

# UDP

## **KIRKLEES UNITARY DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

### **APPENDICES**

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## CONSERVATION AREAS

### CHARACTER ASSESSMENT

#### **Almondbury**

Large stone built historic village of mediaeval origin, now part of the Huddersfield urban area. Mainly aligned along central shopping streets, and dominated by All Hallows Church. Buildings are largely nineteenth century, but some, including parts of the Church and the historic Grammar School, are considerably older.

#### **Armitage Bridge**

Large but compact nineteenth century stone built mill complex, includes former mill owner's home, workers' housing and church, with mill ponds and river, open spaces and mature trees.

#### **Batley Market Place**

Small Conservation Area provides a strong civic and commercial historic focus for the town. Substantial ornate stone built Victorian and Edwardian buildings around the stone paved Market Place with plainer retail premises in adjacent streets, some with original shop fronts. All Saints Church dates from the thirteenth century, and has a tranquil Churchyard which, together with the Memorial Gardens, provides a contrast to the bustle of the town.

#### **Batley Station Road**

An area with a strong commercial/industrial character, focussed on a major road junction at the edge of the town centre, and on the imposing Gothic and Italianate stone built warehouses along Station Road itself where a close relationship between the street and building lines prevails. The character of the remainder of the Conservation Area is mixed, with mills of historical significance in the development of the town based on wool textiles, small shops etc some with original joinery, and terraced housing.

#### **Birkby**

A mainly nineteenth century residential suburb of Huddersfield, but includes older buildings and a large mill complex together with a Victorian cemetery and public park. The stone terraced properties have a leafy aspect to the streets with uniform stone boundary walls and gateways contributing to the street scene.

#### **Birstall Market Place**

The buildings around Birstall Market Place are mainly nineteenth century, small in scale and built of local stone. Most of the buildings are in retail use but there are also some dwellings and service uses.

The Market Place itself is an uneven triangular shape with highways enclosing the central stone sett paved area. A Statue of Joseph Priestly has formed the focal point since 1912.

**Butterley**

Small rural hamlet comprising two L-shaped blocks of houses dating from eighteenth or early nineteenth century. Includes new housing development.

**Dewsbury Town Centre**

Busy commercial and shopping town centre with a large proportion of Victorian buildings including Market Hall, shopping arcades, railway station, an impressive warehouse quarter and civic cultural buildings. Stone built and some original shop fronts remain.

**East Bierley**

Small historic village core centred on large open green. Largely of stone built residential character.

**Edgerton**

Large residential suburb of Huddersfield characterised by mature planting in association with stone built nineteenth century villas generally in extensive grounds with gate piers and boundary walls being significant features.

**Farnley Tyas**

Stone built village in country setting. Has an identifiable core with public house, church and school, together with numerous farm groups and cottages.

**Fulstone**

Small hilltop village retaining the appearance of a farming settlement where stone buildings are largely traditional and unspoilt. Dry stone walls dividing fields into strips probably date from the Graveship of Holme Enclosure Act of 1828.

**Golcar**

Large closely knit hillside village of picturesque quality. Steep slopes, steps, and narrow lanes with homogeneous vernacular stone architecture and stone retaining and boundary walls.

**Gomersal**

A loosely knit linear settlement of large imposing houses and public buildings in a mature landscape. These include the seventeenth century Pollard Hall, Red House and Peel House, together with a more closely grouped arrangement of smaller property around small squares at the junctions of Oxford Road, Moor Lane, Knowles Lane and Queen Street. Mainly stone built but with exceptions notably the brick built Red House.

**Greenhead Park/New North Road**

Victorian terraces and villas surrounding a large contemporary public park with an impressive war memorial. Trinity Street and New North Road are important radial routes into Huddersfield, lined by mainly ashlar stone faced terraced and detached dwellings, and public buildings including the prominent Holy Trinity Church. Also includes Highfields, an earlier area of mainly nineteenth century or older housing of considerable charm.

**Hartshead Moor Top**

Small settlement comprising stone built terraced dwellings clustered at a road junction in an open setting, with a few larger dwellings in spacious grounds along the road to Scholes.

**Helme**

Compact hamlet of mainly eighteenth and nineteenth century stone weavers cottages and farm buildings in a rural setting, in which trees are an important element. Vicarage and listed church.

**Hepworth**

Mainly eighteenth and nineteenth century upland village of linear form with weavers cottages and farm groups in small folds of development. Tightly knit and stone built with impressive glimpses of countryside beyond.

**Highburton**

Large village in semi-rural setting. Limited shopping and community facilities with groups of stone vernacular cottages and terraces climbing the hillside.

**High Flatts**

Tiny delightful and hidden country settlement consisting of stone houses and farm buildings around Quaker meeting house with small stone setted square.

**Hinchcliffe Mill**

Small valley settlement centred around two textile mills. Mainly linear grouping of mostly stone built weavers cottages and terraces along Woodhead Road with attractive mill ponds.

**Holme**

Isolated upland settlement on the edge of moorland. Original stone farm groups and cottages mainly of eighteenth or nineteenth century. Large area of stone setts at junction of Meal Hill Road and Woodhead Road. Main part of village is within the Peak District National Park.

**Holmfirth Town Centre**

Market and mill town of distinctive character at the confluence of the Rivers Holme and Ribble. Close knit development of terraced houses on the steep hillsides overlook and

enclose the mainly Victorian town centre with prominent Georgian Church and larger villas on the edge of the town. Almost all stone built. Small well maintained park (former graveyard) by river in town centre, and hillside Victorian Park contrast with the tightly built hillside terraces and the formality of Victoria Street. Narrow alleys and roads to rear of church where traditional stone setts remain.

### **Holmfirth, Underbank**

Continuation of development on steep hillside from Holmfirth Town Centre. Stone built closely knit terraced houses stacked one above the other linked by narrow roads, paths and stone retaining walls.

### **Honley**

Large Conservation Area divided into three historic areas. Magdale is a wooded valley with a mill pond and stone built roadside cottages. The small hillside town of Honley itself, centred on the Parish Church, with narrow streets and folds including the setted Church Street, dominates the area, and is closely associated with the steep sided valley, mills and terrace houses along Thirstin Road.

### **Hope Pit, Flockton**

First opened in 1832, Hope Pit is important from both a mining history point of view and as a good example of industrial archeology with buildings and structures dating from different periods over a span of approximately 120 years.

### **Huddersfield Town Centre**

Major shopping and administrative area which includes St George's Square, an outstanding public square of national importance substantially renovated in 1991/92. The Grade I listed railway station forms the dominant element in the square. Other fine Grade II buildings in commercial uses front onto the square. Ashlar stone, stone setts and flags dominate. The Town Centre contains many other fine and prominent ashlar stone built Victorian public and commercial buildings especially in the northern part in a regular historic street pattern including arcades, together with older properties in the various yards and folds, and on the part Georgian Queen Street. Significant public spaces include the Market Place and St Peter's Gardens, the former graveyard, alongside the Parish Church. A large area given over to railway uses includes a massive brick built listed warehouse. Modern buildings in the town centre are of varied quality.

### **Kirkburton**

Conservation Area divided into two parts: a large predominantly linear older village core, and a detached area around Springfield Mill and the former Springfield House. The village is formed mainly of groups of nineteenth century terraced cottages and shops in a wooded valley setting and culminated in the prominent ancient Parish Church. Almost all stone built.

**Little Gomerall**

Small closely knit late eighteenth century textile settlement, predominantly stone built, characterised by narrow lanes and walls giving a strong sense of enclosure. Contains important early buildings and is centred around a triangular open area.

**Longwood**

Traditional stone built village with valley bottom textile mills, mill owners houses and cottages linked by stone setted street to terraced cottages on hillside.

**Marsden**

Clustered stone built mainly nineteenth century mill town centred in valley between major transport routes (canal, railway and former turnpike road), but with earlier buildings. Small shopping centre and dominant Mechanics Institute on Peel Street. River and riverbank development connects town centre to open space with stocks and impressive Parish Church in mature planted graveyard.

**Marsden Tunnel End**

Small settlement with industrial archaeological features associated with canal and railway, including portals of Standedge tunnels, within superb enclosed Pennine valley setting.

**Meltham**

A small stone built town, the centre being located around Market Place, which is mainly nineteenth century in origin and contains or is close to the majority of shopping, commercial and civic buildings and the Parish Church.

**Netherthong/Deanhouse**

Stone built Pennine hill villages of mainly eighteenth and nineteenth century cottages set in intricate squares and narrow streets, separated by the steep sided Deanbrook Valley.

**Netherton (Corn Bank)**

Three small groups of late eighteenth or early nineteenth century stone built dwellings and farm buildings in a hillside setting at Hill Top, Bank End and Netherton Fold. Later large nineteenth century houses in spacious grounds between Netherton Fold and Hill Top. Views of Honley Wood and open countryside.

**Northfields**

Late nineteenth century residential suburb of Dewsbury with many fine Victorian villas and terrace houses grouped along tree lined streets. Spire of St Marks Church is a focal point.

**Oldfield**

Small weaving and farming hamlet surrounded by fields with dry stone boundary walls. Some built mainly in late eighteenth or early nineteenth century and relatively unspoilt. Isolated group of cottages at Upper Oldfield separated from the main settlement by fields where weavers houses and farm buildings intermingle around unmade tracks.

**Quarmby Fold**

Late eighteenth century/early nineteenth century stone built elevated hamlet clustered around sixteenth century Quarmby Hall, now part of Huddersfield. Bank Farm survives giving rural character to north west of area.

**Scholes**

Stone built village centre around Towngate, the village green and St Philip and St James' Church with a landmark spire. Mainly nineteenth century cottages but some earlier buildings.

**Shepley**

Large dispersed village with shopping and commercial facilities. Retains attractive groups of cottages, but interspersed with modern development. Trees and boundary walls important, particularly around St Paul's Church and Cliffe House. Victorian and later terraces and school to east of main Penistone Road (A629) which bisects the village.

**Skelmanthorpe**

Conservation Area in two parts at the east and west ends of the centre of this large former mining and mill village. Shopping, business and community facilities along Commercial Road which has stone frontages and brick sides/rears and is mainly nineteenth century. Narrow streets off Commercial Road have roadside stone cottages and older property.

**Slaithwaite**

Nineteenth century stone built mill town with significant earlier buildings. Key buildings are St James' Church, the Manor House and the dominating textile mills concentrated with cottages along Bridge Street close to the river and canal. Carr Lane and Britannia Road mainly retail. Terraced housing on higher land adjacent to the prominent railway viaduct. Canal route through town largely infilled and landscaped, or car park.

**South Crosland**

Scattered stone farm and cottage groups dating from late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries in a rural setting where dry stone walls are important.

**Springwood**

Mainly ashlar faced mid nineteenth century terraced urban residential development of a generally formal layout. Widespread listing of buildings. Hard landscaping important,

including Spring Street resurfaced in stone. Iron railings to front areas. Includes Princess Royal Hospital.

### **Thornhill**

Predominately open parkland of Thornhill Rectory Park, and churchyard with extensive views over Calder Valley. Numerous seventeenth century buildings, fragments of mediaeval moated hall, seventeenth century Thornhill Hall (former seat of Saville family), church dating back to fifteenth century. Church Lane bounded by high wall and trees of park. Roadside cottages along Combs Road. Distinctive local stone.

### **Thunderbridge**

Small linear village in a wooded valley comprising of stone built eighteenth century cottages and public house adjacent to the village street. Two large villas and, at Grange, a farm and cottages.

### **Thurstonland**

A fine example of an upland mainly farming village dating from the late seventeenth century, although mainly late eighteenth or nineteenth century with attractive folds of stone built agricultural buildings and cottages. Newer houses, church with prominent spire, vicarage and school added in nineteenth century.

### **Totties**

Hill top weaving and agricultural hamlet in a country setting dating from the seventeenth century. Stone terraced cottages, 3 storey weavers cottages and barns grouped around road junction with Totties Hall (1684) a prominent feature.

### **Upper Batley**

Area of mixed and open character on edge of town. Large stone built Victorian villas in mature grounds alongside older cottages.

### **Upper Cumberworth**

Very small agricultural group centred on Church. School and Balk Farm with prominent barns. Trees an important element in this stone built group.

### **Upper Denby**

Largely stone built country settlement of farm groups and terraced houses dating from the mid eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Prominent church, treed churchyard and school at edge of village.

### **Upper Hopton**

Although now within a large village, the stone built Conservation Area has retained a rural identity in a compact and attractive grouping including the sixteenth century half timbered



Hopton Hall, and St John's Church (1846) with a focal point tower. The buildings of Hopton Hall Farm, walls and trees give a sense of enclosure to Hopton Hall Lane. Mature trees abound, particularly in the churchyard and the grounds of the Hall.

### **Upperthong**

Tight knit enclosed hill top weaving and agricultural village. All in stone, mainly nineteenth century. Encroached on by spread of suburban Holmfirth but village core centred on Towngate and yards off it remains largely unspoilt, and village relates closely to adjacent countryside.

### **Wellhouse**

Early nineteenth century hillside weaving settlement tightly clustered on hillside. All in stone, mainly residential in character.

### **Wilshaw**

Rural village where the majority of properties date from the mid Victorian period some built as a result of the philanthropy of Joseph Hirst (1805-1874). No village centre as such. The Conservation Area consists of 3 building groups, and a Church in an attractive wooded setting.

### **Wooldale**

Former agricultural and weaving village on hillside. Conservation Area divided into two parts – the attractive group of mainly eighteenth century weaver cottages at Town End, and the larger area of the village itself, where some buildings are as early as the seventeenth century. Pell Croft and the Friends Meeting House are especially attractive on Pell Lane. All stone. Recreation area in centre of village forms an attractive green space surrounded by trees.

The standards establish the maximum level of car parking generally allowable. Lower levels of provision will be appropriate where the proposed use can still operate effectively or the developer wishes to provide less spaces, unless there will be significant adverse consequences for road safety or traffic management.

Standards relate to gross floor area except where otherwise specified.

<b>USE CLASS A1: SHOPS</b>		
<b>1 Customer parking</b>	1 space per:	
Town centre and neighbourhood shops (up to 150 sq. m. approx.)	30 sq. m.	
Supermarkets: < 5,000 sq. m.	12 sq. m.	
> 5,000 sq. m.	15 sq. m.	
Large comparison shops (non-food retail stores)	15 sq. m.	
DIY stores	20 sq. m.	
Garden centres	25 sq. m.	
<b>2 Staff parking</b>	1 space per: 100 sq. m.	In town centres this standard will be replaced by the operational minimum requirement
<b>3 Service vehicle parking</b>	1 space per:	
< 5,000 sq. m.	500 sq. m.	
5,000 – 10,000 sq. m.	750 sq. m.	
> 10,000 sq. m.	1,000 sq. m.	
<b>4 Cycle parking</b>	1 space plus 1 per 500 sq. m.	
<b>USE CLASS A2: FINANCIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SERVICES</b>		
<b>1 Customer parking</b>	1 space per: 15 sq. m.	
<b>2 Staff parking</b>	1 space per: 30 sq. m.	In town centres this standard will be replaced by the operational minimum requirement
<b>3 Cycle parking</b>	1 space plus 1 per 300 sq. m.	
<b>USE CLASS A3: FOOD AND DRINK</b>		
<b>1 Customer parking</b>	1 space per: 4 sq. m.	(of public floor area)
But in areas with poor accessibility to public transport	2 sq. m.	(of public floor area)

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Standards relate to gross floor area except where otherwise specified.

<b>2 Staff parking</b>	1 space per: 3 staff	In town centres this standard will be replaced by the operational minimum requirement
<b>3 Cycle parking</b>	1 space per 40 sq. m.	(of public floor area)
<b>USE CLASS B1: BUSINESS</b>		
<b>1 Car parking</b>	1 space per:	
a) Offices		
i) in town centres and locations with good public transport accessibility	minimum operational requirement	
ii) in locations with medium public transport accessibility	25 sq. m.	
iii) in locations with poor public transport accessibility	20 sq. m.	
b) Light industry (where buildings are designed for industrial purposes)	See class B2	
<b>2 Cycle parking</b>	1 space per: 300 sq. m.	
<b>USE CLASS B2: INDUSTRY</b>		
<b>1 Car parking</b>	1 space per:	
i) in town centres and locations with good public transport accessibility	Minimum operational requirement	
ii) in locations with medium public transport accessibility	50 sq. m.	
iii) in locations with poor public transport accessibility	40 sq. m.	
<b>2 Service vehicle parking</b>	1 space per: 500 sq. m.	
<b>3 Cycle parking</b>	1 space per: 500 sq. m.	

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Standards relate to gross floor area except where otherwise specified.

<b>CLASS B8: STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTION</b>		
<b>1 Car parking</b>  Warehouses or similar	1 space per :  150 sq. m.	Plus provision in accordance with class B1 for any office accommodation
<b>2 Service vehicle parking</b>	1 space per: 500 sq. m.	
<b>3 Cycle parking</b>	1 space per: 2,000 sq. m.	
<b>USE CLASS C1: HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES</b>		
<b>1 Guest parking</b>	1 space per: bedroom	Other facilities will be subject to relevant standards, e.g. for restaurant see class A3
<b>2 Staff parking</b>	1 space per: 3 staff	In town centres this standard will be replaced by the operational minimum requirement
<b>3 Cycle parking</b>	1 space per: 15 bedrooms	
<b>USE CLASS C2: RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS</b>		
<b>A) Hospitals</b>  1 Outpatient/visitor parking  2 Staff parking          3 Cycle parking	1 space per:  2 beds  3 staff plus 1 per doctor          40 beds	In town centres this standard will be replaced by the operational minimum requirement

The standards establish the maximum level of car parking generally allowable. Lower levels of provision will be appropriate where the proposed use can still operate effectively or the developer wishes to provide less spaces, unless there will be significant adverse consequences for road safety or traffic management.

Standards relate to gross floor area except where otherwise specified.

<b>B) Nursing/residential homes</b>		
1 Resident/visitor parking	1 space per: 6 beds	In town centres this standard will be replaced by the operational minimum requirement
2 Staff parking	3 staff	
3 Cycle parking	10 staff	
<b>USE CLASS C3: RESIDENTIAL</b>		
<b>1 Resident parking</b>		
Houses <140 sq. m.	spaces per unit: 2	Conversions in town centres, e.g. above shops, should provide parking at the operational minimum level.  Development served by informal roads should include 1 space for visitor parking per 4 units.
Houses >140 sq. m.	3	
Affordable housing		
Houses <110 sq. m.	1	
Houses >110 sq. m.	2	
Flats		
Bedsits	0.5	
1 bedroom	1	
2 bedroom or > 70 sq. m.	1.5	
Sheltered housing	0.25 plus 1 per resident staff	
<b>2 Cycle parking</b>		
	spaces per unit: 1	
<b>USE CLASS D1: NON-RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS</b>		
<b>A) Education</b>		
<b>1 Visitor parking</b>		
Day nurseries/playgroups	1 space per: 6 children	Space for parents to drop off and collect children and for school buses will be required.
Schools	classroom or 30 students	
Colleges of Further Education	4 full time students plus 1 per 3 part time	Shared use of school facilities may give rise to the need for additional parking provision

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Standards relate to gross floor area except where otherwise specified.

<b>2 Staff parking</b>	1 space per: 3 staff	In town centres this standard will be replaced by the operational minimum requirement
<b>3 Cycle parking</b>	1 space per: 20 students	
<b>B) Medical – doctors, dentists, vets etc</b>		
<b>1 Visitor parking</b>	4 spaces per: consulting room	
<b>2 Staff parking</b>	1 space per: doctor or equivalent plus 1 per 3 other staff	In town centres this standard will be replaced by the operational minimum requirement
<b>3 Cycle parking</b>	1 space per: 10 staff	
<b>C) Public halls, community centres, places of worship</b>		
<b>1 Visitor parking</b>	1 space per: 5 seats or per 25 sq. m.	
<b>2 Staff parking</b>	1 space per: 3 staff	In town centres this standard will be replaced by the operational minimum requirement
<b>3 Cycle parking</b>	1 space per: 40 sq. m.	
<b>USE CLASS D2: LEISURE AND ASSEMBLY</b>		
<b>A) Cinemas, concert halls (including theatres) and sports arenas</b>		
<b>1 Visitor (audience) parking</b>	1 space per: 4 seats	

PARKING STANDARDS

APPENDIX 2

The standards establish the maximum level of car parking generally allowable. Lower levels of provision will be appropriate where the proposed use can still operate effectively or the developer wishes to provide less spaces, unless there will be significant adverse consequences for road safety or traffic management.

Standards relate to gross floor area except where otherwise specified.

<b>2 Staff parking (1)</b>	1 space per: 3 staff	(1) In town centres the standards for staff parking will be replaced by the operational minimum requirement
<b>3 Cycle parking</b>	1 space per: 100 seats	
<b>B) Dance halls/discotheques</b>	1 space per:	
<b>1 Visitor parking</b>	10 sq. m.	
<b>2 Staff parking (1)</b>	1 space per: 3 staff	
<b>3 Cycle parking</b>	Not normally required	
<b>C) Leisure centres, bowling alleys</b>	1 space per:	
<b>1 Visitor parking</b>	2 patrons	
<b>2 Staff parking (1)</b>	1 space per: 3 staff	
<b>3 Cycle parking</b>	1 space per: 40 sq. m.	

## **Statements of National Planning Policy**

These are available on the Communities & Local Government website at:

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/planningpolicystatements/>



## GLOSSARY

### **Accessibility**

The ease with which facilities of any kind can be reached by people wishing to use them. Refers not only to means of transport but also to other factors such as physical arrangements for entry to a building, availability of support services such as day care and hours of opening or operation.

### **Aggregates**

Bulk materials used in the construction industry for making concrete, road surfacing, mortar etc. and in constructing foundations and embankments. See also Mineral Planning Guidance (MPG) 6.

### **Agricultural Land**

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food classifies agricultural land into 5 grades, the 'Agricultural Land Classification', depending on the suitability of the land for agricultural purposes. The grades are defined as:

Grade 1: excellent – land with no or very minor limitations to agricultural use;

Grade 2: very good – land with minor limitations;

Grade 3a: good- land capable of consistently producing moderate to high yields;

Grade 3b: moderate – land capable of producing moderate yields of a narrow range of crops;

Grade 4: poor- land with severe limitations, mainly suited to grass;

Grade 5: very poor – very severe limitations, usually restricted to permanent pasture or rough grazing.

### **Area of High Landscape Value**

Areas identified as having a relatively high incidence of features which make a positive contribution to landscape quality.

### **Article 4 Direction**

The means by which a local planning authority, subject to the consent of the Secretary of State for the Environment, can restrict rights of permitted development normally granted under the terms of the General Permitted Development Order 1995.

### **Backfilling**

The disposal of waste materials in an area of mineral working in order to achieve the restoration of the site to original ground level.

### **Blight**

Deterioration of land or property through lack of investment. May be caused by major planning or transport proposals that will affect the land or property sometime in the future.

**British Waterways**

Statutory body which manages and maintains inland waterways.

**Business Parks**

Sites accommodating buildings suitable for light industry, office and research uses (which fall within use Class B1) distinguished by a high standard of design, low density of development and extensive landscaping.

**Building of Local Significance**

One which by virtue of its age or connection with local history or culture merits protection and is included on a list of such buildings compiled by the Council.

**Charter for Wildlife**

'Blueprint' contained in the Kirklees Charter for the Environment which proposes action to create and maintain a healthy environment within Kirklees.

**City Challenge**

Grant aid from the Government to fund action by partnerships involving local authorities and the private sector to regenerate specific areas of urban deprivation.

**Comparison Goods Shopping**

Non-food goods such as clothes and furniture for which people are likely to 'shop around' before making a purchase.

**Conservation Area**

An area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance, and within which are specific controls over development and the felling of trees. Conservation areas are designated under section 69 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

**Control of Advertisements Regulations**

Planning regulations governing the display of all outdoor advertising.

**Convenience Goods Shopping**

Goods purchased on a regular basis, primarily food and drink, also including items such as newspapers, magazines and cleaning materials.

**Countryside Agency**

A new statutory body (established 1<sup>st</sup> April 1999), incorporating the work of the Countryside Commission, whose remit is to conserve and enhance the countryside, promote social

equality and economic opportunity in the countryside and to promote the countryside as a national asset.

### **Curtilage**

The definable area around a building within which land and structures associated with the building are contained.

### **dB(A)**

Measurement of the loudness of sounds.

### **Deemed Consent Permission**

Permission automatically granted by the Control of Advertisements Regulations to display certain types and sizes of adverts.

### **Degraded Land**

Any land in a neglected condition associated with mineral working, industrial or other development.

### **Department of Transport Design Bulletin No.32**

Department of Transport and Department of the Environment guidance on the main considerations to be taken into account in the design of residential road and footpath layouts.

### **Derelict Land**

Land so damaged by industrial or other development that it is incapable of beneficial use without treatment.

### **Desire Lines**

Routes preferred by pedestrians, often a consideration in determining the most appropriate location for new footpaths.

### **Despoiled Land**

Land directly affected by active mineral working which will ultimately become derelict if restoration is not carried out.

### **Development**

The carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operations in, on, over or under the land or the making of any material change of use of any building or other land.

**Development Brief**

A document outlining factors to be taken into account in the development of a specific piece of land.

**Development Plans**

Written statements and maps usually on an Ordnance Survey base, setting out policies and proposals for the development and other use of land. These include Unitary Development Plans, Structure Plans, Local Plans and Town Maps.

**Discontinuance Action**

A requirement to remove advertisements under the Control of Advertisements Regulations.

**Disposable Income**

The amount of money available to spend on consumer goods once essential bills have been met.

**Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA)**

A defined area where grants are available through MAFF to pursue agricultural practises sympathetic to the local environment.

**Ecological Advisory Service**

A Consultancy unit (re-named West Yorkshire Ecology in 1999) which provides advice on ecological matters to the 5 West Yorkshire Metropolitan Councils.

**Ecological Strategy for Kirklees**

A study commissioned by Kirklees Council and grant aided by the Countryside Commission, which reviewed the management of land and water from an ecological viewpoint and made recommendations for improvements.

**Enforcement Notice**

Notice served by the Council when a breach of planning control has occurred. Failure to comply with the notice is an offence.

**English Heritage**

An organisation that provides advice to local authorities and other interested parties on matters relating to listed buildings, conservation areas and heritage.

**English Nature**

Formerly the Nature Conservancy Council, a national body funded by the Government to establish and maintain national nature reserves and SSSIs and provide information and advice on nature conservation.

**Environmental Impact Assessment**

A detailed assessment of how a proposal will affect its environment, required in some cases by statute, to accompany a major planning application.

**Estate Action**

The improvement of rundown public housing estates through the refurbishment of dwellings and external areas, better management and the promotion of a greater diversification of tenure.

**Flow Balancing**

System of regulating peaks of waterflow within water courses to prevent flooding.

**Footpath Creation Order**

A legal measure to provide a pedestrian right of way over land.

**Forestry Authority**

Government appointed body responsible for regulating public and private forestry plantations and managing state owned forests.

**General Permitted Development Order**

Order made by the Government which sets out various requirements in the consideration of planning applications and which grants permission for certain types of minor development.

**Green Corridors**

Links between, and including, areas of semi-natural wildlife habitats within urban areas which also have value or potential value as means of providing for human movement, visual amenity, local climatic regulation or the amelioration of pollution.

**Greenfield Site**

Land which has never been built on.

**Heavy Woollen Area**

Area within Kirklees centred on Batley, Dewsbury and the Spenn Valley, historically connected with the production of heavy woollen goods.

**Highway Improvement Lines**

Lines defining the extent of land to be protected from any development which would prevent the construction of a planned highway improvement. The lines are usually shown on an Ordnance Survey map base.

**Highway Network**

See Transport Network

**Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs)**

Single dwellings, usually a house, occupied by two or more people living separately.

**Housing Association**

Non-profit making organisation registered with the Housing Corporation whose purpose is to construct, improve and manage dwellings for sale and rent.

**Huddersfield Canal Society**

Voluntary body formed to restore and promote the use of the Huddersfield Narrow Canal.

**Infill**

Development of vacant plots in an otherwise built up area or frontage.

**Informal recreation**

Walking, picnicking or impromptu games not requiring marked out pitches or other facilities.

**Infrastructure**

Basic facilities necessary if land is to be developed, such as roads, electricity supply, water supply and sewers.

**Integrated Transport System**

The co-ordination of different modes of transport to enable them to work effectively. Provisions to assist integration may include car parks located close to railway stations and bus stops to encourage car drivers to use public transport, and linked rail and bus passenger timetables.

**Integrated Transport Study**

A comprehensive study of transport issues and an evaluation of the alternative strategies that could be taken. Kirklees Council commissioned an ITS in September 1992. This was approved as a basis for consultation in August 1993.

**Land Raising**

The operation of a landfill site which involves the deposition of waste above natural ground level to produce significantly altered contours over a wide area of land.

**Land Supply Review**

The Council's record of land available for development, consisting of a series of 1:10,000 scale maps and accompanying site details updated annually.

**Landfill Gas**

The gas produced during the breakdown of biodegradable wastes in a landfill site, consisting mainly of methane and carbon dioxide.

**Landfill Site**

Site where waste is tipped to fill a hole or raise the surface level of land.

**Landscaping**

Treatment of a site by the planting of trees and shrubs, which may include earthworks and screening using walls and fences or the laying out of gardens. Soft landscaping primarily involves the use of plants. Hard landscaping primarily relates to paving, walls, fences etc.

**Large Stores**

Shops with a gross floorspace of over 2,000 m<sup>2</sup>

**Leachate**

The liquid which percolates through a landfill site and in the process becomes contaminated with dissolved substances.

**Legal Agreement**

Usually made under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, whereby an applicant enters into a legally binding obligation to undertake certain works, or fulfil a requirement laid down by the Council, in connection with a planning application.

**Listed Building**

A building and any other object within its curtilage contained in a list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest prepared by the Secretary of State for the Environment under Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

**MAFF**

Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food. Government department responsible for formulating and administering domestic policy for agriculture, horticulture, food and fishing.

**Management Agreements**

Provision made under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 whereby a local planning authority can enter into an agreement with landowners for the purpose of conserving or enhancing the land's natural beauty or amenity and limiting the uses to which land can be put.

**Massing**

The arrangement, volume and bulk of buildings.

**Material Planning Considerations.**

Factors to be taken into account when determining planning applications which must fairly and reasonably relate to the application being considered, such as access, landscaping, appearance and the impact of the proposal on the neighbourhood.

**Mineral (including aggregate mineral and secondary aggregate)**

Any substance of a kind ordinarily worked for removal by underground or surface working except peat cut for purposes other than for a sale.

**Minerals Planning Guidance Notes (MPGs)**

Publications setting out government policies on different aspects of minerals planning.

**National Playing Fields Association (NPFA)**

National voluntary body which campaigns for the provision of playing fields, public open space and play grounds.

**Natural Surveillance**

The overlooking of areas such as children's play space and car parks which by virtue of their location are easily seen by the people in nearby properties, thereby reducing the risk of crime.

**Neglected Land**

Uncared for land within the built up area requiring cosmetic environmental improvements.

**Net Retail Floorspace**

Retail sales area available for use by customers excluding stairwells, toilets etc.

**Notation**

System of representing allocated land or land subject to particular policies on the proposals map.



**Package Approach**

An integrated transport approach to producing Transport Policies and Programmes bids to government, now supported by the Department of Transport, which give flexibility in funding all aspects of transport provision including public transport.

**Park and Ride**

A system of car parks linked to main town centres by fast, frequent and direct public transport.

**Passenger Transport Authority**

The body responsible for determining overall policy and financing for non-commercial bus services such as those operating in the evening, early mornings and Sundays, and some rural services and local rail services.

**Permitted Development**

Minor building and other operations which are automatically granted permission under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning General Permitted Development Order, without the need for a planning application.

**Planning Obligations**

See Legal Agreements.

**Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPGs)**

Government guidance for local planning authorities on general and specific aspects of planning policy which they must have regard to when formulating their policies.

**Proposals Map**

An Ordnance Survey based map showing areas and locations where the Unitary Development Plan policies and proposals for the development and other use of land apply.

**Public Open Space**

Open space such as recreation grounds, playing fields and playgrounds, available for public use and normally owned by the Council.

**Reasoned Justification**

Statement of explanation of policies and proposals contained in the Unitary Development Plan.

**Renewable Resources**

Energy sources such as wind, wave and solar power which are not finite.

**Restoration Bond**

A legal agreement between the local planning authority and a mineral operator which guarantees that a sum of money will be available to pay for the restoration of a mineral working site in the event of the mineral operator defaulting on the restoration requirements of the planning permission.

**Rounding Off**

Development which does not result in any further incursion of an existing settlement into the surrounding countryside.

**Secondary Aggregates**

By-products of mining and industrial processes, for example colliery waste, blast furnace slag, power station ash, china clay sand and slate waste which are suitable for use as aggregates. (MPG6)

**Site of Scientific Interest (SSI)**

Site of nature conservation value of countywide significance.

**Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)**

Site of nature conservation value of national significance.

**Site of Wildlife Significance (SWS)**

Site of nature conservation value identified by local conservation groups, significant in its contribution to the range and diversity of wildlife in Kirklees.

**Scheduled Ancient Monuments**

Buildings or remains contained in a list compiled by English Heritage under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, which by virtue of age, rarity or condition merit protection.

**Service Uses**

Financial and professional services such as estate agents, banks and building societies, together with restaurants, cafes, hot food takeaways, pubs, wine bars, amusement centres etc.

**Sheltered Accommodation**

Specially designed housing with a resident warden where a degree of care and/or supervision is provided for the occupants.

**Shopping Core**

The main concentration of retail and service uses in a town or other settlement.

**Sites and Monuments Record**

County record maintained by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Service of sites and buildings registered as being of archaeological, historic and conservation importance.

**Special Protection Area**

An area containing an assemblage of breeding populations of rare birds at a level of European significance, designated under E C Directive 79/409.

**Specialist Shops and Services**

Small independent shops typically selling a selective or narrow range of goods such as antiques, paintings or books and including outlets such as delicatessens and services such as watch repairers and furniture restorers.

**Sports Council**

An independent body which promotes the knowledge and practise of sport and recreation.

**Standing Conference of South Pennine Authorities**

A regional organisation through which local authorities and other bodies work in partnership to improve and promote facilities for informal recreation, conservation and tourism in the South Pennines.

**Statutory Development Plan**

A development plan which has been prepared under powers conferred on the local planning authority by legislation.

**Strategic Guidance**

The Secretary of State for the Environment's guidance on the preparation of Unitary Development Plans which local planning authorities must take into account.

**Sustainable Development**

Forms of development, transport and land use which limit damage to the environment especially through pollution or waste production, to levels manageable over the long term so

that future generations will be able to enjoy at least as good a quality of life as present generations.

### **Town Maps**

See Development Plans

### **Townscape**

The appearance and relationship of buildings and other structures within the urban environment.

### **Traffic Calming**

Methods of slowing down traffic, usually in residential areas or shopping centres such as 'road humps' or road narrowing.

### **Transport Interchange**

A facility designed to assist travellers to switch conveniently between different transport modes, particularly bus and rail.

### **Traffic Management**

Methods of reducing the flow of traffic or controlling the routes taken by traffic through minor changes to road design, alterations to junctions and signalling or the introduction of one way streets.

### **Transport Network**

The whole network of structures required for transport which can be divided into the rail network eg. railway lines, siding and stations; highway network eg. roads, footpaths and cycleways; waterways network eg. canals, rivers used for navigation, wharves and marinas; and airports.

### **Transport Supplementary Grant (TSG)**

Government grant paid to the local highway authority normally at a rate of 50% of the total cost of qualifying schemes such as major highway improvements, highway safety measures and bridge strengthening.

### **Tree Preservation Order (TPO)**

Made under the Town and Country Planning Act to protect individual trees or groups of trees from unauthorised felling, topping or lopping.

### **Urban Greenspace**

Areas of open land within or immediately adjoining built up areas identified as being particularly valuable for amenity, recreation or wildlife.

**Urban Open Land**

Undeveloped land within or immediately adjoining built up areas (but not including green belt) which is not allocated for development. Includes unused land, land which has never been developed and open spaces formed by bowling greens, tennis courts, allotments, recreation grounds etc.

**Use Classes Order**

The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 places uses of land and buildings into different categories. Planning permission is generally required for changes of use between classes but not within a class.

**Voidspace**

The capacity of a landfill site to accommodate waste.

**Washland**

Low lying land along water courses that is liable to flood in times of excess river flows. Its function is to regulate the flow to prevent the flooding of roads and properties.

**Waste Arisings**

Waste generated by, or associated with, a particular process over a specified period of time.

**West Riding County Development Plan**

See Development Plans

**West Yorkshire Archaeology Service**

A body which provides the five Metropolitan District Councils and other clients with expert advice on sites of archaeological importance.

**West Yorkshire Structure Plan**

See Development Plans

**West Yorkshire Waste Management Plan**

Required by section 50 of the Environmental Protection Act 1979 to provide a framework to enable strategic decisions to be taken for the minimisation, recovery or disposal of waste arising in West Yorkshire, having due regard to safeguarding the environment. Produced by the former West Yorkshire Waste Regulation Authority, now superseded by the requirements and arrangements of the Environment Act 1995.

**West Yorkshire Waste Regulation Authority**

The regulatory agency responsible for ensuring that controlled waste is managed and disposed of in accordance with the requirements of the Waste Management Regulations to avoid harm to the environment or pollution of groundwater. Now the Environment Agency.

**Windfall Site**

A site granted planning permission for residential development which has not previously been identified for development.

**Wildlife Corridor**

Routes allowing the movement and dispersal of flora and fauna within the countryside.

**Wind Turbine**

Tower mounted electricity generator powered by wind.

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Advertisements: listed buildings and conservation areas	EP26	Chapter 5
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Advertisements: residential areas	EP21	Chapter 5
Advertisements: small scale	EP24	Chapter 5
Affordable housing	H10/11/12	Chapter 11
Agricultural buildings: dwellings or extensions	B18	Chapter 10
Agricultural buildings: new	B17	Chapter 10
Agricultural land: development generally	EP2	Chapter 5
See also: agriculture	10.47	Chapter 10
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Agricultural workers dwellings (including temporary permissions and mobile homes)	B19/20/21/22	Chapter 10
Agriculture: generally	10.47	Chapter 10
Allotments	R9	Chapter 14
Amusement premises	S13	Chapter 13
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Archaeological sites: class I, II and III	BE10	Chapter 4
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Areas for housing improvement	H3	Chapter 11
Aspley Basin	TC15	Chapter 15
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B1 offices: conversion to	B6	Chapter 10
B1 offices: establishment	B7	Chapter 10
Bridleways	14.39-14.41	Chapter 14
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Builders' merchants	S7	Chapter 13
Buildings of character	15.41	Chapter 15
See also: demolition in conservation areas	BE7	Chapter 4
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Bus movement	T12	Chapter 8
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Car parking: off street	T19	Chapter 8
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Car parking: use by people with disabilities	BE22	Chapter 4
Caravan storage	EP19	Chapter 5
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Conservation areas: generally	BE5	Chapter 4
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Conservation areas: infill	BE6	Chapter 4
Conservation areas: permitted development rights and deemed consent rights	4.20	Chapter 4
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Conversion to B1 uses in specified areas in Huddersfield	TC10	Chapter 15
Conversion to B1/A2 use within Huddersfield ring road	TC9	Chapter 15
See also: primary shopping frontages	S11	Chapter 13
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Conversion to residential use: arcades and yards	TC7	Chapter 15
See also: pedestrian arcades and yards	TC3	Chapter 15
and: living over the shop	H9	Chapter 11
Conversion to residential use: redundant mills and canal warehouses (Riverside Area)	TC6	Chapter 15
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Day nurseries	C8/9/10	Chapter 12
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Demolition: conservation areas	BE7	Chapter 4
Demolition: listed buildings	BE4	Chapter 4
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Green belt: generally	D8	Chapter 2
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Telecommunications	5.33-5.34	Chapter 5
Telecommunications equipment (commercial)	EP15	Chapter 5
Telecommunications: listed buildings and conservation areas	EP18	Chapter 5
Terraces: extensions to	BE14	Chapter 4
Tourism	10.42	Chapter 10
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Town centre buildings: refurbishment/alteration	TC20	Chapter 15
Town centres: shopping	S2	Chapter 13
Traffic calming	T5	Chapter 8
Transport generally	T1	Part 1 and chapter 8
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Trees affected by development proposals	NE9	Chapter 3
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Tunnel End Marsden	R20	Chapter 14
Unallocated land	D2	Chapter 2
Unitary Development Plan: Regional context	1.5	Part 1
Urban greenspace	D3	Chapter 2
Urban greenspace: change of use or redevelopment within	D4	Chapter 2
Urban Open Land See also: private playing fields/public open space and: allotments	2.5-2.10 R7a R9	Chapter 2 Chapter 14 Chapter 14
Walkways: Huddersfield area	TC17	Chapter 15
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Waste disposal	WD1	Part 1 and chapter 7
Waste disposal: alternative methods	WD2	Chapter 7
Waste disposal: EC framework	7.0c	Chapter 7
Waste disposal: land raising and the use of agricultural land for waste disposal See also: agricultural land	WD4 EP2	Chapter 7 Chapter 5
Waste disposal: landfill	WD5	Chapter 7
Waste disposal: national policy	7.0a	Chapter 7
Waste disposal: regional policy	7.0b	Chapter 7
Waste transfer, treatment, recycling and handling (including scrapyards)	WD7	Chapter 7
Waste: transfer, treatment and reduction	WD6	Chapter 7
Water and wetlands	NE6	Chapter 3
Water sports	R14	Chapter 14
Water: groundwater protection	5.2a	Chapter 5
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