

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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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

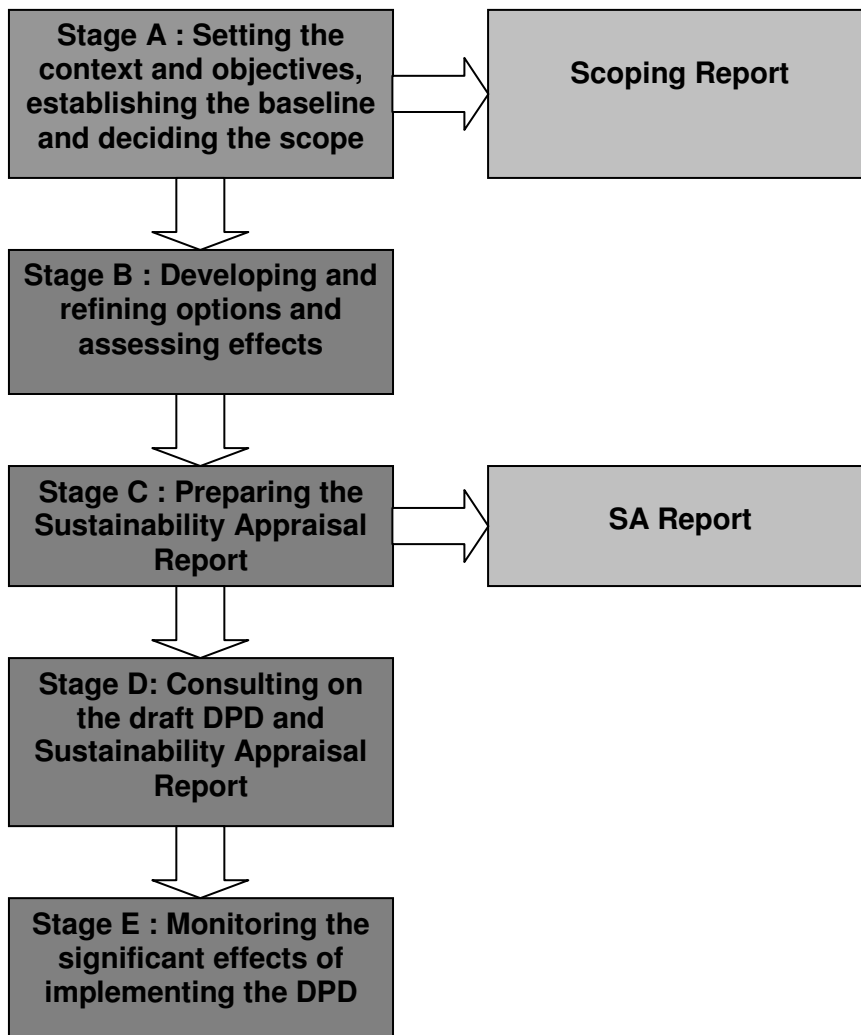
What is sustainability appraisal?

- 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			
<p>3. Increase participation in education and life-long learning and reduce the disparity in participation and qualifications achieved across Leeds.</p>	<p>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?</p>	<p>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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the number of adults involved in life-long learning (VFL2) • 90% of 19 year olds to be qualified to NVQ level 2 or above (RPG) • 65% of 21 year olds to be qualified to NVQ level 3 or above (RPG) • At least 20% of pupils in schools in disadvantaged communities to achieve 5 or more GCSEs at grades A* - C by summer 2004. (LNRS)
<p>4. Improve conditions and services that engender good health and reduce disparities in health across Leeds</p>	<p>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?</p>	<p>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</p>	<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)
<p>5. Reduce overall rates of crime, and reduce the disparities in crime rates across Leeds.</p>	<p>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?</p>	<p>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</p>	<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)
<p>8. Increase social inclusion and active community participation</p>	<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)
<p>9. Increase community cohesion</p>	<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	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?	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	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?	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	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?	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	Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions from: a. Households? b. Commercial and industrial activities? c. Transport d. Agriculture, landfill & mining?	1. Estimated CO ₂ emissions (Total) 2. Estimated CO ₂ emissions (Industry/Commercial) 3. Estimated CO ₂ emissions (Domestic) 4. Estimated CO ₂ 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