

APPENDIX 1

Relevant policies from Holme Valley Neighbourhood Plan

Policy 3: Conserving and Enhancing Local Heritage Assets

A list of buildings and structures which are identified as positive contributors to the designated conservation areas in Holme valley is set out at Appendix 2A. All development proposals affecting these character defining components of the designated conservation areas or their settings will be assessed in terms of Kirklees Local Plan Policy LP35 Historic Environment Part 1.

A candidate list of buildings and structures identified as non-designated heritage assets is set out at Appendix 2B. All development proposals affecting these locally important heritage assets, (once formally identified), or their settings, will be assessed in terms of Kirklees Local Plan Policy LP35 Historic Environment Parts 2 and 3a and Policy DMC5 of the Peak District National Park Authority Part 2 Local Plan (Development Management Policies).

When designing development proposals for all local heritage assets (positive contributors and (once formally identified) non-designated heritage assets), owners and developers should have regard to conserving the significance of the asset and the components which positively contribute to its character or appreciation as a heritage asset.

Policy 4: Design Codes for High Quality Shopfronts and Advertisements

Design Principles for Shopfronts

1. General Principles

Proposals for new shopfronts, or alterations to existing shopfronts should consider the following design concepts to ensure that the proposal is sympathetic to the character and amenity of the locality.

Designs should:

- a) Be designed to integrate into the existing building by respecting the period, scale and architectural style of the building and reflect the characteristics of the wider street scene;
- b) Enclose and frame shop windows and entrances with essential visual and functional elements such as pilasters, fascias and stallrisers. Accurate and authentic detailing is essential;
- c) Avoid linking two or more buildings with one fascia unless historically already established by continuous architectural pattern or shop use;
- d) Seek to incorporate moulded cornices weathered with a properly detailed lead flashing above the fascia;
- e) Make sure that shopfronts have individual distinctive identities with different stallriser heights, window designs and fascias that positively contribute to the character and integrity of the building and the complexity and diversity of the street scene;
- f) Encourage the use of stallrisers to protect shop windows and provide a visual break between the window and the street surface. Designs for shopfronts should include part-glazed door panels that reflect the height of the stallriser and the sub-division of large areas of glass wherever possible;
- g) Make use of energy-efficient measures with regard to any illumination arising from the shopfront, particularly through the use of LED lighting where appropriate;
- h) Make use of recessed doorways, single and double to give more three-dimensional quality; and
- i) Avoid use of uPVC windows in historic areas.

(Policy 4 cont...)

2. Retention of Existing Shopfronts

The retention of existing shopfronts, which contribute to the character of the building or area, will be encouraged and special care should be given to the preservation and sensitive restoration of original features where possible.

3. Accessibility

The sensitive alteration of existing traditional shops and town centre buildings to improve accessibility for all is supported. Accessibility should be improved where there is the opportunity to do so provided any special interest of the building is not compromised. Overall proposals should not prejudice the character of the building or buildings and should have due regard for any features which make a particular building or buildings special or significant.

4. Shutters and Grilles

Solid roller shutters and the introduction of shutter boxes to the exterior of buildings have an adverse visual impact and will be resisted in that part of the neighbourhood area where Kirklees Council is the local planning authority. Any shopfronts in the Peak District National Park Authority part of Neighbourhood Area will not be permitted to have external security roller shutters.

The following suitable alternatives will be supported:

- a) Security glass with alarm or internal cameras;
- b) A reduction in the size of window glass;
- c) Internal see-through shutters.

In that part of the neighbourhood area outside the National Park the following additional alternatives will be acceptable:

- External shutters that are removed during working hours – decorative options for these themed on the shop's trade may be applicable.
- Externally mounted open mesh roller shutters provided that the box housing is concealed behind the fascia and the projection from the face of the building does not result in an increase in depth to the detriment of the appearance of the shopfront.

Design Principles for Advertisements

1. General Principles

Any shopfronts within the Peak District National Park Authority part of Neighbourhood Area will not be permitted illuminated signs except in accordance with DMP DMS 5.

Where planning consent is required, proposals for fascia, hanging and projecting advertisement signs should complement the design of the building and shopfront.

Cumulative impacts of advertisements should be considered in relation to street scene and visual clutter. Advertisements should not overly dominate the public realm or have an adverse impact on local character.

Consideration should be given to an advertisement's impact on highway safety. Advertisements which are distracting to road users, by virtue of their scale, design or positioning should be avoided.

(Policy 4 cont...)

2. Fascia Signs

Proposals for fascia signs should seek to sympathetically integrate the design of the fascia with the shopfront, making use of traditional design fascias.

Lettering should:

- a) Convey the essential message of the retailer
- b) Either be a sign written onto the fascia or applied as individual lettering in a traditional manner directly to the structure of the building;
- c) Reflect the use and character of the shop and the building;
- d) Be of a style and size that relates to the area of the fascia or sign and building on which it is used;
- e) Use sensitive colours and appropriate shading and blocking of letters which reflect the local character and appearance of the area particularly within conservation areas; and
- f) Minimise impacts on the historic fabric of the building.
- g) New illuminated boxed fascias that project from the face of the building and the addition of new fascias on top of existing ones should be avoided.

In instances where illuminated fascia signs are proposed outside the National Park, they should be sensitively designed in order to be sympathetic to both the building they are attached to and the surrounding area, particularly if situated in a historic area. Illumination of fascias should not be excessive or intrusive and should make use of energy efficient methods of lighting such as via LED. Schemes should avoid light pollution into adjoining residential properties and not unnecessarily cause poorly directed light pollution elsewhere.

3. Projecting Signs

Projecting signs will be supported where they are sensitive to the design of the existing building and are a characteristic feature of the surrounding area.

The use of internally illuminated projecting box signs that form a projecting part of a fascia should be avoided.

Where a projecting sign is appropriate, proposals should make use of a traditional hanging sign, which is hung from a metal bracket that can add interest to the street without unobtrusive external illumination. Consideration should be given to the use of hanging symbols denoting the trade being carried on in the premises as an interesting and eye-catching alternative to a hanging board.

Projecting signs should be of a high quality and relate to the size and scale of the existing building façade and do not appear either overly intrusive or inappropriately small. Projecting signs should be carefully positioned to take into account the design and architectural detailing of the existing building – normally below the first-floor windows.

Projecting signs will be restricted to one sign per building and should relate only to the business which occupies the premises.

Policy 9: Protecting and Enhancing Local Community Facilities

Community facilities of value to the local community as listed in paragraph 4.7.10 will be protected and retained for community use. Development or change of use proposals involving their loss will be managed in accordance with Kirklees Local Plan Policy LP48.

Where the proposal involves a community facility listed as an Asset of Community Value on a Community Assets Register the community must first be given the opportunity to acquire the asset to continue its operation before planning permission for an alternative use or development can be granted.

Education, Health and Community Learning

1. Proposals to create, expand or alter schools will be supported, particularly where the proposal will assist the retention of small community-based schools.
2. The expansion of health provision in the Valley will be supported.
3. Proposals to expand the provision of Forest Schools and natural play environments, and to improve provision of accessible natural and semi natural greenspace, amenity greenspace and allotments, will be supported subject to being in accordance with HVNDP Policy 12 and Policies LP31, and LP63 of the Kirklees Local Plan.

Policy 11: Improving Transport, Accessibility and Local Infrastructure

Traffic Management and Design

1. In that part of the neighbourhood area where Kirklees Council is the local planning authority, proposals should follow the principles set out in Kirklees Council's latest guidance on highway design¹⁷. In the part of the Neighbourhood Area which is in the Peak District National Park Authority Area proposals should follow the principles set out in the Peak District National Park Authority Transport Design Guide.
2. Traffic management interventions should be designed on the basis of two principles:
 - The user hierarchy set out in the Kirklees Local Plan Policy LP20 and
 - Interventions that are the minimum necessary to achieve the traffic management objective and which do not adversely impact on the historic environment and public realm.
3. Any highway works associated with new development should aim to protect the key characteristics of the Landscape Character Areas of the Holme Valley. These include for example grass verges, traditional road surfaces such as stone setts, and dry-stone walls as reflected in other policies. Road widening schemes to improve traffic flow should also consider potential impacts on non-car users (pedestrians, cyclists, horse riders and wheelchair users).

Accessibility and Infrastructure

4. All development proposals should take opportunities to provide safe access to local streets, footpaths, and publicly accessible spaces for all users to help support healthier lifestyles and active travel. Developments adjacent to the River Holme should consider access improvements to the River Holme footpath network.
5. Existing local green infrastructure should not be compromised by new development, and proposals to enhance access, particularly to the River Holme for leisure activities, will be supported.
6. Highway layouts should be imaginative in approach and include traffic calmed streets using a sense of enclosure to reflect the traditional design and layout found in the Valley.
7. Designs should take account of and link to public transport, pedestrian and cycle routes especially where these can provide safe and convenient routes to schools, local shops and other facilities. The potential to connect the new development to the existing settlement by providing pedestrian and other nonvehicular routes through the site should be fully explored.

Parking Provision and Standards

8. Where planning permission is required proposals to convert existing garaging into non-parking provision will be discouraged unless suitable alternative off-road parking is available.
9. In that part of the neighbourhood area where Kirklees Council is the local planning authority, proposals to develop 'park and walk' or 'park and ride' facilities where planning permission is required (e.g to access Holmfirth Town Centre) will be supported provided they mitigate any detrimental impact on the landscape through appropriate surfacing and screening as necessary. Park and ride would not be appropriate in the Peak District National Park part of the Neighbourhood Area as it would harm the valued characteristics of the area.
10. New developments in that part of the neighbourhood area where Kirklees Council is the local planning authority, should provide offroad parking provision in line with Kirklees Local Plan policy LP22 (Parking) and the Council's latest guidance on highway design¹⁸. In the Peak District National Park parking provision should accord with Peak District Local Plan Part 2 Policies DMT6-8 and associated parking standards.
11. Parking areas should be designed sensitively and use suitable materials which are sympathetic to the character of the local area. Proposals should also aim to maximise accessibility for all groups through careful and considerate design.
12. Where communal parking is required for apartment development, it should be conveniently located close to the dwellings it is intended to serve.

^{17/18}Current guidance is in the Kirklees Highways Design Supplementary Planning Document November 2019

Policy 12: Promoting Sustainability

All development is expected to be designed to contribute to the following elements of sustainability and all major development (as defined in the NPPF) must prepare a sustainability statement which outlines how the development will contribute.

Promoting Renewable Energy

1. In that part of the neighbourhood area where Kirklees Council is the local planning authority, proposals for individual and community scale energy from hydro-electric, solar photovoltaic panels, biomass, anaerobic air digestion and ground source heating will be supported where they can be achieved without conflicting with the NDP policies to protect and enhance the landscape and built character of the Valley.
2. New developments should develop opportunities to deliver on site heat networks using renewable energy sources.

Energy Efficiency

3. Sustainable, energy efficient designs should be used in all new buildings.
4. All new non-residential buildings should be designed to achieve a BREEAM rating of excellent or outstanding.
5. All new buildings should aim to meet a high level of sustainable, design and construction and be optimised for energy efficiency, targeting zero carbon emissions. This might include:
 - a. Orientation to optimise passive solar gain.
 - b. Use of high quality, thermally efficient building materials, subject to consideration of local character and context - see Policies 1 and 2.
 - c. Installation of loft and wall insulation and double/triple glazing.
6. All new buildings should incorporate technologies which generate or source energy from renewable, low carbon sources.
7. Retrofitting of older properties to reduce energy demand and to generate renewable energy is encouraged where proposals are sensitive to local character. Alterations to existing properties where planning permission is required should be designed to reduce energy demand and comply with sustainable design and construction.

Encouraging Sustainable Living

8. The inclusion in development proposals of community gardens and further allotment space in the valley for local food growing will be supported.

The requirements of this policy will be expected to be met unless it can be demonstrated that this would render the development unviable. In this case, developers must demonstrate that they have worked with third parties, (commercial and community), to assess the viability of opportunities.

Policy 13: Protecting Wildlife and Securing Biodiversity Net Gain

All development proposals should demonstrate how biodiversity will be protected and enhanced including the local wildlife, ecological networks, designated Local Wildlife Sites and habitats.

New development should create a measurable net gain in natural capital and biodiversity in accordance with the latest national and local guidance on Biodiversity Net Gain²⁰.

A biodiversity net gain will be expected to be achieved through development by:

1. managing habitats retained within the development site to improve quality and / or;
2. securing local off-site habitat management to provide an overall benefit.

Direct and indirect impacts upon biodiversity and/or geodiversity should be avoided. Where impacts cannot be avoided, mitigation and then as a last resort compensatory measures (for example biodiversity offsetting) should be provided.

²⁰ Kirklees Council Biodiversity Net Gain Technical Advice Note approved 29/6/2021