	0.761	20	2014/93289	Out																			
10316	Pleasant Ppastures, New Hey Road, Slaithwaite, Huddersfield	0.055	1	2015/92641	CJPD						1													
10317	Land SE 20 22, Howgate Road, , Huddersfield	0.768	25	2010/92767	Det																			
10318	15, Ingfield Terrace, Slaithwaite, Huddersfield	0.01	1	2016/94128	Det					1														
10319	Land Between 588 & 620, Manchester Road, Linthwaite, Huddersfield	0.14	10	2015/93591	Out							10												
10320	1, New Street, Slaithwaite, Huddersfield	0.01	1	2017/90137	Det						1													
10321	Land Adjacent to Grove House, Stones Lane, Linthwaite, Huddersfield	0.155	1	2016/90379	Det						1													
10322	Land to the east of 12, Mallard Way, Slaithwaite, Huddersfield	0.064	3	2016/93304	Det						3													
10323	Idlegate, Pole Gate, Slaithwaite, Huddersfield	0.04	1	2016/90859	Det						1													
10324	Lower Top of the Hill, Rye Field Lane, Scammonden, Huddersfield	0.09	2	2016/92996	Det						2													
10325	Black Rock Farm, Upper Clough Road, Linthwaite, Huddersfield	0.082	2	2016/94251	Det						2													

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Site ref	Address	Net area (ha)	Dwellings	Application Reference (As at 01/04/17)	Application 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
10326	Black Rock House and Former 18 Waingate, Lower Clough, Linthwaite, Huddersfield	0.216	6	2016/92337	Det																			
10327	184a, Cowersley Lane, Linthwaite, Huddersfield	0.03	1	2016/91503	Out							1												
10328	High Beeches 585, Manchester Road, Linthwaite, Huddersfield	0.053	1	2015/94019	Det						1													
20052	Land to the SW of Netherley Cottage, Old Mount Road, Marsden, Huddersfield	0.05	1	2015/90497	Det						1													
20121	Intake Head Farm, Manchester Road, Marsden, Huddersfield	0.05	1	2014/93249	Det						1													
20124	1, Wood Bottom, Marsden, Huddersfield	0.49	8	2015/93750	Det						8													
20125	Ainsley Cottage, Ainsley Lane, Marsden, Huddersfield	0.06	1	2015/93549	Det						1													
30306	Land within the curtilage of 2, Cheviot Avenue, Meltham, Holmfirth	0.03	2	2016/90798	Det						2													
30342	Housing Allocation H2.3, Mill Moor Road, Meltham, Huddersfield	1.349	28	2015/93861	Det																			
30353A	Housing Allocation H2.12, Colders Lane, Meltham, Huddersfield	1.014	27	2012/90096	Out																			
30365	Land to the west of Brigg House Mill, Mean Lane, Meltham, Holmfirth	0.065	4	2016/90700	Out							4												
30377	Land within the curtilage of 15, Golcar Brow Road, Meltham, Holmfirth	0.03	1	2014/90660	Out											1								
30385	Block A, Mean Lane, Meltham, Huddersfield	0.064	2	2015/92572	Out							2												
30389	81, Wessenden Head Road, Meltham, Huddersfield	0.02	1	2012/92824	Ext											1								
30390	Albion Mills, Mill Moor Road, Meltham, Holmfirth	0.45	4	2014/92634	Det					4														
30399	Plot 6, Bishops Way, Meltham, Holmfirth	0.04	1	2011/90715	Det						1													

Sites with planning permission not yet built at 01/04/2017: Kirklees Rural

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30402	Land within the curtilage of 125, Slaithwaite Road, Meltham, Holmfirth	0.08	2	2016/91993	Det						2													
30407	Land north of 49, Helme Lane, Meltham, Holmfirth	0.02	1	2014/92112	Det						1													
30422	Waithe Close Farm, Thick Hollins Road, Meltham, Holmfirth	0.06	1	2015/90742	Det						1													
30432	Land at, Station Road, Meltham, Holmfirth	0.647	2	2014/91714	Det						2													
30433	Land south of, Helme Lane, Meltham, Holmfirth	3.25	88	2014/93959	Det																			
30435	21a, Station Street, Meltham, Holmfirth	0.02	2	2014/90494	Det						2													
30437	Adj 77, Wessenden Head Road, Meltham, Holmfirth	0.331	1	2014/92280	Det						1													
30438	Workshop, Helmet Lane, Meltham Lane, Holmfirth	0.062	3	2015/90915	Det						3													
30439	16, Wessenden Head Road, Meltham, Holmfirth	0.005	1	2015/91166	Det						1													
30441	Heady Fields, Wilshaw Road, Meltham, Holmfirth	0.189	4	2014/93995	Det						4													
30443	Land adj Carter Plantation, Thick Hollins Road, Upperthong, Holmfirth	0.199	1	2015/90927	Det						1													
30444	Land at, Station Road, Meltham, Holmfirth	0.319	4	2015/92638	Det						4													
30445	Former Albion Mills, Mill Moor Road, Meltham, Holmfirth	0.033	1	2015/91980	Det						1													
30446	South of 17, Darnley Close, , Holmfirth	0.034	1	2015/91317	Det						1													
30447	Land rear of 125, Helme Lane, Meltham, Holmfirth	1.284	44	2016/93411	Out																			
30450	Waithe Close Farm, Thick Hollins Road, Meltham, Holmfirth	0.089	1	2016/91798	CJPD						1													
30452	Land to the west of 133, Mill Moor Road, Meltham, Holmfirth	0.438	13	2015/93847	Det																			
30453	9, Gill Birks, Meltham, Holmfirth	0.08	1	2016/93900	Det						1													

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30454	Barn off, Bradshaw Road, Upperthong, Holmfirth	0.02	1	2016/94310	CJPD						1													
40111F	Land south of Station House, Summervale, , Holmfirth	0.08	1	2016/90422	Det											1								
40130D	Housing Allocation H3.31, Woodhead Road, , Holmfirth	2.42	44	95/91223	Det					30	14													
40133	Land west of 15, Modd Lane, , Holmfirth	0.04	1	2011/91701	Det						1													
40192A	Land to North of Rose Bank, Stoney Bank Road, Thongsbridge, Holmfirth	0.067	1	2015/92899	Det						1													
40192C	Three Gables 24, Springwood Road, Thongsbridge, Holmfirth	0.114	1	2015/93029	Out							1												
40211B	Plot 5, Broad Lane, Upperthong, Holmfirth	0.11	1	2015/93021	Det					1														
40310	Land to the west of 4, Miry Lane, Netherthong, Holmfirth	0.03	1	2012/92744	Det						1													
40387	Housing Allocation H3.16, New Mill Road, , Holmfirth	2.51	42	94/93468	Det																			
40403A	Land to the south of 274 Plots 1 & 2, Huddersfield Road, Thongsbridge, Holmfirth	0.11	2	2005/91785	Ext											2								
40408	Land south of 5, White Wells Road, Scholes, Holmfirth	0.05	1	2016/91311	Out							1												
40521A	Land to the south of 31, Broad Lane, Upperthong, Holmfirth	0.3	4	2009/93174	Ext											4								
40568	Land to the north of 1, Longlands Bank, Thongsbridge, Holmfirth	0.05	1	2014/91761	Det						1													
40572	Land to the west of Inglestones, Sude Hill, New Mill, Holmfirth	0.07	1	2014/90373	Det						1													
40580	Down Yonder, Liphill Bank Road, Burnlee, Holmfirth	0.043	2	2015/90670	Out							2												
40596	Land to the north of 37, Dobb Top Road, Holmbridge, Holmfirth	0.19	2	2006/94163	Ext															2				
40601A	Former site of Littlewood Garage Station, Station Road, , Holmfirth	0.16	2	2008/94148	Det						2													

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40601B	Former site of Littlewood Garage Station, Station Road, , Holmfirth	0.078	7	2006/93094	Ext						7													
40615	Thongsbridge Mills, Huddersfield Road, Thongsbridge, Holmfirth	0.4	25	2006/92394	Ext											25								
40621	Land to the north-east of 53-63, South Lane, , Holmfirth	0.5	5	2012/93885	Det						5													
40624	Little Beck, Dobb Lane, Holmbridge, Holmfirth	0.17	1	2014/92376	Det						1													
40648	106, Greenfield Road, , Holmfirth	0.529	8	2015/94106	Out							8												
40654	Ward Place, Brow Lane, , Holmfirth	0.89	2	2008/90988	Det					2														
40666	Rosewood House, Bradshaw Road, , Holmfirth	0.11	1	2014/93723	Det						1													
40714	26, Cliff Road, , Holmfirth	0.013	1	2016/90510	Det						1													
40716	1, Spring Lane, , Holmfirth	0.044	1	2016/91502	Out							1												
40720	Willow Grove, Cliff Road, Wooldale, Holmfirth	0.148	3	2016/91484	Det						3													
40724	The Moorings, Binns Lane, Upperthong, Holmfirth	0.111	1	2016/90662	Det						1													
40726	Prickleden Mills, Woodhead Road, , Holmfirth	0.43	46	2014/93971	Det						30	16												
40727	Sude Hill Mill, Sude Hill, New Mill, Holmfirth	0.153	12	2016/92628	Det						12													
40728	adj. Fieldhead, Hill Lane, , Holmfirth	0.043	1	2014/91785	Det						1													
40731	land Adj, to 50, Underbank End Road, , Holmfirth	0.057	1	2011/92353	Det						1													
40732	Holly Mount, New Mill Road, Wooldale, Holmfirth	0.198	2	2013/93645	Det						2													
40734	Rear of Pentlands, New Mill Road, , Holmfirth	0.209	4	2014/91492	Out							4												
40736	31, Upper Bank End Road, , Holmfirth	0.143	2	2014/93226	Out							2												
40737	Springwood House, Sheffield Road, New Mill, Holmfirth	0.073	1	2015/92902	Det						1													
40738	Land to the east of 3, St Marys Avenue, Netherthong, Holmfirth	1.075	32	2016/93365	Det																			

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40740	Land adjacent to 4, Hollin Brigg Lane, Holmbridge, Holmfirth	0.026	1	2014/91194	Out							1												
40741	42, Liphill Bank Road, Burnlee, Holmfirth	0.022	1	2014/91295	Out							1												
40743	Springwood House, Sheffield Road, New Mill, Holmfirth	0.054	1	2016/91395	Det						1													
40744	New House Farm, Penistone Road, Hade Edge, Holmfirth	0.125	1	2014/92440	Det						1													
40745	Ox Lee, Ox Lee Lane, , Holmfirth	0.314	4	2011/92912	Det						4													
40747	2, Low Gate, , Holmfirth	0.006	2	2014/93616	Det						2													
40752	Land South of 125 POL site, UpperthongLane, Upperthong, Holmfirth	0.953	11	2013/93879	Det																			
40753	5, Scar fold, , Holmfirth	0.014	2	2015/91874	Det						2													
40754	Abinger Farm, Scholes Moor Road, Scholes, Holmfirth	0.203	2	2015/93383	Det						2													
40755	Abinger Farm, Scholes Moor Road, Scholes, Holmfirth	0.189	4	2015/91505	Det						4													
40757	19 & 23, Lipphill Bank Road, , Holmfirth	0.063	2	2014/90190	Det						2													
40758	Chemical Works, Lipphill Bank Road, , Holmfirth	0.277	3	2014/90189	Det						3													
40759	Woodfield, New mill road, New Mill, Holmfirth	0.232	3	2015/92079	Det						3													
40760	Daisy Lee Farm, Daisy lee lane, Hade Edge, Holmfirth	0.388	1	2014/93911	Det						1													
40762	220, Dunford Road, , Holmfirth	0.023	1	2015/90389	Det						1													
40764	Digley Hollow, Woodhead Road, Holmbridge, Holmfirth	0.257	3	2016/92516	Det						3													
40766	The Old Mistal West Royd Farm, Ley Bank, Fulstone, Holmfirth	0.099	1	2015/92008	Det						1													
40769	Three Valleys, Cold Hill Lane, New Mill, Holmfirth	0.587	4	2015/90903	Out							4												
40770	Adj 26, Broad Lane, Upperthong, Holmfirth	0.166	3	2015/91661	Out						3													

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40771	adj 38, Broad Lane, Upperthong, Holmfirth	0.352	8	2015/91726	Out							8												
40772	Land off, Stoney Bank Lane, , Holmfirth	2.418	53	2014/93248	Out																			
40773	Rear of 17, Miry Lane, Thongsbridge, Holmfirth	0.367	11	2014/93593	Out																			
40774	Brooklands Nursery, Totties Lane, Totties, Holmfirth	0.05	1	2015/90366	Out							1												
40775	Land off, Vicarage Meadows, , Holmfirth	0.978	18	2016/93458	Det																			
40776	adj Best Revenge, Huddersfield Road, New Mill, Holmfirth	0.06	1	2014/93719	Det						1													
40777	Land adj 42, Penistone Road, New Mill, Holmfirth	0.077	1	2014/93203	Out						1													
40778	Croft House 82, Upperthong Lane, , Holmfirth	0.126	2	2015/90146	Det						2													
40779	38, Broad Lane, Upperthong, Holmfirth	0.096	3	2015/91303	Det						3													
40782	Land South of 56, Sude Hill Terrace, New Mill, Holmfirth	0.076	2	2014/93192	Out							2												
40784	Bamforths Warehouse, Station Road, , Holmfirth	0.11	3	2015/91697	Det						3													
40785	Oakfield, Copper Lane, , Holmfirth	0.1	1	2016/91416	Det						1													
40787	Woodville, Calf Hill Road, Thongsbridge, Holmfirth	1.14	4	2015/93001	Det						4													
40788	141A, Church Street, Netherthong, Holmfirth	0.03	1	2016/91343	Det						1													
40789	Adjacent 141, Church Street, Netherthong, Holmfirth	0.074	2	2016/91356	Det						2													
40790	Harroyd Farm, Dean Brook Road, Netherthong, Holmfirth	0.245	1	2015/92303	Det						1													
40791	17, Miry Lane, Thongsbridge, Holmfirth	0.049	2	2016/90284	Det						2													
40793	31, St Georges Road, Scholes, Holmfirth	0.152	1	2015/93871	Det						1													
40794	Upper Waterside Farm, Royd Lane, Holmbridge, Holmfirth	0.073	1	2016/93796	Det						1													

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40795	New Dunsley Poultry Farm, Brow Lane, , Holmfirth	1.754	6	2015/93850	Det						6													
40796	220, Dunford Road, , Holmfirth	0.007	1	2016/91401	Det						1													
40797	69, Dunford Road, , Holmfirth	0.01	1	2016/93103	Det						1													
40799	Adjacent 181, Woodhead Road, Holmbridge, Holmfirth	0.119	2	2014/93795	Det						2													
40802	32, Paris Road, Scholes, Holmfirth	0.07	1	2015/91839	Det						1													
40803	Upper Milshaw Farm, Millshaw Lane, Hepworth, Holmfirth	0.54	3	2016/92046	Det						3													
40804	Wood Pit Farm, Stalley Royd Lane, Jackson Bridge, Holmfirth	0.066	1	2015/93703	Det						1													
40805	Land to the west of New White House Farm, Bedding Edge Road, Hepworth, Holmfirth	0.07	1	2017/90058	Det						1													
40806	Springhead Farm, Scholes Moor Road, Had Edge, Holmfirth	0.08	1	2016/90502	Det						1													
40807	Greave Farm, Greave Road, Hade Edge, Holmfirth	0.209	1	2015/94114	Det						1													
40808	4 Cartworth Fold, Cartworth Lane, , Holmfirth	0.02	1	2015/91254	Det						1													
40809	Longley Edge Farm, Longley Lane, Longley, Holmfirth	0.23	4	2016/91894	Out							4												
40810	Former Midlothian Garage, New Mill Road, , Holmfirth	2.659	56	2015/93824	Out																			
40811	2, Cliff Road, , Holmfirth	0.045	1	2016/93816	Out						1													
40813	Land Behind 1 to 7, Butt Lane, Hepworth, Holmfirth	0.309	4	2015/92993	Out							4												
40814	Land north of 20, Cartworth Road, , Holmfirth	0.101	1	2016/90185	Out							1												
40815	Kestral, Kingfisher, Hawthorne, Holly & Curlew Cottages, Stubbins Lane, Holmbridge, Holmfirth	0.05	3	2016/90026	Det						3													
40816	Land West 8, St Marys Way, Netherthong, Holmfirth	0.446	5	2014/92737	Out																			
40817	9-13, Hollowgate, , Holmfirth	0.023	2	2015/94041	Det						2													

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50024F	Western portion Housing Allocation H3.2, Long Lane, Honley, Huddersfield	0.92	10	99/93218	Det					10														
50060A	Land within the curtilage of 6 14, Woodhead Road, Honley, Holmfirth	0.09	2	2014/93492	Det											2								
50107	Land to the west of 9, Well Hill, Honley, Huddersfield	0.08	1	2015/91391	Out											1								
50186	Land to the south of 238, New Mill Road, Brockholes, Huddersfield	0.466	14	2016/90146	Out							14												
50209	Victoria Works, Fisher Green, Honley, Huddersfield	0.193	17	2016/92812	Det						17													
50219	Turnpike House, Old Turnpike, Honley, Huddersfield	0.09	2	2013/90747	Det						2													
50228	land in the curtilage of 8, Well Hill, Honley, Holmfirth	0.06	1	2014/92513	Det						1													
50230	275, New Mill Road, Brockholes, Holmfirth	0.2	2	2011/93307	Det						2													
50240	Wood Bottom Farm, Bent Ley Road, Meltham, Holmfirth	0.07	1	2016/91451	Det						1													
50249	The Elms, Brockholes Lane, Brockholes, Holmfirth	0.18	1	2016/92647	Det						1													
50250	Holmlea 80, Long Lane, Honley, Holmfirth	0.08	1	2015/94062	Det						1													
50251	Carlins Farm, Oldfield Road, , Holmfirth	0.142	1	2016/91693	Det						1													
50252	Upper Reins Barn, Reins, Honley, Holmfirth	0.142	1	2012/93180	Det						1													
50253	Ivy Cottage, Oldfield Road, Honley, Holmfirth	0.14	1	2015/93659	Det						1													
50257	Land off, Woodhead Road, Honley, Holmfirth	2.616	51	2013/93373	Out																			
50259	Holmlea 80, Long lane, Honley, Holmfirth	0.096	1	2015/90939	Det						1													
50261	Land North of 238, Lancaster Lane, Brockholes, Holmfirth	0.499	22	2016/90138	Out							22												

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50262	319, New Mill, Brockholes, Holmfirth	0.057	3	2016/92775	Det						3													
60100	Land to the west and north of 48, Marsh Lane, Shepley, Huddersfield	0.18	4	2014/91439	Out											4								
60360	Land to the south-west of 33, Turnshaw Road, Kirkburton, Huddersfield	0.163	1	2015/91396	Det						1													
60377	Land to the west of 182, Barnsley Road, Flockton, Huddersfield	0.1	1	2016/93999	Det						1													
60411D	Manor House Housing Allocation 4.14, Barnsley Road, Flockton, Huddersfield	0.439	4	2014/93480	Out																			
60477A	Land to the east of 46, Barnsley Road, Flockton, Huddersfield	0.05	1	2013/93921	Out							1												
60493	Land to the south of 40, North Road, Kirkburton, Huddersfield	0.182	4	2016/93935	Det						4													
60501	Land to the south of 20, Abbey Road North, Shepley, Huddersfield	1.5	50	2002/91944	Ext											30	20							
60506	Site of Pickles & Swallow Ltd, Pinfold Lane, Flockton, Huddersfield	0.2	4	2015/92200	Det											4								
60534	Rosa Villa 84, Barnsley Road, Flockton, Huddersfield	0.13	2	2015/92085	Out							2												
60538	Land to the south of 5, Garner Lane, Highburton, Huddersfield	0.1	1	2010/90070	Ext											1								
60564A	Phase 1 Continuing Care Retirement Community, Storthes Hall Lane, Kirkburton, Huddersfield	6.568	120	2016/90711	Det																			
60564C	Continuing Care Retirement Home Phase 2, Storthes Hall Lane, Kirkburton, Huddersfield	7.181	150	2016/90711	Det																			
60564D	Continuing Care Retirement Home Phase 3, Storthes Hall Lane, Kirkburton, Huddersfield	1.566	30	2016/90711	Det																			

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60567	119, Station Road, Shepley, Huddersfield	0.3	2	2011/91470	Det						2													
60568	2a, Holmfirth Road, Shepley, Huddersfield	0.19	1	2011/91002	Det					1														
60585	Windy Gap Barn, Green Bank Lane, Little Lepton, Huddersfield	0.08	1	2014/91610	Det						1													
60587	Land to the north east of 25, Hardcastle Lane, Flockton, Huddersfield	0.06	1	2008/92297	Det											1								
60614	Land to the west of 306, Barnsley Road, Flockton, Huddersfield	0.115	2	2015/93881	Det						2													
60615	Plot to the west of 14, Lane Head Lane, Kirkburton, Huddersfield	0.074	1	2013/91441	Det						1													
60616	18, Abbey Road, Shepley, Huddersfield	0.15	1	2015/90148	Det						1													
60621	198, Marsh Lane, Shepley, Huddersfield	0.015	1	2011/92683	Det						1													
60625	2, Low Common, Farnley Tyas, Huddersfield	0.037	2	2010/92518	Det						2													
60637	Oaklands 8a, Turnshaw Road, Kirkburton, Huddersfield	0.141	1	2012/92226	Det						1													
60638	Beech Farm House, Manor Road, Farnley Tyas, Huddersfield	0.8	2	2011/92253	Det					2														
60652	Land South of 23 29, Cross Lane, Stocksmoor, Huddersfield	0.626	17	2015/90200	Det																			
60653	Land North of 3, Field Head, Shepley, Huddersfield	0.234	8	2017/90098	Det																			
60657	Adjoining 9, Manor Road, Farnley Tyas, Huddersfield	0.009	1	2014/92457	Det						1													
60658	Ing Head Barn, Ing Head Lane, Thurstonland, Huddersfield	0.04	1	2014/91159	Det						1													
60666	Fallbrook House, Fallbrook Lane, Whitley, Dewsbury	0.213	1	2015/90273	Det						1													
60667	25, Barnsley Road, Flockton, Huddersfield	0.159	1	2015/91968	Det						1													
60668	28, Haigh Lane, Flockton, Huddersfield	0.096	1	2016/91542	Det						1													

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60669	Haigh Lane Nurseries, Haigh Lane, Flockton, Huddersfield	0.279	3	2015/90003	Det						3													
60672	The Park, Kirkburton, Kirkburton, Huddersfield	0.054	2	2015/91213	Det						2													
60674	Land at New Hey Moor, Abbey Road, Shepley, Huddersfield	0.259	2	2016/92457	Det					2														
60677	2, Royd House, Almondbury, Huddersfield	0.182	2	2015/92012	Det						2													
60678	Adjacent 6, Barnsley Road, Flockton, Huddersfield	0.045	1	2015/90578	Det						1													
60679	Flockton Hall Farm, Barnsley Road, Flockton, Huddersfield	1.753	46	2016/92811	Det																			
60680	2, Thomes Fold, Lepton, Huddersfield	0.075	2	2015/94032	Det						2													
60681	Windy Bank Cottage, Liley Lane, Upper Hopton, Mirfield	0.321	1	2015/93057	Det						1													
60682	Land to the north of Flockton Green Working Mens Club, Barnsley Road, Flockton, Huddersfield	2.628	87	2016/91158	Det																			
60683	Flockton Green Working Mens Club, Barnsley Road, Flockton, Huddersfield	0.163	1	2016/91464	Det						1													
60688	Adjacent 7, Town Gate, Highburton, Huddersfield	0.099	1	2016/90108	Det						1													
60690	Land North east of 6, Northfield Lane, Highburton, Huddersfield	0.119	1	2016/90675	Det						1													
60691	Land North East of 4, Northfield Lane, Highburton, Huddersfield	0.064	1	2016/90755	Det						1													
60692	Old Hallas Farm, Paddock Road, Kirkburton, Huddersfield	1.309	1	2016/91053	Det						1													
60693	Beech Farm 21, Manor Road, Farnely Tyas, Huddersfield	0.081	1	2016/90892	Det						1													
60694	85b, Marsh Lane, Shepley, Huddersfield	0.036	1	2015/93692	Det						1													
60695	Woodend Farm, Wood Lane, Thurstonland, Huddersfield	0.1	1	2016/94073	Det						1													

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60696	8, Providential Street, Flockton, Huddersfield	0.08	1	2016/91650	Det						1													
70190	Rear of, Manor Croft, Skelmanthorpe, Huddersfield	0.101	6	2011/92509	Det					6														
70191	Land to the east of 51, Huddersfield Road, Skelmanthorpe, Huddersfield	0.246	6	2014/92889	Out																			
70217	Land to the north of 9A, Bank Lane, Denby Dale, Huddersfield	0.28	3	2015/91583	Det					3														
70387a	Housing Allocation H5.10, Barnsley Road, Scissett, Huddersfield	1.64	1	2002/94033	Det					1														
70399	Land to the south and east of The Cliff, High Street, Clayton West, Huddersfield	0.44	4	2015/94096	Out											4								
70435	Brendon House, Bilham Road, Clayton West, Huddersfield	0.12	1	2015/92345	Det						1													
70441	Land to the south of 12a, Bank Lane, Denby Dale, Huddersfield	0.1	2	2015/91674	Out											2								
70446	Garden of 158, Denby Lane, Upper Denby, Huddersfield	0.03	1	2014/91191	Det											1								
70450	Land to the South of 19b, Rishworth Avenue, Emley, Huddersfield	0.027	1	2016/91599	Det						1													
70510	Land to the north of 2, Scott Hill, Clayton West, Huddersfield	0.1	2	2006/90122	Det											2								
70516	Thorncliffe Grange Farm, Thorncliffe Lane, Emley, Huddersfield	0.15	1	2005/92068	Det											1								
70530	Taylor Hill Farm, Park Lane, Emley, Huddersfield	0.31	2	2003/93486	Det											2								
70536	Gilcar Farm, Kiln Lane, Emley, Huddersfield	1.1	2	2007/92035	Det						2													
70539	Highfield House, Clough Road, Flockton, Huddersfield	0.04	1	2010/92094	Det						1													
70551	38 40 44, Saville Road, Skelmanthorpe, Huddersfield	0.13	1	2014/92625	Det						1													

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70553	6, Viking Avenue, Emley, Huddersfield	0.04	1	2011/91146	Ext											1								
70560	Land to the east of 1 West View, Leak Hall Road, Denby Dale, Huddersfield	0.05	1	2013/90185	Det						1													
70566	Offices to the south west of Aden House, Long Lane, Clayton West, Huddersfield	0.04	2	2015/93002	Det						2													
70568	York House 198, Barnsley Road, Denby Dale, Huddersfield	0.15	5	2015/90695	Out							5												
70582	Land west of Leapfrogs, Elm Street, Skelmanthorpe, Huddersfield	0.04	2	2015/92377	Out							2												
70596	The Barn Pingle Nook Farm, Common Lane, Denby Dale, Huddersfield	0.01	1	2016/90317	CJPD						1													
70600	40, Scott Hill, Clayton West, Huddersfield	0.04	2	2013/93776	Det						2													
70609	67, Carr Hill Road, Upper Cumberworth, Huddersfield	0.11	2	2016/90295	Det						2													
70610	62, Barnsley Road, Upper Cumberworth, Huddersfield	0.18	3	2014/93354	Det						3													
70615	Scissett Mount, Busker Lane, Scissett, Huddersfield	0.3	12	2012/92381	Ext											12								
70618	1, Holmfield Terrace, Clayton West, Huddersfield	0.03	1	2011/91289	Det						1													
70621	Land to the east of 23, Jagger Lane, Emley Moor, Huddersfield	0.28	2	2012/90390	Ext											2								
70623	Still Waters, Wallroyds, Denby Dale, Huddersfield	0.07	1	2015/93225	Det						1													
70628	South of 37, Huddersfield Road, Skelmanthorpe, Huddersfield	0.149	2	2016/91566	Det						2													
70629	POL, Pilling Lane Holly Road, Scissett, Huddersfield	9.34	200	2014/91699	Det																			
70635	Elmleigh Farmhouse 24, Stringer House Lane, Emley, Huddersfield	0.146	1	2016/91430	Det						1													
70637	Woodhouse Barn, Woodhouse Lane, Emley, Huddersfield	0.146	1	2016/91433	Det						1													

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70642	337-339 Denby Dale News, Wakefield Road, Denby Dale, Huddersfield	0.035	2	2013/90946	Det						2													
70644	Former Skelmanthorpe Wesleyan Reform Church, Gib Lane, Skelmanthorpe, Huddersfield	0.125	7	2013/93535	Det						7													
70649	Dry Hill Farm, Hill Lane, , Huddersfield	0.067	1	2014/93557	CJPD						1													
70650	Land North East of 12, Pennine Way, Scissett, Huddersfield	0.129	1	2015/93022	Det						1													
70652	345, Wakefield Road, Denby Dale, Huddersfield	0.031	3	2013/91795	Det						3													
70653	Land off, Blenheim Chase, Scissett, Huddersfield	0.09	2	2014/90188	Out							2												
70655	5a and 6, Leak Hall Crescent, Denby Dale, Huddersfield	0.128	4	2014/93845	Out							4												
70656	Land off, Cliffewood Rise, Clayton west, Huddersfield	0.207	5	2015/90104	Det						5													
70658	230, Cumberworth Lane, Denby Dale, Huddersfield	0.638	3	2015/90207	Out							3												
70659	107, Carr Hill Road, Upper cumberworth, Huddersfield	0.083	2	2015/93192	CJPD						2													
70661	Land north of, Commercial Road, Skelmanthorpe, Huddersfield	3.525	60	2014/91628	Det																			
70664	44, Dearnside Road, Denby Dale, Huddersfield	0.095	1	2015/91494	Det						1													
70665	Land off, Clough House Lane, Denby Dale, Huddersfield	0.061	1	2015/91740	Det						1													
70666	Adj 12, Brook Meadows, Denby Dale, Huddersfield	0.053	1	2015/91953	Det						1													
70669	Upper woodhouse farm, Ash Lane, Emley, Huddersfield	0.118	1	2015/92756	Det						1													
70670	Upper Woodhouse Farm, Ash Lane, Emley, Huddersfield	0.107	2	2015/90346	Det						2													
70671	9a, Windmill Hill, Emley Moor, Huddersfield	0.167	1	2015/92338	Det						1													

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70672	Long Royd, Commercial Road, Skelmanthorpe, Huddersfield	0.283	3	2015/93664	Out																			
70673	Land adjecent to Denby Dale Station, Wood Lane, Denby Dale, Huddersfield	0.313	5	2015/93360	Out																			
70674	Wood Nook, Wakefield Road, Denby Dale, Huddersfield	1.141	29	2013/93721	Det																			
70675	Land on, Barnsley Road, Scisset, Huddersfield	0.06	1	2016/94164	Det						1													
70676	33, Barnsley Road, Upper Cumberworth, Huddersfield	0.128	1	2016/91558	Det						1													
70678	Dry Hill Farm, Dry Hill Lane, Denby Dale, Huddersfield	0.063	1	2016/93033	CJPD						1													
70679	Dry Hill Farm, Dry Hill Lane, Denby Dale, Huddersfield	0.1	1	2016/91863	CJPD						1													
80077	Whitley Willows (Phase 2), Sands Lane, Lepton, Huddersfield	1.18	2	2006/92227	Det					2														
90061	Copley House Farm, Copley Lane, Shelley, Huddersfield	0.3	1	2006/94849	Det											1								
90064	119, Huddersfield Road, Shelley, Huddersfield	0.05	1	2008/90936	Ext											1								
90069	Land to the south east of 497, Penistone Road, Shelley, Huddersfield	0.024	1	2015/93396	Det						1													
90070	1, Jubilee Avenue, Shelley, Huddersfield	0.028	1	2013/92962	Det						1													
90071	Land East of 53, Far Bank, Shelley, Huddersfield	0.07	1	2016/93244	Det						1													
90072	21, Far Bank, Shelley, Huddersfield	0.079	1	2016/91325	Det						1													
90075	Adjacent 30, Westerley Lane, Shelley, Huddersfield	0.059	2	2015/92586	Out							2												
90076	3, Shelley Woodhouse Lane, Shelley, Huddersfield	0.135	1	2016/92001	Det						1													
90077	Land East 59, Far Bank, Shelly, Huddersfield	0.261	2	2016/90756	Det						2													

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P0231	Land to the west of 127, Longwood Road, Longwood, Huddersfield	0.04	2	2014/92437	Out							2												
P0277	Imperial Mills, Alexandra Road West, Paddock, Huddersfield	0.107	6	2015/91993	Det						6													
P0356	2 The Angel Hotel, Longwood Road, Paddock, Huddersfield	0.019	1	2015/90456	Det						1													
W0108A	Land to the north of 38-64 and 92-112, Cowlersley Lane, Cowlersley, Huddersfield	0.653	25	2016/90399	Det					25														
W0108B	Land to the north of 2-10, Yew Tree Lane, Cowlersley, Huddersfield	0.544	17	2016/90399	Det					17														
W0112	Land to the south of 31, Scar Lane, Milnsbridge, Huddersfield	1.06	53	2012/90721	Ext											30	23							
W0114	Land to the east of 108, Market Street, Milnsbridge, Huddersfield	0.07	1	2013/92336	Det					1														
W0122	651, Manchester Road, Milnsbridge, Huddersfield	0.03	1	2014/92420	Det						1													
W0133	4, Cowlersley Lane, Cowlersley, Huddersfield	0.04	3	2011/90175	Det					3														
W0141	Land NW of 1, Warneford Road, Cowersley, Huddersfield	0.028	1	2016/94076	Det						1													
W0142	Post Office Hotel 11, Market Street, Milnsbridge, Huddersfield	0.113	4	2014/92101	Det						4													
W0143	Adj 106, Royd Street, Milnsbridge, Huddersfield	0.189	4	2015/91261	Det						4													
W0144	Colne Valley Tool Hire 5, Pickford Street, Milnsbridge, Huddersfield	0.013	1	2016/90835	Det						1													
W0145	17-19, Morley Lane, Milnsbridge, Huddersfield	0.029	2	2015/94117	Det						2													
W0146	Land between 27 and 31, Pickford Street, Milnsbridge, Huddersfield	0.017	2	2015/92152	Det						2													
W0147	156, Cowersley Lane, Cowersley, Huddersfield	0.06	4	2016/90962	Det						4													

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X0187	Land to the south of Oakwell, Lowestwood Lane, Wellhouse, Huddersfield	0.33	1	2009/93641	Det					1														
X0212	Land to the south of 2, Green Gardens, Golcar, Huddersfield	0.032	1	2016/91780	Out							1												
X0216	Parkwood Mills, Grove Street, Longwood, Huddersfield	1.95	49	2009/90619	Det					30	19													
X0230	The Dental Surgery, Swallow Lane, Golcar, Huddersfield	0.06	1	2008/93719	Ext											1								
X0245	108, Lower Wellhouse Road, Wellhouse, Huddersfield	0.01	1	2013/93507	Det					1														
X0247	330, Leymoor Road, Golcar, Huddersfield	0.075	1	2016/90153	Det						1													
X0248	414, Leymoor Road, Golcar, Huddersfield	0.047	3	2013/93078	Det						3													
X0249	Land North of 14 - 19, Grange Road, Golcar, Huddersfield	3.561	94	2014/92021	Det																			
X0250	Land SE 20, Fullwood Drive, Golcar, Huddersfield	0.417	8	2014/90450	Out																			
X0251	Land South of 39 49, Carr Top Lane, Golcar, Huddersfield	0.725	16	2015/90507	Out																			
X0252	Hi Pylon Works, Slades Road, Bolster Moor, Huddersfield	0.285	8	2015/93066	Out							8												
X0255	Land south west of 23, Ashdford Park, Golcar, Huddersfield	0.655	18	2016/90383	Out																			
X0256	Land at 1, Carr Top Lane, Golcar, Huddersfield	0.07	1	2016/90245	Det						1													
Y0024	Land to the west and north of 101 117, Prospect Road, Longwood, Huddersfield	0.35	2	2014/93870	Det					2														
Y0080	Land to the north of 30a, Longwood Gate, Longwood, Huddersfield	0.02	1	2011/90914	Ext											1								
Y0093	land to the north west of 12, Orchard Street West, Longwood, Huddersfield	0.11	5	2016/92882	Det						5													
Y0100	Adjacent 11, Ballroyd Lane, Longwood, Huddersfield	0.031	1	2016/91714	Out							1												

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Y0101	Land East of 93a, Prospect Road, Longwood, Huddersfield	0.034	1	2016/92994	Out							1												
Z0376	5, Stainland Road, Outlane, Huddersfield	0.17	3	2016/91059	Out							3												
Z0395	Land between 961 to 963, New Hey Road, Outlane, Huddersfield	0.081	1	2014/90077	Det					1														
Z0415	Upper Snow Lea Farm, Lamb Hall Road, Longwood, Huddersfield	0.106	1	2015/90002	Det						1													
Z0417	Former Industrial Building, Holmefield Road, Longwood, Huddersfield	0.197	1	2015/93689	Det						1													
Z0418	Land North of 12a, Round Ings Road, Outlane, Huddersfield	0.022	1	2015/92205	Out						1													
Z0421	Land adjacent 174, Lamb Hall Road, Longwood, Huddersfield	0.038	1	2016/93200	Out							1												

Application Type

Det Detailed Planning Permission

Out Outline Planning Permission

Ext Extant Planning Permission

CJPD Class J Permitted Development

Appendix 4 Small Open Spaces protected/to be considered under Policy LP61

4.1 Small Open Spaces protected under Policy LP61

Small Parks & Recreation Grounds protected by Policy LP61

Open Space Site No.	Open Space Class No.	Site Address	Size (ha)
289	678	Alder Street Play Area, Fartown	0.18
291	1095	Springbank Crescent Recreation Ground, Huddersfield	0.08
325	399	Lowerhouses War Memorial, Lowerhouses	0.09
328	503	Land at the junction of Stile Common Road & Plane Street, Primrose Hill	0.12

Table 15 Small Parks & Recreation Grounds protected by Policy LP61- Huddersfield

Open Space Site No.	Open Space Class No.	Site Address	Size (ha)
1004	779	Mirfield Library Gardens, Mirfield	0.12
1052	956	Moorside Avenue Play Area, Dewsbury	0.42

Table 16 Small Parks & Recreation Grounds protected by Policy LP61- Dewsbury & Mirfield

Open Space Site No.	Open Space Class No.	Site Address	Size (ha)
275	25	Beck Lane Rest Garden, Heckmondwike	0.02
276	26	Goose Hill Rest Garden, Heckmondwike	0.04
278	28	Sparrow Park, Heckmondwike	0.07
279	29	Pavilion Gardens, Heckmondwike	0.02
962	766	East Bierley Memorial Park, East Bierley	0.05
1015	925	Cleckheaton Library, Cleckheaton	0.23

Table 17 Small Parks & Recreation Grounds protected by Policy LP61- Batley & Spen

Open Space Site No.	Open Space Class No.	Site Address	Size (ha)
254	1963	Dirker Avenue Recreation Ground, Marsden	0.14

Open Space Site No.	Open Space Class No.	Site Address	Size (ha)
259	285	Cliffe Street, Clayton West, Huddersfield	0.06
260	284	Clayton West War Memorial, Clayton West	0.06
265	291	Public garden at the junction of School Lane & Church Street, Emley	0.04
267	292	Upper Cumberworth Open Space, Upper Cumberworth	0.02
1122	1002	Sam Whitehead Gardens, Marsden	0.06
1251	2171	Holmside Gardens, Holmfirth	0.16
1253	2173	Kings Head Gardens, Holmfirth	0.04

Table 18 Small Parks & Recreation Grounds protected by Policy LP61- Kirklees Rural

Small Amenity Green Spaces protected under Policy LP61

Open Space Site No.	Open Space Class No.	Site Address	Size (ha)
315	541	Canby Grove Open Space, Waterloo	0.21
318	538	Daw Royds Open Space, Almondbury	0.21
316	487	Land adjacent Ferndale Lodge, Aldoney, Almondbury	0.21
317	488	Open Space, Lancaster Crescent, Almondbury	0.3
321	594	Land adjacent 166-218 Fernside Avenue, Almondbury	0.25
1109	998	Land adjacent 73-83 Fixby Road, Fixby	0.39
991	989	Land between 25 & 37 North Cross Road, Cowcliffe	0.32
340	587	Land adjacent 15-45 Skelton Crescent, Crosland Moor	0.28
346	402	Moorside Avenue Recreation Ground Crosland Moor,	0.2
337	397	Coppice Drive Open Space, Netherton	0.28
338	307	Thornton Lodge Open Space, Thornton Lodge	0.21
313	1124	Cross Fields Open Space, Dalton	0.16
865	1136	Fern Bank Open Space, Arlington Way, Dalton	0.24
944	834	Land adjacent Shaw Business Park, Silver Street, Huddersfield	0.32
922	792	Land between 181-259 Wakefield Road, Moldgreen	0.25
923	790	Church Lane Open Space, Moldgreen	0.17
916	799	Land adjacent Cow Hey Allotments, Dalton	0.06

Appendix 4 Small Open Spaces protected/to be considered under Policy LP61

Open Space Site No.	Open Space Class No.	Site Address	Size (ha)
152	690	Land south of Upper Brow Road, Paddock	0.92
290	679	Land adjacent Viaduct, Castlegate, Huddersfield	0.22
1309	2350	Haywood Avenue Open Space, Marsh	0.28
1336	2425	Cornet Close Play Area, Lindley	0.21
355	156	Mendip Avenue Open Space, Lindley	0.23
330	502	Castle Avenue Open Space, Newsome	0.25
331	500	Land adjacent 14 – 15 New Laithe Close, Lowerhouses	0.25
327	498	Hillside Crescent Recreation Ground, Newsome	0.26
909	1031	Fairlea Road Recreation Ground, Taylor Hill	0.24
302	515	Land adjacent 9-48 Bankfield Road, Huddersfield	0.35
910	728	Land adjacent 2-20 Berry View, Newsome	0.23
1095	893	Rashcliffe Hill Road Embankment, Huddersfield	0.67

Table 19 Small Amenity Green Spaces protected under Policy LP61 - Huddersfield

Open Space Site No.	Open Space Class No.	Site Address	Size (ha)
1030	944	Land adjacent 6-30 Syke Ing Close, Dewsbury	0.21
1026	917	Land adjacent Highfield United Reform Church, High Road, Dewsbury	0.16
1018	920	Land adjacent 28-36 Cross Road, Thornhill	0.26
1059	948	Land off Edge Top Road, Dewsbury	0.23
1069	866	Low Park Meadows Open Space, Low Road, Dewsbury Moor	0.07
1064	857	Land adjacent 135 Huddersfield Road, Westtown	0.21
1050	962	Land at School Lane, Dewsbury	0.23
1054	939	The Arena Centre, Moorlands Road, Dewsbury	0.21
1042	963	Land adjacent 2-64 Middle Road, Dewsbury	0.27
288	1490	Southway Island Open Space, Mirfield	0.18
1300	2334	The Pastures Play Area, Spinners Way, Lower Hopton	0.25
1010	772	Land adjacent 1-15 Kitson Hill Road, Mirfield	0.26

Table 20 Small Amenity Green Spaces protected under Policy LP61 - Dewsbury and Mirfield

Appendix 4 Small Open Spaces protected/to be considered under Policy LP61

Open Space Site No.	Open Space Class No.	Site Address	Size (ha)
948	823	Land adjacent 1-11 Peel Avenue, Batley	0.37
945	826	Lidgate Gardens, Batley	0.23
861	1229	Conway Crescent Recreation Ground, Batley	0.25
855	1207	Purlwell Gardens Open Space, Batley	0.37
1041	965	Land at the junction of Wood Street & Wellington Street, Batley	0.25
939	838	Land adjacent 89 – 119 Commonside, Batley	0.25
894	1592	Millbrook Gardens Open Space, Batley	0.28
892	1576	Land adjacent 7 & 8 The Bower, Batley	0.3
890	1570	Brownhill Road Open Space, Birstall	0.28
336	1285	Land adjacent 32-54 Common Road, Healey, Batley	0.21
969	757	Land adjacent 2-40 Wesley Close, Birstall	0.33
1297	2325	Brow Wood Road Play Area, Upper Batley	0.24
846	1243	Richmond Grove Open Space, Gomersal	0.15
961	767	East Bierley Village Green, East Bierley	0.21
968	758	Land adjacent 23 Bempton Grove, Birstall	0.24
1445	2697	Threelands Play Area, Birkenshaw	0.15
964	763	Land adjacent 36-46 Ghyllroyd Drive, Birkenshaw	0.24
970	741	Land at the junction of Huddersfield Road & Bradford Road, Birstall	0.26
995	771	Moorside Recreation Ground, Hartshead	0.26
1435	2651	Land at junction of Fairfield Avenue & Delph Lane, Heckmondwike	0.22
281	31	Land rear of Berwick Avenue, Heckmondwike	0.24
174	20	Land off Commonside, Roberttown	0.31
175	21	Open Space at Commonside, Roberttown	0.61
52	1244	Land adjacent 429 Bradford Road, Littletown	0.24
1043	954	Land adjacent 9 -14 Garden View, Littletown	0.24

Table 21 Small Amenity Green Spaces protected under Policy LP61 - Batley and Spen

Open Space Site No.	Open Space Class No.	Site Address	Size (ha)
1125	1006	Land adjacent Town Gate, Marsden	0.16
1219	2065	Pond, Off Hepworth Road, Hepworth	0.35
1218	2064	Hinchliffe Mill Pond, Water Street, Holmbridge	0.33
1189	1605	Land adjacent 33-99 Shelley Lane, Highburton	0.4
1260	2178	Shelley Village Green, Shelley	0.24

Table 22 Small Amenity Green Spaces protected under Policy LP61 - Kirklees Rural

Small Allotments protected under Policy LP61

Open Space Site No.	Open Space Class No.	Site Address	Size (ha)
1276	2299	Vale Close Allotments, Almondbury	0.09
1268	2291	Highgate Crescent Allotments, Lepton	0.11
957	994	Chestnut Street Allotments, Deighton	0.2
191	1126	Ashbrow Road Allotments, Sheepridge	0.49
916	800	Cow Hey Allotments, Dalton	0.16
927	829	Grosvenor Road Allotments, Dalton	0.16
926	787	Coniston Avenue Allotments, Dalton	0.2
1265	2288	Grand Cross Road Allotments, Dalton	0.12
298	685	Highfields Community Orchard, Edgerton	0.1
307	681	Smiths Avenue Allotments, Marsh	0.23
325	398	Longley Road Allotments, Lowerhouses	0.19
1098	889	Taylor Hill Road Allotments, Newsome	0.13
194	408	Malvern Road Allotments, Primrose Hill	0.23
322	725	Somerset Road Allotments, Almondbury	0.18

Table 23 Small Allotments protected under Policy LP61 - Huddersfield

Open Space Site No.	Open Space Class No.	Site Address	Size (ha)
1212	1919	Morton House Allotments, Thornhill Lees, Dewsbury	0.54
1055	940	Rectory View Allotments, Thornhill, Dewsbury	0.05

Open Space Site No.	Open Space Class No.	Site Address	Size (ha)
1073	862	Smith Road Allotments, Dewsbury Moor, Dewsbury	0.34

Table 24 Small Allotments protected under Policy LP61 - Dewsbury and Mirfield

Open Space Site No.	Open Space Class No.	Site Address	Size (ha)
738	1287	West Park Road Allotments, Healey, Batley	0.11
962	765	East Bierley Memorial Park Allotments, East Bierley	0.14
996	988	Whitechapel Road Allotments, Scholes, Cleckheaton	0.32

Table 25 Small Allotments protected under Policy LP61 - Batley & Spen

Open Space Site No.	Open Space Class No.	Site Address	Size (ha)
1129	1012	Park View Allotments, Marsden	0.28
1269	2292	Hollins Row Allotments, Slaithwaite	0.24
1021	932	Hoyle House Fold Allotments, Linthwaite	0.14
268	275	Long Lane Allotments, Clayton West	0.1
1264	2287	Clifton Lane Allotments, Meltham	0.12
1155	1399	Woodhead Road Allotments, Holmbridge, Holmfirth	0.38
835	1927	Kirkroyds Lane Allotments, New Mill	0.13

Table 26 Small Allotments protected under Policy LP61 - Kirklees Rural

Small Natural/Semi-natural Greenspaces protected under Policy LP61

Open Space Site No.	Open Space Class No.	Site Address	Size (ha)
351	417	Land adjacent Golcar Central Liberal Club, Church Street, Golcar	0.12
320	540	Southfield Road Open Space, Almondbury	0.28
326	497	Land north of 15 Hall Cross Road, Lowerhouses	0.25
1099	898	Land south of Fairlea Cottages, Taylor Hill Road, Newsome	0.2

Table 27 Small Natural/Semi-natural Greenspaces protected under Policy LP61 - Huddersfield

Open Space Site No.	Open Space Class No.	Site Address	Size (ha)
1224	2135	Lees Hall Road Play Area, Lees Hall Road, Dewsbury	0.13
1069	867	Low Park Meadows Open Space, Low Road, Dewsbury	0.31
1316	2374	Sunny Bank Ponds LNR, The Coppice, Mirfield	0.16
1062	952	Land north of Edge Road, Thornhill Edge	0.3

Table 28 Small Natural/Semi-natural Greenspaces protected under Policy LP61 - Dewsbury

Open Space Site No.	Open Space Class No.	Site Address	Size (ha)
1104	874	Land south of 48 Briestfield Road, Grange Moor	0.35

Table 29 Small Natural/Semi-natural Greenspaces protected under Policy LP61 - Kirklees Rural

4.2 Small Open Spaces to be considered under Policy LP61

4.1 The following open spaces would require an open space assessment and retention as open space considered through policy LP61.

Open Space Site No.	Open Space Class No.	Site Address	Size (ha)
1412	2541	Hanby Close Play Area, Fenay Bridge	0.1
314	585	Mitchell Avenue Open Space, Waterloo	0.11
965	761	Tenters Grove Play Area, Sheepridge	0.13
982	756	Land adjacent 40 & 50 St. Thomas Gardens, Bradley	0.13
958	754	Riddings Road Recreation Ground, Sheepridge	0.09
1341	2413	Sylvan Ridge Play Area, Brackenhall	0.08
1302	2337	Warrenfield Court Open Space, Deighton	0.05
1230	2143	Tom Lane Recreation Ground, Crosland Hill	0.09
1203	1682	Tom Lane Recreation Ground, Crosland Hill	0.1
342	378	Wellfield Bank Open Space, Crosland Moor	0.07
335	373	Juniper Grove Public Open Space & Play Area, Netherton	0.12
333	306	Devonshire Street Open Space, Lockwood	0.1
1298	2327	Mason Court Play Area, Crosland Moor	0.1
1235	2154	Juniper Grove Open Space, Netherton	0.03

Appendix 4 Small Open Spaces protected/to be considered under Policy LP61

Open Space Site No.	Open Space Class No.	Site Address	Size (ha)
1232	2148	Sunnyhill Avenue Play Area, Kirkheaton	0.06
1233	2151	Robson Drive Open Space, Dalton	0.16
912	809	North Carr Croft Open Space, Dalton	0.19
919	795	Land adjacent 196 Bradley Mills Road, Rawthorpe	0.18
924	789	Land adjacent Highroyd Lane, Moldgreen	0.16
1444	2672	Anne Smith Way Open Space, Birkby	0.07
1443	2671	Wheathouse Grove Play Area, Birkby	0.09
295	153	Land adjacent The Oakes, Willwood Avenue, Oakes	0.18
324	493	Fairlea Road Open Space, Taylor Hill	0.05
1348	2426	Bland Street Play Area, Lockwood	0.09
1227	2136	Bland Street Public Open Space, Lockwood	0.13

Table 30 Small Open Spaces to be considered under Policy LP61 - Huddersfield

Open Space Site No.	Open Space Class No.	Site Address	Size (ha)
1331	2380	Elsham Meadows Play Area, Earlsheaton	0.11
272	1331	Eightlands Play Area, Ashworth Road Eightlands	0.09
1035	909	Land adjacent 30 Canterbury Road, Dewsbury	0.19
1063	924	Boiler House Playing Field, Eightlands Road, Eightlands	0.15
1350	2399	Whitley Village Play Area, Whitley Road, Dewsbury	0.18
1057	936	Land adjacent 122 Overthorpe Road, Dewsbury	0.01
1024	926	Land adjacent 414-416 Lees Hall Road, Dewsbury	0.17
1407	2533	Providence Court Play Area, Thornhill Lees	0.16
1403	25	Park House Drive Play Area, Thornhill	0.03
1038	906	Land adjacent 134 Low Road, Dewsbury	0.18
1065	872	Land at the junction of John Street & Bell Street, Ravensthorpe	0.19
974	1025	Oastler Street Open Space, Westtown	0.13
1285	2355	Huddleston Court Play Area, Mirfield	0.01
287	1281	Fox Royd Drive Open Space, Mirfield	0.15

Open Space Site No.	Open Space Class No.	Site Address	Size (ha)
1084	849	Land adjacent 26-37 Bracken Close, Mirfield	0.15

Table 31 Small Open Spaces to be considered under Policy LP61 - Dewsbury and Mirfield

Open Space Site No.	Open Space Class No.	Site Address	Size (ha)
862	1220	Warwick Road Play Area, Warwick Road, Batley Carr	0.06
863	1201	Benny Parr Close Open Space, Soothill	0.08
1310	2352	Springfield Avenue Play Area, Batley	0.09
852	1198	Beaumont Street Play Area, Mount Pleasant	0.11
938	837	Land adjacent 2 Clarence Street, Batley	0.17
1415	2546	Rotary Close Play Area, Batley Carr	0.08
893	1593	The Square, Fairview Avenue, Batley	0.12
1402	2520	Burnsall Road Play Area, Batley	0.10
1179	1442	Ashcroft Close Open Space, Staincliffe	0.15
844	1780	Bleak House Recreation Ground, Ealand Road, Carlinghow	0.11
967	759	Land adjacent 12-18 Priestly Square, Birstall	0.17
1296	2323	Millers Croft Play Area, Howden Clough	0.13
1009	773	Wickham Street Open Space, Cleckheaton	0.16
1013	922	Land adjacent 32-60 High Street, Cleckheaton	0.17
1014	921	Land adjacent 3 Mount Street, Cleckheaton	0.13
283	33	Land adjacent 3 Rhodes Avenue, Heckmondwike	0.15
1455	2696	Lobley Street Play Area, Batley	0.08
282	32	Little Green Lane Open Space, Heckmondwike	0.16
284	34	Land adjacent 31-59 Berwick Avenue, Heckmondwike	0.18
1075	1389	Land adjacent 30-36 Ruben Street, Hightown	0.18
1426	2599	Springfield Court Play Area, Roberttown	0.12
1332	2424	Aspen Close Open Space, Gomersal	0.14

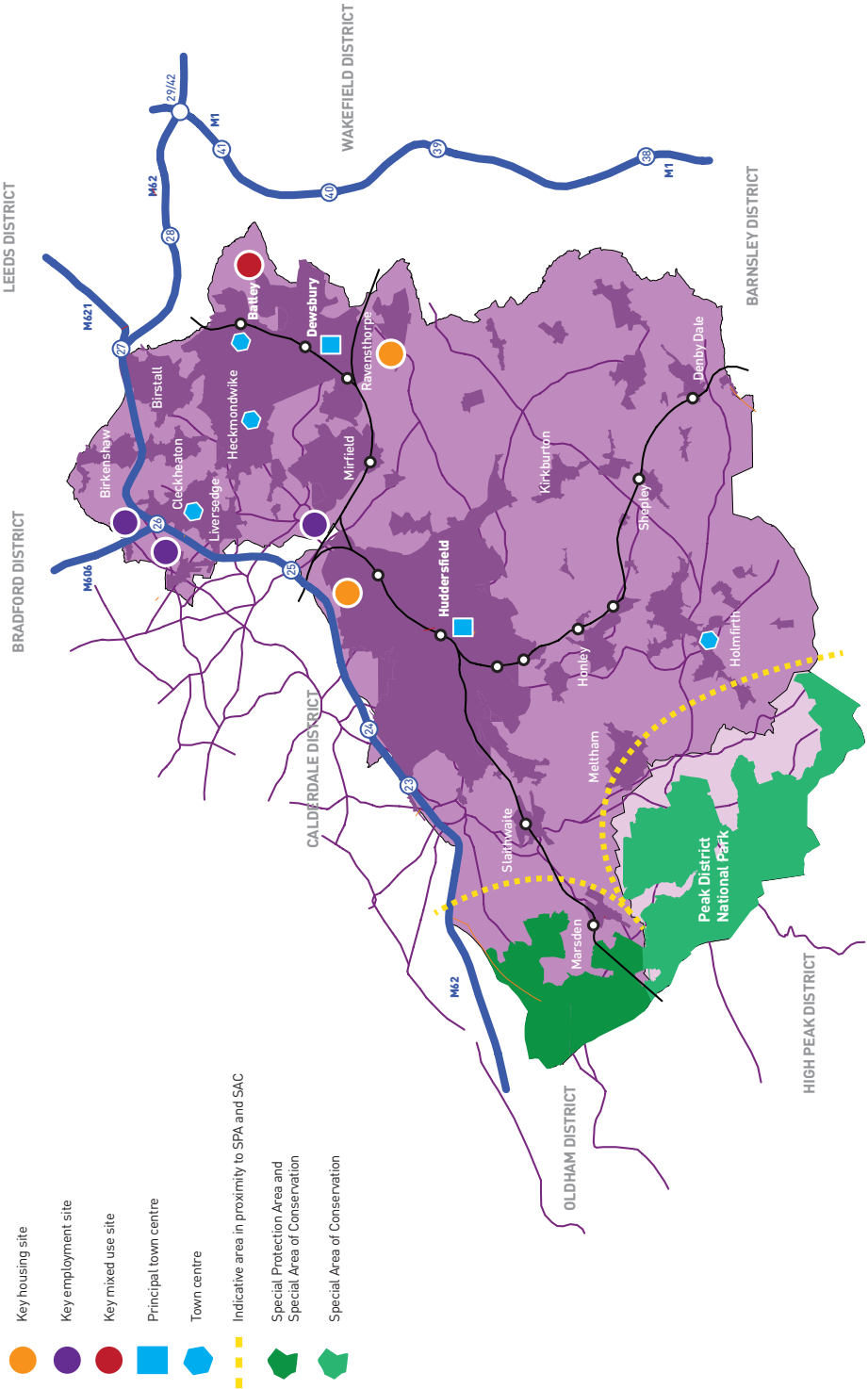
Table 32 Small Open Spaces to be considered under Policy LP61 - Batley and Spen

Appendix 4 Small Open Spaces protected/to be considered under Policy LP61

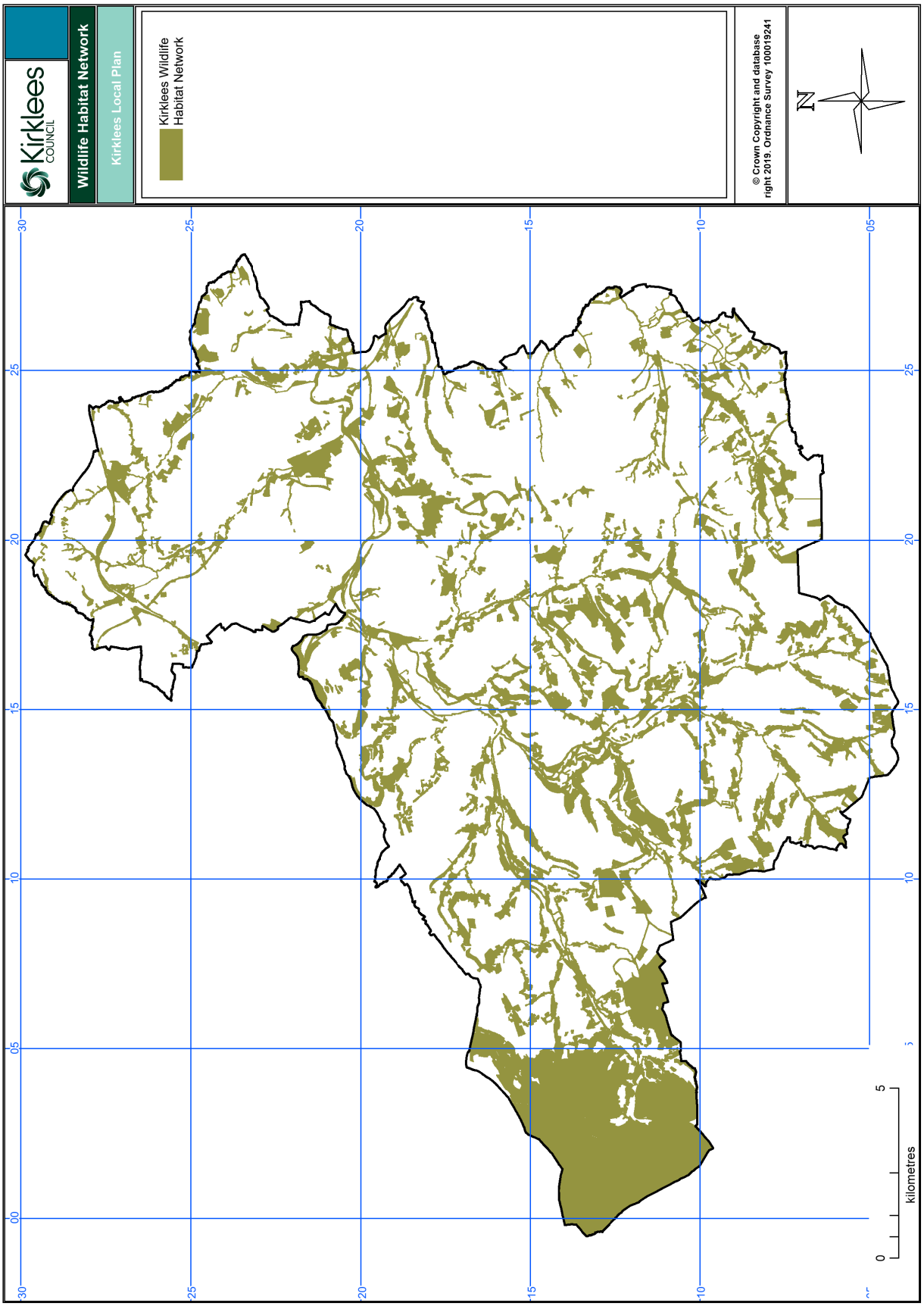
Open Space Site No.	Open Space Class No.	Site Address	Size (ha)
253	1968	Longlands Avenue Open Space, Slaithwaite	0.06
1107	887	Land adjacent 32 & 41 Whitehall Road, Linthwaite	0.17
1112	881	Springfield Recreation Ground, Springfield Avenue, Slaithwaite	0.07
1290	2339	The Ridgeways Play Area, Linthwaite	0.02
1135	1020	Land adjacent 35 Slant Gate, Linthwaite	0.17
350	1961	Scapegoat Hill Recreation Ground, High Street, Scapegoat Hill	0.03
1414	2543	Waingate Park Open Space, Linthwaite	0.02
1217	2043	Wellhouse Recreation Ground, Wellhouse Green, Wellhouse	0.17
261	288	Mill Pond, Cuttlehurst, Scissett	0.1
1374	2462	Bromley Bank Play Area, Denby Dale	0.04
1404	2524	Baildon Way Play Area, Skelmanthorpe	0.03
358	159	Fortis Way Open Space, Salendine Nook	0.12
1299	2329	New Street Play Area, Golcar	0.1
1441	2675	Towngate Fold Play Area, Meltham	0.05
1365	2446	Open Space adjacent Bridge Tavern, Woodhead Road, Holmbridge	0.02
1364	2445	Victoria Mils Open Space, Holmbridge	0.05
1442	2694	Woodland View Play Area, Thongsbridge	0.08
1343	2385	Grenoside View Play Area, Highburton	0.18

Table 33 Small Open Spaces to be considered under Policy LP61 - Kirklees Rural

Local Plan Key Diagram



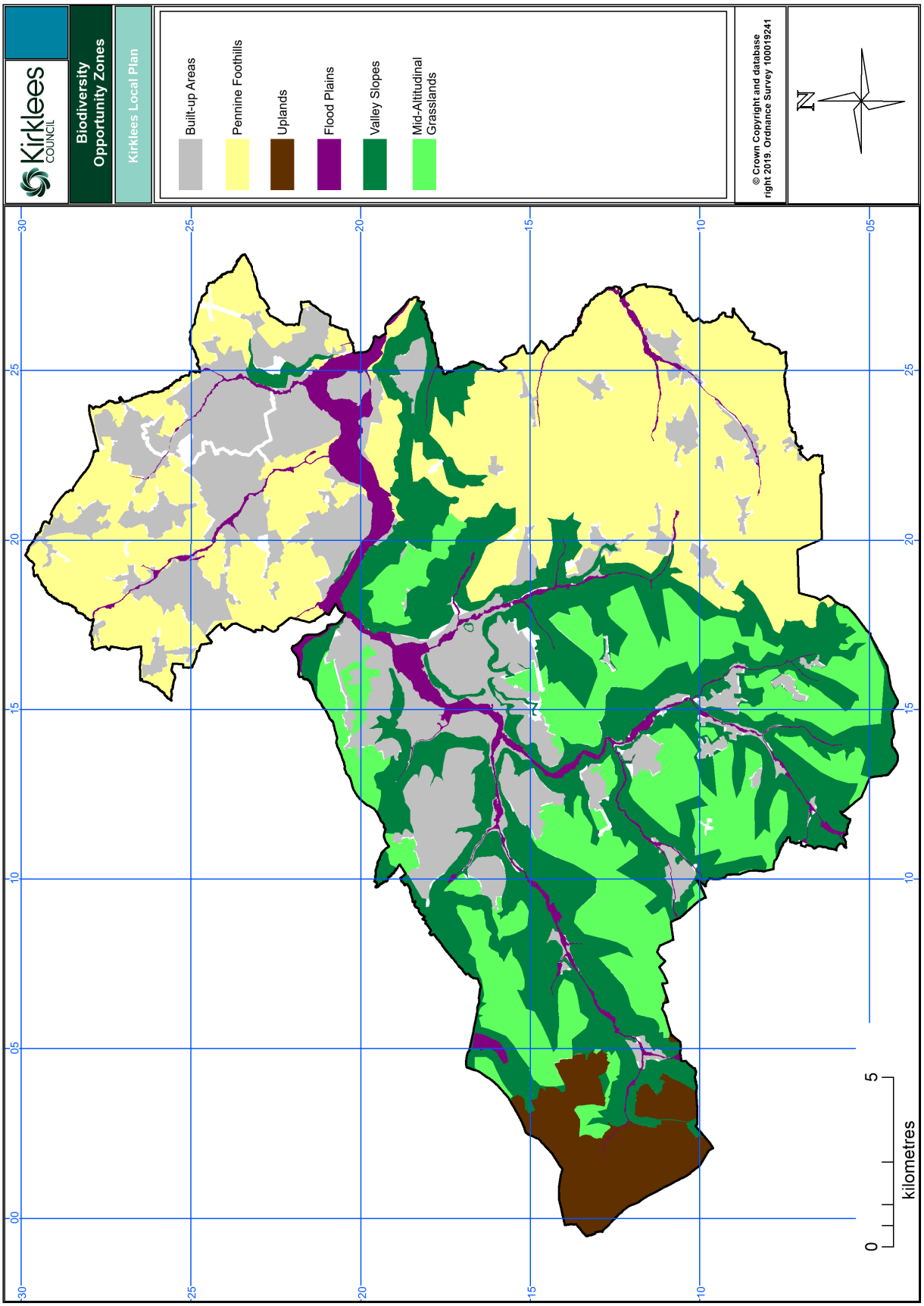
Map 2 Local Plan Key Diagram



Map 3 Wildlife Habitat Network

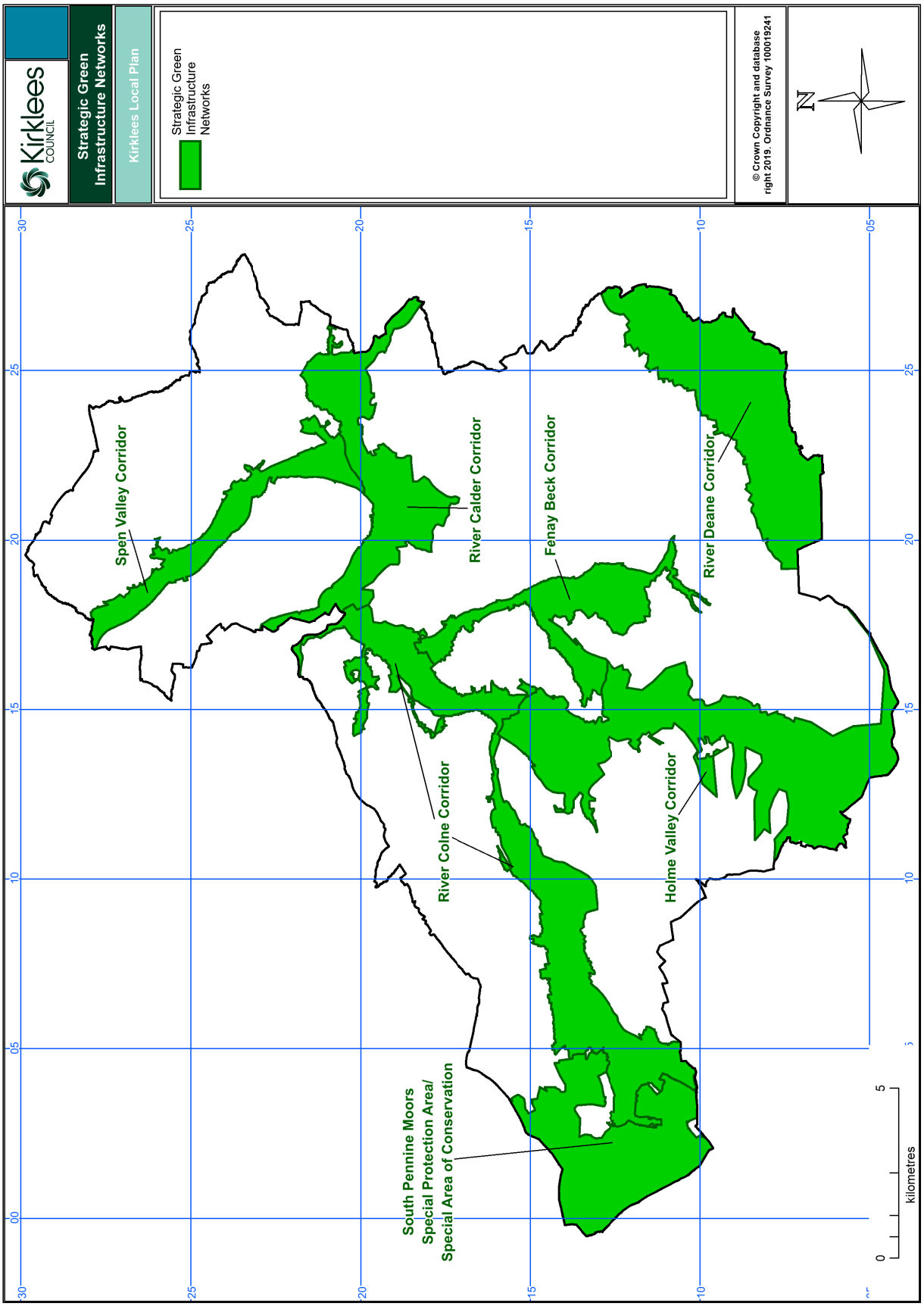
Wildlife Habitat Network

Biodiversity Opportunity Zones



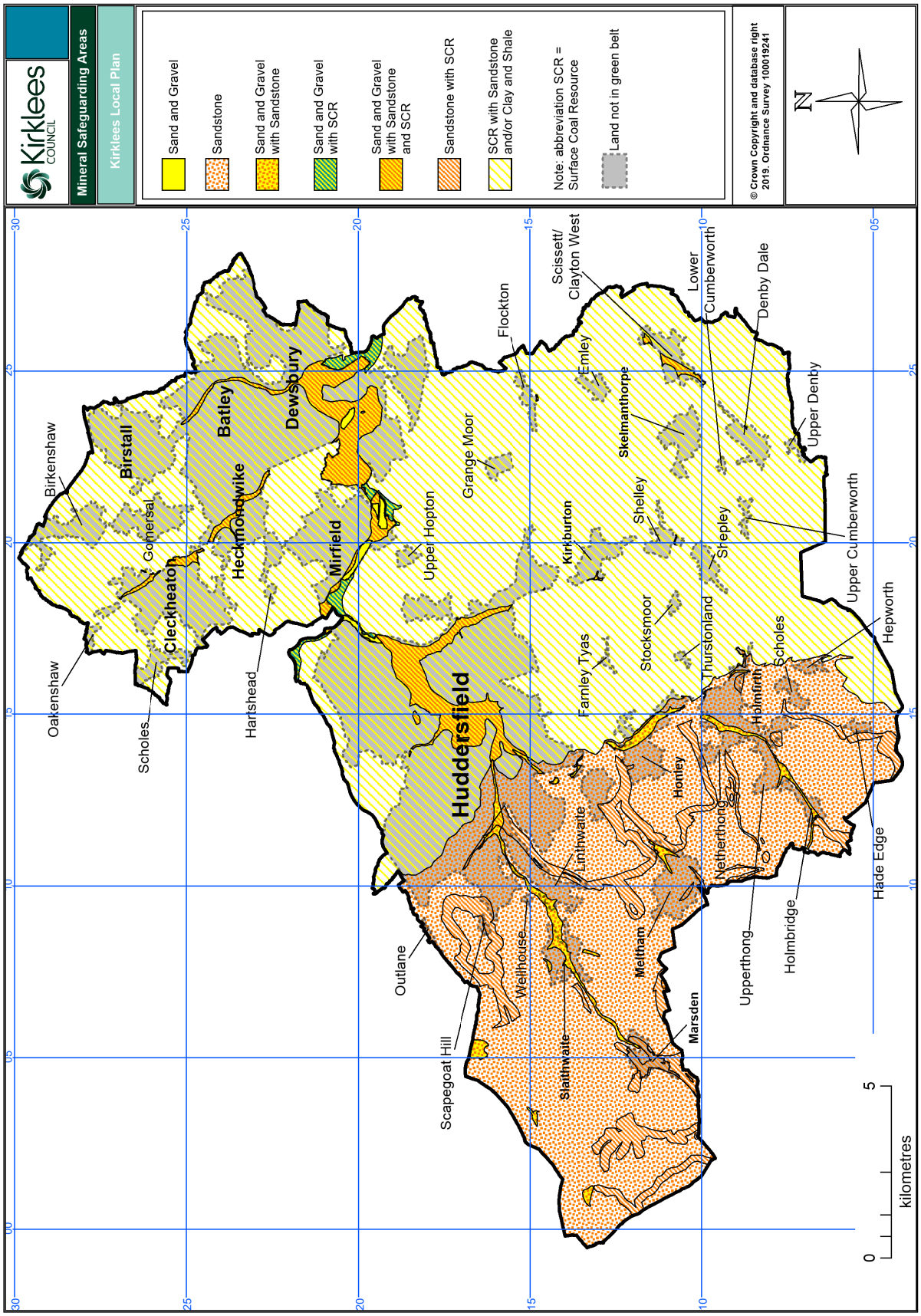
Map 4 Biodiversity Opportunity Zones

Strategic Green Infrastructure Areas



Map 5 Strategic Green Infrastructure Areas

Mineral Safeguarding Areas



Map 6 Mineral Safeguarding Areas