

DEVELOPMENT PLAN PANEL

25th MAY 2005

PRESENT Councillor D Blackburn in the Chair
Councillors Cleasby, Harker and Taggart

1 Apologies for absence

Apologies were received from Councillors A Carter, J Procter and T Leadley

2 Declarations of interest

There were no declarations of interest.

3 Minutes

RESOLVED – That the minutes of the Development Plan Panel meeting held on 22nd March 2005 be agreed as a true and correct record.

4 Matters Arising

Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environment Assessment (minutes 23 refers) – Following Members concerns at the lack of guidance being issued on Supplementary Planning Guidance Under the New Planning System, a letter was sent to the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister requesting that further clarification be issued.

The Director of Development circulated a letter received from the Government Office for Yorkshire and the Humber responding to Members concerns

RESOLVED – That the contents of the letter be noted

5 Leeds Local Development Framework: Timetable & Forward Plan for Development Plan Panel & Executive Board

The Director of Development submitted a report providing a detailed work programme for both Officers and Members, to deliver the work programme priorities set out as part of the Local Development Scheme.

RESOLVED – That the timetable and forward plan to take forward the Local Development Scheme Commitments be noted

6 Revised Draft Statement of Community Involvement for Leeds

The Director of Development submitted a report providing a revised Draft Statement of Community Involvement for Leeds.

In commenting upon the document Members requested if the document could be more user friendly, simplified using plain English. Referring to the foreign language extracts of the report

Councillor Taggart suggested that a more comprehensive list of languages was required.

RESOLVED – That, subject to the inclusion of the suggested amendments made by Members, approval be given to the revised draft Statement of Community Involvement for informal consultation period during June/July 2005

7 City Centre Area Action Plan Stage 1 – Proposals for Consultation & Sustainability Scoping Report

The Director of Development submitted a report setting out proposals for consulting with the public on the first stage of the City Centre Action Plan, together with the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report.

A copy of the Leeds Development Framework(LDF) City Centre Area Action Plan – Explanation of Stage 1 Consultation was circulated at the meeting

In passing comment Members suggested a numbers of additions to the list of consultees

RESOLVED – That, subject to the inclusion of the suggested amendments made by Members, the recommendations as contained in paragraph 8.1 of the submitted report be accepted

9 Aire Valley Leeds Area Action Plan – Stage 1 Issues Report, Proposed Consultation & Sustainability Scoping Report

The Director of Development submitted a report setting out the strategic planning and regeneration context for the preparation of the Aire Valley Leeds Area Action Plan.

RESOLVED – That the recommendations as contained in paragraph 6.1 of the submitted report be accepted

10 Date and Time of Next Meeting

That the next meeting of the Development Plan Panel be arranged for Tuesday 5th July 2005 at 1.30pm in the Civic Hall, Leeds

ITEM NO.:

Originator: Sue Speak

Tel: 2478079

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT

REPORT TO EXECUTIVE BOARD

DATE: 5 July 2005

SUBJECT: EAST AND SOUTH EAST LEEDS AREA ACTION PLAN – INITIAL ISSUES AND CONSULTATION AND SUSTAINABILITY SCOPING REPORT.

Electoral Wards Affected :

Burmantofts & Richmond Hill,
City & Hunslet, Gipton & Harehills,
Killingbeck & Seacroft & Temple Newsam

Specific Implications For :

Ethnic Minorities
Women
Disabled People

Executive Board Decision

Eligible for Call In

Not eligible for Call In
(details contained in the report)

1.0 PURPOSE OF REPORT

1.1 Members will be aware that the preparation of an Area Action Plan (AAP) for East and South East Leeds (EASEL) is an early priority as part of the Local Development Scheme. The purpose of this report is to inform Development Plan Panel Members about the strategic planning and regeneration context for the preparation of the EASEL AAP (boundary shown on Map 1). The report explains the background to the identification of the area as an AAP, identifies initial issues, outlines progress on current initiatives and sets out consultation arrangements and a production timetable. The information contained within the report will be adapted for consultation with the community, stakeholders and statutory consultees.

1.2 All Local Development Documents prepared as part of the Local Development Framework must be subject to sustainability appraisal (SA). The first stage of the SA is the preparation of a "Scoping report" which has to be subject to its own consultation to ensure that consultees agree with the proposed breadth of sustainability issues to be appraised later. A copy of the SA Scoping report is included in the report Appendix A

2.0 BACKGROUND

Urban Renaissance and AAP context

- 2.1 Leeds is now one of Britain's most successful cities. It has transformed itself from a mainly industrial city into a financial, legal and business service centre. The city has historically low levels of unemployment and has seen major investment in housing and commercial development, with a significant number of new jobs created, and an increase in population unlike many other cities, which have experienced population decline.
- 2.2 Some of the people of Leeds, however, have yet to fully share in the city's success. In neighbourhoods within EASEL, high levels of unemployment are made worse by high crime rates, unacceptable levels of anti-social behaviour, poor and unpopular housing, significant differences in health and life expectancy and low educational achievement.
- 2.3 The Council and its partners has produced a Community Strategy (Vision II) which sets out the following aims:
- Going up a league as a City – making Leeds an internationally competitive city, the best place in the country to live, work and learn with a high quality of life for everyone.
 - Narrowing the gap between the most disadvantaged people and communities and the rest of the city.
 - Developing Leeds' role as the regional capital, contributing to the national economy as a competitive European city supporting and supported by an increasingly prosperous region.
- 2.4 The EASEL Initiative will contribute directly to one of the 12 major projects identified in Vision II as being essential to the City's success – *Regenerating areas and restoring pride in all places*. Identified as one of the areas of greatest need, the aim of the project is to attract private investment into neighbourhoods, reduce the amount of unpopular housing and replace it with housing suited to people's needs and involve local people in the future planning of their area. EASEL will also contribute both directly and indirectly to a number of other key projects within the Vision – *Improving the Image of the City; Tackling Crime; Drugs and Anti-Social Behaviour; Improving Public Transport; Expanding the City Centre* by linking the City Centre more closely with surrounding neighbourhoods; *Developing world-class health services and Improving Learning and Achievement in Schools* by providing sites for expansion and new development of health-care and education and training facilities; *Developing the Aire Valley* by providing new housing to support investment in the Aire Valley
- 2.5 The Council is working with Yorkshire Forward to develop a design strategy for the city "Renaissance Leeds" that embodies the Government's Urban Renaissance agenda. A key Government emphasis is on the built environment and the role that effective landuse can play in regenerating towns and cities. Of particular concern for Leeds is the need to identify how

the development process can help “close the gap” rather than exaggerate inequalities. Renaissance Leeds involves developing a better understanding of the city’s role as a major regional centre and ensuring that this is compatible with the pattern of development in terms of facilities, urban density and infrastructure.

- 2.6 Renaissance Leeds identifies 8 renaissance “leaves” that are connected to the City Centre, of these; the Harehills / Gipton / Seacroft, and Aire Valley areas are associated with the EASEL AAP. The strategy aims to establish the context of these areas in relation to the wider city and to develop a coherent approach to regeneration and development proposals. The Council and its partners through the Renaissance Leeds Partnership are seeking to realise their Vision, of transformational and beneficial change to the city. EASEL has been identified as an area that offers an opportunity for an enterprising, enlightened and inclusive approach to regeneration to be adopted which has the potential to achieve long lasting improvements to the lives of local people.
- 2.7 The EASEL AAP will provide the spatial framework to promote this coherent approach to regeneration and will complement other regional and city wide and local strategies such as the Regional Economic Strategy, Regional Spatial Strategy, City Growth Strategy, the Local Transport Plan and AAP’s for the City Centre and the Aire Valley. The AAP will encompass not only physical land use issues (including the location, type and amount of new development) but also social, economic and environmental aspects where there may be need for change in order to deliver sustainable communities. The AAP will build on the Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy and the Unitary Development Plan (UDP) and the UDP Review, which identify Harehills and Gipton as Neighbourhood Renewal Areas and Seacroft and East Bank as Neighbourhood Regeneration areas, but will look more comprehensively at the area. The broad role of the AAP is:
- To provide a coordinated approach to the spatial planning of neighbourhoods within EASEL Regeneration Area.
 - To help to provide a framework for the achievement of sustainable communities in this part of the city.
 - To assist with the delivery of the regeneration / renaissance objectives of the City Council, the Local Strategic Partnership, Leeds East Homes and Leeds South east Homes.
- 2.8 The AAP boundary includes the eastern sector of the city to the north and south of the A64 consisting mainly of the large social housing estates of Burmantofts, Gipton, Halton Moor, Osmondthorpe and Seacroft and mixed tenure properties in the Cross Green, East End Park, Harehills and Richmond Hill areas.
- 2.9 The area covers 1700 hectares has a population of almost 79,000 people living in approximately 36,500 households and includes the City Council Wards of City and Hunslet, Burmantofts and Richmond Hill, Gipton and Harehills, Temple Newsam and Killingbeck and Seacroft. Inner east Leeds

contains the worst concentration of deprivation in the city. 26 neighbourhoods are within the worst 1% most deprived in the country. Over 40% of housing is social rented stock, nearly twice the Leeds average.

- 2.10 Previous attempts to provide physical improvements on isolated estates and in a piecemeal fashion have largely proved unsuccessful, they have been unable to overcome the lack of confidence in the wider area or counteract the underlying social problems. A more comprehensive approach is therefore required both in terms of the focus area and the means of delivery. The Government has recognised this in its Mixed Communities initiative announced in January 2005. Gipton has been selected as a pilot project where low demand and market decline will be tackled hand in hand with improvements to the environment, healthcare, education and social facilities.

EASEL Partnership

- 2.11 The Council together with Leeds East Homes and Leeds South East Homes (Arms Length Management Organisations – ALMO's, which are housing companies owned by Leeds City Council) has established the EASEL Partnership. Its purpose is to procure the best possible private development partner for a joint venture – the EASEL Regeneration Initiative, that will transform East and South East Leeds. The EASEL Partnership boundary and the AAP boundary are coterminous and the AAP will be developed in tandem with the Easel Initiative.
- 2.12 The aim of the joint partnership is to deliver a comprehensive regeneration programme that combines social, economic and environmental improvements, which will help to create stable sustainable communities – high quality places to live, work and learn. Properly resourced, the communities within EASEL could become safe, balanced mixed income communities with housing for rent and for sale in all price ranges with access to high quality schools, training, good transport services, local employment, leisure, and local shopping.
- 2.13 The scale of investment required is beyond any likely availability of public resources; private sector resources and long-term investment will be needed. Through the mechanism of new housing and associated developments the EASEL initiative seeks to deliver the key objectives of the Leeds Housing Strategy “ Decent Homes in Decent Neighbourhoods “which are as follows:
- To provide and maintain decent housing.
 - To support the creation and maintenance of decent neighbourhoods.
 - To help to create community cohesion and support communities to be healthy and confident .
 - To deliver high quality services that residents want and are satisfied with.
 - To sustain healthy, accessible housing markets and a better match between housing supply and housing demand.

- 2.14 It is critical to the regeneration of the EASEL area that the initiative achieves best value for the Council partners as well as the best outcomes in terms of sustainable holistic regeneration for residents. In addition the EASEL regeneration initiative is intended to help the Council develop, test and evaluate a public private partnership model, which could have applicability in other areas of the city.

3.0 INITIAL ISSUES

- 3.1 In developing the Easel Initiative and the AAP the following issues have been identified as being of significance in developing a future strategy to create sustainable communities within the area, through discussions with stakeholders, including other Council Departments, service providers and the community. The issues are grouped under the following themes: Planning Policy, Housing, Economic, Transport, Social, and Environmental.

PLANNING POLICY ISSUES

- 3.2 The Government and the Unitary Development Plan and its Review provide guidance on the approach that should be taken to new development. The AAP will provide the new policy context for the area and where appropriate may advance new and different allocations to those currently identified in the existing Development Plans. Existing allocations will remain in force until the AAP is adopted. Existing policies and proposals both at strategic and site specific level will provide the context against which any changes in patterns of land use and allocations will need to be considered to ensure that a coherent overall Plan results. The general policy approaches that will apply within EASEL are those relating to:

- Ensuring that brownfield (previously developed land) land is used in preference to greenfield.
- Making efficient use of previously developed land by using densities appropriate to the area (usually around 30–50 units per hectare).
- Delivering appropriate forms of mixed use development
- Ensuring that land is available for the provision of facilities required by service providers
- Providing ready access to a range of retail facilities through the protection and enhancement of existing centres and the provision of new facilities where appropriate.
- Provision of appropriate levels and types of affordable housing.
- The adoption of sustainable practices in development design, layout and construction.

- Protection and enhancement of existing important greenspace, including playing pitches and allotments
- Provision of a hierarchy of greenspace, accessible to residential areas.
- Encouragement of development in locations that will reduce the need for travel and promote walking, cycling and the use of public transport.
- Planning Obligations will be negotiated as part of planning applications in order to deliver key requirements. The Government is currently reviewing the approach to planning obligations and the AAP will need to take on board any changes proposed.

HOUSING ISSUES

3.3 The Council and ALMO's need to be satisfied that they can provide a well integrated mix of decent homes of different types and tenures to support a range of household sizes, ages and incomes in sustainable communities. This section examines current housing provision and highlights issues that would need to be tackled to meet the Leeds Housing Strategy.

3.4 The 2001 Census indicates the following profile for the area:

Housing type

- There are significantly fewer detached properties than the city average (3% compared to nearly 15%)
- The proportion of semi – detached housing across the EASEL area as a whole is broadly similar to the average for the city but within individual areas there is significant range, from just 10% in Harehills to almost 60% in Halton Moor.
- At 36% the proportion of terraced housing is higher than the city average (28%), but the proportions range from 15% in Halton Moor to 60% in Harehills and almost 62% in Richmond Hill.
- Flats/maisonettes/apartments account for 22.3% of household spaces which is slightly higher than the city average of 18.3%. Variations range from 11.5% in Osmondthorpe to 28.3% in Harehills.
- There is a particular shortage of homes for the elderly.

Housing tenure

- The EASEL area has significantly fewer owner- occupiers than is average for the city and almost double the city average of households renting from the local authority, through ALMO's.
- The area also has a higher than average proportion of households renting from registered social landlords (8% compared to 4.3%), however, there are significant variations ranging from 3.2% in Osmondthorpe to 18.9% in Halton Moor.

- The proportion of households renting from the private sector is broadly similar to the city average but again there are significant variations ranging from 6.6% in Osmondthorpe to 22% in Harehills.

3.5 The above profile suggests that the following issues need to be considered:

- In terms of both housing type and tenure there are wide variations from the city average within EASEL, which limits choice for residents.
- The existing homogenous nature of the large social housing estates within the area results in their limited character and contributes to the poor image of some of these neighbourhoods. The task of the EASEL Partnership will be to improve housing opportunities for local residents and create mixed communities.
- In the absence of satisfactory choice, residents may have no option but to move out of their existing neighbourhoods and the ability to build capacity within the community may well be lost as the more resourceful move out of the neighbourhood.

Access to investment

3.6 Government policy requires that all social housing should be compliant with the Decent Homes Standard by 2010. This raises the following issues:

- Leeds East Homes has an investment gap to meet the Decent Homes Standard even allowing for a projected £136m of Supplementary Credit Approvals.
- Leeds South East Homes has sufficient resources to meet Decent Homes Standards subject to receiving the anticipated level of Supplementary Credit Approval but requires further funding in order to deliver social and environmental improvements.
- External funding is required to deliver improvements within both ALMO's. It is vital to address the needs and aspirations of current and future social sector tenants by raising income levels to improve their quality of life, particularly in respect of black, minority and ethnic communities and older, and disabled person's accommodation of which there is a deficit.
- Both ALMO Business Plans propose a reduction in their housing stock through demolitions and disposals to decrease unsustainable stock and to increase the variety of appropriate property types for which there is demand in order to provide more balanced and sustainable communities. A pilot Low Cost Home Ownership scheme is being developed at Amberton Road, Gipton, through a partnership between the Council, Leeds East Homes and North Country Homes. Means tested grants will be made available to improve the opportunity for residents to buy their own property.

- The Council's land ownership will be a major catalyst for the regeneration of the area. A task for the AAP and the EASEL partnership will be to identify sites, which may be brought forward for development either because they are surplus to requirements, (e.g. cleared housing sites, redundant schools), represent less sustainable stock, or present the opportunity to deliver benefits to the wider community. There may be instances where this will require Compulsory Purchase Orders, however, the Council will seek to acquire land through negotiation in the first instance.
- The Council's ownership is by no means evenly spread across the EASEL area. This could result in some areas seeing significant improvement or redevelopment and other similarly deprived areas seeing little change. In order to avoid this situation the EASEL partnership and the AAP will need to develop proposals to target investment to improving private housing in areas where it can be supported by other complementary initiatives. This will ensure that cost effective investment can be delivered throughout communities, particularly older terraced areas within Harehills and East End Park.
- Regional Housing Board funding is being used to acquire and clear housing in parts of Harehills. The partnership and the AAP will need to identify where further phases of intervention may be required in Harehills and East End Park to address areas showing the most acute symptoms of housing stress based on vacancies and overcrowding.
- Proposals will need to identify how remodelling and good design could improve the living environment within predominantly terraced areas through the provision/ improvement of open space, better pedestrian and cycle linkages and improvements to road safety.

Housing Market Assessment

3.7 In developing its Housing Strategy the Council needs to take a strategic, long-term view of housing demand and need across all tenures in order to know how the housing market operates. This has the following implications:

- A Housing Market Assessment will be required for the EASEL area in order to identify and define housing market areas and understand trends in supply and demand across tenures.
- The Housing Market Assessment will be used to inform the location, scale, density and type of new housing proposed in the AAP for the next 10 -15 years, including the provision of affordable housing.

ECONOMIC ISSUES

Unemployment and Low Pay

- 3.8 The proportion of economically active adults is lower than the city average. At the time of the 2001 census, the proportion of economically active adults in the EASEL area who were unemployed (6.3%) was almost double the average for the city (3.3%). Fewer people are employed in managerial and professional jobs (7.5%) compared to the city average (13.6%). Indices of income deprivation reveal that 59% of neighbourhoods areas are within the 10% most deprived neighbourhoods in England.

Major employment opportunities nearby

- 3.9 Emerging proposals for the City Centre and the Lower Aire Valley will have a major influence on the development of a regeneration strategy for the EASEL area. The lower Aire Valley is a development opportunity of regional significance that is expected to create up to 30,000 jobs over the next 20 years. In addition, Thorpe Park, Austhorpe will deliver around 10,000 jobs. The following issues will need to be addressed if residents within EASEL are to be able to derive full benefit from the opportunities presented:

- Physical connectivity between the EASEL Neighbourhoods the Aire Valley and Thorpe Park is of critical importance, both in terms of access to jobs and new demand for low cost home ownership and rented properties within the EASEL area.
- A number of “linkage’ sites have been identified, which will be important in achieving physical connectivity. These are the Wholesale Market / Neville Hill, Thornes Farm, Skelton Grange Farm, and Hunslet Riverside Strategic Housing site. These linkage sites cannot be developed until the East Leeds Link Road has been constructed to connect the lower Aire Valley to Junction 45 of the M1. It is expected that the construction of the East Leeds Link Road will start on site during 2006.
- Over the next 15 years major development will be constructed in the Eastgate / Harewood and Quarry Hill Quarters of the City Centre. This development will not only provide a positive stimulus to development in the adjacent EASEL communities, but will provide opportunities to create improved linkages to the area, diminishing the existing disconnectivity between the communities and the City Centre.
- Major developments within the area will also be important in lifting the profile of the area and acting as a stimulus towards further renewal initiatives. These include key facilities at St. James’ Hospital - the £200m Oncology Unit, and Leeds University Institute of Molecular Medicine and Cancer Research both under construction and proposals for concentrating acute health facilities at St. James’ including the construction of a new Children’s and Maternity wing. New schools are proposed at Beckett Street Learning campus and the David Young Academy is under

construction in Seacroft with support for a new East Leeds Learning Campus in the vicinity. A Children's Centre proposed at Compton Road, Harehills has the potential to develop into a public services hub comprising a Joint Service Centre for frontline customer services and including a health facility. Agnes Stewart and Primrose High Schools and Osmondthorpe Primary School will be redeveloped and the former Harehills Middle School marketed for new uses.

Local employment opportunities

- In addition to accessing major developments both within the area and nearby, the AAP will need to identify whether any sites may be appropriate for industrial commercial and retail uses in order to improve local access to services and employment, increase the viability of existing centres and improve the level of service provision.
- Some existing employment sites within EASEL may be more appropriate for mixed use development, particularly within the Roseville Road, Mabgate, Lincoln Green and East Bank areas – the AAP will explore the potential for mixed use within these areas.

Skill Levels and requirements

3.10 Local skills audits carried out in the Aire Valley and Harehills indicate that there are a number of key barriers to work including:

- Lack of basic, transferable and high level skills.
- Outdated skills.
- Low aspirations, culture of not working and for young people, lack of role models.
- Practical barriers: limited access to childcare; poor health; pay levels need to be sufficient to enable people to come off benefits.
- Low levels of home ownership and equity in properties are barriers to self employment and business start-up.
- Training and learning are not sufficiently seen as a passport to improved opportunities and quality of life, including home ownership.
- Few enterprises in the area to act as a model for encouraging people to set up new businesses or as a route back to mainstream employment.

Construction Training

3.11 The volume of construction activity that will take place in Leeds over the next few years represents a significant opportunity for local people to access employment and training. The construction industry in particular is experiencing skills shortages and a number of initiatives have emerged recently to try to address this issue, these include:

- An employment and training initiative connected to the new Oncology Unit being built at St. James' Hospital

- A construction jobshop which has been established in the City Centre by Job Centre Plus
- The Family Learning Centre at David Young Academy which includes construction workshops
- Work with social housing landlords in respect of maintenance and “decency” work and
- Work to test the scope and feasibility of a “Construction Partnership” for Leeds, which would bring together these strands and form a comprehensive and co-ordinated approach to tackle these issues.

3.12 The EASEL regeneration initiative provides an opportunity to deliver local construction jobs and training opportunities through the physical regeneration programme and will help to provide a critical mass of opportunity through which to develop the training infrastructure in Leeds. Issues for consideration during the development of an employment strategy include:

- The capacity of training establishments and agencies in Leeds.
- The co-ordination of training provision and the extent to which EASEL can create sustainable and long term training opportunities, taking trainees for example through full NVQ programmes.
- High quality support will need to be made available to individuals who have not worked previously or not worked for some time, to minimise drop out rates and abortive costs.
- Skills audits in Harehills and Gipton indicate that construction is not a major employment choice or career aspiration and work need to be done to make these opportunities attractive and accessible to local communities.

TRANSPORT ISSUES

3.13 Development should be planned in such a way as to make best use of existing transportation networks and to have regard to strategic policies. In planning for major development schemes early consultation with public transport operators will be required in order to give them the best opportunity to plan their resources to deliver new or enhanced public transport. The following are issues that should be considered as part of any comprehensive regeneration of the area:

- Lack of local access to the rail network (other than Cross Gates on the periphery of the area).
- Limited coverage of Quality Bus Corridors and the local area public transport networks.
- Peripheral nature of parts of the area, especially Halton Moor to other communities and employment.
- Inadequate connections into the Aire Valley Leeds area.
- Dated and poor quality orbital road connections.
- Little provision of cycle and other sustainable transport routes.
- Severance from the City Centre.

- Poor quality of the road network and transport routes in the vicinity of St James' Hospital complex.
- Need to maximise the future benefits of Supertram to improve the overall quality of transport provision.
- Need to exploit new and innovative forms of transport provision e.g car clubs, community transport and demand responsive public transport.

SOCIAL ISSUES

3.14 Good quality local public services, including education and training opportunities, health care, shopping and community facilities are vital requirements in developing sustainable communities. The AAP will need to ensure that the land needs of service providers are met within the plan's proposals. Significant investment is planned within the area and residents need to be able to obtain full value from this. Any proposed developments will need to help to build socially inclusive and stable communities taking into account the needs of women, young people, children and the elderly as well as disabled people, black and minority ethnic groups and disadvantaged communities generally. The following issues need to be addressed:

Community Safety

- Levels of crime within EASEL are higher than the city average. Crime and anti-social behaviour has led to serious decline, abandonment and dereliction in some neighbourhoods. These neighbourhoods are increasingly difficult for Street Cleansing, Environmental and other public services to manage. The overall reduction of crime and anti-social behaviour and the ability to manage neighbourhoods so that they become clean and safe is a key issue for the regeneration initiative.

Education and Lifelong Learning

- Education and lifelong learning are major factors in the housing market. They are the passport to raising income levels allowing home ownership to be affordable for residents. Attainment across the area is lower than the city average. The area includes neighbourhoods with some of the lowest educational attainment in the country and this in turn is reflected in low skill levels. Major investment is underway to deliver 6 new secondary schools to help raise standards within the area.
- There is significant demand from schools for 14 – 16 vocational and work-related learning and the current system is struggling to meet demand. Learning campuses will play a key role in ensuring that we can meet requirements. Two Learning Campuses are proposed in the EASEL area – East Leeds linking the David Young Academy with Leeds College of Building, Leeds College of Technology and Leeds College of Art and Design and other partners specialising in the Built Environment; and Inner East Leeds, linking Primrose High school with Thomas Danby College, St James' University Hospital and other partners specialising in Health and Social Care and Hospitality and Catering.

Neighbourhood Services and Retail Provision

- The Council and Leeds East Homes are working with the East Leeds Primary Care Trust to identify a site for the development of a new GP surgery in Gipton, and there are proposals in hand to deliver a Joint Service Centre at Compton Road, Harehills. Major pitch improvements are to be carried out at Fearnville Leisure Centre and an Arts and Community Centre is planned at the Church of the Epiphany in Gipton. Other new facilities required may be identified through the AAP process, particularly the need for extension or re-provision of existing retail facilities.

Leadership and Community Engagement

- Building capacity within the community is an essential ingredient in developing sustainable communities. Resourcing the Community (RTC) and Re'new are the main agencies within this field and together with the ALMO's, they are developing more extensive residents networks across the area to replace the patchy provision that previously occurred.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

3.15 The following issues will need to be considered as part of any comprehensive regeneration:

Streetscene

- The need to improve the environment of York Road both visually and in terms of connectivity
- New street design, public realm improvements and the creation of new "gateway" improvements could create a positive image and sense of place..

Design and Construction

- Good design should play a fundamental part in the process of transforming EASEL by helping to create lively communities with distinct character and streets and public spaces that are safe and accessible.
- Landmark buildings and public art could help define the area and create distinctiveness.
- New residential development would add variety to the area and help to create distinctive character.
- Innovative design would help to raise the profile of the area
- A series of "activity hubs" with enhanced pedestrian routes would help to create people friendly places with increased vitality and a sense of community.
- Community safety could be improved through the design of buildings, public spaces and connecting pedestrian /cycle routes and streets.

- Best sustainable practices should be used across design, construction, management and maintenance to minimise use of natural resources.
- New parking layouts could reduce the dominance of the car and create a pedestrian friendly environment

Greenspace, and recreation facilities

- Major areas of greenspace should be protected and enhanced.
- Future greenspace provision and improvements will need to be assessed in the context of existing provision and proposed new development patterns.
- Unused open land and greenspace results in inefficient use of land and also increases the likelihood of community safety issues arising. It may be appropriate to consider development of some of these areas. Any loss of allocated greenspace would need to be compensated by new or improved provision elsewhere.
- Some parts of the area have insufficient high quality greenspace and public realm and more needs to be provided.
- Limited new housing on the edge of existing greenspace could help to provide a greater sense of enclosure and natural surveillance.
- Accessibility for pedestrians and cyclists to major open spaces needs to be improved.
- The Wyke Beck valley is an under utilised resource in terms of its recreation, nature conservation and connectivity value.
- New sport and recreation facilities may be required to provide accessible facilities across the area

4. WHAT WE PLAN TO DO NEXT

- 4.1 The stages for preparation of the EASEL AAP are summarised in the table below based on the Local development Scheme submission to Government Office. The stages at which reports will be submitted to Development Plan Panel and Executive Board are highlighted in bold. Subject to the progress of the EASEL Initiative in respect of the selection of a “preferred bidder” it may be necessary to revise the early stages of the timetable to enable the AAP to be produced in conjunction with the private sector partner. Any revisions will need to be formally agreed with Government Office.

Stage	Formal Term	Explanation	Dates
1	Pre-Production	<p>Preparatory work: development of baseline information; preparation of background information and initial issues; Sustainability Appraisal scoping.</p> <p>Initial Issues and Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Reports to Panel.</p>	<p>by June 05</p> <p>5th July 2005</p>
2	Production	<p>Preparation of initial issues consultation material for early involvement with stakeholders/community and Scoping Report Consultation.</p> <p>Preparation of Issues and Options Report (Regulation 25) Informal consultation. Prepare Initial Sustainability Appraisal.</p> <p>Produce Draft Preferred Options Document in the light of consultation.</p> <p>Draft Preferred Options and Sustainability Appraisal Reports to Panel</p> <p>Draft Preferred Options & SA Reports to Executive Board</p> <p>(Regulation 26) Formal 6 week public consultation.</p> <p>Consider representations, discussions with community & stakeholders. Revise Preferred Options. Undertake further SA to reflect changes</p> <p>Consultation Report and Draft AAP to Panel Consultation Report and Draft AAP to Executive Board</p> <p>Prepare AAP submission document</p> <p>Submit AAP to Secretary of State Formal 6 week public consultation</p>	<p>July - August 05</p> <p>July -August 05</p> <p>6th Sept 05</p> <p>21st Sept 05</p> <p>Oct –Nov 05</p> <p>Dec – Feb 06</p> <p>7th March 06</p> <p>15th March 06</p> <p>April 2006</p> <p>May 2006</p>
3	Examination	<p>Analysis of representations.</p> <p>Report on public consultation to Panel Report on public consultation to Executive Board</p> <p>(* Dates subject to change. A further formal 6 week consultation period may be necessary if</p>	<p>Sept 06 Sept 06</p>

		there are site allocation representations) Pre – Examination meeting Examination held by an independent Inspector into the “soundness” of the AAP Estimated receipt of Draft Inspector’s Report Report on Inspector’s Report to Panel	Nov 06 Feb – Mar 07 July 07 September 07
4	Adoption	AAP to Executive Board & Council resolution to adopt AAP	October 07

4.2 Whilst Members should find the above explanation of the all the stages useful, this report is primarily concerned with Stages 1 and 2, which involve gathering evidence and baseline information, engaging with the community and defining initial issues and options. As preparation progresses, Officers will report back to Members on the outcome of these consultations prior to the development of preferred options and submission of the drafty AAP to the Secretary of State (Stage 3).

EXTERNAL CONSULTATION

Engagement – What are we seeking?

4.3 In the past, consultation on plans often followed a format whereby the City Council would initially prepare a draft for comment. Under the new planning system, the intention is for interested groups and organisations to be given opportunity to influence the shape & form of plan documents as they are prepared right from the outset. This is known as “front loading”.

4.4 So in the case of the EASEL AAP, the key questions are:

- Do you agree with the issues that we have identified within EASEL?
- Are there any issues missing?
- Are any issues more important than others?
- What are the good things about the area that need to be retained?
- What would you like to change about the area?
- What are the barriers to improvement in the area?
- What 3 things could we do that would have the most impact within EASEL
- How do you want to be consulted in the next stages of the preparation of the plan?

The intention is to use these questions to help formulate options through an ongoing consultative process.

Who will we engage with?

Stage 1 – Pre – Production Consultation

- 4.5 At this initial stage we are planning to advise the community of the AAP process and the issues which have been identified. We are trying to establish overall aspirations and clarify the main issues. Much consultation has been carried out recently through the process to select a preferred partner as part of the EASEL Regeneration Initiative, so there is already a general awareness of the issues involved in the EASEL area. Initial involvement with the community will be via the Area Management Committees, Ward Forums, the EASEL Partnership and St. James' Partnership.
- 4.6 It is intended that through stakeholder involvement, a number of objectives and preferred options will emerge. Consideration will also have to be given to ensuring that the objectives and options suggested in the EASEL AAP can be identified & tested through the Sustainability Appraisal process.

Stage 2- Production

- 4.7 At this stage we will be carrying out informal consultation on Issues and Options. The minimum requirement is to consult with organisations that the regulations require us to consult with during the preparation of Development Plan Documents (SCI List 1) together with any general stakeholders that the Council thinks are appropriate (SCI List 2). The Council is concurrently preparing a Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) which will advise who and how the Council will consult on LDF documents. The draft SCI sets down lists of persons or groups who may need to be consulted, including those who are often excluded from the planning process. Based on the SCI, the following list of organisations, bodies and community groups ("stakeholders") have been assembled who are considered to have an interest in or will be affected by the planning of the EASEL Area and it is the intention that all of these will be consulted at this and all subsequent stages.

SCI Key Groups

EASEL Partnership	
Ward Members	
Other Council Departments & Education Leeds	
Leeds East and Leeds South East ALMO's	
South and East Inner and Outer Area Committees	
South and East Leeds District Partnerships	Public Transport Operators
Leeds Initiative & its partners	Job Centre Plus
Ward Forums within EASEL	Yorkshire Forward
Housing Forums	Chamber of Commerce
Tenants Groups	English Partnerships
Community Groups	Network Rail
St.James' Partnership	Leeds Voice

Leeds Community Safety Partnership	Leeds Teaching Hospitals Trust
Learning and Skills Council	West Yorks Police
Together Partnership	Primary Care Trusts
Leeds Race Equality Advisory Forum	Thomas Danby
Leeds Construction and Training Agency	Leeds College of Building
Local Registered and Social Landlords	Sure Start
Leeds Older People's Forum	Renew

SCI List 1- Required Consultees	
Adjoining planning authorities	Strategic Rail Authority
Gas companies	Strategic Health Authority
English Nature	Sewage/water undertakers
Countryside Agency	Telecommunications companies
Highways Agency	Environment Agency
English Heritage	Yorkshire Forward & adjoining RDA's
Yorks & Humber Assembly & adjoining regional bodies	

SCI List 2- General Stakeholders	
Housing Corporation	
Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment	
National Grid Company	Age Concern
Civic Trust	Help the Aged
Commission for Racial Equality	Disability Rights Commission
Dept of Education and Skills	Diocesan Board of Finance
Dept for Health	Church Commissioners
National Playing Fields Association	Police Authority
Equal Opportunities Commission Officers	Police Architectural Liaison
Fire & Rescue Service	Equal Opportunities Commission
Government Office for Yorkshire & the Humber	Regional Housing Board
Health and Safety Executive	Sport England
House Builders Federation	
Disabled Persons Transport Advisory Committee	

Methods of engagement

- 4.7 The draft SCI, with reference to the Leeds Guide to Community Involvement, advises on the type and form of consultation methods that may be used depending on the stage in the process and nature of the proposals. Based on the SCI, officers consider that use of a combination of the following approaches would be appropriate to engage stakeholders in Stages 1 & 2:

- facilitated discussion sessions & workshops
- advice on the website
- briefings given by officers to regular meetings of stakeholders
- exhibitions

- focus groups
- public meetings
- other, as deemed appropriate & cost effective

Material for circulation/use

- 4.8 The aim is to offer stakeholders the opportunity to influence the overall intentions and shape of the EASEL AAP and to provide for the input of original thoughts & ideas. In terms of material, we need the right balance between giving enough to stimulate thought about the issues (and the direction of existing strategies & policies) and not too much in the way of detailed proposal (which may suggest that the City Council has decided future plans already). We also need to be aware of the previous consultation that has taken place regarding the EASEL Initiative and the threat of consultation fatigue.

Stimuli:

- Vision for Leeds II – objectives & proposals concerning the city
- Research and study findings
- Initial Issues identified
- UDP Aims & Objectives
- Renaissance Leeds
- Commitment to regeneration of EASEL

5. CONCLUSION

- 5.1 This report sets out the overall framework for preparation of the EASEL Area Action Plan and elaborates on the next stage of informal consultation with a range of stakeholders. The Report has been prepared in close liaison with colleagues in the Department of Neighbourhoods & Housing which will be maintained as the AAP is developed.
- 5.2 A report will be brought to a future Panel to outline progress, describe the options that have emerged from earlier consultation, and recommend a preferred option(s) to go forward for formal consultation under Regulation 26 (a six week period.)

6. RECOMMENDATION

- 6.1 The Development Plan Panel is requested to consider and comment as appropriate on:
- i) the initial issues identified
 - ii) the consultation activity proposed to be used for the Regulation 25 stage of plan preparation, as set out in this report.

**APPENDIX A
EAST AND SOUTH EAST LEEDS (EASEL) AREA ACTION PLAN**

**SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SCOPING REPORT OF EAST AND SOUTH EAST
LEEDS AAP**

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Background
- 2.0 What is Sustainability Appraisal
- 3.0 Sustainability Appraisal Objectives
- 4.0 Links to Other Plans, Policies and Strategies
- 5.0 Baseline Information
- 6.0 Key Sustainability Issues for the SA to address
- 7.0 Defining the Sustainability Appraisal framework
- 8.0 AAP Objectives and Broad Statement Options
- 9.0 Compliance with SEA Directive
- 10.0 The Next Steps

Appendix 1

Overview of links to other Plans, Policies and Strategies

Appendix 2

The Sustainability Appraisal Framework for the SA of the EASEL AAP

Appendix 3

The Structure and Level of Detail of the SA Report

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SCOPING REPORT OF THE AIRE VALLEY LEEDS AAP

1.0 **Background**

- 1.1 An Area Action Plan (AAP) is being prepared for an area of south and south east Leeds (known as EASEL) to provide the planning framework for the future development of the area. The EASEL AAP will have the status of a Development Plan Document (DPD) and will form part of the Local Development Framework (LDF) for Leeds.
- 1.2 The AAP boundary includes the eastern sector of the city to the north and south of the A64 consisting mainly of the large social housing estates of Burmantofts, Gipton, Halton Moor, East End Park and Seacroft and mixed tenure properties in the Richmond Hill, Cross Green, Osmondthorpe and Harehills area
- 1.3 The area covers 1700 hectares and has a population of almost 79,000 people living in approximately 36,500 households and includes all or part of the City Councils wards of City and Hunslet, Burmantofts and Richmond Hill, Gipton and Harehills, Temple Newsan and Killingbeck and Seacroft. Inner east Leeds contains the worst concentration of deprivation in the city. 26 neighbourhoods are within the worst 1% most deprived in the country. The area performs poorly compared to many areas of Leeds in terms of the quality of housing, levels of employment, levels of crime and antisocial behaviour, health and life expectancy and educational achievement.
- 1.4 Previous attempts to provide physical improvements on isolated estates and in a piecemeal fashion have largely proved unsuccessful, they have been unable to overcome the lack of confidence in the wider area or counteract the underlying social problem, A more comprehensive approach is therefore required both in terms of the focus area and the means of delivery.
- 1.4 As part of the process of developing the AAP, the Council will be undertaking a Sustainability Appraisal. This Scoping Report aims to set out the scope and level of detail of the Sustainability Appraisal. It is intended to provide a focus for consultation with relevant environmental authorities and others with an interest in sustainable development in order to gain feedback on the various elements which will comprise the appraisal process.
- 1.5 The approach adopted in relation to the Sustainability Appraisal of this AAP is based on the guidance set out in the ODPM Consultation Paper: Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks (2004), the ODPM Interim Advice Note on Frequently Asked Questions and the Guide to Sustainability Appraisal of the Leeds Local Development Framework.

2.0 What is Sustainability Appraisal?

- 2.1 A Sustainability Appraisal aims to assess the environmental, social and economic effects which are likely to arise from the policies and proposals contained in Development Plan Documents. The Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report is the first stage in this process. It will inform the Sustainability Appraisal report that will accompany the draft AAP Preferred Options at the public participation stage.
- 2.2 The ODPM consultation document, as revised by the subsequent Interim Advice Note, sets out what should be included in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report:
- the other plans, policies and strategies of relevance to the DPD with information on synergies or inconsistencies;
 - baseline information, either already collected or still needed, with notes on sources and any problems encountered;
 - key sustainability issues identified as a result of the work undertaken and any sustainability issues that are specific to the DPD;
 - the SA framework, including suggested SA objectives and indicators (and targets where these are proposed);
 - the objectives and broad strategic options of the DPD being appraised; and
 - proposals for the structure and level of detail of the SA Report

3.0 Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

- 3.1 The objective of the Sustainability Appraisal of the AAP is to understand the economic, social and environmental implications of the document so that it can be developed to promote the achievement of sustainable development. A clear understanding of sustainable development is essential in order to ensure that the appraisal covers the right issues. This can be done by identifying an agreed set of objectives to define what is meant by sustainable development.
- 3.2 The Guide to Sustainability Appraisal of the Leeds Local Development Framework sets out objectives and targets based on the four objectives identified in the Government publication, 'A Better Quality of Life: a Strategy for Sustainable Development in the UK':
- social progress which recognises the needs of everyone;
 - effective protection of the environment;
 - prudent use of natural resources; and
 - maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment
- 3.3 The Appraisal Framework sets out the following 23 objectives:

- 1) maintain or improve good quality employment opportunities and the conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment;
- 2) reduce the disparities in the Leeds' labour market;
- 3) improve the social and environmental performance of the economy;
- 4) increase participation in education and life-long learning and reduce the disparity in participation and qualifications achieved across Leeds;
- 5) improve conditions and services that engender good health and reduce disparities in health across Leeds;
- 6) reduce overall rates of crime and reduce the disparities in crime rates across Leeds;
- 7) maintain and improve culture, leisure and recreational activities that are available to all;
- 8) reduce the disparity in housing markets across Leeds;
- 9) improve the overall quality of housing in Leeds;
- 10) increase social inclusion and active community participation;
- 11) increase community cohesion
- 12) increase the availability of parks and greenspace in areas that are under-provided. Improve the quality of greenspace across Leeds;
- 13) minimise the pressure on greenfield land by efficient land use patterns that make good use of derelict and previously used sites and promote balanced development;
- 14) maintain and enhance biodiversity;
- 15) reduce greenhouse gas emissions;
- 16) improve Leeds' ability to adapt to climate change;
- 17) improve access to services and facilities whilst reducing motorised journeys;
- 18) increase the proportion of local needs that are met locally;
- 19) reduce the growth in waste generated and landfilled;
- 20) reduce pollution levels;
- 21) maintain and enhance landscape and the quality and cleanliness of the urban environment;
- 22) conserve and enhance the historic environment;
- 23) increase the efficient use of energy and natural resources and sustainable design

3.4 The potential form and scale of future development in the EASEL area is such that the AAP is likely to have at least some impact on all of the sustainability objectives identified in the Guide to Sustainability Appraisal of the Leeds Local Development Framework. Clearly the impacts will be much greater against some SA objectives than others.

3.5 It is recommended that the objectives set out in paragraph 3.3 form the basis for the Sustainability Appraisal Framework to be used in the assessment of the EASEL AAP. However, there are a number of sustainability considerations and objectives identified in other plans, policies and strategies that are relevant to the AAP. It is important that the Sustainability Appraisal of the AAP is also informed by these.

4.0 Links to other Plans, Policies and Strategies

- 4.1 There are a number of plans, policies and strategies that have a bearing on the development of the AAP. A review of these can show how the AAP may be influenced by these, how potential synergies may be exploited and how any inconsistencies and constraints may be addressed. Plans, policies and strategies that are relevant to the AAP are set out in the table in Appendix 1
- 4.2 The SA process helps to establish linkages between the AAP and other relevant plans, policies and strategies and can help to identify additional or modified objectives and indicators that may help appraise the sustainability of the AAP. These will be included in the SA Framework to be used (see section 7 and Appendix 2).

5.0 Baseline Information

- 5.1 The Consultation Paper: 'Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks' advises on the collection of baseline data for the Sustainability Appraisal of a DPD.
- 5.2 Baseline information provides the basis for predicting and monitoring effects and helps to identify sustainability problems and alternative ways of dealing with them. The focus for information collection should be those aspects of the environmental issues that are relevant to the DPD or to the Sustainability objectives.
- 5.3 In the case of this appraisal, the baseline information required is:

Appraisal Framework Objective Number	Baseline Indicator
1	Total employment in EASEL % of people in work in EASEL Area of employment land (ha)
2	Unemployment rates in EASEL compared to Leeds MD Unemployment rates among BME groups in Easel Number of SOAs in EASEL in the most deprived 10% in England (Indices of Deprivation)
3	Suitable baseline indicator/s to be determined
4	Percentage of economically active adults with at least NVQ level 2 and level 3 qualifications Schools leavers achieving 5 or more GCSEs at grades A-C
5	Mortality rates from coronary heart disease, cancer and respiratory diseases* Life expectancy* Road accidents rates in EASEL
6	Crime rates identified in the West Yorkshire Police Strategic

	Assessment (burglary, motor vehicles crime, criminal damage, violent crime, domestic violence, drugs, sexual offences, nuisance/anti-social behaviour). Fear of crime (indicator to be developed)
7	Participation in recreational and cultural activity
8	Average house prices Number of new housing completions in EASEL % of new housing completions which are Housing vacancy rates
9	% of fuel poor households Unfit houses made fit or demolished as a % of total stock
10	% of residents who have participated in a community/civic event Turnout in local elections
11	Suitable baseline indicator/s to be determined
12	Amount of greenspace in EASEL Quality of greenspace (PPG17 assessment) Accessibility of greenspace to local residents (PPG17 assessment)
13	% of new housing built on previously-developed land Average density of housing completions
14	Suitable baseline indicator/s to be determined
15	Carbon dioxide emissions per head* Carbon dioxide emissions from transport*
16	Suitable baseline indicator/s to be determined
17	Access to services (indicator to be developed) % increase in road traffic
18	Suitable baseline indicator/s to be determined
19	Total household waste* % of household waste recycled*
20	Water quality – % length of rivers in good or fair chemical and biological quality* Urban air quality – days when air pollution is moderate or higher %
21	Suitable baseline indicator/s to be determined
22	Number of listed buildings at risk
23	Suitable baseline indicator/s to be determined

* Further work needs to be undertaken to identify whether this data is available for the EASEL area.

5.4 Using this information and monitoring changes over time, the effectiveness of the DPD in meeting the objectives identified in the SA can be assessed.

6.0 Key Sustainability Issues for the SA to Address

6.1 The Guide to Sustainability Appraisal of the Leeds Local Development Framework identifies a number of key sustainability issues for Leeds. Those that may be relevant to the SA of the EASEL AAP are:

Economic

- Leeds has relatively low rates of productivity compared with other European cities. There is a need to drive up skills, innovation and connectivity to make it more competitive;
- Although Leeds has a strong and dynamic local economy, it is polarised. Rates of unemployment range from 1% in some wards up to 12% in others
- There are high levels of poverty in some neighbourhoods. Seven out of the city's 33 electoral wards are in the top 10% most deprived in the country.
- Despite economic growth, some black and ethnic-minority groups face unemployment rates four times higher than the white population
- There are other disadvantaged groups that suffer high rates of unemployment and low pay.

Social

- Community cohesion needs to be strengthened
- Ethnic minority groups want services that are more appropriate to their needs
- There is a huge variation in educational achievement across the city
- There is poor health among disadvantaged groups
- Although recorded crime in the whole of Leeds is decreasing, some wards still suffer high rates.
- A huge gap exists between parts of the city where housing markets are buoyant and those where markets are stagnant or in decline. 21% of Leeds's housing is at risk of changing or low demand
- There are still significant problems with housing conditions and amenity throughout the city and in specific areas.
- More than a quarter of Leeds households are fuel poor. This is likely to get worse with rising fuel bills.
- A significant proportion of the population has difficulty accessing mainstream financial services. Lone parents, workless households and social housing tenants are likely to be disproportionately at risk of financial exclusion.
- Ambient noise, especially from traffic, is a growing problem
- Access to local services is poor in some parts of the city. This will become an increasing problem with the growth in the proportion of elderly people

Environmental

- The cleanliness and appearance of the city needs to be improved
- The availability of public high quality greenspace and opportunities for recreation and active lifestyles varies considerably between local area

- There is continuing pressure on greenfield land for development, although a high proportion of new housing development is on brownfield land.
- There is a decline in important habitats and species.
- Regional greenhouse gas emissions are forecast to increase at a rate of 1% to 1.5% per year up to 2010. The energy efficiency of housing and the rate of renewable energy generation need to be increased substantially.
- Over the next 100 years temperatures in the region may rise by 3°C with wetter winters and drier summers. There will be increased likelihood of flooding . The numbers of properties at high risk of localised flooding could typically increase four-fold by 2080.
- Although Leeds has succeeded in increasing the non-car share of peak morning journeys into the city centre, traffic by car into the city centre continues to grow.
- The amount of waste generated in Leeds rose by 24% between 1998 and 2002 and is predicted to continue rising. Only 12% of household waste

6.2. Perhaps the key sustainability issue faced in preparing this AAP is the need to narrow the gap between the economic and social conditions faced by residents of the EASEL area compared to the more affluent areas of Leeds, whilst, at the same time, performing well against environmental objectives.

7.0 Defining the SA Framework

7.1 The SA Framework provides a means by which sustainability effects can be described, analysed and compared. It is central to the sustainability appraisal process. As stated earlier, the Government consultation paper: the Guide to Sustainability Appraisal of the Leeds Local Development Framework sets out an Appraisal Framework to be used in the assessment of Local Development Documents. It sets out objectives, sub-objectives and targets. The SA Framework to be used will reflect these sustainability objectives with refined sub-objectives and targets that reflect:

- the content of plans, strategies and policies that are relevant to the preparation of the DPD;
- the baseline information set out in paragraph 5.3; and
- the key sustainability issues that the SA should address

7.2 The SA Framework to be used in the appraisal of the AAP is attached as Appendix 2.

8.0 AAP Objectives and Broad Strategic Options

8.1 It is important that the objectives of the AAP are in accordance with sustainability principles and that they are tested for compatibility with the SA objectives. This should be carried out as part of the Sustainability Appraisal.

8.2 The purpose of the EASEL AAP is set out in the Council's Local Development Scheme (LDS) as follows:

- To provide a co-ordinated approach to the spatial planning of neighbourhoods within the EASEL Regeneration Area.
- To help to provide a framework for the achievement of sustainable communities in this part of the city
- To assist with the delivery of the regeneration / renaissance objectives of the City Council, the Local Strategic Partnership, Leeds East Homes and Leeds South East Homes.

8.3 The Guide to Sustainability Appraisal of the Leeds Local Development Framework suggests that each Local Development Document objective should be tested against the SA headline objectives using a standard form.

9.0 Compliance with SEA Directive

9.1 A determination is required under the SEA Regulations as to whether or not a plan that deals with the use of 'small areas at a local level' or 'minor modifications' to an existing plan is likely to have significant environmental effects. Before making its determination, the local planning authority should consult the Consultation Bodies as required under the SEA Regulations.

9.2 Under the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act, SA and SEA is a combined process and sustainability appraisals carried out in accordance with government guidance on the sustainability appraisals of LDFs should meet the requirements of the SEA Directive.

10.0 The Next Steps

10.1 Following consultation on this Scoping Report, the proposed SA process will be assessed in order to ensure that it is comprehensive and robust enough to support the EASEL AAP during its full public consultation stage.

10.2 Initial public consultation on the AAP itself will help to confirm what the issues and objectives are and to draw up a set of policy options. The next stage will involve public consultation on the Options. The responses received will inform the preparation and appraisal of the draft AAP. This draft AAP and its Sustainability Appraisal Report will be the subject of public consultation in accordance with the Council's Statement of Community Involvement.

10.3 The structure and level of detail to be included in the final SA Report is set out in Appendix 3.

APPENDIX 1

Overview of Links to Other Plans, Policies and Strategies

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
EUROPEAN POLICIES			
European Sustainable Development Strategy (2001)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Combating poverty and social exclusion Dealing with the economic and social implications of an aging society Limit climate change and increase the use of clean energy; Address threats to public health; Manage natural resources responsibly; Improve the transport system and land use management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raise the employment rate to 67% for January 2005 and to 70% by 2010; increase the number of women in employment to 57% for January 2005 and to more than 60% by 2010. Halve by 2010 the number of 18 to 24 years olds with only lower secondary education who are not in further education and training. Increase the average EU employment rate among older women and men (55-64) to 50% by 2010. Meet Kyoto commitment then aim to reduce atmospheric greenhouse gas emissions by an average of 1% per year over 1990 levels up to 2020. By 2020, ensure that chemicals are only produced and used in ways that do not pose significant threats to human health and the environment. Protect and restore habitats and natural systems and halt the loss of biodiversity by 2010. Bring about a shift in transport use from road to rail, water and public passenger transport so that the share of road transport in 2010 is no greater than in 1998 (the most recent year for which data are available) 	Key European context	Key European context
European Spatial Development Perspective			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of a balanced and polycentric urban system and a new urban-rural relationship; Securing parity of access to infrastructure and knowledge; and Sustainable development, prudent management and protection of nature and cultural heritage. 	None	Mainly relevant at national and regional scale	Mainly relevant at national and regional scale
European Biodiversity Strategy			
<p>A range of objectives is identified under four themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> conservation and sustainable use of biological 	No specific targets identified	No direct implications	Key European context

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
diversity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources; • Research, identification and monitoring of information; and • education, training and awareness 			
EU Sixth Environmental Action Programme – Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice (2001)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To stabilise the atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases at a level that will not cause unnatural variations of the earth's climate. • To protect and restore the functioning of natural systems and halt the loss of biodiversity in the European Union and globally. To protect soils against erosion and pollution. • To achieve a quality of the environment where the levels of man – made contaminants, including different types of radiation, do not give rise to significant impacts on or risks to human health. • To ensure the consumption of renewable and non-renewable resources does not exceed the carrying capacity of the environment. To achieve a decoupling of resource use from economic growth through significantly improved resource efficiency, dematerialisation of the economy, and waste prevention. 	Numerous actions are identified but few specific targets other than for greenhouse gas emissions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the short term, the EU is committed, under the Kyoto Protocol, to achieving an 8% reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases by 2008-2012 compared to 1990 level (in the longer term a global reduction of 20-40% will be needed). 	Key European context	Key European context
Securing the Future – the UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)			
Guiding principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living within environmental limits • Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society. • Achieving a sustainable economy • Promoting good governance • Using sound science responsibly Shared priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable consumption and production • Climate change and energy • Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement • Sustainable communities 	Includes 68 strategy indicators and 20 framework indicators. Relevant framework indicators are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Greenhouse gas emissions: Kyoto target and CO2 emissions 2. Resource use: Domestic Material Consumption and GDP 3. Waste: arisings by (a) sector (b) method of disposal 6. Ecological impacts of air pollution: area of UK habitat sensitive to acidification and eutrophication with critical load exceedences 7. River quality: rivers of good (a) biological (b) chemical quality 8. Economic output: Gross Domestic Product 9. Active community participation: civic participation, informal and formal volunteering at least 	Key national objectives and indicators (also targets)	SA frameworks must encompass the guiding principles, shared priorities and key targets.

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<p>once a month</p> <p>10. Crime: crime survey and recorded crime for (a) vehicles (b) domestic burglary (c) violence</p> <p>11. Employment: people of working age in employment</p> <p>12. Workless households: population living in workless households (a) children (b) working age</p> <p>13. Childhood poverty: children in relative low-income households (a) before housing costs (b) after housing costs</p> <p>14. Pensioner poverty: pensioners in relative low-income households (a) before housing costs (b) after housing costs</p> <p>15. Education: 19 year olds with level 2 qualifications and above</p> <p>16. Health inequality: (a) infant mortality (by socio-economic group) (b) life expectancy (by area) for men and women</p> <p>17. Mobility: (a) number of trips per person by mode (b) distance travelled per person per year by broad trip purpose</p> <p>18. Social justice: <i>(social measures to be developed)</i></p> <p>19. Environmental equality: <i>(environmental measures to be developed)</i></p> <p>20. Well being: <i>(measures to be developed)</i></p> <p>Relevant key targets are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 12.5% below 1990 levels and move towards a 20% reduction in CO2 emissions below 1990 levels by 2010. • Improve air quality by meeting the Air Quality Strategy targets for carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, particles, sulphur dioxide, benzene and 1,3 butadiene. • Enable at least 25% of household waste to be recycled or composted by 2005-06, with further improvements by 2008. • Bring into favourable condition, by 2010, 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites. • Improve river water quality, as measured by compliance with River Quality Objectives. • Raise the trend rate of growth (GDP) over the economic cycle. • Narrow the gap in productivity with our major industrial competitors. 		

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase voluntary and community engagement, especially amongst those at risk of social exclusion. • Reduce crime by 15% and further in high crime areas, by 2007-08. • Increase the employment rate and reduce the difference between the employment rates of disadvantaged groups and the overall rate. • Halve the number of children in relative low-income households between 1998-99 and 2010-11. • Reduce the proportion of children living in workless households by 5% between spring 2005 and spring 2008. • Increase the stock of Ofsted-registered childcare by 10% by 2008. • Increase the take-up of formal childcare by lower income families by 50% by 2008. • Reduce the proportion of young people not in education, employment or training by 2 percentage points by 2010. • Increase the proportion of older people being supported to live in their own home by 1% annually in 2007 and 2008. • Eliminate fuel poverty in vulnerable households in England by 2010. • Increase the proportion of 19 year olds who achieve at least NVQ level 2 by 3 percentage points between 2004 and 2006, and a further 2 percentage points between 2006 and 2008, and increase the proportion of young people who achieve level 3. • Reduce health inequalities by 10% by 2010 as measured by infant mortality and life expectancy at birth. • Substantially reduce mortality rates by 2010: a) from heart disease and stroke and related diseases by at least 40% in people under 75, with at least a 40% reduction in the inequalities gap between the fifth of areas with the worst health and deprivation indicators and the population as a whole; b) from cancer by at least 20% in people under 75, with a reduction in the inequalities gap of at least 6% between the fifth of areas with the worst health and deprivation indicators and the population as a whole; and c) from suicide and undetermined injury by at least 		

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	20%. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Halt the year-on-year rise in obesity among children under 11 by 2010. • By 2010, increase the use of public transport (bus and light rail) by more than 12% in England compared with 2000 levels, with growth in every region. • Reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured in Great Britain in road accidents by 40% and the number of children killed or seriously injured by 50%, by 2010 compared with the average for 1994-98. • By 2010, bring all social housing into a decent condition with most of this improvement taking place in deprived areas, and for vulnerable households in the private sector, including families with children, increase the proportion who live in homes that are in decent condition. 		
PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development (ODPM 2004)			
Sustainable development is identified as the key principle underlying planning. Planning is charged with addressing sustainable development through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making suitable land available for development in line with economic, social and environmental objectives to improve people's quality of life; • Contributing to sustainable economic development; • Protecting and enhancing the natural and historic environment, the quality and character of the countryside, and existing communities; • Ensuring high quality development through good and inclusive design, and the efficient use of resources; and, • Ensuring that development supports existing communities and contributes to the creation of safe, sustainable, liveable and mixed communities with good access to jobs and key services for all members of the community. 	No specific targets	Key policy context	Key interpretation of how planning should address sustainable development
PPG3: Housing (DETR 2000)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet the housing requirements of the whole community, including those in need of affordable and special needs housing; • Provide wider housing opportunity and choice and a better mix in the size, type and location of housing, and seek to create mixed communities; • Provide sufficient housing land but give priority to previously-developed land, empty homes and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>By 2008, 60% of additional housing should be achieved on previously developed land and through conversion of existing buildings</u> • Encourage housing development which makes more efficient use of land (between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare net) • Car parking standards should result in provision of an average of no more than 1.5 off-street 	<u>The plan needs to consider the appropriate mix of new housing in EASEL in terms of house type, size, tenure and affordability.</u>	<u>The density target should be incorporated into the SA framework to ensure that the need to make an efficient use of land is considered.</u>

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>existing buildings, in preference to greenfield sites;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create more sustainable patterns of development and deliver accessibility by public transport to jobs, education and health facilities, shopping, leisure and local services; • Make more efficient use of land; • Seek to reduce car dependence by facilitating more walking and cycling, by improving linkages by public transport between housing, jobs, local services and local amenity, and by planning for mixed use; and • Promote good design. 	<p>spaces per dwelling</p>		
PPG4: Industrial, commercial development and small firms (DoE, 1992)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ensure sufficient land is available which is capable for industrial/commercial development and is well served by infrastructure;</u> • Ensure a variety of sites are available to meet differing needs • Encourage industrial/commercial development into locations that minimise trip length, reduce congestion and can be served by energy efficient modes of transport; • Mix residential and industrial/commercial uses where appropriate. 	<p><u>No specific targets</u></p>	<p><u>The EASEL area includes a number of smaller existing industrial and employment sites.</u></p>	
PPS6: Planning for Town Centres (ODPM, 2005)			
<p>Key objective for town centres is to promote their vitality and viability by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • planning for the growth and development of existing centres; and • <u>promoting and enhancing existing centres, by focusing development in such centres and encouraging a wide range of services in a good environment, accessible to all.</u> <p>Other objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enhancing consumer choice by making provision for a range of shopping, leisure and local services, which allow choice to meet the needs of the entire community, and particularly socially-excluded groups; • supporting efficient, competitive and innovative retail, leisure, tourism and other sectors, with improving productivity; and • improving accessibility, ensuring that existing or new development is, or will be, accessible and well-served by a choice of means of transport. 	<p><u>No specific targets</u></p>	<p><u>The EASEL area contains a number of recognised town and local centres (Seacroft, Harehills and Halton). The future status, and potential growth and development of these centres will have to be considered in the AAP.</u></p>	<p><u>The SA framework needs to include a sub-objectives relating to the vitality and viability of town and local centres.</u></p>

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
PPG9: Nature Conservation (DoE, 1994)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that its policies contribute to the conservation of the abundance and diversity of British wildlife and its habitats Meet international responsibilities and obligations for nature conservation Minimise the adverse effects on wildlife where conflict of interest is unavoidable 	No specific targets	The area has a number of local nature areas and a large amount of urban greenspace	
PPS9: Biodiversity & Geological Conservation (Draft ODPM, 2004)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure policies are based upon up to date information about environmental characteristics of the area; Seek to maintain, enhance or add to biodiversity and geological conservation interests; Promote opportunities to incorporate beneficial biodiversity and geological features with development; and Consider whether development can be accommodated without causing harm to biodiversity/geological interests. 	No specific targets	The area has a number of local nature areas and a large amount of urban greenspace	Nature conservation and biodiversity issues should be included in the SA objectives
PPG10: Planning and Waste Management (DETR, 1999)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should consider the need to safeguard land for possible future waste management use; and Ensure that opportunities for incorporating re-use/recycling facilities in new development is properly considered. 	No specific targets.	AAP may need be consider the need for waste management use and recycling facilities in the area	Needs to be a SA objective that relates to waste management
PPG13: Transport (DTLR, 2001)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight; Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling; and Reduce the need to travel, especially by car 	No specific targets.	The AAP needs to promote new development which links new and existing housing to jobs and local facilities and services, within and outside the EASEL area, and promotes the use of public transport, walking and cycling.	Access to services by non-car modes of transport is a key sustainability issue.

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
PPG15: Planning and the Historic Environment (DoE, 1994)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Provide effective protection for all aspects of the historic environment;</u> Reconcile the need for economic growth with need protect the historic and natural environment Define the capacity of the historic environment to accommodate change Identify opportunities which the historic fabric of an area can offer as a focus for regeneration 	<u>No specific targets</u>	<u>The EASEL area includes a number of listed buildings, conservation areas and others areas of character.</u>	<u>Protection of the historic environment should be included as a SA objective</u>
PPG16: Archaeology and Planning (DoE 1990)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Provide effective protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and of their setting.</u> 	<u>No specific targets.</u>		
PPG17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing open space, sports/recreational buildings and land should not be built on unless an assessment has been undertaken which has shown the open space or buildings and land to be surplus; Open space and sports/recreational facilities that are of high quality, or of particular value should be given protection <p>General principles for new open space and sports and recreational facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote accessibility by walking, cycling and public transport, and for people with disabilities; Locate more intensive recreational uses in sites where they can contribute to town centre vitality and viability; Avoid loss of amenity to residents, neighbouring uses or biodiversity; Improve the quality of the public realm through good design; Provide areas of open space in commercial and industrial areas; Enhance the range and quality of existing facilities; Consider security and personal safety; and Consider surplus land for open space, sport or recreational use; 	No specific targets.	<u>Some parts of the Easel area, such as Seacroft, Gipton and Osmondthorpe, contain large areas of greenspace. Other more densely populated areas, such as Harehills are much less well provided. The accessibility and quality of greenspace, as well as the quantity of provision, is a key issue</u>	<u>The quality, quantity and accessibility of greenspace and sports/recreational facilities should be included as an objective.</u>
PPS22: Renewable Energy (ODPM, 2004)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewable energy developments should be capable of being accommodated in locations where the technology is viable and environmental, economic, and social impacts can be addressed satisfactorily; 	<u>No specific targets</u>	<u>The plan needs to look at ways of promoting the incorporation of small-scale renewable energy sources in new development</u>	<u>Increasing the amount of energy produced by small-scale renewable sources needs to be included in the SA framework</u>

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote and encourage, rather than restrict, the development of renewable energy resources; • <u>Should not make assumptions about the technical and commercial feasibility of renewable energy projects where suitable;</u> • Small-scale projects can provide a limited but valuable contribution to overall outputs of renewable energy and to meeting energy needs both locally and nationally; • Should foster community involvement in renewable energy projects. 			

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control (ODPM, 2004)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Facilitate the development on and remediation of existing contaminated and derelict land</u> Polluting activities that are necessary for society and the economy should be so sited and planned that adverse effects are minimised; 	<u>No specific targets.</u>	<u>Potential sites for new development in the EASEL area may be contaminated.</u>	<u>Remediation of contaminated and derelict land should be a sub-objective of the SA framework.</u>
PPG24: Planning and Noise (DoE, 2001)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Provide for the separation of noise-sensitive developments from major sources of noise (existing or programmed).</u> 	<u>No specific targets.</u>	<u>Consideration for the location of residential development.</u>	<u>Important 'quality of life' issue.</u>
PPG25: Development and Flood Risk (DLTR, 2001)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Give appropriate weight to flood risk information and how it might be affected by climate change;</u> Apply the precautionary principle to decision making so that risk is avoided where possible or otherwise managed; Adopt a risk based approach to proposals for development in or affecting flood risk areas. 	<u>No specific targets.</u>	<u>Sequential approach to the location of new development, avoiding areas at risk of flooding in the first instance.</u>	<u>Flood risk assessments must take into the account the future affects of climate change</u>
Our Town and Cities: The Future – Delivering an Urban Renaissance (The Urban White Paper, DETR 2000)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>People shaping the future of their community, supported by strong and truly representative local leaders;</u> People living in attractive, well-kept towns and cities which use space and buildings well Good design and planning which makes it practical to live in a more environmentally sustainable way, with less noise, pollution and traffic congestion Towns and cities able to create and share prosperity, investing to help all their citizens reach their full potential 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better, safer and more reliable transport systems, leading to the increased use of public transport and reductions in road congestion by 2010; Better housing with all social housing being of a decent standard by 2010 and with most improvement taking place in deprived areas; Better health services and a reduction in the health gap between the most deprived areas and the rest of the country; 17% of underused land reclaimed by 2010; better designed buildings and places; and clean and more attractive streets. 		<u>Emphasises the importance of community involvement and good design</u>
Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future (ODPM, 2003)			
<u>The key requirements of sustainable communities are identified as:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A flourishing local economy to provide jobs and wealth A strong leadership to respond positively to change Effective engagement and participation by local people, groups and businesses A safe and healthy local environment with well designed public and greenspace Sufficient size, scale and density, and the right 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2010, all social housing will have been made decent and a further 130,000 vulnerable households in the private sector will have had their homes made decent. Improved design quality of public buildings and places integrated into all communities, especially new and revitalised communities in growth areas and market renewal pathfinder areas. 		

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>layout to support basic amenities in the neighbourhood and minimise use of resources (including land)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good public transport and other transport infrastructure both within the community and linking it to urban, rural and regional centres • Buildings that can meet different needs over time, and that minimise the use of resources • A well-integrated mix of decent homes of different types and tenures to support a range of household sizes, ages and incomes • Good quality local public services, including education and training opportunities, health care and community facilities, especially for leisure • A diverse, vibrant and creative local culture, encouraging pride in the community and cohesion within it • A 'sense of place' 			

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
A New Commitment to Neighbourhood Renewal: National Strategy Action Plan (Cabinet Office, 2001)			
<u>Sets out the Government's vision for narrowing the gap between deprived neighbourhoods and the rest of the country. Two long-term goals:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To have lower worklessness, less crime, better health, better skills and better housing and a physical environment in all the poorest neighbourhoods To narrow the gap on these measures between the most deprived neighbourhoods and the rest of the country. 	<u>Targets relate to period 2001-2005.</u>		
Sustainable Communities: Homes for all (ODPM, 2005)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make sure that there are enough high-quality homes across the whole spectrum of housing – owner-occupied, social rented and private rented Help more people to own their home Make sure that all social tenants, and seven out of ten vulnerable people in the private sector, have a decent home Create sustainable, mixed communities in both rural and urban areas, with the jobs, services and infrastructure they need to thrive Provide for those who need more support to meet their housing needs and aspirations, including halving numbers in temporary accommodation Provide for those who choose alternative types of accommodation, such as Gypsies and Travellers, but crack down on unauthorised development <u>Protect and enhance the environment, our historic towns and cities and the countryside</u> 	<u>No relevant targets and indicators.</u>		
Communities Plan: Northern Way Growth Strategy			
<u>No specific objectives – vision is to “establish the North of England as an area of exceptional opportunity, combining a world-class economy with a superb quality of life”</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Bring a further 100,000 people on incapacity benefit into work by 2014</u> Increase expenditure in R&D by 25% in the period to 2010 and a further 25% by 2015. Increase rate of new business start-ups from 30 to 33 per 10,000 by 2008. Ensure that companies in the key manufacturing and services clusters continue to employ at least 1.75m people 	<u>Promotion of the Leeds City region and the Leeds/Manchester axis as a driver of the North's economic growth. Leeds City Region development programme being prepared</u>	<u>Strong economic focus but weak on the environment and climate change.</u>
England Biodiversity Action Plan			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A halting, and if possible a reversal, of declines in priority habitats and species, with wild species and habitats as part of healthy, functioning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse the long-term decline in the number of farmland birds by 2020, as measured annually against underlying trends 	Key national context	Key national context

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
ecosystems; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The general acceptance of biodiversity's essential role in enhancing the quality of life, with its conservation becoming a natural consideration in all relevant public, private and non-governmental decisions and policies; Biodiversity and education. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bring into favourable condition by 2010 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites. 		
REGIONAL POLICIES			
RPG12: Regional Planning Guidance (GOYH, 2003)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regeneration of areas damaged by past industrial decline as well as capitalising on economic growth points; Seeking social equity and inclusion; Protecting rural communities and recognising their particular needs; Seeking wider housing opportunities and choice; Making full use of urban land and minimising loss of greenfield land; Protecting and enhancing natural resources; Tackling urban traffic congestion and reducing transport related emissions; Making urban areas more attractive, high quality, safe places where people chose to live; Minimising loss of the rural landscape, maintaining and where possible enhancing its diverse character; Minimising travel needs and maximising use of energy efficient modes; Limiting pollution to what is compatible with health and biosphere capacity. 	Indicators and targets given for each group of policies	Proposals will provide policy context for the LDF until the RSS is approved	Core strategy is to deliver a more sustainable region.
Regional Spatial Strategy (Consultation Draft)			
Refers to the Advancing Together vision and objectives (see below)			
Advancing Together : Creating a Better Yorkshire and Humber (Regional Assembly, 2003)			
Yorkshire and Humber will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have a world class, prosperous and sustainable economy Have physical infrastructure and communications which meet the needs of people, businesses, places and the environment. Have a high quality and man-made environments Have exceptional education and training, widespread learning and skills and a healthy labour market without skills gaps or shortages Be a socially inclusive and cohesive region. Our 	32 indicators – see also the report ‘Progress in the region’	Vision for regional development	Provides the overarching vision for the RSDF

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>people will have the capacity, resources, and equitable access to quality services needed to live well.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possess and portray the highest levels of governance in all sectors and at all levels, and the highest levels of civic participation in decision making and community life 			
Regional Economic Strategy 2003-2006 (Yorkshire Forward, 2003)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grow the region's businesses; • Achieve higher business birth and survival rates; • Attract and retain more private and public investment; • Radically improve the development and application of education, learning and skills, particularly high-quality vocational skills; • Connect all of the regions communities to economic opportunity through targeted regeneration activity; • Enhance and utilise the regions infrastructure of physical and environmental assets. 	<p>Tier 1 targets for objectives listed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create 150,000 new jobs • Double the rate of business start-ups per 10,000 population • Treble investment • 3m people trained in IT skills. • Half the number of deprived wards (in the most deprived 10%). • Cut green house gases by over a fifth (1990 – 2010). 	<p>Provides the economic policy context for the LDF</p>	<p>Promotes renewable energy, energy conservation and reduction in green house gas emissions. Also promotes development of brownfield sites to meets business needs.</p>
Regional Housing Strategy (Regional Assembly, 2003)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regeneration and neighbourhood renewal. • Provision of sufficient new homes, creating mixed income and sustainable communities. • Improving homes to meet decent standards and aspirations. • Fair access to quality housing for all groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce vacants from 4.3% to 3.5% by 2016 • % of all social housing becoming vacant each year • Number of properties sold at less than £20k to be reduced to NIL by 2016. • Completions of affordable homes • Average price of terraced homes compared to average annual income • No. of homelessness acceptances • No. of households in temporary accommodation • No. of households with children in B&B temporary accommodation • No. of homes judged unfit by sector • No. of social rented and private homes failing to meet decent homes standard • Reduce number of households in fuel poverty by 2010. • Tenant and resident satisfaction with accommodation reported from standard STATUS surveys • Measure of concentration of ethnic minority households • % of ethnic minority households in overcrowded 	<p>Context for housing policies</p>	<p>Focuses on the social aspects of sustainability – little about sustainable construction, for example.</p>

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	homes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of people aged 65+ in homes which do not have central heating • No of new or converted housing for people with special needs • No of homes adapted to meet needs of people with disabilities 		
Regional Cultural Strategy			
Includes 19 objectives for cultural development including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish the principles of sustainability at the heart of the regions cultural development 		Context for cultural development	Links cultural development and sustainable development
Regional Sustainable Development Framework Update 2003-05 (Regional Assembly, 2003)			
15 regional aims for Sustainable Development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good quality employment opportunities available to all • Conditions enabling business success, economic growth and investment • Education and training opportunities building the skills and capacities of the population • Safety and security for people and property • Conditions and services engendering good health • Culture, leisure and recreation opportunities available to all • Vibrant communities participating in decision making • Local needs met locally • A transport network maximising access whilst minimising detrimental impacts • A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns making good use of derelict sites, minimising • Travel and promoting balanced development • Quality housing available to everyone • A bio-diverse and attractive natural environment • Minimal pollution levels • Minimal greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to the effects of climate change • Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste 	Includes 36 indicators of Sustainable Development but no specific targets.	Aims and objectives for a sustainable region	Framework for SA in the region
LOCAL POLICIES			
Leeds UDP (Adopted 2001)			
Incorporates four specific strategic goals and a number of thematic strategic aims. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SG1: to use the mechanism of land use planning to 		Existing policy context for the LDF	Existing policy context for sustainable development in spatial planning

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>help to coordinate all the aims and aspirations of the Council's strategic initiatives, with the intent of improving the quality of life for all the residents of Leeds and those who use the city;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SG2: to maintain and enhance the character of the District of Leeds; • SG3: to ensure that the legitimate needs of the community are met; • SG4: to ensure that development is consistent with the aims of sustainable development 			
Leeds UDP Review (First Deposit draft June-August 2003; Revised deposit draft February – March 2004)			
Some changes to strategic aims	38 indicators identified in SA	Local context for LDF	Strengthening of section on sustainable development
Leeds Economic Strategy (2000)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That Leeds should, over the next ten years, become a major European City; • That Leeds should develop a successful City Centre which is renown for its attractive environment; • That Leeds should strengthen and broaden its existing economic base; • That all citizens of Leeds must benefit from improvements to the City; • That Leeds should become one of Europe's leading business centres; • That Leeds should become a major social and cultural centre. 		Local economic policy context	
West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan (2000-2005)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving the quality and availability of alternative modes to the car and lorry. • Managing the use and condition of the highway • Managing the demand for travel • Promoting social inclusion. 		Local transport policy context	Reducing road transport remains the key issue for tackling climate change
West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan 2 (2006-2011) (Draft)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the growth of local economies, contribute to an enhanced quality of life within communities and reduce the adverse impact of car-based travel; • Improve access to jobs, education and other services particularly by public transport, walking and cycling; • Improve the personal security and perception of safety of transport users; • Improve journey time reliability and make better use of highway capacity; • Encourage a greater proportion of journeys by 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Travel time targets under development; • No more than 5% increase in daily flows from 2003/04 levels; • Increase of 7% in bus patronage by 2016; • Increase of 10% in cycling levels from 2003/04 to 2011; • 40% reduction in the number of people killed or seriously injured from the 1994/98 average by 2010; • 50% reduction in the number of children killed or seriously injured from the 1994/98 average by 	Local transport policy context	Reducing road transport remains the key issue for tackling climate change.

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> public transport, cycling and walking; Reduce the level of demand for travel by car; Reduce the number and severity of road casualties, and tackle problems facing vulnerable road users; Reduce transport emissions of air pollutants, greenhouse gases and noise; Improve the condition and manage the use of the highway and public transport infrastructure; Mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2010; 15% reduction in nitrogen oxides across WY from 2004/05 levels by 2010/11 5% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions across WY from 2004/05 levels by 2010/11. 		
Vision for Leeds 2004-2020 – Leeds Community Strategy (Leeds Initiative, 2004)			
<p>General Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A healthy and positive society Protect peoples health, support people to stay healthy and promote equal chances of good health High quality and accessible health services Tackle behaviour that reduces harmony and respect Encourage and support leadership in communities Prioritise the development of harmonious communities Everyone playing a full part in society Regenerate and restore confidence in every part of the city Celebrate the distinctiveness of all places in Leeds Actively involve the community Making sure that strong and effective schools are at the heart of communities Provide cultural opportunities for everyone Develop talent Achieve recognition as a leading artistic, cultural and sporting city Create first class cultural facilities Improve public services in all neighbourhoods Celebrate the value of different religions and cultures Tackle social, economic and environmental discrimination and inequity Equal educational achievement Improving numeracy, literacy and levels of achievement amongst young people throughout the city Get local people and businesses involved in their own environment Provide a safe, sustainable and modern transport system 	<p>A number of indicators and targets are identified for each of the eight policy themes: These includes targets for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building at least three new high-quality cultural facilities; Increasing the wealth created in Leeds and the region every year; Creating at least 50,000 new jobs; Improving Leeds' and the region's productivity by at least 15%; Increasing the percentage of the workforce employed in high-tech or knowledge-based jobs every year; Increasing the number of Leeds residents moving into work; Making sure that everyone in Leeds is able to walk, or have easy access, to a local green area and be able to see a tree or green space wherever they are; Making sure that all parts of Leeds meet national air quality standards and all rivers flowing through Leeds are rated 'very good', 'good' or 'fair'; Reducing the amount of CO2 produced by 20% of 1990 levels and supporting regional targets for electricity from renewable sources; 80% of development to be on brownfield land; Restricting traffic growth on all roads; Increasing the use of public transport and increasing the reliability of services; Reducing the levels of pollution; Reducing the number of casualties, particularly the most vulnerable groups – pedestrians, cyclists and children; All residents being satisfied with their homes, local environment and neighbourhood; 	<p>As the Community Strategy it must be taken into account in preparing the LDF</p>	<p>Emphasis is on issues such as image and competitiveness rather than sustainable development</p>

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve regional, national and international transport connections • Reduce the need to travel • Create a sustainable travel culture • Provide a better quality environment for our children • Extend the success of the city centre to inner city areas • Tackle basic environmental problems • Manage our environmental resources more efficiently • A varied economy • Knowledge as a way of gaining competitive advantage • An efficient communications system • A recognised and distinctive European city centre • An international image • Develop Leeds Role as the regional capital • Increasing involvement and achievement in further education • Increase involvement in higher education or higher-level skills development to build successful knowledge-based local and regional economies • Promoting life-long learning to encourage economic success, achieve personal satisfaction and promote unity in communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Having an involved community; • Winning local, national or international awards for the quality of urban design outside the city centre; • Making sure that no community has an unemployment rate of 2% higher than the city average; • Reducing city-wide crime levels and making sure that no individual community has crime levels more than twice as high as the city average; • Increasing by 25% the number of businesses in the inner-city area. 		
Leeds Housing Strategy 2002/3 – 2006/7 (Leeds Housing Partnership, 2002)			
<p>Five core aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decent housing; • Decent neighbourhoods; • Confident, healthy communities; • High quality services; • Healthy housing markets 	<p>Targets are included under each aim including targets for improving the housing stock; community safety; fuel poverty; health and social conditions</p>	<p>Key input into LDF</p>	<p>Key aspect of the social agenda for sustainable development</p>
Leeds Community Cohesion Action Plan (Draft)			
<p>Community cohesion aims to achieve a city in which every individual and community participates in creating a society that is vibrant and diverse. In order to do this every institution in the city will develop a culture, which will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extend clear leadership in building cohesive communities • Create safe and supportive environments for all; • Acknowledge, respect and celebrate diversity 	<p>(to be added when available)</p>	<p>The EASEL area has a diverse ethnic population. Ensuring that the plan helps meet the needs of all BME groups is a vital consideration for the plan.</p>	<p>The objectives of the SA should reflect the need to promote community cohesion particularly as the area is ethnically diverse.</p>

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Leeds Air Quality Action Plan (Draft)			
Key objectives in the plan are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic demand management methods • Reducing the need to travel • Improvements to the highways network • Reducing vehicle emissions • Reducing emissions from industrial and domestic sources • Raising awareness 	No specific targets identified		Key sustainability issue
Leeds Integrated Waste Management Strategy (2003)			
Key objective is to develop and promote sustainable waste management	Lists local PSA targets for waste management	Identifies the planning system as a key mechanism for implementing the strategy and calls for an integrated approach with the LDF.	Waste management is a key sustainability issue
Leeds Cultural Strategy (Leeds Initiative, 2002)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making Leeds a vibrant place in which to live, work, learn and play by providing excellent cultural opportunities, experiences and facilities for everyone; • Support for creative industries; • Opening doors to cultural opportunities for the many, not the few; • Access to good quality and affordable cultural amenities; • Supporting individuals and communities to acquire the skills and knowledge to realise their full potential; • Adding the cultural that a major city needs to have, whilst maintaining and restoring existing facilities. 	No specific targets and indicators.	Provision of new or improved community facilities could open up cultural opportunities for residents of the EASEL area.	Cultural development is a key social issue
Arts and Heritage Strategy (Leeds Initiative, 2002)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidation and growth: strengthening the sectors and nurturing creativity • Making a difference and sharing the benefits: making sure that everyone can be involved with and benefit from the work of the sectors • Making the case for supporting the sectors: promoting the work of the arts and heritage sectors and understanding their value 	No relevant targets and indicators.		
Active Leeds: Sporting City – Sports & Active Recreation Strategy 2002-2006 (Sport Leeds, 2002)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote participation in active recreation to improve individual health and well-being. • Ensure opportunities for all people to participate to the extent they desire and to the level that fully realises their potential. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2006, at least 25% of Leeds residents to regard the opportunities available to take part in sports & fitness activity in Leeds as excellent. • By 2006, to have delivered £2 million worth of new revenue programmes in deprived 	The AAP should assess the need for new sports and recreational facilities in the area	The provision of accessible sport facilities is linked to health and active community participation objectives.

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the opportunities for the sustained involvement of children and young people in sport & active recreation. • Ensure sport & active recreation makes a full contribution to improving the quality of life in local communities, prioritising areas of social deprivation. • Promote sports contribution to a prosperous vibrant city and to gain recognition as a city of regional and national sporting significance. • Ensure the availability of quality, accessible facilities, qualified staff and coaches, and willing and capable administrators and volunteers. 	<p>communities intended to increase participation in sport & active recreation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2006 for 30, new or existing, school or community based sports & active recreation facilities to have each secured investment of £100,000 or more. 		
Leeds Community Safety Strategy 2002-2005 (Leeds Community Safety Partnership)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase the safety and perception of safety of the public. 	Targets relate to period 2001-2004		
Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy (Leeds Initiative)			
Key objective is to narrow the disparities between the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods of Leeds and the rest of the city	Compares national with local targets under the headings: worklessness and jobs; crime; education and skills; health; housing and the environment	Particularly relevant to area action plans	Key social issues
Environmental Policy (Leeds City Council)			
Identifies ten aims under the headings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable economic development; • Health for all; • Energy; • Waste and recycling; • Monitoring and minimising pollution; • Transport; • Enhancing the local environment; • The natural environment; • Raising awareness; • Purchasing and contracts 	Identifies short-term targets (i.e. for the next financial year)		Key environmental issues, but only looking forward in the short term
Corporate Plan (Leeds City Council)			
Priorities: creating better neighbourhoods and confident communities; making the most of people; competing in a global economy; integrated transport; looking after the environment	Includes PSA targets for Leeds		PSA targets
Health and Well-Being Strategy (Leeds Initiative)			
Four key objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make sure that social economic and environmental conditions promote a healthy and positive society; • Protect peoples health, support people to stay healthy and promote equal chances of good health; • Provide high quality long-term and accessible services to those who need them when they need them; 	Eight indicators are identified to measure progress		Key social issue

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make sure that everyone can play as full a part in society as they want by reducing barriers. 			
Leeds Biodiversity Action Plan			
<p>Vision for biodiversity in Leeds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A range of habitats, characteristic of the landscapes of Leeds, supporting both typical and rare species, contributing to regional and national biodiversity and providing an attractive and sustainable natural environment for leisure, education and work <p>Objectives set for habitats and individual species</p>	<p>Targets set for habitats and individual species (numbers and number of locations found).</p>	<p>Local priorities for biodiversity.</p>	

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<u>Neighbourhoods for Living (Leeds City Council, Supplementary Planning Guidance)</u>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>To create neighbourhoods that respects the local context, offer a choice of housing and provide good access to complementary local facilities within walking distance.</u> • To create vitality, with increased development densities supporting a range of services, mixed uses and public transport • To create connected layouts that provide choice, and improve access to facilities and public transport • To develop a framework of connected spaces that respect all users by offering a safe attractive environment for all • To create safe and secure places with effective natural surveillance • To provide well designed private and semi-private open space for all dwellings, appropriate to the design character of the area • To provide a varied network of attractive, usable and safe publicly accessible spaces • To provide appropriate parking at discreet but safe locations within development • To retain existing important species and habitats and maximise opportunities for habitat enhancement, creation and management • To ensure that proposals respect the local character by enhancing the positive attributes whilst mitigating negative aspects • To provide built forms that contribute positively to the townscape whilst respecting the scale of adjacent spaces • To create good design that respects key views, landmarks, and focal points • To create high quality building design with appropriately designed elements • To develop wherever possible on brownfield sites with efficient energy use, minimising waste production and pollution • To safeguard privacy and amenity 	<p><u>No specific targets and indicators.</u></p>	<p><u>Local neighbourhood-based design guidance</u></p>	<p><u>Sets out key urban design objectives</u></p>
<u>Leeds Nature Conservation Strategy</u>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To conserve valuable existing nature conservation sites; • To ensure all Leeds residents have easy access to nature conservation; • To promote greater awareness and care for the whole of the natural environment through the 			

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
distribution of information; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enhance nature through sympathetic development and management. 			

APPENDIX 2

The Sustainability Appraisal Framework for the SA of the Aire Valley Leeds AAP

SA Objectives	SA Sub-objectives	Targets from other PPPs (Key to abbreviations at end of table.)
Economic objectives		
1. Maintain or improve good quality employment opportunities and the conditions which have enable business success, economic growth and investment.	<p><i>Labour market</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it maintain or improve current employment rates in Leeds • Will it support employment opportunities for local people? • Will it raise average earnings? • Will it help develop local skills? <p><i>Economic success</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it encourage investment? • Will it improve productivity? • Will it enhance competitiveness? • Will it encourage indigenous business? 	<p><i>Labour market</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increase the number of Leeds’ residents moving into work.(VFL2) – Reduce the difference between average earnings in Leeds and the national average. – Increase the number of people employed by companies which invest in developing skills (VFL2) <p><i>Economic success</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Improve Leeds’ productivity performance by at least 15%; (VFL2) – Increase the percentage of the workforce employed in high-tech or knowledge-based jobs. (VFL2) – No absolute net loss of employment land.
2. Reduce the disparities in the Leeds’ labour market.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce the disparities in employment rates between the the EASEL communities and more affluent parts of Leeds? • Will it reduce the high rates of unemployment among black and ethnic minority groups? • Will it support equal employment opportunities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – No ward in the city to have an unemployment rate 2.5 percentage points higher than the city-wide average by 2005. (LNRS) – Halve the number of Super Output Areas in EASEL that fall into the most deprived 10% of deprived wards in England (RES)
3. Improve the social and environmental performance of the economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it support locally based businesses and/or local self-help schemes? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – All public sector organisations and 50% of local businesses (with over 100 employees) are working towards adopting

SA Objectives	SA Sub-objectives	Targets from other PPPs (Key to abbreviations at end of table.)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it ensure employment opportunities are accessible by public transport? • Will it support reduced resource use by business? • Will it reduce the environmental impact of economic activities? • Will it improve access to affordable and quality childcare? 	<p>environmental management systems. (VFL2)</p>
Social objectives		
<p>4. Increase participation in education and life-long learning and reduce the disparity in participation and qualifications achieved across Leeds.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve adult access to adult skills learning? • Will it improve young people's access to skills and learning? • Will it help build confidence, self-esteem and capacity of individuals? • Will it increase participation in education and qualifications in EASEL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increase the number of adults involved in life-long learning (VFL2) – 90% of 19 year olds to be qualified to NVQ level 2 or above (RPG) – 65% of 21 year olds to be qualified to NVQ level 3 or above (RPG) – At least 20% of pupils in schools in disadvantaged communities to achieve 5 or more GCSEs at grades A* - C by summer 2004. (LNRS)
<p>5. Improve conditions and services that engender good health and reduce disparities in health across Leeds</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it promote healthy life-styles, and help prevent ill-health? • Will it create a better balance between primary and hospital services, and make more health services available locally? • Will it address health inequalities across Leeds? • Will it reduce road accidents? • Will it reduce ambient noise, especially from traffic? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increase participation in sport and physical activity to 70% of the population by 2020 (UK) – Reduce mortality from heart disease by at least 40% in the under 75s and cancer by at least 20% by 2010 (UK) – By 2005, reduce by 20% the gap between the ward with the highest level of Coronary Heart Disease and the ward with the lowest (based on a 3 year aggregate), and by 50% by 2010. (LNRS & LHS)) – Reduce the number of people killed in road accidents by 40% and the number of children killed by 50% by 2010 compared with the average for 1994/98 (UK) – Reduce fatal and serious casualties by 20% between 1994/98 average and 2005 and by 40% by 2010. (WYLTP)

SA Objectives	SA Sub-objectives	Targets from other PPPs (Key to abbreviations at end of table.)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce the number of children killed or seriously injured by 25% between 1994/98 average and 2005 and by 50% by 2010. (WYLTP) - Halt the year-on-year rise in obesity among children under 11 by 2010. (UK)
6. Reduce overall rates of crime, and reduce the disparities in crime rates across Leeds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it encourage crime reduction through design? • Will it help address the causes of crime? • Will it help reduce the fear of crime? • Will it help to reduce disparities in crime rates across Leeds? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce city-wide crime levels (VFL2) - Reduce crime by 15% and further in high crime areas by 2007-8. (UK) - Make sure that no individual community has crime levels more than twice as high as the city average (VFL2) - Reduce racially motivated crimes and incidents (VFL2) - No ward to have a domestic burglary rate greater than 60 domestic burglaries per 1000 households by 2005 (3 times the current national average) and a minimum 40% reduction in higher crime areas (ie those beats with greater than 3 times the national rate). (LNRS)
7. Maintain and improve culture, leisure and recreational activities that are available to all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it increase provision of culture, leisure and recreational (CLR) activities? • Will it increase non-car based CLR activities? • Will it preserve, promote and enhance local culture and heritage? • Will it improve access and affordability of CLR facilities? 	
8. Reduce the disparity in housing markets across Leeds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce (the risk of) low housing demand and reduce the number of empty properties? • Will it increase the availability of affordable housing? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1140 units of affordable housing to be built under PPG3, with 100% located in areas of high house prices, between April 2002 and April 2012. (LHS) - 500 homes per year to be developed in the city centre, of which 20 per year would be affordable in 2002-4, 25 per year between 2004-7, and 30 per year between April 2007 and

SA Objectives	SA Sub-objectives	Targets from other PPPs (Key to abbreviations at end of table.)
		April 2012. (LHS) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20% reduction (12,500) in surplus or obsolescent homes by April 2012. (LHS) - A reduction in the proportion of all homes empty to 1.5% by April 2012. (LHS) - Percentage rise in house prices in lowest-priced areas to be comparable to the city average between April 2002 and April 2012. (LHS) - The gap between the average house price in the lowest-priced postcode sector and the city average to be no more than 60% by April 2012. (LHS)
9. Improve the overall quality of housing in Leeds?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it help improve the quality of the housing stock and reduce the number of unfit homes? • Will it improve energy efficiency in housing to reduce fuel-poverty and ill-health? • Will it encourage the use of sustainable design and sustainable building materials in construction? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By 2010 bring all social housing into decent condition (UK&VFL2 & LHS) - 50% reduction in the number of unfit private homes to 7.5% of all homes by April 2012. (VFL2 & LHS) - All homes to achieve a SAP rating of at least 55 by April 2012. (LHS) - Percentage of households living in 'fuel poverty' reduced to 2.6% by April 2012. (LHS)
10. Increase social inclusion and active community participation	<p><i>Social inclusion</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it provide more services and facilities that are appropriate to the needs of ethnic minorities, older, young and disabled people? • Does it enable less-well resourced groups to take part? • Does it take steps to involve difficult to reach groups? • Will it increase financial inclusion? <p><i>Community participation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it give the community opportunities to participate in decisions? 	<p><i>Social inclusion</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase the number of African Caribbean, Pakistani and Bangladeshi pupils achieving five or more GCSEs at A* to C grade to the same rate as Leeds as a whole; (VFL2) - Increase the numbers of lone parents and black and ethnic-minority residents receiving training; (VFL2) - Reduce the gap in unemployment rates between black and ethnic-minority communities and the white community every year; (VFL2) - Increase voluntary and community engagement, especially amongst those at risk of social exclusion. (UK)

SA Objectives	SA Sub-objectives	Targets from other PPPs (Key to abbreviations at end of table.)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will local community organisations be supported to identify and address their own priorities? • Will it build community capital, capacity and confidence? 	
11. Increase community cohesion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it build better relationships across diverse communities and interests? • Will it increase people's feelings of belonging? • Will it encourage communities to value diversity? • Could it create or increase tensions and conflict locally or with other communities? 	– Include targets from Community Cohesion Action Plan when available.
Environmental/resource efficiency objectives		
12. Increase the availability of parks and greenspace in areas that are under-provided. Improve the quality of greenspace across Leeds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve the availability of publicly accessible parks and greenspace in areas of Leeds that are under-provided? • Will it improve the quality and management of parks and greenspace across Leeds? • Will it improve the security of greenspace? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Everyone in Leeds is able to walk, or have easy access, to a local open green area and be able to see a tree or green space wherever they are. (VFL2) – People living in towns and cities should have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An accessible natural green space less than 300 metres from home • Statutory Local Nature Reserves at a minimum level of one hectare per thousand population • At least one accessible 20 hectare greenspace within 2k of home; one 100 hectare accessible site within 5k of home; and one accessible 500 hectare site within 10k of home. (EN)
13. Minimise the pressure on greenfield land by efficient land use patterns that make good use of derelict and previously used sites & promote balanced development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does it make efficient use of land by promoting development on previously used land, re-use of buildings and high densities? • Does it promote mixed communities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 80% of new homes on previously developed land between 1998 and 2016 (VFL2) – Housing density to be between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare net (PPG3)
14. Maintain and enhance biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it protect and enhance existing habitats, especially priority habitats 	– Reverse the decline in the 10 priority species and habitats in the Leeds BAP Habitats and Species Action Plans. (LBAP)

SA Objectives	SA Sub-objectives	Targets from other PPPs (Key to abbreviations at end of table.)
	<p>identified in the UK and the Leeds Biodiversity Action Plan?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it protect and enhance protected and important species? (Important species are those identified in the UK and the Leeds BAP.) • Will it protect and enhance existing designated nature conservation sites? • Will it provide for appropriate long term management of habitats? • Will it make use of opportunities to create and enhance habitats as part of development proposals? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Reverse the decline in farmland birds by 2020 (UK) – Bring into favourable condition by 2010 95% of nationally important wildlife sites (UK) – The <i>List of Habitats and Species of Principal Importance for the Conservation of Biological diversity in England</i> issued by DEFRA under the CROW Act covers 47 habitats. See http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/cl/habitats/habitats-list.pdf.
15. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Households? - Commercial and industrial activities? - Transport, agriculture, landfill & mining? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 20% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions below 1990 levels by 2020 (UK, RPG & VFL2) – 60% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions by 2050 (EWP) – Reduce greenhouse gasses emissions by 12.5% from 1990 levels by 2010 (UK)
16. Improve Leeds' ability to adapt to climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it prevent inappropriate development on flood plains and prepare for the likelihood of increased flooding in future? • Will it improve the capacity to cope with the increases in strong winds and storms? • Will it improve the capacity to cope with higher temperatures? 	
17. Improve access to services and facilities whilst reducing motorised journeys.	<p><i>Access to Services</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it increase access to key resources and services by means other than the car? • Will it support local traders and suppliers? • Will it ensure that essential services and resources to serve communities are within 	<p><i>Access to Services</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Meet targets for journey times to schools, further education colleges, GPs, hospitals, jobs and major shopping centres, once they are set in the Local Transport Plan. <p><i>Reducing motorised journeys</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Reduce congestion on the inter-urban trunk road network and

SA Objectives	SA Sub-objectives	Targets from other PPPs (Key to abbreviations at end of table.)
	<p>reasonable non-car based travelling distance?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it support the vitality and viability of the city centre, district and local centres? • Will it encourage ICT links to connect isolated and disadvantaged communities to services and resources? <p><i>Reducing motorised journeys</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce the number of journeys by personal motor transport? • Will it make the transport/environment attractive to non-car users? • Will it encourage freight transfer from road to rail and water? • Will it encourage employers to develop travel plans? 	<p>in large urban areas to 2000 levels by 2010 (UK)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Weekday traffic growth not to exceed 5% from 1999 to 2006 (WYLTP), and – Stabilise morning peak inbound traffic into Leeds at 1999 levels. (WYLTP) – Total bus patronage to grow by 5% by 2006/07 from a 1999/00 base (WYLTP), and 10% increase in bus passenger journeys by 2010 (RPG). – Total number of rail passengers to grow by 25% by 2006/07 from a 1999/00 base (WYLTP), and 50% increase in rail use from the 2000 level by 2010 (UK & RPG) – Double the number of cycling trips between 1996 and 2006 and double again by 2010 (WYLTP), and treble the number of cycling trips from the 2000 base level by 2010 (RPG) – Halt the overall long-term decline in journeys made on foot and increase the proportion of pedestrian journeys by children and young people (1998 to 2006). (WYLTP) – Increase the rail freight share of the market to 10% by 2010 (RPG) <p><i>Rural access to public transport</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 90% rural households within 800 metres of an hourly or better bus service. (WYLTP)
18. Increase the proportion of local needs that are met locally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it support the use of more local suppliers for agriculture, manufacture, construction, retailing and other services? 	
19. Reduce the growth in waste generated and landfilled.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it minimise waste? • Will it promote re-use, recovery and recycling of waste? • Will it provide facilities for recycling and recovering waste? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Meet government targets of 30% recycling / composting and 45% recovery by 2010 and 33% recycling and 67% recovery by 2016 (LIWS) – Reduce growth in waste to 2% (2006-2010); 1% for (2011-2015) and 0.5% (2016-2020) (LIWS)
20. Reduce pollution levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it promote the clean-up of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – All parts of Leeds to meet national air-quality standards

SA Objectives	SA Sub-objectives	Targets from other PPPs (Key to abbreviations at end of table.)
	contaminated land? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce air, water, land, noise and light pollution and their future potential? • Will it reduce the risk of pollution incidents and environmental accidents? • Will it promote neighbourhood cleanliness (litter, graffiti, eyesores)? 	(VFL2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – All rivers flowing through Leeds are rated as ‘very good’, ‘good’ or ‘fair’ (VFL2) – All bodies of surface waters to achieve “good” status by 2015, with the exceptions specified in the WFD. (WFD) – Not exceed an annual average of 40µg/m³ NO₂ in main urban areas in any given year. (WYLTP)
21. Maintain and enhance landscape and the quality and cleanliness of the urban environment	<i>Landscape</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it maintain and enhance areas of high landscape value? • Will it protect and enhance individual features such as hedgerows, dry stone walls, ponds and trees? • Will it increase the quality and quantity of woodland features in appropriate locations and using native species? • Will it protect and enhance the landscape quality of the City’s rivers and other waterways? <i>Design</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it ensure new development is well designed and appropriate to its setting? • Will it ensure development is consistent with Leeds City Council design guidance for the built, natural and historic environment? • Will it support local distinctiveness? <i>Cleanliness</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve the cleanliness of local areas? 	
22. Conserve and enhance the historic environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it protect and enhance sites, features and areas of historical, archaeological and cultural value? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Remove at least 10 listed buildings at risk per year. BARSR

SA Objectives	SA Sub-objectives	Targets from other PPPs (Key to abbreviations at end of table.)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it protect and enhance listed buildings, conservation areas and other designated historic features and their settings? 	
<p>23. Increase the efficient use of energy and natural resources and sustainable design.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it increase energy and water efficiency in all sectors? • Will it increase energy from renewable sources? • Will it promote the energy, water and resource efficiency of buildings? • Will it increase sustainable urban drainage? • Will it increase efficiency in use of raw materials? • Will it minimise the loss of high quality agricultural land and soils to development and through intensive agriculture? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Support regional targets of electricity from renewable sources (VFL2) – At least 10% of energy generated from renewable sources by 2010 (RPG)

APPENDIX 3

The Structure and Level of Detail of the SA Report

The Sustainability Appraisal Report

This report will be written in a user-friendly way in order to ensure that it will be understood by as wide an audience as possible. It will include a non-technical summary and be structured as set out below:

1.0 Summary and Outcomes

- 1.1 Non-technical summary
- 1.2 Statement on the difference the process has made
- 1.3 How to comment on the SA Report

2.0 Background

- 2.1 Purpose of the SA and the SA Report
- 2.2 AAP objectives and an outline of its contents
- 2.3 Compliance with the SEA Directive/Regulations

3.0 Appraisal Methodology

- 3.1 Approach adopted
- 3.2 When the SA was carried out
- 3.3 Who carried out the SA
- 3.4 Who was consulted, when and how

4.0 Sustainability Objectives, Baseline and Context

- 4.1 Links to other strategies, plans and policies and sustainability objectives
- 4.2 Description of the social, environmental and economic baseline characteristics and the predicted future baseline
- 4.3 Difficulties in data collection and its limitations
- 4.4 The SA Framework, including objectives, targets and indicators
- 4.5 Main social, environmental and economic issues and problems identified

5.0 AAP Issues and Options

- 5.1 Main options considered and how they were identified
- 5.2 Comparison of their social, environmental and economic effects
- 5.3 How social, environmental and economic were considered in choosing the preferred option
- 5.4 Any proposed mitigation measures

6.0 AAP Policies

- 6.1 Significant social, environmental and economic effects of the policies
- 6.2 How social, environmental and economic problems were considered in developing the policies
- 6.3 Proposed mitigation measures
- 6.4 Uncertainties and risks

7.0 Implementation

- 7.1 Links to other tiers of plans and guidance and the project level (e.g. design guidance)
- 7.2 Proposals for monitoring

- iii) The Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, Appendix A.



LEEDS
CITY COUNCIL

ITEM NO.:

Originator: Heather
Suggate/Carole Clark

Tel: 0113 247 8072/
3950965

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT

REPORT TO DEVELOPMENT PLAN PANEL

DATE : 5 July 2005

SUBJECT : WEST LEEDS GATEWAY AREA ACTION PLAN – STAGE 1 ISSUES REPORT, PROPOSED CONSULTATION AND SUSTAINABILITY SCOPING REPORT.

Electoral Wards Affected :

Armley,
Farnley & Wortley

Specific Implications For :

Ethnic Minorities

Women

Disabled People

Executive Board Decision

Eligible for Call In

Not eligible for Call In (details contained in the report)

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

1.1 The purpose of this report is to inform Development Plan Panel Members about the strategic planning and regeneration context for the preparation of the West Leeds Gateway Area Action Plan (WLGAAP) (Map 1). Members will be aware that the preparation of the AAP for West Leeds Gateway (WLG) is an early priority as part of the Local Development Scheme (LDS). The purpose of this Report is to “set the scene” for the preparation of the AAP, to identify initial issues, prior to developing options at the next stage. In taking this work forward the Report also identifies “what we plan next” (Section 5), setting out consultation arrangements and a production timetable.

1.2 The broad role for the WLGAAP is:

- to provide a co-ordinated approach to the sustainable regeneration of the area, including its spatial planning within the context of Leeds and its Region;
- to establish an statutory planning framework for the implementation of the West Leeds Gateway and provide a catalyst for the regeneration and growth of West Leeds;

- to ensure that the importance of the regeneration of the West Leeds Gateway to local communities is fully recognised in securing connectivity and linkages both within West Leeds and to the City Centre;
- to contribute to the regeneration/renaissance objectives of the City Council and the Local Strategic Partnership – the Leeds Initiative.

1.3 All Local Development Documents prepared as part of the Local Development Framework (LDF) must be subject to sustainability appraisal. There is a formal process for this laid down by government guidance and the first stage is the preparation of a “scoping report”. This has to be subject to its own consultation to ensure that consultees agree with the proposed breadth of sustainability issues to be appraised later. A copy of the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report for WLGAAP is included in Appendix B.

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 In April 2004 the Leeds Initiative approved the establishment of a West Leeds Gateway regeneration area. On 10th May 2004 Corporate Management Team agreed to include West Leeds Gateway as part of the Leeds bid to the West Yorkshire Investment Plan.

2.2 The West Leeds Gateway area of Leeds has suffered from high levels of deprivation over a number of years. The area falls within the electoral wards of Armley and Farnley and Wortley. It has a population of approximately 18,406 (11.1% of which is BME). It is a mixed area of older housing, local authority housing and significant business activity. Recent evidence including the 2004 multiple deprivation data for Super Output Areas (SOAs) has confirmed that the area is within the 10% most deprived parts of the Country.

2.3 The case for prioritising this area as a regeneration area lies not only in its levels of deprivation, but also in the realistic opportunities for sustainable intervention.

2.4 An initial market study was undertaken by King Sturge in 2004. This study identified a number of opportunities within the area and made the case for a comprehensive regeneration approach to take advantage of them. It also identified the overall costs and the level of public sector provision required to lever in this investment.

2.5 To complement the King Sturge study an urban design exercise was undertaken by the City Council at the same time. This study confirmed that the area suffers from a generally poor urban environment. It identified several character areas, each offering opportunities and constraints for regeneration.

3. Contribution to Vision II

3.1 The Community Strategy for Leeds (2004 – 2020) identifies the following main aims:

- Going up a league as a city – making Leeds an internationally competitive city, the best place in the country to live, work and learn, with a high quality of life for everyone.
- Narrowing the gap between the most disadvantaged people and communities and the rest of the city.
- Developing Leeds' role as the regional capital, contributing to the national economy as a competitive European city, supporting and supported by a region that is becoming increasingly prosperous.

3.2 The Vision for Leeds is based on the principles of sustainable development - making sure everyone has a better quality of life now and for generations to come. Its purpose is to guide the work of all the partners to make sure that we achieve our long-term aims. Within the context of the preparation of the Local Development Framework (LDF), government guidance emphasises the important link between the Community Strategy and the LDF. In particular the guidance indicates that the LDF should help provide expression for the spatial planning aspects of the Vision for Leeds (Community Strategy).

3.3 The regeneration of the West Leeds Gateway has the potential to contribute to all three aims of the Community Strategy for Leeds (Vision II) - *going up a league* – creating a sustainable living and working environment for the WLG which raises the image of the area; - *narrowing the gap* – enabling local people living in the deprived communities within the WLG to take full advantage of the opportunities presented by the regeneration of the area by offering better education, training and employment opportunities, together with better transport and childcare; - *developing Leeds as a regional capital* – the proximity of the West Leeds Gateway to the City Centre and to surrounding neighbourhoods such as Holbeck Urban Village gives it the potential to make a significant contribution to the future long term growth and success of the City.

3.4 Other key strategies, which provide the policy context for the WLG are included in Appendix A.

4.0 THE GUIDING PRINCIPLES

4.1 Despite high levels of deprivation and physical decay, there are opportunities to halt and reverse the spiral of decline if appropriate levels of investment are made in time. Tackling the specific issues of local deprivation in the Armley and Lower Wortley areas will also have a strategic impact in providing the catalyst to the growth of the whole of West Leeds, hence the name for the regeneration area, the West Leeds Gateway.

4.2 The key guiding principle is that the regeneration plans in West Leeds Gateway will be led by private sector investment.

4.3 Co-ordinated and integrated services are at the heart of this regeneration proposal. The challenge for all the agencies with a stake in the future of the West Leeds Gateway is to plan and deliver services in a way that cuts across traditional and professional and administrative boundaries and puts the needs

of local people first. Local public service targets will provide an initial focus to drive service improvements to reduce unemployment and crime, create cleaner and safer streets, enhance the quality of greenspace and the environment, improve health services provided to local communities and raise educational attainment.

- 4.4 The future of the area will fundamentally affect the lives of local people. It is important that consultation engages and involves individuals as well as representative bodies and groups. A flexible and responsive approach will be required to ensure that local people are consulted in a way that meets their needs and that builds upon rather than duplicates existing mechanisms.
- 4.5 Finally there is the overriding principle of sustainability. Sustainability in this context also means "robust" and 'viable' so that the area prospers and is self sustaining rather than needing a continuous injection of public funds.

5.0 KEY DRIVERS OF CHANGE

- 5.1 The initial market analysis undertaken by King Sturge in 2004 identified the major elements for creating sustainable regeneration in the West Leeds Gateway area. Firstly there is a need to revitalise Armley Town Centre in a way that complements both the regeneration of the City Centre, and neighbouring strategic initiatives. There is scope for smaller local investors to channel investment into the area. The market viability of the area will be improved through public realm interventions by the Local Authority, changing what is currently a marginal centre to a more attractive commercial proposition from the developer/ investor perspective. The opening of the Armley One Stop Centre and the refurbishment of the Armley Library by the City Council have already helped kick start this process. The new Community Health Centre will add another boost to the area when it opens in 2006. A new investment in Armley Mills Museum could help enhance the canal side area and boost the attraction of Armley as a visitor destination. The future of key local facilities such as Armley Sports Centre will need consideration in the light of the new plans also.
- 5.2 The second element is to develop a more sustainable community in New Wortley. Leeds West Homes has identified the Clydes estate as being in need of significant physical investment with a high proportion of stock deemed unsustainable in relation to housing demand and meeting decency standards. Strategic partners and residents have highlighted an urgent need for an initial visioning and master-planning exercise on the estate as a preliminary part of the wider West Leeds Regeneration work. There is an opportunity to develop a striking and high quality mixed residential development on this important site. This will be a highly visible development. The right development here will change the perception of the area for good and will help encourage investor confidence in the whole of the West Leeds area.
- 5.3 Transport is third key element of the plan. The Strategic Rail Authority ten-year plan has identified an Armley rail halt as a long-term priority. The West Leeds Gateway programme needs to include partnership work with the

Strategic Rail Authority and Metro to prioritise an Armley option. The approximate cost of a new rail halt would be up to £3 million at current estimates. Other transportation issues include access and parking within Armley shopping centre and local bus services, particularly the introduction of bus only lanes.

- 5.4 Developing jobs and attracting business is a fourth element. A proposal in the King Sturge market analysis was the need to develop a "business cluster" of new firms. Associated with this will be the need to train local people to access these new jobs. The West Leeds Family Learning Centre is particularly well placed to undertake this work, having successfully pioneered a local employment programme with one particular Armley firm, Elite Forwarding. The proposals for a new secondary school as part of Building Schools for the Future programme will link into this proposal: "entrepreneurship and the distributive trades" is likely to be a West Leeds skills focus for local secondary schools.
- 5.5 Providing jobs for local people is a fifth element. The challenge will be to ensure that the major capital investment projects in the area benefit local people. It will be important to ensure that local labour initiatives are initiated during the construction period linking training provision to job opportunities. "Youthbuild" is a construction training programme for young people under development in the Clydes area by West Leeds Homes which could provide valuable experience of this type of scheme within the West Leeds Gateway area.
- 5.6 New private housing investment is the final element of the regeneration plan for area. The market analysis confirmed an increase in the number of 25-30 year olds beginning to purchase property in areas near Armley Town Centre and how this new investment in the area could point to the opportunity for new facilities to service this population. The refurbishment of Winker Mills next to Armley Town Centre could also help this process by providing "city dwelling" type flats. West Leeds High School "Lofts" development has shown the potential new market for private rented accommodation. The Mistress Lane proposal, referred to later in this report, is designed to kick-start this process.

6. WHAT WE PLAN TO DO NEXT

6.1 The stages for preparation of the WLGAAP are summarised in the table below; the stages at which reports will be submitted to Development Plan Panel and Executive Board are highlighted in bold.

Stage	Formal term	Explanation	Dates
1.	Pre-production:	Initial preparation of draft regeneration framework.	Dec 04– Feb 05
		Data collection and evidence preparation, pre-submission consultation with stakeholders, local residents and community groups.	Feb 05– March 05
		Initial issues and Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report to Development Plan Panel	5 July
2.	Production:	1. Preparation of issues and alternative options in consultation with local community/stakeholders 2. Produce Sustainability Report	Aug 05
		Consideration of initial options and City Council approval of consultation documents/sustainability appraisal.	Sept.–Oct. 2005
		Draft Preferred Options and Sustainability Appraisal Reports to Development Plan Panel (Report to Panel on work being undertaken, all the options that have been considered, who we have consulted [reg 25] and which option is recommended to be taken forward for formal consultation [reg. 26])	6 September
		Draft Preferred Options and Sustainability Appraisal Reports to Executive Board	21 September
		Formal consultation on preferred options (6 weeks commencing in November 2005).	Oct – Dec 05
		Consider representations and discussions with communities and stakeholders in preparation of submission DPD.	Jan – April 06
		Consultation Report and Draft AAP to Development Plan Panel, Consultation Report and Draft AAP to Executive Board	April 2006
		Submission of DPD to Secretary of State and commencement of 6 week representation period.	July 06
3.	Examination:	Pre-examination consideration of representations	Sept–Nov 06
		Pre-examination Meeting	Dec 2006
		Examination period, including target date for examinations	March–April 07
		Estimated receipt of inspectors Report	August 07
4	Adoption, Monitoring & Review:	Adoption and publication of Proposals Map	November 07

6.2 Whilst Members should find the above explanation of the all the stages useful, this report is primarily concerned with Stages 1 and 2 which involves

gathering evidence and baseline information and defining initial issues. As preparation progresses, Officers will seek further Member approval for the refinement of ideas into preferred options (Stage 2) and the draft WLGAAP to be submitted to the Secretary of State (Stage 3).

EXTERNAL CONSULTATION

Engagement – What are we seeking?

- 6.3 In the past, consultation on plans often followed a format whereby the City Council would initially prepare a draft for comment. Under the new planning system, the intention is for interested groups and organisations to be given opportunity to influence the shape & form of plan documents as they are prepared right from the outset. This is known as “front loading”.
- 6.4 In the case of the WLG, the key questions are:
- What are some of the issues in the WLG that need to be addressed?
 - What are some of the good things about the WLG that need to be preserved?
 - What are the barriers to improvement in the WLG?
 - What three things could we do that would have the most impact in the WLG?

The intention is to use these questions to help formulate options through an ongoing consultative process.

Who to engage with?

6.5 Stage 1 – Pre – Production Consultation

- 6.5.1 At this first stage we are planning to advise the community of the AAP process and the initial issues which have been identified. We are not seeking views on options but merely clarifying the scope of the issues and establishing overall aspirations for the WLGAAP. Much consultation has been carried out in the past so there is already a general awareness of the key issues.
- 6.5.2 Atkins Consultants have been commissioned by the West Leeds Gateway Board to develop a Land Use Framework, plus detailed options for the 11 character areas identified in the Urban Design Analysis. This work will form the basis for the development of the WLGAAP. Consideration will have to be given to ensuring that the objectives and options suggested in the WLG can be identified and tested through the Sustainability Appraisal process.

6.6 Stage 2- Production

6.6.1 At this stage we will be carrying out informal consultation on Issues and Options. The minimum requirement is to consult with any nationally listed organisations that the Council thinks will be affected by, or will have an interest in, the proposals (see SCI List 1 below) together with any local or community bodies that the Council thinks are appropriate. The Council is concurrently preparing a Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) which will advise who and how the Council will consult on LDF documents. The emerging draft SCI sets down lists of persons or groups who may need to be consulted, including those who are often excluded from the planning process. Based on the SCI, the following list of organisations, bodies and community groups (“stakeholders”) has been assembled, including those who are considered to have an interest in or will be affected by the regeneration of the WLG. It is the intention that all of these will be consulted at this and all subsequent stages:

SCI Key Groups	
Leeds Initiative; West Leeds District Partnership; WLG Regeneration Board and sub-groups; West Leeds Inner and Outer Area Committees; Ward Forums in or near the WLG area* Landowners/investors in the WLG area* Housing Forums in or near the WLG area; Tenants Groups in or near the WLG area; Leeds Voice Leeds Voluntary Sector Learning Disability; Leeds Access Advisory Group; Leeds Community Safety Partnership; Leeds Older People’s Forum;	Yorkshire Forward English Partnerships Network Rail Together Partnership British Waterways; Learning and Skills Council; JobCentre Plus; Chamber of Commerce; Leeds Race Equality Advisory Forum; Leeds Voluntary Sector Mental Health Forum; Women’s Advisory Group; Leeds Youth Council; Leeds Prison

* The area is made up of the communities of New Wortley, Upper Wortley, Lower Armley, the Aviaries, Greenthorpe Heights and the commercial areas along Armley Town Street, Stanningley Road, Tong Road and Carr Crofts. It includes Armley Industrial Museum and Leeds Prison. It is in close proximity to the city centre, Beeston / Holbeck Urban Village and is on the main connecting route between Leeds and Bradford.

SCI List 1

Adjoining planning authorities	Sewage/water undertakers
English Nature	Telecommunications companies
Countryside Agency	Environment Agency
Highways Agency	Strategic Health Authority
English Heritage	Strategic Rail Authority
Gas companies	Yorkshire & Humber Assembly
Local Public Transport operators	Rail companies & Rail Freight group
Learning and Skills Council	National Grid Company

SCI List 2

Housing Corporation	
Centre for Ecology & Hydrology	
Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment	
National Grid Company	
Civic Trust	
Commission for Racial Equality	
Dept of Education and Skills	
Dept for Transport	Diocesan Board of Finance
National Playing Fields Association	Church Commissioners
	West Yorkshire Police
Equal Opportunities Commission	Police Architectural Liaison Officers
Fire & Rescue Services	Port Operators
Freight Transport Authority	Road Haulage Association
Government Office for Yorkshire & the Humber	Regional Housing Board
Health and Safety Executive	Sport England
House Builders Federation	Equal Opportunities Commission
Disabled Persons Transport Advisory Committee	

Methods of engagement

- 6.7 The emerging SCI, with reference to the Leeds Guide to Community Involvement, advises on the type and form of consultation methods that may be used depending on the stage in the process and nature of the proposals. Based on the SCI officers, consider that use of a combination of the following approaches would be appropriate to engage stakeholders in Stages 1 and 2:

- facilitated discussion sessions & workshops
- advice on the website
- briefings given by officers to regular meetings of stakeholders
- exhibitions
- focus groups
- public meetings
- other, as deemed appropriate & cost effective

Material for circulation/use

- 6.8 The aim is to offer stakeholders the opportunity to influence the overall intentions and shape of the WLG and to provide for the input of original thoughts and ideas. In terms of material, we need the right balance between giving enough to stimulate thought about the issues (and the direction of existing strategies & policies) and not too much in the way of detailed proposal (which may suggest that the City Council has decided future plans already). We also need to be aware of the previous consultation that has taken place with regards to the Leeds West District Partnership's Action Plan 'Strategy for Success' and the threat of consultation fatigue.

Stimuli:

- Vision for Leeds II – objectives & proposals concerning the city
- Overlays illustrating issues of WLG

- Research and study findings
- Initial Issues identified
- UDP Aims & Objectives
- Renaissance Leeds
- Urban Design Strategy (WLG)
- Commitment to the regeneration of WLG
- Armley Town Centre Action Plan

7. CONCLUSION

- 7.1 This report sets out the overall framework for preparation of the West Leeds Gateway Area Action Plan and elaborates on the next stage of informal consultation with a range of stakeholders. The Report has been prepared in close liaison with colleagues in the Department of Neighbourhoods & Housing, which will be maintained as the AAP is developed.
- 7.2 A report will be brought to a future Panel to outline progress, describe the options that have emerged from earlier consultation, and recommend a preferred option(s) to go forward for formal consultation under Regulation 26 (a six week period).

8. RECOMMENDATION

- 8.1 The Development Plan Panel is requested to consider and comment as appropriate on:
- i) the consultation activity proposed to be used for the Regulation 25 stage of plan preparation, as set out in this report.
 - ii) the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (Appendix B)

APPENDIX A – KEY STRATEGIES WHICH PROVIDE A POLICY CONTEXT FOR WEST LEEDS

1. **Leeds City Growth Strategy** - The majority of the West Leeds Gateway area is in Armley Ward, which is one of the 11 wards in the City Growth Area.
 - 1.1 This strategy aims to improve business performance through establishing additional and better links between business in and across business clusters. The aim will be to develop and enhance these links within the Leeds City Growth area and the Northern City Growth Areas of Manchester, Liverpool and Leeds. Following a period of consultation with businesses a Strategy will be produced which will aim to contribute to the continuing competitive advantage of businesses in the Leeds City Growth Area.
 - 1.2 The business community through City Growth Strategy should promote the area and develop the business capacity to achieve a better competitive position for the future.
 - 1.3 The emphasis of the strategy is on the building of economic strength, rather than addressing weaknesses and this sets the Initiative apart from previous regeneration strategies. It is based on a number of key principals, which are:
 - engaging the private sector
 - connecting leaders across sectors
 - uncovering market opportunities
 - strengthening existing programs
 - catalysing actions that produce results.
 - 1.4 By co-ordinating activity and utilising resources more effectively City Growth aims to capitalise on the assets of the inner city, focusing on the development of growth markets to build competitive advantage in the locality and the region.
2. **Renaissance Leeds**
 - 2.1 'Renaissance Leeds' is a study whose preparation closely paralleled the Leeds Initiative "Vision II" process, both in timescale and philosophy. It is presented as a sequence of perceptions, illustrative proposals and principles to guide the physical evolution of Leeds as a diverse and dynamic city.
 - 2.2 A key perception emerging from the study is that Leeds is a strong 'city region' made up of five elements – a city centre, a rim around the centre, a conurbation beyond the centre, a perimeter landscape of towns, villages and rural areas and finally the River Aire and its valley passing through all of these elements from the north-west to the south-east.
 - 2.3 The study identifies three core challenges for the physical development of the city. The first two of these are especially relevant to the future development of the WLG area. The three challenges are:

- (i) The creation of more coherent, secure and enriching environments within neighbourhoods where renewal and regeneration are most urgently needed whilst maintaining the dynamic development of the city centre;
- (ii) The resolution of the 'rim of disconnectivity' around the city centre, where roadways and intersections separate the communities around the centre from the centre itself and from one another;
- (iii) The strengthening of identity in suburban, town, village and rural localities by the enrichment of their townscapes and enhancement of their landscape quality.

2.4 The study contains a series of proposals relating to the City Centre and its rim. These are not detailed or specific but are illustrative of ways of fulfilling aspirations for a well-connected, sustainable and convivial city. The following proposals may be particularly relevant to the WLG area:

- (i) River Aire Valley: The River Aire as it passes through the city from north-west to south-east offers a remarkable opportunity for recreation, regeneration and connectivity;
- (ii) Bridges: New foot and cycle crossings of the River Aire should be introduced at strategic points to improve movement and connectivity;
- (iii) Cultural Facilities: Arena, conference, concert and similar projects could enhance waterfront, rim of fringe locations;
- (iv) Disconnectivity and "The Rim": The introduction of major projects within the rim which surrounds the centre could bring resources to improve connectivity between detached neighbourhood and the city centre: footways, bridges, cycleways and green space can all play their part in this "re-connection project."

2.5 The development of a regeneration framework for the WLG is one of the priority actions for 2005/6 in the business plan for the Renaissance Leeds Partnership. This focus on the WLG and other key projects will support and facilitate the economic growth of the City Centre, rim of city centre and surrounding neighbourhoods.

3 UDP

3.1 THE ADOPTED UDP – The Unitary Development Plan (Adopted in 2001) identifies West Leeds as a number of distinct communities covering an area, which is predominantly residential in character with enclaves of industry and commerce.

3.2 Under the Local Development Framework, the AAP for WLG will be adopted as a Development Plan Document (DPD). The DPD will be prepared in

accordance with the other policies of the Plan, and amended in the light of public consultation, following the procedures set out in government guidance. It will be subjected to public examination and the Inspector's report will be binding. Once adopted the DPD will be a material consideration in determining planning applications.

APPENDIX B - SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL: SCOPING REPORT OF THE WEST LEEDS GATEWAY AAP

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Background**
- 2.0 What is Sustainability Appraisal**
- 3.0 Sustainability Appraisal Objectives**
- 4.0 Links to Other Plans, Policies and Strategies**
- 5.0 Baseline Information**
- 6.0 Key Sustainability Issues for the SA to address**
- 7.0 Defining the Sustainability Appraisal framework**
- 8.0 AAP Objectives and Broad Statement Options**
- 9.0 Compliance with SEA Directive**
- 10.0 The Next Steps**

Appendix 1

Overview of links to other Plans, Policies and Strategies

Appendix 2

The Sustainability Appraisal Framework for the SA of the West Leeds Gateway AAP

Appendix 3

The Structure and Level of Detail of the SA Report

1.0 Background

- 1.1 An Area Action Plan (AAP) is being prepared for the West Leeds Gateway area to provide the planning framework for the future development of the area. The WLGAAP will have the status of a Development Plan Document (DPD) and will form part of the Local Development Framework (LDF) for Leeds.
- 1.2 The West Leeds Gateway regeneration area is made up of the communities of New Wortley, Lower Armley, Armley Town Street, the Aviaries and the adjacent commercial areas along Stanningley Road, Tong Road and Carr Crofts. It is bounded by the Leeds Liverpool Canal to the North, Oldfield Lane and Upper Wortley Road to the south, Gotts Park to the west and the Armley Gyratory to the east. It is in close proximity to the city centre, Beeston / Holbeck Urban Village and is on the connecting route between Leeds and Bradford.
- 1.3 The area has the potential to be developed as a sustainable area of choice for residents and businesses on the Western rim of the city.
- 1.4 As part of the process of developing the AAP, the Council will be undertaking a Sustainability Appraisal. This Scoping Report aims to set out the scope and level of detail of this Sustainability Appraisal. It is intended to provide a focus for consultation with relevant environmental authorities and others with an interest in sustainable development in order to gain feedback on the various elements, which will comprise the appraisal process.
- 1.5 The approach adopted in relation to the Sustainability Appraisal of this AAP is based on the guidance set out in the ODPM Consultation Paper: Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks (2004), the ODPM Interim Advice Note on Frequently Asked Questions and the Guide to Sustainability Appraisal of the Leeds Local Development Framework.

2.0 What is Sustainability Appraisal?

- 2.1 A Sustainability Appraisal (SA) aims to assess the environmental, social and economic effects, which are likely to arise from the policies and proposals contained in Development Plan Documents. The Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report is the first stage in this process. It will inform the Sustainability Appraisal report that will accompany the draft AAP Preferred Options at the public participation stage.
- 2.2 The ODPM consultation document, as revised by the subsequent Interim Advice Note, sets out what should be included in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report:
 - the other plans, policies and strategies of relevance to the DPD with information on synergies or inconsistencies;

- baseline information, either already collected or still needed, with notes on sources and any problems encountered;
- key sustainability issues identified as a result of the work undertaken and any sustainability issues that are specific to the DPD;
- the SA framework, including suggested SA objectives and indicators (and targets where these are proposed);
- the objectives and broad strategic options of the DPD being appraised; and
- proposals for the structure and level of detail of the SA Report

3.0 Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

3.1 The objective of the Sustainability Appraisal is to understand the economic, social and environmental implications of the document so that it can be developed to promote the achievement of sustainable development. A clear understanding of sustainable development is essential in order to ensure that the appraisal covers the right issues. This can be done by identifying an agreed set of objectives to define what is meant by sustainable development.

3.2 The Guide to Sustainability Appraisal of the Leeds Local Development Framework sets out objectives and targets based on the four objectives identified in the Government publication, 'A Better Quality of Life: a Strategy for Sustainable Development in the UK':

- social progress which recognises the needs of everyone;
- effective protection of the environment;
- prudent use of natural resources; and
- maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.

3.3 The Appraisal Framework sets out the following 23 objectives:

- 1) maintain or improve good quality employment opportunities and the conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment;
- 2) reduce the disparities in the Leeds' labour market;
- 3) improve the social and environmental performance of the economy;
- 4) increase participation in education and life-long learning and reduce the disparity in participation and qualifications achieved across Leeds;
- 5) improve conditions and services that engender good health and reduce disparities in health across Leeds;
- 6) reduce overall rates of crime and reduce the disparities in crime rates across Leeds;
- 7) maintain and improve culture, leisure and recreational activities that are available to all;
- 8) reduce the disparity in housing markets across Leeds;
- 9) improve the overall quality of housing in Leeds;
- 10) increase social inclusion and active community participation;
- 11) increase community cohesion;

- 12) increase the availability of parks and greenspace in areas that are under-provided. Improve the quality of greenspace across Leeds;
- 13) minimise the pressure on greenfield land by efficient land use patterns that make good use of derelict and previously used sites and promote balanced development;
- 14) maintain and enhance biodiversity;
- 15) reduce greenhouse gas emissions;
- 16) improve Leeds' ability to adapt to climate change;
- 17) improve access to services and facilities whilst reducing motorised journeys;
- 18) increase the proportion of local needs that are met locally;
- 19) reduce the growth in waste generated and landfilled;
- 20) reduce pollution levels;
- 21) maintain and enhance landscape and the quality and cleanliness of the urban environment;
- 22) conserve and enhance the historic environment;
- 23) increase the efficient use of energy and natural resources and sustainable design.

3.4 The potential form and scale of future development in the WLG area is such that the AAP is likely to have some impact on most of the above sustainability objectives. Clearly the impacts will be much greater against some SA objectives than others. Of particular importance in economic and social terms is the potential effect any new development within the WLG could have on the existing residential communities, a factor the SA needs to address.

3.5 It is recommended that the objectives set out in paragraph 3.3 form the basis for the Sustainability Appraisal Framework to be used in the assessment of the WLG AAP. However, there are a number of sustainability considerations and objectives identified in other plans, policies and strategies that are relevant to the AAP. It is important that the Sustainability Appraisal of the AAP is also informed by these.

4.0 Links to other Plans, Policies and Strategies

4.1 There are a number of plans, policies and strategies that have a bearing on the development of the AAP. A review of these can show how the AAP may be influenced by these, how potential synergies may be exploited and how any inconsistencies and constraints may be addressed. Plans, policies and strategies that are relevant to the AAP are set out in the table in Appendix 1.

4.2 The SA process helps to establish linkages between the AAP and other relevant plans, policies and strategies and can help to identify additional or modified objectives and indicators that may help appraise the sustainability of the AAP. These will be included in the SA Framework to be used (see section 7 and Appendix 2).

5.0 Baseline Information

- 5.1 The Consultation Paper: ‘Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks’ advises on the collection of baseline data for the Sustainability Appraisal of a DPD.
- 5.2 Baseline information provides the basis for predicting and monitoring effects and helps to identify sustainability problems and alternative ways of dealing with them. The focus for information collection should be those aspects of the environmental issues that are relevant to the DPD or to the Sustainability objectives.
- 5.3 In the case of this appraisal, the following table sets out the baseline information required.

Appraisal Framework Objective Number	Baseline indicator
1	Total Employment in WLG % of people in work in WLG Average gross weekly earnings for full time employees in WLG; Area of Employment land (HA)
2.	Unemployment rates in WLG Number of SOAs in WLG in most deprived 10% in England
3	Baseline indicator to be determined at a later date
4	% of economically active adults with at least level 2 and level 3 qualifications (by ethnicity) school leavers achieving 5 or more GCSEs at grades A – C (by ethnicity)
5	Mortality rates from coronary heart disease, cancer and respiratory diseases Life expectancy
6	Crime rates identified in West Yorkshire Police Strategic Assessment(burglary, motor vehicle crime, criminal damage, violent crime, domestic violence, drugs, sexual offences, nuisance/anti-social behaviour) Fear of crime
7	Participation in recreational and cultural activity
8	Average house prices Number of new housing completions in WLG % of new housing completions which are social housing in WLG Void rates in targeted character areas
9.	% of fuel poor households Unfit houses made fit or demolished as a % of stock;
10.	% who have participated in a community/civic event; Turnout in local elections; Qualifications by ethnicity;
11.	Baseline indicator to be determined at a later date
12.	Amount of greenspace in WLG Quality of greenspace (PPG17)

13.	% of new housing on previously used land Average density of housing completions
14	Status/condition of SSSIs (favourable or recovering)
15.	CO2 emissions per head CO2 from transport
16	Baseline indicator to be determined at a later date
17.	Modes of travel to work and for leisure % increase in road traffic
18.	Use of local suppliers
19.	Total household waste Household waste recycled
20.	Urban air quality Water quality
21.	Consistency of development with Leeds City Council design guidance
22.	No of listed buildings at risk Area of Armley House (Gotts Park) Historic Park and Garden Area of Armley House (Gotts Park) Historic Park and Garden conserved or enhanced
23	Domestic water consumption (litres/day/household) Energy generated from renewable sources

5.4 Using this information and monitoring changes over time, the effectiveness of the DPD in meeting the objectives identified in the SA can be assessed.

6.0 Key Sustainability Issues for the SA to Address

6.1 The Guide to Sustainability Appraisal of the Leeds Local Development Framework identifies a number of key sustainability issues for Leeds. Those that may be relevant to the SA of the WLGAAP are:

- Leeds has relatively low rates of productivity compared with other European cities. There is a need to drive up skills, innovation and connectivity to make it more competitive;
- Although Leeds has a strong and dynamic local economy, it is polarised. Rates of unemployment range from 1% in some wards up to 12% in others. 25% of households are on low incomes, rising to almost 50% in the poorest wards.
- The growth in employment is in the north and west of Leeds, away from the high unemployment areas, which have poor access to the north and west.
- There are high levels of poverty in some neighbourhoods, where 60% of households claim means-tested benefits. Seven out of the city's 33 electoral wards are in the top 10% most deprived in the country.
- Significant numbers do not have access to a bank account, particularly in the most deprived communities.
- Despite economic growth, some black and ethnic-minority groups face unemployment rates four times higher than the white population.

- There are other disadvantaged groups that suffer high rates of unemployment and low pay.
- Community cohesion needs to be strengthened.
- Ethnic minority groups want services that are more appropriate to their needs.
- Nearly a third of people ages between 16 and 74 who live in Leeds have no qualifications at all. There is a huge variation in educational achievement across the city. The proportion of school leavers with 5 or more GCSE's at grades A* - C ranges from 4% in some schools to 70% in others.
- There is poor health among disadvantaged groups. Deaths from coronary heart disease in some wards are nearly double those in others.
- Life expectancy is similar to the national average, but much lower in some wards.
- Obesity is a growing problem.
- Although recorded crime in the whole of Leeds is decreasing, some wards still suffer high rates. Domestic burglary varies from 11 per 1000 households in the lowest ward to over 126 in the highest. Burglary and anti-social behaviour are particular concerns, with ethnic minority groups feeling particularly unsafe.
- A huge gap exists between parts of the city where housing markets are buoyant and those where markets are stagnant or in decline. 21% of Leeds housing is at risk of changing or low demand.
- There are still significant problems with housing condition and amenity throughout the city and in specific areas.
- More than a quarter of Leeds households are fuel poor. (41% local authority homes, 18% owner occupied, 9% housing association.) This is likely to get worse with rising fuel bills.
- A significant proportion of the population has difficulty accessing mainstream financial services, and relies on the "sub prime" money lending market with very high levels of interest, often several hundred percent. Lone parents, workless households and social housing tenants are likely to be disproportionately at risk of financial exclusion.
- Ambient noise, especially from traffic, is a growing problem.
- Access to local services is poor in some parts of the city. This will become an increasing problem with the growth in the proportion of elderly people.

6.2. Perhaps the key sustainability issue faced in preparing this AAP is the need to provide new opportunities for education, training, employment and leisure within a substantially improved physical environment which attract newcomers to the area, whilst ensuring that the benefits of development are shared by the residents of the existing communities.

7.0 Defining the SA Framework

7.1 The SA Framework provides a means by which sustainability effects can be described, analysed and compared. It is central to the sustainability appraisal process and sets out objectives, sub-objectives and targets. The SA

Framework to be used will reflect these sustainability objectives with refined sub-objectives and targets that reflect:

- the content of plans, strategies and policies that are relevant to the preparation of the DPD;
- the baseline information set out in paragraph 5.3; and
- the key sustainability issues that the SA should address

7.2 The SA Framework to be used in the appraisal of the AAP is attached as Appendix 2.

8.0 AAP Objectives and Broad Strategic Options

8.1 It is important that the objectives of the AAP are in accordance with sustainability principles and that they are tested for compatibility with the SA objectives. This should be carried out as part of the Sustainability Appraisal.

8.2 The purpose of the WLGAAP is set out in the Council's Local Development Scheme (LDS) as follows:

- To provide a co-ordinated approach to the spatial planning of neighbourhoods within the West Leeds Gateway Regeneration Area;
- To provide a framework for sustainable communities in this part of the city;
- To assist with the regeneration/renaissance objectives of the Council and Leeds West Homes.

8.4 The Guide to Sustainability Appraisal of the Leeds Local Development Framework suggests that each Local Development Document objective should be tested against the SA headline objectives using a standard form.

9.0 Compliance with Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive

9.1 A determination is required under the SEA Regulations as to whether or not a plan that deals with the use of 'small areas at a local level' or 'minor modifications' to an existing plan is likely to have significant environmental effects. Before making its determination, the Local Planning Authority should consult the Consultation Bodies as required under the SEA Regulations.

9.2 Under the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act, SA and SEA is a combined process and sustainability appraisals carried out in accordance with government guidance on the sustainability appraisals of LDFs should meet the requirements of the SEA Directive.

10.0 The Next Steps

- 10.1 Following consultation on this Scoping Report, the proposed SA process will be assessed in order to ensure that it is comprehensive and robust enough to support the WLG AAP during its full public consultation stage.
- 10.2 Initial public consultation on the AAP itself will help to confirm what the issues and objectives are and to draw up a set of policy options. The next stage will involve public consultation on the Options. The responses received will inform the preparation and appraisal of the draft AAP. This draft AAP and its Sustainability Appraisal Report will be the subject of public consultation in accordance with the Council's Statement of Community Involvement.
- 10.3 The structure and level of detail to be included in the final SA Report is set out in Appendix 3.

APPENDIX 1

Leeds LDF SA: Other Policies, Plans and Programmes

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
EUROPEAN POLICIES			
European Sustainable Development Strategy (2001)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combating poverty and social exclusion • Dealing with the economic and social implications of an ageing society • Limit climate change and increase the use of clean energy; • Address threats to public health; • Manage natural resources responsibly; • Improve the transport system and land use management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise the employment rate to 67% for January 2005 and to 70% by 2010; increase the number of women in employment to 57% for January 2005 and to more than 60% by 2010. • Halve by 2010 the number of 18 to 24 years olds with only lower secondary education who are not in further education and training. • Increase the average EU employment rate among older women and men (55-64) to 50% by 2010. • Meet Kyoto commitment then aim to reduce atmospheric greenhouse gas emissions by an average of 1% per year over 1990 levels up to 2020. • By 2020, ensure that chemicals are only produced and used in ways that do not pose significant threats to human health and the environment. • Protect and restore habitats and natural systems and halt the loss of biodiversity by 2010. • Bring about a shift in transport use from road to rail, water and public passenger transport so that the share of road transport in 2010 is no greater than in 1998 (the most recent year for which data are available) 	Key European context	Key European context
European Spatial Development Perspective			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a balanced and polycentric urban system and a new urban-rural relationship; • Securing parity of access to infrastructure and knowledge; and • Sustainable development, prudent management and protection of nature and cultural heritage. 	None	Mainly relevant at national and regional scale	Mainly relevant at national and regional scale
European Biodiversity Strategy			
<p>A range of objectives is identified under four themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity • sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources; 	No specific targets identified	No direct implications	Key European context

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research, identification and monitoring of information; and education, training and awareness 			
EU Sixth Environmental Action Programme – Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice (2001)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To stabilise the atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases at a level that will not cause unnatural variations of the earth's climate. To protect and restore the functioning of natural systems and halt the loss of biodiversity in the European Union and globally. To protect soils against erosion and pollution. To achieve a quality of the environment where the levels of man – made contaminants, including different types of radiation, do not give rise to significant impacts on or risks to human health. To ensure the consumption of renewable and non-renewable resources does not exceed the carrying capacity of the environment. To achieve a decoupling of resource use from economic growth through significantly improved resource efficiency, dematerialisation of the economy, and waste prevention. 	<p>Numerous actions are identified but few specific targets other than for greenhouse gas emissions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the short term, the EU is committed, under the Kyoto Protocol, to achieving an 8% reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases by 2008-2012 compared to 1990 level (in the longer term a global reduction of 20-40% will be needed). 	Key European context	Key European context
NATIONAL POLICIES			
Securing the Future – the UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)			
<p>Guiding principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Living within environmental limits Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society. Achieving a sustainable economy Promoting good governance Using sound science responsibly <p>Shared priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable consumption and production Climate change and energy Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement Sustainable communities 	<p>Includes 68 strategy indicators and 20 framework indicators.</p> <p>Relevant framework indicators are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Greenhouse gas emissions: Kyoto target and CO2 emissions Resource use: Domestic Material Consumption and GDP Waste: arisings by (a) sector (b) method of disposal Ecological impacts of air pollution: area of UK habitat sensitive to acidification and eutrophication with critical load exceedences River quality: rivers of good (a) biological (b) chemical quality Economic output: Gross Domestic Product Active community participation: civic participation, informal and formal volunteering at least once a month Crime: crime survey and recorded crime for (a) vehicles (b) domestic burglary (c) violence Employment: people of working age in 	Key national objectives and indicators (also targets)	SA frameworks must encompass the guiding principles, shared priorities and key targets.

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<p>employment</p> <p>12. Workless households: population living in workless households (a) children (b) working age</p> <p>13. Childhood poverty: children in relative low-income households (a) before housing costs (b) after housing costs</p> <p>14. Pensioner poverty: pensioners in relative low-income households (a) before housing costs (b) after housing costs</p> <p>15. Education: 19 year olds with level 2 qualifications and above</p> <p>16. Health inequality: (a) infant mortality (by socio-economic group) (b) life expectancy (by area) for men and women</p> <p>17. Mobility: (a) number of trips per person by mode (b) distance travelled per person per year by broad trip purpose</p> <p>18. Social justice: <i>(social measures to be developed)</i></p> <p>19. Environmental equality: <i>(environmental measures to be developed)</i></p> <p>20. Well being: <i>(measures to be developed)</i></p> <p>Key targets are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 12.5% below 1990 levels and move towards a 20% reduction in CO2 emissions below 1990 levels by 2010. • Improve air quality by meeting the Air Quality Strategy targets for carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, particles, sulphur dioxide, benzene and 1,3 butadiene. • Enable at least 25% of household waste to be recycled or composted by 2005-06, with further improvements by 2008. • Bring into favourable condition, by 2010, 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites. • Improve river water quality, as measured by compliance with River Quality Objectives. • Raise the trend rate of growth (GDP) over the economic cycle. • Narrow the gap in productivity with our major industrial competitors. • Increase voluntary and community engagement, especially amongst those at risk of social exclusion. • Reduce crime by 15% and further in high crime 		

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<p>areas, by 2007-08.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the employment rate and reduce the difference between the employment rates of disadvantaged groups and the overall rate. • Halve the number of children in relative low-income households between 1998-99 and 2010-11. • Reduce the proportion of children living in workless households by 5% between spring 2005 and spring 2008. • Increase the stock of Ofsted-registered childcare by 10% by 2008. • Increase the take-up of formal childcare by lower income families by 50% by 2008. • Reduce the proportion of young people not in education, employment or training by 2 percentage points by 2010. • Increase the proportion of older people being supported to live in their own home by 1% annually in 2007 and 2008. • Eliminate fuel poverty in vulnerable households in England by 2010. • Increase the proportion of 19 year olds who achieve at least NVQ level 2 by 3 percentage points between 2004 and 2006, and a further 2 percentage points between 2006 and 2008, and increase the proportion of young people who achieve level 3. • Reduce health inequalities by 10% by 2010 as measured by infant mortality and life expectancy at birth. • Substantially reduce mortality rates by 2010: a) from heart disease and stroke and related diseases by at least 40% in people under 75, with at least a 40% reduction in the inequalities gap between the fifth of areas with the worst health and deprivation indicators and the population as a whole; b) from cancer by at least 20% in people under 75, with a reduction in the inequalities gap of at least 6% between the fifth of areas with the worst health and deprivation indicators and the population as a whole; and c) from suicide and undetermined injury by at least 20%. • Halt the year-on-year rise in obesity among children under 11 by 2010. • By 2010, increase the use of public transport 		

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<p>(bus and light rail) by more than 12% in England compared with 2000 levels, with growth in every region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured in Great Britain in road accidents by 40% and the number of children killed or seriously injured by 50%, by 2010 compared with the average for 1994-98. By 2010, bring all social housing into a decent condition with most of this improvement taking place in deprived areas, and for vulnerable households in the private sector, including families with children, increase the proportion who live in homes that are in decent condition. 		
PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development (ODPM 2004)			
<p>Sustainable development is identified as the key principle underlying planning. Planning is charged with addressing sustainable development through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making suitable land available for development in line with economic, social and environmental objectives to improve people's quality of life; Contributing to sustainable economic development; Protecting and enhancing the natural and historic environment, the quality and character of the countryside, and existing communities; Ensuring high quality development through good and inclusive design, and the efficient use of resources; and, Ensuring that development supports existing communities and contributes to the creation of safe, sustainable, liveable and mixed communities with good access to jobs and key services for all members of the community. 	No specific targets	Key policy context	Key interpretation of how planning should address sustainable development
PPG3: Housing (DETR 2000)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet the housing requirements of the whole community, including those in need of affordable and special needs housing; Provide wider housing opportunity and choice and a better mix in the size, type and location of housing, and seek to create mixed communities; Provide sufficient housing land but give priority to previously-developed land, empty homes and existing buildings, in preference to greenfield sites; Create more sustainable patterns of development and deliver accessibility by public transport to jobs, education and health facilities, shopping, leisure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2008, 60% of additional housing should be achieved on previously developed land and through conversion of existing buildings Encourage housing development which makes more efficient use of land (between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare net) Car parking standards should result in provision of an average of no more than 1.5 off-street spaces per dwelling 	The plan needs to consider the appropriate mix of new housing in West Leeds in terms of house type, size, tenure and affordability	The density target should be incorporated into the SA framework to ensure that the need to make an efficient use of land is considered

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
and local services; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make more efficient use of land; • Seek to reduce car dependence by facilitating more walking and cycling, by improving linkages by public transport between housing, jobs, local services and local amenity, and by planning for mixed use; and • Promote good design. 			
PPG4: Industrial, commercial development and small firms (DoE, 1992)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure sufficient land is available which is capable for industrial/commercial development and is well served by infrastructure; • Ensure a variety of sites are available to meet differing needs • Encourage industrial/commercial development into locations that minimise trip length, reduce congestion and can be served by energy efficient modes of transport; • Mix residential and industrial/commercial uses where appropriate. 	No specific targets	The WLG area contains a number of existing industrial and employment sites	
PPS6: Planning for Town Centres (ODPM, 2005)			
Key objective for town centres is to promote their vitality and viability by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • planning for the growth and development of existing centres; and • promoting and enhancing existing centres, by focusing development in such centres and encouraging a wide range of services in a good environment, accessible to all. Other objectives are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enhancing consumer choice by making provision for a range of shopping, leisure and local services, which allow choice to meet the needs of the entire community, and particularly socially-excluded groups; • supporting efficient, competitive and innovative retail, leisure, tourism and other sectors, with improving productivity; and • improving accessibility, ensuring that existing or new development is, or will be, accessible and well-served by a choice of means of transport. 	No specific targets	Armley is a recognised town centre in the UDP (PolicyS2) where the emphasis is placed on maintaining its 'vitality' and 'viability' in order to secure access for all sections of the community to a wide range of retailing and other related services. The future health and development of Armley and more local centres will have to be considered.	The SA framework needs to include a sub objective relating to the vitality and viability of town and local centres.

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
PPG9: Nature Conservation			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure policies are based upon up to date information about environmental characteristics of the area; • Seek to maintain, enhance or add to biodiversity and geological conservation interests; • Promote opportunities to incorporate beneficial biodiversity and geological features with development; and • Consider whether development can be accommodated without causing harm to biodiversity/geological interests. 	No specific targets	The area contains part of SSSI 09 (Leeds Liverpool Canal) and a considerable amount of greenspace	Nature conservation and biodiversity issues should be included in the SA objectives
PPS9: Biodiversity & Geological Conservation (Draft ODPM, 2004)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure policies are based upon up to date information about environmental characteristics of the area; • Seek to maintain, enhance or add to biodiversity and geological conservation interests; • Promote opportunities to incorporate beneficial biodiversity and geological features with development; and • Consider whether development can be accommodated without causing harm to biodiversity/geological interests. 	No specific targets	The area contains part of SSSI 09 (Leeds Liverpool Canal) and a considerable amount of greenspace	Nature conservation and biodiversity issues should be included in the SA objectives
PPG10: Planning and Waste Management (DETR, 1999)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should consider the need to safeguard land for possible future waste management use; and • Ensure that opportunities for incorporating re-use/recycling facilities in new development is properly considered. 	No specific targets.	AAP may need to consider the need for waste management use and recycling facilities in the area	Needs to be a SA objective that relates to waste management
PPG13: Transport (DTLR, 2001)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight; • Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling, and • Reduce the need to travel, especially by car. 	No specific targets.	The AAP needs to promote new development which links new and existing housing to jobs and local services and facilities within and outside the WLG area, and promotes the use of public transport, cycling and walking	Access to services by non-car modes of transport is a key sustainability issue

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
PPG15: Planning and the Historic Environment (DoE, 1994)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide effective protection for all aspects of the historic environment; Reconcile the need for economic growth with need protect the historic and natural environment Define the capacity of the historic environment to accommodate change Identify opportunities which the historic fabric of an area can offer as a focus for regeneration 	No specific targets	The WLG area contains a number of listed buildings, an Historic Park and Garden and other areas of character	Protection of the historic environment should be included as a SA objective
PPG16: Archaeology and Planning (DoE 1990)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide effective protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and of their setting. 	No specific targets.		
PPG17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing open space, sports/recreational buildings and land should not be built on unless an assessment has been undertaken which has shown the open space or buildings and land to be surplus; Open space and sports/recreational facilities that are of high quality, or of particular value should be given protection <p>General principles for new open space and sports and recreational facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote accessibility by walking, cycling and public transport, and for people with disabilities; Locate more intensive recreational uses in sites where they can contribute to town centre vitality and viability; Avoid loss of amenity to residents, neighbouring uses or biodiversity; Improve the quality of the public realm through good design; Provide areas of open space in commercial and industrial areas; Enhance the range and quality of existing facilities; Consider security and personal safety; and Consider surplus land for open space, sport or recreational use; 	No specific targets.	There are significant areas of greenspace within the WLG area, however accessibility to, and the quality of, this greenspace is a key issue. There is a leisure centre in Armley	The quantity, quality and accessibility of greenspace and sports/recreational facilities should be included as an objective
PPG 21: Tourism			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Tourism industry should flourish in response to the market, while respecting the environmental which attracts visitors Policies to achieve this must take full account of the particular needs and character of individual areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No specific targets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Armley Mills Museum is a key asset to the area which should be promoted and supported 	

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>Must achieve 'sustainable development' that serves the interests of both economic growth and conservation of the environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed developments must respond sensitively to the local environment and demonstrate particular high standards of design 4 guiding principles: Support the development of the industry in ways which contribute to, rather than detract from, the quality of the environment Promote the understanding of environmental quality concerns within the industry and of the need to improve the quality of its service and its products Ensure through the Regional Tourist Boards and Training and Enterprise Councils that managers in tourism adopt visitor management techniques that can mitigate the impact on the environment Encourage those types of tourism which in themselves aim to safeguard the environment 			
PPS22: Renewable Energy (ODPM, 2004)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewable energy developments should be capable of being accommodated in locations where the technology is viable and environmental, economic, and social impacts can be addressed satisfactorily; Promote and encourage, rather than restrict, the development of renewable energy resources; Should not make assumptions about the technical and commercial feasibility of renewable energy projects future be suitable; Small-scale projects can provide a limited but valuable contribution to overall outputs of renewable energy and to meeting energy needs both locally and nationally; Should foster community involvement in renewable energy projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cut UK Carbon Dioxide emissions by 20% by 2050 Generate 10% of UK electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010 and 20% by 2020 	<p>The plan needs to look at ways of promoting the incorporation of small-scale renewable energy sources in new development</p>	<p>Key issue in sustainable development</p>

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control (ODPM, 2004)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate the development on and remediation of existing contaminated and derelict land Polluting activities that are necessary for society and the economy should be so sited and planned that adverse effects are minimised 	No specific targets.	Potential sites for new development in the WLG area may be contaminated	Remediation of contaminated and derelict land should be a sub-objective of the SA framework
PPG24: Planning and Noise (DoE, 2001)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide for the separation of noise-sensitive developments from major sources of noise (existing or programmed). 	No specific targets.	Consideration of the location of residential development	Important 'quality of life' issue
PPG25: Development and Flood Risk (DLTR, 2001)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give appropriate weight to flood risk information and how it might be affected by climate change; Apply the precautionary principle to decision making so that risk is avoided where possible or otherwise managed; Adopt a risk based approach to proposals for development in or affecting flood risk areas. 	No specific targets.	Sequential approach to the location of new development, avoiding areas at risk of flooding in the first instance	Flood risk assessments must take into account the future affects of climate change
Our Town and Cities: The Future – Delivering an Urban Renaissance (The Urban White Paper, DETR 2000)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People shaping the future of their community, supported by strong and truly representative local leaders; People living in attractive, well-kept towns and cities which use space and buildings well Good design and planning which makes it practical to live in a more environmentally sustainable way, with less noise, pollution and traffic congestion Towns and cities able to create and share prosperity, investing to help all their citizens reach their full potential 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better, safer and more reliable transport systems, leading to the increased use of public transport and reductions in road congestion by 2010; Better housing with all social housing being of a decent standard by 2010 and with most improvement taking place in deprived areas; Better health services and a reduction in the health gap between the most deprived areas and the rest of the country; 17% of underused land reclaimed by 2010; better designed buildings and places; and clean and more attractive streets. 		<u>Emphasises the importance of community involvement and good design</u>
Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future (ODPM, 2003)			
<p>The key requirements of sustainable communities are identified as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A flourishing local economy to provide jobs and wealth A strong leadership to respond positively to change Effective engagement and participation by local people, groups and businesses A safe and healthy local environment with well designed public and greenspace Sufficient size, scale and density, and the right layout to support basic amenities in the neighbourhood and minimise use of resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2010, all social housing will have been made decent and a further 130,000 vulnerable households in the private sector will have had their homes made decent. Improved design quality of public buildings and places integrated into all communities, especially new and revitalised communities in growth areas and market renewal pathfinder areas. 		

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>(including land)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good public transport and other transport infrastructure both within the community and linking it to urban, rural and regional centres • Buildings that can meet different needs over time, and that minimise the use of resources • A well-integrated mix of decent homes of different types and tenures to support a range of household sizes, ages and incomes • Good quality local public services, including education and training opportunities, health care and community facilities, especially for leisure • A diverse, vibrant and creative local culture, encouraging pride in the community and cohesion within it • A 'sense of place' 			
<p>A New Commitment to Neighbourhood Renewal: National Strategy Action Plan (Cabinet Office, 2001)</p>			
<p>Sets out the Government's vision for narrowing the gap between deprived neighbourhoods and the rest of the country. Two long-term goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To have lower worklessness, less crime, better health, better skills and better housing and a physical environment in all the poorest neighbourhoods • To narrow the gap on these measures between the most deprived neighbourhoods and the rest of the country. 	<p>Targets relate to period 2001-2005.</p>		
<p>Sustainable Communities: Homes for all (ODPM, 2005)</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make sure that there are enough high-quality homes across the whole spectrum of housing – owner-occupied, social rented and private rented • Help more people to own their home • Make sure that all social tenants, and seven out of ten vulnerable people in the private sector, have a decent home • Create sustainable, mixed communities in both rural and urban areas, with the jobs, services and infrastructure they need to thrive • Provide for those who need more support to meet their housing needs and aspirations, including halving numbers in temporary accommodation • Provide for those who choose alternative types of accommodation, such as Gypsies and Travellers, but crack down on unauthorised development • Protect and enhance the environment, our historic towns and cities and the countryside 	<p>No relevant targets and indicators.</p>		

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Communities Plan: Northern Way Growth Strategy			
No specific objectives – vision is to “establish the North of England as an area of exceptional opportunity, combining a world-class economy with a superb quality of life”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bring a further 100,000 people on incapacity benefit into work by 2014 • Increase expenditure in R&D by 25% in the period to 2010 and a further 25% by 2015. • Increase rate of new business start-ups from 30 to 33 per 10,000 by 2008. • Ensure that companies in the key manufacturing and services clusters continue to employ at least 1.75m people 	Promotion of the Leeds City region and the Leeds/Manchester axis as a driver of the North’s economic growth. Leeds City Region development programme being prepared	Strong economic focus but weak on the environment and climate change.
England Biodiversity Action Plan			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A halting, and if possible a reversal, of declines in priority habitats and species, with wild species and habitats as part of healthy, functioning ecosystems; • The general acceptance of biodiversity’s essential role in enhancing the quality of life, with its conservation becoming a natural consideration in all relevant public, private and non-governmental decisions and policies; • Biodiversity and education. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reverse the long-term decline in the number of farmland birds by 2020, as measured annually against underlying trends • Bring into favourable condition by 2010 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites. 	Key national context	Key national context
REGIONAL POLICIES			
RPG12: Regional Planning Guidance (GOYH, 2003)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regeneration of areas damaged by past industrial decline as well as capitalising on economic growth points; • Seeking social equity and inclusion; • Protecting rural communities and recognising their particular needs; • Seeking wider housing opportunities and choice; • Making full use of urban land and minimising loss of greenfield land; • Protecting and enhancing natural resources; • Tackling urban traffic congestion and reducing transport related emissions; • Making urban areas more attractive, high quality, safe places where people chose to live; • Minimising loss of the rural landscape, maintaining and where possible enhancing its diverse character; • Minimising travel needs and maximising use of energy efficient modes; • Limiting pollution to what is compatible with health and biosphere capacity. 	Indicators and targets given for each group of policies	Proposals will provide policy context for the LDF until the RSS is approved	Core strategy is to deliver a more sustainable region.

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Regional Spatial Strategy (Consultation Draft)			
Refers to the Advancing Together vision and objectives (see below)			
Advancing Together : Creating a Better Yorkshire and Humber (Regional Assembly, 2003)			
<p>Yorkshire and Humber will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have a world class, prosperous and sustainable economy • Have physical infrastructure and communications, which meet the needs of people, businesses, places and the environment. • Have a high quality and man-made environments • Have exceptional education and training, widespread learning and skills and a healthy labour market without skills gaps or shortages • Be a socially inclusive and cohesive region. Our people will have the capacity, resources, and equitable access to quality services needed to live well. • Possess and portray the highest levels of governance in all sectors and at all levels, and the highest levels of civic participation in decision making and community life. 	32 indicators – see also the report 'Progress in the region'	Vision for regional development	Provides the overarching vision for the RSDf
Regional Economic Strategy 2003-2006 (Yorkshire Forward, 2003)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grow the region's businesses; • Achieve higher business birth and survival rates; • Attract and retain more private and public investment; • Radically improve the development and application of education, learning and skills, particularly high-quality vocational skills; • Connect all of the regions communities to economic opportunity through targeted regeneration activity; • Enhance and utilise the regions infrastructure of physical and environmental assets. 	<p>Tier 1 targets for objectives listed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create 150,000 new jobs • Double the rate of business start-ups per 10,000 population • Treble investment • 3m people trained in IT skills. • Half the number of deprived wards (in the most deprived 10%). • Cut green house gases by over a fifth (1990 – 2010). 	Provides the economic policy context for the LDF	Promotes renewable energy, energy conservation and reduction in green house gas emissions. Also promotes development of brownfield sites to meet business needs.
Regional Housing Strategy (Regional Assembly, 2003)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regeneration and neighbourhood renewal. • Provision of sufficient new homes, creating mixed income and sustainable communities. • Improving homes to meet decent standards and aspirations. • Fair access to quality housing for all groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce vacants from 4.3% to 3.5% by 2016 • % of all social housing becoming vacant each year • Number of properties sold at less than £20k to be reduced to NIL by 2016. • Completions of affordable homes • Average price of terraced homes compared to average annual income • No. of homelessness acceptances • No. of households in temporary accommodation 	Context for housing policies	Focuses on the social aspects of sustainability – little about sustainable construction, for example.

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of households with children in B&B temporary accommodation • No. of homes judged unfit by sector • No. of social rented and private homes failing to meet decent homes standard • Reduce number of households in fuel poverty by 2010. • Tenant and resident satisfaction with accommodation reported from standard STATUS surveys • Measure of concentration of ethnic minority households • % of ethnic minority households in overcrowded homes • % of people aged 65+ in homes which do not have central heating • No of new or converted housing for people with special needs • No of homes adapted to meet needs of people with disabilities 		
Regional Cultural Strategy			
<p>Includes 19 objectives for cultural development including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish the principles of sustainability at the heart of the regions cultural development 		Context for cultural development and developing the role of Armley Mills Industrial Museum	Links cultural development and sustainable development
Regional Sustainable Development Framework Update 2003-05 (Regional Assembly, 2003)			
<p>15 regional aims for Sustainable Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good quality employment opportunities available to all • Conditions enabling business success, economic growth and investment • Education and training opportunities building the skills and capacities of the population • Safety and security for people and property • Conditions and services engendering good health • Culture, leisure and recreation opportunities available to all • Vibrant communities participating in decision making • Local needs met locally • A transport network maximising access whilst minimising detrimental impacts • A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns making good use of derelict sites, minimising • Travel and promoting balanced development 	Includes 36 indicators of Sustainable Development but no specific targets.	Aims and objectives for a sustainable region	Framework for SA in the region

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality housing available to everyone A bio-diverse and attractive natural environment Minimal pollution levels Minimal greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to the effects of climate change Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources with minimal production of waste 			
LOCAL POLICIES			
<u>Leeds UDP (Adopted 2001)</u>			
<p>Incorporates four specific strategic goals and a number of thematic strategic aims.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SG1: to use the mechanism of land use planning to help to coordinate all the aims and aspirations of the Council's strategic initiatives, with the intent of improving the quality of life for all the residents of Leeds and those who use the city; SG2: to maintain and enhance the character of the District of Leeds; SG3: to ensure that the legitimate needs of the community are met; SG4: to ensure that development is consistent with the aims of sustainable development 		Existing policy context for the LDF	Existing policy context for sustainable development in spatial planning
<u>Leeds UDP Review (First Deposit draft June-August 2003; Revised deposit draft February – March 2004)</u>			
Some changes to strategic aims	38 indicators identified in SA	Local context for LDF	Strengthening of section on sustainable development
<u>Leeds Economic Strategy (2000)</u>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> That Leeds should, over the next ten years, become a major European City; That Leeds should develop a successful City Centre which is renown for its attractive environment; That Leeds should strengthen and broaden its existing economic base; That all citizens of Leeds must benefit from improvements to the City; - - that Leeds should become one of Europe's leading business centres; That Leeds should become a major social and cultural centre. 		Local economic policy context	
<u>West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan (2000-2005)</u>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving the quality and availability of alternative modes to the car and lorry. Managing the use and condition of the highway Managing the demand for travel 		Local transport policy context	Reducing road transport remains the key issue for tackling climate change

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting social inclusion. 			
West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan 2 (2006-2011) (Draft)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the growth of local economies, contribute to an enhanced quality of life within communities and reduce the adverse impact of car-based travel; Improve access to jobs, education and other services particularly by public transport, walking and cycling; Improve the personal security and perception of safety of transport users; Improve journey time reliability and make better use of highway capacity; Encourage a greater proportion of journeys by public transport, cycling and walking; Reduce the level of demand for travel by car; Reduce the number and severity of road casualties, and tackle problems facing vulnerable road users; Reduce transport emissions of air pollutants, greenhouse gases and noise; Improve the condition and manage the use of the highway and public transport infrastructure; Mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Travel time targets under development; No more than 5% increase in daily flows from 2003/04 levels; Increase of 7% in bus patronage by 2016; Increase of 10% in cycling levels from 2003/04 to 2011; 40% reduction in the number of people killed or seriously injured from the 1994/98 average by 2010; 50% reduction in the number of children killed or seriously injured from the 1994/98 average by 2010; 15% reduction in nitrogen oxides across WY from 2004/05 levels by 2010/11 5% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions across WY from 2004/05 levels by 2010/11. 	Local transport policy context	Reducing road transport remains the key issue for tackling climate change.
Vision for Leeds 2004-2020 – Leeds Community Strategy (Leeds Initiative, 2004)			
General Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A healthy and positive society Protect peoples health, support people to stay healthy and promote equal chances of good health High quality and accessible health services Tackle behaviour that reduces harmony and respect Encourage and support leadership in communities Prioritise the development of harmonious communities Everyone playing a full part in society Regenerate and restore confidence in every part of the city Celebrate the distinctiveness of all places in Leeds Actively involve the community Making sure that strong and effective schools are at the heart of communities Provide cultural opportunities for everyone Develop talent Achieve recognition as a leading artistic, cultural and sporting city Create first class cultural facilities 	A number of indicators and targets are identified for each of the eight policy themes: These includes targets for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building at least three new high-quality cultural facilities; Increasing the wealth created in Leeds and the region every year; Creating at least 50,000 new jobs; Improving Leeds' and the region's productivity by at least 15%; Increasing the percentage of the workforce employed in high-tech or knowledge-based jobs every year; Increasing the number of Leeds residents moving into work; Making sure that everyone in Leeds is able to walk, or have easy access, to a local green area and be able to see a tree or green space wherever they are; Making sure that all parts of Leeds meet national air quality standards and all rivers flowing through Leeds are rated 'very good', 'good' or 'fair'; 	As the Community Strategy it must be taken into account in preparing the LDF	Emphasis is on issues such as image and competitiveness rather than sustainable development

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve public services in all neighbourhoods • Celebrate the value of different religions and cultures • Tackle social, economic and environmental discrimination and inequity • Equal educational achievement • Improving numeracy, literacy and levels of achievement amongst young people throughout the city • Get local people and businesses involved in their own environment • Provide a safe, sustainable and modern transport system • Improve regional, national and international transport connections • Reduce the need to travel • Create a sustainable travel culture • Provide a better quality environment for our children • Extend the success of the city centre to inner city areas • Tackle basic environmental problems • Manage our environmental resources more efficiently • A varied economy • Knowledge as a way of gaining competitive advantage • An efficient communications system • A recognised and distinctive European city centre • An international image • Develop Leeds Role as the regional capital • Increasing involvement and achievement in further education • Increase involvement in higher education or higher-level skills development to build successful knowledge-based local and regional economies • Promoting life-long learning to encourage economic success, achieve personal satisfaction and promote unity in communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing the amount of CO2 produced by 20% of 1990 levels and supporting regional targets for electricity from renewable sources; • 80% of development to be on brownfield land; • Restricting traffic growth on all roads; • Increasing the use of public transport and increasing the reliability of services; • Reducing the levels of pollution; • Reducing the number of casualties, particularly the most vulnerable groups – pedestrians, cyclists and children; • All residents being satisfied with their homes, local environment and neighbourhood; • Having an involved community; • Winning local, national or international awards for the quality of urban design outside the city centre; • Making sure that no community has an unemployment rate of 2% higher than the city average; • Reducing city-wide crime levels and making sure that no individual community has crime levels more than twice as high as the city average; • Increasing by 25% the number of businesses in the inner-city area. 		
Leeds Housing Strategy 2002/3 – 2006/7 (Leeds Housing Partnership, 2002)			
<p>Five core aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decent housing; • Decent neighbourhoods; • Confident, healthy communities; • High quality services; 	<p>Targets are included under each aim including targets for improving the housing stock; community safety; fuel poverty; health and social conditions</p>	<p>Key input into LDF</p>	<p>Key aspect of the social agenda for sustainable development</p>

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthy housing markets 			
Leeds Community Cohesion Action Plan (Draft)			
<p>Community cohesion aims to achieve a city in which every individual and community participates in creating a society that is vibrant and diverse. In order to do this every institution in the city will develop a culture, which will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extend clear leadership in building cohesive communities • Create safe and supportive environments for all; • - Acknowledge, respect and celebrate diversity 	(to be added when available)	The WLG area has a diverse ethnic population. The plan must help to meet the needs of all BME groups	The objectives of the SA should reflect the need to promote community cohesion particularly as the area is ethnically diverse
Leeds Air Quality Action Plan (Draft)			
<p>Key objectives in the plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic demand management methods • Reducing the need to travel • Improvements to the highways network • Reducing vehicle emissions • Reducing emissions from industrial and domestic sources • Raising awareness 	No specific targets identified		Key sustainability issue
Leeds Integrated Waste Management Strategy (2003)			
Key objective is to develop and promote sustainable waste management	Lists local PSA targets for waste management	Identifies the planning system as a key mechanism for implementing the strategy and calls for an integrated approach with the LDF.	Waste management is a key sustainability issue
Leeds Cultural Strategy (Leeds Initiative, 2002)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making Leeds a vibrant place in which to live, work, learn and play by providing excellent cultural opportunities, experiences and facilities for everyone; • Support for creative industries; • Opening doors to cultural opportunities for the many, not the few; • Access to good quality and affordable cultural amenities; • Supporting individuals and communities to acquire the skills and knowledge to realise their full potential; • Adding the cultural that a major city needs to have, whilst maintaining and restoring existing facilities. 	No specific targets and indicators.	Provision of new or improved community facilities could open up cultural opportunities for residents of the LWG area	Cultural development is a key social issue
Arts and Heritage Strategy (Leeds Initiative, 2002)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidation and growth: strengthening the sectors and nurturing creativity • Making a difference and sharing the benefits: making sure that everyone can be involved with 	No relevant targets and indicators.		

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>and benefit from the work of the sectors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making the case for supporting the sectors: promoting the work of the arts and heritage sectors and understanding their value 			
Tourism Strategy 2002-2007 (Leeds Initiative, 2003)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To build on its existing strengths in the business and conference market, maintaining existing market share and creating additionality within core markets. In the longer term increase market share and value. • To develop the day visitor market • To develop the short break market • To maintain the value of the overseas market • To ensure that Leeds remains one of the UK's premier group destinations • To address the overall image of the city and its brand position in relation to audiences targeted • To continue to enhance the quality of the visitor experience in Leeds • To improve sustainable visitor management by developing an integrated transport system • To be a "green and attractive city, committed to continuous environmental improvement". 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the number of day visits from a catchment area of 5.7m people who live within one hour's drive of the city centre; • Develop the family market by addressing a perception that Leeds is not family friendly; • Explore possibility of developing further city centre attractions; • Convert a proportion of day visitors to staying visitors; • Develop public coach park facility; • Develop additional drop-off point for coaches; • Ensure the tourist product is up-to-date and maintained; • Investigate feasibility of a major event; • Alter visitor perceptions of overcrowding; • Further enhance community and visitor safety; • Make Leeds an accessible city with a quality transport system; • Alleviate traffic related problems; • Balance the needs of local communities with the needs of visitors to ensure tourism is socially sustainable. 	<p>The development of Armley Mill Museum is important to the WLG area and the city as a whole</p>	
Active Leeds: Sporting City – Sports & Active Recreation Strategy 2002-2006 (Sport Leeds, 2002)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote participation in active recreation to improve individual health and well-being. • Ensure opportunities for all people to participate to the extent they desire and to the level that fully realises their potential. • Increase the opportunities for the sustained involvement of children and young people in sport & active recreation. • Ensure sport & active recreation makes a full contribution to improving the quality of life in local communities, prioritising areas of social deprivation. • Promote sports contribution to a prosperous vibrant city and to gain recognition as a city of regional and national sporting significance. • Ensure the availability of quality, accessible facilities, qualified staff and coaches, and willing and capable administrators and volunteers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2006, at least 25% of Leeds residents to regard the opportunities available to take part in sports & fitness activity in Leeds as excellent. • By 2006, to have delivered £2 million worth of new revenue programmes in deprived communities intended to increase participation in sport & active recreation. • By 2006 for 30, new or existing, school or community based sports & active recreation facilities to have each secured investment of £100,000 or more. 	<p>The AAP should assess the need for new sports and recreational facilities in the area</p>	<p>The provision of accessible sport facilities is linked to health and active community participation objectives</p>

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Leeds Community Safety Strategy 2002-2005 (Leeds Community Safety Partnership)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase the safety and perception of safety of the public. 	Targets relate to period 2001-2004		
Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy (Leeds Initiative)			
Key objective is to narrow the disparities between the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods of Leeds and the rest of the city	Compares national with local targets under the headings: worklessness and jobs; crime; education and skills; health; housing and the environment	Particularly relevant to area action plans	Key social issues
Environmental Policy (Leeds City Council)			
Identifies ten aims under the headings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable economic development; Health for all; Energy; Waste and recycling; Monitoring and minimising pollution; Transport; Enhancing the local environment; The natural environment; Raising awareness; Purchasing and contracts 	Identifies short-term targets (i.e. for the next financial year)		Key environmental issues, but only looking forward in the short term
Corporate Plan (Leeds City Council)			
Priorities: creating better neighbourhoods and confident communities; making the most of people; competing in a global economy; integrated transport; looking after the environment	Includes PSA targets for Leeds		PSA targets
Health and Well-Being Strategy (Leeds Initiative)			
Four key objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make sure that social economic and environmental conditions promote a healthy and positive society; Protect peoples health, support people to stay healthy and promote equal chances of good health; Provide high quality long-term and accessible services to those who need them when they need them; Make sure that everyone can play as full a part in society as they want by reducing barriers. 	Eight indicators are identified to measure progress		Key social issue
Leeds Biodiversity Action Plan			
Vision for biodiversity in Leeds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A range of habitats, characteristic of the landscapes of Leeds, supporting both typical and rare species, contributing to regional and national biodiversity and providing an attractive and sustainable natural environment for leisure, education and work <p>Objectives set for habitats and individual species</p>	Targets set for habitats and individual species (numbers and number of locations found).	Local priorities for biodiversity.	

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Leeds Nature Conservation Strategy			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conserve valuable existing nature conservation sites; To ensure all Leeds residents have easy access to nature conservation; To promote greater awareness and care for the whole of the natural environment through the distribution of information; To enhance nature through sympathetic development and management. 			
Leeds Waterfront Strategy 2002			
<p>Study objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify opportunities to improve pedestrian and cycle access to and along the waterway corridor identify opportunities for environmental improvements to the waterway corridor, to include the waterway, waterfront walkways and riparian properties provide for the creation of vital and viable development and activity provide guidance on issues of waterside design review issues of flood defence promote the use of the waterspace for suitable leisure activities and navigation 	No specific targets	Covers approximately 6.5km of the river and canal corridor stretching from Armley Mills in the west to Thwaite Mills in the east. The western section from Wellington Road to Armley Mills is within the West Leeds Gateway.	Key sustainability issues of accessibility environmental improvement, urban design and flooding in relation to the waterfront.
Leeds West District Partnership Action Plan - Strategy for Success			
<p>The strategic priorities are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The regeneration of the priority neighbourhoods (Clydes/New Wortley, Wythers, Fairfield, Broadleas, Stonecliffe/Bawns, and Waterloos) and district centres (Armley Town Centre, Bramley Town Centre, Pudsey Town Centre and Farsley Village Centre) The development of the Aire Valley / Leeds Liverpool Canal as a green "linear link" from the city centre through the District – called here the 'Westway Green Link' Improving educational attainment and opportunities in the District, including 'Building Schools for the Future', the 'Extended Schools model' and developing further education Improving access to Primary Health Care, including LIFT-funded developments and older people's health needs Reducing crime and the fear of crime and improving community safety through programmes such as Operation Apollo 	<p>Crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2007-08 reduce crime by 15%, and further in high crime areas <p>Housing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2010, bring all social housing into a decent condition with most of this improvement taking place in deprived areas, and for vulnerable households in the private sector, including families with children, increase the proportion that live in homes that are in decent condition. <p>GCSE attainment A* – C</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2008, 60% of those aged 16 to achieve the equivalent of 5 GCSEs at grades A* to C By 2006, in all schools at least 25% of pupils to achieve this GCSE standard (rising to 30% by 2008) <p>Unemployment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By Spring 2008 increase the employment rates of disadvantaged groups (lone parents, ethnic minorities, people aged 50 and over, those with the lowest qualifications and those living in the 	Local priorities for the West Leeds area	Key local social, economic and environmental issues, which are elements of the sustainability agenda.

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximising the potential benefits for the District as a strategic location between Leeds and Bradford city centres, including developing closer links with Bradford Attracting greater resources for regeneration and renewal, to redress previous relatively low levels of investment. 	<p>local authority wards with the poorest initial labour market position)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By Spring 2008 significantly reduce the difference between the employment rates of the disadvantaged groups and the overall rate. <p>Life expectancy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2010 substantially reduce mortality rates from heart disease and stroke and related diseases by at least 40% in people in under 75 - with at least a 40% reduction in the inequalities gap between the fifth of areas with the worst health and deprivation indicators and the population as a whole <p>Resident satisfaction with neighbourhood</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> using proxy of clean streets <p>Use of public transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % increase in use of public transport <p>Racially motivated crime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % reduction in racially motivated crime <p>Active population</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % increase in young people involved in sport Meeting or exceeding Government target for an active population <p>Local people involved in decision making</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> achievement of kite-mark on community involvement <p>Liveability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2008 achieve measurable improvement in cleaner, safer and greener public spaces and an improvement of the quality of the built environment in deprived areas and across the country 		
Inner West Area Committee Area Delivery Plan 2005			
<p>Key priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing crime and anti-social behaviour Cleaner streets Young people Regeneration of neighbourhoods and localities Community involvement/engagement Better service co-ordination <p>Principles for regeneration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revitalisation of Armley Town Centre Creation of a new sustainable community in The Clydes Improving transport links, including Armley Rail Halt Attract new businesses to the area 	<p>Performance indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average number of days to repair lamp following report % of street lamps not working as planned % of repairs to dangerous damage to roads and pavements which were carried out within 1 day of the Authority first becoming aware of the damage % of repairs to urgent defects carried out within 14 days Proportion of relevant land that is assessed as having combined deposits of litter and detritus in either the clean or light categories 	Local priorities for the West Leeds area	Key local social, economic and environmental issues which are elements of the sustainability agenda

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide new residential development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of fly tipping incidents cleared Average number of days taken to remove fly tips No. of instances of fly tipping investigations No of prosecutions for fly tipping initiated No of littering/dog fouling fixed penalty notices issued No of 24 hour notices served on abandoned vehicles % of abandoned vehicles removed within 24 hours No of vehicles served 7 day notices % of vehicles removed within 7 days No of incidents of graffiti removed Average working days to remove graffiti No of incidents of needle picking reported No of needles collected % of needles collected within 24 hours Average working days to remove needles % of the population in the area served by a kerbside collection of recyclables No of household waste collections missed per 100,000 collections No of parks that meet the Green Flag standard 25% of young people who use the Youth Service at any level – 13 –19 population 60% of those attend youth work regularly to gain recorded or accredited outcomes Domestic burglaries to be reduced to 38 per 1,000 households city-side and no ward with a rate greater than 60 per 1000 households by 2005 Reduce vehicle crimes to 23 per 1,000 population city side and to reduce theft of a vehicle to 3061 and theft from a vehicle to 1016 for the Pudsey Weetwood Division % of residents surveyed who said they feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' during the day whilst out in Leeds % of residents surveyed who said they feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' after dark whilst out in Leeds Recorded violent crime per 1000 population city wide. 		

APPENDIX 2

The Sustainability Appraisal Framework for the SA of the West Leeds Gateway AAP

SA Objectives	SA Sub-objectives	Targets from other PPPs (Key to abbreviations at end of table.)
Economic objectives		
<p>1. Maintain or improve good quality employment opportunities and the conditions, which have enable business success, economic growth and investment.</p>	<p><i>Labour market</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it maintain or improve current employment rates in Leeds • Will it support employment opportunities for local people? • Will it raise average earnings? • Will it help develop local skills? <p><i>Economic success</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it encourage investment? • Will it improve productivity? • Will it enhance competitiveness? • Will it encourage indigenous business? 	<p><i>Labour market</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increase the number of Leeds’ residents moving into work.(VFL2) – Reduce the difference between average earnings in Leeds and the national average. – Increase the number of people employed by companies which invest in developing skills (VFL2) <p><i>Economic success</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Improve Leeds’ productivity performance by at least 15%; (VFL2) – Increase the percentage of the workforce employed in high-tech or knowledge-based jobs. (VFL2) – No absolute net loss of employment land.
<p>2. Reduce the disparities in the Leeds’ labour market.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce the disparities in employment rates between the target communities (New Wortley, Lower Armley, Armley Town Street, and the Aviaries) and more affluent parts of Leeds? • Will it reduce the high rates of unemployment among black and ethnic minority groups? • Will it support equal employment opportunities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – No ward in the city to have an unemployment rate 2.5 percentage points higher than the city-wide average by 2005. (LNRS) – Halve the number of Super Output Areas (SOA’s) that fall into the most deprived 10% of deprived SOA’s in England – By Spring 2008 increase the employment rates of disadvantaged groups (Lone parents, ethnic minorities, people aged over 50 and over, those with the lowest qualifications and those living in the local authority wards with the poorest initial labour market position (SFS) – By Spring 2008 significantly reduce the difference between

SA Objectives	SA Sub-objectives	Targets from other PPPs (Key to abbreviations at end of table.)
<p>3. Improve the social and environmental performance of the economy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it support locally based businesses and/or local self-help schemes? • Will it ensure employment opportunities are accessible by public transport? • Will it support reduced resource use by business? • Will it reduce the environmental impact of economic activities? • Will it improve access to affordable and quality childcare? 	<p>the employment rates of the disadvantaged group and the overall rate (SFS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – All public sector organisations and 50% of local businesses (with over 100 employees) are working towards adopting environmental management systems. (VFL2)
Social objectives		
<p>4. Increase participation in education and life-long learning and reduce the disparity in participation and qualifications achieved across Leeds.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve adult access to adult skills learning? • Will it improve young people's access to skills and learning? • Will it help build confidence, self-esteem and capacity of individuals? • Will it increase participation in education and qualifications in the target communities (New Wortley, Lower Armley, Armley Town Street, and the Aviaries) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increase the number of adults involved in life-long learning (VFL2) – 90% of 19 year olds to be qualified to NVQ level 2 or above (RPG) – 65% of 21 year olds to be qualified to NVQ level 3 or above (RPG) – At least 20% of pupils in schools in disadvantaged communities to achieve 5 or more GCSEs at grades A* - C by summer 2004. (LNRS) – By 2008, 60% of those aged 16 to achieve the equivalent of 5 GCSE's at grades A* - C (SFS) – By 2006, in all schools at least 25% of pupils to achieve this GCSE standard (rising to 30% by 2008) (SFS)
<p>5. Improve conditions and services that engender good health and reduce disparities in health across Leeds</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it promote healthy life-styles, and help prevent ill-health? • Will it create a better balance between primary and hospital services, and make more health services available locally? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increase participation in sport and physical activity to 70% of the population by 2020 (UK) – Reduce mortality from heart disease by at least 40% in the under 75s and cancer by at least 20% by 2010 (UK) – By 2005, reduce by 20% the gap between the ward with the

SA Objectives	SA Sub-objectives	Targets from other PPPs (Key to abbreviations at end of table.)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it address health inequalities across Leeds? • Will it reduce road accidents? • Will it reduce ambient noise, especially from traffic? 	<p>highest level of Coronary Heart Disease and the ward with the lowest (based on a 3 year aggregate), and by 50% by 2010. (LNRS & LHS))</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – By 2010 substantially reduce mortality rates from heart disease and stroke and related diseases by at least 40% in people under 75 – with at least a 40% reduction in the inequalities gap between the fifth of areas with the worst health and deprivations indicators and the population as a whole (SFS) – Reduce the number of people killed in road accidents by 40% and the number of children killed by 50% by 2010 compared with the average for 1994/98 (UK) – Reduce fatal and serious casualties by 20% between 1994/98 average and 2005 and by 40% by 2010. (WYLTP) – Reduce the number of children killed or seriously injured by 25% between 1994/98 average and 2005 and by 50% by 2010. (WYLTP) – Halt the year-on-year rise in obesity among children under 11 by 2010. (UK)
<p>6. Reduce overall rates of crime, and reduce the disparities in crime rates across Leeds.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it encourage crime reduction through design? • Will it help address the causes of crime? • Will it help reduce the fear of crime? • Will it help reduce the causes of accidents? • Will it help to reduce disparities in crime rates across Leeds? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Reduce city-wide crime levels (VFL2) – Reduce crime by 15% and further in high crime areas by 2007-8. (UK & SFS) – Make sure that no individual community has crime levels more than twice as high as the city average (VFL2) – Reduce racially motivated crimes and incidents (VFL2) – No ward to have a domestic burglary rate greater than 60 domestic burglaries per 1000 households by 2005 (3 times the current national average) and a minimum 40% reduction in higher crime areas (i.e. those beats with greater than 3 times the national rate). (LNRS & ADP) • Reduce vehicle crimes to 23 per 1,000 population city side

SA Objectives	SA Sub-objectives	Targets from other PPPs (Key to abbreviations at end of table.)
		and to reduce theft of a vehicle to 3061 and theft from a vehicle to 1016 for the Pudsey Weetwood Division (ADP)
7. Maintain and improve culture, leisure and recreational activities that are available to all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it increase provision of culture, leisure and recreational (CLR) activities? • Will it increase non-car based CLR activities? • Will it preserve, promote and enhance local culture and heritage? • Will it improve access and affordability of CLR facilities? 	
8. Reduce the disparity in housing markets across Leeds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce (the risk of) low housing demand in some parts of the city, and reduce the number of empty properties? • Will it increase the availability of affordable housing, especially in high demand areas? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 1140 units of affordable housing to be built under PPG3, with 100% located in areas of high house prices, between April 2002 and April 2012. (LHS) – 500 homes per year to be developed in the city centre, of which 20 per year would be affordable in 2002-4, 25 per year between 2004-7, and 30 per year between April 2007 and April 2012. (LHS) – 20% reduction (12,500) in surplus or obsolescent homes by April 2012. (LHS) – A reduction in the proportion of all homes empty to 1.5% by April 2012. (LHS) – Percentage rise in house prices in lowest-priced areas to be comparable to the city average between April 2002 and April 2012. (LHS) – The gap between the average house price in the lowest-priced postcode sector and the city average to be no more than 60% by April 2012. (LHS)
9. Improve the overall quality of housing in Leeds?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it help improve the quality of the housing stock and reduce the number of unfit homes? • Will it improve energy efficiency in housing to reduce fuel-poverty and ill-health? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – By 2010 bring all social housing into decent condition (UK&VFL2 & LHS & SFS) – 50% reduction in the number of unfit private homes to 7.5% of all homes by April 2012. (VFL2 & LHS) – All homes to achieve a SAP rating of at least 55 by April

SA Objectives	SA Sub-objectives	Targets from other PPPs (Key to abbreviations at end of table.)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it encourage the use of sustainable design and sustainable building materials in construction? 	2012. (LHS) – Percentage of households living in ‘fuel poverty’ reduced to 2.6% by April 2012. (LHS)
10. Increase social inclusion and active community participation	<p><i>Social inclusion</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it provide more services and facilities that are appropriate to the needs of ethnic minorities, older, young and disabled people? • Does it enable less-well resourced groups to take part? • Does it take steps to involve difficult to reach groups? • Will it increase financial inclusion? <p><i>Community participation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it give the community opportunities to participate in decisions? • Will local community organisations be supported to identify and address their own priorities? • Will it build community capital, capacity and confidence? 	<p><i>Social inclusion</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increase the number of African Caribbean, Pakistani and Bangladeshi pupils achieving five or more GCSEs at A* to C grade to the same rate as Leeds as a whole; (VFL2) – Increase the numbers of lone parents and black and ethnic-minority residents receiving training; (VFL2) – Reduce the gap in unemployment rates between black and ethnic-minority communities and the white community every year; (VFL2) – Increase voluntary and community engagement, especially amongst those at risk of social exclusion. (UK)
11. Increase community cohesion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it build better relationships across diverse communities and interests? • Will it increase people’s feelings of belonging? • Will it encourage communities to value diversity? • Could it create or increase tensions and conflict locally or with other communities? 	– Include targets from Community Cohesion Action Plan when available.
Environmental/resource efficiency objectives		
12. Increase the availability of parks and greenspace in areas that	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve the availability of publicly accessible parks and greenspace in areas 	– Everyone in Leeds is able to walk, or have easy access, to a local open green area and be able to see a tree or green

SA Objectives	SA Sub-objectives	Targets from other PPPs (Key to abbreviations at end of table.)
are under-provided. Improve the quality of greenspace across Leeds.	<p>of Leeds that are under-provided?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve the quality and management of parks and greenspace across Leeds? • Will it improve the security of greenspace? 	<p>space wherever they are. (VFL2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – People living in towns and cities should have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An accessible natural green space less than 300 metres from home • Statutory Local Nature Reserves at a minimum level of one hectare per thousand population • At least one accessible 20 hectare greenspace within 2k of home; one 100 hectare accessible site within 5k of home; and one accessible 500 hectare site within 10k of home. (EN)
13. Minimise the pressure on greenfield land by efficient land use patterns that make good use of derelict and previously used sites & promote balanced development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does it make efficient use of land by promoting development on previously used land, re-use of buildings and high densities? • Does it promote mixed communities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 80% of new homes on previously developed land between 1998 and 2016 (VFL2) – Housing density to be between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare net (PPG3)
14. Maintain and enhance biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it protect and enhance existing habitats, especially priority habitats identified in the UK and the Leeds Biodiversity Action Plan? • Will it protect and enhance protected and important species? (Important species are those identified in the UK and the Leeds BAP.) • Will it protect and enhance existing designated nature conservation sites? • Will it provide for appropriate long term management of habitats? • Will it make use of opportunities to create and enhance habitats as part of development proposals? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Reverse the decline in the 10 priority species and habitats in the Leeds BAP Habitats and Species Action Plans. (LBAP) – Reverse the decline in farmland birds by 2020 (UK) – Bring into favourable condition by 2010 95% of nationally important wildlife sites (UK) – The <i>List of Habitats and Species of Principal Importance for the Conservation of Biological diversity in England</i> issued by DEFRA under the CROW Act covers 47 habitats. See http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/cl/habitats/habitats-list.pdf.
15. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Households? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 20% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions below 1990 levels by 2020 (UK, RPG & VFL2) – 60% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions by 2050 (EWP)

SA Objectives	SA Sub-objectives	Targets from other PPPs (Key to abbreviations at end of table.)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commercial and industrial activities? - Transport, agriculture, landfill & mining? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce greenhouse gasses emissions by 12.5% from 1990 levels by 2010 (UK)
16. Improve Leeds' ability to adapt to climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it prevent inappropriate development on flood plains and prepare for the likelihood of increased flooding in future? • Will it improve the capacity to cope with the increases in strong winds and storms? • Will it improve the capacity to cope with higher temperatures? 	
17. Improve access to services and facilities whilst reducing motorised journeys.	<p><i>Access to Services</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it increase access to key resources and services by means other than the car? • Will it support local traders and suppliers? • Will it ensure that essential services and resources to serve communities are within reasonable non-car based travelling distance? • Will it support the vibrancy and viability of the city centre, town centres, local centres and individual shopping parades? • Will it encourage ICT links to connect isolated and disadvantaged communities to services and resources? <p><i>Reducing motorised journeys</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce the number of journeys by personal motor transport and aeroplanes? • Will it make the transport/environment attractive to non-car users? • Will it encourage freight transfer from road to rail and water? • Will it encourage employers to develop 	<p><i>Access to Services</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meet targets for journey times to schools, further education colleges, GPs, hospitals, jobs and major shopping centres, once they are set in the Local Transport Plan. - Pedestrian footfall in the town centre (ERPI) - User satisfaction with town centre (ERPI) - Number of vacant ground floor units (ERPI) - Number of charity shops as a percentage of the total number of ground floor businesses (ERPI) - Prime retail rent per square metre (ERPI) <p><i>Reducing motorised journeys</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce congestion on the inter-urban trunk road network and in large urban areas to 2000 levels by 2010 (UK) - Weekday traffic growth not to exceed 5% from 1999 to 2006 (WYLTP), and - Stabilise morning peak inbound traffic into Leeds at 1999 levels. (WYLTP) - Total bus patronage to grow by 5% by 2006/07 from a 1999/00 base (WYLTP), and 10% increase in bus passenger journeys by 2010 (RPG). - Total number of rail passengers to grow by 25% by 2006/07

SA Objectives	SA Sub-objectives	Targets from other PPPs (Key to abbreviations at end of table.)
	travel plans?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – from a 1999/00 base (WYLTP), and 50% increase in rail use from the 2000 level by 2010 (UK & RPG) – Double the number of cycling trips between 1996 and 2006 and double again by 2010 (WYLTP), and treble the number of cycling trips from the 2000 base level by 2010 (RPG) – Halt the overall long-term decline in journeys made on foot and increase the proportion of pedestrian journeys by children and young people (1998 to 2006). (WYLTP) – Increase the rail freight share of the market to 10% by 2010 (RPG)
18. Increase the proportion of local needs that are met locally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it support the use of more local suppliers for agriculture, manufacture, construction, retailing and other services? 	
19. Reduce the growth in waste generated and landfilled.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it minimise waste? • Will it promote re-use, recovery and recycling of waste? • Will it provide facilities for recycling and recovering waste? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Meet government targets of 30% recycling / composting and 45% recovery by 2010 and 33% recycling and 67% recovery by 2016 (LIWS) – Reduce growth in waste to 2% (2006-2010); 1% for (2011-2015) and 0.5% (2016-2020) (LIWS)
20. Reduce pollution levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it promote the clean-up of contaminated land? • Will it reduce air, water, land, noise and light pollution and their future potential? • Will it reduce the risk of pollution incidents and environmental accidents? • Will it promote neighbourhood cleanliness (litter, graffiti, eyesores)? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – All parts of Leeds to meet national air-quality standards (VFL2) – All rivers flowing through Leeds are rated as ‘very good’, ‘good’ or ‘fair’ (VFL2) – All bodies of surface waters to achieve “good” status by 2015, with the exceptions specified in the WFD. (WFD) – Not exceed an annual average of 40µg/m³ NO₂ in main urban areas in any given year. (WYLTP)
21. Maintain and enhance landscape and the quality and cleanliness of the urban environment	<p><i>Landscape</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it maintain and enhance areas of high landscape value? • Will it protect and enhance individual features such as hedgerows, dry stone 	

SA Objectives	SA Sub-objectives	Targets from other PPPs (Key to abbreviations at end of table.)
	<p>walls, ponds and trees?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it increase the quality and quantity of woodland features in appropriate locations and using native species? • Will it protect and enhance the landscape quality of the City's rivers and other waterways? <p><i>Design</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it ensure new development is well designed and appropriate to its setting? • Will it ensure development is consistent with Leeds City Council design guidance for the built, natural and historic environment? • Will it support local distinctiveness? <p><i>Cleanliness</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve the cleanliness of local areas? 	
22. Conserve and enhance the historic environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it protect and enhance sites, features and areas of historical, archaeological and cultural value in urban and rural areas? • Will it protect and enhance listed buildings, conservation areas and other designated historic features and their settings? • Will it protect and enhance the quantity and quality of Armley House (Gotts Park) Historic Park and Garden? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Remove at least 10 listed buildings at risk per year. BARSR
23. Increase the efficient use of energy and natural resources and sustainable design.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it increase energy and water efficiency in all sectors? • Will it increase energy from renewable sources? • Will it promote the energy, water and resource efficiency of buildings? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Support regional targets of electricity from renewable sources (VFL2) – At least 10% of energy generated from renewable sources by 2010 (RPG)

SA Objectives	SA Sub-objectives	Targets from other PPPs (Key to abbreviations at end of table.)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it increase sustainable urban drainage? • Will it increase efficiency in use of raw materials? • Will it minimise the loss of high quality agricultural land and soils to development and through intensive agriculture? 	

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS FOR PPPs

ADP	Inner West Area Committee Area Delivery Plan 2005
BARSR	Buildings at Risk Strategy and Register
EN	English Nature
ERPI	Economic Regeneration Performance Indicators March 2003, Audit Commission
EWP	UK Energy White Paper
LBAP	Leeds Biodiversity Action Plan
LHS	Leeds Housing Strategy
LNRS	Leeds Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy
LIWS	Leeds Integrated Waste Strategy
PPG3	Planning Policy Guidance 3 – Housing
RES	Regional Economic Strategy
RPG	Regional Planning Guidance
SFS	Leeds West District Partnership Action Plan - Strategy for Success
UK	UK government national target
WFD	Water Framework Directive – EU 2002
VFL2	Vision for Leeds 2
WYLTP	West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan

The Structure and Level of Detail of the SA Report

The Sustainability Appraisal Report

This report will be written in a user-friendly way in order to ensure that it will be understood by as wide an audience as possible. It will include a non-technical summary and be structured as set out below:

1.0 Summary and Outcomes

- 1.1 Non-technical summary
- 1.2 Statement on the difference the process has made
- 1.3 How to comment on the SA Report

2.0 Background

- 2.1 Purpose of the SA and the SA Report
- 2.2 AAP objectives and an outline of its contents
- 2.3 Compliance with the SEA Directive/Regulations

3.0 Appraisal Methodology

- 3.1 Approach adopted
- 3.2 When the SA was carried out
- 3.3 Who carried out the SA
- 3.4 Who was consulted, when and how

4.0 Sustainability Objectives, Baseline and Context

- 4.1 Links to other strategies, plans and policies and sustainability objectives
- 4.2 Description of the social, environmental and economic baseline characteristics and the predicted future baseline
- 4.3 Difficulties in data collection and its limitations
- 4.4 The SA Framework, including objectives, targets and indicators
- 4.5 Main social, environmental and economic issues and problems identified

5.0 AAP Issues and Options

- 5.1 Main options considered and how they were identified
- 5.2 Comparison of their social, environmental and economic effects
- 5.3 How social, environmental and economic was considered in choosing the preferred option
- 5.4 Any proposed mitigation measures

6.0 AAP Policies

- 6.2 How social, environmental and economic problems were considered in developing the policies
- 6.3 Proposed mitigation measures
- 6.4 Uncertainties and risks

7.0 Implementation

- 7.1 Links to other tiers of plans and guidance and the project level (e.g. design guidance)
- 7.2 Proposals for monitoring