Local Development Framework
Annual Monitoring Report
2009-2010

Published December 2010
## Introduction

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## Contents

Calderdale MBC | Annual Monitoring Report 2009/2010
1 Executive Summary

1.1 This is the sixth Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) to be prepared by Calderdale Council under the requirements of the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (the Act) and it covers the year between April 2009 and the end of March 2010. It contains information on the implementation of the Local Development Scheme (LDS) and the extent to which the aims and objectives of Policies within the Replacement Calderdale Unitary Development Plan (Adopted August 2006 and amended by the Secretary of state in August 2009) were being met during the year under examination. It also contains the annual report on Core Indicators that the Government requires Local Authorities to monitor.

Key Aspects of the LDS during 2009/10

1.2 This AMR reports against the provisions of the LDS which was brought into effect in February 2008 and is viewable on the Calderdale Council website. However, due to the new 2008 and 2009 Regulations, and progress to date on the LDF, significant changes are now required to the LDS to reflect the new milestones for the Core Strategy and Land Use Allocations Development Plan Documents (DPDs), and additional Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs).

1.3 In summary, the progress on documents to date is:

- **Statement of Community Involvement**: this was formally Adopted by the Council in February 2008;
- **Core Strategy**: work commenced on the Core Strategy in January 2008. Issues and options Consultation was undertaken during November/January 2008/09; further significant evidence base work has been undertaken since this date, and it is anticipated that a Refined Issues and Options consultation on the Core Strategy will take place in early 2011. The Council is keeping a watchful eye upon the Coalition Government’s statements about revisions to the planning system and the introduction of neighbourhood planning, local plans and the status of Regional Spatial Strategy, all of which will impact upon the work developed for the Core Strategy;
- **Land Allocations & Designations DPD**: work on this commenced in January 2008 at the same time as the Core Strategy. A “Call for Sites” was undertaken around Easter 2008, and submissions are still being accepted.

1.4 In addition, the Council are in the process of preparing two Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)

- **Halifax Town Centre and Piece Hall SPD**: a draft SPD has been prepared and is being consulted on during December 2009. Work on the SPD is being incorporated into the Core Strategy of the LDF as there is no current date for Regulation17 Pre-Adoption Consultation.
- **Holmes Road, Sowerby Bridge SPD**: a draft SPD was prepared and consulted on April/June 2009. Regulation 17 Pre-adoption consultation was undertaken from May 2009, although as at December 2010 due to the nature and extent of the comments received, no date for the further consideration of this SPD is available.

1.5 Further details on progress to date and the milestones of each of these LDF documents (except the Holmes Road SPD which is not included in the current LDS) is provided in 4 ‘Delivery of Documents within the Local Development Scheme’.
What is happening outside the LDS?

REPLACEMENT CALDERDALE UNITARY DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2006)

1.6 The RCUDP came into effect on 25 August 2006. The Council received a Direction from the Secretary of State "saving" policies within the RCUDP for an indefinite period in August 2009. A full schedule detailing the "saved" policies is provided in 5 ‘Saved Plan’.

1.7 The Coalition Government have indicated that they intend to revoke and then abolish Regional Spatial Strategies as part of the statutory development plan. The legal position in respect of the RSS is confused and complex. However the Council has indicated that it will establish revised targets for housing numbers and employment growth and does not intend to be bound by the requirements of RSS.

Core Indicators

1.8 This AMR represents the 3rd annual report to collect and publish information against the revised set of national Core Output Indicators published by the government in 2008 (Regional Spatial Strategy & Local Development Framework - Core Output Indicators - Update 2/2008 (Communities and Local Government, July 2008)).

1.9 The main findings from the set of revised Core Indicators are: -

- Housing completions (gross) fell again slightly following last years significant drop from the high levels of new housing recorded in preceding years. There were 564 new dwellings built in 2009/10, compared to 609 in 2008/09 and 1,356 in 2007/08. Despite being significantly lower however, this year’s completions are still 114 dwellings above the average completion target of 450 per annum set out in the RCUDP;

- Housing completions (net) ran below the RSS 2008 annual requirement of 670, achieving 561 net additions to the housing stock between 1st April 2009 and 31st March 2010;

- The overall Housing requirement in the RCUDP to 2016 has already been exceeded during the period 2001-2009 (see Figure 3.1 ‘Graph 1 Housing Trajectory 2001 to 2016 based on RCUDP’). The overall requirement in RSS to 2026 is anticipated to be met by around 2021/22 (see Figure 3.2 ‘Graph 2 Housing Trajectory 2004 to 2026 based on RSS (2008)));

- Fewer affordable homes were built again in 2009/10 with only 75 recorded properties in comparison to 92 in 2008/09. The proportion fell back to 13.3% of all housing delivered, following the previous year’s high of 15.4%;

- The proportion of housing completions on brownfield sites continues to exceed the RCUDP target of 80% and RSS 2008 target of 65%. In 2009/10 93.1% of new housing completions were on previously developed land. This high figure includes various sites previously in employment use, therefore the loss of land previously in employment use to residential continues;

- Employment land development achieved 1,199sq.m of new net B1 (Business) and 2,406sq.m of new net B2 (General Industry) floorspace. There was a net loss of 1,192sq.m of B8 (Storage & Distribution) floorspace due to demolitions. In total therefore a net increase of 2,413sq.m of employment floorspace was seen in the 2009/10 monitoring period, all of which was on previously developed land;

- In total there was a net increase of 1,745sq.m of retail floorspace (A1) and 202sq.m of financial and professional services (A2). Less than 5% of this floorspace was developed within town centre areas;

- Due to a change in the way that the Council monitors and records employment land and retail losses and gains (involving site visits instead of exclusively relying on building control records), additional
completions have been recorded in this monitoring period. However, these developments will in reality have been completed over a number of preceding years therefore should not solely be attributed to the 2009/10 period. In total, new net completions have been picked up as follows; A1 13,496sq.m; A2 1,044sq.m; B1a 2,278sq.m; B1c 161 sq.m; B2 -26,247sq.m; B8 -2,556sq.m; D2 2,384sq.m;

- Waste sent to landfill has fallen to 39,875 tonnes in 2009/10, compared to 55,590 tonnes in 2008/09. This is partly down to an increase in incineration and recycling/composting, however the total waste arising has also continued to fall and now stands at 83,836 tonnes down from marginally from 86,742 tonnes 2008/09;

- There are still some improvements and new practices to be introduced to the monitoring process to provide further monitoring information for both the core output indicators and regional monitoring requirements.

1.10 Full details of all the core indicators, together with locally specific contextual indicators, are provided in 6 'Monitoring Indicators'.
2.1 This AMR covers the financial or Reporting year 2009/10. It is produced in accordance with the requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (the Act), Town & Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 (Regulation 48) and the Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulations 2004 (Regulation 17), and takes into account the guidance issued by the Government in ‘Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide’ (ODPM March 2005). Additional guidance was published by the Government in the form of ‘Annual Monitoring Framework: FAQs and Seminar Feedback on Emerging Best Practice’ (ODPM September 2005). It has also taken into account the changes to the Core Indicators that were introduced by the Government in July 2008.

2.2 The Act and Regulations make it clear that the Council must undertake five key monitoring tasks, all of which are inter-related. In the AMR the Council is required to:-

- review actual progress in terms of Local Development Document preparation against the timetable and milestones in the Local Development Scheme (LDS);
- assess the extent to which policies in Local Development Documents are being implemented;
- where policies are not being implemented, explain why and set out what steps are being undertaken to ensure that the policy is implemented; or whether the policy is to be amended or replaced;
- identify the significant effects of implementing policies in Local Development Documents and whether they are as intended;
- set out whether policies are to be amended or replaced.

2.3 Monitoring is essential to establish what is happening now in order to address issues relating to the effectiveness of the plan or policy under consideration. It helps to address questions like:-

a. are policies achieving their objectives?
b. are policies delivering sustainable development?
c. have policies had unintended consequences?
d. are the assumptions and objectives upon which policies are based still relevant?
e. are targets being achieved?

2.4 The AMR has to provide detailed information on a number of core indicators that are required to be monitored by the Government. The core indicators required have been set out in 'Regional Spatial Strategy and Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators' (Update 2/2008) July 2008 published by the Department of Communities and Local Government. This AMR is the third year of reporting against this revised set of core indicators. The core indicators are covered in tables in section 6 of this document.
3. Calderdale in Context

Introduction

3.1 Calderdale is one of five metropolitan districts that make up West Yorkshire (the others being Bradford, Kirklees, Leeds and Wakefield). It is located on the western side of the Leeds City Region and also has influences from Manchester. The dominant physical features of the District are the valley of the River Calder and its tributaries flowing from west to east together with the high Pennine Moorlands, which lie in the west.

3.2 The area of the District is about 36,200ha (140 sq miles). About 63% of the District is in the Green Belt, whilst a further 23% or so is predominantly high level moorland in the area around Todmorden. Some 9,667ha (over 26%) is protected as being of European and international importance (Special Protection Area and Special Area of Conservation).

3.3 Calderdale’s towns and countryside are very attractive and this has resulted in Calderdale being a place where, increasingly, people want to live. The essential concern of the Council, in line with its corporate vision and objectives, is the need to balance sustainable growth, development, regeneration and physical change in a manner that protects and enhances the urban and rural environment within a sustainable framework that balances economic, social and environmental priorities. It is these influences that have strongly influenced plan-making in the District in the past.

3.4 Some facts about Calderdale:

- **Location**: in the County of West Yorkshire, lying between Leeds/Bradford to the east and County of Greater Manchester to the west;

- **Rail Services**: provided on the Caldervale Line with direct services to: Leeds, Bradford, Selby & York; Rochdale & Manchester; Huddersfield & Wakefield; Burnley, Blackburn, Preston and Blackpool. In the summer of 2010 a direct service from Bradford via Halifax and Brighouse to London Kings Cross was introduced by Grand Central Trains;

- **Road Links**: the Trans-Pennine Motorway (M62) provides fast travel opportunities towards the west and east coasts and the main north/south links (M1 and M6). The A646 Calder Valley road, formerly a trunk road, links the towns within the District and neighbouring towns such as Rochdale, Oldham, and Burnley (where access to the M65 can also be gained). The road network within West Yorkshire provides links to the neighbouring towns and the employment/service opportunities that they provide;

- **Air Services**: Manchester International Airport (MAN) and Leeds/Bradford International Airport (LBA) are within about an hours drive. Doncaster/Sheffield Robin Hood International Airport (DSA) and Liverpool (John Lennon International) (LPL) are about an hour and a half to two hours drive. There are no direct rail services to Manchester Airport from Calderdale, although by changing in Manchester or Huddersfield one-change journeys can be made.

3.5 The following sections of this chapter contain some key contextual information on population, housing and employment in Calderdale. The Spatial Atlas is a separate LDF evidence base document that brings together a wider range of geographic information on the social, economic and environmental characteristics of the borough and is a useful reference document for further information.

Population

3.6 The population of the District has been growing slowly for a number of years, but the latest projections indicate that growth may accelerate greatly over the next 20 years. This has clear implications for housing needs, employment requirements and the foundations of sustainable development within the district, which
the LDF will need to address. The impact of economic growth within the Leeds City Region is expected to lead to increased population growth after 2010.

Table 3.1 Calderdale District Population (Projections)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2024</th>
<th>2029</th>
<th>2033</th>
<th>Overall Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>District Total</td>
<td>201,600</td>
<td>209,500</td>
<td>218,300</td>
<td>227,300</td>
<td>235,200</td>
<td>241,100</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2008 based sub-national population projections (ONS)

Table 3.2 Household Estimate & Projections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2026</th>
<th>2031</th>
<th>Change 2006-2031</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>District Total</td>
<td>85,000</td>
<td>91,000</td>
<td>98,000</td>
<td>104,000</td>
<td>111,000</td>
<td>116,000</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2006 based CLG household projections

3.7 Whilst growth in the District as a whole was relatively slow between 1991 and 2001, this masks specific changes within parts of the greater towns which are defined across the District. In particular, Halifax saw a decrease in its population whilst Sowerby Bridge saw a significant increase. These changes are shown in the following table. The 6% decline in the population of Halifax is notable whilst the 22.9% increase in the population of greater Sowerby Bridge is particularly noteworthy.

Table 3.3 Population of Greater Towns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population of Greater Towns</th>
<th>1991</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>% change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brighouse</td>
<td>35,583</td>
<td>36,300</td>
<td>+2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elland</td>
<td>19,112</td>
<td>19,700</td>
<td>+3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halifax</td>
<td>87,675</td>
<td>82,100</td>
<td>-6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebden Bridge</td>
<td>12,651</td>
<td>13,100</td>
<td>+3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sowerby Bridge</td>
<td>21,396</td>
<td>26,300</td>
<td>+22.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Todmorden</td>
<td>15,168</td>
<td>14,900</td>
<td>-2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ONS Census 1991 and 2001

3.8 Since 2001, no definitive population statistics are available. However, mid-year population estimates (available by lower super output area (ONS Census Geographies) continue to demonstrate marked variations in population change across the district. Full population statistics will be available following the 2011 Census.

Housing

Completions

3.9 Completions from the beginning of the RCUDP period (April 2001) to 31st March 2010 are shown in Table 3.4 ‘Delivery in Relation to the RCUDP’. In each of the 9 years over this period the annual requirement in
the RCUDP has been exceeded, leading to provision by the end of the 2009/2010 year being 3,943 dwellings above the theoretical position in the Plan. The figures shown in Table 3.4 ‘Delivery in Relation to the RCUDP’, and employed in Figure 3.1 ‘Graph 1 Housing Trajectory 2001 to 2016 based on RCUDP’, are gross since the housing requirement figure in the 2004 RSS, and from which the housing requirement is derived, is a gross figure (it includes an allowance for demolitions). Gross completion figures must therefore be used in order to measure progress against the housing requirement figure on a comparable basis. The housing requirement in the RCUDP had been delivered by the beginning of the 2008/2009 reporting year as demonstrated in Figure 3.1 ‘Graph 1 Housing Trajectory 2001 to 2016 based on RCUDP’.

3.10 Delivery in relation to RSS (2008) and Figure 3.2 ‘Graph 2 Housing Trajectory 2004 to 2026 based on RSS (2008)’ show net completion figures in relation to the requirement in the most recent RSS (adopted May 2008) along with figures for losses to the dwelling stock. Reliable and robust data in relation to losses is more difficult to monitor than dwelling completions as this data is more fragmented and efforts are continually being made to increase the robustness of this data. Since the start of the RSS period in 2004, up to the 2007/2008 monitoring year, a significant number of dwellings were delivered annually above the requirement in RSS. This is in line with Government policy which now requires RSS housing requirements to be considered as a floor rather than a ceiling, subject to additional provision meeting the core approach in the RSS. The current reporting year is the second successive year that the number of net additional dwellings (561) has been lower than the RSS annual requirement (670).

**Table 3.4 Delivery in Relation to the RCUDP**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>New Build</th>
<th>Conversions</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Relationship to 450 pa in RCUDP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001/2002</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>561</td>
<td>+111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002/2003</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>526</td>
<td>+76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003/2004</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>730</td>
<td>+280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004/2005</td>
<td>766</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>1026</td>
<td>+576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005/2006</td>
<td>824</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>1231</td>
<td>+781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006/2007</td>
<td>1081</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>1390</td>
<td>+940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007/2008</td>
<td>961</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>1356</td>
<td>+906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008/2009</td>
<td>495</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>609</td>
<td>+159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009/2010</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>564</td>
<td>+114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>5734</strong></td>
<td><strong>2259</strong></td>
<td><strong>7993</strong></td>
<td>+3943</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 3.5 Delivery in Relation to RSS (2008)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Conversions &amp; Changes of Use from dwellings to other uses</th>
<th>Demolitions of Dwellings</th>
<th>Total Losses</th>
<th>Net Completions</th>
<th>Relationship to RSS (500pa to 2008 &amp; 670pa to 2026)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004/2005</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>811</td>
<td>+311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005/2006</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>1176</td>
<td>+676</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3.6 Indicative Supply of Housing Land as at 31st March 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Conversions &amp; Changes of Use from dwellings to other uses</th>
<th>Demolitions of Dwellings</th>
<th>Total Losses</th>
<th>Net Completions</th>
<th>Relationship to RSS (500pa to 2008 &amp; 670pa to 2026)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006/2007</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>1356</td>
<td>+856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007/2008</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>1307</td>
<td>+807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008/2009</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>-120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009/2010</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>561</td>
<td>-109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>52</strong></td>
<td><strong>363</strong></td>
<td><strong>415</strong></td>
<td><strong>5761</strong></td>
<td><strong>+2421</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Supply

3.11 A detailed breakdown of the overall housing land supply to the end of the Plan period is provided in the Replacement Calderdale UDP but a summary is provided below in order to provide a context for both the actual and projected delivery figures in this monitoring report. Given the importance historically of windfall sites to housing supply in Calderdale they are included in Table 3.6 ‘Indicative Supply of Housing Land as at 31st March 2010’ of this monitoring report based on the windfall figures in the RCUDP. As the Core Strategy and Land Allocations and Designations Development Plan Documents progress through the statutory plan making process further sites will be allocated to meet the RSS (May 2008) housing requirement.

3.12 The first SHLAA for Calderdale was published in October 2009 and covered the period from 2009/2010 to 2025/2026. This demonstrated that for the first 5 years of the period covered by the SHLAA there were sufficient deliverable sites to provide in the order of 4,480 dwellings giving a 5 year supply figure of 173%. Clearly not all of these dwellings will be built in the current economic climate and much of this supply will carry forward to future years. The first review of the SHLAA was incomplete at the time of publishing this monitoring report but once completed will update the above figures.

3.13 Whilst beyond the end of the reporting year, it is worth noting that a significant amount of background evidence gathering work was undertaken at regional level to inform the now abandoned Integrated Regional Strategy (IRS). This may have led to an amended housing requirement figure for Calderdale which would have been reflected in the Core Strategy. However, the Coalition Government has stated its intention to revoke and then abolish RSSs. Given the uncertain future for the role of RSS the Council has signalled...
its intention to reconsider the housing numbers provided in the RSS. The evidence already collected at regional level will assist in this process. Additionally a potential New Growth Point is being considered centred on Brighouse/Halifax and should this initiative successfully negotiate the statutory planning process it will also influence the level of the housing requirement, potentially taking it to around 800 dwellings per annum (assuming current RSS housing figures) over the 5 year period covered by the New Growth Point programme of development. There are a number of identified areas containing potential housing sites associated with this Government initiative which could contribute significantly to the housing supply. Future monitoring reports will provide updates on these matters.

Future Delivery

3.14 Determining likely future levels of housing delivery is difficult due to the number of uncertainties involved but the Government in its Core Output Indicators requires local authorities to indicate likely levels of future housing expected to come forward based on the supply of deliverable sites. This aspect of the trajectory must illustrate the level of net additional housing expected to come forward over at least a 15 year period or up to the end of the Plan period, whichever is longer. The trajectory is therefore based on the RSS housing requirement since the RCUDP has an end date of 2016 and its requirement has already been met. The RSS not only forms part of the statutory development plan for the district but is also a more recent plan. Therefore for the 15 year trajectory the RSS period to 2026 has been selected.

3.15 The first year is the current monitoring year and being already half way through at the time of submitting the AMR takes account of the number of dwellings already completed in the first two quarters. The next 5 year period sets out the net additional dwellings expected to come forward each year over this 5 year period. For these two periods the projected net additional dwellings is based on deliverable sites as evidenced by the 2009 Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) less completions in Year 1 and averaged over this period. The latter part of this period also includes the remaining RCUDP allocations without planning permission and an initial contribution from the NGP. The actual 5-year figure for the supply of deliverable sites for the 5 year period 2011/12 to 2015/16 will be updated once the first review of the SHLAA has been completed.

3.16 As shown in Table 3.7 ‘Projected Net Additional Dwellings’ the remainder of the trajectory includes the net additional dwellings expected to come forward each year based on an average of net completions over the previous 12 year period covering a time of relatively low and high completions. To this figure are added further likely additions that may arise from sites associated with the potential New Growth Point centred around Brighouse/Halifax. These broadly reflect the figures submitted with the Programme of Development to Government but for the purpose of this report, whilst firmer than broad locations, have been moved forward given the lack of firm information on their deliverability. These could contribute to supply up to around 2020. As the Core Strategy and Land Allocations and Designations Development Plan Documents (DPDs) progress, sites will be allocated to reflect the district’s housing requirement.

3.17 Government through its core indicators requires the figures for future net housing additions based on deliverable supply to be adjusted into managed delivery in order to reflect completions in previous years and influences on housing delivery including market trends. Current economic conditions are having a significant effect on housing delivery and it is anticipated that this will continue over the next few years as evidenced by the low level of starts together with sites under construction in the past year. The projected net additional dwelling figures have therefore been adjusted downwards for the first years of the forward trajectory, despite the existing significant supply of deliverable sites for this period. The current year reflects completion rates in the first two quarters which were then applied to the difference between this point last year and the annual completion figure. The low level of starts is also taken into consideration. The subsequent 5 years have been reduced by 20% in order to reflect market conditions and the likely time required by the building industry to recover its capacity. Deliverable sites are skewed towards the initial part of the period covered by the SHLAA but given current levels of completion rates a number will carry forward into subsequent years. No adjustment has been made for the remainder of the RSS period since the housing market may be recovering by this time and sites which will be allocated in the relevant Local Development Framework Documents should have started to come forward. Phasing policies in the relevant development plan documents will assist in managing the delivery of housing once these documents have
been adopted. This is illustrated in Table 3.8 'Managed Delivery Based on RSS 2008' whilst Figure 3.2 'Graph 2 Housing Trajectory 2004 to 2026 based on RSS (2008)' shows that the RSS housing requirement may be met around 2021.

Table 3.7 Projected Net Additional Dwellings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Number Dwellings</th>
<th>Relationship to 670 in RSS</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010/2011</td>
<td>Current Monitoring Year</td>
<td>670*</td>
<td>+/-0</td>
<td>2010 SHLAA review not complete - first SHLAA rolled forward less completions for 1st year &amp; averaged over 6 years. Includes completions for 1st two quarters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-total</td>
<td></td>
<td>670</td>
<td>+/-0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011/2012</td>
<td>Next 5 Years</td>
<td>670</td>
<td>+/-0</td>
<td>2010 SHLAA review not complete - first SHLAA rolled forward less completions for 1st year &amp; averaged over 6 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012/2013</td>
<td></td>
<td>670</td>
<td>+/-0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013/2014</td>
<td></td>
<td>670</td>
<td>+/-0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014/2015</td>
<td></td>
<td>1008</td>
<td>+338</td>
<td>As above but including RCUDP &amp; NGP sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015/2016</td>
<td></td>
<td>1120</td>
<td>+450</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>4138</td>
<td>+788</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016/2017</td>
<td>Remainder of RSS Period</td>
<td>998</td>
<td>+328</td>
<td>Combination of NGP sites &amp; 12 year average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017/2018</td>
<td></td>
<td>1153</td>
<td>+483</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018/2019</td>
<td></td>
<td>1133</td>
<td>+463</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019/2020</td>
<td></td>
<td>730</td>
<td>+60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020/2021</td>
<td></td>
<td>730</td>
<td>+60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021/2022</td>
<td></td>
<td>730</td>
<td>+60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022/2023</td>
<td></td>
<td>730</td>
<td>+60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023/2024</td>
<td></td>
<td>730</td>
<td>+60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3.8 Managed Delivery Based on RSS 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Managed Delivery</th>
<th>Residual Required to meet RSS requirement</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010/2011</td>
<td>Current Monitoring Year</td>
<td>505</td>
<td>519</td>
<td>Completions in first 2 quarters applied to previous year’s difference between Qs 1 &amp; 2 &amp; annual figure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sub Total</td>
<td>505</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011/2012</td>
<td>Next 5 Years</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>520</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012/2013</td>
<td></td>
<td>540</td>
<td>518</td>
<td>Provision reduced by 20% &amp; rounded to nearest 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013/2014</td>
<td></td>
<td>540</td>
<td>516</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014/2015</td>
<td></td>
<td>810</td>
<td>515</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015/2016</td>
<td></td>
<td>900</td>
<td>488</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sub Total</td>
<td>3330</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016/2017</td>
<td>Remainder of RSS Period</td>
<td>990</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>Provision rounded to nearest 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017/2018</td>
<td></td>
<td>1150</td>
<td>386</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018/2019</td>
<td></td>
<td>1130</td>
<td>291</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019/2020</td>
<td></td>
<td>730</td>
<td>171</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Managed Delivery</td>
<td>Residual Required to meet RSS requirement</td>
<td>Comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020/2021</td>
<td></td>
<td>730</td>
<td>77</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021/2022</td>
<td></td>
<td>730</td>
<td>-53</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022/2023</td>
<td></td>
<td>730</td>
<td>-249</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023/2024</td>
<td></td>
<td>730</td>
<td>-575</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2024/2025</td>
<td></td>
<td>730</td>
<td>-1228</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2025/2026</td>
<td></td>
<td>730</td>
<td>-3186</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8380</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12215</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 3.1 Graph 1 Housing Trajectory 2001 to 2016 based on RCUDP
Figure 3.2 Graph 2 Housing Trajectory 2004 to 2026 based on RSS (2008)

House Prices in Calderdale

3.18 Along with the rest of the country, Calderdale experienced a significant increase in house prices until the recent fall in values. Despite the fall in house prices, and average earnings rising (see Table 3.16 'Resident Based Average Earnings in Calderdale'), the scale of the “affordable housing” issue in Calderdale has increased and efforts were undertaken to address this issue through the production of a Housing Requirements Study and an Affordable Housing SPD. The Strategic Housing Market Assessment, currently being prepared as part of the Council’s LDF evidence base, will clarify further the specific needs for new housing, including affordable, and how this varies across the district.

Table 3.9 House Prices in Calderdale (2006-2010)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE OF PROPERTY</th>
<th>Average Price (£) April 2006</th>
<th>Average Price (£) April 2007</th>
<th>Average Price (£) April 2008</th>
<th>Average Price (£) April 2009</th>
<th>Average Price (£) April 2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Detached</td>
<td>258,334</td>
<td>278,753</td>
<td>285,151</td>
<td>242,424</td>
<td>249,726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-Detached</td>
<td>129,297</td>
<td>139,517</td>
<td>142,719</td>
<td>121,335</td>
<td>124,989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terraced</td>
<td>84,609</td>
<td>91,296</td>
<td>93,292</td>
<td>79,398</td>
<td>81,790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flat/Maisonette</td>
<td>126,731</td>
<td>136,747</td>
<td>139,886</td>
<td>118,926</td>
<td>122,508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Dwellings</td>
<td>107,723</td>
<td>116,237</td>
<td>118,905</td>
<td>101,089</td>
<td>104,134</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: HM Land Registry figures as at 22/11/2010
Employment

3.19 Employment levels in Calderdale have generally increased between 1998 to 2008, whilst data for 2009 and 2010 is not currently available it is anticipated that there will have been a decrease due to the effects of the recession. The manufacturing sector continues to decrease in importance across Calderdale. However much of this decline in manufacturing has been replaced by increased levels of people employed within Banking, Finance and Insurance; Distribution, Hotels and Catering and; Public Administration and Health.

Table 3.10 Employment Levels in Calderdale

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number Employed in Calderdale*</td>
<td>81,941</td>
<td>80,573</td>
<td>82,077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>27.7%</td>
<td>22.3%</td>
<td>18.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution, Hotels, Catering</td>
<td>19.3%</td>
<td>21.5%</td>
<td>21.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banking, Finance, Insurance, etc</td>
<td>22.3%</td>
<td>22.8%</td>
<td>25.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport &amp; Communications</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Administration, Education &amp; Health</td>
<td>19.9%</td>
<td>20.6%</td>
<td>21.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Services, Energy, Water, Agriculture &amp; Mining*</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Annual Business Inquiry, Office for National Statistics. (* These figures are aggregates from which farm agriculture have been excluded)

3.20 The ratio between the total number of jobs within the District to the population aged 16-64 gives the job density figures within Table 3.11 ‘Job Density within Calderdale’. This shows that there are not enough jobs within Calderdale to support all the working age residents. This leads to an element of out commuting to other districts within West Yorkshire and elsewhere. Table 3.12 ‘Distribution of Workplace for Residents in West Yorkshire’ shows the places where local employed residents commute to in percentage terms. Bradford and Kirklees each take about 10% of the Calderdale residents who have to travel elsewhere for employment. Leeds takes a little over 5% and other areas including those on the Lancashire side of the Pennines about 8.5%.

Table 3.11 Job Density within Calderdale

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Calderdale</th>
<th>Yorkshire &amp; Humber</th>
<th>Great Britain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ratio</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Job Density 2008 via NOMIS Crown Copyright
Table 3.12 Distribution of Workplace for Residents in West Yorkshire

| Place of Residence | WORKPLACE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--------------------|-----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|                    | Bradford  | Calderdale | Kirklees | Leeds | Wakefield | North Yorkshire | South Yorkshire | Other including North West |
| Bradford            | 79.5      | 2.8        | 0.5      | 11.1  | 0.8        | 1.9             | 0.5             | 3.0                    |
| CALDERDALE         | 10.0      | 65.6       | 9.9      | 5.2   | 1.7        | 0.4             | 0.3             | 6.8                    |
| Kirklees           | 6.9       | 14.8       | 44.5     | 12.2  | 14.0       | 0.2             | 2.2             | 5.2                    |
| Leeds              | 6.4       | 1.9        | 0.5      | 76.8  | 3.9        | 4.5             | 0.7             | 5.2                    |
| Wakefield          | 1.6       | 1.7        | 0.7      | 16.5  | 69.2       | 1.4             | 4.4             | 4.5                    |


Employment in Major Private Companies in Calderdale

3.21 Calderdale has a number of large employers based within the District. In particular the Lloyds Banking Group (Formerly Halifax HBOS) employs around 6,000 within the District at its various offices and bases. The Council is the largest employer within the District and, including teachers, employs almost 10,000 people. It is important to ensure that the economic, social and quality of life conditions remain right for employers to have confidence to continue to grow within Calderdale.

Table 3.13 Major Employers within Calderdale

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Number of Employees - 2006</th>
<th>Number of Employees - 2007</th>
<th>Number of Employees - 2009</th>
<th>Number of Employees - 2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calderdale Council</td>
<td>9,583</td>
<td>9,900</td>
<td>10,008</td>
<td>9,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lloyds Banking Group (Formerly HBOS)</td>
<td>6,300</td>
<td>6,300</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calderdale &amp; Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust</td>
<td>Not previously recorded</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marshalls plc</td>
<td>1,050</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal &amp; Sun Alliance</td>
<td>Not previously recorded</td>
<td>Not previously recorded</td>
<td>870</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NHS Calderdale (PCT)</td>
<td>Not previously recorded</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>800</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calderdale College</td>
<td>Not previously recorded</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>650</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nestle UK</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Yorkshire Police</td>
<td>Not previously recorded</td>
<td>521</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crosslee plc</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Calderdale Council Major Employer database; Calderdale Council Personnel (figures include both full and part-time workers)
Business Size

3.22 Calderdale is characterised by a high proportion of small businesses with over 85% of the businesses employing between 1 and 10 people. This is higher than both the Yorkshire and Humber and city region averages. Conversely the borough has fewer medium and large businesses with only 11.4% and 3.3% of the 8100 businesses employing 11-49 and 50 or more employees respectively.

Table 3.14 Businesses by Size

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>1-10 (employees)</th>
<th>11-49 (employees)</th>
<th>50+ (employees)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>84.8%</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yorkshire &amp; Humber</td>
<td>82.5%</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leeds City Region</td>
<td>82.6%</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calderdale</td>
<td>85.3%</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Office for National Statistics / NOMIS, Annual Business Inquiry (workplace analysis), 2008

Unemployment

Table 3.15 Unemployment Rates in Calderdale

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CALDERDALE</td>
<td>5,626</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>3,970</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>1,656</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yorkshire and the Humber</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Benefits Agency, October 10

3.23 Percentages are of the working-age residents of each area. The data for Table 3.15 ‘Unemployment Rates in Calderdale’ is from the Benefits Agency and records those who satisfy the criteria, which change from time to time, to receive benefits. There has been a slight decrease in local unemployment in the past 12 months, from 4.9% of all working age residents in November 2009 to 4.3% in October 2010. This follows a significant increase in the previous year (reported in last year’s AMR) from 2.1% to 4.9% (a relative increase of 75% between July 2007 and November 2009). The percentage of those of working age who are unemployed remains higher in Calderdale than both the national and regional averages.
Average Earnings

3.24 Average earnings figures are for median gross pay of full time workers, including overtime, who are resident in Calderdale. The figures below show an increase in earnings between 2008 and 2009. Calderdale residents generally earn more than the Yorkshire and Humber average but less than the national average.

Table 3.16 Resident Based Average Earnings in Calderdale

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calderdale</td>
<td>440.0</td>
<td>11.07</td>
<td>451.2</td>
<td>11.56</td>
<td>466.2</td>
<td>12.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yorks &amp; Humbs</td>
<td>425.6</td>
<td>10.55</td>
<td>443.8</td>
<td>10.95</td>
<td>452.4</td>
<td>11.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>460.0</td>
<td>11.51</td>
<td>479.3</td>
<td>12.01</td>
<td>491.0</td>
<td>12.47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2009 Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE)
4 Delivery of Documents within the Local Development Scheme

Introduction

4.1 The current Local Development Scheme (LDS) was submitted to the Government Office in November 2007 and was brought into effect by the Council in February 2008. It is this LDS, that this year’s Annual Monitoring Report (AMR 2009/10) is reporting upon. However, due to the subsequent publication of two new sets of Regulations governing the delivery of the LDF system, and the impacts of significant reforms and announcements from the new Coalition Government, the current LDS is now out of date. Opportunities are being taken to revise the LDS to reflect the current situation, and significant slippage of the work plan. It is anticipated that a new work programme will be agreed during early 2011.

4.2 The current LDS (November 2007) took the opportunity to streamline the LDF system in Calderdale by the deletion of two previously identified DPDs (Waste and Green Belt) and the incorporation of these specific topics into the Core Strategy and the Land Allocations & Designations DPD. These proposals will remain in the new LDS and new milestones will be set up to form an adequate basis for the assessment of the performance of the Council in delivering the LDF.

4.3 The LDS no longer has to refer to the creation and publication of Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) and therefore the LDS will exclude reference to all SPDs. For completeness however, this AMR provides information to interested persons about the SPDs under preparation.

Statement of Community Involvement


4.5 Regulation 26 Public Participation took place during May and June 2007 and the SCI was submitted to the Secretary of State for examination by an independent Inspector on 25 September 2007. The Public Participation associated with submission commenced on Friday 28 September 2007 and closed on 9 November 2007. A number of comments were received during the Regulation 28 Consultation which were forwarded to the Planning Inspectorate for consideration during the Examination.

4.6 The final outcome of the Examination was received in November 2007 and the Council formally adopted the SCI at its meeting in February 2008. This was earlier than expected in the LDS, as the Inspector’s Binding Report was received much sooner than originally anticipated. The Adopted SCI is now guiding public engagement within the LDF preparation process.

Table 4.1 Milestones and Outcomes for the SCI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MILESTONE</th>
<th>TIMETABLE in NOVEMBER 2007 LDS</th>
<th>OUTCOME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-Production period, including commencement of document preparation</td>
<td>July 2005</td>
<td>Achieved on time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Consultation on draft statement (REGULATION 25)</td>
<td>December 2005</td>
<td>Achieved on time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Participation on Draft SCI (REGULATION 26)</td>
<td>May 2007</td>
<td>Achieved on time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submission of SCI to Secretary of State and public participation</td>
<td>September 2007</td>
<td>Achieved on time</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Calderdale Core Strategy

4.7 The Council undertook the initial Issues and Options consultation (under the then existing Regulation 25) on the Core Strategy between November 2008 and January 2009. The intention was to undertake a Refined Issues and Options consultation before developing the preferred options plan. The Refined Issues and Options were to have been published in November 2009. Due to uncertainty with the future of planning as being suggested by the Conservative Party in opposition, authorisation to publish the Refined Issues and Options was not given. Work has continued within the Planning Department to complete the evidence base and to further understand the potential options that may be reasonably appropriate to address within the preparation of the Core Strategy. It is now intended to publish the Refined Issues and Options in early 2011. A revision of the LDS will be required in order to reflect the current reality.

Table 4.2 Milestones and Outcomes for the Core Strategy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MILESTONE</th>
<th>TIMETABLE in NOVEMBER 2010 LDS</th>
<th>OUTCOME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Independent Examination</td>
<td>November 2007</td>
<td>Achieved on time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipt of Binding Report</td>
<td>January 2008</td>
<td>Received November 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adoption and Publication of SCI</td>
<td>April 2008</td>
<td>ADOPTED EARLY - February 2008</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.2 Milestones and Outcomes for the Core Strategy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MILESTONE</th>
<th>TIMETABLE in NOVEMBER 2010</th>
<th>OUTCOME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-Production including commencement of document preparation</td>
<td>January 2008</td>
<td>Preparatory work commenced in January 2008 including settlement hierarchy study; employment land review and work on housing issues; Specific topic related evidence base work has included :-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Retail Needs Assessment;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Strategic Flood Risk Assessment;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Employment Land Review;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Settlement Hierarchy;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Green Infrastructure;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Green Belt Review;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Calderdale Transportation Study;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Strategic Housing Market Assessment;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Study;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Landscape and Windfarm Capacity Study;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Land Allocations and Designations (DPD)

4.8 Work on the Land Allocations and Designations DPD has been running in a low level alongside the Core Strategy of the LDF. An initial "Call for Sites" was commenced in Spring 2008. The Council is still accepting suggestions for new land proposals and this will continue. Suggestions for land received before April 2008 were included within the first Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) and later suggestions being considered in the subsequent annual review.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MILESTONE</th>
<th>TIMETABLE in NOVEMBER 2010</th>
<th>OUTCOME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public Participation on ISSUES &amp; OPTIONS</td>
<td>November 2008</td>
<td>Issues &amp; Options Consultation started November 2008, closed at end of January 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refined Issues and Options</td>
<td>Early 2011</td>
<td>It is hoped to engage residents and stakeholders about the refined Issues &amp; Options from late January 2011. Opportunity is also being taken to reflect some the changes signalled by the Coalition Government about the future of the planning system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Participation on PREFERRED OPTIONS</td>
<td>Summer 2011</td>
<td>It is hoped to produce a draft plan for formal consultation in Summer 2011.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUBLICATION OF Submission Plan</td>
<td>November 2011</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submission to Secretary of State (Regulation 30)</td>
<td>March 2012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Examination</td>
<td>March to November 2012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipt of binding Report</td>
<td>December 2012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adoption and Publication of Document</td>
<td>December 2012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.3 Land Allocations and Designations DPD : Progress Monitoring

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MILESTONE</th>
<th>TIMETABLE in NOVEMBER 2010</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-Production period, &quot;Call for Sites&quot;</td>
<td>January 2008</td>
<td>&quot;Call for Sites&quot; issued in Spring 2008. This call is ongoing at the present time (Dec 2010).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Participation on ISSUES &amp; OPTIONS (Regulation 25)</td>
<td>Late summer 2011</td>
<td>Timetable for Land Allocation DPD has been put back to allow progression of the Core Strategy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refined Options</td>
<td>Early 2012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Participation on PREFERRED OPTIONS</td>
<td>Late summer 2012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUBLICATION DRAFT PLAN</td>
<td>Late 2012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Holmes Road (SPD)

4.9 Work on the Holmes Road, Sowerby Bridge SPD commenced in early 2008. The Council appointed consultants GVA Grimley to undertake work upon the SPD including the Sustainability Appraisal. A draft was developed and this has been subject to consultation and participation. Regulation 17 Pre-Adoption consultation was undertaken in late Spring 2010. There were substantial numbers of objections received to the SPD, consideration of which has significantly delayed progression of the SPD. A formal statement on the progression of the SPD will not be made until after issues relating to the Copley Valley transformation project have been resolved.

Table 4.4 Milestones and outcomes for Holmes Road, Sowerby Bridge SPD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MILESTONES</th>
<th>TIMETABLE</th>
<th>OUTCOME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-production</td>
<td>January 2008</td>
<td>Achieved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparation of Draft with Participation</td>
<td>December 2008 to February 2009</td>
<td>Undertaken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REGULATION 17 Public Participation</td>
<td>May 2010</td>
<td>An extended period of engagement was undertaken with the formal Regulation 17 participation being the last 6 weeks of the consultation period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulation 18 Consideration of Representations</td>
<td>July 2010</td>
<td>This was undertaken but the implications for the SPD including any potential further work has not yet been agreed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adoption and publication of SPD</td>
<td>No date for adoption is currently available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The future of the SPD is under reappraisal.

Halifax Town Centre and Piece Hall (SPD)

4.10 Work on the Halifax Town Centre & Piece Hall SPD commenced in early 2008. The Council appointed consultants BDP to undertake work upon the SPD including the Sustainability Appraisal. A draft masterplan was developed and this has been subject to consultation and participation. There have been delays in progressing the the SPD to Regulation 17 consultation.
### Sustainability Appraisal

**4.11** The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Framework, required to enable Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment of development plan documents and supplementary planning documents, was first published in 2007. This followed consultation with the statutory Consultation Bodies (Natural England; the Environment Agency and English Heritage). This framework was used to appraise the Supplementary Planning Documents prepared by the Council.

**4.12** To ensure the Core Strategy and Land Allocations and Designations Development Plan Documents are informed by an up to date SA, the Council consulted on a review of the original 2007 SA Framework during consultation alongside the Core Strategy Issues and Options in winter 2008/2009.

**4.13** Subsequent to this consultation, the SA Framework was amended as necessary, and has recently incorporated elements of the Health Impact Assessment. The latest version of the SA Framework will be published alongside the Refined Issues and Options consultation in early 2011. The next stage of the SA process following the consultation will be to assess and inform the development of the objectives and spatial options, and report on this during the preferred options consultation.

### Pressures for Additional Development Plan Documents

**4.14** There are currently no pressures for additional Development Plan Documents to be created. However this situation may change as the Core Strategy is developed.

**4.15** Under the Coalition Government’s proposed changes to the planning system, it is likely that the LDF system will be abolished, and replaced by local plans and neighbourhood plans. This new system will be developing over the next few years, but the Government have indicated that progress should continue to be made on Core Strategies.

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**Table 4.5 Milestones and outcomes for Halifax Town Centre and Piece Hall SPD**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MILESTONES</th>
<th>TIMETABLE</th>
<th>OUTCOME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-production</td>
<td>January 2008</td>
<td>Achieved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparation of Draft with Participation</td>
<td>December 2008 to February 2009</td>
<td>Undertaken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REGULATION 17 Public Participation</td>
<td>March 2009</td>
<td>This was put on hold as further information about sites within the town centre were being collected and assessed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulation 18 Consideration of Representations</td>
<td>June 2009</td>
<td>This was not undertaken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adoption an publication of SPD</td>
<td>July 2009</td>
<td>This was not undertaken</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The future of the SPD is under appraisal. It is likely that much of the work will be used to inform the Core Strategy with more detailed Area Action Plans being developed for specific areas within the town centre.
5 Saved Plan

Introduction

5.1 The saved plan for Calderdale is the adopted Replacement Calderdale UDP (2006). This was "saved" under the provisions of the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. In early August 2009, a Direction was issued by the Secretary of State indicating which policies the Council was able to carry forward for an indefinite period until replaced by policies in the new LDF or specifically deleted by the Council.

5.2 The effect of the Secretary of State's Direction is to delete a number of policies from the plan. These are indicated by being excluded from the table which is contained in the next section of the AMR.

5.3 The Coalition Government have indicated that they intend to abolish the Regional Spatial Strategy for Yorkshire & The Humber together with the legislation making regional strategies part of the development plan. As of December 2009, following legal challenges, the RSS is still in existence and part of the development plan, and account needs to be taken of it in developing the Core Strategy.

Saved Plan - Replacement Calderdale UDP 2006

5.4 The following table sets out the status of Policies within the currently "saved" plan - the Replacement Calderdale UDP dating from August 2006. As of the 25th August 2009, following Direction of the Secretary of State, and under the terms of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, some policies within the Replacement Calderdale UDP were deleted. NOTE: The following Table only lists those policies which remain "Saved". It does not list policies that have been deleted by the Secretary of State.

Table 5.1 SAVED POLICIES - Replacement Calderdale Unitary Development Plan (August 2006) As Revised by Direction of the Secretary of State, August 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PART ONE POLICIES</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>POLICY NUMBER</td>
<td>POLICY TITLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ENCOURAGING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LOCATION OF DEVELOPMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MEETING THE ECONOMIC NEEDS OF THE DISTRICT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PROVISION OF EMPLOYMENT LAND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>THE DEVELOPMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SITES FOR NON EMPLOYMENT USES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**SAVED POLICIES : from 25 August 2009 following the Direction of the Secretary of State**

**REPLACEMENT CALDERDALE UNITARY DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

(August 2006)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GE4</th>
<th>PRIORITIES FOR THE RECLAMATION AND RESTORATION OF DERELICT LAND AND BUILDINGS</th>
<th>Saved Policy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GH2</td>
<td>PROVISION OF ADDITIONAL DWELLINGS</td>
<td>Saved Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GS1</td>
<td>RETAIL STRATEGY</td>
<td>Saved Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>PART ONE HOUSING POLICIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>PART ONE RETAILING AND TOWN CENTRES POLICIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>PART ONE OPEN SPACE POLICIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No Part One Open Space Policies remain &quot;Saved&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>PART ONE BUILT AND HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT POLICIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBE1</td>
<td>THE CONTRIBUTION OF DESIGN TO THE QUALITY OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT</td>
<td>Saved Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBE2</td>
<td>PIECEMEAL DEVELOPMENT</td>
<td>Saved Policy</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>PART ONE TRANSPORT POLICIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GT3</td>
<td>STRATEGIC ROAD NETWORK</td>
<td>Saved Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GT4</td>
<td>HIERARCHY OF CONSIDERATION</td>
<td>Saved Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GT5</td>
<td>TRANSPORT ASSESSMENTS</td>
<td>Saved Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GT7</td>
<td>HIGHWAYS PROPOSALS</td>
<td>Saved Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>PART ONE INFRASTRUCTURE, EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES POLICIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCF1</td>
<td>INFRASTRUCTURE AND OTHER NEEDS ARISING FROM DEVELOPMENT</td>
<td>Saved Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCF2</td>
<td>DEVELOPMENT ENABLING STATUTORY UNDERTAKERS</td>
<td>Saved Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCF3</td>
<td>STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR COMMUNITY FACILITIES</td>
<td>Saved Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>PART ONE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT POLICIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GNE1</td>
<td>CONTAINMENT OF THE URBAN AREA</td>
<td>Saved Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GNE2</td>
<td>PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT</td>
<td>Saved Policy</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
SAVED POLICIES : from 25 August 2009 following the Direction of the Secretary of State

REPLACEMENT CALDERDALE UNITARY DEVELOPMENT PLAN
(August 2006)

PART ONE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION POLICIES

No Part one Environmental Protection Policies remain "Saved"

PART ONE MINERALS POLICIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GM1</th>
<th>MINERALS STRATEGY</th>
<th>Saved Policy</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GM2</td>
<td>AGGREGATE MINERALS</td>
<td>Saved Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GM3</td>
<td>RECYCLING</td>
<td>Saved Policy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PART ONE WASTE MANAGEMENT POLICIES

No Part One Waste Policies remain "saved"

PART TWO POLICIES

PART TWO EMPLOYMENT POLICIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E1</th>
<th>Primary Employment Areas</th>
<th>Saved Policy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E2</td>
<td>Employment Development outside the Primary Employment Areas</td>
<td>Saved Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E3</td>
<td>Sites Allocated for Employment Use</td>
<td>Saved Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E4</td>
<td>Sites Allocated for Mixed-Use</td>
<td>Saved Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E5</td>
<td>Safeguarding Employment Land and Buildings</td>
<td>Saved Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E7</td>
<td>Sequential Approach for Major B1 Office Development</td>
<td>Saved Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E9</td>
<td>Warehousing</td>
<td>Saved Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E11</td>
<td>Hotels, Motels and Other Visitor Accommodation</td>
<td>Saved Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E13</td>
<td>Encouraging Rural Diversification</td>
<td>Saved Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E14</td>
<td>The Conversion and Adaptation of Rural Buildings for Commercial or Business Uses</td>
<td>Saved Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E15</td>
<td>The Safeguarding of Better Quality Agricultural Land</td>
<td>Saved Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E16</td>
<td>Agricultural and Equestrian Development</td>
<td>Saved Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E17</td>
<td>Dog and Cat Boarding/Breeding Facilities</td>
<td>Saved Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E18</td>
<td>The Reclamation and Restoration of Derelict Land and Buildings</td>
<td>Saved Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E19</td>
<td>Regeneration Priority Areas in the Upper Calder Valley</td>
<td>Saved Policy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SAVED POLICIES : from 25 August 2009 following the Direction of the Secretary of State
REPLACEMENT CALDERDALE UNITARY DEVELOPMENT PLAN (August 2006)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Saved Policy</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E20</td>
<td>Regeneration Action Area: Sowerby Bridge/Copley Valley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E21</td>
<td>Sowerby Bridge Canal Wharf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E22</td>
<td>The Piece Hall</td>
</tr>
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PART TWO HOUSING POLICIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Saved Policy</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H1</td>
<td>Separation of Housing and Industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H2</td>
<td>Primary Housing Areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H3</td>
<td>Housing Renewal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H4</td>
<td>Improvement and Re-use of Existing Dwellings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H5</td>
<td>Phase 1 Housing Allocations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H6</td>
<td>Monitoring of Housing Developments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H7</td>
<td>Phase 2 Housing Allocations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H8</td>
<td>Phase 3 Housing Allocations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H9</td>
<td>Non-Allocated Sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H10</td>
<td>Density of Housing Developments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H11</td>
<td>Mix of Housing Types</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H12</td>
<td>Living Over Shops and Business Premises</td>
</tr>
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<td>H14</td>
<td>Provision of Visitability Standard Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H15</td>
<td>Lifetime Homes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H16</td>
<td>Houses In Multiple Occupation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H17</td>
<td>Gypsy Sites</td>
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PART TWO RETAILING AND TOWN CENTRES POLICIES

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Saved Policy</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S2</td>
<td>Criteria for Assessing Retail Developments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S3</td>
<td>Local Shopping Outside Centres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S4</td>
<td>Retail Developments in the Green Belt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S5</td>
<td>Farm Shops and Nursery Gardens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S6</td>
<td>Primary Shopping Frontages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S7</td>
<td>Secondary Shopping Frontages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S8</td>
<td>Tertiary Mixed Use Frontages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S9</td>
<td>Non-Retail Uses in Smaller and Local Centres</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# SAVED POLICIES: from 25 August 2009 following the Direction of the Secretary of State

**REPLACEMENT CALDERDALE UNITARY DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

(August 2006)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Saved Policy</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S10</td>
<td>Halifax Residential Priority Regeneration Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S11</td>
<td>Halifax Office Amenity Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S12</td>
<td>Halifax Residential Amenity Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S13</td>
<td>Halifax, Mixed-Use Day and Night Business Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S14</td>
<td>Temporary Retailing and Car Boot Sales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S15</td>
<td>Hot Food Takeaways</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S16</td>
<td>Shop Fronts in New Retail Developments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S17</td>
<td>New and Replacement Shop Fronts</td>
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## PART TWO OPEN SPACE POLICIES

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OS1</td>
<td>Protected Open Spaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS2</td>
<td>The Provision of Open Space in Areas of Deficiency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS4</td>
<td>The Provision of Sports and Recreation Facilities</td>
</tr>
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<td>OS5</td>
<td>The Provision of Recreational Open Space in Residential Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS6</td>
<td>The Safeguarding of Allotments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS7</td>
<td>The Provision of Allotment Sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS8</td>
<td>Development Within or at the Edge of Common Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS9</td>
<td>The Recreational Use of Waterways and Open Water</td>
</tr>
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<td>OS10</td>
<td>Former Halifax Branch Canal</td>
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## PART TWO BUILT ENVIRONMENT AND HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT POLICIES

<table>
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<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BE1</td>
<td>General Design Criteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BE2</td>
<td>Privacy, Daylighting and Amenity Space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BE3</td>
<td>Landscaping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BE4</td>
<td>Safety and Security Considerations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BE5</td>
<td>The Design and Layout of Highways and Accesses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BE6</td>
<td>The Provision of Safe Pedestrian Environments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BE7</td>
<td>CCTV and Area Lighting Schemes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BE8</td>
<td>Access for All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BE9</td>
<td>The Provision of Public Conveniences and Baby Facilities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SAVED POLICIES: from 25 August 2009 following the Direction of the Secretary of State

REPLACEMENT CALDERDALE UNITARY DEVELOPMENT PLAN
(August 2006)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BE10</th>
<th>Art in Public Places</th>
<th>Saved Policy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BE11</td>
<td>Telecommunications</td>
<td>Saved Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BE14</td>
<td>Alteration and Extension of Listed Buildings</td>
<td>Saved Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BE15</td>
<td>Setting of a Listed Building</td>
<td>Saved Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BE16</td>
<td>Change of Use of a Listed Building</td>
<td>Saved Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BE17</td>
<td>Demolition of a Listed Building</td>
<td>Saved Saved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BE18</td>
<td>Development within Conservation Areas</td>
<td>Saved Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BE19</td>
<td>Demolition within a Conservation Area</td>
<td>Saved Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BE20</td>
<td>Protection of Registered Historic Parks and Gardens</td>
<td>Saved Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BE21</td>
<td>Protection of Locally Designated Historic Parks and Gardens</td>
<td>Saved Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BE22</td>
<td>Archaeological Sites of National Significance</td>
<td>Saved Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BE23</td>
<td>Archaeological Sites of Regional Importance</td>
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<tr>
<td>BE24</td>
<td>Protection of Sites of Archaeological Value</td>
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PART TWO TRANSPORT POLICIES

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<tr>
<th>T1</th>
<th>Travel Plans</th>
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<tr>
<td>T3</td>
<td>Public Transport Provision at New Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>T4</td>
<td>Bus Station and Passenger Facilities at Brighouse, Elland and other Locations</td>
<td>Saved Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T6</td>
<td>Rural Service Centres</td>
<td>Saved Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T7</td>
<td>Private Hire Operating Centres</td>
<td>Saved Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T8</td>
<td>Taxi and Private Hire Radio Offices</td>
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<tr>
<td>T11</td>
<td>Protection of the Sites of Former Railway Lines</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>T13</td>
<td>Cycleways</td>
<td>Saved Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T16</td>
<td>New and Extended Pedestrian Priority Schemes</td>
<td>Saved Policy</td>
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<td>T17</td>
<td>Abandoned Highway Proposals</td>
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<tr>
<td>T18</td>
<td>Maximum Parking Allowances</td>
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<td>T19</td>
<td>Bicycle Parking Guidance</td>
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<td>T20</td>
<td>Motorcycle/Moped/Scooter Parking Guidance</td>
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<td>T21</td>
<td>Car Free and Low Car Ownership Housing</td>
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### SAVED POLICIES: from 25 August 2009 following the Direction of the Secretary of State

#### REPLACEMENT CALDERDALE UNITARY DEVELOPMENT PLAN
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>T22</td>
<td>Development of Garage Courts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T26</td>
<td>Helicopter Landing Facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T27</td>
<td>Safeguarding Aerodromes and Air Traffic Technical Sites</td>
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### PART TWO INFRASTRUCTURE, EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES POLICIES

<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
<td>CF5</td>
<td>Release of Surplus Educational Land and Buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CF6</td>
<td>Development Involving the Loss of Village Shops, Post Offices, Public Houses or Hotels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CF7</td>
<td>Cemeteries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CF8</td>
<td>Collective Needs Accommodation and Residential/Nursing Homes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CF9</td>
<td>Day Care Facilities for Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CF10</td>
<td>Medical, Dental or Health Facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CF11</td>
<td>Major Leisure/Entertainment Uses</td>
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### PART TWO NATURAL ENVIRONMENT POLICIES

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<tr>
<td>NE3</td>
<td>Extension and Alteration to Other Buildings in the Green Belt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NE4</td>
<td>Conversion or Change of Use of Buildings in the Green Belt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NE5</td>
<td>Replacement Dwellings in the Green Belt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NE6</td>
<td>New Gardens in the Green Belt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NE7</td>
<td>Development Within The Named Village Envelopes in the Green Belt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NE8</td>
<td>Appropriate Development for the Area Around Todmorden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NE9</td>
<td>Development Within Settlements in the Area Around Todmorden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NE10</td>
<td>Garden Extensions Within the Area Around Todmorden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NE11</td>
<td>Protected Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NE12</td>
<td>Development Within the Special Landscape Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NE13</td>
<td>Protection of Sites of National Importance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NE14</td>
<td>Protection of Locally Important Sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NE15</td>
<td>Development in Wildlife Corridors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saved Policy Number</td>
<td>Saved Policy Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NE16</td>
<td>Protection of Protected Species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NE17</td>
<td>Biodiversity Enhancement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NE18</td>
<td>Ecological Protection of Water Areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NE19</td>
<td>Protection of Ancient Woodland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NE20</td>
<td>Tree Preservation Orders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NE21</td>
<td>Trees and Development Sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NE22</td>
<td>Protection of Hedgerows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NE23</td>
<td>Protection of Stone Walls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EP1</td>
<td>Protection of Air Quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EP5</td>
<td>Control of External Lighting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EP6</td>
<td>Dangerous Substance Establishments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EP7</td>
<td>New or Extended Dangerous Substance Establishments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EP8</td>
<td>Other Incompatible Uses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EP9</td>
<td>Development of Contaminated Sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EP10</td>
<td>Development of Sites with Potential Contamination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EP11</td>
<td>Development on Potentially Unstable Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EP12</td>
<td>Protection of Water Resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EP13</td>
<td>Development Involving Non-Mains Drainage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EP14</td>
<td>Protection of Groundwater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EP15</td>
<td>Development Alongside Waterways</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EP16</td>
<td>Protection of Washland and Functional Floodplain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EP17</td>
<td>Protection of Indicative Floodplain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EP18</td>
<td>Development Behind Flood Defences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EP19</td>
<td>Development Outside Floodplains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EP20</td>
<td>Protection from Flood Risk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EP21</td>
<td>Developments Involving Watercourse Improvements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EP22</td>
<td>Sustainable Drainage Systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EP23</td>
<td>Culverting of Watercourses</td>
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</table>
### SAVED POLICIES: from 25 August 2009 following the Direction of the Secretary of State

**REPLACEMENT CALDERDALE UNITARY DEVELOPMENT PLAN**  
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Saved Policy</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EP24</td>
<td>Control of Overhead Electricity Lines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EP25</td>
<td>Energy Efficient Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EP26</td>
<td>Encouraging the Use of Combined Heat and Power Systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EP27</td>
<td>Renewable Energy in Developments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EP28</td>
<td>Development of Renewable Energy Sources</td>
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<tr>
<td>EP29</td>
<td>Developments Close to Renewable Energy Installations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EP30</td>
<td>Wind Power Developments</td>
</tr>
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<td>EP31</td>
<td>Development Incorporating Solar Heating and Power Systems</td>
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<td>EP33</td>
<td>Renewable Power Generation</td>
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### PART TWO MINERALS POLICIES

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M1</td>
<td>Criteria for Assessing All Mineral Working Proposals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M2</td>
<td>Details Required with any Minerals Planning Application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M3</td>
<td>Extensions to Existing Workings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M4</td>
<td>Safeguarding Mineral Resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M5</td>
<td>Coal Extraction and Colliery Spoil Disposal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M6</td>
<td>Oil and Gas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M7</td>
<td>Peat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M8</td>
<td>Review of Mineral Working Sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M9</td>
<td>Re-working of Mineral Deposits</td>
</tr>
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<td>M10</td>
<td>Recycling</td>
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### PART TWO WASTE MANAGEMENT POLICIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Saved Policy</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WM1</td>
<td>Criteria for Assessing Waste Management Facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WM2</td>
<td>Information Required with Applications for Waste Management Facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WM3</td>
<td>Landfilling of Wastes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WM4</td>
<td>Recycling at Existing Household Waste Disposal Sites</td>
</tr>
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</table>
SAVED POLICIES: from 25 August 2009 following the Direction of the Secretary of State
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(August 2006)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WM5</th>
<th>Provision of Household Waste Disposal Sites</th>
<th>Saved Policy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WM6</td>
<td>Transfer and Treatment of Waste</td>
<td>Saved Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WM7</td>
<td>Digestion and Mixed Waste Composting</td>
<td>Saved Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WM8</td>
<td>Green Waste Composting</td>
<td>Saved Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WM9</td>
<td>Incineration</td>
<td>Saved Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WM10</td>
<td>Reworking of Former Landfill Sites</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6 Monitoring Indicators

Introduction

6.1 The Council is required to monitor a suite of Core Output Indicators laid down by the Government. These are set out in the guidance issued by the CLG in ‘Regional Spatial Strategy and Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators - Update 2/2008’. Information on each of the topics set by guidance is required and the indicators are to be collected on a consistent time frame across the country using a clearly identified set of definitions to allow meaningful analysis. The Council's response to these indicators is set out in the section 'Core Output Indicators'.

6.2 Where it has not been possible to provide information, reasons are given and monitoring will be put in place to help ensure that information is available for future AMRs. It is clear that the Government requires the Core Output Indicator information to be provided in the future, and it is accepted that additional monitoring work is essential if the Council is to demonstrate that sustainable development is being rolled out across the District.

Contextual Indicators

6.3 Contextual Indicators for the District, beyond those ‘Core Output Indicators’ required by the Government, help to establish a profile of the District. The Contextual Indicators can be used as a basis for assessing in more detail the delivery of sustainable development, together with the separate Sustainability Appraisal Indicators. As a result, the contextual indicator section in future AMRs will be reviewed to report on the sustainability implications of the Replacement Calderdale UDP (2006) and then documents within the Local Development Framework.

Table 6.1 Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2024</th>
<th>2029</th>
<th>2033</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>201,600</td>
<td>209,500</td>
<td>218,300</td>
<td>227,300</td>
<td>235,200</td>
<td>241,100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ONS mid-year population estimates 2009; ONS 2008-based sub-national population projections

Table 6.2 Age profile in Calderdale 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Number in Calderdale</th>
<th>Change since 2001</th>
<th>Calderdale %</th>
<th>England &amp; Wales %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>13,200</td>
<td>+1,200</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-14</td>
<td>24,400</td>
<td>-2,000</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>11.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-24</td>
<td>24,500</td>
<td>+3,800</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-44</td>
<td>53,600</td>
<td>-2,100</td>
<td>26.6</td>
<td>27.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-64</td>
<td>54,300</td>
<td>+6,800</td>
<td>26.9</td>
<td>25.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65-74</td>
<td>16,600</td>
<td>+1,300</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75+</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>+300</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>201,600</td>
<td>+9,300</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ONS mid-year population estimates 2009, figures rounded up to nearest 100.
### Table 6.3 Households

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of households</td>
<td>85,000</td>
<td>91,000</td>
<td>98,000</td>
<td>104,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ONS 2006-based household projections

### Table 6.4 Household Size

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average Household size</th>
<th>1991</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calderdale</td>
<td>2.45</td>
<td>2.36</td>
<td>2.35</td>
<td>2.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Yorks</td>
<td>2.48</td>
<td>2.40</td>
<td>2.41</td>
<td>2.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yorkshire &amp; Humber</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.38</td>
<td>2.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>2.47</td>
<td>2.36</td>
<td>2.35</td>
<td>2.33</td>
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<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.38</td>
<td>2.35</td>
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</table>


### Table 6.5 House Prices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>April 2006</th>
<th>April 2007</th>
<th>April 2008</th>
<th>April 2009</th>
<th>April 2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average All Dwellings</td>
<td>107,723</td>
<td>116,237</td>
<td>118,905</td>
<td>101,089</td>
<td>104,134</td>
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</table>

### Table 6.6 Housing Stock

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Housing Stock</td>
<td>92,752</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Housing Flows Reconciliation Return 2010

### Table 6.7 Population Density per hectare

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population Density per hectare</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census 2001, ONS 2008-based subnational population projections

### Table 6.8 Percentage of vacant dwellings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of vacant dwellings</th>
<th>% of total dwellings classed as vacant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.0</td>
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</table>

Source: Housing Flows Reconciliation 2010; Council Tax Banding April-June 2010
### Table 6.9 Housing Tenure and Stock Types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Calderdale</th>
<th>West Yorks</th>
<th>England &amp; Wales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of Households in social Housing</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>19.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Terraced Housing</td>
<td>44.6</td>
<td>32.1</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Flats/Maisonettes</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>19.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Semi Detached</td>
<td>27.9</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>31.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Detached</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>22.8</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2001 Census and Chief Executive Office

### Table 6.10 Employed Residents by Employment Type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment Type</th>
<th>Calderdale %</th>
<th>Yorkshire &amp; Humber %</th>
<th>Great Britain %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>76.2</td>
<td>80.4</td>
<td>83.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution, hotels &amp; restaurants</td>
<td>21.8</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>23.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport &amp; communications</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance, IT, other business activities</td>
<td>25.1</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>22.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public administration, education &amp; health</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>27.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other services</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism-related</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>8.2</td>
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</table>

Source: ONS Nomis Labour Market Profile 2008

### Table 6.11 Percentage of Resident Workforce commuting to Employment outside the District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destinations</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bradford</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirklees</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leeds</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakefield</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Yorks</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 6.12 Commuting by mode

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destinations</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Yorks</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>34.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>1991</th>
<th>2001</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Car</td>
<td>62.8</td>
<td>65.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Transport:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Train</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>16.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bus</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>11.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foot</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cycle</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of Workforce working from home</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 1991 and 2001 Census

### Table 6.13 Retailing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town centre floorspace (sqm)</th>
<th>Town centre UK ranking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Halifax</td>
<td>96,790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brighouse</td>
<td>28,120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Todmorden</td>
<td>14,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sowerby Bridge</td>
<td>19,006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elland</td>
<td>14,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebden Bridge</td>
<td>17,350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


### Core Output Indicators

6.4 The following tables set out the Council’s response for the year 2009/2010 to the Core Indicators required to be monitored by Communities and Local Government (CLG). In 2008 there were significant changes to the way in which CLG expected the AMR to record responses to the indicators and there have also been significant changes to the required information. Where data gaps exist these are explained within
6. Monitoring Indicators

the text and efforts will be made to ensure that relevant entries can be achieved in future Annual Monitoring Reports.

6.5 Whilst full definitions of the indicators are provided in the Core Output Indicators document published by CLG, for ease of reference brief descriptions of the various indicators are provided in Table 6.14 below:

Table 6.14 - Summary of the new Core Output Indicators reported below

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Business Development and Town Centres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BD1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BD2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BD3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BD4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Housing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H2(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H2(b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H2(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H2(d)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environmental Quality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minerals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Waste</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>W1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 6.15 Total amount of additional employment floorspace - by type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>B1a</th>
<th>B1b</th>
<th>B1c</th>
<th>B2</th>
<th>B8</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>BD1</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross (m²) (2009-10 monitoring period)</td>
<td>1,599</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,406</td>
<td>804</td>
<td>4,809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net* (2009-10 monitoring period)</td>
<td>1,199</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,406</td>
<td>-1,192</td>
<td>2,413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross (m²) (additional completions from improved monitoring process**)</td>
<td>3,075</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>1,090</td>
<td>5,426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net* (additional completions from improved monitoring process**)</td>
<td>2,278</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>-26,247</td>
<td>-2,556</td>
<td>-26,364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BD2</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross (m²)</td>
<td>1,599</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,406</td>
<td>804</td>
<td>4,809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% gross on PDL</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BD3</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hectares (planning permissions and commencements)</td>
<td>7.505</td>
<td>0.759</td>
<td>0.444</td>
<td>11.038</td>
<td>3.578</td>
<td>23.324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hectares (Employment Allocations)***</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>103.151</td>
<td>103.151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hectares (Mixed Use Allocations)****</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>38.440</td>
<td>38.440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hectares (Total)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>164.915</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* These figures include losses through change of use and demolitions.

** ‘Additional completions’ have been picked up due to a change in the way that the Council monitors and records its employment land and retail losses and gains, during this latest monitoring period. Previously Building Control records were exclusively used, however during the 2009/10 monitoring year site visits were undertaken to confirm the status of all sites as there were many long-term outstanding planning permissions in the monitoring database that were suspected to be complete. This has led to a significant number of new completions being registered. With the actual completion dates for these completions mostly stretching back, and being spread out, over a number of years, they are set out separately to the known 2009-10 completions (from building control records) in Table 6.15.

*** Employment allocations are generally not broken down into specific B uses within the ROUDP 2006 and therefore figures for the different B classes cannot be provided.

**** The ROUDP 2006 identifies several sites allocated for mixed use including B uses. The figure above is for the site size. It is unlikely that the whole of the mixed-use sites would be developed for B uses.
### Table 6.16 Total amount of floorspace for 'town centre uses'.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>A1</th>
<th>A2</th>
<th>B1a</th>
<th>D2</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>BD4</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i) in town centre areas (2009-10 monitoring period)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross (m²)</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net (m²)*</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net tradeable (m²)</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii) in local authority area (2009-10 monitoring period)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross (m²)</td>
<td>6,301</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>1,599</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8,102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net (m²)*</td>
<td>1,745</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>1,199</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3,146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net tradeable (m²)</td>
<td>1,364</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii) in local authority area (additional completions from improved monitoring process**)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross (m²)</td>
<td>17,669</td>
<td>2,399</td>
<td>3,075</td>
<td>3,979</td>
<td>27,122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net (m²)</td>
<td>13,496</td>
<td>1,044</td>
<td>2,278</td>
<td>2,384</td>
<td>19,202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net tradeable (m²)</td>
<td>13,721</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* These figures include losses through change of use and demolitions.

** 'Additional completions' have been picked up due to a change in the way that the Council monitors and records its employment land and retail losses and gains, during the latest monitoring period. Previously Building Control records were exclusively used, however during the 2009/10 monitoring year site visits were undertaken to confirm the status of all sites as there were many long-term outstanding planning permissions in the monitoring database that were suspected to be complete. This has led to a significant number of new completions being registered. With the actual completion dates for these completions most likely stretching back, and being spread out, over a number of years, they are set out separately to the known 2009-10 completions (from building control records) in Table 6.16.

### Table 6.17 Plan period and housing targets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Start of Plan period</th>
<th>End of Plan period</th>
<th>Total housing Required</th>
<th>Source of plan</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H1</td>
<td>1/4/2001</td>
<td>31/3/2016</td>
<td>6,750</td>
<td>Adopted RCUDP (August 2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H1 (b) (if required)</td>
<td>1/4/2004</td>
<td>31/3/2026</td>
<td>14,060</td>
<td>Adopted RSS (May 2008)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 6.18 Net additional dwellings

|       | 04/05 | 05/06 | 06/07 | 07/08 | 08/09 | 09/10 | 10/11 | 11/12 | 12/13 | 13/14 | 14/15 | 15/16 | 16/17 | 17/18 | 18/19 | 19/20 | 20/21 | 21/22 | 22/23 | 23/24 | 24/25 | 25/26 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| H2a   | 811   | 1176  | 1356  | 1307  | 550   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| H2b   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| H2c   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| a) Net Additions | 670 | 670 | 670 | 1008 | 1120 | 998 | 1153 | 1133 | 730 | 730 | 730 | 730 | 730 | 730 | 730 | 730 | 730 | 730 | 730 | 730 | 730 |
| b) Hectares | 13 | 13 | 13 | 20 | 24 |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| c) Target - RCUDP | 450 | 450 | 450 | 450 | 450 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| c) Target - RSS | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| H2d - RCUDP 2006 | 561 | 505 | 540 | 540 | 810 | 900 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| H2d - RSS 2008 | 561 | 505 | 540 | 540 | 810 | 900 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |

### Table 6.19 New and converted dwellings - on previously developed land.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% gross on PDL</td>
<td>93.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 6.20 Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Permanent</th>
<th>Transit</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 6.21 Gross affordable housing completions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social rent homes provided</th>
<th>Intermediate homes provided</th>
<th>Affordable homes Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H5 55</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 6.22 Housing Quality - Building for Life Assessments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of sites with a Building for life assessment of 16 or more</th>
<th>Number of dwellings on those sites</th>
<th>% of dwellings of 16 or more</th>
<th>Number of sites with a Building for life assessment of 14 to 15</th>
<th>% of dwellings of 14 to 15</th>
<th>Number of sites with a Building for life assessment of 10 to 14</th>
<th>Number of dwellings on those sites</th>
<th>% of dwellings of less than 10</th>
<th>Total number of housing sites (or phases of housing sites)</th>
<th>Number of dwellings on those sites</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H6 Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The proposed network of accredited assessors to be set up by CABE will provide the necessary specialist support required to enable this indicator to be completed in future years.

### Table 6.23 Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flooding</th>
<th>Quality</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 6.24 Change in areas of biodiversity importance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loss</th>
<th>Additional</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10,529 has</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 6.25 Renewable energy generation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E3</th>
<th>wind on shore</th>
<th>solar photovoltaics</th>
<th>hydro</th>
<th>biomass</th>
<th>Landfill gas</th>
<th>Sewage sludge digestion</th>
<th>Municipal (and industrial) solid waste combustion</th>
<th>Co-firing of biomass with solid fuels</th>
<th>Animal biomass</th>
<th>Plant biomass</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25MW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9.2MW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Permitted capacity (09/10) in MW: 25MW
Completed installed capacity in MW: 9.2MW

Review of the monitoring procedures for this indicator will take place, currently minor domestic installations may take place which are not possible to monitor.

### Table 6.26 Production of primary land won aggregates by mineral planning authority

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crushed Rock</th>
<th>Sand and Gravel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M1</td>
<td>100,000 tonnes of building stone (estimate)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 6.27 Production of secondary and recycled aggregates by mineral planning authority

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Secondary</th>
<th>Recycled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 6.28 Capacity of new waste management facilities by waste planning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>W1</th>
<th>Inert landfill</th>
<th>Non-hazardous landfill</th>
<th>Hazardous landfill</th>
<th>Energy from waste incineration</th>
<th>Other incineration</th>
<th>Landfill gas generation plant</th>
<th>Pyrolysis</th>
<th>Metal recycling</th>
<th>Transfer stations</th>
<th>Material recovery/recycling facilities</th>
<th>Household civic amenity sites</th>
<th>Open window composting</th>
<th>In vessel composting</th>
<th>Anaerobic digestion</th>
<th>Any combined mechanical, biological and/or thermal treatment (MBT)</th>
<th>Sewage treatment works</th>
<th>Other treatment</th>
<th>Recycling facilities construction, demolition and excavation waste</th>
<th>Storage of waste</th>
<th>Other waste management</th>
<th>Other developments</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The total capacity (m³ tonnes or litres)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum annual operational throughput (tonnes (or litres if liquid waste))</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 6.29 Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type by waste planning authority

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>W2</th>
<th>Landfill</th>
<th>Incineration with EfW</th>
<th>Incineration without EfW</th>
<th>Recycled/composted</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total waste arising</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount of waste arisings and management type in tonnes</td>
<td>39,836</td>
<td>5880</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>37875</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>83,617</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>