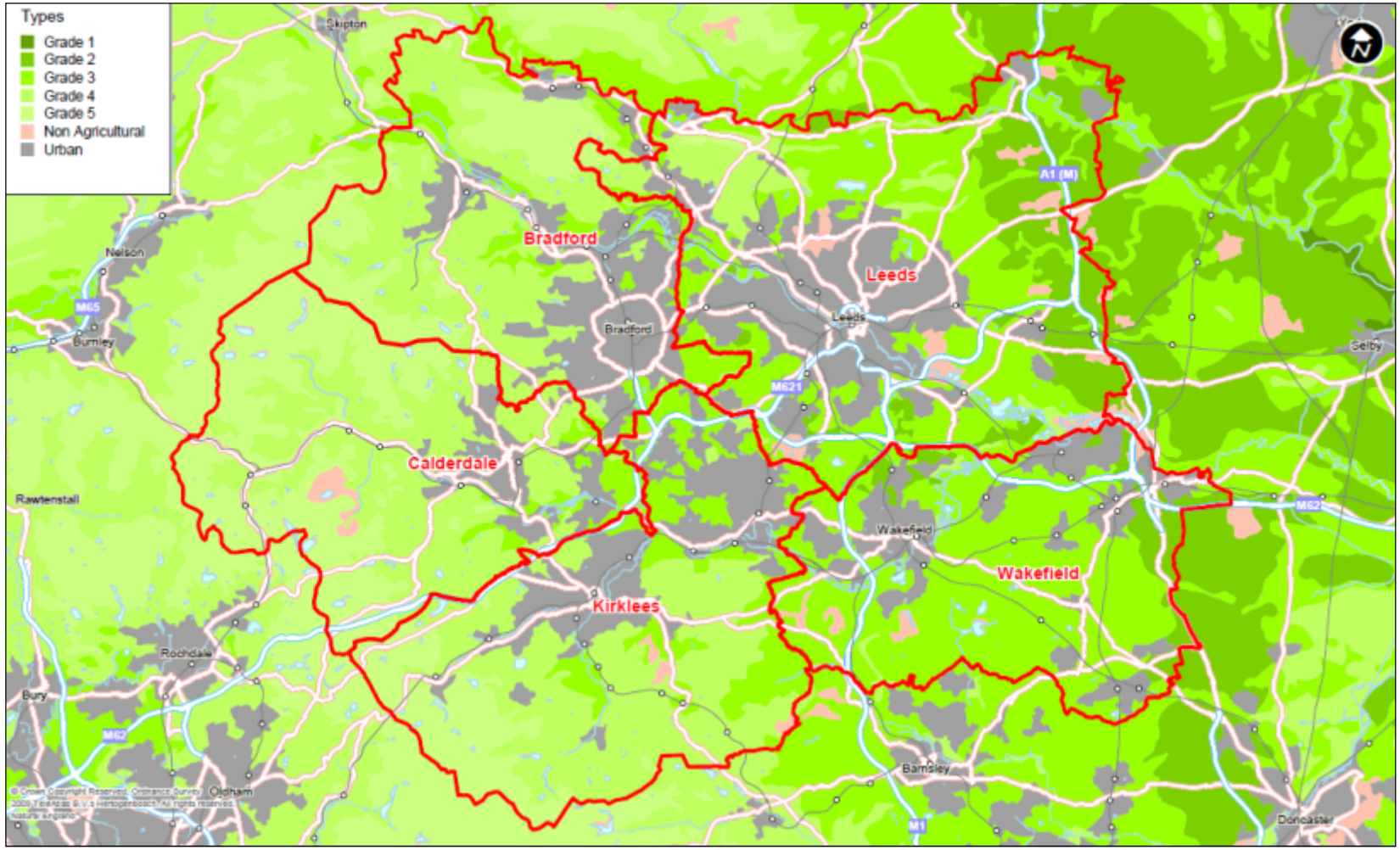
APPENDIX FIGURE C.1 AGRICULTURAL LAND CLASSIFICATION IN WEST YORKSHIRE



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C2.62 The chemical and biological water indicators are used to describe water quality. Rivers in West Yorkshire are in a largely good/fair condition, and continue to improve. Also, incidence of water pollution events are improving. In the Y&H region in 2004, 3.5% of all incidents to all media were attributable to transport, which follows a declining trend (8.1% in 2001). Road transport is the most common cause of incidents when involving transport.

C2.63 Strategic Flood Risk Assessments (SRFAs) have been initiated by all five districts within West Yorkshire, as follows:

- The Bradford SFRA is in production.
- The Calderdale, Kirklees & Wakefield SFRA indicated 58km of the transport network is currently at risk of a 1% flood event in the Calder Catchment and 10% of the transport network within the river Aire Catchment is similarly at risk.
- Leeds (2007) - there are over 2,000 properties at 'significant' risk of river flooding within the District of Leeds, susceptible to a 1.33% chance of flooding. The River Aire via Leeds, and the River Wharfe were highlighted by DEFRA as susceptible to flooding, and this occasionally leads to flooding in the Kirkstall area and the A65 / A659. Parts of the rail network are also affected by flooding, including at Kirkstall..

C2.64 Areas liable to flood are illustrated in the figure following. There are particular issues from flooding in the Aire Valley to Leeds and Bradford and main urban areas in Calderdale.

C2.65 In Wakefield, the solid geology over much of the district is the exposed coalfield of the Middle and Upper Coal Measures of the Upper Carboniferous Period. These deposits of alternating bands of sandstones, siltstones, mudstones, shales and coal seams dip eastwards to become the concealed coalfield beneath the later Permian Period deposits in the east. Due to the decline of coal mining and other traditional industries, the district has suffered significant environmental degradation, dereliction and (in part) potential for suspected contamination. Approximately 700 hectares of the District are derelict, however many more hectares have been or are currently being transformed by reclamation schemes.

C2.66 Wakefield lies within the three major catchments of the Rivers Aire, Calder and the combined catchment of the Don, Dearne and Rother.

APPENDIX FIGURE C.2 AREAS LIABLE TO FLOOD IN WEST YORKSHIRE

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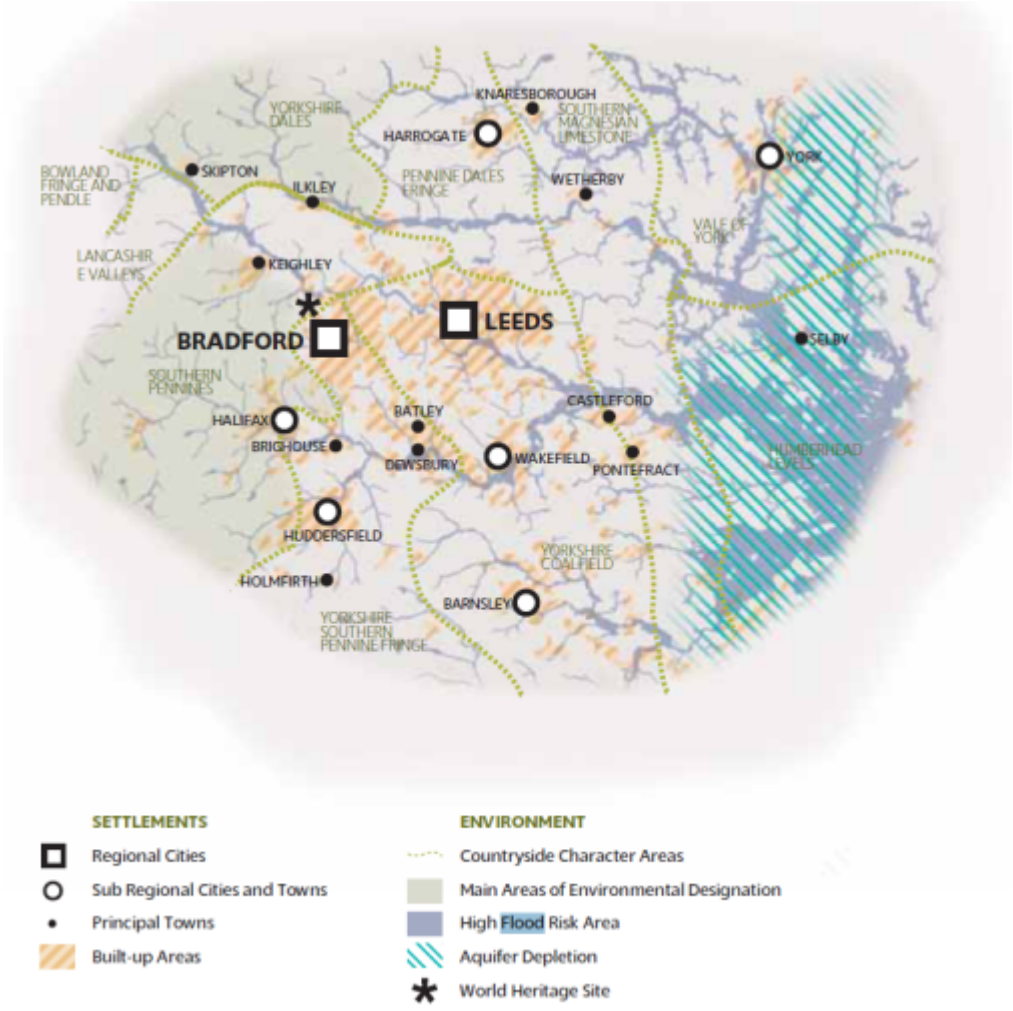
Many of these are at or near maximum capacity in annual storm conditions and there are more than 40 locations in the district that flood on a regular basis. 85% of the housing allocations and 50% of employment sites identified in Calderdale, Kirklees and Wakefield are allocated in Low Risk Zone 1. 18 allocations are located in the high risk zone in these areas, but the area overall is considered sustainable. Water quality of the Aire, Calder and Dearne has improved over recent years largely as a result of improvements to sewage treatment and industrial waste discharges.

C2.67 The decline of coal extraction in recent years has led to water table levels rising. This displaces gases such as methane and blackdamp, which may lead to concentrated emissions possibly in such dangerous areas as foundations of buildings and other confined spaces as explosive and/or poisonous mixtures.

APPENDIX FIGURE C.3 HIGH FLOOD RISK AREAS IN WEST YORKSHIRE



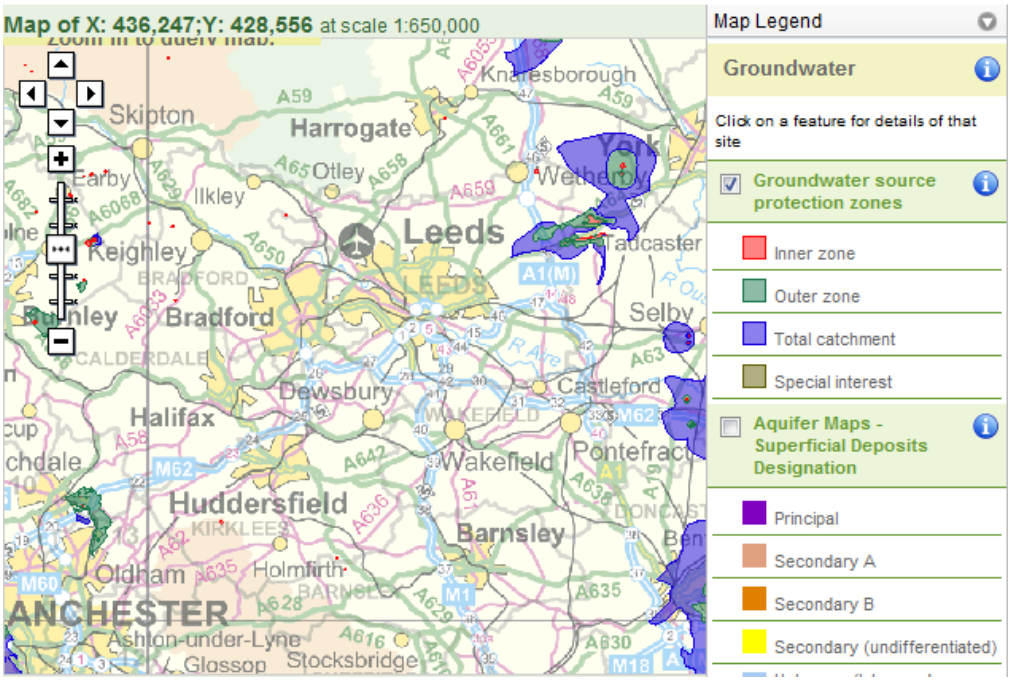
Source: Yorkshire and Humber Regional Spatial Strategy to 2026 (2008)

C2.68 The Humber River Basin District Management Plan states that groundwater is an important resource in the Humber River Basin District and that a significant proportion of drinking water comes from the district's groundwater. Abstraction for drinking water is one of the main pressures placed on groundwater, as is contamination with nitrates and pesticides.

C2.69 The Environment Agency has defined Source Protection Zones for 2000 groundwater sources that are used for public drinking water supply. The SPZs show the risk of contamination from pollution causing activities and the closer the activity, the greater the risk. Pollution prevention measures are introduced in areas which are at a higher risk.

C2.70 The figure below shows the Source Protection Zones within West Yorkshire and demonstrates that there is a sensitive area in North East Leeds and no SPZs in any other part of the region.

APPENDIX FIGURE C.4 SOURCE PROTECTION ZONES IN WEST YORKSHIRE



C3 HEALTH

General Health Statistics

C3.1 Key health statistics for West Yorkshire are set out in the following table:

APPENDIX TABLE C.1 KEY HEALTH STATISTICS FOR WEST YORKSHIRE

District	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield	West Yorks.	England
Live births with low birth weight	9.8%	8.2%	8.4%	7.3%	6.8%	8.1%	7.2
Infant Mortality (per 1,000)	7.7	6.7	7.5	6.0	5.5	6.7	5.1
Life Expectancy (Males)	76.1	77.1	76.5	77.2	76.3	76.6	77.9
Life Expectancy (Females)	80.2	81.5	80.7	81.9	80.6	80.9	82.0
People on Incapacity Benefits	8.0%	7.0%	7.0%	6.0%	9.0%	7.2%	7.0%
Admissions for Coronary Heart Disease (per 1,000 population)	21.5	24.0	17.4	15.8	20.5	18.8	19.4
Coronary Heart Disease mortality rate	2221	942	1941	3155	1525	9784	222,492
Obese adults (estimated)	21.6%	21.5%	21.6%	20.6%	26.9%	22.4%	21.8%
Mortality by cancer (per 100,000 persons)	220.5	243.8	237.9	248.4	274.7	243.6	253.2
Casualties / accidents per 100,000 persons	340.24	338.88	328.72	337.12	353.04	n/a	325.22

C3.2 Other key health statistics for the area include:

- 16.6% of residents in Yorkshire and the Humber have a limiting long-term illness (LLTI) according to the 2001 UK Census, which is above the England average of 15%;
- Life expectancy for Yorkshire and the Humber was the third lowest of the English regions for both males and females: 81.1 years for females and 76.9 years for males for 2005-7 (ONS, 2009);

C3.3 As can be seen from this, West Yorkshire is typically worse than the national average across a range of indicators, although with some variation within the sub-region.

C3.4 However, it should be noted that although these indicators are linked to transport and mobility, these are not the only factors influencing health. Much of the variation from national norms and

between the various local authority areas in West Yorkshire is linked to the differences in socio-economic variations which are indicated in the following paragraphs and in the next section on Equality.

Accessibility

C3.5 A report by the Social Exclusion Unit (ODPM, 2003) 'Making the Connections: Final Report on Transport and Social Exclusion' states that "Problems with transport provision and the location of services can reinforce social exclusion. They prevent people from accessing key local services or activities, such as jobs, learning, healthcare, food shopping or leisure." Key statistics included in the report are as follows:

- Access to work: Two out of five jobseekers say lack of transport is a barrier to getting a job. One in four jobseekers say that the cost of transport is a problem getting to interviews. One in four young people have not applied for a particular job in the last 12 months because of transport problems.
- Access to learning: 16–18-year-old students spend on average £370 a year on education related transport, and nearly half of them experience difficulty with this cost. Six per cent of all 16–24-year-olds turn down training or further education opportunities because of problems with transport.
- Access to healthcare: 31 per cent of people without a car have difficulties travelling to their local hospital, compared to 17 per cent of people with a car. Over 1.4 million people say they have missed, turned down, or chosen not to seek medical help over the last 12 months because of transport problems.
- Access to food shops: 16 per cent of people without cars find access to supermarkets difficult, compared to 6 per cent of the population as a whole.
- Access to social, cultural, and sporting activities: 18 per cent of people without a car find seeing friends and family difficult because of transport problems, compared with 8 per cent for car owners. People without cars are also twice as likely to find it difficult getting to leisure centres (9 per cent) and libraries (7 per cent).
- Impact of traffic on deprived communities: Children from the lowest social class are five times more likely to die in road

accidents than those from the highest social class. More than a quarter of child pedestrian casualties happen in the most deprived 10 per cent of wards.

C3.6 In February 2010, the Marmot Review Team published Fair Society, Healthy Lives. This was the culmination of a year-long independent review into health inequalities in England which Professor Sir Michael Marmot was asked to chair by the Secretary of State for Health. The review proposes the most effective evidence-based strategies for reducing health inequalities in England from 2010. The review highlights links between transport inequalities and health inequalities. Relevant findings include:

- "The survival of older people increases where there is more space for walking near their home, with nearby parks and tree-lined streets."[12]
- "Investing public funds in measures such as active travel, promoting green spaces and healthy eating will impact positively on health as well as on carbon emissions".[13]
- "Poorer people are more likely to live in more deprived neighbourhoods. The more deprived the neighbourhood, the more likely it is to have social and environmental characteristics presenting risks to health." These include a lack of green spaces and places for children to play and more risks to safety from traffic.
- "Children in the 10 per cent most deprived wards in England are four times more likely to be hit by a car than children in the 10 per cent least deprived wards."[14]
- "Road deaths, especially among pedestrians and cyclists, are particularly high among children of parents classified as never having worked or as long-term unemployed."[15]

12 Original source: Maas J, Verheij RA, de Vries S, Spreeuwenberg P, Schellevis FG and Groenewegen PP (2009) Morbidity is related to a green living environment. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health 63: 967-97.

13 Original source: Sustainable Development Commission (2008) Health, place and nature. p.19.

14 Original source: Department for Transport (2009) A safer way – Making Britain's roads the safest in the World. www.dft.gov.uk/ consultations/open/roadsafetyconsultation/roadsafetyconsultation.pdf; Grayling T,Hallam K, Graham D, Anderson R and Glaister S (2002) Streets ahead – safe and liveable streets for children.

15 Original source: Office for National Statistics (2002) National Statistics Socio-economic Classification: User Manual. London: Office for National Statistics; Van Lenthe F J, Brug J and Mackenbach J P (2005) Neighbourhood inequalities in physical inactivity: The role of neighbourhood attractiveness, proximity to local facilities and safety in the Netherlands.

- "Particular groups face further inequalities. Black ethnic minority groups in London were 1.3 times more likely to be injured as pedestrians and car occupants on the city's roads than those in white ethnic groups."[16]

C3.7 The report also states that improved transport infrastructure can have positive impacts on safety:

- "The provision of cycling infrastructure can lead to a long-term increase in cycling and a reduction in cycle casualties."[17]
- "Substantial increases in the number of cyclists also leads to reductions in the numbers of cyclists killed or seriously injured."[18]
- "Lowering speed limits improves quality and access for active travel and improves safety for pedestrians and cyclists. Lower speed limits reduce risk of death and serious injuries."[19]

Road safety and accidents

C3.8 The Department for Transport releases an annual report on road casualties. The 2008 'Reported Road Casualties for Great Britain' provides figures on reported casualties by road user type, severity, and local authority, as detailed in the table below:

APPENDIX TABLE C.2 REPORTED CASUALTIES IN WEST YORKSHIRE BY ROAD USER TYPE, SEVERITY AND LOCAL AUTHORITY (2008)

	Pedestrians		Pedal cyclists		Motorcyclists		Car users		All road users	
	KSI	All	KSI	All	KSI	All	KSI	All	KSI	All
Bradford	117	372	18	97	37	137	95	1,680	274	2,371
Calderdale	29	109	6	28	26	69	42	543	105	788
Kirklees	72	237	18	79	38	141	65	1,233	198	1,789

Social Science Medicine 60(4):763–75; Gorman D, Douglas MJ, Conway L, Noble P and Hanlon P (2003) Transport policy and health inequalities: A health impact assessment of Edinburgh's transport policy. Public Health 117(1):15-24.

16 Original source: Grundy C, Steinbach R, Edwards P, Green J and Wilkinson P (2008) The effect of 20mph zones on inequalities in road casualties in London: A report to the London Road Safety Unit: LSHTM.

17 NICE (2008) Promoting and creating built or natural environments that encourage and support physical activity.

18 Woodcock J, Edwards P, Tonne C, Armstrong B G, Ashiru O, Banister B et al (2009) Public health benefits of strategies to reduce greenhouse-gas emissions: urban land transport. The Lancet 374 (9705): 1930 – 1943.

19 Pilkington P (2000) Reducing the speed limit to 20 mph in urban areas. BMJ 320 (7243): 1160; Peden M, Scurfield R, Sleet D et al. (2004) World report on road traffic injury prevention. Geneva: World Health Organization; Grundy C, Steinbach R, Edwards P, Green J, Armstrong A and Wilkinson P (2009) The effect of 20 mph traffic speed zones on road injuries in London, 1986—2006: A controlled interrupted time series analysis. BMJ 339: b4469.

	Pedestrians		Pedal cyclists		Motorcyclists		Car users		All road users	
	KSI	All	KSI	All	KSI	All	KSI	All	KSI	All
Leeds	114	464	31	222	67	230	139	1,943	371	3,220
Wakefield	32	151	11	59	30	92	64	864	143	1,260
West Yorkshire	364	1,333	84	485	198	669	405	6,263	1,091	9,428

Obesity

C3.9 The NHS Health Survey for England 2008: Physical Activity and Fitness Report states that childhood obesity has increased significantly since 1995. Between 1995 and 2008, obesity levels:

- Increased in boys aged 2-15 from 11% to 17%; and
- Increased in girls aged 2-15 from 12% to 15%.

C3.10 Obesity levels in boys in Yorkshire and Humber are higher than the England average, as shown in the following table:

APPENDIX TABLE C.3 CHILDHOOD OBESITY LEVELS: AGES 2-15 WITH A VALID BMI MEASUREMENT - % OBESE

	Yorkshire and the Humber Strategic Health Authority	England average
Boys	19%	17%
Girls	15%	15%

C3.11 The following table shows obesity levels amongst adults in the Yorkshire and Humber Strategic Health Authority area compared to the England average:

APPENDIX TABLE C.4 OBESITY PREVALENCE RATES (%) IN ADULTS

	Yorkshire and the Humber Strategic Health Authority	England average
Men	26%	24.1%
Women	26%	24.9%

Source: The Health and Social Care Information Centre, 'Statistics on obesity, physical activity and diet: England 2010'

Physical activity levels in children and adults

C3.12 The National Travel Survey reports decreased levels of walking to school in 2009 compared to 1995. However there has been a slight increase in cycling, which has a very small mode share overall. The following table sets out the key findings for 2009 and compares them to mode use in 1995:

APPENDIX TABLE C.5 TRAVEL TO SCHOOL DATA FOR 1995 AND 2009

School pupils	1995	2009
Aged 5 - 10		
Walk to school	53%	50%
Cycle to school	0%	1%
Travel to school by car/van	38%	42%
Aged 11 - 16		
Walk to school	42%	38%
Cycle to school	2%	3%
Travel to school by car/van	20%	22%
Aged 5 - 16		
Walk to school	47%	43%
Cycle to school	1%	2%
Travel to school by car/van	29%	31%

Source: National Travel Survey, 2010

C3.13 The National Travel Survey also records the proportion of trips to and from school by main mode of travel for school children. The following table shows these proportions for Yorkshire and Humber and England overall:

APPENDIX TABLE C.6 TRIPS TO AND FROM SCHOOL BY MAIN MODE

Pupils aged 5-16	Walk	Car	Bus	Other
Yorkshire and Humber	46%	29%	23%	1%
England	44%	32%	20%	4%

C3.14 The NHS Health Survey for England 2008 includes self-reported activity levels for adults by Strategic Health Authority (SHA), as illustrated in the table on the following page. It finds that men in the Yorkshire and Humber SHA report slightly higher levels than the England average of recommended physical activity (defined as 30 minutes or more of moderate or vigorous activity on at least 20 occasions in the last four weeks) whilst women report lower levels than the England average.

APPENDIX TABLE C.7 PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS MEETING RECOMMENDED 30 MINUTES OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AT LEAST 20 TIMES IN LAST FOUR WEEKS

	Yorkshire and the Humber Strategic Health Authority	England average
Men	41%	39%
Women	26%	29%

C4 EQUALITY TARGET GROUPS

Gender

C4.1 The table below indicates the gender balance in areas of West Yorkshire:

APPENDIX TABLE C.8 GENDER BALANCE IN WEST YORKSHIRE, 2008

District	Total Population	% Males	% Females
Bradford	501,700	49.3%	50.7%
Calderdale	201,800	48.9%	51.1%
Kirklees	403,900	49.1%	50.9%
Leeds	770,800	49.1%	50.9%
Wakefield	322,300	49.0%	51.0%
West Yorkshire	2,200,500	49.1%	50.9%
England	*51,446,200*	*49.2%*	*50.8%*

C4.2 This indicates that although there are slight variations across the sub-region, there are slightly more women living in West Yorkshire than men. This pattern persists across the sub-region, and is in line with the average across England.

Disability

C4.3 The table below indicates the number of disabled people receiving Disability Living Allowance recorded as living in West Yorkshire:

APPENDIX TABLE C.9 DISABLED PEOPLE IN WEST YORKSHIRE, 2009

District	Number	% of total
Bradford	3,520	0.70%
Calderdale	1,220	0.60%
Kirklees	2,930	0.73%
Leeds	4,460	0.58%
Wakefield	2,600	0.81%
West Yorkshire	14,730	0.67%
England	*312,800*	*0.61%*

C4.4 As can be seen from this, there is a slight variation in the incidence of disability as recorded this way across the sub-region, the highest rate being in Wakefield and the lowest in Calderdale. The average for West Yorkshire as a whole is slightly higher than the average across England.

Ethnic Groups

C4.5 The breakdown of the population by ethnic group in West Yorkshire is indicated in the table below:

APPENDIX TABLE C.10 ETHNIC GROUPS IN WEST YORKSHIRE, 2007

District	White	Mixed	Asian or Asian British	Black or Black British	Chinese or Other
Bradford	74.1%	1.9%	21.1%	1.7%	1.2%
Calderdale	89.9%	1.1%	7.5%	0.7%	0.7%
Kirklees	83.8%	1.7%	12.1%	1.7%	0.6%
Leeds	87.7%	1.8%	6.0%	2.2%	2.3%
Wakefield	95.7%	0.8%	2.4%	0.5%	0.6%
West Yorkshire	85.3%	1.6%	10.2%	1.6%	1.3%
England	*88.2%*	*2.8%*	*5.7%*	*1.5%*	*1.5%*

C4.6 From this it may be seen that the population of the sub-region is predominantly white, although this is slightly less than the proportion for England as a whole. However, in Wakefield, there is a relatively small proportion of the population from ethnic minority backgrounds. The next largest ethnic group is Asian (including Asian British), the proportion of which is twice as high in the sub-region as for England as a whole. In particular, Bradford has a relatively large population in this group, representing more than 1 in 5 of the population. Proportions of other ethnic groups are broadly in line with the average for England.

C4.7 It should be noted that the Asian and Black communities in West Yorkshire typically comprise generally larger households with a younger age profile than the white population. This suggests they may become more prominent as a proportion of the overall population in the future.

C4.8 Also more recently, due to the accession of Eastern European states into the European Union, there reportedly has been a significant increase in the number of economic migrants from overseas to some parts of the sub-region, e.g. Leeds. However, these people would be classified as part of the white ethnic group in terms of the statistics presented here.

Sexuality or gender identity

C4.9 There is little information regarding sexuality or gender identity typically available. The 2001 census included a question aimed at identifying same-sex couples living together, and the incidence of this in West Yorkshire is indicated in the table below:

APPENDIX TABLE C.11 PEOPLE REPORTING LIVING IN A SAME-SEX COUPLE IN WEST YORKSHIRE

District	No. of People	Per 1,000 population
Bradford	516	1.5
Calderdale	344	2.3
Kirklees	512	1.7
Leeds	1,230	2.2
Wakefield	436	1.8

District	No. of People	Per 1,000 population
W. Yorks	3,038	1.9
England	75,746	2.0

C4.10 However, clearly people may not elect to declare themselves as part of a same-sex couple and many homosexual men and Lesbians are single or not co-habiting with their partners. Therefore, this figure is likely to significantly underestimate the numbers of homosexual men and Lesbians living in West Yorkshire.

Age Profile

C4.11 The table below indicates the breakdown by age of the population in West Yorkshire:

APPENDIX TABLE C.12 AGE PROFILE OF RESIDENTS OF WEST YORKSHIRE

District	0-15yrs	16-29 yrs	30-44 yrs	45-retirement	Retirement age
Bradford	22.5%	21.2%	20.2%	20.0%	16.0%
Calderdale	19.9%	17.0%	21.3%	23.4%	18.5%
Kirklees	20.5%	19.3%	20.6%	22.0%	17.6%
Leeds	17.2%	26.4%	20.3%	19.3%	16.9%
Wakefield	18.7%	17.3%	21.2%	23.6%	19.3%
West Yorkshire	19.5%	21.7%%	20.6%	21.0%	17.3%
England	*18.8%*	*18.8%*	*21.3%*	*22.0%*	*19.1%*

C4.12 This indicates that the sub-region has a marginally younger population than for England as a whole. Within the sub-region, this is particularly the case in Bradford and Leeds. This is due to the more ethnically diverse population and the greater number of students living in these districts.

Faith Groups

C4.13 The table below indicates the breakdown of the West Yorkshire population in terms of the faith group to which they belong:

APPENDIX TABLE C.13 FAITH GROUPS IN WEST YORKSHIRE, 2001

District	Christian	Muslim	Other	None
Bradford	60.1%	16.1%	2.4%	21.4%
Calderdale	69.6%	5.3%	0.8%	24.3%
Kirklees	67.2%	10.1%	1.7%	21.3%
Leeds	68.9%	3.0%	3.2%	24.9%
Wakefield	78.2%	1.1%	0.4%	20.1%
West Yorkshire	68.1%	7.2%	2.1%	22.7%
England	*71.7%*	*3.1%*	*2.9%*	*22.3%*

Multiple Deprivation

C4.14 A key characteristic of West Yorkshire is the significant variation in the levels of deprivation, both between Districts and between different neighbourhoods and communities within each district.

C4.15 The Government's Index of Deprivation (ID) provides a means of measuring levels of deprivation in areas of England. The Index assesses deprivation by seven different 'domains' capture the level of deprivation relating to specific issues. It provides an overall deprivation score for small geographical areas, known as 'Lower Super Output Areas'. The summary measures of the ID that are produced at District Level are indicated for West Yorkshire in the table below.

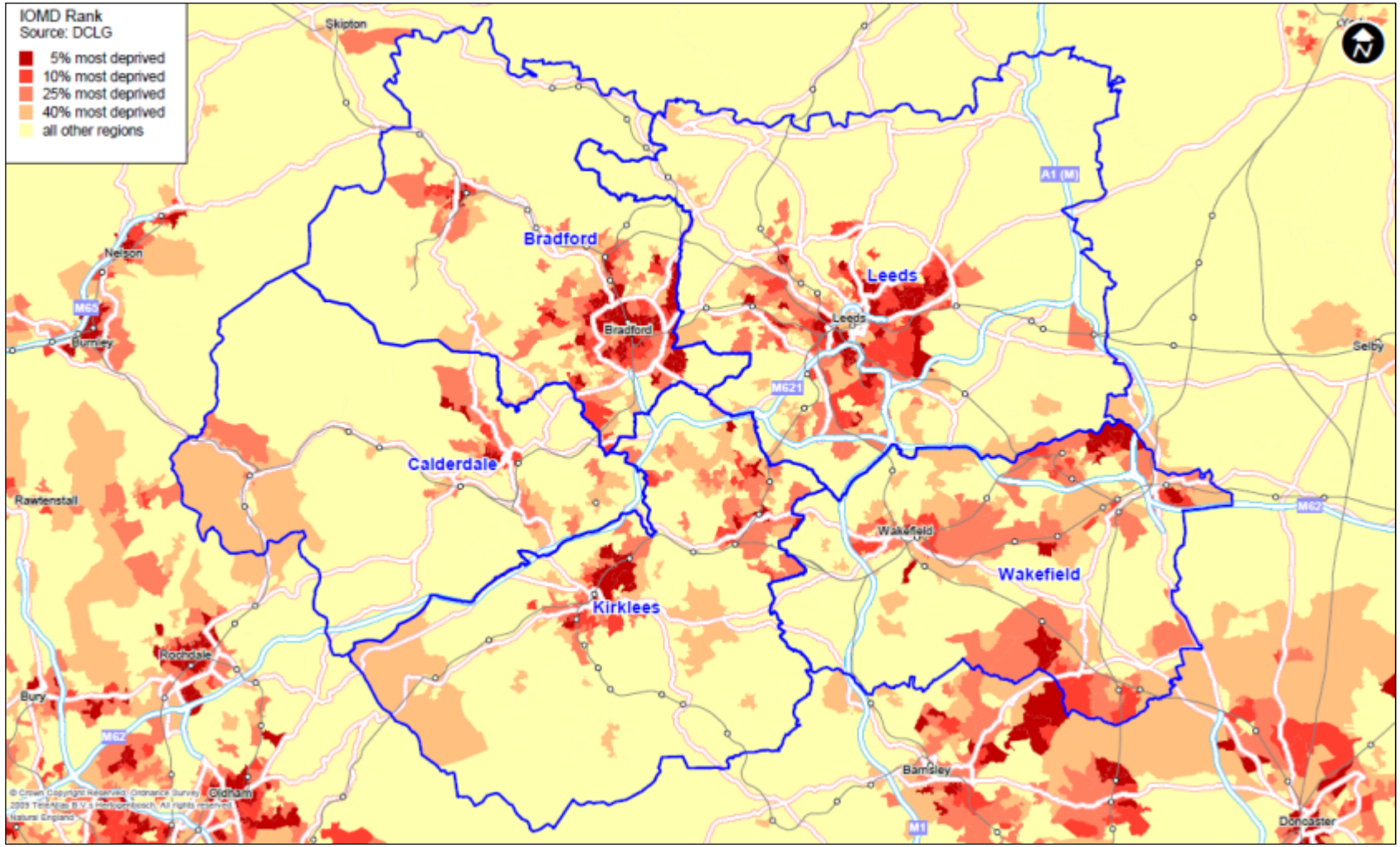
APPENDIX TABLE C.14 RANK OF AVERAGE INDEX OF DEPRIVATION SCORE BY DISTRICT IN WEST YORKSHIRE

Local Authority	Rank of Average Score (ID 2007)
Bradford	32
Calderdale	107
Kirklees	82
Leeds	85
Wakefield	66

Source: Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2007.

C4.16 The spatial distribution of deprivation is indicated in the figure on the following page:

APPENDIX FIGURE C.5 INCIDENCE OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION IN WEST YORKSHIRE



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C4.17 In particular, Bradford ranks 32nd out of the 354 districts ranked in England. This places it within the most deprived 10% of local authorities nationally and make it the most deprived authority in West Yorkshire. Within the income and employment domains Bradford ranks 4th and 6th respectively against national scores. As also can be seen from the figure on the previous page, however, there are pockets of deprivation across the sub-region, particularly in parts of Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Castleford and Hemsworth.

NEET levels

C4.18 NEET stands for Not in Education, Employment or Training. It is a term generally applied to describe young people and NEET statistics and trends are closely monitored by a number of organisations/Government departments including the Department for Children, Schools and Families and Connexions.

C4.19 A Department for Education article on Strategies for 16- to 18-year-olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) states: "We know that being NEET at this age is associated with negative outcomes later in life, including unemployment, reduced earnings, poor health and depression. These outcomes have a cost for both the individual and the economy."[20]

C4.20 Data shows that NEET levels in Yorkshire and Humber are higher than the England average and that the rate of increase from 2000 to 2010 has been higher in the region compared to the England average. This is illustrated in the table following:

TABLE 1.15 NEET LEVELS IN YORKSHIRE AND HUMBER AND ENGLAND AVERAGE

	% of NEET 16-18 year olds, 2000 - Q2	% of NEET 16-18 year olds, 2010 - Q2	% change
Yorkshire and Humber	14.5%	16.5%	14%
England	12.8%	14.3%	12%

Source: DfE NEET Statistics – Quarterly Brief – Quarter 2, 2010

[20] Source: Strategies for 16- to 18-year-olds not in education, employment or training (NEET), Department for Education, General article Updated: 04 October 2010

C5 ECONOMY

Overview

C5.1 West Yorkshire is recognised as one of the most dynamic and significant economic areas in the UK outside of London. It is a key driver of the Yorkshire & Humber regional economy. As the main city in the region, Leeds has experienced fast growth over recently years, until this has slowed due to the current recession. Nevertheless, it is firmly established as a leading UK financial services and commercial centre outside London. More generally, the head offices of many financial institutions and customer service centres are based in West Yorkshire.

C5.2 Historically, manufacturing and textiles have been the primary sectors of the local economy. The area has supply chains and centres of excellence for training, technology and design supported by further and higher education expertise specifically in these sectors. Recent development has been more diverse, including expansion in e-business, digital, print, bio-sciences and chemical clusters.

C5.3 Labour market skills in manufacturing are supplemented by graduates emerging from the four universities in the sub-region, which specialise in engineering, textiles and advanced manufacturing; digital media, healthcare and business/management.

C5.4 Key economic statistics relating to West Yorkshire are indicated in the table on the following page. the implications of these for each local authority area are discussed in the following paragraphs:

APPENDIX TABLE C.16 KEY ECONOMIC STATISTICS FOR WEST YORKSHIRE, 2009

Authority	Employment	% of working age pop. employed	Unemployment rate (Claimants)	GVA per head (£)	Total GVA (million)	% growth GVA 2008-2010	% growth GVA 2008-2015
Bradford	204,222	69.4%	6.6%	£40,872	£7.0 m	1.6%	17.5%
Leeds	415,491	73.0%	6.1%	£40,494	£15.4 m	2.4%	19.8%
Wakefield	168,839	73.4%	5.5%	£43,196	£5.3 m	1.9%	15.4%
Calderdale	91,107	74.4 %	6.0%	£44,903	£3.6 m	1.3%	17.1%
Kirklees	166,616	74.5 %	5.8%	£38,848	£5.4 m	1.8%	15.2%
West Yorkshire	1,046,274		6.1%	£39,596	£36.7 m	2.0%	17.8%
Yorkshire & Humber	2,531,989	73.3%		£38,563	£83.5 m	1.3 %	14.8%

C5.5 The table below outlines population figures for West Yorkshire Local Authorities and economic activity:

APPENDIX TABLE C.17 POPULATION AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

	Leeds	Wakefield	Calderdale	Bradford	Kirklees
Population	787,700	323,900	201,600	506,800	406,800
Population aged 16-64	68.9%	65.2%	64.4%	63.9%	64.8%
% of population that are economically active	76.3%	77.7%	75.7%	72.3%	75.4%
% of economically active who are unemployed	9.4%	8.8%	8.9%	9.8%	8.6%
Job density	0.87	0.73	0.74	0.69	0.65

Source: Nomis, Office of National Statistics 2009

Bradford

C5.6 Bradford's economy is quite large in its own right, and clearly linked with that of Leeds. However, its productivity levels are relatively low compared with other areas in Yorkshire and Humber region. Levels of employment are lower than elsewhere in the region, and unemployment and numbers of benefits claimants are above the regional average, with over a quarter of the working age population classified as economically inactive. The average age of the population at 35 is below the regional average. Rates of pay in Bradford are relatively low for full-time workers, but rates for part-time jobs are higher than average. The area has a high proportion of residents with low levels of qualification performing below the regional average. House prices are lower than the region, however decrease in price has been lower that the region as a whole. Employment is heavily dependent in Public Administration, Education and Health, Distribution and hotels.

Leeds

C5.7 The economy in Leeds has been affected recently by the economic downturn. Even before the economic changes beginning in 2008, future employment growth was not matching historical growth rates for employment. Immediate prospects indicate more job losses and business failures. Over the next three years jobs losses are expected to be between 11,600 and 28,000 depending of the impact of the recession21 . This will primarily be in the financial and business-related services (30% – 40%).

C5.8 The National Indicator 176 (Access to Employment by Public Transport, walking and cycling) suggests access to employment in Leeds has remained relatively stable between 2007 and 2009, at just under 84%. Within West Yorkshire, Leeds produces the highest proportion of wealth, and has the highest expected performance for 2010 and 2015. It has a relatively high productivity rate (GVA/head), with an average population age (slightly below the regional average). It has a very large number of young adults relative to the regional average. In terms of employment and unemployment, Leeds performs below the average. Payments rates are above average for both full and part time workers. Employment is mostly dependant on

[21] Source: Centre for Cities.

banking, finance and insure. Leeds has higher levels of qualification than the regional average, and a smaller proportion with no qualification. Average property prices in the area are slightly higher than average and have declined at a similar rate to the rest of the region

Wakefield

C5.9 Wakefield has above average levels of productivity. The average age population in Wakefield is 38, the same as the regional average. In terms of employment and unemployment, Wakefield performs at a rate similar to the regional average, although its claimants rate is the lowest in the sub-region. The local authority's employment activity is dependent on the Public Administration, Education and Health, as well as the Distribution, hotel and restaurant sectors. It has lower levels of qualification than the Y&H region and higher proportion of people with low/no qualification. House prices in the area have decline by around 13% in the last year and are lower than average.

Calderdale

C5.10 Calderdale is the smallest economy in the West Yorkshire sub-region. It contributes with less than 10% of the total West Yorkshire GVA in 2008. During the economic downturn its economic performance has been hardest hit of the areas in the sub-region. It is expected that it will growth below the sub-regional average. However, productivity per worker measured as GVA per capita is the highest within the West Yorkshire and above the regional average. In terms of employment and unemployment it performs well and above the regional average with a rate of 74.4%. The National Indicator 176 – Access to Employment by Public Transport, walking and cycling - suggests that access to employment in Calderdale have experienced a decrease in percentage of people accessing a major employment centre.

Kirklees

C5.11 In 2008 Kirklees provided 14% of the total sub-region output. Its productivity per worker is the lowest in West Yorkshire. Its average population age is 37 and its population structure indicates that there are a higher proportion of older people. In terms of employment and unemployment the Local Authority performs well against the region

and the sub-region. Unemployment levels account for 5.8%. Employment in the area is heavily dependent on Public Administration, Education & Health, Distribution, Hotels, Restaurant and Manufacturing. The area has a higher proportion of employment in Manufacturing than the region as a whole. Levels of qualification on the area are similar to those in the region. The average property price has decline by 9% in the last year, and the average price is below the regional average.

APPENDIX

D

QUALITY ASSURANCE CHECKLIST FOR STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

D1 QUALITY ASSURANCE CHECKLIST FOR AN SEA ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT

Adapted from: ODPM et al (2005) - **A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive** - Appendix 9.

Aspect of Report/ Process	Items to check	Reference in report
Objectives and context	The plan's or programme's purpose and objectives are made clear.	Chapter 2
	Environmental issues and constraints, including international and EC environmental protection objectives, are considered in developing objectives and targets.	Appendix B
	SEA objectives, where used, are clearly set out and linked to indicators and targets where appropriate.	Chapter 3
	Links with other related plans, programmes and policies are identified and explained.	Chapter 3, Appendix B
	Conflicts that exist between SEA objectives, between SEA and plan objectives and between SEA objectives and other plan objectives are identified and described.	Chapter 3, Appendix B
Scoping	Consultation Bodies are consulted in appropriate ways and at appropriate times on the content and scope of the Environmental Report.	Appendix A
	The assessment focuses on significant issues.	Chapter 3
	Technical, procedural and other difficulties encountered are discussed; assumptions and uncertainties are made explicit.	Chapter 5
	Reasons are given for eliminating issues from further consideration.	Chapter 3 and Scoping Report

Aspect of Report/ Process	Items to check	Reference in report
Alternatives	Realistic alternatives are considered for key issues, and the reasons for choosing them are documented. Alternatives include 'do minimum' and/or 'business as usual' scenarios wherever relevant. The environmental effects (both adverse and beneficial) of each alternative are identified and compared. Inconsistencies between the alternatives and other relevant plans, programmes or policies are identified and explained. Reasons are given for selection or elimination of alternatives.	Chapter 6
Baseline information	Relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and their likely evolution without the plan or programme are described. Environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected are described, including areas wider than the physical boundary of the plan area where it is likely to be affected by the plan. Difficulties such as deficiencies in information or methods are explained.	Chapter 4, Appendix C
Prediction and evaluation of likely significant environmental effects	Effects identified include the types listed in the Directive (biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climate factors, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape), as relevant; other likely environmental effects are also covered, as appropriate. Both positive and negative effects are considered, and the duration of effects (short, medium or long-term) is addressed. Likely secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects are identified where practicable. Inter-relationships between effects are considered where practicable. The prediction and evaluation of effects makes use of relevant accepted standards, regulations, and thresholds. Methods used to evaluate the effects are described.	Chapter 5

Aspect of Report/ Process	Items to check	Reference in report
Mitigation measures	Measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and offset any significant adverse effects of implementing the plan or programme are indicated. Issues to be taken into account in project consents are identified.	Chapter 7
The Environmental Report	Is clear and concise in its layout and presentation. Uses simple, clear language and avoids or explains technical terms. Uses maps and other illustrations where appropriate. Explains the methodology used. Explains who was consulted and what methods of consultation were used. Identifies sources of information, including expert judgement and matters of opinion. Contains a non-technical summary covering the overall approach to the SEA, the objectives of the plan, the main options considered, and any changes to the plan resulting from the SEA.	This has been done throughout the report. Chapter 1, Appendix A Chapters 4, 5, Appendix C NTS included (to be completed)
Consultation	The SEA is consulted on as an integral part of the plan-making process. Consultation Bodies and the public likely to be affected by, or having an interest in, the plan or programme are consulted in ways and at times which give them an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinions on the draft plan and Environmental Report.	Chapters 1, 9 Appendix A

CONTROL SHEET

Project/Proposal Name	West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan 3
Document Title	Integrated Sustainability Assessment
Client Contract/Project No.	-
SDG Project/Proposal No.	222773-01

ISSUE HISTORY

Issue No.	Date	Details
v2	7th December 2010	Second draft incorporating client comments
V4	25th January 2011	Final incorporating client comments

REVIEW

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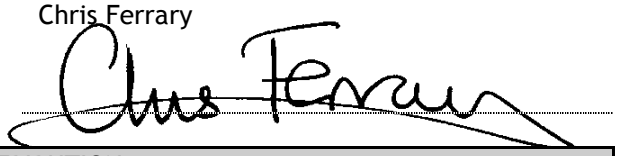
	Sign 

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