



FARNLEY
ESTATES

Sustainability Appraisal for Farnley Tyas Village Framework Plan

Revised Draft October 2009



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1 INTRODUCTION

THE CONTEXT SCOPE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE VILLAGE FRAMEWORK PLAN

- 1.1 The Farnley Tyas Village Framework Plan (VFP) is a development plan which is being produced in consultation with the Planning Department of Kirklees Council and members of the local community.
- 1.2 A first draft plan was produced in July 2008 on behalf of Farnley Estates Limited and following consultation with the Council's planning officers, the company have decided that they wish to seek formal status for this plan as a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) as part of the Kirklees Local Development Framework (LDF). In order to gain this formal status, it is necessary to carry out a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Plan and its proposals. This is a requirement of Section 39 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.
- 1.3 The approach adopted in undertaking this SA is based on guidance set out in "Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks" (ODPM 2005) and "A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environment Assessment Directive" (September 2005). This English statutory requirement and guidance is a derivative of the EC's "Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive" for the assessment of certain plans and programmes. The specific statutory requirements became part of English Law on the 20th July 2004 in the "Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004." The main aim of the SEA Directive is "to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans with a view to promoting sustainable development". In addition, the UK Sustainable Development Strategy "Securing the Future 2005" forms a core background document.
- 1.4 The Council planning officers have advised that in order to achieve formal SPD status for the VFP, it is necessary to meet the provisions of the SEA Directive. This SA process and the final SA document have been designed to meet the statutory requirements. The English Government guidance advises that the following five stage process should be followed:-
 - Stage A:- Setting the context objectives, baseline and deciding on the scope.
 - Stage B:- Developing and refining options and assessing effects.
 - Stage C:- Preparing the Environmental Report/Sustainability Appraisal.
 - Stage D:- Consultation on the Draft Plan and the Sustainability Report.
 - Stage E:- Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the plan.
- 1.5 As part of the preparation of this SA, we have reviewed the national strategy and guidance referred to at paragraph 1.3 and examined the revised SA of RSS (September 2007). The SA for the Kirklees LDF Core Strategy has been produced and this has formed an important context document particularly in relation to the selection of sustainability objectives.
- 1.6 The UK Sustainable Development Strategy aims to "enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life for future generations." Four priorities are set – sustainable consumption and production; climate change; natural resource protection; and sustainable communities. This SA focuses on the social, economic and environmental considerations towards achieving sustainable development.
- 1.7 The Kirklees Local Development Framework (LDF) will comprise a suite of Development Plan Documents (DPD's). The two main DPD's are the Core Strategy and the Development and Open Space DPD (DPD2). Both of these documents are in production. The Core Strategy Options Consultation and Sustainability Appraisal are due for publication in Spring 2009. In the meantime, until these DPD's are adopted, the Kirklees Unitary Development Plan (UDP) policies forms the relevant locally adopted policy context for the preparation of the Farnley Tyas VFP.

- 1.8 The SA for this Village Plan (VFP) is based around a series of questions which assist the carrying out of the SA methodology so that this conforms with national guidance on this process:-
- What are the objectives of the VFP?
 - What is the policy context?
 - What are the key sustainability objectives to be considered?
 - What is the current background context against which the VFP proposals need to be assessed?
 - What will be the situation without the VFP development and community proposals? (the 'business as usual option')
 - What will be the situation with the VFP proposals?
 - How can the various impacts of the proposals be mitigated or enhanced?
 - How should the sustainability impacts be monitored?
- 1.9 A draft Scoping Report of the Farnley Tyas VFP AS was produced in September and a five week formal consultation process on its contents was carried out between the 3rd September and the 16th October. Responses from the three statutory consultees, Kirkburton Parish Council and Kirklees Planning Department have been considered and a revised Scoping Report produced. The Community Group in Farnley Tyas were consulted and decided to reserve their comments for the consultation on the SA and redrafted VF. The original skeletal draft SA has now been substantially revised as a result of this scoping process.

TABLE 1: MEETING THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE SEA DIRECTIVE

The Key Questions for the VFP Proposals	Key Requirements of the SEA Directive/UK guidance
What are the objectives?	"An outline of the contents and main objectives of the plan and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes (Annex 1(a)).
What is the policy context?	"An outline of the contents and main objectives of the plan and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes (Annex 1(a))
What are the key sustainability objectives to be considered?	"the environmental protection objectives, established at international, community or member state level which are relevant to the plan and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation (Annex 1 (e)).
What is the current background context against which the VFP proposals need to be assessed?	"the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme". (Annex 1 (b)).
What is the current background context against which the VFP proposals need to be assessed?	"the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected" (Annex 1 (c)).
What is the current background context against which the VFP proposals need to be assessed?	"Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan – including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC".
What will be the situation without the VFP development and community proposals?	"the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan (Annex 1(b)).

<p>What will be the situation with the VFP proposals?</p>	<p>“the likely significant effects (1) on the environment including issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the inter relationship between the above factors.”</p> <p>“(1) These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long term, permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects (Annex 1 (f)).</p>
<p>How can the various impacts of the proposals be mitigated or enhanced?</p>	<p>“the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible, offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan” (Annex 1 (g)).</p>
<p>How should the sustainability impacts be monitored?</p>	<p>“a description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring” (Annex 1 (i)).</p>

2.0 KEY SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES FOR THE VILLAGE FRAMEWORK PLAN

2.1 Based on surveys, technical and other assessment work, and an extensive community consultation exercise, including a community consultation questionnaire process carried out by the Farnley Tyas Community Group – (See separate paper comparing the VFP with the Community Plan) the following are the key sustainability objectives which need to be considered:-

Environment

1. Enhance biodiversity and green infrastructure
2. Climate change adaptation and mitigation
3. Landscape and village setting
4. Maintain/enhance townscape character
5. Retain listed buildings in long-term viable use
6. Minimise waste and promote recycling/composting

Socio-economic

7. Community infrastructure enhancements
8. Promote community health and wellbeing
9. Provision of decent, well designed and affordable homes
10. Transport and traffic management initiatives to minimise traffic and car usage
11. Promotion of access to the rights of way network
12. Employment and the village economy
13. Provision of new housing which is well designed and appropriate in scale and numbers and can contribute to a sustainable community
14. Ensure efficient and economic use of land

2.2 These sustainability objectives are set within the context of the overall aims of the VFP which can be summarised as follows:-

- To create a vibrant and more sustainable community at the heart of a rejuvenated and diversified rural estate business and farming enterprise.
- To carry out phased development of the farmyards within the village, as they become available by the conversion of existing stone buildings and new building primarily but not exclusively for residential use.
- The creation of a model sustainable village which is in a stronger position to adapt to future economic, social and environmental change and which can support existing and new community facilities and services.

2.3 In preparing the VFP and the Sustainability Appraisal we were advised by the Council's Planning officers to set this in the context of the Sustainability Appraisal objectives for the LDF Core Strategy document. The Council consider that these objectives "provide a sound test of the principles of sustainable development whilst providing a robust impartial test of the development plan document". [Sustainability Appraisal – Kirklees LDF Core Strategy]. We have compared the content and coverage of the VFP SA objectives at paragraph 2.1 with the 17 SA objectives and 4 cross cutting objectives for the LDF Core Strategy SA (these objectives are attached as Appendix 1 to this report). The coverage comparison is summarised in the following table: -

LDF Core Strategy SA Objective No:	Farnley VFP SA Objective No:
1.	12.
2.	12.
3.	7.
4.	8 – Partial relevance/coverage
5.	8.
6.	Not covered
7.	7 & 1
8.	13.
9.	10.
10.	14.
11.	1 & 3
12.	4.
13.	1.
14.	Not covered/limited relevance
15.	2.
16.	6.
17.	2.

The four cross cutting objectives have been carefully noted and these are being followed in the VFP preparation process.

3.0 SCOPE AND BACKGROUND FOR THE VFP

- 3.1 The introductions to the initial Draft VFP (July 2008) and the Community Plan set the historic, social, economic and community context for the preparation of the VFP, while the SA Scoping Report at Section 2 provides a fuller set of baseline context information covering these and environmental topics.
- 3.2 The original settlement dates back to the 11th Century and the main period of development was in the 18th Century as a traditional estate village owned by the Earls of Dartmouth.
- 3.3 Farnley Tyas still functions primarily as an estate village at the heart of rural land holdings made up of farms and woodland. The Estate Company own several properties within the village including the redundant farmyards and several houses and they shortly intend to move the Estate office to the heart of the village.
- 3.4 The village is essentially linear in nature and lacks a strong focus. The Church, primary school and pub currently comprise the main community facilities. There is no village shop and the great majority of residents of working age are employed outside the village.
- 3.5 Dairy farming was for many years the main agricultural occupation supporting the economy of the Estate and the village but a combination of factors led to the decline in dairying. The last four farms involved in dairying were those centred within the village and all of these had ceased milk production by 2003. The buildings utilised for the dairy operations on the four central farms did not meet modern requirements and this contributed to the decline. It did not make economic sense to upgrade or redevelop these given the falling return and the poor competitive size of the farms.
- 3.6 Initial proposals for the development of the four farmyards in the village and associated community developments were drafted and have been subject to public consultation. This first 'blueprint' is now to be completely revised. The results of the SA will help to inform the scale, format and content of the proposed farmyard developments. It is currently envisaged that the four sites will accommodate between approximately 40 and 60 dwellings and some small business/commercial uses. This development will be spread over several years given that two of the four farmyards will not become fully redundant for up to 10 years or more. Despite this timescale for development the need to produce a comprehensive plan, which can be monitored and updated, is very important to achieving a well designed, balanced and sustainable community for the long term.
- 3.7 A process of community engagement has been followed over the last four years which has contributed significantly to the production of the draft VFP and has resulted in the production of the Community Plan. Further consultation will take place on this SA and the revisions to the draft VFP.
- 3.8 The creation of a sustainable community and the future of the Estate's surrounding agricultural and woodland holdings are very closely linked. In a number of respects, Farnley Tyas remains an estate village. The following are some of the key linkages in this context.
- Approximately 30 of the houses within the village are owned by the Estate and rented to local people.
 - The future of the redundant farmyards and buildings owned by the Estate and the creation of long term viable uses is crucial to both the future environment of the village and the successful operation of the rural estate business.
 - The Estate are responsible for the stewardship of the countryside surrounding the village which forms a key part of its character and qualities and includes areas for public recreation.
 - The social and community interaction and consultation between the Estate and the community.

4.0 RELEVANT POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

4.1 The VFP is being prepared in the context of a wide range of national policy guidance related to planning, the environment and rural affairs and the Local Development Plan. The components of the Local Development Plan comprise the adopted UDP (March 1999), the approved RSS for Yorkshire and the Humber (May 2008) and the emerging LDF. This national, regional and local policy guidance has been reviewed as part of the baseline assessment for this SA and the development of the VFP as an SPD. The following table (Table 2) provides an overview of this policy context and the implications for the production of the VFP as an SPD.

TABLE 2

Relevant Plan or Programme	Key Objectives/Policy Themes or Relevance	Implications for the SPD
"Securing the Future" UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)	The overall objective of sustainable development is to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life, without compromising the quality of life for future generations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The general quality of life in Farnley Tyas is high but the village lacks overall sustainability in terms of local services and facilities, affordable housing and local employment. The village as the focus for a diversified rural estate is a key factor to be developed.
The Rural White Paper "Our Countryside the Future – A fair deal for Rural England" (November 2000)	The White Paper sets the strategic vision of creating and maintaining a living, working, protected and vibrant countryside.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Village is at the heart of a rural estate undergoing diversification and has an important ongoing role to play in enhancing the success of the enterprise.
"The Rural Strategy DEFRA (2004)	<p>The Government's three priorities for rural England are stated:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Economic and Social Regeneration – supporting enterprise. 2. Social justice for all – tackling rural social exclusion and providing fair access to services and opportunities. 3. Enhancing the value of our countryside. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A vibrant village community with some new business initiatives and support for the rural enterprise is important. Provision for affordable housing and easier non-car borne access to services. The Estate is developing its Countryside Stewardship role and seeking to enhance the environment surrounding and within the village.

<p>Report of the Rural Advocate (Commission for Rural Communities) 2007 and the Annual "State of the Countryside 2008" report of the Commission.</p>	<p>These reports follow a number of key indicator themes/objectives of direct relevance:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for rural housing including affordable. • Need for improved services and transport. • Rural employment creation. • Farm business diversification. • Recreation development and Countryside Stewardship • Sustainability and cohesion of existing communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing to support local need and affordable provision. • Incorporate transport and service improvement initiatives. • Potential for new business/job creation. • Underway and to be developed. • Underway and to be developed. • The core purpose for the VFP.
<p>"Living Working Countryside – The Taylor Review of Rural Economy and Affordable Housing July 2008</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of sufficient affordable housing in rural communities. • Creation of more local jobs and businesses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scope for new business/job creation. • Need for further affordable housing provision.
<p>Planning Policy Statement 1 Delivering Sustainable Development February 2005</p>	<p>Over-arching objectives are to create good design, sustainable development and quality planning outcomes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek to achieve all these as the core drivers in the VFP.

<p>Supplement to PPS1:- Planning and Climate Change (December 2007)</p>	<p>The planning system needs to support the delivery of the programme for reducing carbon emissions from existing and new buildings. Key objectives for the planning system and spatial planning include:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In providing for homes, jobs, services and infrastructure needed by communities and in renewing/shaping the places where they live and work to secure high energy efficiency and reductions in emissions. • Deliver sustainable transport and secure fullest possible use of alternative modes to the private car. • Build resilience to climate change into new development including sustainable drainage. • Conserve and enhance biodiversity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feasibility studies are ongoing for a local energy generation source using woodchip from estate and local woodlands to provide heat and potentially power to all existing/new village houses. • Development of a Community Travel Plan as part of the implementation of the SPD with a commitment to introducing sustainable travel initiatives. • Provide for sustainable urban drainage systems to attenuate surface water run off to the greenfield or less than the existing rate of run off. • Ongoing stewardship and management of woodlands, agricultural land and footpaths in the Estate areas around the village and particularly in the proposed 'Green Girdle' in the VFP.
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<p>PPS3 – Housing (November 2006) Deals with all aspects of the provision of new housing through the planning system, including quantitative and qualitative aspects.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government objectives are to provide all households with good quality accommodation and a 'step-change' in housing delivery to meet need and demand in a community where people want to live. • The provision of affordable and market housing – addressing the requirements of each community. • To create sustainable, inclusive, mixed communities in all areas, both urban and rural. • Achieving high quality, well designed housing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide housing to support local need and affordable provision and to create a viable and sustainable rural community at Farnley Tyas. • Development of redundant farmyard areas to meet housing need/demand. • Incorporate sustainable layout and design features. • Incorporate design guidelines into SPD.
<p>PPS7 – Sustainable Development in rural areas.</p>	<p>Relevant Government policy objectives include:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas by promoting:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) thriving, inclusive and sustainable communities. ii) good quality sustainable development that respects and enhances local distinctiveness. • To promote more sustainable patterns of development. • To focus development in or next to existing towns and villages. • To promote sustainable diverse and adaptable agricultural sectors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Via the SPD to create a vibrant and sustainable village community. • Incorporate sustainable design guidelines into the VFP. • Focusing development within the village. • Re-use proposals for redundant farmyards and buildings. • Linkages between Estate Strategy and SPD – with Estate Strategy forming a key context.

<p>PPS9 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation</p>	<p>The key policy objectives can be summarized as conserving and enhancing biodiversity as an integral part of development and where possible restoring diversity and improving habitats.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To take full account of the role and value of biodiversity in the planning of future developments and in creating environmental enhancements both within the village and via its interface with the wider countryside estate.
<p>PPG13 – Transport (2001)</p>	<p>The key policy objective is to reduce the number and length of car journeys by promoting:-</p> <p>a) more sustainable patterns of development and;</p> <p>b) the use of alternative travel modes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate transport measures in the VFP and clear guidelines/objectives for a Community Travel Plan.
<p>PPG15 – Planning and the Historic Environment</p>	<p>Effective protection of the historic environment while making provision for development and the upkeep of conservation areas and listed buildings.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporating guidelines in development within the Conservation Area and for securing the future long term viable use of listed and other buildings which make up a key part of the village’s character. • Liaison with the Council’s Conservation team regarding their work on the Farnley Tyas Conservation Area.
<p>PPG17 – Planning for Open Space, Outdoor Sport and Recreation (2002)</p>	<p>Seeks to maintain an adequate supply of open space and recreational facilities. Government objectives include:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting a rural renewal – countryside recreation opportunities and open spaces within and adjoining settlements contribute to quality of life and well being and sustainable development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporation of POS and recreation proposals including the ‘Green Girdle’ footpath/ access improvements.

<p>PPS7 – Sustainable Development in rural areas.</p>	<p>Relevant Government policy objectives include:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas by promoting:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) thriving, inclusive and sustainable communities. ii) good quality sustainable development that respects and enhances local distinctiveness. • To promote more sustainable patterns of development. • To focus development in or next to existing towns and villages. • To promote sustainable diverse and adaptable agricultural sectors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Via the SPD to create a vibrant and sustainable village community. • Incorporate sustainable design guidelines into the VFP. • Focusing development within the village. • Re-use proposals for redundant farmyards and buildings. • Linkages between Estate Strategy and SPD – with Estate Strategy forming a key context.
<p>PPS9 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation</p>	<p>The key policy objectives can be summarized as conserving and enhancing biodiversity as an integral part of development and where possible restoring diversity and improving habitats.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To take full account of the role and value of biodiversity in the planning of future developments and in creating environmental enhancements both within the village and via its interface with the wider countryside estate.
<p>PPG13 – Transport (2001)</p>	<p>The key policy objective is to reduce the number and length of car journeys by promoting:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) more sustainable patterns of development and; b) the use of alternative travel modes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate transport measures in the VFP and clear guidelines/objectives for a Community Travel Plan.

<p>PPG15 – Planning and the Historic Environment</p>	<p>Effective protection of the historic environment while making provision for development and the upkeep of conservation areas and listed buildings.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporating guidelines in development within the Conservation Area and for securing the future long term viable use of listed and other buildings which make up a key part of the village’s character. • Liaison with the Council’s Conservation team regarding their work on the Farnley Tyas Conservation Area.
<p>PPG17 – Planning for Open Space, Outdoor Sport and Recreation (2002)</p>	<p>Seeks to maintain an adequate supply of open space and recreational facilities. Government objectives include:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting a rural renewal – countryside recreation opportunities and open spaces within and adjoining settlements contribute to quality of life and well being and sustainable development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporation of POS and recreation proposals including the ‘Green Girdle’ footpath/ access improvements.
<p>PPS22 – Renewable Energy (2004)</p>	<p>Key objectives and targets (now incorporated in the Climate Change Act) include the lead target of reducing CO₂ emissions by 60% by 2050. The development of renewable energy (which includes biomass power plants) is seen as making a vital contribution to these aims.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feasibility studies for and the development of a local biomass energy plant to serve existing and proposed dwellings and businesses.
<p>PPS25 – Development and Flood Risk December 2006</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying areas at risk from all sources of flooding. • Preparing Strategic Flood Risk Assessments that contribute to sustainability appraisal of plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of sustainable drainage systems. See Annex F of PPS25 – Managing Surface Water. • Locating new development in areas of low flood risk. • Preparation of an appropriate flood risk assessment.

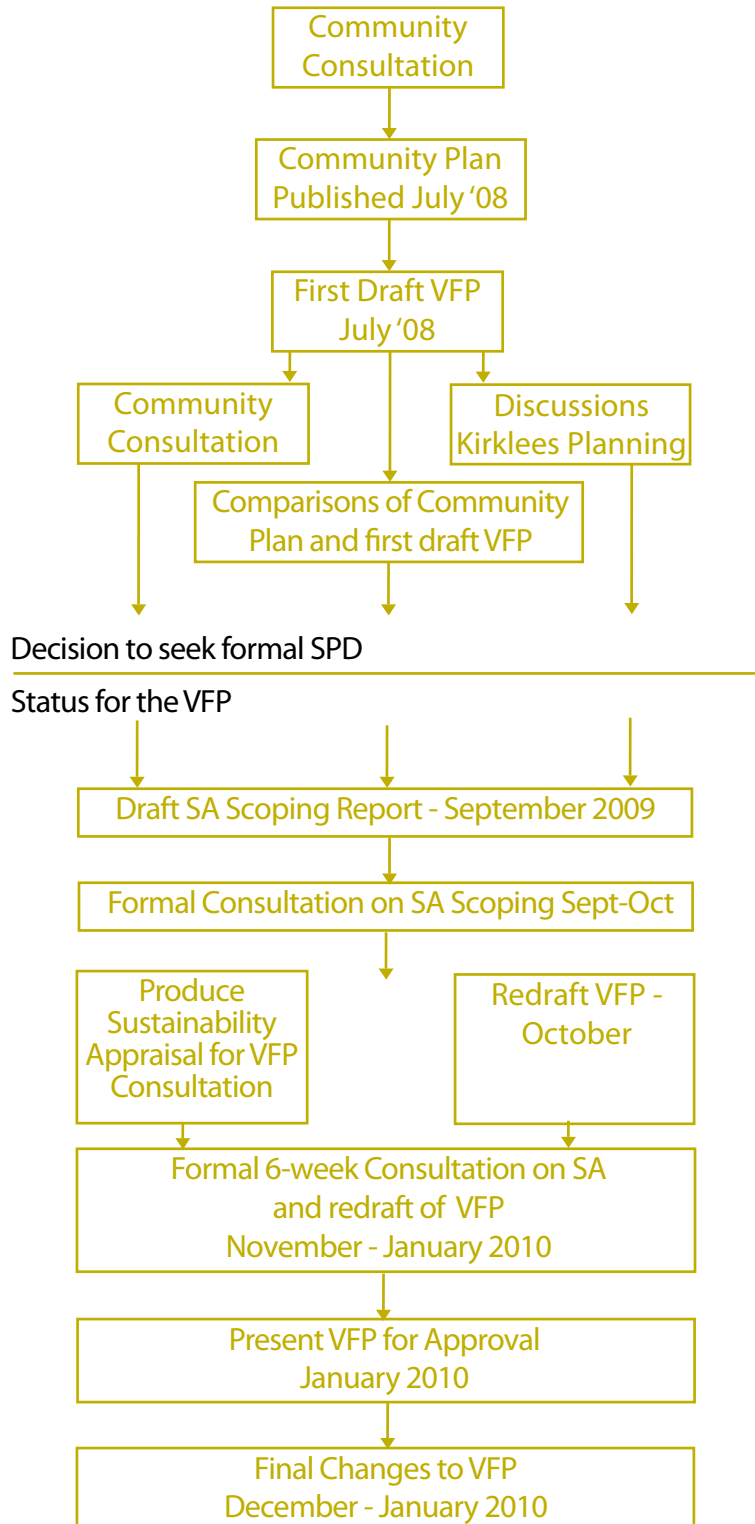
Environment Agency "Policy and Practice for the Protection of Groundwater"	The protection of groundwaters from polluting activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation with the Environment Agency on all development proposals which may impact on groundwater and build in suitable protection/mitigation.
RSS for Yorkshire and the Humber (May 2008)	<p>Key objectives include:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To support the diversification and strengthening of the rural economy. • Sets the annual housing requirement for the District as a whole. • Encouragement of community based transport schemes. • The four strategic themes of the RSS are:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Economic regeneration and growth. (ii) Promoting social inclusion. (iii) Urban and rural renaissance. (iv) Conserving and enhancing natural resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant RSS policies are identified in the draft VFP. • Proposals are to be put forward for a community transport scheme. • The development proposed will make a relatively small but significant contribution to the District's housing requirement. • A key aim of the VFP is to contribute to the rural renaissance and diversification of the rural economy.
Local Policy Kirklees UDP (March 1999). Remains the adopted Local Development Plan until progressively replaced by the emerging Local Development Framework.	<p>The relevant saved policies to be taken into account are identified below. The Council's Vision Statement has three goals:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A thriving economy. • A flourishing community. • A healthy environment. <p>The policies are:-</p> <p>G4; D2; D3; D4; D10; NE9; BE1; BE2; BE5; BE6; BE9; BE10; BE11; BE12; BE13; BE14; BE15; BE21; BE23; EP7; EP8; EP10; EP11; T1; T2; T10; T14; T16; T17; H1; H8; H10; H12; H18; C2; R6; R13;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All of these will be taken into account in the preparation of the final version of the VFP.

<p>Kirklees Supplementary Planning Documents 2 – Affordable Housing (November 2008)</p>	<p>Sets out revised requirements for affordable housing provision which are to be introduced on a phased basis.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable housing proposals will be made in the VFP which will follow the Council’s most up to date requirements in terms of the quantum of provision. The provider will be the newly established Community Land Trust.
<p>Kirklees Vision 2012 – produced by Kirklees partnership (This is the Community Strategy)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involving the voluntary and community sector. • Increase the number of affordable homes. • Create a stronger economy which better meets the needs of the Local Community. • Improve health, well being and independence. • Support the development of individuals and Communities. • Developing effective links between employment, transport and land use planning strategies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Already underway • Part of VFP proposals • Seek suitable economic development • Introduce relevant measures in VFP • A key objective of the VFP • An essential part of the proposals to develop a sustainable community
<p>Kirklees Biodiversity Action Plan March 2002</p>	<p>Sets out the priorities for habitats and species within the District with measures to achieve the Conservation of the biodiversity heritage. Identifies priority habitats and species.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Useful context/guidance for protection/enhancement of local biodiversity via the VFP.
<p>Kirklees Transport Vision 2025.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing a top class public transport system and providing a real alternative to car use. • Providing a sustainable transport system that encourages healthy citizens, promotes social inclusion and preserves the local environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The VFP is in the form of a development action plan which can help to deliver the transport vision for this part of the District.

Kirklees Local Housing Assessment Report June 2006 and update 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To outline the nature and extent of housing need, reasons for housing need and estimate housing needs for the next five years. • To assist the development of housing policy in the Local Development Framework. • To inform the provision of housing to meet the needs of diverse communities in Kirklees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides material to inform affordable and other housing provision via the VFP.
Kirklees Local Development Framework Core Strategy Options March 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides four basic options for the strategic location of new development within the District • To promote growth in Sustainable locations and where Sustainability can be improved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets Farnley Tyas Village within a settlement hierarchy, viability and constraints/opportunities context. The VFP seeks to address all these issues and the enhancement of Sustainability.
Manual for Streets DCLG 2007	Sets enhanced standards for highway layouts in residential areas which seek to improve the pedestrian and built environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The VFP will set the design context for access into the proposed new development sites.
Farnley Estate Strategy 2006	This report provides a strategy for the rural diversification of the whole Farnley Estate and for improved Countryside recreation and stewardship.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets an important part of the context for the development of the VFP.
Farnley Tyas Conservation Area Assessment (in production)	Examines potential extensions to the existing village Conservation Area and assesses the character and importance of its component parts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will produce relevant policy guidance for the four development sites.

5.0 THE PREDICTION & EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTS OF THE DRAFT VILLAGE FRAMEWORK PLAN PROPOSALS IN RELATION TO THE KEY SUSTAINABILITY THEMES & ISSUES OF RELEVANCE

5.1 The production of the final VFP will be in the form of an integrated development plan for the village which combines proposals for development, transport, environmental protection and improvement, energy and community health and wellbeing. The baseline work, scoping and initial drafts of the VFP and this SA are leading to a more sustainable plan outcome due to the iterative and integrated approach adopted. This iterative approach is summarised in the following diagram.



- 5.2 The following activities have informed this approach with the overall aim of creating a more sustainable and vibrant community:-
- The initial drafting of the VFP
 - comments from the Kirklees Planning department on these early drafts
 - The extensive consultation process to date
 - The comparison of the aims and objectives, content and proposals in the Community Plan and the draft VFP
 - Analysis and criticism of the initial residential development proposals for the four farmyard areas.
- 5.3 The results of the process referred to at para 5.2 together with the Scoping Report have informed the production of this SA together with the review of the SEA process and the policy background. Key issues and themes are identified which will strongly influence the final version of the VFP.
- 5.4 The SA is an integral part of the plan making process which seeks to improve the sustainability performance of the Plan and its outcomes. It is recognised that conflicts can exist between the economic, social and environmental needs of the area. The preparation of the SA provides an opportunity and a mechanism to balance many of these conflicts by the re-consideration and adaptation of proposals and the introduction of mitigation measures to reduce impacts and conflicts.
- 5.5 PHYSICAL EXTENT OF THE SETTLEMENT.
- All of the development proposals with the possible exception of changes at Sycamore Farm are contained within the existing built development limits of the village as defined on the adopted UDP proposals map. Consequently the general physical balance of the built development with the surrounding countryside will be maintained.
- 5.6 ENVIRONMENTAL RELATIONSHIP OF THE VILLAGE WITH THE SURROUNDING COUNTRYSIDE.
- Via the 'Green-Girdle' proposals, measures to enhance the landscape and biodiversity in the 'girdle' and the Estate's Stewardship and Countryside management programme for woodland, footpaths, bridleways and farmland in the wider area around the village the relationship between the future village and its countryside environment will be enhanced (see also Estate Strategy 2006 – currently being revised). The Estate is already involved in programme of habitat improvement and there will be further opportunities to further protect and enhance habitats and wildlife corridors.
- 5.7 TRANSPORT AND TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT.
- The baseline transport assessment carried out by Sanderson Associates (March 2005) included a detailed survey and recording of existing highway conditions and traffic movements. The draft VFP and the Community Plan contain proposals for traffic management, a Community travel plan and other associated measures aimed at i) reducing private car trips by local households ii) increasing road safety iii) reducing through trips by car iv) improved parking for the school and church v) enhanced pedestrian connectivity to the Estate's wider footpath network.
- The proposals for additional residential development will need to be subject to a traffic impact assessment at the planning application stage. However traffic impacts will be mitigated by the following:-
- the considerable reduction in movements of agricultural traffic within the village as the result of two existing farm closures and further reductions when the other two farms close.
 - traffic management measures aimed at reducing through traffic and reducing traffic speeds through the village.

The proposed new 'village square' is a key traffic management feature as well as a direct initiative to create a village focus which enhances urban design and pedestrian movement attributes. New accesses into the proposal residential developments will be designed in accordance with the latest national guidance (Manual for Streets) to provide shared surface, pedestrian priority, access ways.

- 5.8 New and improved footpath links within and around the village and out into the wider countryside will encourage walking and contribute to the health and wellbeing of villagers.

The production and implementation of a Community Travel Plan by the already established Community Land Trust will enhance access to local Services for a number of villagers as well as encouraging Community interaction and wellbeing.

- 5.9 LOCAL HOUSING REQUIREMENTS.

Various existing and emerging plans and programmes set the context for future housing provision. The RSS (appeared May 2008) sets annual gross and net housing requirements for the Kirklees District as a whole. These new requirements are a considerable increase on earlier requirement figures contained in the adopted UDP (1999) and earlier Regional Planning Guidance. The Kirklees LDF Core Strategy will provide for the general locational distribution of the total requirement figure for the period 2008 to 2026. The LDF Allocations DPD will allocate a wide range of specific sites to meet the overall requirement. The need to balance locally generated housing needs and external housing demand pressures to live in particular localities is recognised as one of the core sustainable development issues faced in modern planning. The approach being taken in the production of the VFP is to place the greatest emphasis on catering for locally generated need within the village both in terms of open market and affordable housing. The intention is also to accommodate a proportion of general market demand so that the total new housing provision is a) in balance with the general environmental capacity of the village and its surroundings and b) new housing can contribute positively to creating a more sustainable and viable local community which can support both existing and new services.

- 5.10 Affordable housing will be incorporated into the proposals and will include both social rented and assisted purchase accommodation. The affordable provision will be negotiated in the context of national guidance in PPS3 and local guidance in the Affordable Housing SPD. The provision of affordable housing will be organised and managed by the newly established CLT and this role was one of the prime reasons for its establishment. Affordable housing requirements will be discussed with the Council's Housing and Planning Departments but will be based around local needs within the village of Farnley Tyas and the outlying farmsteads and small communities covered in the Community Plan and the Estate Strategy.

Kirklees affordable housing policy guidance is contained in Supplementary Planning Document 2 adopted in November 2008. The implementation plan for this SPD provides for an affordable provision of 30% of floor area on greenfield sites. Former farmyards are generally regarded as being outside the definition of brownfield sites. However the SPD states that exceptions are made for providing housing on greenfield sites "which accord with the principles of the development plan and either have little or no open land value or, where community benefit is secured through the development which in the Council's judgement outweighs the open land value of the site". In this case not only do the three main development sites lie wholly within the built up framework of the village there will also be Community benefit and the CLT will be a specialist social landlord provider within the Community area. This approach has been successfully trialled in other villages in the Country. On this basis specific negotiations are required on the level and type of provision.

- 5.11 PHASING OF HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AND PACE OF CHANGE.

Only one of the three farmyards will be available for development in the short term (0-2 yrs) while two will become available in the medium to longer term (5 to 10 yrs plus). This will

mean that the pace of development will be relatively slow providing the greatest potential for a more successful physical and social integration into the village as a whole. Based on initial master planning, the draft VFP and traffic assessment work the maximum scale of development on the four sites in combination is anticipated as approximately 60 dwellings. The final cumulative figure will result from detailed master planning, negotiations and consultation and a consideration of all the sustainability issues and criteria identified in this report.

5.12 CULTURAL HERITAGE

The key characteristics of the village built development have been assessed in the draft VFP and the Community Plan and will be further assessed in the Council's Conservation Area appraisal document (expected shortly).

Since the process of preparing the VFP commenced several buildings have been added to the national list of those protected for their architectural or historic interest. Key requirements will be i) the need to preserve, and where possible enhance, the key characteristics of the built form including building form and design, boundary treatments, local materials and the relationship with the surrounding environment iii) the need to preserve Listed buildings and other vernacular buildings of substance and to ensure that long term viable uses are found for these buildings.

5.13 CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENERGY USE.

National, regional and emerging local policy guidance requires the achievement of higher standards of building insulation and a reduction in energy use and CO² emissions. As well as designing new homes and commercial buildings in a way which reduces emissions and energy usage any major residential scheme (above to dwellings) has to make provision for on, or near, site renewable energy generation. The code for Sustainable Homes will be followed in designing new houses and house conversions with the aim of achieving at least Code Level 3 accreditation. Proposals for near site renewable energy generation are at the detailed feasibility stage. The form of these proposals is to create a biomass (wood chip) boiler located outside, but close to the village with the basic target of supplying heat to all existing and proposed houses in the village. Subject to feasibility testing and assessment of feedstock supplies, in the form of timber from the Estate and other managed woodlands, the proposal will be extended to supply power to all village houses.

5.14 CLIMATE CHANGE AND FLOOD RISK.

The main flood risk sources within and around the village relate to the potential surcharging of drains, flooding of becks and flooding from increased surface water flows across land. The key mitigation measures will be the introduction of sustainable urban drainage systems in new developments with the aim of reducing run-off rates to those existing or better still to greenfield rates. It should be possible via this approach to make improvements to the surface water drainage of adjoining already developed sites.

5.15 CLIMATE CHANGE AND BIODIVERSITY

It will be necessary to take full account of likely Climate Change impacts on open spaces and other habitats around the village. The examination of these impacts should include mitigation/adaptation responses including species, crop and management regime changes.

5.16 WASTE REDUCTION/RECYCLING.

In discussions with Kirklees Council improvements to current waste recycling within the village will be considered. If considered appropriate a site will be provided to accommodate enhanced recycling facilities. The scope to add certain biomass waste to the feedstock for the wood chip boiler will be assessed.

5.17 COMMUNITY FACILITIES:

Existing community facilities in the form of the Church of England Junior School, the Church and the public house and the bowling club are important parts of the social fabric of the village. There is scope to enhance the patronage of these facilities via new residential development and the accommodation of new households. The retention of these facilities is an important contribution to community cohesion and wellbeing of the Community as a whole. The scope to provide new community facilities has been investigated in the draft VFP and Community Plan process. Potential new facilities include a community run shop, community transport, open space/recreation facilities, all run by the community for the community.

6.0 THE ASSESSMENT OF DEVELOPMENT/IMPROVEMENT OPTIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE SA FRAMEWORK AND OBJECTIVES

6.1 The following relevant options have been assessed:-

- A) A 'do – nothing' option
- B) A residential development option with ancillary business uses

Option B provides for the development of three redundant farmyard areas which are entirely within the currently defined village development limits. A fourth, area around the Bowling Club is being considered as a revitalised community facility with the potential addition of a limited number of small business units. This area is partially within the limits and the extent of any future development is likely to be limited in scale.

6.2 The Option B scale of development appraised is a range of 40 to 60 new dwellings created by a combination of new build and conversion of old stone farm buildings, some of which are listed. Other small scale business/commercial and leisure development is proposed as part of this option.

6.3 Option C examines in outline the likely impacts of attempting to incorporate a range of new businesses by new build and conversion within the four farmyard areas. These businesses could include office, light manufacturing, storage and a variety of rural bases enterprises. In this option no more than 10 new dwellings would be built in the village over the twenty year life of the Plan.

6.4 Each of the options is broadly scored in an assessment against sustainability criteria and the selected sustainability objectives for the VFP.

The scoring system used can be summarised as follows: -

- ++ Very significant positive impact.
- + Significant positive impact.
- 0 Neutral or insignificant impact.
- Significant negative impact or potential negative impact.
- Very significant negative impact.
- ? Impact unpredictable or unpredictable at this stage.

OPTION A: 'DO NOTHING OPTION'

Sustainability Criteria	VFP Sustainability Objective	Assessment	Score
Biodiversity	Enhance biodiversity and green infrastructure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity in surrounding woodland/rural estate being enhanced via management improvements but green girdle area close to village would not be enhanced. 	0
Open Space/recreation	Enhance biodiversity and Green infrastructure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No additional open space or recreation provision realised. 	0
i) Energy – provide source of sustainable energy generation. ii) Reduce carbon emissions of new development	Climate change adaptation and mitigation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New local sustainable energy generation for heat and or power in the village would not be viable and no positive impact realised. Negligible new development 	- 0
Landscape	Landscape and village setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No change to existing relationship between landscape and definitive boundary of settlement. No enhancement to immediately surrounding landscape character. 	0 0
Cultural Heritage	Maintain/enhance townscape character. Retain listed buildings in long-term viable use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No significant change Do nothing option increases vulnerability of listed buildings 	0 to + -
Waste Minimisation	Minimise waste and promote recycling / composting	Improvements could be made to waste minimisation via a community led initiative.	+
	Community Infrastructure enhancements.	Some of the smaller improvements may be realised outside the VFP but the more significant ones are likely to need cross investment.	0
“ “	Decent, well designed and affordable homes. Promote Community health and wellbeing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No affordable homes provision. Provision of new public open space and green girdle enhancements unlikely Full traffic management scheme not funded/implemented to enhance road safety. Some encouragement of community cohesion initiatives. 	- - - - +

Travel Movement	Traffic management initiative to minimise traffic through the village.	Full traffic management scheme not funded/implemented to encourage road safety and reduce through traffic.	-
Transport Mode	Transport initiatives to reduce car usage by residents.	Creation of Community Green Travel Plan initiatives – possible via concerted community action but initiatives limited by funding.	+
Employment/Local Economy	Employment and the village economy	Significant business and job creation initiatives unlikely to be implemented.	-
Sustainable housing provision.	New housing which is well designed and appropriate in scale and numbers and can contribute to a sustainable community.	No new housing provision – Redundant farmyard sites remain unused/underutilised	0 to -

OPTION B: 'RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT OPTION'

Sustainability Criteria	VFP Sustainability Objective	Assessment	Score
Biodiversity	Enhance biodiversity and green infrastructure.	Enhanced 'Green Girdle' around the village provides new/enhanced habitat linking to other habitat improvements in wider Estate Lands.	+
Open Space/recreation	Enhance biodiversity and green infrastructure.	Additional public open space provided and enhanced recreation provision.	+
i) Energy – provide source of sustainable energy generation. ii) Reduce carbon emission of new development.	Climate change adaptation and mitigation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New local sustainable energy generation plant using woodchip as feedstock is implemented to provide heat and possible power to existing and new dwellings/businesses or alternative sustainable energy source is utilised. New development built to Code for Sustainable homes level 4 	+ + +
Landscape	Landscape and village setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No significant change to existing relationship between landscape and definitive boundary of settlement. Enhancement to immediately surrounding landscape 	0 +
Cultural Heritage	Maintain/enhance townscape character. Retain listed buildings in long-term viable use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant change – clearance of agricultural buildings and replacement by stone houses, plus re-use of redundant farmyards creates scope for enhancement subject to design. Retention of listed buildings and other stone vernacular buildings in long-term viable use. 	+ + +
Waste Minimisation	Minimise waste and promote recycling/composting	CLT and Estate would provide for waste recycling and composting including a suitable site.	+
Providing for Community needs, equity, health and wellbeing.	Community infrastructure enhancements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development creates more/continued support for village school, church and pub. Certain Community infrastructure improvements can be cross funded as development progresses (e.g. traffic management/road safety proposals). 	+ +

“	“	Decent well designed and affordable homes	Affordable homes provide for local need assisting in community cohesion and retention of younger households.	+ +
“	“	Promote Community health and wellbeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of new green girdle, public open space enhancements plus new footpath links encourages healthy lifestyle. • Full traffic management scheme implemented – promotes road safety and improvements to village environment. • Encouragement of community cohesion initiatives. 	+ + +
Travel Movement		Traffic management initiatives to minimise traffic through the village.	Full traffic management scheme funded and implemented.	+
Transport Mode		Transport initiatives to reduce car usage by residents.	Creation of Community Green Travel Plan to be administered by CLT is a planning requirement.	+
Employment/Local Economy		Employment and the village economy.	Incorporate small business and job creation initiatives into the VFP by providing business units and live/work residential units.	+
Sustainable housing provision		New housing which is well designed and appropriate in scale and numbers and can contribute to a Sustainable community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redundant farmyard sites and stone buildings are put to a positive use. • Housing design and layout needs to be to a high standard in order to assist with integration into the village. • Additional housing numbers to be based on a capacity assessment and introduced on a phased basis to assist with integration. 	+

OPTION C: 'BUSINESS AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OPTION'

Sustainability Criteria	VFP Sustainability Objective	Assessment	Score
Biodiversity	Enhance biodiversity and green infrastructure.	Enhanced 'Green Girdle' around the village provides new/enhanced habitat linking to other habitat improvements.	+
Open Space/recreation	Enhance biodiversity and green infrastructure.	No additional public open space or amenity space within the village.	0
i) Energy – provide source of sustainable energy generation. ii) Reduce carbon emissions.	Climate change adaptation and mitigation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New local sustainable energy generation for heat and/or power not likely to be viable. New and old buildings provided with modern insulation. 	0 +
Landscape	Landscape and village setting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some potential negative impact from new build industrial/storage buildings. No enhancement to immediate surrounding landscape. 	- 0
Cultural Heritage	Maintain/enhance townscape character. Retain listed buildings in long-term viable use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clearance of agricultural buildings and replacement by a variety of small commercial buildings. Limited scope for enhancement. Retention of some listed buildings in viable use but anticipate market/viability and letting difficulties. 	0 -
Waste Minimisation	Minimise waste and promote recycling/composting	Potential improvements towards waste minimisation by a community led initiative may be offset by generation of wider range of commercial waste.	-
Providing for Community needs, equity, health and wellbeing.	Community infrastructure enhancements	Less support for school, Church and bowling club enhancement. Cross funding of new community infrastructure more difficult due to lower returns and marketing viability issues with commercial development.	0
“ “	Decent well designed and affordable homes.	Minimal or nil affordable homes provision as 10 dwellings potentially spread over possible separate developments.	-

“	“	Promote Community health and wellbeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of new green girdle enhancements. • No new public open space provision. • Traffic management scheme funding may be delayed or insufficient. • Some encouragement of community cohesion initiative. 	+ - - +
Travel Movement	Traffic management initiatives to minimise traffic through the village.	Traffic management scheme funding may be delayed or insufficient and additional commercial traffic generated.	-	
Transport Mode	Transport initiatives to reduce car usage by residents.	Creation of Community Green Travel Plan and associated benefits may be offset by additional commercial traffic.	0 to -	
Employment/Local Economy	Employment and the village economy.	Various business and job creation initiative likely to be implemented.	+	
Sustainable housing provision	New housing which is well designed and appropriate in scale and numbers and can contribute to a Sustainable community.	Very limited new housing provision, not likely to be sufficient to boost the use of community facilities and to ensure viable long term use of all redundant farmyard areas.	+ 0 to -	

7.0 MONITORING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE VFP

- 7.1 The SA report, its objectives and assessment criteria will be used to monitor the implementation of the VFP on annual basis.
- 7.2 Various assessment indicators or measures have been included in the Scoping Report and it will be possible to monitor the Plan's progress annually utilising these indicators. It is envisaged that an annual monitoring report will be produced.

APPENDIX ONE

LDF CORE STRATEGY SA REPORT OBJECTIVES

KIRKLEES LDF CORE STRATEGY SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OBJECTIVES

1. Ensure location and type of employment opportunities increases availability of jobs for local people
2. An economy better capable of growth through increasing investment, innovation and entrepreneurship
3. Ensure education facilities are available to all
4. People can access the health and social care they need at a time and place which is appropriate and convenient
5. Retain and enhance access to local services
6. Make our communities safer by reducing crime, anti-social behaviour, the fear of crime
7. Protect and enhance existing and support new Culture, Leisure and Recreation facilities and encourage their usage
8. All people are able to live in a decent home which meets their needs
9. Secure an effective and safe transport network which maximises access to key services, employment opportunities and amenities
10. Secure the efficient and prudent use of land
11. Protect and enhance the character of Kirklees
12. Preserve and enhance the historic environment
13. Maximise opportunities to protect and enhance biodiversity
14. Reduce air, water, land, noise and light pollution
15. Prevent inappropriate new development in high flood risk areas and ensure development does not contribute to increased flood for existing property and people.
16. Increase prevention, re-use, recovery and recycling of waste close to source
17. Increase efficiency in water, energy and raw material use

Cross Cutting Objectives

- i. Social inclusion and equity across all sectors:
- ii. A partnership and participative approach
- iii. Geographic adaptation to the needs of rural and urban communities
- iv. Creativity, innovation and the appropriate use of technology

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