



Leeds
CITY COUNCIL

Public Document Pack

DEVELOPMENT PLAN PANEL

Meeting to be held in Civic Hall, Leeds on
Tuesday, 18th July, 2006
at 1.30 pm

MEMBERSHIP

J Blake
D Congreve
N Taggart

B Cleasby
R Harker

A Carter
J Procter

T Leadley
D Blackburn

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A G E N D A

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1			<p>APPEALS AGAINST REFUSAL OF INSPECTION OF DOCUMENTS</p> <p>To consider any appeals in accordance with Procedure Rule 25 of the Access to Information Rules (in the event of an Appeal the press and public will be excluded)</p>	
2			<p>EXCLUSION OF THE PUBLIC</p> <p>To identify items where resolutions may be moved to exclude the public.</p>	
3			<p>LATE ITEMS</p> <p>To identify items which have been admitted to the agenda by the Chair for consideration.</p> <p>(The special circumstance shall be specified in the minutes).</p>	
4			<p>DECLARATION OF INTERESTS</p> <p>To declare any personal / prejudicial interests for the purpose of Section 81(3) of the Local Government Act 2000 and paragraphs 8 to 13 of the Members' Code of Conduct.</p>	
5			<p>APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE</p> <p>To receive apologies for absence (If any)</p>	
6			<p>MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING</p> <p>To consider the minutes of the previous meeting held on 31st May 2006</p>	1 - 4

Item No	Ward	Item Not Open		Page No
7			<p>LEEDS LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK - CORE STRATEGY " TOWARDS A KEY ISSUES & OPTIONS" PAPER</p> <p>To consider a report by the Director of Development setting out the Local Development Framework "Towards a Key Issues and Options" Paper, as a basis to undertake initial informal (Regulation 25) consultation</p>	5 - 130
8			<p>LEEDS LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK - CONSULTATION ADVISORY GROUP</p> <p>To consider a report by the Director of Development seeking agreement in principle to establish an advisory group made up of a member of the Development Plans Panel (as Chair), selected stakeholders and officers. It is considered that such a group would assist in adding value to the new planning system</p>	131 - 132

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Agenda Item 6

Development Plan Panel

Wednesday, 31st May, 2006

PRESENT: Councillor D Blackburn in the Chair
Councillors J Blake, B Cleasby,
D Congreve, T Leadley and N Taggart

1 **Late Items**

The Chair agreed to admit one late item to the agenda, (minute 6 refers). This item was not available when the agenda was despatched and it was considered to be in the best interests of the Council and other parties concerned that the matter be drawn to Members attention without delay

2 **Declaration of Interest**

There were no declarations of interest

3 **Minutes of the Previous Meeting**

RESOLVED – That the minutes of the Development Plan Panel meeting held on 4th April 2006 be approved as a correct record

4 **Leeds UDP Review - Representations to the Modifications and Next Step**

Members consider a report by the Director of Development providing an overview of the responses to the Proposed Modifications and to determine what further action is required to progress the UDP Review to adoption

Officers reported that a total of 131 “duly made” representations had been received to the modifications, which related to 36 modifications. Of these 20 were representations in support. An additional 2 representations expressed support for the modifications, but only in part. These had therefore been treated as objections.

There had been 3 representations classified as “not duly made” of these, one was because the representation was received outside of the deposit period. The other two cases did not relate to a proposed modification.

In passing comment Councillor Leadley expressed concern about how some of the policies would work in practice, Affordable Housing, for example, how would it be monitored.

In provide a response officers explained that there was considerable work ongoing with landlords and land management companies to address such issues

RESOLVED – That the Executive Board be recommended to:

- (i) Approved the contents of the submitted report

- (ii) Agree that no further modifications to the plan are appropriate
- (iii) Conclude, that having carefully considered all the representations received, that they do not give rise to a need for a further public inquiry
- (iv) Agree that the submitted schedule (Appendix 3) be published as the Council's statement and reasons in response to the representations received

Agree that the Notice of Intention to Adopt the UDP Review is published and that, following the expiry of the notice period, the Plan is submitted to Full Council with a recommendation that it is formally adopted

5 East & South East Leeds Area Action Plan - Alternative Options

Members considered a report by the Director of Development on the preparation of a consultation document on the "options" for development within East and South East Leeds (EASEL) as part of the Area Action Plan (AAP) process. A previous report (July 2005) outlined the key issues for the preparation of the AAP for EASEL. Linked to these key issues, this report sets out 3 alternative Options for future development within the EASEL area to conclude the final part of the "informal" stage of the consultation process (Regulation 25). A powerpoint presentation accompanied the report; the same presentation would be used for publicising the Plan through a road show tour.

In passing comment Councillor Taggart said that he was aware that certain parts of EASEL crossed boundaries into wards where Members had not been consulted. Could all appropriate Members be notified and made aware when the road show would visit their area.

Councillor Cleasby expressed concern about the use of jargon, commenting that members of the public may find it difficult to understand.

Officers reported that letters using plain English had been circulated to residents inviting them to the road show event

Councillor Congreve referred to the proposed remodelling of different houses, commenting that it would not suit everyone. He also suggested that the density of 40 dwellings per hectare was too high and that there needs to be a degree of flexibility built in.

In providing a response officers that only selective modelling would be carried out and that new housing was not built in to the lower density

RESOLVED – To note the work being undertaken in the early issues and options stage of the preparation of the East and South East Leeds Area Action Plan, including consultation with the community and stakeholders and to note the next stages in the production of the AAP

6 The Yorkshire and Humberside Plan - The Regional Spatial Strategy Review

Correspondence from Government Office Yorkshire and Humber was circulated at the meeting. The correspondence referred to the Yorkshire and Humber Plan -The Regional Spatial Strategy Review and invited representation from the City Council to attend a First Preliminary Meeting to explain the EiP procedure and to provide an opportunity to comment on the Draft List of Matters and Participants.

The First Preliminary Meeting would take place on Wednesday 31st May 2006 at 11.30am in the Metropole Hotel, King Street, Leeds 1

RESOLVED – That the correspondence be noted

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REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT

MEETING: DEVELOPMENT PLAN PANEL

DATE : 18 July 2006

**SUBJECT : Leeds Local Development Framework
Core Strategy 'Towards a Key Issues & Options' Paper**

Electoral Wards Affected :
ALL

Specific Implications For :

- Ethnic Minorities
- Women
- Disabled People

Executive Function

Eligible for Call In

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

1. PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

- 1.1 The purpose of this report, is for the Development Plan Panel to consider the LDF Towards a Key Issues & Options Paper, as a basis to undertake initial informal (Regulation 25) consultation.

2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 From earlier reports to the Development Plan Panel, members will recall that following reforms to the Development Planning system (introduced through the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004), local authorities are required to prepare a Core Strategy as an integral part of the Local Development Framework. The purpose of this strategy is to provide an overarching framework for the preparation of Local Development Documents.
- 2.2 In providing the strategic context for these documents (and to provide a link with the Regional Spatial Strategy – to which it must be in conformity), is the need to prepare a 'high level' "**Core Strategy**". Drawing upon the UDP, Vision for Leeds and a series of related strategies and drivers for change, the Core Strategy needs to set out a strategic land use and spatial planning framework for Leeds.

3. TOWARDS A KEY ISSUES & OPTIONS PAPER

- 3.1 Following an initial brain storming workshop, the establishment of a small project team within Planning & Economic Policy and consultation within the City Council a 'Towards a Key Issues & Options Paper' has been prepared for Development Plan Panel's initial consideration (attached as Appendix 1).
- 3.2 The paper is divided in to 5 main sections, providing an overall introduction to the Core Strategy (1), the Context for the preparation of the Strategy (2), an analysis of Future

Directions & Drivers for Change (3), the identification of the Core Strategy Vision and Principles (4) and Core Strategy Key Issues and Options. Further background information is also provided as appendices to the issues paper. These comprise, the Cores Strategy Local Development Scheme timetable, a summary of the Planning Policy Statement requirements in the preparation of LDF Core Strategies, a summary of 'Key Drivers' and related strategies and a framework for the overall approach to sustainable development

- 3.3 Section 3 of the document summaries the overall structure of the emerging strategy and section 4 sets out a series of detailed issues and potential policy options. This is the main area of the document, which is intended to prompt debate regarding the scope, content and direction of the overall strategy.
- 3.4 Within this context, there are a number of major opportunities and challenges in developing the Core Strategy. Appendix 3 of the issues paper provides a summary of the interrelated drivers and strategies which have an influence on the Core Strategy, which to some extent 'set a direction of overall travel'. These influences in turn will need to be supplemented by further information and evidence as this is developed. An important factor also, in seeking to deliver the intent of these drivers and strategies and setting where appropriate a new direction through the Core Strategy, is the need to achieve environmental, economic and social objectives at the same time – which are in the best interests of the City now and in the future. In seeking to provide an integrated model for how these issues might be integrated, the final appendix of the issues paper sets out a framework for the Core Strategy for how sustainable development considerations can be linked.
- 3.5 As noted in para. 2.2 above, a fundamental aspect of the LDF Core Strategy is that it must be in general conformity with the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS). Clearly, whilst much of the new draft RSS is generally consistent with the Vision for Leeds, Leeds Corporate Plan and the UDP, members have previously raised concerns regarding the proposed housing requirement for Leeds, which is in excess of current requirements. This matter is due to be debated further through the RSS Examination in Public (September – October) and the outcome of the EiP will have implications for the LDF in relation to housing and potentially other policy areas.
- 3.6 In the presentation of the LDF Core Strategy, a "Key Diagram" will also need to be prepared. Some initial thoughts on this will also be tabled at Development Plan Panel and subject to members comments, it is proposed to undertake further work on the Core Strategy (and related Key Diagram) – linked to alternative future scenarios/options, to be used for consultation purposes.
- 3.7 Within the context of the emerging Core Strategy issues paper, a draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report has also been prepared and has been included as Appendix 2 to this report. As noted above, this is an interim *draft* Scoping Report which may need to be revised in the light of members comments on the Core Strategy paper and as a consequence of undertaking further work on baseline information, prior to consultation with the 4 statutory bodies (English Heritage, English Nature, Countryside Commission and Environment Agency).

4. Next Steps

- 4.1 Following consideration of member's initial comments on the emerging Core Strategy paper, it is proposed to undertake further work in developing the Strategy through the use of alternative future scenarios/options and to report back to Development Plan Panel. Concurrent with this, further work will be undertaken on finalising the

Sustainability Appraisal Scoping report, prior to consultation with the statutory bodies highlighted in para. 3.7 above.

- 4.2 In taking the Core Strategy work forward, a public consultation programme is also being developed for the autumn, consistent with the principles set out in the draft Statement of Community involvement. Within this context, facilitated by the Leeds Initiative, a major partnership event to discuss the Core Strategy is being planned for 11 September. More specific details of the consultation arrangements will be reported to Development Plan Panel in due course.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.1 Members are asked to:

- i) Comment on the overall scope and content of the Core Strategy document.

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Leeds Local Development Framework – Core Strategy

‘Towards a Key Issues & Options’ Paper

Leeds Local Development Framework – Core Strategy

‘Towards a Key Issues & Options’ Paper

6 July 2006 – Version 6

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 - 4. Planning for Mixed Communities
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1. Introduction

What is the Local Development Framework (LDF) ?

- 1.1 The Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act, received Royal Assent on 13th May 2004. This sets the framework for the modernisation of planning in the UK, as part of a “Plan led” system. The Act and other supporting legislation, places expectations, on local authorities to plan for sustainable communities. As part of the new system, **Local Development Frameworks** (LDFs) and **Regional Spatial Strategies** (RSS) will replace the existing system of Unitary Development Plans and Regional Planning Guidance. At a local (Leeds MD) level, the Local Development Framework provides the spatial planning framework for the use of land within the city and a key mechanism to deliver the spatial objectives of the Community Strategy (Vision for Leeds).

Components of the new Local Development Framework

- 1.2 The Local Development Framework is not a single ‘plan’ but the name given to a portfolio of **Local Development Documents**, local planning authorities need to produce under the new system (for ease of reference, a Glossary of Terms for the new documents required under the new system has been included as part of this Introduction. This approach is intended to allow greater flexibility for local authorities in responding to changing circumstances, strengthening community and stakeholder involvement in the planning process and the achievement of economic, environmental and social objectives – at the same time, through the use of **Sustainability Appraisals**.
- 1.3 The components of the Local Development Framework, Local Development Document portfolio can be summarised as follows:

Local Development Documents are generally of two types, **Development Plan Documents** (DPDs) – that will need to be subject to independent testing i.e. Examination in Public by an Inspector (and have the weight of Development Plan status defined by clause 38 of the Act) and **Supplementary Planning Documents** (SPDs), which are not subject to independent testing and do not have Development Plan status (they should however be subject to rigorous community involvement procedures).

Development Plan Documents include:

- i) **A Core Strategy** (CS): to set out the vision, spatial strategy and core policies for the spatial development of the local planning authority area,
 - ii) **Site Specific Allocations** of land,
 - iii) **Area Action Plans** (AAPs): where needed in key area of change, and,
 - iv) **A Proposals Map**: with inset maps as necessary.
- These Development Plan Documents form the statutory Development Plan, together with the **Regional Spatial Strategy** (RSS).

- 1.4 In addition, other important documents to be included in the Local Development Framework portfolio include:

- A **Statement of Community Involvement** (SCI), to be prepared specifying how a local authority intends to involve stakeholders and communities in the process of producing LDDs (the SCI will also be subject to independent testing),
- A **Local Development Scheme** (LDS), setting out details of each of the LDDs to be produced, the timescale and arrangements for production.

1.5 Other important features of the new system include:

- New arrangements for the independent testing and examination of DPDs,
- All policies and Proposals in DPDs will be subject to Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), to ensure they reflect sustainable development principles and environmental legislation, and, Local authorities will also need to produce Annual Monitoring Reports, setting out progress in terms of producing LDDs and in implementing policies. Annual Monitoring Reports are due in December of each year and cover the reporting period between 1 April and 31 March.

What is the Core Strategy & where will it cover ?

1.6 The Core Strategy will be the principal document in the Local Development Framework and will contain the City Council's vision and spatial strategy for the entire Metropolitan District of Leeds. The Core Strategy is not starting with a 'blank sheet of paper' and will be informed by a number of key documents and government guidance including: the Adopted UDP, UDP Review, the Vision for Leeds (Community Strategy), the emerging Regional Spatial Strategy for Yorkshire and the Humber and related plans, policies and programmes. The Core Strategy will need to identify the development needs for the District and their spatial distribution.

When & How will it be produced ?

1.7 The Core Strategy will be produced in accordance with the City Council's Local Development Scheme (the three year rolling programme setting out how the City Council is preparing the LDF). The timetable for the preparation of the LDF Core Strategy is included as Appendix 1 to this paper.

2. Core Strategy Context

Overview

2.1 Within the context of the Local Development Framework and the future development of Leeds, the Core Strategy has a key role to play in presenting a spatial and land use planning strategy for the City. In setting out the key elements of the planning framework for Leeds, the Strategy will need to comprise of the following elements:

- a **spatial vision** and **strategic objectives** (covering a period of at least 10 years),
- a **spatial strategy** accompanied by a "**Key diagram**" to illustrate the strategy (but not site specific allocations),
- **core policies**
- a **monitoring** and **implementation framework** with clear objectives for achieving delivery.

- 2.2 In setting out the above requirements, it is important to emphasise that the Core Strategy is not starting with a 'blank sheet of paper'. Leeds is a dynamic City, functioning within the context of a series of interrelated strategies, policies and programmes at a variety of levels (including work underway in preparing other Local Development Documents including Area Action Plans). As a consequence, it is important for the Core Strategy should have regard to this wider policy context, 'drivers for change' and the continued development of an evidence base in the delivery of a clear and concise strategy. The Core Strategy will therefore need to draw upon and blend the direction of current strategic and policy commitments where these are still relevant, with approaches to tackle new and emerging issues where appropriate and where they fall within the scope of the Strategy.
- 2.3 In 'setting the scene' for the preparation of the Core Strategy, the following section provides a very brief overview of the many strategic and policy influences. Included within Appendix 4 of this paper also are a series of summaries of the scope and content of a selection of key strategies and policies, which will have a bearing upon the Core Strategy. Section 3 of this paper considers the scope of these documents further, in identifying the underlying 'drivers for change', which the Core Strategy will need to take into account.

International & National Context

- 2.4 At a local level, the Core Strategy will need to have regard to the implications of wider international, European and national legislation and policies. Central to these are commitments to tackling Climate Change, poverty and the need to make continued progress towards sustainable development as part of an integrated approach.
- 2.5 Such wider policies and drivers are supplemented by a series of European Directives, legislation and initiatives (for example with regard to Waste and Strategic Environmental Assessments), together with a plethora of current and emerging Planning Policy Statements and Government policy initiatives within the UK.

Regional Context

- 2.6 There is growing recognition that Yorkshire and Humberside's longer term economic prosperity and sustainable development, is best achieved in working with a range of partners at a regional level. The concept of the "Leeds city-region" is therefore being developed, involving Leeds, Bradford, Calderdale, Kirklees, Wakefield, Barnsley, Craven, Harrogate, Selby, York and North Yorkshire Councils. This idea is also emerging as part of the preparation of the new Regional Spatial Strategy, which identifies a series of 'sub' areas across the region, including the Leeds city-region.
- 2.7 The Leeds city-region has the potential to develop into a competitive city region, competing successfully with other European cities and contributing to improved national economic performance. Stakeholders in the city region are now starting to recognise the advantages of closer co-operation in promoting transport improvements, higher education collaboration (including innovation and business development) and in financial and professional services. Leeds needs to work

collaboratively with other city regions, particularly Manchester, to ensure that the north of England realises its full potential.

- 2.8 Underpinning and influencing this emerging policy framework, are a series of interrelated strategies and policy documents. These include: the Northern way, the Regional Spatial Strategy, the Regional Economic Strategy, the Regional Housing Strategy, the Regional Sustainable Development Strategy, the Regional Transport Plan (and sub regional West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan 2).

The Leeds Context

- 2.9 Leeds is the regional capital of Yorkshire and Humberside. It is extremely diverse, consisting of a main urban area, surrounded by small towns, villages and countryside. It has a diverse population, with over 8% of the overall population from black and minority ethnic communities increasing to 40% in some communities.
- 2.10 Within the Yorkshire and Humber region as a whole, Leeds' economic performance stands out with high economic growth and low unemployment. Over the last twenty years, Leeds has created more jobs than any other major city outside London. A key to the success of Leeds has been the strength and diversity of the local economy. It is still a significant centre for manufacturing, print and publishing, although the vast majority of people in Leeds work in the service sector, many in finance, legal services and the creative industries.
- 2.11 However, although claimant unemployment overall is relatively low in Leeds (12,000) – over 30,000 further people are workless on lone parent and incapacity benefit. Unemployment in some inner city wards is seven times higher than in some outer wards, although this can mask pockets of high unemployment in some streets throughout the Leeds district. In addition, the average black and minority ethnic unemployment rate is twice that of the rest of the population, while among the Bangladeshi community it is four times the overall rate. Through the City Council's Corporate Plan, the Community Strategy (Vision for Leeds) and a range of major regeneration and renaissance activities, the Council and its many partners, are committed to reducing the gap between the most disadvantaged people and communities and the rest of the city.
- 2.12 Between 1996 and 2002, over 51, 000 additional jobs were created in Leeds. This trend looks set to continue with independent projections estimating that nearly 28,000 new jobs will be created in the city over the next decade, accounting for nearly half of the additional jobs in the region. However, most of these jobs are expected to be filled by people from outside Leeds district and in – commuting therefore is expected to increase from 80,000 to over 100,000 by 2014, placing an ever greater burden on the city's transport systems. Supporting the economic competitiveness of the city, and ensuring local people can access local employment opportunities are therefore key priorities for Leeds.
- 2.13 Nearly a third of jobs within the Metropolitan District are located in the city centre, which is a significant destination for employment, shopping, tourism and cultural activities. By 2008, it is also estimated that approximately 15,000 people will live in the city centre. It is considered however that the international profile of the city centre needs to be improved and more facilities of a regional and national significance need to be provided. Improvements are also needed to make the city

centre safer and welcoming to people of all ages, social and ethnic groups. Also, it is felt that the physical links and 'connectivity' of the city centre to adjacent communities needs to be improved and that the economic opportunities of the city centre can be accessed more easily by neighbouring disadvantaged communities.

- 2.14 Leeds has a diverse and attractive environment, with substantial tracts of countryside, parks and greenspace, together with a large number of conservation areas of significant landscape, biodiversity and heritage quality. Within the context of the longer term development and regeneration of the city, the protection and enhancement of the 'built' and 'natural' is fundamental to the City's future competitiveness and quality of life. Within this context also, is the need to tackle areas where environmental conditions are poor (e.g. air quality, access to quality greenspace, quality of urban design) and to address and adapt to the longer term consequences of climate change (such as managing and mitigating against flood risk).
- 2.15 Linked to the environment and wider economic and social objectives is the need to maintain, develop and promote a healthy and liveable City for all, working with a range of partners. Consequently, through the planning process opportunities need to be taken to facilitate good public health, in relation not only to the provision of specific health facilities but in meeting a range of needs - the provision of sports and recreation facilities, cycling, green and amenity space, allotment gardens, and good housing and air and water quality.
- 2.16 Leeds has high quality educational opportunities provided by its 2 universities, 3 other Higher Education Institutions, 7 Further Education colleges, its schools and training providers. The University of Leeds is one of the country's top universities; standards in primary schools are amongst the highest in major cities; and the city's secondary schools are improving. However, nearly a third of the working population living in Leeds have no qualifications at all and not enough young people are reaching their educational potential. Addressing such issues is therefore essential in ensuring the longer terms development of the city and the establishment of sustainable communities and a knowledge economy.
- 2.17 A major characteristic of Leeds also, is that the metropolitan district comprises not only of the city centre and the communities and neighbourhoods in the 'urban core', but also a series of freestanding settlements and market towns. This adds diversity and distinctiveness to the district as a whole and presents both opportunities and challenges in meeting a range of needs at both a strategic and local level.

The Vision for Leeds (Community Strategy)

- 2.18 In providing a framework to address the above issues and opportunities, the Vision for Leeds (Community Strategy), provides a long term vision for improving the social, economic and environmental well being across the city. Following a period of extensive public involvement and engagement the Vision for Leeds 2004 – 2020, (prepared by the Leeds Initiative - the Local Strategic Partnership for Leeds) has been adopted by a range of partners including the City Council. The purpose of the Vision for Leeds is to guide the work of all the Leeds Initiative partners to make sure that the longer term aims for the city can be achieved. The Vision has the following aims:
- Going up a league as a city;

- Narrowing the gap between the most disadvantaged people and communities and the rest of the city;
- Developing Leeds' role as the regional capital.

The Development Plan Context

- 2.19 The City Council's Unitary Development Plan (UDP) was adopted in August 2001 and was subsequently followed by a selective UDP Review (adoption anticipated July 2006). The UDP is a district wide Development Plan for the City, including a series of strategic (Part 1) thematic and topic based Policies, supplemented by local area chapters and site specific proposals. Following changes to national planning policy introduced through Planning Policy Guidance 3 – Housing (which placed greater emphasis upon the development of brownfield land), together with the need to progress regeneration priorities and related matters in the City, a selective Review of the UDP has been undertaken. It is of fundamental importance therefore for the LDF Core Strategy to have regard to the planning context and strategy set out in the Development Plan, together with the emerging Regional Spatial Strategy (to which the LDF Core Strategy needs to be in general conformity).
- 2.20 As highlighted in para. 1.2 above, the Local Development Framework is not a 'single plan' but is comprised of a series of Local Development Documents being prepared in parallel. With this context, immediate priorities for Development Plan Documents set out as part of the Local Development Scheme include the preparation of a series of Area Action Plans for the City Centre, Aire Valley Leeds, East and South East Leeds and the West Leeds Gateway. Ideally the Core Strategy would have been prepared in advance of these documents but due to awaiting the conclusions of the UDP Review and Modifications process (following the receipt of the Inspectors Report into the UDP Review Public Inquiry) and slippage to the Regional Spatial Strategy process, this has not been the case in Leeds. The above Development Plan Documents will be influenced by UDP policies saved under the LDF transitional arrangements.

3. Future Directions & Drivers for Change

- 3.1 The preparation of the LDF Core Strategy needs to have regard to a series of interrelated strategies, policies and initiatives operating at an international, national, regional and local level. This a complex and evolving area – all of which contribute to the wider evidence base for the preparation of the Core Strategy. Included as Appendix 2 and 3 to this paper is an analysis of national Planning Policy Statements and guidance in relation to planning issues in Leeds, together with a series of key drivers and strategy summaries (divided into to national, regional and local drivers), which have been used to inform the scope and content of the emerging issues and options in this document.
- 3.2 Consequently, the preparation of the Core Strategy need to have regard to this wider frame of reference as well as specific planning issues, in the development of an integrated land use and spatial planning strategy. The preparation of the Core Strategy as emphasised above, is not therefore starting with an entirely blank sheet of paper and within this context a major challenge for the strategy is to manage the process of policy continuity and change within an overall strategic framework.

- 3.3 Major influences upon the LDF Core Strategy are the emerging Regional Spatial Strategy (to which the Core Strategy needs to be in general conformity) and the Vision for Leeds (Community Strategy), which are summarised in section 2 above.
- 3.4 Within this overall strategic context, it is not the purpose of the Core Strategy to duplicate or replace the Vision for Leeds but to complement and to provide a key framework to shape the intent and give further expression to these strategic aims. In seeking to deliver these aims as part of a long term and coordinated approach, the Vision also specifies a high level commitment to the principles of sustainable development. In taking this forward as the overarching strategic principle of the Core Strategy, Appendix 4 of this paper sets out the Core Strategy's approach to the incorporation of sustainable development, which has been used to scope issues and potential policy options.

4. Core Strategy Vision & Principles

- 4.1 Within the context of "Future Directions" and "Drivers for Change", the overarching Core Strategy vision and Strategic Principles are summarised in the following table. Against this framework a series of Core Principles are identified under the five strategic themes of :
- The Environment,
 - Regeneration, Development and Managed Growth,
 - A well Connected City,
 - Planning for Mixed Communities,
 - Implementation & Monitoring
- 4.2 Within the above strategic themes, a number of sub themes are also identified in order to give more detailed consideration of key policy and implementation issues.

LDF Core Strategy Vision & Strategic Principles

To promote the future planning, regeneration and development of Leeds as a sustainable city in order to:-

- Protect, enhance and manage the environment,
- Promote economic success, with a high quality of life for all,
- Narrow the gap between disadvantaged communities & the rest of Leeds,
- Promote and develop Leeds' role as the regional capital, a competitive European city in a prospering region.

	Core Principles		Themes & Sub Themes
1.	The Environment	1.	The Environment
1.	▶ <i>Protecting, managing & enhancing environmental resources</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Climate Change</u> • <u>The Natural Environment</u> • <u>The Built Environment</u> • <u>Resource & Waste Management</u>
2.	Regeneration, Development & Managed Growth	2.	Regeneration, Development & Managed Growth
2.	▶ <i>Managing urban & rural renewal. Managing, regeneration and growth in appropriate spatial patterns.</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Housing & Jobs</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Meeting Housing Requirements ○ Housing Location ○ Housing Size and Type ○ Housing Quality ○ Housing & Economic Growth • <u>Economic Development</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Economic Competitiveness ○ Land & Premises
3.	▶ <i>Promoting economic development, competitiveness and innovation.</i>		
4.	▶ <i>Promoting the wider role of Leeds as a Core City at the heart of the City Region and as a major international City.</i>		

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Jobs & Training ○ Sustainable Economic Growth ● <u>Regeneration & Renaissance</u> ● <u>Regeneration & Infrastructure</u> ● <u>The role of the City Centre & Town & District Centres</u>
3.	A Well Connected City	3.	A Well Connected City
5.	▶ <i>Securing effective transport & accessibility by integrating transport infrastructure with land use & spatial planning.</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Integrated Transport, Land use & Spatial Planning Strategy</u> ● <u>Access to (and links between) Homes & Jobs</u>
6.	▶ <i>Improving the physical connectivity & integration of communities to the City Centre and local facilities (including Town & District Centres, Health and Education).</i>		
7.	▶ <i>Improving links/access between existing and new jobs with access to jobs through training and skills development.</i>		
8.	▶ <i>Celebration and recognition of cultural heritage.</i>		
4.	Planning for Mixed Communities	4.	Planning for Mixed Communities
9.	▶ <i>Reducing inequality and promoting good health and quality of life for all Leeds citizens, now and in the future.</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Affordable Housing/Gypsies & Travellers</u> ● <u>Community Safety & Cohesion</u> ● <u>Greenspace & Forestry</u> ● <u>Cultural Facilities</u> ● <u>Facilities for Health & Education</u>
10.	▶ <i>Awareness raising, community involvement and engagement in the planning process.</i>		

5.	Implementation & Monitoring		
11.	▶ <i>Pursuing the delivery of environmental, economic and social planning principles at the same time.</i>		
12.	▶ <i>Securing delivery via the Planning application process.</i>		
13.	▶ <i>Joint working with a range of partners.</i>		
14.	▶ <i>Seek to co-ordinate the delivery and phasing of regeneration, development opportunities and infrastructure provision.</i>		
15.	▶ <i>Delivery via Local Development Documents and via related programmes, strategies, initiatives and projects.</i>		
16.	▶ <i>Preparation of Annual LDF Monitoring Report (AMR), as part of a Plan, Monitor and Manage approach, together with the on going development of an evidence base.</i>		

5. Core Strategy Key Issues & Options

- 5.1 Within the context of the LDF Core Strategy Vision and Principles set out in section 4 above, this section focuses upon defining specific key issues for each strategic theme and sub theme. In relation to the issues identified and as a basis to move policy issues forward, a series of potential policy options are also identified. The issues and options identified at this stage, are not intended to be exhaustive but are framed to facilitate wider debate and consideration.
- 5.2 In addition to the key issues and potential policy options identified, section 5 also lists areas of work either available or completed and additional areas where further evidence may be required in order to develop the emerging policy approaches.

Themes & sub themes	Key Issues	Key Questions	Possible Options	Evidence base
<p>1. <u>The Environment</u></p> <p>► <i>Protecting, managing & enhancing environmental resources</i></p>				
<p><i>Climate Change</i></p>	<p>The need to adapt to the consequences of Climate Change in the short, medium and longer term raises major issues for Leeds. This relates to the design of buildings and places, infrastructure provision and the level of economic growth and related development patterns.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can the Core Strategy and policies seek to manage and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and make best use of limited resources to ensure that future development takes place in a more sustainable way ? • How can the Core Strategy influence attitudes and behaviours, to encourage and embrace mitigation and adaptation measures ? • How can we ensure that new development does not exacerbate flooding on the Rivers Aire and Wharfe and their tributaries? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and implementation of policies for sustainable design and construction. • Implementation of measures arising from Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. • Within the context of the City Council's emerging Climate Change Strategy, base planning measures upon identified climate change scenarios. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commissioning & Completion of Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (June – March 2007). • Preparation of sustainable Design & construction SPD • City Council Climate Change Strategy.
	<p>The promotion of renewable energy targets has been identified at a national, regional and local level, as a means of managing the demand for energy from fossil fuels in order to combat Climate Change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What city wide and more localised measures should be taken to promote and secure renewable energy provision through development policies and proposals ? • What is the scope to provide district heating systems, linked to major development proposals ? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The introduction of renewable energy targets and outcome measures for development. • The incorporation of district heating schemes as part of major regeneration and development proposals. 	

	<p>The promotion of innovation is a key aspect of developing a competitive economy, consistent with the role of Leeds as a Core City at the heart of the city region. Within this context there are opportunities for Leeds to promote new technologies and ways of working to combat climate change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can the form and location of development reflect such opportunities ? • How can the form and location of development seek to address the negative consequences of economic growth upon Climate Change (and the impact on the environment more generally) ? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities to work with a range of partners to develop new business clusters in striving for a low carbon economy & development. • Support measures to decouple the adverse environmental impacts arising from economic growth. 	
<p>The Natural Environment</p>	<p>The protection, management & enhancement of environmental resources (air/land/water* and Biodiversity/landscape character) are fundamental to the quality of life in Leeds. Within this context, it is fundamental that the delivery of longer term economic growth has regard to environmental carrying capacities and 'tipping points'.</p> <p>*Air quality (CO/PM10s/NO2/SO2/O3) / Water resources (use, quality & flood risk).</p> <p>The Water Framework Directive places a requirement on authorities to improve good ecological and chemical status of surface waters. This can be done by tackling practices in urban and rural areas that lead to water pollution, exercising control over the physical shape of water bodies and controls over changes in rates or volumes of flow.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The unique character and quality of the Leeds environment, has a vital role to play in sustaining the long term economic competitiveness and vitality of Leeds as a place to live, work and invest. How can the Core Strategy best promote and deliver this objective through sustainable renaissance, regeneration and development ? • Through a series of initiatives and programmes the city is committed to sustained economic growth, as a basis to promote business enterprise, and regeneration. How should the delivery of these objectives be achieved with the protection, management & enhancement of the natural environment ? • How can we ensure that necessary development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of integrated environmental management measures. • The development of criteria and measures to promote patterns of development in appropriate locations and the use of sustainable design and construction measures. • Protection & enhancement of habitats. • The protection, enhancement and management of 'green' and 'blue' corridors. • Protection enhance of greenfield, greenspaces & the Green Belt. • Protection and increase of tree cover, within the context of a wider forestry strategy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greenspace Survey update ? • Up date of former Nature Conservation strategy ? • MUE 25 baseline (June 2006). • LDF Sustainability Appraisal baseline. • Forest of Leeds.

		<p>takes place in a way that minimizes the use of natural resources?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• How should the Core Strategy reflect the requirements of the Water Framework Directive ?		
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<p>The Built Environment</p>	<p>The Metropolitan District of Leeds is characterised by a wide diversity of settlement patterns, neighbourhoods and communities. In some areas there are concentrations of historic townscapes and buildings, whilst in other areas there are opportunities for major urban regeneration and renaissance. Within this context the protection and enhancement of local distinctiveness has a key role to play, together with creative urban design.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The unique character and quality of the built environment, has a vital role to play in sustaining the long term economic competitiveness and vitality of Leeds as a place to live, work and invest. How can the Core Strategy best promote and deliver this objective through sustainable renaissance, regeneration and development ? • What should the scope of the Core Strategy be in setting specific policies to maintain and improve the quality (design and accessibility) of the built environment ? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation & enhancement of urban & rural heritage & landscape. • Regeneration of existing urban areas & identification of areas for development, which minimise and mitigate against reduction in air quality & flood risk. • Reuse of brownfield land – density and design standards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renaissance Leeds Partnership Programme.
<p>Resource & Waste Management</p>	<p>Waste management is a key strategic issue. This relates not only to the desire to minimise waste generation and the need to break the link between waste generation and economic growth, but also the need to make provision for an appropriate network of waste facilities and infrastructure for both domestic and commercial waste.</p> <p>The generation of waste, does provide opportunities to develop new products and services and employment opportunities linked to waste recycling technologies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What approach should the Core Strategy take to the spatial and land use planning of waste management facilities in the City ? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop an integrated approach to the management of domestic and commercial waste. • Identify the opportunities to promote employment and business creation around waste recycling and innovation. • Make the linkages to awareness raising initiatives to promote waste reduction and recycling. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leeds City Council Waste Strategy

Themes & sub themes	Key Issues	Key Questions	Possible Options	Evidence base
<p><u>2. Regeneration, Development & Managed Growth</u></p> <p>▶ <i>Managing urban & rural renewal. Managing regeneration and growth in appropriate spatial patterns.</i></p> <p>▶ <i>Promoting economic development, competitiveness and innovation.</i></p> <p>▶ <i>Promoting the wider role of Leeds as a Core City at the heart of the City Region and as a major international City.</i></p>				
<p><u>Housing & Jobs</u></p>	<p><u>Meeting Housing Requirements</u> Linked to the development of mixed communities and the longer term economic development of Leeds, is the provision of a sufficiency of Housing Supply. The Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) has required Leeds to plan for provision of 1930 dwellings p.a., but the current review of RSS is likely to set the requirement for Leeds at a much higher level.</p> <p>As a basis to plan for future long term housing requirements, the UDP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can Leeds accommodate significantly higher rates of house building? What will be the consequences? • Should Leeds continue to give priority to accommodating new housing on brownfield sites within urban areas? Should development be steered towards certain urban areas more than others? • What is the role of 'mixed use' ? • Should new housing be located near to new or existing jobs ? How can 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the overall level and locational criteria for strategic growth and patterns of development linked to urban capacity, distribution linked to specific areas, 'nodal points', corridors and infrastructure requirements. • Identify the overall form & density of development, linked to promoting longer term economic competitiveness linked to quality of life. • Develop an overall housing & employment strategy (strategic mix to reflect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing Market Assessment (completion due November 2006) • Employment land Study (March 2006) • Retail study

	<p>Review identifies a series of Protected Areas of Search. These sites are located on the edge of towns & villages which cannot be developed now, but which are held in reserve for future development so that green belt land does not have to be used. The strategic role of these sites therefore needs to be considered within the wider context of the RSS requirements.</p> <p>In safeguarding the openness of the countryside around Leeds and to help promote the sustained regeneration of urban areas, Leeds Metropolitan District has a substantial coverage of Green Belt. Leeds currently takes the approach that existing buildings in the Green Belt can only be converted to residential after efforts to use the building for a commercial purpose have been exhausted. The reason is to help the rural economy.</p> <p><u>Housing Location</u> Over recent years, the preferred locations for new house building in Leeds, has followed national planning policy, in steering new house building toward brownfield sites within urban areas. Leeds' legacy of</p>	<p>such areas be best served by public transport ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is a sufficient range of accommodation types & sizes being built ? • Should the Core Strategy seek to control the mix of housing types & sizes in housing developments ? • Should Leeds plan to accommodate more single person housing than the national average ? • The form & density of development – is this appropriate ? What are the alternatives ? • How can the challenge of delivering mixed and good quality housing that the City needs – linked to longer term objectives for regeneration & economic success be achieved whilst safeguarding environmental resources ? • How much does new development of housing contribute to the economic growth of Leeds? • Does provision of high quality “executive housing” help in the pursuit of attracting economic investment? 	<p>market differentiation & need).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting, maintaining & expanding the role of centres. • Accept re-development or refurbishment of sub standard housing, in order to improve decency standards. • Pursue opportunities for high ‘eco – efficiency’ standards for new and refurbished housing developments. • Pursue opportunities for the provision of district heating systems linked to major regeneration and development proposals. • Prescribe densities for different areas. • Determine densities according to context and local circumstances. 	
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	<p>industrial land has ensured that house building rates have been maintained, in fact house building has increased. In most cases, redevelopment for residential has brought welcome transformation of vacant and underused sites (and future housing will bring further opportunities for regeneration), but there are cases where major increases in residential development are putting existing levels of infrastructure under severe pressure.</p> <p>The nature of housing in different neighbourhoods across Leeds is varied. Some parts of Leeds have significant social, economic & environmental problems, which present major challenges and opportunities for regeneration and housing renewal.</p> <p><u>Housing Size & Type</u> Attractive neighbourhoods as characterised by a range of housing of all ages is essential to a strong economy. With regard to the types & sizes of dwellings, recent trends of completions have seen a greater percentage of flats than houses, reversing the trend of the 1980s & 90s.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would removal of unpopular housing help in the pursuit of attracting economic investment? • How can housing regeneration be achieved to meet the need of both existing communities and future households ? • Should new facilities such as shops, parks & schools be required in association with new housing developments or should more use be made of existing facilities, including enhancements? 		
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However, there is still a predominance of houses in the overall housing stock and around 4/5ths of new household formation are forecast to be single person households in Leeds.

Housing Quality

In terms of housing quality, a large proportion of Leeds' housing stock is of the wrong size and of poor standard and consequently needs to be improved or where appropriate renewed - to meet housing decency standards.

Leeds has a large legacy of Victorian & Edwardian houses, which have become extremely popular amongst young professionals & wealthy families in other cities. Municipal towers have also begun to undergo a renaissance in popularity & appreciation of architectural merit.

Many homes in Leeds are poorly insulated and expensive to heat, resulting in areas of 'fuel poverty' across the City. Such issues therefore need to be addressed as part of housing renewal and regeneration programmes in order to provide affordable and warm houses.

	<p>Adapting to the consequences of climate change means that opportunities need to be taken to ensure the provision of high quality and energy efficient homes, to meet the needs of both current communities and future generations.</p> <p>Housing is an integral part of the wider community needs across the City. The promotion and development of sustainable communities also requires that housing provision is supported by an appropriate range of community facilities, include greenspace, sports facilities, shops, medical provision and schools.</p> <p><u>Housing & Economic Growth</u></p> <p>Housing has a key role to play in supporting the longer term economic growth and development of the city. This presents both opportunities and challenges in securing regeneration objectives and in managing the physical growth of Leeds.</p>			
<p><i>Economic Development</i></p>	<p><u>Economic Competitiveness</u></p> <p>To continue to adapt to industrial restructuring and to secure longer term economic development and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is an increasing trend within the UK (as a consequence of international economic change) of an overall 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider the role of Leeds city centre, District wide and sub regional locations, in relation to accommodating the most 'footloose' office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment Land Study (March 2006) • City Growth Strategy Research.

	<p>urban renaissance.</p> <p>The importance of the Leeds economy to the City Region and Yorkshire & Humberside.</p> <p><u>Land and Premises</u> In meeting Economic development objectives in the city, there is a need to ensure a sufficiency of land and premises for business needs.</p> <p>In promoting economic competitiveness and in managing environmental resources, there is a need to promote an appropriate spatial distribution and location of employment opportunities.</p> <p>There is a continued need to promote economic growth areas in Leeds (including financial services, media, health) – linked to the City Growth Strategy and the role of Leeds as a Core City at the centre of the Leeds City Region.</p> <p><u>Jobs and Training</u> To support the continued economic development of the city, there is a need to retain the existing employment base but to provide labour market opportunities in new</p>	<p>decline in manufacturing & service sector growth. At a local level what support and emphasis should be given to the continued differentiation of traditional sectors ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How much employment land needs to be retained and where should it be ? Within this context and with regard to office development, what is the role of the City Centre, Town Centres, the Aire Valley and key business sites? • Are the high land values attainable through residential development preventing sufficient provision of premises for business & employment ? • How can the Core Strategy promote economic development in new and emerging growth areas and encourage opportunities to tackle long term unemployment through, training and 'upskilling' ? • If not the City Centre, what locations in Leeds would best suit growth sectors of financial services, media & health ? • What physical infrastructure is critical to help boost the economic prospects of 	<p>investment and 'lower' order office uses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider whether business premises should and can be protected from redevelopment & whether this depends upon quality of premises & location. • Consider whether the Core Strategy should include policy criteria for large scale warehouse development along motorway corridors ? • Consider criteria to set out how new housing and employment development can be best integrated. • Consider criteria for the retention or reduction of employment allocations. • Promote the strategic and spatial design and implementation of the pattern of economic growth in Leeds around planned infrastructure improvements. • Consider the scope for initiatives to give greater weight to the value of development, which would assist local enterprise and regeneration relative to other planning priorities. • Scope to explore further the use of Section 106 	
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	<p>employment growth areas (such as the 'knowledge based economy'), as part of a prosperous and diverse economy.</p> <p>There is a need to improve access opportunities to employment in order to reduce levels of worklessness.</p> <p>Linked to the Development Planning process, it is important that opportunities for training, education and workforce development, are secured.</p> <p><u>Sustainable Economic Growth</u></p> <p>Leeds is a major UK and aspiring European and International city, which needs to be supported by the necessary physical infrastructure to help support business growth. In securing sustained economic growth and as a basis to share the benefits of economic success to regenerate the city, it is important that local social enterprise & innovation are promoted.</p>	<p>Leeds?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can local economic & social enterprise be encouraged ? • How can the Core Strategy seek to influence knowledge based industries, Research & Development and innovation ? 	<p>Agreements for training, education and workforce development ?</p>	
<p>Regeneration & Renaissance</p>	<p>A key objective of existing strategies for Leeds (including the UDP, UDP Review and Vision for Leeds) is the longer term regeneration & renaissance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What should be the role of the Core Strategy be in ensuring balanced regeneration and renaissance of Leeds ? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivering balanced and sustainable regeneration, which meets evidenced local needs and circumstances. 	<p>Renaissance Leeds Partnership</p>

	<p>of the City. It is important that the Core Strategy sets out the spatial context of this objective in terms of social, economic and environmental objectives.</p> <p>The work undertaken to date has concentrated on housing and design-led activities. The Core Strategy should widen this discussion to consider the comprehensive requirements of regeneration and renaissance, including jobs, transport and the environment and thereby deliver mixed and sustainable communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can regeneration programmes deliver mixed and sustainable communities ? • How can the benefits of regeneration and new investment be spread to all sectors of the community, for example access to jobs and training, affordable housing and provision of local services ? • Good progress has been made in the City on a range of regeneration activity. This has taken a number of forms including an emphasis being placed on housing and design led activities. What further opportunities are there to better integrate regeneration activity in the interests of delivering mixed and sustainable communities ? • The Vision for Leeds and related City Council strategies and initiatives identify a series of regeneration priorities in the City. Are there any additional priorities, which should be identified ? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting the regeneration of the City, particularly in deprived areas. • Ensuring that the benefits of regeneration are enjoyed by all sectors of the community / investment in deprived areas. • Maintaining and developing specific policies and strategic programmes, aimed at achieving the sustainable regeneration and renaissance of Leeds. For example develop policy criteria, within the overall context of the Core Strategy, to ensure that the added value created by high value uses can be invested back into deprived areas. 	
<p>Regeneration & Infrastructure</p>	<p>The City Council is currently promoting a number of regeneration projects across Leeds. It is important that the planning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should future regeneration be concentrated in transport corridors/Town/District Centres to maximise use of local infrastructure ? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concentrating development in both existing and where appropriate new transport corridors and accessible locations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renaissance Leeds Partnership. • Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.

	<p>of these projects includes an assessment of infrastructure requirements, including access to transport, jobs, housing and local services.</p> <p>The City Centre and Town and District Centres have a role in regeneration. The regeneration of local areas should be linked to future regeneration of existing centres, which serve their local community.</p> <p>New residential development places increased pressure on local services.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should the Core Strategy set out a strategy for infrastructure provision linked to future regeneration priorities ? • How can investment in the City Centre contribute to the regeneration of local areas ? • Should the Core Strategy identify specific Town/District Centres in need of regeneration ? • How should the infrastructure requirements of new residential development be measured in terms of education, health care and other local services ? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concentrating investment in the City Centre and Town and District Centres. • Targeting investment at centres in need of investment or where appropriate major employment centres where this is consistent with the Core Strategy. • Securing infrastructure provision for new development. • Securing contributions towards education, health and other local services from new residential development. 	
<p>The role of the City Centre and Town and District Centres</p>	<p>The Leeds District is made up of a network of the City Centre within wider neighbourhoods, Town and District Centres. However the hierarchy does not reflect the different roles and accessibility of each centre. The Core Strategy may seek to further explore this hierarchy as well as including Local Centres within the hierarchy</p> <p>As part of the expanding economy of Leeds, future retail requirements of the City Centre and Town/District Centres</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the current hierarchy of centres relevant to the role, which each centre performs ? Should the hierarchy be revised ? • Should more centres be designated, i.e. Local Centres ? • Does existing retail provision satisfy future requirements ? If not, where should it be targeted ? • Should future investment be directed to specific centres, based on regeneration needs and accessibility ? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and establish a 'hierarchy of centres'. • Concentrating retail provision in existing centres. • Providing a balanced mix of town centre uses. • Identifying specific centres for new investment. • Ensuring centres are accessible from homes and places of work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City Centre Audits. • Survey of centres ? • Retail study ? • Accession software and accessibility planning tools ? • Parking Surveys ?

	<p>should be considered, including whether additional floorspace should be provided.</p> <p>The need to ensure that any additional retail floorspace should be concentrated in the City Centre and Town/District Centres as the priority.</p> <p>There is a need to consider the level of accessibility of existing centres and facilities, to the communities they serve.</p> <p>The proximity and accessibility of existing centres to houses and places of work should be an important consideration in assessing the role and potential future growth of centres.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do all the existing centres provide the full range of Town Centre uses ? • Are existing centres accessible from homes and places of work? Do local centres provide for day-to-day needs ? 		
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Themes & sub themes	Key Issues	Key Questions	Possible Options	Evidence base
<p><u>3. A well connected City</u></p> <p>▶ <i>Securing effective transport & accessibility by integrating transport infrastructure with land use & spatial planning.</i></p> <p>▶ <i>Improving the physical connectivity & integration of communities to the City Centre and local facilities (including Town & District Centres, Health</i></p>				

<p>& Education),</p> <p>► Improving links/access between the creation of employment opportunities & access to jobs through training and skills development,</p> <p>► Celebration & recognition of cultural heritage.</p>				
<p>Integrated Transport, Land use & Spatial Planning Strategy</p>	<p>There is a need to secure the promotion and delivery of a fully integrated public transport system for Leeds, within the context of the West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan and Leeds City Region Transport Vision, which not only addresses the issues caused by the cancellation of the Leeds Supertram but ensures that the three main aims of the Vision for Leeds (Going up a league; Narrowing the gap; and developing Leeds' role as the regional capital) are realised.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integral to the Core Strategy and the patterns of regeneration physical growth, what should the short, medium and longer term vision for Transport and accessibility be ? • How should the Core Strategy address the implications of long distance commuting, associated with projected job growth in the District ? • How should the Core Strategy address the delivery and regulatory framework of the transport system ? • How should the Core Strategy deal with wider regional connectivity requirements ? • How should the Core Strategy address sustainability issues in relation to transport ? • Need to consider whether the preparation of a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of transport options & measures consistent with the Local Transport Plan, sub regional initiatives and the Leeds City Region Transport Vision, to determine short, medium & longer term priorities – linked to spatial & land use planning objectives. • Options to manage the strategic highway network, linked to the scale and distribution of Core Strategy planning objectives. • Identify employment opportunities, linked to infrastructure provision within easy access of deprived communities. • The development and promotion of job guarantee schemes linked to planning. • The identification of priority areas to improve the physical connectivity of communities to facilities – 	<p>LTP2</p> <p>Post Supertram proposals report</p> <p>Leeds City Region Transport Vision.</p> <p>Accession software and accessibility planning tools.</p>

		<p>separate 'Vision for Transport' issues paper would be appropriate – to cover matters such as the future location and strategic distribution of park & ride ? (Need to draw on the Leeds City Region Transport Vision and pull out the Leeds elements).</p>	<p>linked to wider planning benefits.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore opportunities to safeguard land for future transport developments where appropriate. 	
	<p>To ensure that the relationship between development and transport is considered in a co-ordinated and comprehensive approach to ensure Leeds' continued economic success.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can the current infrastructure network continue to support the scale and pace of development ? • How do we ensure that highways and transport implications of development are considered in a comprehensive manner ? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore the scope to consolidate and develop partnership arrangements and developer contributions towards highways and transport improvements. • Specify requirements for the preparation, implementation and monitoring of Green Travel Plans. 	<p>Employment and housing monitoring</p> <p>Traffic and congestion data</p>
<p>Access to (and links between) Homes & Jobs</p>	<p>In making the best use of land within urban areas, a key issue is the need to promote appropriate forms of high density development, in particular intensive employment uses, in areas of highest accessibility - to ensure as many people as possible have access to jobs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How should the Core Strategy seek to manage competing land use demands in the City Centre and other centres ? • Should the Core Strategy determine a hierarchy of centres (over and above the hierarchy previously identified in the UDP, which could direct different types of development dependent on a centre's accessibility ? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore the scope to consolidate and develop a hierarchy of town and district centres, linked to the provision of facilities and accessibility criteria. 	<p>Audit of existing and potential town, district and local centres ?</p>
	<p>In seeking to safeguard and develop the City's longer term economic competitiveness, manage environmental resources and promote quality of life, there is a need to secure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can the Core Strategy encourage people to use forms of transport other than the private car ? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car parking standards. Use of planning conditions, including travel plans etc. • Identify priorities for improvements to and/or the creation of new cycle and pedestrian routes. 	

	sustainable forms of transport and minimise the need to travel by appropriate location and layout of housing, employment and other uses.			
	Consistent with wider strategic objectives, there is a need to ensure that the benefits of economic growth are enjoyed by the City's most disadvantaged inhabitants through adequate education and training and through improving connectivity between the City and local centres (and community facilities) with these communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the opportunities through the Core Strategy to improve physical connectivity between the City Centre and the more deprived neighbourhoods in Leeds ? • How can the Core Strategy ensure that local people benefit from the employment opportunities created in Leeds ? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of Planning conditions – job guarantee schemes 	Renaissance Leeds work (rim of disconnectivity). Identification of areas which are deprived and most in need of connectivity improvements

Themes & sub themes	Key Issues	Key Questions	Possible Options	Evidence base
<p><u>4. Planning for Mixed communities</u></p> <p>► <i>Reducing inequality and promoting good health and Quality of life for all Leeds citizens now and in the future.</i></p> <p>► <i>Awareness raising, community involvement and engagement in the planning process.</i></p>				
<p><i>Affordable Housing/Gypsies & Travellers</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To address local needs for affordable housing. House prices rose dramatically between 2000 – 2006, meaning that home ownership is out of reach of many 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What number of affordable dwellings are required ? • How many affordable dwellings will be provided by Housing Corporation grant funding, and how many will 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scope to identify the range of housing types, tenures and affordability that should be sought in new and regenerated communities. • Negotiate a percentage of 	

	<p>low-middle income households whilst at the same time, the availability of former 'Council Housing' stock reduced as a result of "right to buy" acquisitions, reducing other options for such households. Housing has become expensive to buy and rent privately, even in the lowest priced areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To address needs for new Gypsy & Traveller accommodation across Leeds. 	<p>be expected from planning gain (in association with private development sites) ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What proportion of affordable dwellings should be for Social Rent and what proportion for sub market sale and sub market rent ? What mix of sizes of affordable dwellings are required in different parts of Leeds ? Are there specific needs for rural affordable housing & how should they be addressed ? How many Gypsy & Traveller pitches are required, over how many sites ? What types of sites are required - permanent or transit ? What are the locational requirements for acceptable sites – within urban areas, edge of urban areas, rural & close to facilities ? 	<p>dwellings as part of new private housing developments to be affordable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accept the emerging Regional Spatial Strategy figure of 30 – 39%, of new housing to be affordable. Set out a " Rural Exceptions" policy, whereby 100% affordable housing can be permitted on land, which would not be acceptable for private housing development. Allocate sites for affordable housing only. Set out criteria to determine planning applications for Gypsy & Traveller sites. Identify broad areas of Leeds that would be favoured for Gypsy & Traveller site development. 	
<p>Community Safety & Cohesion</p>	<p>There is a need to promote improved community safety, to ensure that people are confident to enjoy their home and living environment without fear of crime or personal injury.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How can the Core Strategy improve the existing environment to increase community safety ? How can the Core Strategy influence the form and location of future 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scope to identify priorities for regeneration and new development. Opportunities to create training and job opportunities through the pattern and location of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crime and accident statistics. Index of Multiple Deprivation indicators.

	<p>There is a need to promote improved living environments that encourage people to take a full and active role in their community and to feel a sense of ownership and belonging.</p> <p>There is a need to secure patterns of development to encourage cohesion/inclusion and increased community safety.</p> <p>There is a need to ensure that the Core Strategy seeks to enhance and promote good health for all.</p>	<p>development, to ensure that community safety issues are fully addressed ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can the Core Strategy ensure that existing development is regenerated and improved and that future development is designed and located to promote cohesive and inclusive living environments ? 	<p>regeneration and development proposals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through the Core Strategy, develop land use and spatial planning policies and proposals to Improve access to jobs, homes, centres and facilities – as basis to support economic prosperity for all. • Incorporation of Health Impact Assessments as part of Sustainability Appraisals. 	
<p>Greenspace & Forestry</p>	<p>To ensure that Leeds maintains and enhances its attractive green environment, it needs to develop Green Infrastructure. This is a network of green spaces that can be used for a variety of activities by communities. Such spaces would help improve health, fitness and access to nature as well as provide a quality context for the built environment. It should also respect the landscape's character and diversity, protect our ecological and cultural heritage and promote local distinctiveness.</p> <p>Green Belt also has a part to play in maintaining</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can the Core Strategy ensure that Green Infrastructure forms an integral part of the regeneration and planned future growth of the City ? • How can funding be secured for the delivery of Green Infrastructure and its maintenance? • How can the recreation needs of communities be best identified and evaluate if these are being met? • How can Green Belt function be enhanced to strengthen its contribution to sustainable development ? • How can the Core Strategy support and encourage the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a Green Infrastructure Framework, which would include identifying areas that need enhancement and pinpoint where existing green infrastructure can be linked. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPG17 audit – in the meantime, utilization of Parks and Countryside data on greenspace • Leeds Forest Strategy • Leeds Playing Pitch Strategy

	<p>environmental quality. The geographical extent, location or boundaries of the Green Belt should not be altered but there may be a need to strengthen its function so that it can contribute to sustainable development.</p> <p>The Leeds Forest Strategy aims to make Leeds Europe's cleanest and greenest City by 2020.</p>	Leeds Forest Strategy ?		
Cultural Facilities	<p>Consistent with the role of Leeds as a Core City and in delivering the objective of 'narrowing the gap', there is a need to ensure equality of access to a wide range of cultural facilities (including entertainment, art galleries, museums, music and sporting venues).</p> <p>Integral to the District as a whole is the need to promote and enhance the architectural and historic built environments.</p> <p>Integral to the District as a whole, is the need to protect, enhance and where appropriate create, the distinct character and diversity of places (townscapes and landscapes) in the district.</p> <p>Integral to the City's longer term is the need to ensure that the provision and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can the Core Strategy ensure that there are enough quality cultural facilities that are accessible to all sectors of the community ? • How can the Core Strategy best protect and improve the environment and heritage ? • How can the Core Strategy influence forms of development, so that it does not adversely impact on the townscape and landscape ? • What spatial and qualitative policies should be included in the Core Strategy to ensure that development is controlled and channelled to build on the distinct character of the city ? • How can the Core Strategy encourage tourism through the enhancement and development of cultural facilities ? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where appropriate, improve and develop new facilities. • Protect and enhance the quality of the built heritage, townscape and landscape, as integral parts of the City's renaissance. • Promote development to enable enhancement of the built heritage, townscape and landscape, as a basis to secure improvements, enhanced usability and new more usable facilities. • Promote patterns of development and regeneration to reflect the character and diversity of the City. • Develop approaches to promote high standards and innovative urban design. • Promote opportunities to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market assessment/Cultural facilities study. • Number of tourists and spending generated. • New tourist facilities developed. • Quality of the built environment, heritage and landscape.

	<p>diversity of Cultural facilities reflect the unique character and diversity of Leeds.</p> <p>Linked to the economic development of Leeds, the important role of tourism needs to be recognised and supported with appropriate levels of infrastructure.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How should the Core Strategy consider the need for additional major venues for sport and entertainment ? 	<p>Increase the attractiveness of the city to business tourists and visitors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where appropriate, improve the capacity and quality of existing venues and develop a new major entertainment and sports venues. 	
<p>Facilities for Health & Education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provision of appropriate levels of health and education are integral to healthy, mixed and sustainable communities. As an underlining principle the Core Strategy should seek to: ensure good access to major facilities for all communities, ensure facilities are of sufficient quality and quantity and locate facilities so as to ensure good accessibility and to tackle health inequalities where possible. • With regard to education provision, it is fundamental that provision is made for all ages i.e. schools, training for skills and adult education. • In contributing to the development of sustainable communities, it is important that improved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can the Core Strategy contribute to maintaining and enhancing a city environment, which promotes good health for adults and children ? • How will the Core Strategy influence where new facilities for Health and Education will be built ? • How will the Core Strategy determine where facilities be improved and upgraded? • How should the Core Strategy ensure that facilities for Health and Education are accessible and well served by public transport ? • How can the Core Strategy ensure that the provision of Health and Educational facilities support the needs of all the community ? • How can the Core Strategy protect and enhance greenspace provision and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concentrate on the improvement of existing facilities. • Build new facilities where needed. • Concentrate resources where facilities are most accessible. • Through specific criteria, ensure that the location of facilities help to provide a focus for the community. • As appropriate, develop criteria for the protection and enhancement of greenspace and develop new Greenspace and green links. • Secure opportunities to concentrate improvements on existing Greenspace and linkages. • Secure opportunities to Improve existing routes or develop new more usable and attractive ones. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment using health and deprivation indices/Health Impact Assessments. • Assess educational achievements and skills levels and uptake in learning for enjoyment. • Accessibility of Education and Health. • Connectivity and attractiveness of Greenspace and links. • Accession software and accessibility planning tools.

	<p>health through lifestyle and access to quality Greenspace, allotment gardens, green links and recreational facilities are available. Linked to this, opportunities need to be taken to encourage walking/cycling through provision of safe and attractive routes (and to reduce the dependence on the private car).</p>	<p>improve areas where green links and Greenspace is lacking or of a poor quality ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can the Core Strategy ensure that safe walking and cycling routes available ? • What scope is there for the Core Strategy to assess the need for allotments or community gardens and whether the quality of existing ones is appropriate ? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure opportunities to Improve the attractiveness of existing allotments/community gardens. • Where appropriate secure opportunities to protect, enhance and create allotment gardens. 	
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Themes & sub themes	Key Issues	Key Questions	Possible Options	Evidence base
<p>Implementation & Monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ <i>Pursuing the delivery of environmental, economic and social planning principles at the same time.</i> ▶ <i>Securing delivery via the Planning application process.</i> ▶ <i>Joint working with a range of partners.</i> ▶ <i>Seek to co-ordinate the delivery and phasing of regeneration, development opportunities and infrastructure provision.</i> ▶ <i>Delivery via Local</i> 	<p>To ensure that adequate infrastructure, public transport, services and greenspaces exist to uphold the high level of growth that is envisaged for Leeds a number of planning obligations will be required as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Affordable housing 2. Greenspace 3. Public transport 4. Flood risk mitigation 5. Education and training 6. Renewable energy 7. Public realm in the city centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do we insist on the necessary levels of contributions but still enable development to remain viable and ensure Leeds continues to attract investment? • What criteria do we apply so that developers know which obligations they are expected to contribute to? • Where should responsibility lie for monitoring obligations? • How can the Core Strategy seek to co-ordinate and where appropriate influence the strategies, programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A clear policy is needed on planning obligations, listing the maximum that the Council may wish to seek. There may be a need to balance priorities between them. • Working through and establishing new partnership monitoring and delivery mechanisms where appropriate. 	

<p><i>Development Documents and via related programmes, strategies, initiatives and projects.</i></p> <p>► Preparation of Annual LDF Monitoring Report (AMR), as part of a Plan, Monitor and Manage approach, together with the on going development of an evidence base.</p>		<p>and action plan of key agencies – to deliver longer term policy objectives and to manage change ?</p>		
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APPENDIX

1. LDF Core Strategy Timetable (Extract from March 2006 Revised & Updated Local Development Scheme)

1.	DEVELOPMENT PLAN DOCUMENT
Document details	<p>Core Strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role and content: Set out spatial vision and core principles for future development of Leeds; provide a key diagram depicting areas of change and constraints. • Chain of conformity: Relevant Adopted UDP saved policies, UDP Review, Regional Spatial Strategy and provide expression for the spatial planning aspects of Vision for Leeds (Community Strategy). • Geographical coverage: District wide - Leeds Metropolitan District (MD).
Timetable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production Milestones: • Pre-production: • Initial data and evidence gathering: Nov 2005 – July 2009. • Production: • Preparation of Initial issues report and sustainability scoping report: March - June 2006. • Consultation on sustainability appraisal scoping report • Consultation with stakeholders to identify key issues and the development of alternative options: June 2006 – March 2007. • Analyse responses and produce a pre-submission consultation statement: April-May 2007 • Prepare Preferred Options report and sustainability appraisal report: May – Nov 2007. • Formal pre-submission consultation on Preferred Options report, sustainability appraisal and publication of Consultation Statement: Dec 2007 – Jan 2008. • Analysis of responses on Preferred Options and publication of statement of findings: Feb-March 2008. • Prepare and publish Core Strategy and sustainability appraisal: Jan 2009. • Submit Core Strategy, Sustainability Appraisal, pre-submission consultation, statement of findings and Statement of Community Involvement to Secretary of State/Regional Planning Body and undertake further consultation: Jan-Feb 2009. • Examination: • Analyse responses received: March - May 2009. • Publish any changes to Core Strategy and advertise pre-examination meeting. • Pre-examination Meeting: May 2009. • Public examination of Core Strategy and sustainability appraisal: July - Aug 2009. • Adoption, Monitoring & Review: • Amend Core Strategy to reflect Inspector's recommendations and adopted Core Strategy by resolution of the Council: Jan 2010. Publish adopted Core Strategy, sustainability appraisal, Inspectors Report and Adoption Statement. • On going monitoring of Core Strategy policies as part of the Annual Monitoring Report.
Arrangements for Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production process and management arrangements: Preparation lead by Planning Policy Team, Development Department, with input from wide variety of Council services. • Resources: Consultants to undertake Research, Staff time, Access Database, Meeting rooms/halls, presentation facilities, Website space, document printing, Advertising budget. • Consultation: to be consistent with minimum consultation requirements (contained in the LDF regulations) and Statement of Community Involvement requirements - will include i) placing written material for comment ii) placing material on Website, iii) meetings with stakeholders, iv) conferences/events, v) use of newspapers and the media

2. PPS CORE STRATEGY REQUIREMENTS

Reference to Core Strategy, LDF and LDDs in PPS

It should be noted that this schedule excludes existing Planning Policy Guidance notes, which predate the 2004 reforms to the planning system, which introduced LDFs and therefore do not make explicit reference to “Core Strategies”.. For planning purposes however and for the preparation of the LDF Core Strategy, these PPGs are still of relevance in developing the Core Strategy.

<p>PLANNING POLICY STATEMENT 1: DELIVERING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT</p>	<p>Planning should facilitate and promote sustainable and inclusive patterns of urban and rural development by:</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 (para 5). <p>...local development plans (regional spatial strategies and local development frameworks) provide the framework for planning for sustainable development (para 7)</p> <p>The following key principles should be applied to ensure that development plans and decisions taken on planning applications contribute to the delivery of sustainable development:</p> <p>(i) Development plans should ensure that sustainable development is pursued in an integrated manner, in line with the principles for sustainable development set out in the UK strategy. Regional planning bodies and local planning authorities should ensure that development plans promote outcomes in which environmental, economic and social objectives are achieved together over time.</p> <p>(ii) Regional planning bodies and local planning authorities should ensure that development plans contribute to global sustainability by addressing the causes and potential impacts of climate change⁴ – through policies which reduce energy use, reduce emissions (for example, by encouraging patterns of development which reduce the need to travel by private car, or reduce the impact of moving freight), promote the development of renewable energy resources, and take climate change impacts into account in the location and design of development.</p> <p>(iii) A spatial planning approach should be at the heart of planning for sustainable development (see paragraphs 30 – 32 below).</p> <p>(iv) Planning policies should promote high quality inclusive design in the layout of new developments and individual buildings in terms of function and impact, not just for the short term but also over the lifetime of the development. Design which fails to take the opportunities available for improving the character and quality of an area should not be accepted (see paragraphs 33 – 39 below).</p> <p>(v) Development plans should also contain clear, comprehensive and inclusive access policies – in terms of both location and external physical access. Such policies should consider people’s diverse needs and aim to break down unnecessary barriers and exclusions in a manner that benefits the entire community (para 13).</p> <p>Development plans should promote development that creates socially inclusive communities, including suitable mixes of housing. Plan policies should:</p>
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- ensure that the impact of development on the social fabric of communities is considered and taken into account;
- seek to reduce social inequalities;
- address accessibility (both in terms of location and physical access) for all members of the community to jobs, health, housing, education, shops, leisure and community facilities;
- take into account the needs of all the community, including particular requirements relating to age, sex, ethnic background, religion, disability or income⁷;
- deliver safe, healthy and attractive places to live; and,
- support the promotion of health and well being by making provision for physical activity (para 16).

Planning policies should seek to protect and enhance the quality, character and amenity value of the countryside and urban areas as a whole. A high level of protection should be given to most valued townscapes and landscapes, wildlife habitats and natural resources. Those with national and international designations should receive the highest level of protection (para 17)

Development plan policies should take account of environmental issues such as:

- mitigation of the effects of, and adaptation to, climate change through the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and the use of renewable energy; air quality and pollution; land contamination; the protection of groundwater from contamination; and noise and light pollution;
- the protection of the wider countryside and the impact of development on landscape quality; the conservation and enhancement of wildlife species and habitats and the promotion of biodiversity; the need to improve the built and natural environment in and around urban areas and rural settlements, including the provision of good quality open space; the conservation of soil quality; and the preservation and enhancement of built and archaeological heritage;
- the potential impact of the environment on proposed developments by avoiding new development in areas at risk of flooding and sea-level rise, and as far as possible, by accommodating natural hazards and the impacts of climate change; and,
- the management of waste in ways that protect the environment and human health, including producing less waste and using it as a resource wherever possible (para 20).

Development plan policies should seek to minimise the need to consume new resources over the lifetime of the development by making more efficient use or reuse of existing resources, rather than making new demands on the environment; and should seek to promote and encourage, rather than restrict, the use of renewable resources (for example, by the development of renewable energy). Regional planning authorities and local authorities should promote resource and energy efficient buildings; community heating schemes, the use of combined heat and power, small scale renewable and low carbon energy schemes in developments; the sustainable use of water resources; and the use of sustainable drainage systems in the management of run-off (para 22).

The Government is committed to promoting a strong, stable, and productive economy that aims to bring jobs and prosperity for all.

Planning authorities should:

- (i) Recognise that economic development can deliver environmental and social benefits;
- (ii) Recognise the wider sub-regional, regional or national benefits of economic development and consider these alongside any adverse local impacts;
- (iii) Ensure that suitable locations are available for industrial, commercial,

retail, public sector (e.g. health and education) tourism and leisure developments, so that the economy can prosper;

(iv) Provide for improved productivity, choice and competition, particularly when technological and other requirements of modern business are changing rapidly;

(v) Recognise that all local economies are subject to change; planning authorities should be sensitive to these changes and the implications for development and growth;

(vi) Actively promote and facilitate good quality development, which is sustainable and consistent with their plans;

(vii) Ensure the provision of sufficient, good quality, new homes (including an appropriate mix of housing and adequate levels of affordable housing) in suitable locations, whether through new development or the conversion of existing buildings. The aim should be to ensure that everyone has the opportunity of a decent home, in locations that reduce the need to travel;

(viii) Ensure that infrastructure and services are provided to support new and existing economic development and housing;

(ix) Ensure that development plans take account of the regional economic strategies of Regional Development Agencies, regional housing strategies, local authority community strategies and local economic strategies; and,

(x) Identify opportunities for future investment to deliver economic objectives (para 23)

Planning authorities should ensure that sustainable development is treated in an integrated way in their development plans. In particular, they should carefully consider the interrelationship between social inclusion, protecting and enhancing the environment, the prudent use of natural resources and economic development – for example, by recognising that economic development, if properly planned for, can have positive social and environment benefits, rather than negative impacts, and that environmental protection and enhancement can in turn provide economic and social benefits (para 24)

In preparing development plans, planning authorities should seek to:

(i) Promote national, regional, sub-regional and local economies by providing, in support of the Regional Economic Strategy, a positive planning framework for sustainable economic growth to support efficient, competitive and innovative business, commercial and industrial sectors.

(ii) Promote urban and rural regeneration to improve the well being of communities, improve facilities, promote high quality and safe development and create new opportunities for the people living in those communities. Policies should promote mixed use developments for locations that allow the creation of linkages between different uses and can thereby create more vibrant places.

(iii) Promote communities, which are inclusive, healthy, safe and crime free, whilst respecting the diverse needs of communities and the special needs of particular sectors of the community.

(iv) Bring forward sufficient land of a suitable quality in appropriate locations to meet the expected needs for housing, for industrial development, for the exploitation of raw materials such as minerals, for retail and commercial development, and for leisure and recreation – taking into account issues such as accessibility and sustainable transport needs, the provision of essential infrastructure, including for sustainable waste management, and the need to avoid flood risk and other natural hazards.

(v) Provide improved access for all to jobs, health, education, shops, leisure and community facilities, open space, sport and recreation, by ensuring that new development is located where everyone can access services or facilities on foot, bicycle or public transport rather than having to rely on access by car, while recognising that this may be more difficult in rural areas.

	<p>(vi) Focus developments that attract a large number of people, especially retail, leisure and office development, in existing centres to promote their vitality and viability, social inclusion and more sustainable patterns of development.</p> <p>(vii) Reduce the need to travel and encourage accessible public transport provision to secure more sustainable patterns of transport development. Planning should actively manage patterns of urban growth to make the fullest use of public transport and focus development in existing centres and near to major public transport interchanges.</p> <p>(viii) Promote the more efficient use of land through higher density, mixed use development and the use of suitably located previously developed land and buildings. Planning should seek actively to bring vacant and underused previously developed land and buildings back into beneficial use to achieve the targets the Government has set for development on previously developed land.</p> <p>(ix) Enhance as well as protect biodiversity, natural habitats, the historic environment and landscape and townscape character.</p> <p>(x) Address, on the basis of sound science, the causes and impacts of climate change, the management of pollution and natural hazards, the safeguarding of natural resources, and the minimisation of impacts from the management and use of resources (para 27)</p> <p>In preparing spatial plans, planning authorities should:</p> <p>(i) Set a clear vision for the future pattern of development, with clear objectives for achieving that vision and strategies for delivery and implementation. Planning should lead and focus on outcomes. Plan policies must be set out clearly, with indicators against which progress can be measured. Plans should guide patterns of development and seek to manage changes to the areas they cover.</p> <p>(ii) Consider the needs and problems of the communities in their areas and how they interact, and relate them to the use and development of land. They should deal not only with what can be built where and in what circumstances, but should set out also how social, economic and environmental objectives will be achieved through plan policies.</p> <p>(iii) Seek to integrate the wide range of activities relating to development and regeneration. Plans should take full account of other relevant strategies and programmes and, where possible, be drawn up in collaboration with those responsible for them. The aim should be to co-ordinate urban and rural regeneration strategies, regional economic and housing strategies, community development and local transport plans with development plans. Planning authorities should consult closely with the bodies responsible for those strategies to ensure a coherent and consistent approach. Local development documents should take forward those elements of the local community strategies that relate to the physical development and use of land in an authority's area (para 32)</p>
<p>CONSULTATION PAPER ON NEW PLANNING POLICY STATEMENT 3 (PPS3): HOUSING</p>	<p>Local development frameworks should:</p> <p>(a) set out the level of housing provision for the plan period in accordance with the Regional Spatial Strategy;</p> <p>(b) set out the housing trajectory (see Planning Policy Statement 12) to meet the level of housing provision over the plan period;</p> <p>(c) allocate sufficient land and buildings for housing or mixed use development to deliver the first five years of the housing trajectory, taking into account a windfall allowance only where it is not possible to allocate sufficient land;</p> <p>(d) for the following 10 years of the housing trajectory, allocate land wherever possible. Where it is not possible to allocate specific land, broad areas of land for future growth should be indicated in the core strategy;</p> <p>(e) set out any arrangements for managing the release of land within the relevant sub regional housing market area in accordance with the regional spatial strategy;</p> <p>(f) set out the level of housing provision expected on sites allocated for</p>

	<p>housing, or as part of mixed-use developments;</p> <p>(g) set out the local strategy for bringing forward and developing brownfield sites, including a target for brownfield development over the plan period;</p> <p>(h) set out the density ranges that will apply across the plan area;</p> <p>(i) set out the balance between different household types to be provided for across the plan area, and, where necessary to achieve mixed communities, the circumstances or broad locations in which this balance may be different;</p> <p>(j) where there is a need for affordable housing, set out the affordable housing provision target as a number or proportion of the overall level of housing provision, and, where appropriate, targets for social-rented and intermediate housing;</p> <p>(k) where there is a need for affordable housing, set out the amount of affordable housing that will be sought on sites above the relevant site-size threshold and the size and type of affordable housing required;</p> <p>(l) set out the approach to meeting rural housing and rural affordable housing needs; and</p> <p>(m) set out policies to address the particular accommodation needs and demands of specific groups (para 12)</p> <p>A design code may be developed for specific allocated sites or areas indicated for development in the core strategy (para 35).</p> <p>Where policies are not delivering the housing trajectory, the annual monitoring report should set out what actions are required to ensure the delivery of the level of housing provision, including affordable housing targets. For local planning authorities, these actions could include:</p> <p>(a) identifying and removing barriers to the delivery of sites allocated for release in the five year land supply;</p> <p>(b) review any evidence to determine whether there has been a long term change in housing market circumstances in the local planning authority area and in the sub regional housing market area;</p> <p>(c) working in sub-regional housing market areas, in line with any arrangements set out in the regional spatial strategy, release land in the market area;</p> <p>(d) review the phasing of existing housing allocations, for example by proposing a new or amendments to an existing supplementary planning document; and/or</p> <p>(e) allocate new developable land for housing, including the allocation of specific sites within the broad areas indicated for development in the core strategy, through an update to the site allocation development plan document. (paras 46-47)</p>
<p>PLANNING POLICY STATEMENT 6: PLANNING FOR TOWN CENTERS</p>	<p>Core strategy should set out a spatial vision and strategy for the network and hierarchy of centres by setting out how the role of different centres will contribute to the overall spatial vision for their area.</p> <p>Local Authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Assess need for new floor space ➤ Identify deficiencies in provision ➤ Assess capacity to accommodate new development ➤ Identify any centres in decline ➤ Identify centres where development will be focused ➤ Any need for centres of local importance? ➤ Develop strategies for developing centres ➤ Define the extent of the primary shopping area in each centre in the Proposals map. ➤ Review existing allocations and reallocate sites which do not comply

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Develop spatial policies to promote and secure investment in deprived areas by strengthening/identifying opportunities for growth of existing centres. ➤ Set out criteria-based policies for assessing and locating new development proposals, including development of sites not allocated in the DPDs. <p>Through Local Development Documents, planning authorities should implement the Government's objectives for town centres, by planning positively for their growth and development. They should therefore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ develop a hierarchy and network of centres; ○ assess the need for further main town centre uses and ensure there is the capacity to accommodate them; ○ focus development in, and plan for the expansion of, existing centres as appropriate, and at the local level identify appropriate sites in development plan documents; ○ promote town centre management, creating partnerships to develop, improve and maintain the town centre, and manage the evening and night-time economy; and ○ regularly monitor and review the impact and effectiveness of their policies for promoting vital and viable town centres.
<p>PLANNING POLICY STATEMENT 7: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL AREAS</p>	<p>LDDs should facilitate and promote sustainable patterns of development and sustainable communities in rural areas. This should include policies to sustain, enhance and, where appropriate, revitalise country towns and villages (including through the provision of affordable housing) and for strong, diverse, economic activity, whilst maintaining local character and a high quality environment. To ensure these policies are relevant and effective, local planning authorities should be aware of the circumstances, needs and priorities of the rural communities and businesses in their area, and of the interdependence between urban and rural areas.</p>
<p>PLANNING POLICY STATEMENT 9: BIODIVERSITY AND GEOLOGICAL CONSERVATION</p>	<p>An integrated approach to planning for biodiversity and geodiversity should be taken when preparing LDDs. Policies in LDDs should reflect, and be consistent with, national, regional and local biodiversity priorities and objectives (including those agreed by local biodiversity partnerships).</p> <p>Local development frameworks should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ indicate the location of designated sites of importance for biodiversity and geodiversity, making clear distinctions between the hierarchy of international, national, regional and locally designated sites ○ Identify any areas or sites for the restoration or creation of new priority habitats, which contribute to regional targets, and support this restoration or creation through appropriate policies. <p>Species protection</p> <p>Many individual wildlife species receive statutory protection under a range of legislative provisions and specific policies in respect of these species should not be included in LDD however other species have been identified as requiring conservation action as species of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England. LA's should take measures to protect the habitats of these species from further decline through policies in LDDs.</p>
<p>PLANNING POLICY STATEMENT 10: PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABLE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Core Strategy for a waste Planning Authority should set out policies and proposals for waste management in line with the RSS and ensure opportunities for the provision of waste

<p>WASTE MANAGEMENT</p>	<p>management facilities in appropriate locations including for waste disposal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Core Strategy should be informed by any relevant municipal waste management strategy. <p>The strategy for waste management (confirmed by the SOS) should provide a strategic framework for the preparation of LDDs by identifying the waste management facilities (states regional planning bodies should draw up) required to satisfy any identified need and their distribution across the region.</p> <p>In preparing LDDs, there should be no need to reopen consideration of either its principles or the annual rates of waste to be managed.</p>
<p>PLANNING POLICY STATEMENT 11: REGIONAL SPATIAL STRATEGIES</p>	<p>Strategic Framework for public transport</p> <p>Such a strategic framework (prepared by RTS) should aim to ensure accessibility is reflected in the location of new developments in LDDs. The framework should help to determine the broad location of new development to be set out in the RSS and its sub-regional strategies, by informing the development of specific land use policies for LDDs to improve access by public transport, such as encouraging development near public transport interchanges.</p>
<p>PLANNING POLICY STATEMENT 12: LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORKS</p>	<p>At least a 10 year strategy, the Core Strategy should take account of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Waste ➤ Education ➤ Biodiversity ➤ Health ➤ Recycling ➤ Social Exclusion ➤ Environmental Protection <p>It should set out key elements of the Planning Framework and it should comprise of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A long-term spatial vision and strategic objectives to deliver that vision ➤ A spatial strategy ➤ Core Policies ➤ Monitoring and implementation framework with clear objectives for achieving delivery. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It should draw on any other strategies for example local transport and the community strategy that have implications for the development and use of the land and where appropriate provide an integrated approach to its implementation. ○ It should implement spatial and transport policies of the RSS and incorporate its housing requirement. ○ Set out broad locations for housing, employment, retail, leisure, communities, essential public services and transport development. ○ Policies should not be too site specific. ○ A key diagram should demonstrate general locations for strategic development, major transportation issues and main patterns of movement as well as showing links and relationships with other strategies and plans for neighbouring areas. <p>The LDF should contain a limited suite of policies, which set out the criteria against which planning applications for the development and use of land and buildings will be considered. Such policies will ensure that</p>

	<p>development accords with the spatial vision and objectives set out in the core strategy. These policies may be included as part of the core strategy or in a separate development plan document.</p> <p>Local planning authorities should avoid producing a compendium of use-related development control policies, which can be repetitive and quickly become out-of-date. The focus, instead, should be on topic-related policies such as protecting residential amenity; protecting landscape and natural resources; nature conservation; addressing accessibility; highway and transport issues; protecting vitality and viability; and addressing visual impact etc.</p>
<p>PLANNING POLICY STATEMENT 22: RENEWABLE ENERGY</p>	<p>There should be a general policy guidance sections regarding provision for renewable energy in major new developments (with reference to separate SPD) and standalone renewable energy schemes.</p> <p>Criteria based policy at the local level</p> <p>Policy at the local level needs to provide guidance in relation to both standalone renewable energy schemes and the integration of renewable energy into new development.</p> <p>It is therefore likely that there will be two different policy areas in the plan to cover these issues, most probably contained in an energy development policy document within the LDF. An overarching policy in the core strategy will clarify the importance of all three areas of policy to the addressing of sustainability objectives established by the local planning authority.</p> <p>Criteria to be covered by LDDs will include matters such as: noise, odour, transport considerations.</p> <p>With regard to development criteria for inclusion in LDDs, authorities need not begin with a lengthy recommendation to ‘encourage’ or ‘support in principle’ proposals for development of renewable energy, as this is already set out by PPS22: a very brief statement of support should suffice, if one is considered necessary.</p>
<p>PLANNING POLICY STATEMENT 23: PLANNING AND POLLUTION CONTROL</p>	<p>Appendix A is 2 pages of; matters for consideration in preparing LDD. It includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the possible impact of potentially polluting development on land use, ○ the potential sensitivity of the area to adverse effects from pollution, ○ the environmental benefits that the development might bring,
<p>CIRCULAR 01/06 PLANNING FOR GYPSY AND TRAVELLER CARAVAN SITES</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should set out criteria for the location of gypsy and traveller sites, which will be used to guide the allocation of sites in the relevant DPD. Where there is an urgent need to make provision site allocation DPDs should be prepared in parallel with, or in advance of the Core Strategy.</p>

3. Key Drivers & Strategy summaries

National drivers & strategies:

1. State of the English Cities (an independent report prepared for the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister) March 2006
2. Review of housing supply – Delivering stability: securing our future housing needs (Kate Barker, March 2004)
3. The Water Framework Directive – a summary

Regional drivers & strategies:

4. Advancing together: the vision and strategic framework for Yorkshire and Humber
5. Regional Spatial Strategy: the Yorkshire and Humber Plan (December 2005)
6. Regional Economic Strategy 2006-2015 (Government draft, October 2005) from Yorkshire Forward
7. Yorkshire and Humber regional housing strategy 2005-2021
8. Building the benefits: Yorkshire and Humber Regional Sustainable Development Framework update 2003-2005
9. West Yorkshire provisional Local Transport Plan, July 2005
10. A Transport vision for West Yorkshire (draft), March 2006

District wide drivers & strategies:

11. Leeds City Council: Corporate Plan 2005-2008
12. Leeds City Council: Council Plan 2005/06
13. Vision for Leeds II 2004-2020
14. Leeds Health and Wellbeing Plan and Framework for Action 2005-08
15. Report of the Director of Development Scrutiny Board (City Development): Leeds transport – post Supertram proposals (21st February 2006)
16. Leeds Nature Conservation Strategy
17. Leeds Integrated Waste Strategy 2005-2035

1. STATE OF THE ENGLISH CITIES

Document Name (Full Title, source & availability - i.e. web address/link): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• State of the English Cities (an independent report prepared for the Office of Deputy Prime Minister March 2006).
Areas covered/broad Scope: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Large & detailed research report, analysing over 60 different indicators & case studies from 12 cities as well as published evaluations of urban policy initiatives since 1997.
Underlying & future trends/evidence base used: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Positive evidence of the economic & social success of 56 Primary Urban Areas (every city & major town in England).• The high rate of employment growth in Leeds is acknowledged.• Regional disparities are evident & economic recovery is uneven. Cities in north & west of the country are still behind London & successful cities in the south & east.• Key differences are around the level of 'value added', knowledge based industries & connectivity to the global economy.• Emphasis upon need to close the gap & argues in report for greater city autonomy to achieve this.
Issues & implications for LDF Core Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Implications of the role of Leeds as a Core City & the implications of the Northern Way & RSS• Important emphasis upon closing the economic gap & competitiveness but need to translate the implication of this for spatial planning, regeneration, the physical development of the city whilst also meeting environmental objectives.

2. REVIEW OF HOUSING SUPPLY – DELIVERING STABILITY: SECURING OUR FUTURE HOUSING NEEDS

<p>Document Name (Full Title, source & availability - i.e. web address/link):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Review of Housing Supply - 'Delivering stability: securing our future housing needs', March 2004, Kate Barker• www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/consultations_and_legislation/barker
<p>Areas covered/broad Scope:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Objective to improve housing supply & stability• National private house building needs to increase by between 70,000 and 120,000 dwellings p.a., on top of the 125,000 completions in 2002/03• National social house building needs to increase by between 17,000 and 26,000 dwellings p.a.• Recognition that there are environmental interests to be considered• Changes to the planning system are required to:<ul style="list-style-type: none">➢ Increase housing supply through more land allocations➢ Improve speed and certainty in the delivery process (the Planning Gain Supplement is recommended)➢ Take account of price signals
<p>Underlying & future trends/evidence base used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Real house price increase over 30 years has been higher in the UK (2.4% p.a.) than the European average (1.1% p.a.)• Problems recognised of housing market volatility, worsening affordability & inequity between homeowners & buyers, young & old, as well as restriction on labour mobility• Housing supply is seen as unresponsive to demand
<p>Issues & implications for LDF Core Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Kate Barker's report is an important influence on Government policy, and provides context for the Core Strategy about possible future directions• The thrust of the Kate Barker report is to increase housing supply, and this is colouring changes to national policy. The Government's response is that 200,000 homes should be being built by 2016, compared with 150,000 now. This is a contextual backdrop to the Core Strategy of pressure to plan for increased house building• The Government consulted on a proposed Planning Gain Supplement in Dec 2005. If introduced, the PGS would largely replace the current S106 system of planning gain. Preparation of the Core Strategy will have to be mindful of the Government's decision (expected during 2006) whether to introduce the PGS, and the consequences of the two different systems for policy objectives of the Core Strategy• Kate Barker's recommendation to incorporate consideration of house price into the mechanism for releasing housing land has found a place in the Government's draft good practice guidance on the methodology of housing land supply research, known as "Housing Market Assessments". Part of the evidence base for the Core Strategy will be a HMA for Leeds, so that trends of house prices & affordability can be taken into account.

3. THE WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE – A SUMMARY

Document Name (Full Title, source & availability - i.e. web address/link): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Water Framework Directive – a summary• http://www.euwfd.com/html/wfd_-_a_summary.html
Areas covered/broad Scope: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Requires all inland and coastal waters within defined river basin districts to reach at least 'good' status by 2015. (River Basins = the area of land from which all surface water run-off flows through a sequence of streams, rivers and, possibly, lakes into the sea at a single river mouth, estuary or delta).• Through the establishment of environmental objectives and ecological targets for surface waters.• Directive encourages active public consultation in the decision making process about future pollution control. Ensuring that account is taken of the environmental, economic and social implications.
Underlying & future trends/evidence base used:
Issues & implications for LDF Core Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensuring we have policies that control new development in terms of not prejudicing water quality.

4. ADVANCING TOGETHER: THE VISION & STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR YORKSHIRE AND HUMBER

<p>Document Name (Full Title, source & availability - i.e. web address/link):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Advancing Together: The Vision & Strategic Framework for Yorkshire & Humber• www.yhassembly.gov.uk – library, regional strategies
<p>Areas covered/broad Scope:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is the community strategy for the Region: RES, RSS, RHS & Regional Cultural Strategy sit below• It has 6 overall objectives: i) an advanced economy, ii) excellent infrastructure, iii) high quality environments, iv) educated & skilled people, v) first class quality of life and vi) good governance & civic participation• It has 15 sustainable development aims
<p>Underlying & future trends/evidence base used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 32 high level indicators for measuring progress• Shared vision for integrating regional strategies• Prepared by the YHA in partnership with key stakeholders
<p>Issues & implications for LDF Core Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The core strategy needs to accord with all six high level objectives• Objectives i) an advanced economy, iii) high quality environments & v) quality of life can be delivered directly through the Leeds LDF• Objectives ii) excellent infrastructure & v) educated & skilled people need to be planned for in Leeds in partnership with other services, agencies & delivery mechanisms
<p>Other key points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The 15 sustainable development aims are repeated in the sustainability appraisal manual for the Leeds LDF, which will help shape the preparation of the Core Strategy

5. REGIONAL SPATIAL STRATEGY – THE YORKSHIRE & HUMBER PLAN

<p>Document Name (Full Title, source & availability - i.e. web address/link):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Spatial Strategy – the Yorkshire & Humber Plan (December 2005). Formal submission document Jan – April 2006.
<p>Areas covered/broad Scope:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction: Providing background information on the role, purpose and coverage of the Plan. The Yorkshire & Humber Region: Describes the main characteristics of the region and the issues the Plan has taken into account. Spatial Vision: Sets out the international/national context to preparing the Plan & develops a spatial vision and spatial objectives for the Region. Core Approach: Places emphasis upon meeting social and economic needs across the region and the need to manage the environment as a vital resource. Delivering the Core Approach: Sets out an approach to ‘managing change’ and a basis for delivering the Core Approach set out in section 4. Leeds City Region: Describes the composition of the Leeds City Region and identifies specific policies. South Yorkshire: As above for South Yorkshire. Humber Estuary: As above for the Humber Estuary. York: As above for York. Vales & Tees Links: As above for Vales & Tees. Coast: As above for the Coast. Remote Rural: As above for the Remoter Rural Areas. Housing: Sets out detailed policies and operational approach for managing the provision of new housing. Economy: Sets out spatial policies to compliment the Regional Economic Strategy. Environment: Provides more detailed policies and operational priorities for managing the environment. The Regional Transport Strategy: Sets out an overarching Transport Strategy for the Region.
<p>Underlying & future trends/evidence base used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Still being developed but evidence base today includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Housing methodology developed by Nathaniel Litchfield ➤ Regional Employment Land Study ➤ Advancing the Region ➤ Sustainability Appraisal ➤ Various other research documents on YHA web site.
<p>Issues & implications for LDF Core Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fundamental significance to LDF (Core Strategy) given need for conformity. RSS Panel to meet in May/Examination due Autumn/Winter 2006. LCC has raised formal objections re. Housing requirements & coverage of Leeds City Region issues etc (see attached).

YORKSHIRE & HUMBER PLAN (REGIONAL SPATIAL STRATEGY)

Consultation 16 January – 13 April 2006 Leeds City Council Comments

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Leeds City Council Comments</u>
<u>SECTION 3: SPATIAL VISION</u>	The Plan objectives (Table 3.3) do not adequately reflect the economic element of the Vision. i.e. <i>economic performance closer to the UK average – more and better jobs</i> , this is not therefore consistent with the Northern Way, which is seeking to improve the overall competitiveness of the Northern region. This section therefore needs to be redrafted to reflect this.
<u>SECTION 4: CORE APPROACH</u>	Overall the Core approach needs to give a clearer and more focussed direction i.e. the need to ensure a strong economy, a high quality of place and a high quality of life, with detailed policies flowing from these themes. Para. 4.6 “Headlines of the core approach”, this needs to be strengthened to more explicitly refer to economic objectives.
	Para. 4.11 It is stated that growth and productivity gains remain key regional priorities but this is not reflected in Policy YH1. Policy YH3 does not adequately recognise the continued importance of the competitiveness of Leeds to the regional economy and ‘threats’ from other major cities/city regions. It is fundamentally important that the emphasis of the RSS is upon ensuring that Leeds continues to be competitive at a national/international level, as a basis for “maintaining and sharing out the benefits of this growth”. This needs to be matched by appropriate levels of infrastructure investment. The focus of YH3 needs to be clearer; the Policy cites the desire to ‘spread the benefits of continued growth of the Leeds economy as a European centre of financial and business services’. What does this mean in practice: promoting the ‘de-centralisation’ of some financial and business services away from Leeds or encouraging developing more homes in locations with good transport accessibility to the Leeds labour market (e.g. Dewsbury and Huddersfield) ? It should be emphasised that the recent work on the West Yorkshire Office Market (WYOPMR), emphasised the prime role of Leeds City Centre and concluded that it is likely to be difficult to encourage significant office development in the other West Yorkshire centres
<u>SECTION 6: LEEDS CITY REGION</u>	Key diagram, Environment Map (fig 6.1), Context Diagram (fig 6.2) – only one centre, Wetherby, is defined outside Leeds CC identified when we have similar sized, if not smaller, centres identified outside the Leeds area. The diagram therefore needs to be revised to include the appropriate free standing market towns and town and district centres within Leeds.
	Para. 6.6 – Reference to rural areas needs to be included in the introduction, to the concept of what is a functional city region.
	Para. 6.9 – The words “Financial and Business Services”, should be included in the list of “clear opportunities that need to be exploited. More explicit cross reference and links need to be made between the opportunities identified in the bullets and those sectors and clusters identified in the City Region Development Programme, a specific reference should be made to the potential

	of Bioscience/Medical and “Logistics” as a strength associated with the motorway network (not just Wakefield).
	Para. 6.10 – More explicit reference needs to be made to housing as a function of economic growth and directly linked to this the key role of settlements across and adjacent to the Leeds city region – making provision for housing as a consequence of benefiting from and ‘spreading the economic growth of Leeds’.
	Paras. 6.20/6.21 – Need to mention Leeds as well as Wakefield in relation to transport infrastructure improvements. Reference to “achieving a better balance between the location of homes and jobs” over simplifies what is required to achieve quality of life and sustained economic prosperity. The approach needs to be revised to emphasise that not just “homes” are required, but a wide variety of housing opportunities – across the Leeds City Region, together with the necessary community facilities (schools etc.) are all available closer to job opportunities.
	Para. 6.23 – Policy LCR1. Cross-reference should be made to the role of York in the section on roles and functions of places. The absence of this reference gives the impression that the Plan treats the Leeds and York Sub areas as two separate areas. Such an approach is not consistent with the Leeds City Region Development Programme. This section should also include reference to “the role of Leeds as the regional capital and as an emerging national centre for financial services”, rather than just as a Regional Centre. LCR1 (Page 80) (D) Transport should mention ECML improvements, given that these are a key component of the City Region Development Programme/NW Compact Transport submission. Reference is made to “Aire Valley south of Leeds and east Leeds (EASEL) a sub regionally significant economic development and housing regeneration opportunity which will require major infrastructure investment”. This needs to be redrafted to read, “Leeds City Centre, Aire Valley Leeds (to the south east of Leeds city centre) and the EASEL (East & South East Leeds) are regionally significant economic development and housing regeneration opportunities, to sustain the economic development and regeneration of Leeds and the region as a whole”. LCR1 (page 81) (F) The “regionally significant investment priorities” should recognise the strategic pattern of development as set out in LCR1 (E) – and to include Leeds City Centre, Aire Valley <u>Leeds</u> and EASEL, as regionally significant investment priorities. Policy LCR1 (F) should also cross reference to LCR2, (within the context of the Policy amendments to LCR2 set out below). LCR1 (Page 81) (G) 'Joined up working', this section needs to refer to the Leeds City Region Development Programme and importantly reflect developing work in relation to the ‘City Region – Vision for Transport – to be submitted as part of the CRDP in September 2006.
	Para. 6.24 – Policy LCR2. (Page 79) Further clarity is required regarding the role of this policy. Is this intended to provide a basis for co-ordination and delivery ? As written there is scope for potential duplication and confusion. Subject to these qualifications, the Policy could be improved by redrafting to provide a more comprehensive and relevant list of schemes and make the appropriate cross references to the Sub Regional Investment Plan, Local Transport Plan and City Region Development Programme.

	<p>With this context, on the basis of the role of the city of Leeds for the economic prosperity of the Leeds City Region and the region as a whole, greater recognition is needed for Leeds priorities as regional priorities.</p> <p>Policy LCR 2 Page 83 Location of Development, references to Leeds City Centre, Aire Valley south of Leeds and EASEL need to be consistent with suggested wording in Para. 6.23 above.</p>
SECTION 9: YORK	<p>Para. 9.10, Page 105, the focus on the York Sub Area referenced as part of housing markets undermines the approach taken in the Leeds City Region Development Programme, in that it does not relate closely enough to the Leeds City Region.</p>
	<p>Policy Y1 (Page 110) references to business and financial services, developing knowledge industries, the Spallation project – are all included within the Leeds City Region Development Programme, consequently these need to be included within the Leeds City Region sub area for consistency.</p>
SECTION 13: HOUSING	<p>Policy H1A. The wording and presentation of the policy needs to be more concise and clear. The current phrasing of this seems excessively complicated and wordy. The second sentence extends over 8 lines, with numerous dependent clauses. It is suggested therefore that the policy wording would benefit from further editing to make its content more concise and clear.</p> <p>The Council remains seriously concerned about the scale of the figures proposed for Leeds. The proposed requirement represents a 40% increase over the existing RSS figure and will be very difficult to accommodate. An Inspector has just reported on the first review of the Leeds UDP. He recommends the adoption of mechanisms to control the release of housing land, including actions to deal with “severe over supply”. One of the criteria that defines severe over supply is a three year completion rate 40% above target. This is precisely the level of provision now proposed in draft RSS and underlines the magnitude of the supply increase that the RA wishes to impose on Leeds.</p> <p>Although the proposed requirement has in fact been met in Leeds in the last 5 years, these rates of completion are untypical, and have not been achieved otherwise since the 1970s. It will be hard to maintain them over the prolonged RSS period to 2016 and beyond. In the current UDP policy period since mid 1991, completions have averaged 2300 a year.</p> <p>Achievement of the proposed target would be heavily dependent on continued high volumes of windfall development. While windfall is a key component of housing supply, and in Leeds has been exceptionally buoyant in recent years, there is no guarantee that it will continue at similar rates throughout the RSS period. Reliance on windfall therefore involves an element of risk.</p> <p>While the Council generally welcomes windfall development, there are some disadvantages in depending on this source for the majority of housing supply. These stem from the fact that the distribution of windfall sites cannot be planned, since it is determined by the actions of landowners and developers operating independently in the land market. This leads to imbalances in housing supply.</p> <p>These imbalances are both spatial and qualitative. In spatial terms there is a general bias towards inner urban areas and particularly the City Centre. This is quite acute – currently half of all</p>

outstanding planning permissions in Leeds are in or immediately adjoining the City Centre.

The other indication of imbalance is in the type of housing which windfall development encourages. As well as being concentrated in the City Centre, windfall sites tend to be small and often in challenging market areas, with the result that often the only viable form of development is for flats. At present three-quarters of outstanding permissions are for flats.

The Council is concerned that these imbalances make it hard “to ensure that a wide choice of housing types is available to meet the needs of all members of the community” (draft PPS3). Many parts of the city have only limited local access to new housing, while new family housing is in short supply generally.

There is also evidence that windfall exacerbates the segregation of work and home and thus increases the demand for travel. The majority of windfall permissions are on former industrial and commercial sites, often in or near residential areas. The loss of employment in these locations reduces the opportunities to work locally and means that people are likely to have to travel farther to find jobs. This is a particular concern in west Leeds where the loss of employment sites has been greatest.

A higher house building target can only add to the pressure to find windfall sites and will thus exacerbate these trends.

The only alternative to windfall is more greenfield allocations, but the Council does not consider this to be the answer. Existing UDP plans already provide for 9100 dwellings on greenfield sites, and the Council is strongly opposed to increasing the take of inherently unsustainable greenfield land. Indeed to do so would almost certainly make it impossible in the long run to meet the draft RSS target for 80% of development on brownfield land. The only effective way to reduce the risk of having to develop virgin land is to scale back the requirement.

Although the Council appreciates that in a sense the debate has moved beyond the technical work on which the draft RSS proposals are based, there remain some concerns about this. A major assumption of the process was that existing permissions at 31 March 2004 should carry through into a District’s provision target. The stock of permissions in Leeds at that date was abnormally high, and the Council believes that a significant proportion of them – particularly those in the City Centre – may have been speculative proposals, which will not be implemented. It is therefore misleading to treat these permissions as if they were an inescapable part of provision. These permissions should have been discounted – or perhaps better, commitments should never have been used as part of the distribution model.

The Council asks that the provision figures for Leeds be reduced. The best way of doing this may be to modify the targets for some of the other Districts within the sub region, which would be consistent with the objective of spreading the benefits of Leeds growth more widely and to manage strategic growth more effectively. It is acknowledged that many other parts of the sub region are already subject to substantial increases in housing requirements, but there should be scope for more provision in Kirklees – where the proposed figures are no higher than existing RSS – and potentially Barnsley, where the increase is only 19%. Linked to other comments, the City Council also has concerns regarding the deliverability of the proposed housing requirement in

	relation to infrastructure, regeneration, transportation issues and the impact on greenfield sites. Clearly the City Region role and the role of Leeds City Centre in particular are acknowledged in the Y & H Plan. Linked to this however is the need for Leeds to continue to develop and a competitive and sustainable city. Consequently, without the necessary infrastructure and interventions, the City Council is concerned that the strategic objectives of the Plan will be inhibited and unsustainable.
	H1B. Would it not be better to refer now to Housing Land Availability assessments rather than studies of urban potential?
	Para 13.12. The final sentence could be expressed more clearly.
	Paras. 13.24 – 13.27. The explanation lacks clarity. It appears to be intended that performance against targets be judged over rolling 3 year periods – but this has to be inferred from the text, it is not directly asserted as a statement of the procedure to be followed. If this was clear, there would be no need to refer vaguely to “consistent” over or under shoot (para 13.25). The other missing element is any definition of what “significant” breach of performance targets means. Without some attempt to pin this down, no one will know when the associated actions might be invoked. As a tool to determine the need for action, the proposed mechanism is also somewhat one-sided, as it takes no account of stocks of land emerging from the development pipeline, which might shortly correct past under or over performance. The Leeds UDP Inquiry Inspector endorsed release mechanisms, which take account of both completions and land stocks. Finally, the associated actions are possibly a little indeterminate, although it is accepted that in the short term there is less that can be done to remedy under supply than over supply.
	Para 13.28. Is it correct to say that the mechanisms will be used to regulate land release post 2016, when it is clear from para 13.33 that LDFs are not initially expected to make any specific provision for this period? If there is no provision, it cannot be advanced or deferred.
	Table 13.4. It is suggested that the references to commitments be clarified, or replaced by “outstanding planning permissions”, if this is what is meant.
	Para 13.33. The decision not to require first round DPDs to make specific provision for post 2016 requirements is strongly supported as there can be very little certainty about needs this far ahead.
SECTION 14: ECONOMY	Overall this section needs to be better reflected in the Spatial Vision and the Core Sections (3 &4).
	Policy E1 (H) The term “non business class sectors” needs to be clarified. Policy E1 (H), Page 168 – The approach in this RSS is to shift away from having retail and leisure policies in a different chapter and to include this in the ‘Economy’ section. As such, this bullet point should include Retail as one of the key economic and employment generators.
	Para. 14.15 It needs to be clarified if the land referred to is capable or available for development ?
	Table 14.8: the loss/‘leakage’ of employment land to housing needs to be highlighted as an issue for Leeds.
	Policy E2(A), Page 172 – The City and Town Centre should also be the focus for convenience shopping
	Policy E3 (iv), Page 175, & para 14.23, Page 182 – the reference to ‘contribution of mixed use development to employment land

	<p>supply' needs to be clarified? Are they suggesting that mixed use development is also a source of employment land supply and thus should be taken into account when doing employment land reviews? At a basic level this makes sense when we have allocations with specific use requirements with a certain split/densities or are aware of specific schemes. However, when there are general areas identified for mixed use development, for example, Riverside Quarter & Prestige Development Areas, we can not be as specific. Even making broad assumptions as to how much 'mixed use areas/allocations' can contribute to the employment land supply would be a difficult exercise.</p> <p>The term mixed use is also confusing. What do we mean by mixed use? Is it a combination of more than one use? In reality when we receive mixed use schemes a lot of the uses developers prefer are main town centre uses and should therefore be directed towards centres as indicated by the RSS and national planning guidance.</p>
	<p>Policy E4, Table 14.12, Page 186 – it is presumed under Digital Clusters <u>Leeds CC</u> and Thorpe Park are included? If it needs to be clearer, as with Sheffield and the specific reference to the City Centre in the preceding sentence. Otherwise it may lead to confusion, for example, Listerhills Science Park is not in Bradford City Centre and it is presumed therefore that reference has been made to Bradford Centre.</p>
	<p>Policy E6 (1) Sustainable Tourism. This section needs to be strengthened; there is no reference to business tourism (important for Leeds, Sheffield, Harrogate and York) and cities as key tourist destinations. Tourism is therefore substantially more than a rural and coastal activity.</p>
SECTION 15: ENVIRONMENT	<p>Policy Env. 1 Bii (p199) Leeds station is part of the strategic transport network. Alleviation of flood risk in this area is essential to the success of the Leeds City Region.</p> <p>Table 15.1 (p200) strategic flood risk assessments can only go so far, a regional flood risk assessment is needed since flood risk can be created upstream as well as locally.</p> <p>Para 15.8 (p201) higher standards of resilience to flooding in new development need to be combined with emergency planning.</p>
	<p>Policy Env.2 (p205) Developers should be encouraged to provide adequate design and mitigation resources in all areas, not just water sensitive areas, in order to minimise resource use and adapt to climate change which may affect availability in all areas.</p>
	<p>Policy Env 4 15.31 (p212) Maximising the use of substitute and/or secondary materials and the provision of suitable sites for recycling is dependant on the Environment Agency providing data on the quantity of material available, guidance/policy to encourage use by developers and the allocation of sufficient sites where demand for land dictates that it is allocated for high value end use.</p>
	<p>Policy Env 5 B (iii) "sizeable" has no definition and therefore unenforceable. Replace with "major developments as per the definition of major development set out in Circular 15/92 'Publicity for Planning Applications'"</p> <p>Policy Env 5 para 15.34 The success of the Building Regulations (2005) in bringing about a 40% increase in energy efficiency is dependant on how robustly independent building control inspectors police these regulations.</p> <p>Table 15.10 (p216) Target - at least 10% of energy required for new development must come from on-site RE sources. To implement successfully this target needs to be part of the Core</p>

	<p>Strategy. Leeds is not expecting to adopt the Core Strategy until 2008 by which time a number of Area Action Plans will have been adopted and opportunities may be lost. In addition this will need to be implemented by the Development Control function of local authorities, which will require resources and training.</p> <p>Table 15.12 (p.217) Leeds target is 11.3MW by 2010. Available technologies include solar, wind and the use of biofuels. Initial studies suggest that there is limited scope for wind turbines in the area; this target would be dependant on microgeneration, solar panels and the use of biofuels in CHP/community heating schemes in rural areas, since transport would be problematic in urban areas.</p>
	<p>Env 6 Table 15.13 (p 220) Target – one area of accessible woodland of no less than 200ha within 4km of peoples homes is not an appropriate target for those living in cities, alternative targets in such areas therefore need to be developed.</p>
	<p>Env 7 Table 15.159 (p 222) (Target – No non-agricultural development occurring on good quality agricultural land) may conflict with use of land on the edge of urban conurbations.</p>
	<p>Policy Env 9 (p 233) Conserving the distinctive elements of the historic environment should include the reuse of buildings, where appropriate, in order to conserve heritage and resources.</p> <p>Table 15.20 ((p 235) Unscheduled monuments are not recorded by local authorities.</p>
	<p>Policy Env 10 (p 237) the list of landscapes that are safeguarded and enhanced should make reference to local designations such as Special Landscape Areas (Policy N37 Leeds UDP). Such areas make a significant contribution to the local distinctiveness of the region as well as seeking to safeguard the environment. The recognition of such areas in the RSS is therefore consistent with the overall arching principles of promoting sustainable development and quality of life.</p>
	<p>Policy Env 11 para 15.81 (p241) Preventable ill health issues include air quality, meeting air quality targets is expected to take a step back in Leeds due to the loss of Supertram.</p>
	<p>Policy Env 12 (p 241) applying the proximity principal where local authorities make provision in their plans to meet their needs, should specify the need to treat hazardous waste within the region, where practical.</p> <p>Table 15.26 (p 248) Indicator - % of LDD containing policies that require development applications to include waste management plans. Again this will require additional resources and training at a local authority level.</p>
	<p>Policy Env 13 (p249) the number of waste facilities needed will be determined by EA data which is, as yet, not available. However it seems likely that there will be insufficient sites in Leeds because demand dictates that land is used for high value end use.</p> <p>Env 13 Bi - clearer guidance on the number of civic amenity sites/capita would help to increase accessibility.</p> <p>Para 15.99 (251) responsibility for achieving/monitoring even non-statutory targets for commercial and industrial waste needs to be assigned or no progress will be made. This means that statutory targets will apply to less that 20% of the waste stream</p>
SECTION 16. THE REGIONAL TRANSPORT	<p>Policy T1. The impact of motorways and national roads is not addressed in the RTS demand management policies.</p> <p>Para 16.8. This needs to be redrafted as LTP submissions (as 16.8</p>

STRATEGY	implies) does not adequately reflect the impact of motorway commuting on local networks.
	<p>Policy T2. Part D A reduction of on street parking to “maximise pedestrianisation”, needs to be more specific in respect of location. Table 16.3 needs to define the Target for Indicator 105 – what does it include ?</p> <p>Para. 16.13, How is ‘strategic Park & Ride’ to be defined ? The RSS should seek to provide a spatial and operation framework for this perhaps linked to scale and catchment ?</p> <p>Para. 16.14, Use of regulatory framework needs to be highlighted as a basis to provide greater control over transport operators.</p> <p>Table 16.5. Good public transport should be central to all developments.</p>
	<p>Policy T3. Part B of the Policy – suggests strengthening peak capacity and avoiding the suppression of demand in peak periods. This is not consistent with the LTP (which emphasises ‘peak spreading’) and also not realistic in terms of capacity issues with public transport. Part B, Provision of strategic bus and rail Park and Ride, “strategic” needs to be defined.</p> <p>16.24, How does Yorcard relate to Northern Connect Card ?</p> <p>Para. 16.25 and 16.26 Requires the bus/rail industry operators to work and plan services in order to achieve the aim of this element of the Policy.</p>
	<p>Policy T4. Part K How should the ‘local sourcing of goods be encouraged’ ? Can this be reflected in Section 14 Economy.</p> <p>Para. 16.32 In practice how can freight movements be given a higher priority than car commuting ?</p> <p>Para. 16.33 Could the RSS give a clearer direction as to where a regional facility could be located ?</p>
	Policy T5. Table 16.12 is indicator/target 120 correct ?
	Policy T6. Lacks an integrated approach to airport capacity, provision and function – no real strategic context is given to any of the regions airports.
	<p>Policy T9. The relationship between the transport priorities set out in Table 16.24 and Development Plans needs to be clearer, is the provision of transport infrastructure leading development or are development proposals creating the demand for the provision of infrastructure which are then retro fitted ? A clear and integrated approach is critical in the delivery of economic, housing and wider quality of life objectives and as a basis to prioritise resources. Not all major local projects are of regional significance. In relation to Leeds, as the economic driver for the region, the regional significance of strategic transport initiatives in Leeds are critical for the sustained competitiveness of the region as a whole.</p>
COMMENTS ON SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL	<p>The Appraisal records a number of positive attributes of the Yorkshire & Humber Plan (in relation to the Leeds City Region), the Appraisal acknowledges that there are direct negative consequences of the Plan for the LCR. These relate to pollution levels, greenhouse gas emissions and adaptation to rural/urban needs. The Plan does not clearly address how such negative aspects should be mitigated against or where possible avoided.</p>

6. REGIONAL ECONOMIC STRATEGY

<p>Document Name (Full Title, source & availability - i.e. web address/link):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Regional Economic Strategy 2006-2015 (Government Draft, October 2005) from Yorkshire Forward (www.yorkshire-forward.com)
<p>Areas covered/broad Scope:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">The RES is the shared vision for the region's economy. The RES aims to improve competitiveness and productivity (by encouraging innovation, development of business clusters, knowledge transfer, enterprise, investment), and address problems including unemployment, skill shortages, inequalities, and physical decay.6 objectives: More businesses; competitive businesses; skilled people; connecting people to good jobs; transport, infrastructure and the environment; stronger cities, towns and rural communities.
<p>Underlying & future trends/evidence base used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">The Draft RES Companion Document (145pp) contains a wealth of economic and labour market data, analysis and forecasts. They particularly support the 6 objectives. Some data is provided on a Leeds or Leeds City Region (LCR) basis.
<p>Issues & implications for LDF Core Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Aims to raise the profile and growth of financial and business services in the LCRTransport actions include better, faster rail services between Leeds, Sheffield and Manchester; improve rail capacity in/to the LCR; improve public transport access to the region's airports and LCRUrban and rural renaissance: Holbeck Urban Village; Leeds Waterfront; Aire Valley; Otley; Allerton Bywater are all identified
<p>Other key points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Strong links to LCR Development ProgrammeImportance of strengthening university-business links and promoting knowledge and technology transferHealthcare Technologies and Environmental Technologies are two new clusters identified for support, in addition to the original 5.

7. YORKSHIRE & THE HUMBER REGIONAL HOUSING STRATEGY

Document Name (Full Title, source & availability - i.e. web address/link): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Yorkshire & The Humber Regional Housing Strategy 2005 – 2021• www.yhassembly.gov.uk – links: library/regional strategies
Areas covered/broad Scope: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Creating an attractive housing “offer” for the Region• Creating Better Places – housing should be recognised as valuable to the Region’s economic prospects, low demand problems should be tackled and access to affordable housing improved• Creating decent homes – particularly in the social & private rented sectors – sustainable & distinctive design is important• Fair access to housing – tackling homelessness & accommodation for Gypsies & Travellers• West Yorkshire Sub Regional Plan (Annex H)
Underlying & future trends/evidence base used: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chapter 1 considers facts, figures & trends concerning the housing markets of the Region
Issues & implications for LDF Core Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Association of economic growth with housing provision: GVA improvements in Leeds relate to improvements in housing provision to assist urban renaissance & help provide attractive places for businesses to invest & skilled people to live. There is an associated need for transport infrastructure improvements. (pp.26-27)• Low demand areas need to be improved. This is the RHS’s first priority. Neighbourhoods as well as housing quality need to be improved; monolithic council estates need to be transformed into mixed income communities;• Leeds is a “medium demand area” relative to other parts of the Region. Affordable housing provision should be improved by negotiation to maximise delivery as part of planning gain schemes and by greater use of rural exceptions schemes (paras 3.33-34).• New housing should be designed to be locally distinctive & maximise energy efficiency, including renewable sources of energy & CHP• The needs of Gypsies & Travellers should be recognised with provision to help Gypsies & Travellers develop sites

8. YORKSHIRE & HUMBER REGIONAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK UPDATE

<p>Document Name (Full Title, source & availability - i.e. web address/link):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Building the Benefits: Yorkshire and Humber Regional Sustainable Development Framework update 2003-2005• www.yhassembly.gov.uk/
<p>Areas covered/broad Scope:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Develops the 4 national sustainable development aims into 15 regional aims• Seeks to achieve Advancing Together in a sustainable way• 4 cross-cutting themes<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Social inclusion and equity2. Partnership and participation3. Geographic adaptation to communities' needs4. Creativity, innovation and appropriate technology• Contains an Action Plan with roles for specific agencies• Gives guidance on how to do the SA
<p>Underlying & future trends/evidence base used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Incorporates a set of indicators, which are monitored by the YHA and include a number of the same indicators found in Advancing Together.• Includes a scenario of what the region could be like in 2010 based on existing strategies – very Utopian
<p>Issues & implications for LDF Core Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The 15 aims reflect the aims in our Sustainability Appraisal Framework• They've included an objective for 'vibrant communities to participate in decision making' which we have not included• We are expected to develop a joint process for carrying out SA

9. WEST YORKSHIRE PROVISIONAL LOCAL TRANSPORT PLAN

Document Name (Full Title, source & availability - i.e. web address/link): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• West Yorkshire Provisional Local Transport Plan - July 2005
Areas covered/broad Scope: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sets out a long-term transport strategy for West Yorkshire and a five year 'action' plan for 2006/07 to 2010/11.• It has been produced by the five district authorities in West Yorkshire and Metro
Underlying & future trends/evidence base used: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Various Census data – including population, employment, journey to work, deprivation.• Advancing together: A vision and strategic framework for Yorkshire and Humber region• Regional Strategies (e.g. RPG, RSS, RES etc)• Leeds City Region and the Northern Way growth strategy• Sub-regional and local strategies and plans
Issues & implications for LDF Core Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Deliver accessibility – improve access to jobs, education and other key services for everyone• Tackling congestion – reduce delays to the movement of goods and people• Safer roads – improve safety for all highway users• Better air quality – limit transport emissions of air pollutants, greenhouse gasses and noise• Effective asset management – improve the condition of the transport infrastructure.
Other key points: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Local targets for the five years of LTP2 are set out which will be used to monitor progress towards meeting the LTP2 objectives.

10. A TRANSPORT VISION FOR WEST YORKSHIRE

Document Name (Full Title, source & availability - i.e. web address/link): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A Transport vision for West Yorkshire – draft March 2006
Areas covered/broad Scope: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The development of a West Yorkshire Transport ‘Vision’ is the first stage in developing longer term aspirations for the transport network in West Yorkshire, which will support economic growth objectives. It provides a longer term view than the LTP2.
Underlying & future trends/evidence base used: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Transport White Paper• Rail White Paper• Aviation White Paper• Highways Agency Business Plan• Network Rail Business Plan• Northern Way Growth Strategy• Regional Spatial Strategy• Regional Economic Strategy• Leeds City Region Development Plan• West Yorkshire Second Local Transport Plan
Issues & implications for LDF Core Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support economic growth in West Yorkshire by identifying sustainable transport interventions• Identify transport solutions that represent value for money• Develop transport solutions that complement the evolving Regional Spatial Strategy and other regeneration initiatives
Other key points: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A hierarchy of interventions has been defined which covers rail, bus and highway schemes, plus the role for modal interchanges. These interventions will be implemented to support economic growth, whilst taking account of wider social inclusion, environmental and regeneration issues.

11. LEEDS CITY COUNCIL CORPORATE PLAN

Document Name (Full Title, source & availability - i.e. web address/link): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Leeds City Council – Corporate Plan 2005 - 2008
Areas covered/broad Scope: <p>Identification of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• LCC values• Context in which LCC is working – including reference to the Vision for Leeds• Our Mission ('to bring the benefits of a prosperous, vibrant and attractive city to all the people of Leeds'.)• Modernising the Council (People & Culture/Transforming Services).• Better Outcomes for local people:<ul style="list-style-type: none">➢ All neighbourhoods are safe, clean, green & well maintained➢ All communities are thriving harmonious places where people are happy to live➢ Our children & young people are healthy, safe & successful➢ At each stage of life people are able to live healthy fulfilling lives➢ Leeds is a highly competitive, international city.
Underlying & future trends/evidence base used: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reference to performance management arrangements & corporate 'score card'.
Issues & implications for LDF Core Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Relationship of themes to Vision for Leeds.

12. LEEDS CITY COUNCIL – COUNCIL PLAN

Document Name (Full Title, source & availability - i.e. web address/link): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Leeds City Council – Council Plan 2005/2006
Areas covered/broad Scope: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Annual Performance Plan covering:<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ An Introduction to Leeds➤ ‘Our Improvement Agenda’/modernising the Council➤ Looking Back at What we have achieved➤ National & Local performance indicators➤ Corporate statements• Identification of 7 Strategic Outcomes & 38 Priority Areas: <u>Strategic Outcomes</u><ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ People & Culture➤ Transforming our Services➤ All Neighbourhoods are safe, clean, green & well maintained➤ All communities are thriving harmonious places where people are happy to live➤ Our children & young people are healthy, safe & successful➤ At each stage of life people are able to live healthy, fulfilling lives➤ Leeds is a highly competitive, international city.
Underlying & future trends/evidence base used: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Audit Commission indicators• Performance Management key indicators.
Issues & implications for LDF Core Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Relationship of strategic outcome themes & priority areas to Vision for Leeds themes• Implication of identifying new priority areas, consistent with the strategic outcomes as part of the Core Strategy & how the resource delivery.

13. VISION FOR LEEDS II

<p>Document Name (Full Title, source & availability - i.e. web address/link):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vision for Leeds 2004-2020• www.leedsinitiative.org link - vision for Leeds
<p>Areas covered/broad Scope:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is the community strategy for Leeds• Three aims for Leeds i) going up a league economically with a high quality of life for all, ii) narrowing the gap between disadvantaged communities & the rest of Leeds & iii) developing Leeds' role as the regional capital, a competitive European city in a prospering region• Sets out achievements of Vision for Leeds I.• Sets out eight themes for action/improvement
<p>Underlying & future trends/evidence base used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Evidence from a wide range of surveys, consultant studies & data from the City Council & partnership organisations• Consultation included 28,000 draft documents circulated and input from 6,200 people attending events or completing the questionnaire• Prepared by the Leeds Initiative in partnership with 36 stakeholders & representation of over 500 organisations
<p>Issues & implications for LDF Core Strategy:</p> <p>Economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sets “Going up a League” as one of three overall aims. This means making Leeds more competitive and a contributor to the national economy. Social & cultural aspirations for Leeds are contingent upon continuing economic growth• Has objectives to maintain and enhance its varied resilient economic base• Has objectives to develop a knowledge economy with increased involvement of Universities and other academic institutions in business & the regional economy.• Has objectives to create a city centre of European renown with a high quality prestigious environment. The renaissance idea underpins this objective.• Sees a modern transport system providing safe and sustainable transport links. Bus, rail and tram integrated for efficient travel to work, improved freight movement, better connections to the airports and improved rail links to London, Sheffield and Manchester. <p>Social – Resilient, Vibrant & Harmonious Communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Narrowing the Gap and creating a unique city with strong identity & varied stable neighbourhoods, good health & fair chances for everyone and inclusive participation in community life.• Regenerate and restore confidence in every part of the city. Attract private investment into neighbourhoods.• Reduce the need to travel through the long term planning of land use.• Harness the private sector to help develop high quality facilities as a focus for local communities.• Schools at the heart of community life, with dual use of facilities• Improve accessibility of facilities.• Promote harmonious communities. Tackle inequality in employment, housing, education & health facilities. Make open spaces accessible & safe for all &

promote cultural opportunities for all. Create places for social interaction between groups of different cultural backgrounds & ages.

- Celebrate the distinctiveness of all places in Leeds, develop local vision for each rural area & market town; make sure there are enough affordable homes

Environment – healthy attractive & sustainable

- Excellence through quality of built environment, use of green spaces, use of natural resources, clean air quality & waste management. Ensure actions of today do not compromise choices of others nor of future generations
- Design & construct buildings with minimal harm to the environment. Improve the energy efficiency of buildings
- Support regional targets for renewable energy
- Reduce fuel poverty
- High quality design
- Celebrate the distinctiveness of places, including market towns & villages.
- Improve access to greenspaces & manage them well for the enjoyment of all.
- Put into practice the Leeds Biodiversity Action Plan & help achieve clean rivers & air & support the clean up of polluted land
- Break the link between growth & creation of waste & provide better recycling facilities
- Promote a sustainable travel culture with car clubs, cycling, walking, business travel plans and the use of technology to reduce the need for travel

Other key points:

A number of strategies & plans nest beneath Vision for Leeds II:

- Leeds Regeneration Plan 2005-2008 (and Plans for each of the 5 Administrative Wedges)
- Leeds Economic Development Strategy 2000
- Leeds Health and Wellbeing Plan 2005 to 2008
- Cultural Strategy for Leeds 2002-2007 (and sub-strategies for Sport, Arts & Heritage & Tourism)

14. LEEDS HEALTH & WELLBEING PLAN

<p>Document Name (Full Title, source & availability - i.e. web address/link):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Leeds Health and Wellbeing Plan and Framework for Action 2005-08• The <u>Leeds Initiative</u>, The Leeds Initiative Office, 40 Great George Street, LS1 3DL www.leedsinitiative.org – Health Leeds Strategy Group
<p>Areas covered/broad Scope:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Delivery plan for the Health and Wellbeing theme of the Vision for Leeds – led by the Healthy Leeds Partnership – representatives from 5 PCTs, Education Leeds, Leeds Teaching Hospital Trust, Leeds Mental Health Trust, voluntary and community sector, staff associations, patient forums, service users and carers, West Yorkshire Metropolitan Ambulance Service, Leeds University and LMU.• The partnership is the main city-wide, cross-sector group taking action on health inequalities – delivering local and government priorities - Tackling Health Inequalities Action Programme (2003) and Choosing Health (2004)• Five key priorities areas:-<ol style="list-style-type: none">1 Make sure that social, economic and environmental conditions promote a healthy, positive and sustainable society2 Protect people’s health, support people to stay healthy and promote equal chances of good health3 Provide high quality, sustainable and accessible services for those who need them, when they need them, at home, in treatment centres, or in hospitals4 Make sure that everyone can play as full a part in society as they want by reducing barriers which prevent people from being involved in everyday life5 Establish effective partnership working to improve health and wellbeing in Leeds
<p>Underlying & future trends/evidence base used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Broad vision – Leeds will be a healthy city for everyone who lives, visits or works here, promoting fulfilling and productive lives for all. The Healthy Leeds Partnership will reduce inequalities in health between different parts of the city, between different groups of people and between Leeds and the rest of the country• Measurable targets identified in Framework for Action (future aspirations and outcome measures)• Limited reference to evidence base
<p>Issues & implications for LDF Core Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Priority area 1 of greatest relevance, which covers the broader influences on health:-<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Regeneration – Most disadvantaged areas identified by Leeds Regeneration Plan➤ Poverty and low income – Specific attention to children, women and pensioners➤ Fuel poverty – Linked to Council’s Fuel Poverty Strategy and energy efficiency initiatives➤ Housing & homelessness – Decency works undertaken by ALMOs, Supporting People initiative (independent living) and accommodation for the homeless➤ Economy & employment – Regeneration and economic development

- plans assessed for impact on sustainability, inequality and health
- Learning & skills development – Skills for health programme, skills for employment and learning needs of older people
 - Environment – Sustainability appraisal including impact of projects on health and environmental issues in built up areas. Strategies to address greenspace availability, nature conservation and reducing air pollution
 - Culture – Promoting the use of arts and culture to improve health
 - Transport – Leeds Integrated Transport Strategy promotes use of public transport, green travel plans and encouraging walking and cycling
- Priority area 3 also relevant with reference to the provision of new care facilities – LIFT programme for primary, community and main hospital developments

Other key points:

- Three year delivery plan 2008. No longer term strategy referred to. Necessary to monitor progress and review when future delivery plan is published.
- Useful to cross reference to, to highlight health impact of development plans – sustainability appraisal

15. LEEDS TRANSPORT – POST SUPERTRAM PROPOSALS

<p>Document Name (Full Title, source & availability - i.e. web address/link):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Report of the Director of Development Scrutiny Board (City Development) “Leeds transport – post Supertram proposals” 21st February 2006
<p>Areas covered/broad Scope:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Transport Strategy Review - Joint Leeds City Council and Metro review of transport options for Leeds following the cancellation of Leeds Supertram• The review considered proposals and options for further study covering the short term, the medium term and the longer term (5 years+) – additional proposals will emerge from the current work that is being undertaken on the long term Transport Vision for the Leeds City Region.
<p>Underlying & future trends/evidence base used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Leeds initiative – the transport system needs to support the realisation of the Vision for Leeds (going up a league, narrowing the gap and developing Leeds’ role as a regional capacity)• Information on planned employment growth• Relevant transport studies• Data on traffic flows, congestion hotspots, public transport supply and demand, car parking provision and planning land use changes
<p>Issues & implications for LDF Core Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Additional public transport capacity is required• Quality of public transport needs to be improved• Incremental development of the City’s bus and rail network alone will not meet future needs• The review considered the role of a range of demand management measures, including soft ‘smarter choices’ initiatives such as Travel Plans, telemarketing and more flexible working hours, as well as measures such as the management of car parking provision and the re-allocation of roadspace.• There is a need for transport infrastructure and services that cater for orbital movements, support regeneration areas and enhance the accessibility of local centres.
<p>Other key points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A city BRT (Bus Rapid Transit) system could be developed along certain sections of the former Supertram alignment from Stourton to the City Centre, Bodington to the City Centre and St James’s Hospital to the City Centre.• In the longer term this network could be expanded to Belle Isle & Middleton, Harehills & Seacroft and Holt Park• There is a need for further discussions with DfT on the framework for major investment in bus infrastructure.

16. LEEDS NATURE CONSERVATION STRATEGY

Document Name (Full Title, source & availability - i.e. web address/link): <ul style="list-style-type: none">Leeds Nature Conservation Strategy
Areas covered/broad Scope: <ul style="list-style-type: none">To identify and protect existing valuable habitats.To ensure that all people in Leeds have wildlife habitats within easy reach of their homes.To promote a greater care and awareness of the natural environment.To encourage nature through sympathetic management of the environment.
Underlying & future trends/evidence base used:
Issues & implications for LDF Core Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Have regard for, and protect where necessary, valuable wildlife habitats.Policies that protect existing habitats.Policies that encourage the creation and enhancement of areas of wildlife especially where there is local need.Policies that provide and improve access to a variety of habitats in new development.Take account of Leeds Nature Areas (which should have been reviewed every 5 years in the UDP).Council is responsible for designating Local Nature Reserves (upon consultation with the Nature Conservancy Council).Policies with a presumption against any development, which would adversely effect a designated site.Policies with a presumption against any development, which threatens significant depletion or impoverishment of the City's wildlife or habitats.Policies that seek to influence the design of new developments, including their landscaping to minimise the adverse environmental impact of development.
Other key points: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Involvement of local communities and voluntary groups in the provision, development and maintenance of wildlife areas.Council will liaise with neighbouring authorities to co-ordinate nature conservation along the Authorities boundaries.

17. LEEDS INTEGRATED WASTE STRATEGY

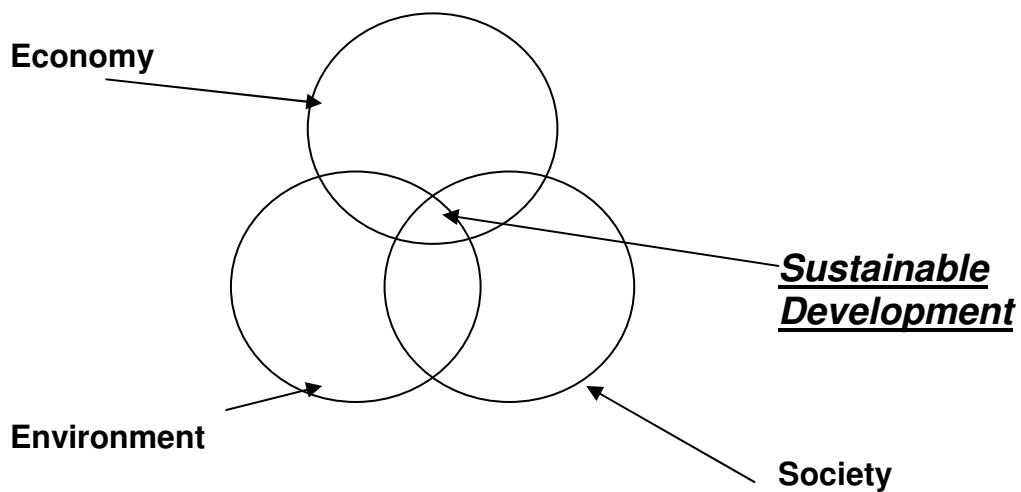
Document Name (Full Title, source & availability - i.e. web address/link): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Leeds Integrated Waste Strategy 2005 - 2035• www.leeds.gov.uk/leedswaste
Areas covered/broad Scope: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vision for a zero waste city where we reduce, re-use, recycle and recover value from all waste and waste becomes a resource.
Underlying & future trends/evidence base used: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• PPS10• Recycling rates
Issues & implications for LDF Core Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• LDF is expected to assist with meeting the requirements of sustainable waste management• LAs must make local provision for the management of municipal waste – this means identifying sites in Leeds for facilities for treating waste (probably in AAPs and the Waste DPD), would be useful to indicate broad criteria for such sites in the Core Strategy – to guide site selection• Core Strategy should include a general policy to secure better waste management into all development
Other key points: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Consideration also needs to be given to dealing with waste from other sectors as well as municipal waste e.g. commercial, industrial• Financial penalties can be incurred if LAs don't do this

4. Approach to Sustainable Development - 'Planning for Sustainable Communities'

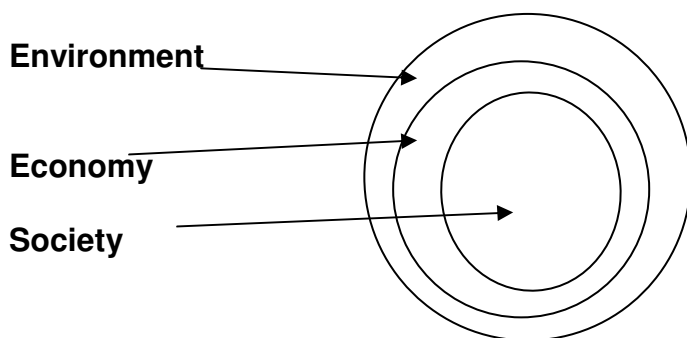
- The achievement of Economic, Environmental and Social objectives at the same time, now and in the future via the spatial and land use planning process.
- Tackling sustainable development issues at different/appropriate levels, through strategic priorities & integrated approaches:

<u>'Strategic' level</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Changes • Resource Flows & Resource Use & Consumption (Air/Land*/Water) – (influences of Energy production, consumption & minerals, Food/agriculture) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How much and in what locations ? - Brownfield accessible locations within the urban area/sequential test. - Contaminated land ? - Avoiding or mitigating against development in areas of flood risk ? • Protection & enhancement of the environment • Economic growth & competitiveness (within acceptable limits) • Social Inclusion & cohesion • Education • Health • Regeneration & Renaissance (more than physical connectivity)
<u>'Area Sustainability'</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing 'centres' & settlement pattern within urban area & Leeds MD (City/Town/District/Local – edge of centre) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Brownfield (main urban area): increased urban densities with containment, accessible locations/nodal points. - Urban edge. - Greenfield in urban area/accessible locations/nodal points. - Concept of 'connectivity' – consolidated and improved physical links, jobs, housing & amenity space, economic, environmental, social – quality of life. - Characteristics of urban fabric/'sense of place', levels of infrastructure (strategic/local highway network, transport systems, green corridors, Greenspace, heritage, landscape, townscape).
<u>'Local Sustainability'</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing implications of 'strategic growth' & regeneration at a local level (local connectivity/' disconnectivity, capacity issues). • Existing infrastructure (school provision etc). • 'Sense of place' & local distinctiveness (heritage, landscape, townscape). • Local neighbourhoods & communities, areas of deprivation (Super Output Areas). • 'leakage' of local employment uses to alternative uses/mix of uses.

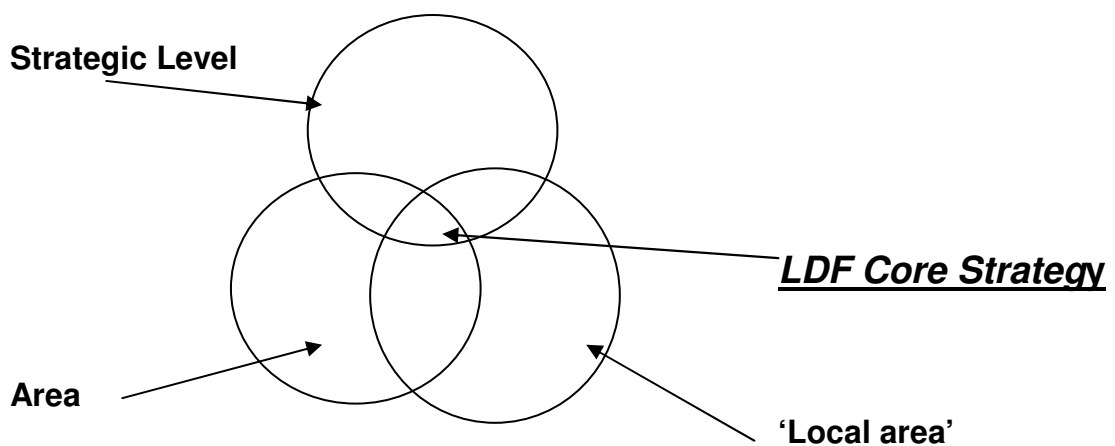
Sustainable Development Framework



Potential for Greater Levels of Integration Through LDF Core Strategy



LDF Core Strategy: Integration of Environmental, Economic & Social themes at Strategic & Local Level



Leeds Local Development Framework – Core Strategy

‘Towards a Key Issues & Options’ Paper

Draft Sustainability Appraisal – Scoping Report



LEEDS LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

**LEEDS CITY COUNCIL
CORE STRATEGY**

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SCOPING REPORT

July 2006

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Table of other relevant policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives

Appendix 2 - The Sustainability Appraisal Framework for the Core Strategy

Appendix 3 – The Proposed Structure and Level of Detail of the SA Report

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document is the scoping report for the sustainability appraisal (SA) of the Core Strategy. The Core Strategy sets out the long-term spatial vision and objectives for the whole of the Leeds District. When approved it will become a Local Development Document forming part of the Local Development Framework for Leeds. It is the key document which all other Development Plan Documents (DPDs) must conform with.
- 1.2 The Council is required to undertake a sustainability appraisal of a DPD under section 39 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Such sustainability appraisals must also incorporate the requirements of European Directive 2001/42/EC (the Strategic Environmental Assessment or 'SEA Directive') where they are determined to be likely to have significant environmental effects.
- 1.3 The SA Scoping report is a formal requirement of the SEA and SA processes and is prepared for consultation with the four designated environmental consultation bodies (the Countryside Agency, English Heritage, English Nature and the Environment Agency) and other bodies as the City Council considers appropriate, with a balance between those concerned with social, environmental and economic issues.
- 1.4 Central government has published guidance to undertaking SA for Local Development Documents¹ and a practical guide for undertaking SEA². Both have been considered in the preparation of this report.
- 1.5 The purpose of this scoping report is to:
 - identify the other plans, policies and strategies relevant to the Core Strategy
 - provide baseline information, either already collected or still needed, with notes on sources and any problems encountered;
 - identify social, environmental, and economic issues which have emerged as a result of the work undertaken;
 - develop the SA framework, including suggested SA objectives and indicators (and targets where these are proposed), and how they were chosen;
 - include proposals for the structure and level of detail of the SA Report

¹ Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Document (ODPM, November 2005)

² A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (ODPM, September 2005)

2. THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL PROCESS

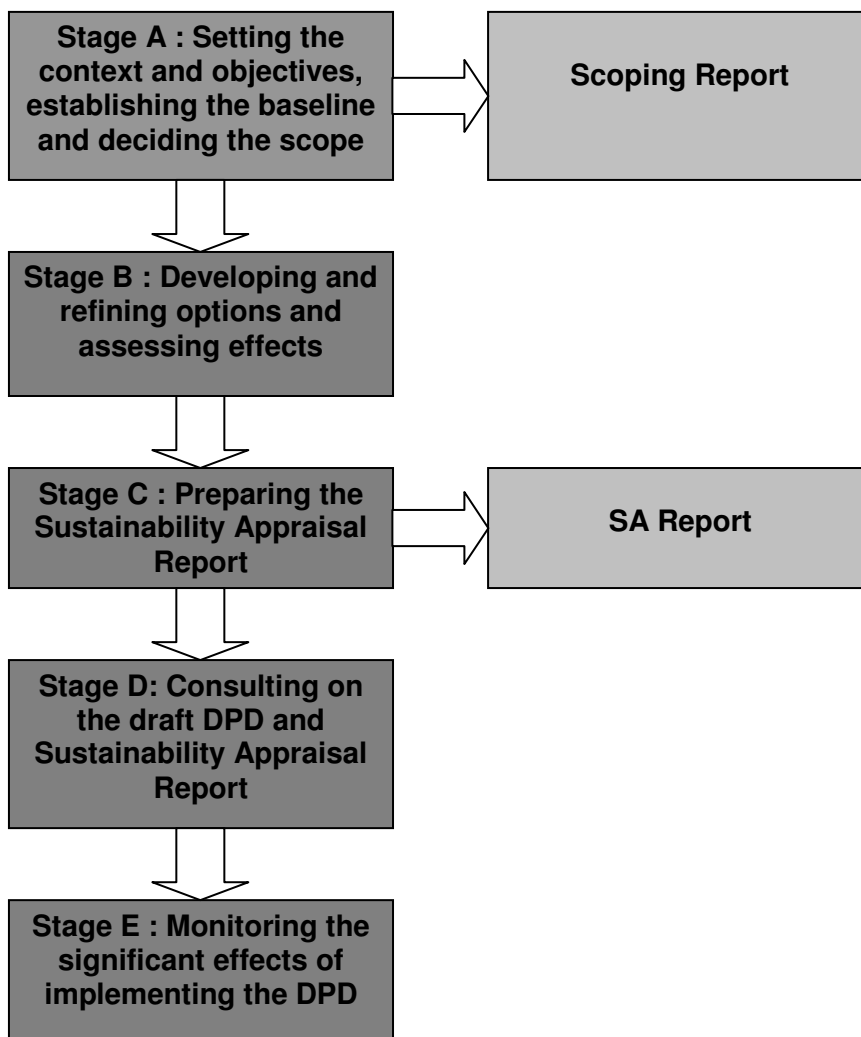
What is sustainability appraisal?

- 2.1 The aim of SA is to make sure plans are doing as much as they can to support the delivery of social, economic and environmental objectives at the same time. Although plan makers do their best to address these issues, it is easy to miss opportunities to incorporate the various factors and reduce any conflict which may arise. SA offers a systematic way for checking and improving plans as they are developed. The process provides a mechanism to identify ways to maximise the benefits and minimise the negative effects of plans.

Five stages of appraisal

- 2.2 The ODPM guidance sets out five stages (A to E) to the appraisal shown in the diagram below

Figure 1: Sustainability Appraisal Stages and Key Reports



- 2.3 The SA will be carried out in accordance with the processes laid out in the ODPM's guidance. This will satisfy both SA legislation and the SEA Directive.
- 2.4 There are two formal documents required:
1. The Scoping Report
 2. The Sustainability Appraisal Report
- 2.5 The scoping report is the formal report on the first part (Stage A) of the process. It gives an overview of the scope of the appraisal process and must include the objectives of the plans to be appraised. It should also outline the sustainability objectives which will be considered and the baseline information.

3. PURPOSE OF THE CORE STRATEGY

- 3.1 The Core Strategy will set out the long-term spatial vision for the District and the spatial objectives and policies to deliver that vision. It will also set out the locations where the Authority considers that more detailed Area Action Plans are required and will identify where detailed thematic issues need to be explored through specific Development Plan Documents.
- 3.2 The Core Strategy is required to be in conformity with higher level policies in the Yorkshire and Humber Regional Spatial Strategy but other Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents must also be in conformity with the Core Strategy. This is because it is the document which provides the broad overarching strategy for the whole District and considers the inter-relationship of policies altogether.
- 3.3 The Core Strategy will supersede the overall policy direction of the Leeds UDP and UDP Review.

4. LINKS TO OTHER POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

- 4.1 The preparation of the Core Strategy must take into account the relationship between the DPD and other relevant policies, plans and programmes (PPPs). Other PPPs may influence the content of the DPD and identify sustainability objectives that the SA of the DPD needs to address.
- 4.2 A review of all relevant plans programmes and policies at international, European, national, regional and local level has been carried out for the Leeds Local Development Framework in order to identify how other plans and programmes may influence the approach and content of Local Development Documents. This review was used as the basis for identifying the PPPs that are relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and to the sustainability effects it is likely to have.
- 4.3 A table setting out the review of other PPPs is included in Appendix 1 of this report. This provides the following information in relation to other PPPs:
- Key objectives that are relevant to the DPD and SA

- Key targets and indicators that can be used to assess the effects of the DPD against sustainability objectives
- The implication for the DPD and SA (including any potential synergies to be exploited and any inconsistencies and constraints to be addressed)

5. BASELINE INFORMATION

Purpose of baseline information

- 5.1 Baseline information provides the basis for predicting and monitoring effects and helps to identify sustainability problems and alternative ways of dealing with them. The ODPM guidance states that sufficient information about the current and likely future state of the area covered by the DPD needs to be collected to allow its effects to be adequately predicted. Information collected needs to focus on the social, environmental and economic characteristics of the area. The SA Report can then focus on those areas where significant effects are likely.

Approach taken to baseline information for the Core Strategy DPD

- 5.2 The Core Strategy requires the collection of relevant baseline for the whole of the Leeds District. However, there are certain key issues which are identified as of particular importance in Government Planning Policy Guidance. It is therefore proposed that baseline information collected will relate predominantly to those issues as well as the environmental data which is required in order to carry out SEA.

Baseline Information and Analysis

(Baseline from the MU25 report to be inserted here).

Baseline information to be collected

- 5.3 Further baseline information will need to be collected before the sustainability appraisal of the draft DPD is undertaken and to help monitor its significant effects. Table 1 below sets out the baseline information that it is proposed to collect in relation to the sustainability objectives set out in the SA framework (see Appendix 2). This focuses on those sustainability objectives, where the DPD is likely to have significant effects.

Table 1: Information to be collected before the appraisal is undertaken	
Relevant SA objective	Information needed
Objective 7	Housing Market Assessment
Objective 14	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment including sequential test
Objective 16	Town Centre Assessments and Settlement Hierarchy work

- 5.4 Table 2 sets out those suggested indicators in the SA framework for which there are baseline information gaps that are unlikely to be filled before the sustainability appraisal of the draft Core Strategy DPD is undertaken. The appraisal process will determine whether the DPD is likely to have significant effects against these objectives and whether progress against these objectives needs to be monitored after the DPD is adopted.

Table 2: Information gaps relating to possible sustainability indicators	
Relevant SA objective	Indicator
Objective 1	Amount of completed office development in: (i) Leeds City Centre (ii) Regeneration Priority Areas
Objective 10	Analysis of quality, quantity and accessibility of greenspace under a PPG17 audit.
Objective 12	Changes in priority habitats and numbers of protected species
	Review of LNAs
Objective 16	Proximity of new residential development to services.
Objective 22	Use of sustainable drainage systems (SUDS) and interceptor measures in developments
	Renewable energy capacity installed in new developments by type

6. SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES AND PROBLEMS

Purpose of identifying sustainability issues and problems

- 6.1 The identification of sustainability issues (including environmental problems as required by the SEA Directive) is an opportunity to define key issues for the DPD and to develop sustainable plan objectives and options.
- 6.2 The majority of sustainability issues and problems facing Leeds are already well known but it is also important to identify others in conducting the SA of the DPD on the basis of:
- Identification and analysis of possible tensions or inconsistencies with other policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives
 - Identification and analysis of possible tensions or inconsistencies between the current or future baseline conditions and proposed objectives, targets or obligations
 - Consultation with authorities with social, environmental and economic responsibilities, other relevant stakeholders and the public

Key sustainability issues and problems relevant to the DPD

- 6.3 Table 3 below identifies the key social, environmental and economic issues and problems that could be effected by, or potentially addressed by, the Core Strategy DPD.

Table 3: Sustainability issues and problems	
Key issues and problems	Source
Social	
1. The need to create and maintain cohesive communities	<i>SA Objectives workshop February 2005, and Community Cohesion Strategy when available.</i>

Table 3: Sustainability issues and problems	
Key issues and problems	Source
<p>2. The need to ensure that all neighbourhoods across the city are decent places where people want to live Nearly 1 in 5 people in Leeds live in neighbourhoods that are among the worst 10% in the country.</p>	<p><i>Leeds Housing Partnership</i> <i>Leeds Regeneration Plan</i></p>
<p>3. The need to improve health and reduce health inequalities 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 especially amongst children.</p>	<p><i>Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy</i> <i>Objectives workshop February 2005</i> <i>Health and Well Being Scrutiny Board into Childhood Obesity</i></p>
<p>4. The need to tackle high rates of crime and the fear of crime 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.</p>	<p><i>Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy</i> <i>Vision for Leeds 2004-2020</i></p>
<p>5. There are still significant problems with housing condition and amenity throughout the city and in specific areas 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. Of these 2/3 is social rented and 1/3 privately owned or rented. There is a shortage of affordable housing in areas of high demand. 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. 8% of households are overcrowded.</p>	<p><i>Leeds State of the Environment Report</i> <i>Leeds Housing Strategy 2002/3-2006/7</i> <i>Leeds State of the Environment Report</i> <i>Leeds Regeneration Plan</i></p>
<p>6. Increase involvement and achievement in further education or higher level skills development to build successful knowledge based local and regional economies. Nearly a third of people aged 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 GCSEs at grades A*-C ranges from 4% in some schools to 70% in others.</p>	<p><i>Vision for Leeds 2004-2020</i> <i>Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy</i></p>
<p>7. 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</p>	<p><i>Financial Exclusion Research by LCC</i> <i>Objectives workshop February 2005.</i></p>

Table 3: Sustainability issues and problems	
Key issues and problems	Source
exclusion.	
<p>8. Access to local services is poor in some parts of the city and especially in rural areas. Ethnic minority groups want services that are more appropriate to their needs.</p> <p>This will become an increasing problem with the growth in the proportion of elderly people.</p>	<i>Vision for Leeds 2004-2020</i>
Environmental	
<p>1. There is a need to prioritise development on brownfield sites in accessible locations in preference to greenfield sites</p> <p>Seek to ensure 80% of housing development is on brownfield land thereby minimising the amount of greenfield sites taken for development.</p>	<i>PPG3, Draft Regional Spatial Strategy and Vision for Leeds</i>
<p>2. To need to make sure that 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</p> <p>Increase the quantity, quality and accessibility of parks and greenspace.</p> <p>The availability of public high quality greenspace and opportunities for recreation and active lifestyles varies considerably between local areas.</p>	<p><i>Vision for Leeds</i></p> <p><i>Leeds State of the Environment Report</i></p>
<p>3. The energy efficiency of housing and the rate of renewable energy generation need to be increased substantially</p> <p>Regional greenhouse gas emissions are forecast to increase at a rate of 1% to 1.5% per year up to 2010.</p>	<i>Yorkshire Forward, Regional Greenhouse Gases Emissions Monitoring and Modelling Study, November 2002</i>
<p>4. There will be increased likelihood of flooding.</p> <p>Over the next 100 years temperatures in the region may rise by 3°C with wetter winters and drier summers.</p> <p>The numbers of properties at high risk of localised flooding could typically increase four-fold by 2080. (High risk means a 10% chance of flooding in any year).</p>	<p><i>Leeds State of the Environment Report.</i></p> <p><i>Future Flooding Foresight Sept 2004.</i></p>
<p>5. Need to reduce the number of car journeys into and around the city, particularly into the City Centre</p> <p>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 continued to grow.</p> <p>Overall traffic in Leeds grew by over 6% between 1991 and 2001, and by 2% between 2000 and 2004.</p>	<p><i>Vision for Leeds 2004-2020</i></p> <p><i>West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan Progress Report</i></p>
<p>6. There has been a decline in important habitats and species.</p> <p>(Top 5 habitats - magnesian limestone grassland, reedbed, lowland wet grass land, hedgerow & field margin and top 5 species - pasqueflower, thistle broomrape, harvest mouse, pipistrellebat, crayfish, great crested newt.)</p>	<i>Leeds Biodiversity Action Plan – Habitats and Species Action Plans.</i>
<p>7. The need to encourage greater recycling and composting of household waste to achieve sustainable waste management.</p> <p>The amount of waste generated in Leeds rose by 24%</p>	<i>Leeds State of the Environment Report</i>

Table 3: Sustainability issues and problems	
Key issues and problems	Source
<p>between 1998 and 2002 and is predicted to continue rising. 88% of municipal waste went to landfill in 2001/2. Trends in other wastes are not known.</p> <p>19.5% of household waste is recycled compared with the government target of 30% recycled and 45% recycled or recovered by 2010.</p>	<p><i>Leeds Integrated waste strategy</i></p>
<p>8. The need to preserve and enhance the historic environment</p> <p>Most of the City Centre of Leeds is designated as a Conservation Area and contains well over 700 listed buildings.</p>	<p><i>City Centre Urban Design Strategy</i></p>
<p>9. The need to promote high quality urban design</p> <p>Planning policies should promote high quality inclusive design in the layout of new developments and individual buildings in terms of function and impact, not just for the short term but over the lifetime of the development.</p>	<p><i>PPS1 – ODPM</i></p>
Economic	
<p>1. Although Leeds has a strong and dynamic local economy, it is polarised. The two speed economy gap should be reduced by tackling unemployment and improving local skills.</p> <p>Rates of unemployment range from 1% in some wards to 12% in others with the average 4%.</p>	<p><i>Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy</i></p>
<p>2. There are high levels of poverty in some neighbourhoods.</p> <p>On average 25% of households claim means tested benefits with the figure 40% in some wards and 60 % in some neighbourhoods.</p>	<p><i>Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy</i></p>
<p>3. Leeds has relatively low rates of productivity compared with other European cities.</p> <p>There is a need to drive up skills, innovation and connectivity to make it more competitive.</p>	<p><i>Objectives workshop February 2005 and vision for Leeds</i></p>
<p>4. Some black and ethnic minority groups face unemployment rates twice that of the white population.</p> <p>There are also other disadvantaged groups that suffer high rates of unemployment and low pay levels.</p>	<p><i>Objectives workshop February 2005, Census 2001 & baseline data</i></p>

7. THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK

- 7.1 The SA framework provides a way in which sustainability effects can be described, analysed and compared. It is central to the SA process. The ODPM guidance explains that the SA framework consists of sustainability objectives which, where practicable, may be expressed in the form of targets, the achievement of which is measurable using indicators.

- 7.2 The City Council has developed a SA framework which can be used as the basis for appraisal of all Local Development Documents produced under the Leeds Local Development Framework. It sets out 22 sustainability objectives (under economic, social and environmental headings), detailed decision-making criteria to assist the appraisal of each objective, and relevant indicators and targets to help monitor the effects of plans against each objective. The SA framework has been developed in consultation with the four statutory environmental consultation bodies.
- 7.3 The proposed SA framework for the Core Strategy DPD is set out in Appendix 2. It uses all 22 sustainability objectives developed for the Leeds LDF as it is considered that the DPD may have effects in relation to each of these. The indicators and targets have been selected to be directly relevant to the likely significant effects of the DPD.

8. THE NEXT STEPS

- 8.1 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 Core Strategy DPD during its full public consultation stage.
- 8.2 The draft DPD and its Sustainability Appraisal Report will be the subject of a six week period of public consultation carried out in accordance with the Council's Statement of Community Involvement.
- 8.3 The proposed structure and contents of the final SA Report is set out in Appendix 3. This follows the example set out in the ODPM guidance.

APPENDIX 1

Overview of Links to Other Policies, Plans and Programmes

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and 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
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
Water Framework Directive		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires all inland and coastal waters within defined river basin districts to reach at least 'good' status by 2015. Encourages active public consultation in the decision making process about future pollution control. Ensuring that account is taken of the environmental, economic and social implications. 	Government soon to release definitions of chemical and ecological status.	The Core Strategy should seek to ensure that all surface and ground waters in the District achieve 'good' status.

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
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; • Research, identification and monitoring of information; and • education, training and awareness 	<p>No specific targets identified</p>	<p>Key European context</p>
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 de-coupling 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). 	<p>Key European context Core Strategy can identify relevant policies to tackle greenhouse gas emissions. Location of uses can help to reduce the need to travel.</p>
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>The framework indicators are:</p> <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 4. Bird populations: bird population indices (a) farmland birds (b) woodland birds (c) birds of coasts and estuaries 5. Fish stocks: fish stocks around the UK within sustainable limits 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 once a month 10. Crime: crime survey and recorded crime for (a) vehicles (b) domestic burglary (c) violence 11. Employment: people of working age in employment 12. Workless households: population living in workless households (a) 	<p>Key national objectives and indicators (also targets) SA frameworks must encompass the guiding principles, shared priorities and key targets.</p> <p>Core Strategy represents a major opportunity to plan the City towards more sustainable development.</p>

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
	<p>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. • 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. • 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 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 	

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
	<p>own home by 1% annually in 2007 and 2008.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 (bus and light rail) by more than 12% in England compared with 2000 levels, with growth in every region. • Improve the accessibility of services for people in rural areas. • 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. 	

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
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. 	<p>No specific targets</p>	<p>Key policy context Key interpretation of how planning should address sustainable development i.e.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • facilitate and promote environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive patterns of urban and rural development • protect the natural & historic environment • promote a strong, stable, and productive economy that aims to bring jobs and prosperity for all • Plan for the needs of housing, of industrial development, of the exploitation of raw materials such as minerals, of retail and commercial development, and of leisure and recreation – taking into account issues such as accessibility and sustainable transport needs, the provision of essential infrastructure, including of sustainable waste management, and the need to avoid flood risk and other natural hazards

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
PPG2: Green Belts (DETR 1999)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide access to the open countryside for the urban population; • Provide opportunities for outdoor recreation and sport near urban areas; • Retain attractive landscapes and enhance landscape close to where people live; • Improve damaged and derelict land around towns contributing to urban regeneration; and • Retain land in agriculture, forestry and related uses. 	No specific targets	The Core Strategy will uphold existing Green Belt designation.
PPG3: Housing (DETR 2000) and Draft PPS3		
<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 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. 	<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 	<p>New housing development should be located to be accessible to the full range of local facilities such as education, health and convenience shopping facilities. There may be opportunities for regeneration where a more mixed range of tenures and sizes can be created to help provide mixed communities.</p> <p>Draft PPS3 implications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan for the housing requirement set by the RSS, identifying broad areas for growth • Set out arrangements for managed release in line with RSS policy • Identify level of affordable housing required, densities, mix of household sizes to be planned for

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
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	<p>Leeds City Centre may provide an opportunity for relatively large amounts of commercial floorspace to be provided on small sites.</p> <p>Account will need to be taken of flood risk.</p> <p>The Aire Valley may provide an opportunity to provide sufficient land for industrial development – if this is what is needed as well as other land uses.</p> <p>Consideration needs to be given to provision of starter units and space for small businesses.</p> <p>There may be a need to protect the original employment base.</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 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. <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. 	No specific targets	<p>The Core Strategy should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> set out a spatial vision and strategy for the network and hierarchy of centres Assess need for new floorspace & identify centres where development will be focussed, including regeneration LDF – set out policies for assessing & locating new development proposals
PPS7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (ODPM, 2004)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas; Promote more sustainable patterns of development; Promoting diverse and thriving rural enterprise that provides a range of jobs and underpins strong economies; and Promote sustainable, diverse and adaptable agriculture sectors 	No specific targets	<p>The Core Strategy may be able to support the principles of PPS7 through settlement hierarchy work.</p> <p>In particular, it should facilitate and promote sustainable patterns of development and sustainable communities in rural areas. This should include policies to sustain, enhance and, revitalise country towns and villages, whilst maintaining local character and a high quality environment.</p>

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
PPG8: Telecommunications (DLTR, 2001)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure people have a choice as to who provides their telecommunications service, a wider range of services from which to choose and equitable access to the latest technologies. • 	No specific targets.	

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
PPS9: Biodiversity & Geological Conservation (ODPM, 2005)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure policies are based upon up to date information about environmental characteristics of the area; • Aim to maintain, enhance or add to biodiversity and geological conservation interests; • Promote opportunities to incorporate beneficial biodiversity and geological features with development; • Permit proposals where the principal objectives is to conserve or enhance biodiversity and geological conservation interests; • Consider whether development can be accommodated without causing harm to biodiversity/geological interests. • Indicate the location of designated sites of importance for biodiversity and geodiversity, making clear distinctions between the hierarchy of international, national, regional and locally designated sites; and • Identify any areas or sites for the restoration or creation of new priority habitats which contribute to regional targets, and support this restoration or creation through appropriate policies. 	No specific targets	The Core Strategy should protect identified habitats and designated areas.
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.	The Core Strategy should set out policies and proposals for waste management in line with the RSS and ensure opportunities for the provision of waste management facilities in appropriate locations including for waste disposal. It should be informed by the waste management strategy.
PPS11: Regional Spatial Strategies (ODPM, 2004)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LDDs must be in general conformity with RSS. 	No specific targets.	The Core Strategy should be in conformity with the Regional Spatial Strategy .

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
PPS12: Local Development Framework (ODPM, 2004)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets out the process and guiding principles for producing LDDs 	<p>Key milestones for preparations of a LDD.</p>	<p>At least a 10 year strategy, the Core Strategy should take account of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste • Education • Biodiversity • Health • Recycling • Social Exclusion • Environmental Protection • Gypsy and traveller needs <p>Key elements will comprise of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A long-term spatial vision and strategic objectives to deliver that vision • A spatial strategy • Core Policies • Monitoring and implementation framework with clear objectives for achieving delivery. <p>The LDF should contain a limited suite of policies which set out the criteria against which planning applications for the development and use of land and buildings will be considered. Such policies will ensure that development accords with the spatial vision and objectives set out in the core strategy. These policies may be included as part of the core strategy or in a separate development plan document.</p> <p>It should also include topic-related policies such as protecting residential amenity; protecting landscape and natural resources; nature conservation; addressing accessibility; highway and transport issues; protecting vitality and viability; and addressing visual impact etc.</p>
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. 	<p>No specific targets.</p>	<p>New housing development should be located in places which help to reduce the need to travel. New facilities and services should be located in accessible locations.</p>

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
PPG14: Development on Unstable Land (DoE, 1990)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise the risks and effects of land instability on property, infrastructure and the public; Ensure that development should not be placed in unstable locations without appropriate precautions; Bring unstable land, wherever possible, back into productive use; and Assist in safeguarding public and private investment by a proper appreciation of site conditions and necessary precautionary measures. 	No specific targets.	
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	New development should not impact adversely on historic buildings and areas.
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.	New development should be located so that it does not impact adversely on sites of archaeological interest.
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.	The Core Strategy should seek to provide protection for existing spaces and encourage the provision of new ones to fulfil a wide range of outdoor purposes and ensure people have the opportunity to carry out activities close to where they live and work.

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
PPS22: Renewable Energy (ODPM, 2004) and Ministerial Statement June 2006		
<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 to 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"> 	<p>The Core Strategy should have criteria for judging development of renewable energy schemes. Policy may expect a percentage of energy use of new development to come from renewable sources.</p> <p>The new Ministerial Statement takes this further by adding that all new development should be encouraged to use sources of renewable energy, for example by incorporating photovoltaic cells or small wind turbines.</p>
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.	The Core Strategy should cover the possible impact of potentially polluting development on land use, the potential sensitivity of the area to adverse effects from pollution, & the environmental benefits that the development might bring.
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.	
PPG25: Development and Flood Risk (DLTR, 2001) and Draft PPS25		
<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. 		Core Strategy to be informed by SFRA
Circular 1/06 Planning for Gypsies and Traveller Caravan Sites		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide locations to meet the needs for gypsy and traveller caravan sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	The Core Strategy should set out criteria for the location of gypsy and traveller sites which will be used to guide the allocation of sites in the relevant DPD.
Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism (DCLG, May 2006)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement for PPG22 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	Core Strategy to take account of planning for tourism at different levels.

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
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
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”.		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
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	Core Strategy has a role in helping deliver a more sustainable region.

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
Regional Spatial Strategy (Consultation Draft)		
Refers to the Advancing Together vision and objectives (see below)		Core Strategy should be in conformity with the RSS.
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'	<p>Vision for regional development. Provides the overarching vision for the RSDF. The core strategy should plan to deliver an advanced economy, high quality environments & quality of life.</p>
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 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 	<p>Context for housing policies Focuses on the social aspects of sustainability.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing – new build & renewal - has a key role for urban renaissance & regeneration of neighbourhoods • Supply of affordable housing needs to be improved • Need to plan for the accommodation needs of Gypsies & Travellers.

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
	standard STATUS surveys <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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		
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.
Regional Waste Strategy (Regional Assembly, 2004)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gain community support and involvement in implementation of the strategy • Reduce waste production and increase re-use, recycling and composting • Manage residual waste in a sustainable way • Provide technical support and advice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the annual increase in waste production per household to 2% by 2008/9 • Achieve statutory targets for recycling and composting household waste and diverting BMW from landfill 	Context for waste management policies Targets for waste reduction and sustainable waste management

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
LOCAL POLICIES		
Leeds UDP (Adopted 2001)		
<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 		<p>Existing policy context for the LDF Existing policy context for sustainable development in spatial planning</p>
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 2 (2006-2011)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop and maintain an integrated transport system that supports economic growth in a safe and sustainable way and enhances the overall quality of life for the people of West Yorkshire. • To improve access to jobs, education and other key services for everyone. • To reduce delays to the movement of people and goods. • To improve safety for all highway users • To limit transport emissions of air pollutants, greenhouse gases and noise. • To improve the condition of the transport infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 10% increase in overall cycling levels by 2010/11 • Traffic growth in Leeds centre in the morning peak (0700-1000) from 2003/04 to 2010/11 to be restricted to 3% • A 5% increase in bus patronage by 2010/11 • A 40% reduction in the number of people KSI from the 1994/98 average by 2010, stretched to a 30% reduction from the 2002/04 average by 2010. • A 50% reduction in the number of children KSI from the 1994/98 average by 2010, stretched to a 40% reduction from the 2002/04 average by 2010. • A 10% reduction NO₂ in the Leeds AQMAs. • No more than a 5% increase in 16 hour weekday traffic flows, weighted by road length, at a representative sample of sites from 2003/04 levels by 2010/11 • A 20% increase in cycling trips to Leeds centre during the AM peak 	<p>Local transport policy context Reducing road transport remains the key issue for tackling climate change.</p>

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
	<p>(0730-0930) by 2010/11.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the proportion of car-based trips into central Leeds from 57% to 55% by 2010/11. • Increase peak time rail patronage on local train services into Leeds by 20% to 2010/11. • A 20% reduction in NOx from 2004/05 to 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 • 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 	<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; • 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. 	<p>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. Aims include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan Leeds to be economically successful with a varied economic base • Make Leeds attractive through a prestigious high quality environment, a good transport system and a knowledge economy • Harness private sector investment for regeneration & to develop high quality facilities as a focus for communities • Ensure facilities & open spaces are accessible safely to all • Buildings should be environmentally sustainable • celebrate the distinctiveness of places, including market towns & villages • break the link between growth & creation of waste & provide better recycling facilities

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 		
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 	Targets are included under each aim including targets for improving the housing stock; community safety; fuel poverty; health and social conditions	Key input into LDF Key aspect of the social agenda for sustainable development
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)	Key aspect of the social agenda for sustainable development
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

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
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.	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.	
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. 	

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
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. 	
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		
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		
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. The Core Strategy should take account of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regeneration Poverty and low income Fuel poverty

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and 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>
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. 		<p>Protection of existing habitats and creation of new habitats.</p>

APPENDIX 2

The Sustainability Appraisal Framework for the Leeds Core Strategy

SA OBJECTIVES	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	INDICATORS	TARGETS FROM OTHER PPPs (Key to abbreviations at end of table.)
ECONOMIC OBJECTIVES			
1. Maintain or improve good quality employment opportunities and reduce the disparities in the Leeds' labour market.	a. Will it maintain or improve current employment rates in Leeds? b. Will it help to raise average earnings? c. Will it support employment opportunities for people who live in or close to the area? d. Will it help develop the skills of people who live in or close to the area? e. Will it support equal employment opportunities? f. Will it reduce the disparities in employment rates between deprived and affluent parts of Leeds? g. Will it help to reduce the high rates of unemployment among black and ethnic minority groups? h. Will it improve access to affordable and quality childcare?	1. % of people who are in work 2. Total employment 3. Unemployment rates (%) 4. Worklessness rates (those claiming job seeker's allowance, income support, incapacity benefit) 5. Average gross weekly earnings for residents (£) 6. % of SOAs in the 20% most deprived nationally in the IMD employment domain 7. Difference in employment rates between the highest and lowest SOAs 8. Unemployment rates among BME groups (%) 9. Amount of land developed for employment by type 10. Amount of completed office development and % developed in town centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the number of Leeds' residents moving into work.(VFL2) • Create at least 50,000 new jobs (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) • No ward in the city to have an unemployment rate 2.5% points higher than the city-wide average by 2005 (LNRS)
2. Maintain or improve the conditions which have enabled business success, economic growth and investment.	a. Will it support existing businesses? b. Will it encourage investment? c. Will it improve productivity and competitiveness? d. Will it encourage rural diversification?	1. Gross Value Added (GVA) per capita 2. No. of VAT registered businesses 3. Amount of completed retail and leisure development 4. Employment land supply (ha)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the wealth created in Leeds and the region every year (VFL2) • Improve Leeds' productivity performance by at least 15%; (VFL2) • Increase the percentage of the workforce employed in high-tech or knowledge-based jobs. (VFL2)

SA OBJECTIVES	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	INDICATORS	TARGETS FROM OTHER PPPs (Key to abbreviations at end of table.)
SOCIAL OBJECTIVES			
3. Increase participation in education and life-long learning and reduce the disparity in participation and qualifications achieved across Leeds.	a. Will it provide accessible training and learning opportunities for adults and young people? b. Will it increase participation in education and qualifications in disadvantaged communities? c. Will it increase participation in education and qualifications among BME groups?	1. % of economically active adults with at least level 2 and level 3 qualifications 2. Educational qualifications: students achieving 5 or more GCSEs at grades A*-C 3. Educational qualifications of those aged 16-49 by ethnicity 4. % of SOAs in the 20% most deprived nationally in the IMD Education, skills and training deprivation domain	<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)
4. Improve conditions and services that engender good health and reduce disparities in health across Leeds	a. Will it promote healthy life-styles, and help prevent ill-health? b. Will it improve access to high quality, health facilities? c. Will it address health inequalities across Leeds?	1. Life expectancy 2. Mortality rates from coronary heart disease and cancer 3. % of people of working age population with limiting long-term illness 4. % of people whose health was not good 5. Estimate of obesity % 6. No of people on incapacity benefits and severe disability allowance 7. % of SOAs in the 20% most deprived nationally in the IMD Health deprivation & disability domain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)) • Halt the year-on-year rise in obesity among children under 11 by 2010. (UK)
5. Reduce overall rates of crime, and reduce the disparities in crime rates across Leeds.	a. Will it encourage crime reduction through design? b. Will it help address the causes of crime? c. Will it help reduce the fear of crime? d. Will it help to reduce disparities in crime rates across Leeds?	1. Crime survey trends in burglary and vehicle related thefts 2. Recorded crime (violent crime, robbery, domestic burglary, vehicle crime, criminal damage) 3. Fear of crime in residents surveys 4. % of SOAs in the 20% most deprived nationally in the IMD crime domain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce city-wide crime levels and making sure that no individual community has crime levels more than twice as high as the city average (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)

SA OBJECTIVES	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	INDICATORS	TARGETS FROM OTHER PPPs (Key to abbreviations at end of table.)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)
6. Maintain and improve culture, leisure and recreational activities that are available to all	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Will it increase provision of culture, leisure and recreational (CLR) activities/venues? b. Will it increase non-car based CLR activities? c. Will it increase participation in CLR activities by (i) local people and (ii) tourists? d. Will it preserve, promote and enhance local culture and heritage? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Visitor statistics from major attractions 2. % participation in sport and physical activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build at least three new high-quality cultural facilities (VFL2) • Increase participation in sport and physical activity to 70% of the population by 2020 (UK)
7. Improve the overall quality of housing and reduce the disparity in housing markets across Leeds	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Will it make housing available to people in need (taking into account requirements of location, size, type and affordability)? b. Will it reduce (the risk of) low housing demand in some parts of the city, and reduce the number of empty properties? c. Will it help improve the quality of the housing stock and reduce the number of unfit homes? d. Will it improve energy efficiency in housing to reduce fuel-poverty and ill-health? e. Will it encourage the use of sustainable design and sustainable building materials in construction? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Housing completions (annual number) 2. Average house price 3. House price/earnings ratio 4. Annual completions of affordable housing 5. % of dwellings by tenure (owner-occupied, private rented and social rented) 6. % of total dwellings that are vacant 7. % of LA and RSL dwellings that are difficult to let 8. % of LA, RSL and owner-occupied dwellings that are low demand 9. % of total dwelling stock that is unfit 10. % of LA dwellings that fall below the 'Decent Homes Standard' 11. % of Fuel poor households 12. Average energy efficiency rating of homes 	<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 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) • By 2010 bring all social housing into decent condition (UK&VFL2 & LHS)

SA OBJECTIVES	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	INDICATORS	TARGETS FROM OTHER PPPs (Key to abbreviations at end of table.)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)
8. Increase social inclusion and active community participation	<p><i>Social inclusion</i></p> <p>a. Will it help to reduce poverty?</p> <p>b. Will it provide more services and facilities that are appropriate to the needs of ethnic minorities, older people, young people and disabled people?</p> <p>c. Does it enable less-well resourced groups to take part?</p> <p>d. Does it take steps to involve not yet reach groups?</p> <p><i>Community participation</i></p> <p>e. Will it give the community opportunities to participate in or towards making decisions?</p> <p>f. Will local community organisations be supported to identify and address their own priorities?</p>	<p><i>Social inclusion</i></p> <p>1. % of SOAs in the 20% most deprived nationally in the IMD Income deprivation domain</p> <p>2. % of SOAs in the 20% most deprived nationally in the IMD Income deprivation affecting children index</p> <p>3. % of SOAs in the 20% most deprived nationally in the IMD Income deprivation affecting older people index</p> <p>4. Educational qualifications of African Caribbean, Pakistani and Bangladeshi pupils: students achieving 5 or more GCSEs at grades A*-C compared to Leeds average</p> <p>5. Unemployment rates among BME groups (%)</p> <p><i>Community participation</i></p> <p>6. Civic participation - % who participated in civic affairs in the last 12 months</p> <p>7. Turnout in local elections (%)</p>	<p><i>Social inclusion</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the number of children living in poverty (VFL2) • 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)
9. Increase community cohesion	<p>a. Will it build better relationships across diverse communities and interests?</p> <p>b. Will it increase people's feelings of belonging?</p> <p>c. Will it encourage communities to value diversity?</p> <p>d. Could it create or increase tensions and conflict locally or with other communities?</p>	<p><i>Indicators to be included from Community Cohesion Action Plan when finalised</i></p>	<p><i>Targets to be included from Community Cohesion Action Plan when finalised</i></p>

SA OBJECTIVES	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	INDICATORS	TARGETS FROM OTHER PPPs (Key to abbreviations at end of table.)
ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES			
10. Increase the quantity, quality and accessibility of greenspace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Will it increase the quantity of publicly accessible greenspace? b. Will it address deficiencies of greenspace in areas that are under-provided? c. Will it improve the quality and management of greenspace across Leeds? d. Will it improve the security of greenspace? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Quantity of greenspace 2. Quantity of greenspace per 1,000 population 3. % of eligible greenspace managed to green flag award standard 4. Accessibility of greenspace to residential areas 	<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) • Provide 2.8ha of Local Recreational Areas within 400m and 12ha of Neighbourhood/District Parks within 800m of residential areas (UDP)
11. 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"> a. Does it make efficient use of land by promoting development on previously used land, re-use of buildings and higher densities? b. Will it promote the development of communities with accessible services, employment, shops and leisure facilities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. % of land developed for employment which is on previously developed land 2. % of new homes on previously developed land 3. % of new dwellings completed at less than 30 dwellings per hectare 	<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)
12. Maintain and enhance, restore or add to biodiversity or geological conservation interests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Will it protect and enhance existing habitats, especially priority habitats identified in the UK and the Leeds Biodiversity Action Plan? b. Will it protect and enhance protected and important species? (Important species are those identified in the UK and the Leeds BAP.) c. Will it protect and enhance existing designated nature conservation sites? d. Will it provide for appropriate long term management of habitats? e. Will it make use of opportunities to create and enhance habitats as part of development proposals? f. Will it protect / mitigate ecological interests on previously-developed sites? g. Will it protect sites of geological interest? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Change in priority habitats by type 2. Areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value inc. sites of international, national, sub-regional or local significance (SSSIs, SEGIs, LNRs, LNAs) 3. Status/condition of SSSIs (favourable or recovering) (%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to the targets for the priority species and habitats in the Leeds BAP • 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. • People living in towns and cities should have a Statutory Local Nature Reserves at a minimum level of one hectare per thousand population (EN)
13. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<p>Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Households? b. Commercial and industrial activities? c. Transport d. Agriculture, landfill & mining? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Estimated CO₂ emissions (Total) 2. Estimated CO₂ emissions (Industry/Commercial) 3. Estimated CO₂ emissions (Domestic) 4. Estimated CO₂ emissions (Road Transport) 	<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)

SA OBJECTIVES	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	INDICATORS	TARGETS FROM OTHER PPPs (Key to abbreviations at end of table.)
<p>14. Improve Leeds' ability to manage extreme weather conditions including flood risk and climate change</p>	<p><i>Flood Risk</i> a. Will it prevent inappropriate development on flood plains and prepare for the likelihood of increased flooding in future? <i>Other climate change effects</i> b. Will it improve the capacity to cope with the increases in strong winds and storms? c. Will it improve the capacity to cope with higher temperatures?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No. of properties located within flood risk zones 2. Number of incidences of internal property flooding per annum 3. No. of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Future PPPs to be monitored for targets</i>
<p>15. Provide a transport network which maximises access, whilst minimising detrimental impacts</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Will it reduce the need to travel by increasing access to key services and facilities by means other than the car? b. Will it ease congestion on the road network? c. Will it provide/improve/promote information about alternatives to car-based transport? d. Will it reduce the number of journeys by personal motor transport? e. Will it make the transport/environment attractive to non-car users? f. Will it encourage freight transfer from road to rail and water? g. Will it encourage employers to develop green travel plans for staff travel to/from work and whilst at work? h. Will it reduce the causes of transport-related accidents? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Traffic modal splits to centres 2. Traffic counts 3. Number of vehicles commuting into/out of urban centres during peak times 4. Ease of pedestrian access to jobs, services, leisure etc (pedestrian counts) 5. Changes to commuting modal split (% modal split) 6. Levels of pedestrian and cyclist activity 7. Distance of public transport stops/station to residential areas (desire lines distances between public transport facilities and residential areas) 8. Number of transport-related accidents 9. Annual road injury statistics for road user groups 	<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) • 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) • 90% rural households within 800 metres of an hourly or better bus service. (WYLTP) • Reduce the number of people killed in road accidents by 40% and the number of children

SA OBJECTIVES	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	INDICATORS	TARGETS FROM OTHER PPPs (Key to abbreviations at end of table.)
			<p>killed by 50% by 2010 compared with the average for 1994/98 (UK)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)
16. Increase the proportion of local needs that are met locally	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Will it support the use of more local suppliers for agriculture, manufacture, construction, retailing and other services? Will it ensure that essential services (e.g. employment, health services and shops) and resources to serve communities are within reasonable non-car based travelling distance? Will it provide appropriate housing for local needs? Will it support the vibrancy of city, town and village centres? Will it help facilitate improved ICT services and resources in isolated and disadvantaged communities? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> % of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary and secondary school, employment and a major health centre % of new residential development within 800m (10 minutes walk) of: a GP premises, primary school, supermarket or convenience store, post office Number of vacant units and % of vacant floorspace in town centres Amount and % of completed retail, office and leisure development respectively in town centres 	<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.
17. Reduce the growth in waste generated and landfilled.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Will it minimise waste? Will it promote re-use, recovery and recycling of waste? Will it help to provide facilities for recycling and recovering waste? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Total household waste (kg per person) Household waste recycled (%) Amount of municipal waste arising, & managed by type, & the % each management 	<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)
18. Reduce pollution levels	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Will it promote the clean-up of contaminated land? Will it reduce air, water, land, noise and light pollution? Will it reduce the risk of pollution incidents and environmental accidents? Will it help to promote neighbourhood cleanliness? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Total area of contaminated land No. of days when air pollution is moderate or high Number of Air Quality Management Areas and areas of concern / no. of dwellings affected Water quality – length of rivers in good or fair chemical and biological 	<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 surface water and ground water bodies to achieve 'good' status by 2015 with the exceptions specified in the Water Framework

SA OBJECTIVES	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	INDICATORS	TARGETS FROM OTHER PPPs (Key to abbreviations at end of table.)
		quality 5. Satisfaction with cleanliness of streets	Directive. (WFD) • Not exceed an annual average of 40µg/m ³ NO ₂ in main urban areas in any given year. (WYLTP)
19. Maintain and enhance landscape quality	a. Will it maintain and enhance areas of high landscape value? b. Will it protect and enhance individual features such as hedgerows, dry stone walls, ponds and trees? c. Will it increase the quality and quantity of woodland features in appropriate locations and using native species? d. Will it protect and enhance the landscape quality of the City's rivers and other waterways? e. Will it take account of the geomorphology of the land?	1. Amount of development taking place in areas of high landscape value 2. Area of woodland coverage	• <i>Future PPPs to be monitored for targets</i>
20. Maintain and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the built environment	a. Will it ensure new development is well designed and appropriate to its setting? b. Will it ensure development is consistent with Leeds City Council design guidance for the built, natural and historic environment? c. Will it support local distinctiveness? d. Will it encourage local sourcing of materials?	1. Consistency of development with Leeds City Council design guidance	• <i>Future PPPs to be monitored for targets</i>
21. Preserve and enhance the historic environment	a. Will it protect and enhance sites, features and areas of historical, archaeological and cultural value in urban and rural areas? b. Will it protect and enhance listed buildings, conservation areas and other designated historic features and their settings?	1. No. of listed building of each grade, conservation areas, scheduled ancient monuments and historic parks and gardens 2. No. & % of listed buildings at risk 3. No. of listed buildings demolished 4. No. & % of conservation areas with appraisals 5. Areas of known significant archaeological interest of national, regional or local interest	• Remove at least 10 listed buildings at risk per year. (BARSR)
22. Make efficient use of energy and natural resources and promote sustainable design.	a. Will it increase energy and water efficiency in all sectors? b. Will it increase energy from renewable	1. Domestic water consumption (litres/day/household) 2. Use of SUDS and interceptor	• Support regional targets of electricity from renewable sources (VFL2) • At least 10% of energy generated from

SA OBJECTIVES	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	INDICATORS	TARGETS FROM OTHER PPPs (Key to abbreviations at end of table.)
	<p>sources?</p> <p>c. Will it promote the energy, water and resource efficiency of buildings?</p> <p>d. Will it increase sustainable urban drainage?</p> <p>e. Will it increase efficiency in use of raw materials?</p> <p>f. Will it minimise the loss of high quality agricultural land and soils?</p> <p>g. Will it support reduced resource use by business?</p>	<p>measures</p> <p>3. Renewable energy capacity installed by type</p> <p>4. Agricultural land classification</p>	<p>renewable sources by 2010 (RSS)</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)

APPENDIX 3

The Proposed Structure and contents of the SA Report

Structure of report	Information to be included
1 Summary and outcomes	1.1 Non-technical summary 1.2 A statement of the likely significant effects of the plan 1.3 Statement on the difference the process has made to date 1.4 How to comment on the report
2. Appraisal Methodology	2.1 Approach adopted to the SA 2.2 When the SA was carried out 2.3 Who carried out the SA 2.4 Who was consulted, when and how
3. Background	3.1 Purpose of the SA and the SA Report 3.2 Plan objectives and outline of contents 3.3 Compliance with the SEA Directive/Regulations
4. Sustainability objectives, baseline and context	4.1 Links to other policies, plans and programmes and sustainability objectives and how these have been taken into account 4.2 Description of the social, environmental and economic baseline characteristics and the predicted future baseline 4.3 Main social, environmental and economic issues and problems identified 4.4 Limitations of the information, assumption made 4.5 The SA framework, including objectives, targets and indicators
5. Plan issues and options	5.1 Main options considered and how they were identified 5.2 Comparison of the social, environmental and economic effects of the options 5.3 How social, environmental and economic issues were considered in choosing the preferred option 5.4 Other options considered, and why these were rejected 5.5 Any proposed mitigation measures
6. Plan policies	6.1 Significant social, environmental and economic effects of the preferred policies 6.2 How social, environmental and economic proposals were considered in developing the policies and proposals 6.3 Proposed mitigation measures 6.4 Uncertainties risks
7. Implementation	7.1 Links to other tiers of plans and programmes and the project level (EIA, design guidance) 7.2 Proposals for monitoring

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REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT

MEETING: DEVELOPMENT PLAN PANEL

DATE : 18 July 2006

SUBJECT : Leeds Local Development Framework – Consultation Advisory Group

Electoral Wards Affected :
ALL

Specific Implications For :

Ethnic Minorities
 Women
 Disabled People

Executive Function

Eligible for Call In

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

1. PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

1.1 Progress on the Local Development Framework has highlighted both a need and an opportunity to consider ways to improve the effectiveness and transparency of consultation on Development Plan Documents (DPD's) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD's). With the Statement of Community Involvement at an advanced stage of preparation and with consultation activity set to increase significantly in the future, it seems appropriate and timely to set up an advisory group to assist in the monitoring, evaluation and improvement of consultation. This report seeks agreement in principle to establish an advisory group made up of a member of the Development Plans Panel (as chair), selected stakeholders and officers. It is considered that such a group would assist in adding value to the new planning system

2. BACKGROUND

2.1 Consultation on the Local Development Framework to date has shown that knowledge and understanding of the new planning system is low. There is also a high level of scepticism on how consultation will be undertaken on the LDF. However, the consultation that has taken place on the Statement of Community Involvement has begun a healthy exchange of ideas and experiences between the Council and a variety of stakeholders and this has been helpful for all involved. This initial dialogue provides an opportunity to improve both the understanding and the practice of consultation and engagement techniques for the benefit of all.

2.2 It is worth noting that, one of the key objectives of the new planning system is to monitor the effectiveness of the Statement of Community Involvement. An advisory group would be a useful tool in this regard.

3. LDF Consultation Advisory Group

3.1 It is suggested that the following structure would be appropriate:

- Chair (an elected member from Development Plan Panel);
- A 'pool' of representatives of community groups and organisations;
- A representative from 'Planning Aid';
- Officers from Strategy & Policy (Planning & Economic Services).

3.2 Meetings would take place at a suitable venue, to be held quarterly dependant on the level of consultation activity and interest.

3.3 Membership would be on a voluntary basis with the opportunity to add new members as required.

4.0 The Benefits of a Consultation Advisory Group

4.1 Both the Council and stakeholders would benefit from a Consultation Advisory Group. Some of the benefits could be:

- Better understanding and publicity of the Local Development Framework;
- Improve the level of trust and understanding between the Council and stakeholders on consultation;
- An opportunity to improve evaluation methods;
- Greater transparency in consultation;
- An opportunity to learn lessons from successes and failures of previous consultation exercises;
- Improved effectiveness through best practice;
- Opportunity to develop consultation skills for officers, members and community groups/organisations;
- Opportunity to discuss and develop creative engagement techniques and to share ideas;
- Incorporation of the groups findings into the LDF Annual Monitoring Report.

5.0 Resource Implications

5.1 There are no major resource implications for setting up an advisory group. However, there may be resource implications for consultation in general.

6.0 Conclusion

6.1 In conclusion, it is both timely and appropriate to set up a Consultation Advisory Group to assist in effective and transparent consultation on the Local Development Framework .

7.0 Recommendation

7.1 It is recommended that members of the Development Plan Panel:

- i) Agree to setting up a LDF Consultation Advisory Group;
- ii) Nominate a member of Development Plans Panel to chair the LDF Consultation Advisory Group.