

Holme Valley Neighbourhood Plan



Information and display materials for the
Public Drop-in sessions, June 2017

These slides have been prepared to form the basis of the displays at the Neighbourhood Plan Drop-in sessions held across the Valley during June:

These will be held between 1pm and 9pm on:

- June 7th at Hade Edge Band Room, HD9 2DF*
- June 9th at Holmfirth Civic Hall, HD9 3AS*
- June 13th at St David's Parish Hall, Holmbridge, HD9 2NE*
- June 15th at Hepworth Village Hall, HD9 1TE*
- June 19th at St Mary's Parish Rooms, Honley, HD9 6AH*
- June 23rd at Wooldale Community Centre, HD9 1XZ*

*The slides include the 14 questions we are asking as a questionnaire which is available from our website: <https://www.holmevalleyparishcouncil.gov.uk/np/>
The questionnaire itself is linked from the website so to access directly, look at: <https://www.surveymonkey.co.uk/r/HVNHPIinitialConsultation>*

The displays include more pictures and maps so where there are no images after a question in this presentation, these are just provided in hard copy at the drop-in sessions. However, all the key information is contained within this document so it can be read in isolation by those unable to attend the drop-in sessions.

What is a Neighbourhood Plan?

Neighbourhood Plans are a right for communities to shape development in their areas and they were introduced by the Localism Act in 2011.

The Neighbourhood Plan will become a planning document which will control new building and land use in the valley for the next 15 years.

How does it relate to the Kirklees Local Plan?

The Neighbourhood Plan is different from the Local Plan and produced by the Holme Valley Parish Council, not Kirklees. Its policies cannot block development that is already part of the Kirklees Local Plan but they can shape where that development will go and what it will look like.

Who is leading the process?

The Holme Valley Parish Council is the 'qualifying body' responsible for creating the Neighbourhood Plan. It has set up a steering group comprising of both Parish Councillors and representatives of local community groups.

What is the current status of the Kirklees Local Plan?

The Kirklees Local Plan covers the whole local authority area and sets out how Kirklees will make land available for development. The involves working out how many new homes and jobs are needed in the future and allocating sufficient land to meet these needs.

The Local Plan has developed over several years with the main consultation undertaken in 2016. It has now been submitted to the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government for examination by an independent inspector. The Planning Inspector will conduct the public examination of the plan this Autumn and hear from local bodies who have already sent comments to Kirklees.

The Planning Inspector may make changes but then the Local Plan will be approved. It will then govern the decisions made on subsequent planning applications.

Can the Neighbourhood Plan challenge the Kirklees Local Plan?

The Kirklees Local Plan has been compiled on the basis of evidence of the needs of the area. The Neighbourhood Plan sits beneath the Local Plan in term of the planning hierarchy so needs to fit with the strategic aims of the Kirklees Local Plan. However, its policies are an important way for local people to shape the nature of development across the Holme Valley.

If the Neighbourhood Plan wished to make policies regarding the density of housing or housing type in our area which were different to that proposed in the Local Plan, we would have to provide suitable evidence to support that position. Whilst we have to provide the overall housing level identified for the Valley, if we identify different sites to those in the Local Plan and can justify any swap with evidence of need and viability, then the housing allocations could change. However, it is important to recognise that intensifying a site to alleviate pressure elsewhere could have a knock-on effect on traffic and local facilities around that site. If that could not be shown through evidence to be better than the Local Plan's proposal, then the proposal may be rejected. Information from this Neighbourhood Plan consultation will help provide evidence of what local people think so our proposed policies reflect local views as well as Kirklees' analysis.

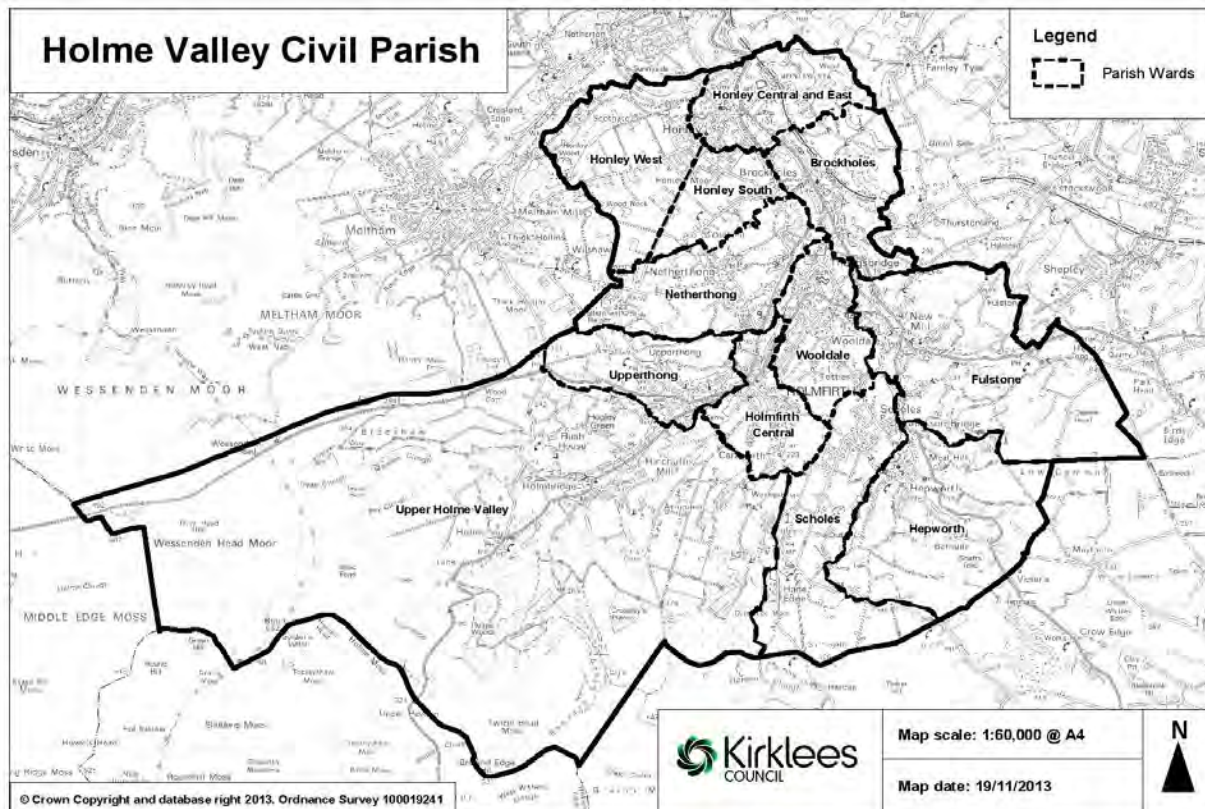
What is the Neighbourhood Plan process and how long will it take?



What area does the Neighbourhood Plan cover?

The boundaries are the same as the Parish Council's and the area has a population of 27,146 (2011 census) and covers a geographical area of 7,046ha.

For a Neighbourhood Plan, this is a large area making its development more complicated and time-consuming as it must reflect the whole of the valley.



How is the neighbourhood planning process funded and what planning support does the Steering Group receive?

The Neighbourhood Steering Group has been able to secure funding from 'Locality' which is supported by the Department for Communities and Local Government. Through this, we have been able to appoint a planning consultant, Kirkwells to assist in the preparation of the plan by giving us specialist planning advice.

We have also been able to access 'technical support' for the development of the Neighbourhood Plan. An independent company, AECOM Infrastructure and Environment UK Limited, prepared a Heritage and Character Assessment of the Holme Valley which we can then use as evidence to support the planning and design process.

All planning policies within the Neighbourhood Plan will have to be supported by evidence. Using a combination of information from Kirklees and local public bodies, recent community reports and surveys, specialist reports and extensive public consultation, we can make sure the Plan reflects our local priorities.

Why is it a good idea for an area to have a Neighbourhood Plan?

Developing a Neighbourhood Plan is a way for people in the Holme Valley to influence development in the area. Without it, more general principles established by Kirklees apply so we do not have the opportunity to highlight local places or characteristics which really matter to our community.

In addition, when an area has a Neighbourhood Plan, more money from local development is filtered down to be spent on local priorities. This is part of the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). The CIL is a system to charge developers to help pay for extra infrastructure across the district. CIL is charged on new development on a per square metre basis. It is not charged on social housing, self-build homes and buildings used for charitable purposes. The money can be spent on infrastructure which benefits our communities, including new schools, roads, transport services, sports facilities, playgrounds and green spaces. Once a Neighbourhood Plan is adopted, the Parish Council will receive 25% CIL money raised in the area, rather than the more limited 15% available if we did not have a plan in place. Through the Neighbourhood Plan, we can identify a 'wish list' of what we would like to spend it on.

Some facts and
figures about the
Holme Valley

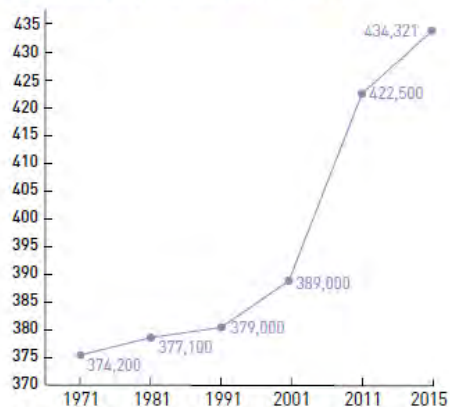
Some key statistics about the whole of Kirklees

Population and households

Kirklees Factsheets 2016

Measured in population terms, Kirklees is one of the larger local authority districts in England and Wales, ranking eleventh out of 348 districts.

Kirklees population 1971 - 2015



Source: ONS Mid Year Estimate Crown Copyright.

Kirklees Population 2015

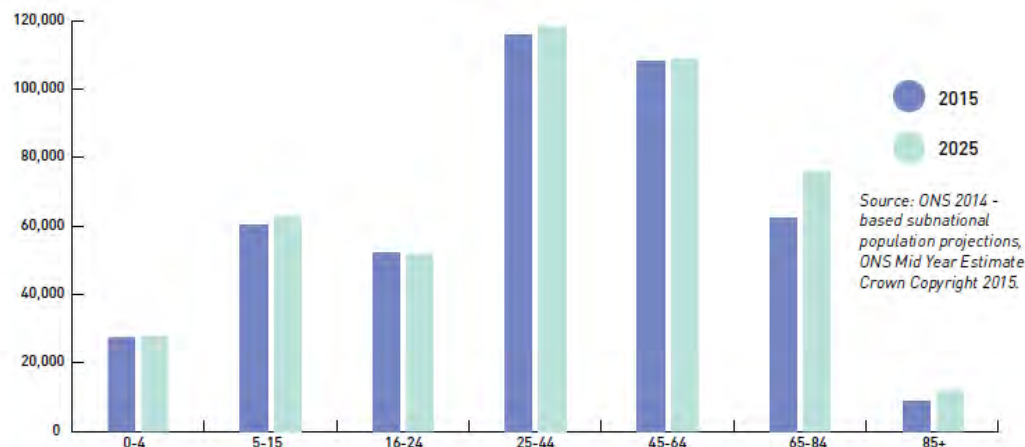
| Age Group | Total No. | % | Male No. | % | Female No. | % |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 0-4 | 28,584 | 6.6 | 14,542 | 6.8 | 14,042 | 6.4 |
| 5-15 | 59,407 | 13.7 | 30,012 | 14.0 | 29,395 | 13.4 |
| 16-24 | 51,020 | 11.7 | 26,320 | 12.2 | 24,700 | 11.3 |
| 25-44 | 112,457 | 25.9 | 55,997 | 26.0 | 56,460 | 25.7 |
| 45-64 | 109,675 | 25.3 | 55,137 | 25.6 | 54,538 | 24.9 |
| 65-84 | 64,393 | 14.8 | 30,031 | 14.0 | 34,362 | 15.7 |
| 85+ | 8,785 | 2.0 | 2,928 | 1.4 | 5,857 | 2.7 |
| TOTAL | 434,321 | 100.0 | 214,967 | 100.0 | 219,354 | 100.0 |

Source: ONS Mid Year Estimate Crown Copyright 2016.

Kirklees projected population 2015 - 2025

| | 2015 No | % | 2020 No | % | 2025 No | % | Change from 2014 % |
|-----------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|--------------------|
| 0-4 | 28,600 | 7 | 28,400 | 6 | 28,900 | 6 | 1 |
| 5-15 | 59,400 | 14 | 62,800 | 14 | 63,600 | 14 | 7 |
| 16-24 | 51,000 | 12 | 50,200 | 11 | 51,300 | 11 | 1 |
| 25-44 | 112,500 | 26 | 113,200 | 25 | 115,800 | 25 | 3 |
| 45-64 | 109,700 | 25 | 113,600 | 25 | 113,400 | 25 | 3 |
| 65-84 | 64,400 | 15 | 70,400 | 16 | 76,400 | 17 | 19 |
| 85+ | 8,800 | 2 | 9,800 | 2 | 12,300 | 3 | 37 |
| All Ages | 434,300 | 100 | 448,500 | 100 | 461,500 | 100 | 6 |

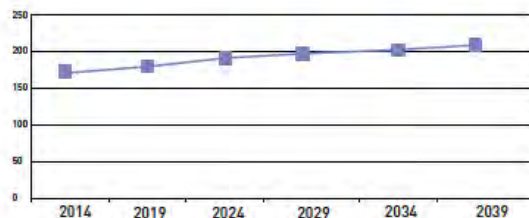
Source: ONS revised 2014 - based Subnational population projections, ONS Mid Year Estimate 2015 Columns may not sum due to rounding.



Source: ONS 2014 - based subnational population projections, ONS Mid Year Estimate Crown Copyright 2015.

Household projections (000's)

| | % increase from 2014 | | |
|------|----------------------|----|---------|
| | Kirklees | | England |
| 2014 | 178 | | |
| 2019 | 186 | 4 | 5 |
| 2024 | 193 | 9 | 10 |
| 2029 | 201 | 13 | 15 |
| 2034 | 208 | 17 | 19 |
| 2039 | 213 | 20 | 23 |



Source: 2014 based household projections, Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG).

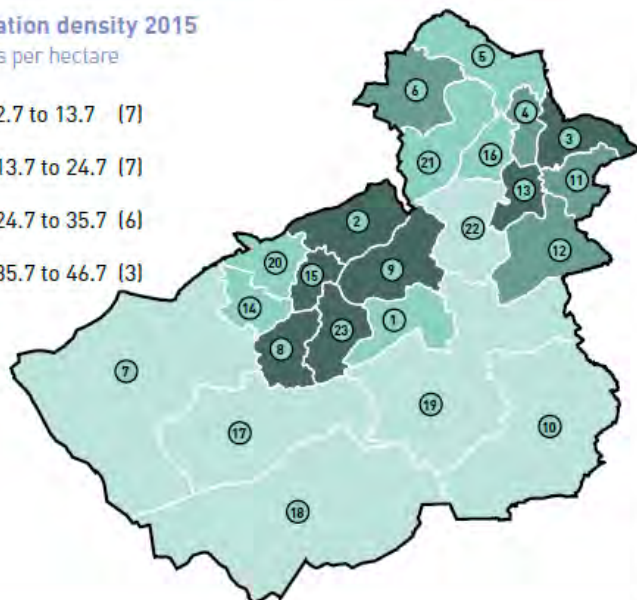
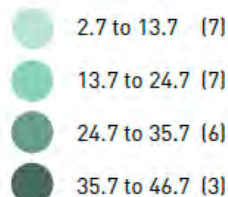
Household composition, 2011 Census

| | Kirklees | | England & Wales |
|--|----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | No. | % | % |
| One person aged 65 and over | 20,412 | 11.8 | 12.4 |
| One person - Other | 32,141 | 18.5 | 17.8 |
| Family - all aged 65 and over | 13,326 | 7.7 | 8.2 |
| Couple family with dependent children | 35,858 | 20.7 | 19.3 |
| Lone parent family with dependent children | 12,593 | 7.3 | 7.2 |
| Other households with dependent children | 5,075 | 2.9 | 2.6 |
| Couple with no children | 31,676 | 18.3 | 17.6 |
| Couple/lone parent with non-dependent children | 16,169 | 9.3 | 9.6 |
| All other household types | 6,275 | 3.6 | 5.3 |
| Total households | 173,525 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: ONS Census 2011.

Population density 2015

Persons per hectare



- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Almondbury | 15 Greenhead |
| 2 Ashbrow | 16 Heckmondwike |
| 3 Batley East | 17 Holme Valley North |
| 4 Batley West | 18 Holme Valley South |
| 5 Birstall & Birkenshaw | 19 Kirkburton |
| 6 Cleckheaton | 20 Lindley |
| 7 Colne Valley | 21 Liversedge & Gomersal |
| 8 Crosland Moor & Netherton | 22 Mirfield |
| 9 Dalton | 23 Newsome |
| 10 Denby Dale | |
| 11 Dewsbury East | |
| 12 Dewsbury South | |
| 13 Dewsbury West | |
| 14 Golcar | |

Source: ONS.

Population 2015

Major towns and settlements

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| Former Batley Municipal Borough | 48,700 |
| Cleckheaton Post Town | 15,100 |
| Former Dewsbury County Borough | 59,100 |
| Former Heckmondwike Urban District | 11,700 |
| Holmfirth Post Town | 19,000 |
| Former Huddersfield County Borough | 139,600 |
| Liversedge Post Town | 18,300 |
| Meltham Civil Parish | 8,600 |
| Mirfield Civil Parish | 19,900 |

Catchment populations (60 minutes drive time)

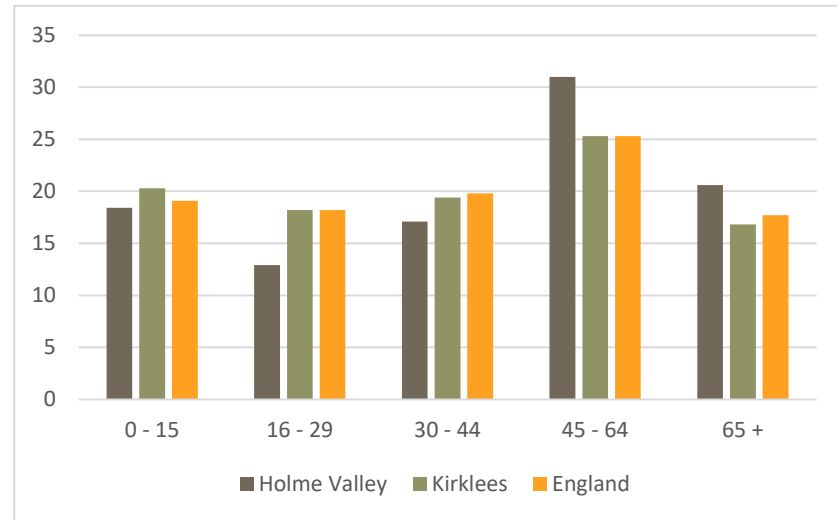
| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Huddersfield (Town Hall) | 6,174,400 |
| Dewsbury (Town Hall) | 5,626,900 |
| Holmfirth (Library) | 5,834,000 |

Population calculated as at off-peak travel distances.

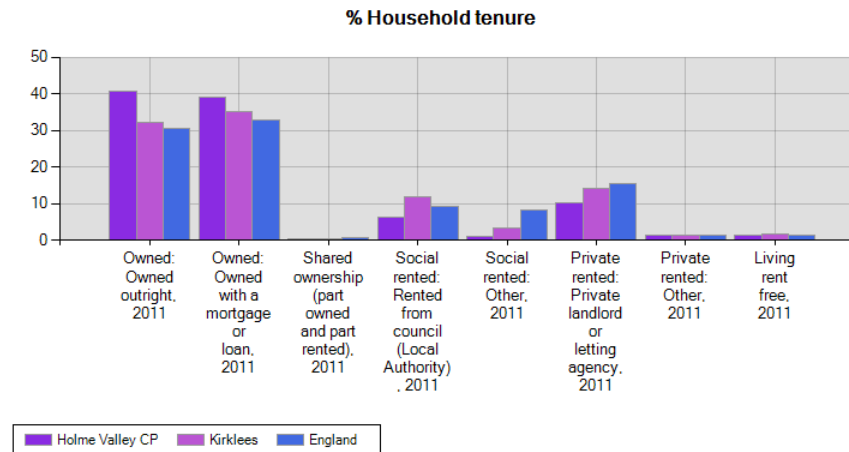
Source: ONS Mid Year Estimate Crown Copyright 2016.

How does the Holme Valley population compare with the rest of Kirklees? Information given from 2011 census & latest Kirklees data

We have an older population and our smallest age-group is the 16 – 29 year olds

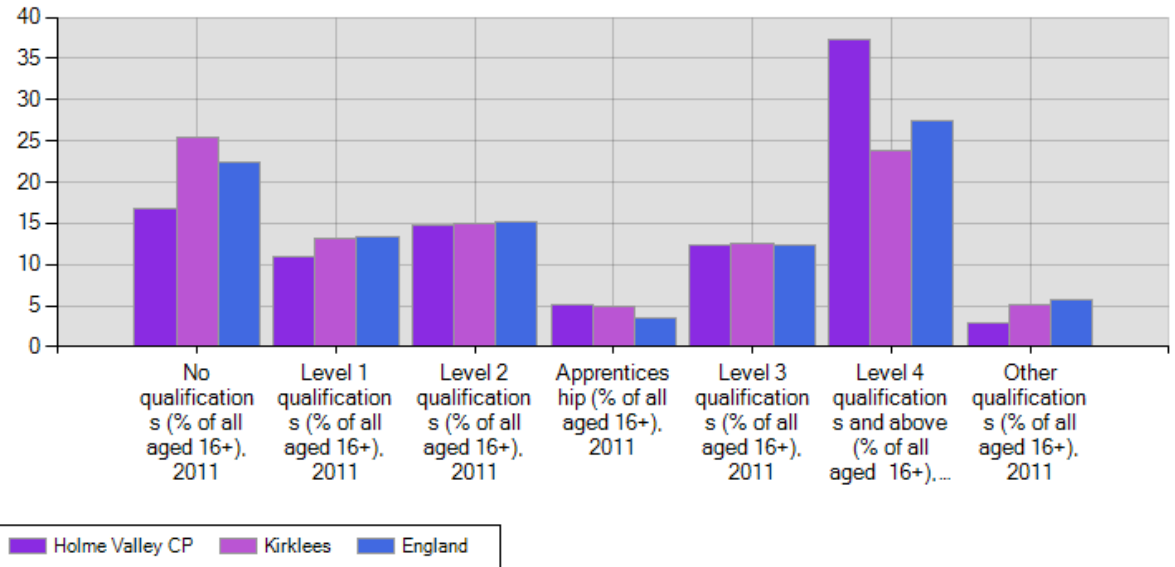


We have more owner-occupiers and fewer people renting



We have a high number of well qualified people (Level 2 equates to GCSEs A*-C, Level 3 equates to A-Levels, and Level 5 is a university degree)

% Highest level of qualification

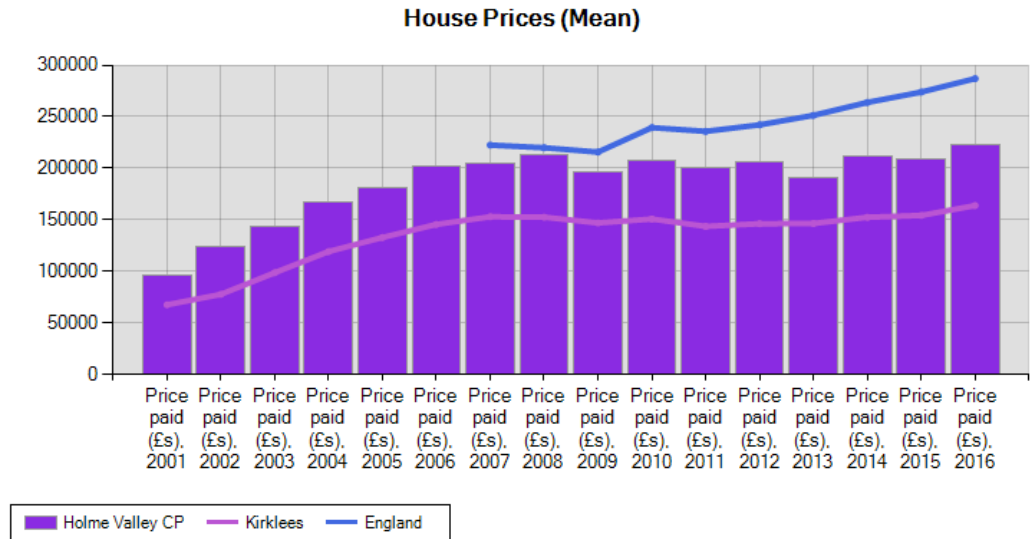


We have a greater proportion of occupations in the higher socio-economic groups

% National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC)



The average house price in 2016 was £222,465 comparing to £163,889 across Kirklees



The average gross household income was £47,398 in 2016

| Gross Household Income | | | |
|--|------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | Holme Valley CP | Kirklees | England |
| <u>Mean Gross Household Income (£s) (2016)</u> | £47,398 | £35,072 | £37,476 |

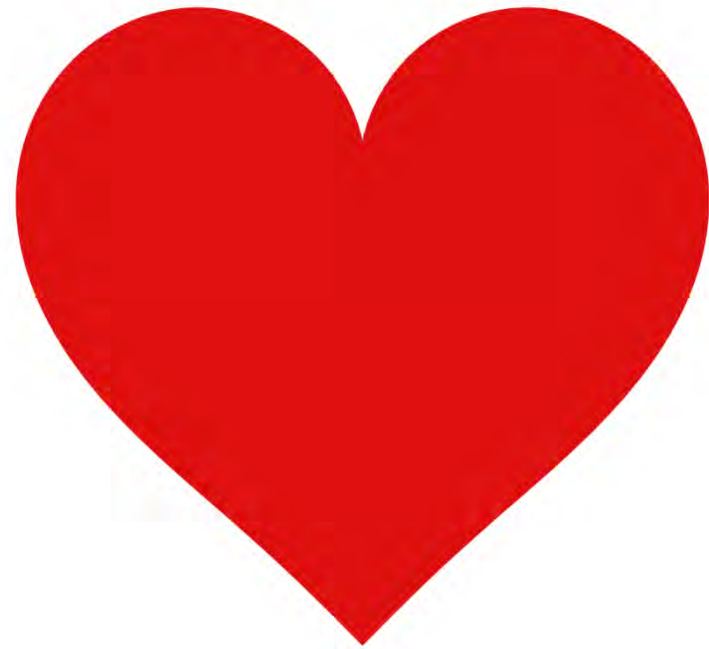
What additional housing is proposed in the Kirklees Local Plan?

The Local Plan estimates that 21,324 new homes will be needed across the local authority area by 2031.

Kirklees has identified 26 different sites in the Holme Valley totalling a potential extra 1,211 dwellings.

| Location | Site Number | Number of Houses Proposed | Housing or Mixed Development |
|---|-------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Travel Station Yard, Station Road, Honley | H48 | 14 | Housing |
| East of Woodhouse Rd, Brockholes | H129 | 124 | Housing |
| South of Southwood Avenue, Honley | H178 | 23 | Housing |
| Former Thirstin Mill, Thirstin Road, Honley | H2586 | 24 | Housing |
| South of Gynn Lane, Honley | H584 | 50 | Housing |
| North of Scotgate Road, Honley | H664 | 93 | Housing |
| North east of Westcroft, Honley | H786 | 15 | Housing |
| South of Vicarage Meadows, Cinderhills, Holmfirth | H47 | 14 | Housing |
| Bridge Mills, New Road, Holmfirth | H50 | 45 | Housing |
| West of St Mary's Rise & St Mary's Way, Netherthong | H130 | 21 | Housing |
| North west of New Mill Road, Thongsbridge | H214 | 15 | Housing |
| East of Holme View Avenue & Pennine Close, Upperthong | H284 | 27 | Housing |
| Dunford Road, Hade Edge | H288a | 66 | Housing |
| East of St Mary's Avenue, Netherthong | H294 | 32 | Housing |
| East of Ryecroft Lane, Scholes | H297 | 47 | Housing |
| South of Sandy Gate, Scholes | H597 | 141 | Housing |
| West of Bankfield Drive, Holmbridge | H626 | 23 | Housing |
| West of Wesley Avenue, Netherthong | H715 | 43 | Housing |
| West of Miry Lane, Thongsbridge | H727a | 39 | Housing |
| West of Stoney Bank Lane, Thongsbridge | H728 | 53 | Housing |
| Tenter Hill Road, New Mill | H729 | 81 | Housing |
| West of Royds Avenue, New Mill | H730 | 74 | Housing |
| South of Former Midlothian Garage, New Mill Road, Holmfirth | H787 | 12 | Housing |
| South of Water Street, Holmbridge | H2585 | 19 | Housing |
| Former Midlothian Garage, New Mill Road, Holmfirth | H2587 | 56 | Housing |
| Dobroyd Mills, Hepworth Road, Hepworth | MX1912a | 60 | Mixed |
| TOTAL | | 1211 | |

What do you like
most about living in
the Holme Valley?



What would you
change about the
Valley and how would
you make the
change?

Honley

New Road (1900s)



Newtown & Tram terminus (1910s)



Back School Street (1970s)



Same locations in 2017



What will they be like in the 2030s?

Holmfirth

Town Gate (1928)



Victoria Street



Toll Bridge, Hollowgate



Same locations in 2017



What will they be like in the 2030s?

What facilities do you
think are missing in
the Valley?

Facilities

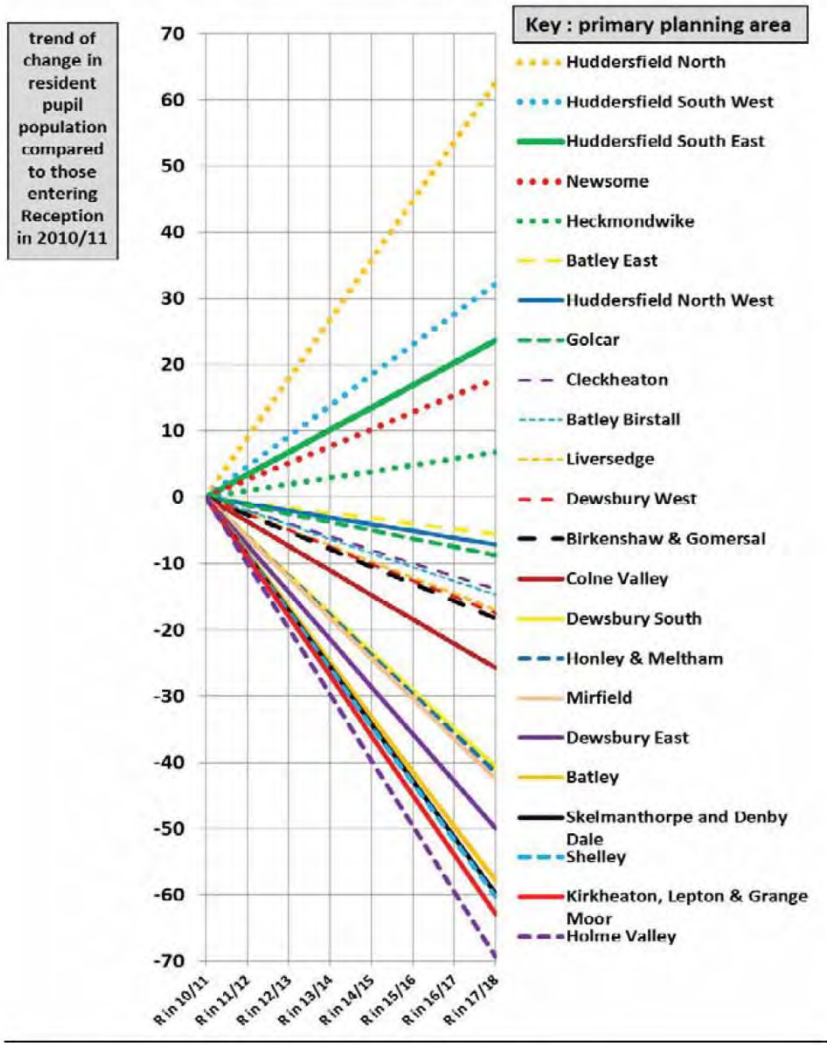


What's the situation with school places in the valley?

- The Holme Valley has 13 Primary Schools:
Holmfirth J&I, Upperthong J&I, Hinchliffe Mill J&I, Netherthong Primary, Kirkroyds Infants, Wooldale Juniors, Holme J&I, Scholes J&I, Hade Edge J&I, Brockholes J&I, Hepworth J&I, Honley Infants, Honley Juniors
- We have 2 Secondary Schools:
Holmfirth High School
Honley High School
- This is approximately 2300 primary & 2400 secondary pupils (NB. Honley High covers schools in Meltham area as well)
- Kirklees' report 'Securing Sufficient High Quality Learning and Childcare Places' 2015-2018 states that:
- The semi-rural areas in south Kirklees show a trend of some decline in school age population with some unfilled places in primary and secondary provision. Children travelling out of the urban areas to attend these schools tend to hide the true level of unfilled places.

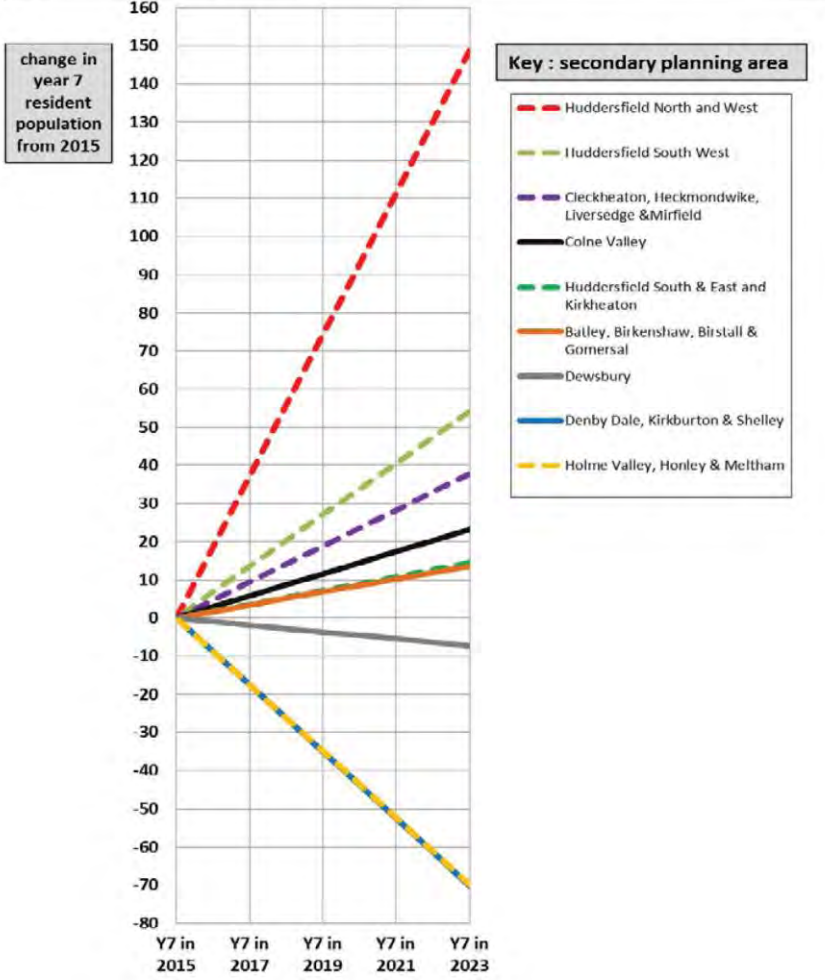
5.4.1 Primary demand 2015-17

Chart 2 : Trend of change in resident pupil population Reception 2010/11 to Reception 2017/18 by primary planning area (Jan 2015 NHS data)



Source NHS data Jan 2014. Produced by School Organisation & Planning

Chart 3 : Trend of change in resident Year 7 pupil population from 2015 to 2023 by secondary planning area (Jan 2015 NHS data)



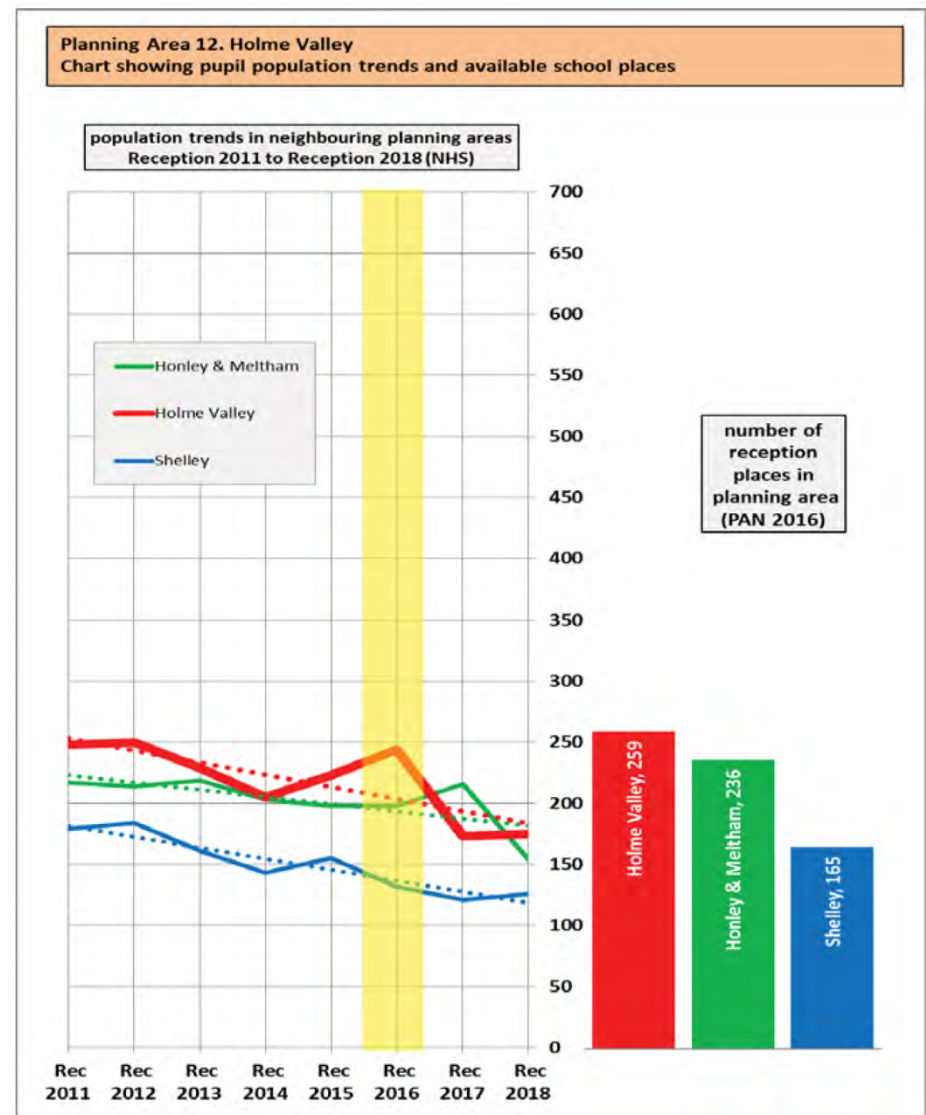
Source NHS data Jan 2015 - Produced by School Organisation & Planning Team. *Note Chart 3 shows the rate of growth over the past eight years. For Huddersfield South & East and Kirkheaton, Batley, Birstall, Birkenshaw and Gomersal, Denby Dale, Kirkburton & Shelley and Holme Valley, Honley & Meltham, the rates of growth are identical or very similar which is reflected in the Chart 3 for these particular planning areas.

The future trend for local schools is a declining number of pupils, not a shortage of school places.

For the reception in-take of 2017, only two schools within the Holme Valley area were over-subscribed with all pupils living within their catchment accommodated.

This downward trend in child population is expected to continue.

With the current approach to funding schools per pupil, this will put pressure on school budgets.



The chart above shows the size of each year group in the child population in the planning area and the neighbouring planning areas for Reception cohorts Sep 2011 to Sep 2018. The dotted line shows the underlying trend in the size of the pupil population for each area.

The bar chart shows the number of reception class places available in each planning area, based on the Published Admission Numbers (PANs) of the schools in the area.

The yellow shading highlights the data for Reception classes in September 2016

What sort of
additional housing is
needed in the Holme
Valley?

Should additional
housing be
concentrated in large
sites or spread around
the Valley?

Should new building
on brownfield sites
take priority over
greenfield sites?

How can we require
developers to build
more energy efficient
and sustainable
homes?

How can we ensure
new housing and
economic
development are
sensitive to the
Valley's character?

Should the
Neighbourhood Plan
enable more people to
work in the Holme Valley?
If so, what sort of work
opportunities are
desirable?

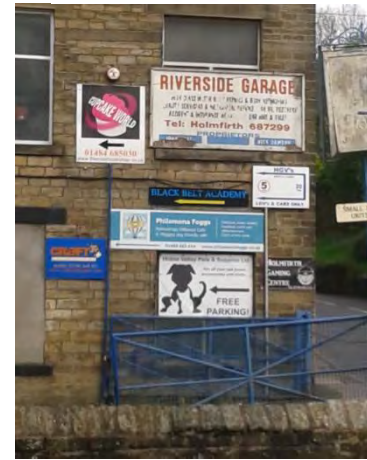
Work opportunities



Welcome to Yorkshire
yorkshire.com



Member



What infrastructure
changes are needed
to support new
building in the Valley?



Infrastructure



How easy do you find
it to move around the
Holme Valley and
further afield?

Public Transport



 southpenninecommunitytransport



Private Transport



What specific features
of the Holme Valley
are important and
should be protected?

The AECOM Heritage & Character Assessment identifies 8 distinct landscape character areas:

HOLME VALLEY - HERITAGE AND CHARACTER ASSESSMENT

Character Area Profiles

The results of the desk study and fieldwork have been analysed and eight distinct Landscape Character Areas (LCAs) have been identified, as shown in Figure 6. These areas have been informed by the following:

- Historical Development – including street pattern, land use, conservation areas and heritage assets;
- Movement – including physical boundaries such as railway lines, roads, rivers and gateways, nodes and linkages;
- Urban structure and built development – including density and building height, enclosure, architectural style and detailing;
- Land use and levels of activity;
- Green space and public realm – including those with planning policy and statutory protection, and how this relates to buildings and spaces; and
- Views and their contribution to an understanding of character, including the identification of landmarks.

The identification of the LCAs has also been informed by the LCAs and LCTs boundaries defined within the assessments published by the Peak District National Park Authority and Kirklees District Council.

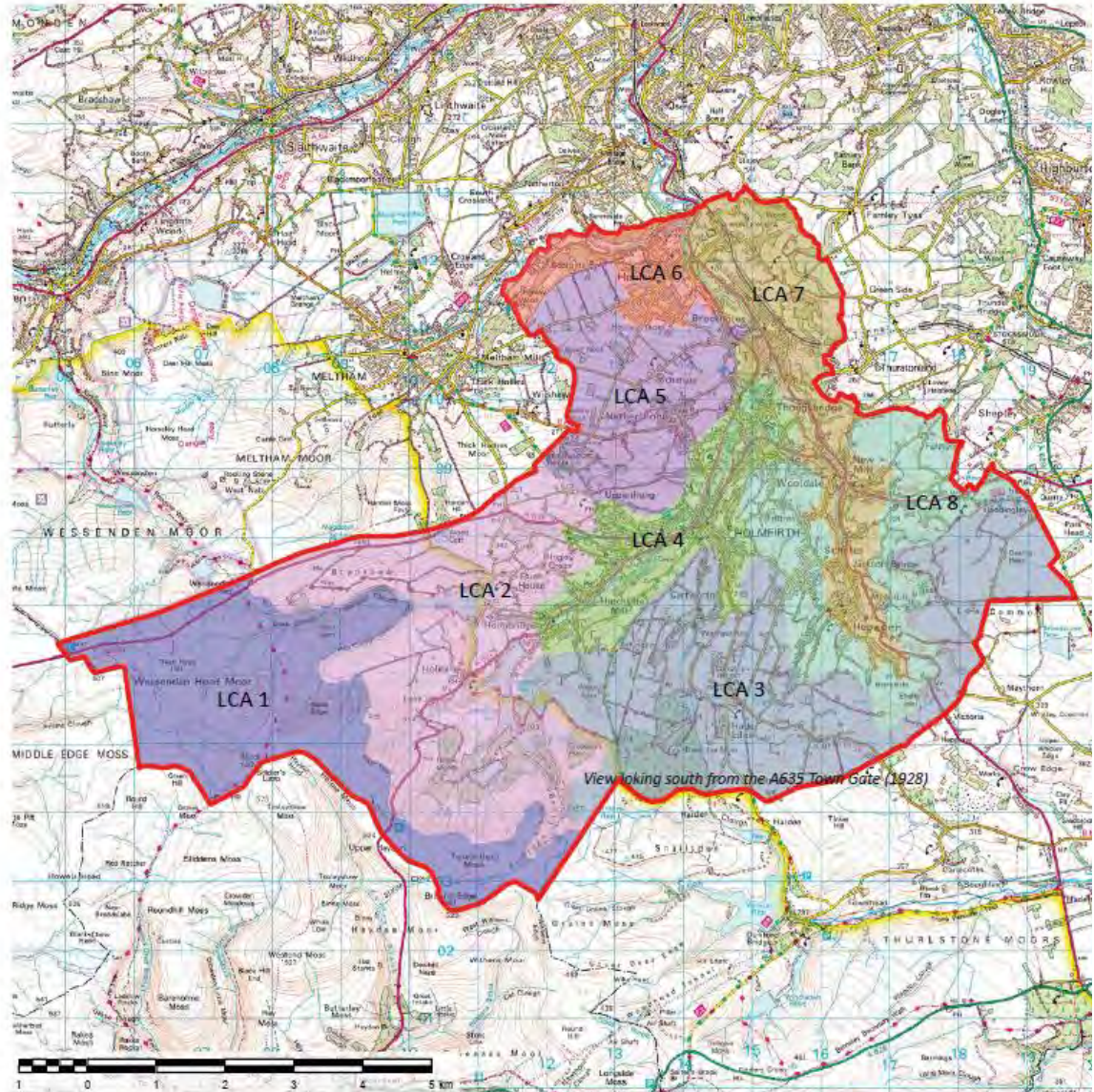


Figure 6: Character Areas Overview Plan

Contains OS data Crown copyright /

What key features of heritage value are mentioned in the report?

- Large area of open moorland contrasting with the densely settled valley floor
- Strong visual links with the Peak District National Park
- Building responds to the valley topography
- Survival of large numbers of vernacular buildings constructed from millstone grit with slate tile roofs. 13 conservation Areas, 369 Listed buildings, 3 scheduled monuments
- Millstone grit walling forms a consistent boundary treatment
- Footpath links to the wider countryside
- Active and busy village and town centres
- Panoramic and glimpsed views
- Links to textile industry heritage (former mills)
- Rivers providing wildlife resources and green corridors.

The AECOM Heritage & Character Assessment identifies what could be managed in the future:

HOLME VALLEY - HERITAGE AND CHARACTER ASSESSMENT

The character of Holme Valley CP described above is the result of a range of interactions between natural and human processes. This evolution is supported by the section on historical development which describes how the structure and character of the area has changed over time. Together this provides a baseline against which change can be monitored and managed.

The evolution of the landscape will continue and therefore the management of change is essential to ensure that sustainable social, environmental economic outcomes are achieved. This section therefore considers various factors which may influence change and inform the policies set out in the Kirklees UDP (2007) and the Kirklees Draft Local Plan (2015).

Positive Aspects of Character

There are a number of positive aspects of character which should be sustained, reinforced or enhanced. These are described in detail within the individual LCAs and summarised below:

- Large area of open expansive moorland to the west of the study area which contrasts with the densely settled valley floor;
- Strong visual links with the wider Peak District National Park to the west;
- Distinctive linear built form which responds to the valley topography;
- Survival of large numbers of vernacular buildings constructed from millstone grit with slate tile roofs;
- Proliferation of millstone grit walling forms a consistent boundary treatment;
- Links to the wider countryside through the extensive network of PRoW and long distance footpaths.
- Active and busy village and town centres;
- Combination of panoramic and glimpsed views within the valley setting;
- Links to heritage associated with the former mills and textile industry in the valley bottom;
- Wildlife resources and green corridors provided by the watercourses of the River Holme and its tributaries.

Issues to be Addressed

The following issues have been identified which could be addressed through new development or active management. These are summarised below:

- Alterations to buildings through permitted development which are unsympathetic to existing buildings and not in keeping with the character of the local vernacular;
- Construction of developments, including infill, which do not respect historic village or town layouts.
- Potential for settlement coalescence, especially on the valley floor;
- High levels of traffic and on street parking which deters access and creates barriers for pedestrians and cyclists;
- Decline in stone walls resulting in the loss of the distinctive field pattern and the introduction of inappropriate boundary treatments;

Sensitivity to Change

There are also some elements which are particularly sensitive to change. These relate to the features listed below:

- The sense of remoteness with a lack of development or human influence;
- Topography and availability of open views;
- Vernacular building materials and design details, including surviving millstone grit boundary walls;
- Setting of traditional vernacular buildings and conservation areas;
- Distinctive settlement form which responds to the valley topography;
- Defined building line with building frontages sitting at the back of pavements.
- Presence of industrial heritage features within the valley floor;



Single wind turbine near Harle Edge

What other work is suggested in the report to help provide a basis for monitoring and managing future change?

- Detailed architectural study of buildings within the area to better understand their value and contribution to the history of the area
- Detailed mapping and review exercise of Public Rights of Way
- Review of shop frontages and strategy for local retail across the area, including parking
- A green space assessment to determine where and what types of green space are required
- Design codes for future development and management
- Detailed mapping of all trees within the study area, including the update to all Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs)

Which parks and
green spaces are
important to you?

Green spaces



Is there anything else
you would like to
comment on?

