Appendix 3

Leeds
CITY COUNCIL

Core Strategy Selective Review

Sustainability Appraisal

Publication Draft
Leeds Local Plan
Development Plan Document
February 2018

www.leeds.gov.uk/localplan

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1. INTRODUCTION

This document is the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Publication draft Leeds Core Strategy Selective Review (CSSR). It summarises:

- How the SA has informed the development of the CSSR to date;
- The likely significant effects of the CSSR on people, communities, the economy and the environment; and
- How the SA will continue to inform the implementation of the CSSR.

1.1 Structure of the Report

This SA report has been structured as follows:

Section 1 – Introduction to the Core Strategy Selective Review Document and SA process

Section 2 – Requirements of the SEA Directive

Section 3 – Appraisal Methodology including when the SA was carried out, who has been consulted in the preparation of the SA and difficulties encountered in compiling information or carrying out the assessment

Section 4 – Sustainability objectives; other policies, plans and programmes; baseline information and SA Framework

Section 5 – Plan issues and options

Section 6 – Summarising the identified effects of the CSSR

Section 7– Implementation of the CSSR and recommendations for monitoring effects

A separate Non-Technical Summary accompanies the SA Report.

1.2 Leeds Local Plan

The Local Plan is the name for the collection of documents that together make up the overall planning framework for Leeds. This includes the Core Strategy, the Leeds Unitary Development Plan (saved policies), the Natural Resources & Waste Local Plan and the Aire Valley Leeds Area Action Plan, the Policies Map for Leeds (formerly called the Proposals Map) and a number of other policy documents. The Site Allocations Plan will form a part of the Local Plan once it is Adopted.

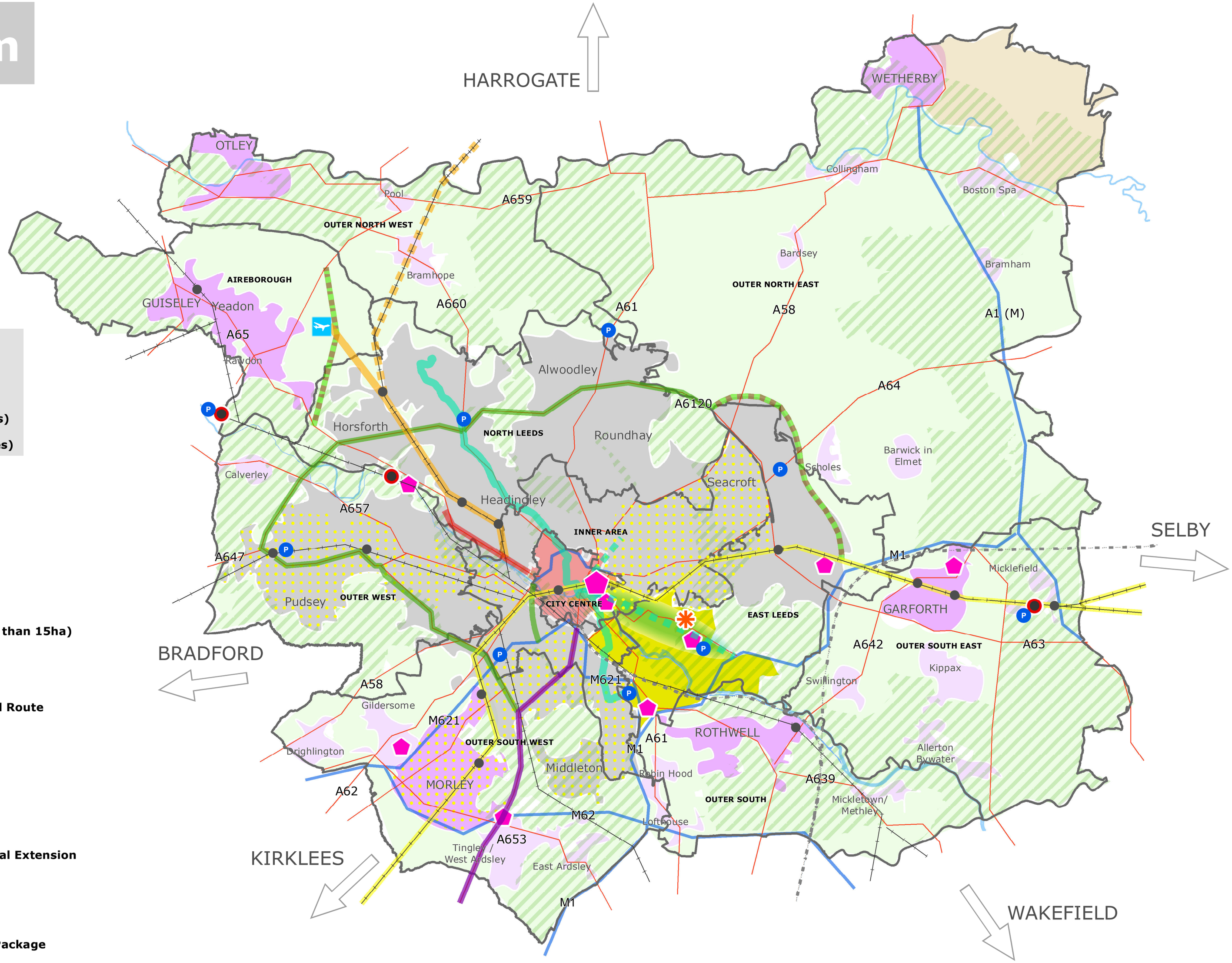
<u>Core Strategy</u>

The Core Strategy was originally adopted in November 2014 identifying the spatial development strategy for the delivery of land including housing and employment land with complimentary infrastructure, such as schools and homes for an ageing

population, to create liveable and distinct communities. It provides a basis for the regeneration and growth of Leeds to 2028. It was subject to a detailed sustainability appraisal (SA) and was found to be ‘sound’ by an independently appointed Planning Inspector

The Spatial Vision for Leeds sets out the long term vision for the Leeds district to 2028 and is supported by 22 objectives and a Key Diagram illustrating indicatively the broad spatial development strategy.

Key Diagram



Key

Settlement Hierarchy (i)

- City Centre (10,200 New Homes)
- Main Urban Area (33,300 New Homes)
- Major Settlements (14,300 New Homes)
- Smaller Settlements (7,500 New Homes)

- Housing Market Characteristic Area
- Green Belt
- Rural Land (Non-Green Belt)
- Strategic Green Infrastructure (SGI)
- Regeneration Priority Areas
- Aire Valley AAP / Eco Settlement / Strategic Waste Facilities
- Enterprise Zone
- Strategic Locations for Job Growth (1,000+ FTE jobs + area of land larger than 15ha)
- Leeds City centre - Southern Area
- Railways
- Railways - Proposed Electrification
- High Speed Rail (HSR) Initial Preferred Route
- Railway Stations
- Proposed Railway Stations
- Proposed Park & Ride
- A65 Quality Bus Initiative
- Proposed Tram Train - Phase 1
- Proposed Tram Train - Phase 2
- Proposed NGT Route
- Proposed NGT Route - St James Hospital Extension
- Aire Valley Transport Strategy
- Airport
- A Roads
- Motorways
- Leeds - Dewsbury Transport Corridor Package
- Highway Improvements
- Proposed Highway (East Leeds Orbital Route & Airport Link Road)
- Waterways

(i) Settlements in the Settlement Hierarchy may be subject to Green Belt review.
Spatial Policy 7 sets out the approach to the overall scale and distribution of housing land.
This is based upon the identification of Housing Market Characteristic Areas and percentage targets for each area.
The identification of specific sites will be determined through the preparation of the Site Allocations DPD.

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The Core Strategy Selective Review (CSSR)

A review of the Core Strategy became necessary as a consequence of population and household projections falling significantly below those projections used to generate the original Core Strategy housing requirement. This significant change to the evidence base upon which the Adopted Core Strategy was based, prompted the commissioning of a Strategic Housing Market Assessment to fully understand the housing needs of Leeds, as the basis for setting a new housing requirement.

The Council also considered it necessary to review certain other Core Strategy Policies. The affordable housing policy requires review as a result of new evidence of housing need. The green space policy requires review because of concerns about implementation of a requirement for 80sqm/dwelling. Housing standards (space and access) were already being introduced through a stand-alone Development Plan Document which had commenced in 2016. It was considered sensible to combine the introduction of housing standards with the CSSR rather than pursue preparation of two separate plans. The CSSR also provides an opportunity to incorporate national policy changes enacted in 2015 affecting energy policies EN1 and EN2. At present the City Council has revised EN1 and EN2 policies in a separate document on the Core Strategy web page; it would make sense to incorporate this into the Core Strategy itself.

Regulation 18 consultation took place on the scope of the CSSR during June and July 2017. Comments received suggested a number of additional areas for selective review, including review of employment needs, Green Belt, infrastructure and policy on air quality. It was concluded that it would be appropriate to add include a further policy concerning provision of electric vehicle charging points (EVCP) in relation to new development. Given current Government policy initiatives for improving air quality, there is a strong rationale for pursuing an EVCP policy. An SA Scoping Report was sent to the statutory consultees at this time.

The preparation of the CSSR does not include a formal “alternative options” stage because the CSSR is focussed on a narrow set of changes. The real choices concern the drafting choices of the individual policies which is the focus of the sustainability appraisal.

The Government published its “Right Homes in the Right Places” consultation in September 2017 which proposes a simplified methodology for establishing the housing requirements of local authorities and includes a housing requirement figure for Leeds of 2,649 dwellings per annum.

1.3 What is a Sustainability Appraisal?

The aim of Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is to promote sustainable development through better integration of economic, social and environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans. SA is a means to identify and evaluate the impact of a development plan on economic, social and environmental objectives. It provides a systematic way of assessing and providing recommendations to improve plans as they are developed and identifying ways to mitigate against any negative effects of a plan.

It should be noted that SA cannot ensure that development will be absolutely sustainable in all aspects. It can only show how sustainable the effects of a policy or site are likely to be and where there are harmful impacts how far they can be mitigated. A policy or site may also have negative environmental impacts but they can be outweighed by positive social and economic aspects of the policy, which in balance allow it to be regarded as sustainable.

The Council is not required to pursue the recommendations from this process. For example, there may be specific local circumstances that justify choosing a particular option that does not perform as well as others when appraised against the SA framework. If such instances arise, particular attention should be given to implementing recommended mitigation measures.

1.4 Legislative Requirement for Sustainability Appraisal

European legislation (the 'Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive' (SEA Directive)) requires local authorities to prepare a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, which includes development plans. The SEA Directive was transposed into English law by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 introduced a requirement for local authorities to carry out an appraisal of the sustainability of LDF documents, a sustainability appraisal (Section 19(5)).

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that an assessment of environmental effects be considered alongside social and economic effects:

"A Sustainability Appraisal which meets the requirements of the European Directive on strategic environmental assessment should be an integral part of the plan preparation process, and should consider all the likely significant effects on the environment, economic and social factors" (para.165)

As part of the preparation of the SAP, the Council is therefore required to prepare a Sustainability Appraisal incorporating the requirements of the SEA Directive.

Requirements of the SEA Directive

Table 1 below lists the requirements of the SEA Directive (Schedule 2) and identifies where these requirements have been covered within the SA report.

Table 1 – Where the SEA Directive Requirements are covered in the SA Report

SEA Directive requirements	**Where covered in SA Report**
1. An outline of the contents and main objectives of the plan and programme, and of its relationship with other relevant plans and programmes.	Section 1.2 and 3.1 and Appendix 4

2. The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme.	Section 3.2 and Appendix 5
3. The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.	Section 3.2 and Appendix 5
4. Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds (a) and the Habitats Directive.	Section 3.2 and Appendix 5
5. The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme ad the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.	Section 3.3, 4 and Appendix 6
6. The likely significant effects on the environment, on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factor. These effects should include short, medium and long-term effects, positive and negative effects, and secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects.	Section 5 and Appendices 7-10
7. The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme.	Section 5.3 and Appendix 9
8. An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information.	Section 2.5 and 4.1 + Appendices 6 and 8
9. A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with regulation 17.	Section 10
10. A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.	Separate Non-Technical Summary

1.5 Habitats Regulations Assessment

In compliance with the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC), plans must be screened and assessed for their impacts on European wildlife sites (under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 SI bno.2010/490). The process of screening and appropriate assessment is often referred to as a ‘Habitats Regulations Assessment’ (HRA). Plans can only be permitted having ascertained that there will be no adverse effects on the integrity of European sites or European offshore marine sites (unless there are ‘imperative reasons of overriding public interest’). See section 6 for details of the screening process of the CSSR.

2. APPRAISAL METHODOLOGY

2.1 Approach Adopted by the SA

For SA to be effective, it is important to fully integrate the process into the development and implementation of the CSSR. The local plan preparation process can be divided into four main stages, with a fifth stage for implementation, and the SA aims to influence each stage. This is explained in diagram 1 overleaf.

Stage A (scoping) is required to ensure that the statutory SEA consultation bodies (the Environment Agency, English Heritage (now called Historic England) and Natural England) can agree the sustainability issues that will be covered by the assessment stage, and the information proposed to be used to inform the assessment. This involves preparing a Scoping Report which sets the context and objectives, establishes the baseline and decides on the scope of the SA. The Scoping Report for the CSSR was published 21st May 2017 and sent out for consultation to the three statutory consultation bodies (Environment Agency, Historic England and Natural England). A number of changes were made to the baseline, the policies-plans-programmes and the SA Framework as a result of feedback from these consultees.

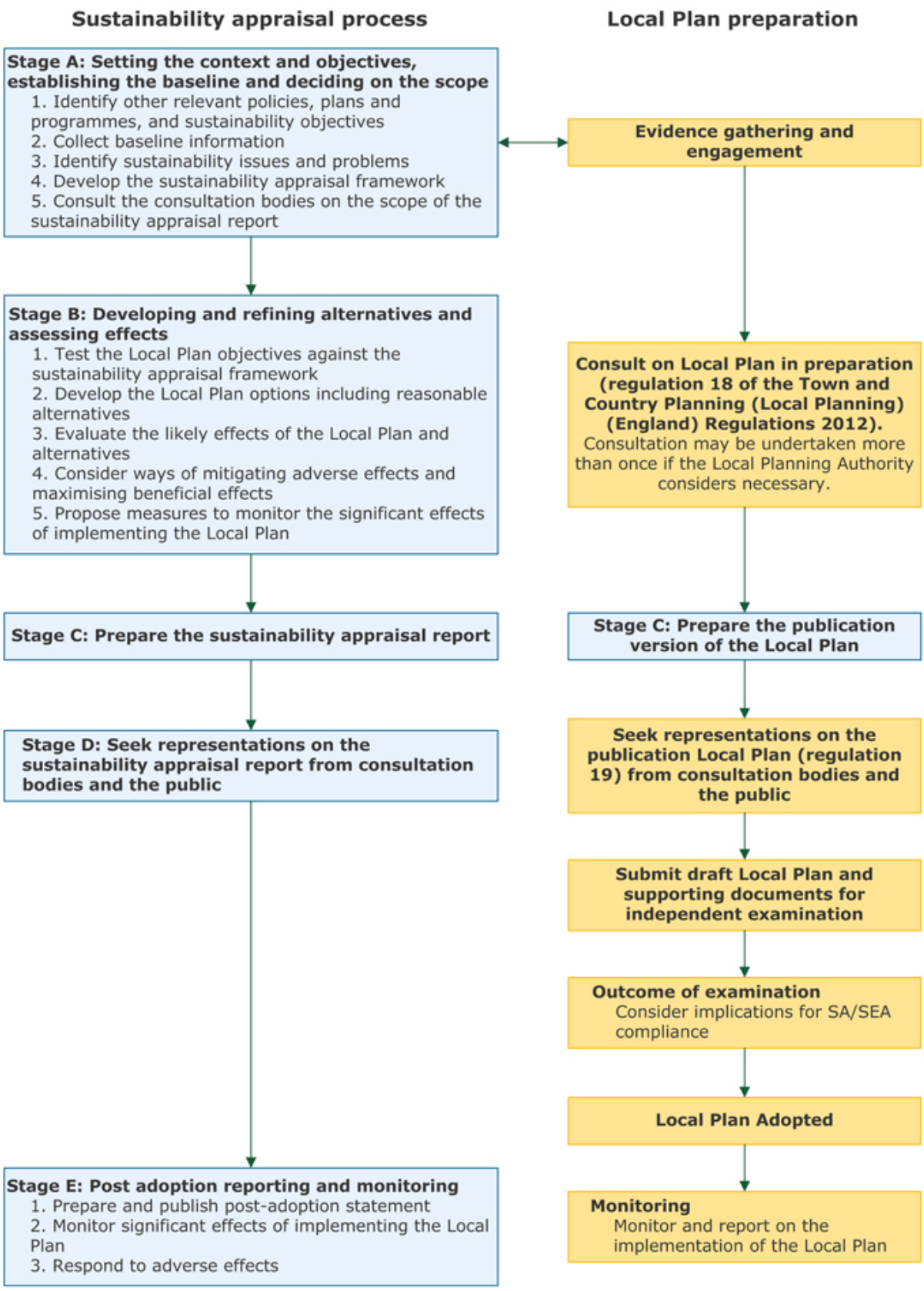
Stage B is the assessment stage of SA, and thus of central importance to the process. Normally, the reasonable and alternative options are assessed for their likely significant effects to the economy, society or the environment, and the result is used in order to compare the sustainability of options and inform the selection of a set of preferred options. The CSSR has not undertaken a formal stage to consider alternative options, so the SA has not been able to assess alternative options. The Publication Draft policies are assessed in order to maximise beneficial sustainability effects, and avoid, eliminate or reduce adverse effects, as far as is practicable. This has been done through a process of assessing the policies during the drafting process and amending the policies to mitigate negative impacts. As the Plan progresses to Submission Stage there will be opportunity for further SA and recommending further policy change, subject to other considerations, incorporating mitigation in the CSSR policies. In some circumstances, recommendations are made regarding other planning processes.

Stage C summarises the results of the scoping and assessment processes in an SA Report to aid in communication, particularly during consultation, and to provide an audit trail. The SA Report must contain the contents of an ‘environment report’ as required under the SEA Regulations – this is demonstrated in Table 1.

Stage D is informing the public, statutory consultation bodies and other interested parties of the results and recommendations of the SA, and providing them with an opportunity to comment. Comments on the SA can lead to changes to the sustainability issues and information used to inform the assessment (Stage A), to the assessment results (Stage B), and/or to the way it is reported (Stage C). In turn, this can lead to changes to the plan choices and development process, depending upon the nature of changes to the SA considered necessary.

Finally, Stage E is monitoring for sustainability effects of the Plan. This monitoring is recommended during assessment once the sustainability effects, and potential effects, are identified. Should the monitoring identify that sustainability effects are not occurring as forecasted, this stage could lead to changes to the way in which the plan is implemented.

Diagram 1 The Stages of Sustainability Appraisal and Plan Making
Source: Planning Practice Guidance – Sustainability Appraisal Requirements for Local Plans



This description is somewhat simplified, and it is possible that any of the previous stages can be revisited at any time during the SA or plan development. However, major changes with knock-on effects to the process require that consultation is conducted to ensure that the relevant parties (statutory bodies at scoping Stage A; statutory bodies, the public and others at Stage D) continue to agree with the results of the SA.

2.2 When was the SA carried out?

The preparation of the SA has been undertaken alongside the production of the CSSR. Work on the SA started in March 2017 and has continued through to the preparation of the Publication draft document. This has included the review of the SA Framework, baseline information and plans, programmes and policies; establishing a methodology for undertaking the SA; and undertaking the assessment of policies using the SA Framework and supporting information.

2.3 Who carried out the SA?

The SA of the Publication draft document has been undertaken by a team of planning officers from the City Development department. This has included officers with an understanding of policy issues and officers with technical expertise related to the SA objectives. The SA work has been informed by comments and evidence provided from other officers from the Council together with external consultees. This is detailed further below.

2.4 Who was consulted, when and how?

Scoping Report

The SA Scoping Report was published and sent out for consultation in May 2017 to the three statutory SA consultees (Natural England, the Environment Agency and Historic England. The consultation period ended at the end of July 2017.

Comments were received from the statutory consultees suggesting amendments to the SA Framework, baseline information and additional plans and strategies relevant to the SA. A summary of the consultation responses and how these have been incorporated into the updated Scoping Report is set out in Appendix 1. A copy of the updated Scoping Report is provided at Appendix 2.

Publication Draft

The SA Report will be sent to the statutory SA consultees, and placed on the council's CSSR webpage in support of the CSSR Publication Draft Plan.

2.5 Difficulties Encountered in Compiling the Information or Carrying out the Assessment

Even though the CSSR is only proposing to amend or add a small number of policies, the extent of the plans, policies and programmes and the extent of the baseline evidence is wide enough to understand the full set of Leeds' sustainability

objectives (see Framework, below). This means that the plans policies and programmes and the baseline evidence are extensive and have been demanding of officer time to assemble and keep up-to-date.

The SA Framework has been amended since the Site Allocations Plan was subject to sustainability appraisal. There has been a review of the objectives and a new scoring system has been developed which makes the process more systematic, using a database.

3. SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES, BASELINE AND CONTEXT

3.1 Links to Other Policies, Plans and Programmes and how these have been taken into Account

The preparation of the plan must take into account the relationship between the CSSR and other relevant policies, plans and programmes (PPPs). Other PPPs may influence the content of the CSSR and help to identify sustainability objectives that the SA of the CSSR needs to address.

A review of all relevant plans, programmes and policies at international, European, national, regional and local level has been carried out in order to identify how they may influence the approach and content of plan documents. This review was used as the basis for identifying the PPPs that are relevant to the CSSR and to the sustainability effects it is likely to have.

A table setting out the review of PPPs is included in Appendix 4 of this report. This provides the following information:

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

3.2 Description of the Economic, Social and Environmental Baseline Characteristics and the Predicted Future Baseline

In order to assess the sustainability of the CSSR, the characteristics of the Leeds Metropolitan District are presented as three themes, namely economic, social and environmental. The CSSR requires the collection of relevant baseline data for the whole of the Leeds MD. This was first established in 2006 for preparation of the adopted Core Strategy and agreed with the statutory consultees and other key stakeholders. The information relates to the issues which are identified of particular importance by national planning policy as well as the environmental data which is required in order to carry out SEA. The baseline information is the starting point from which the CSSR policies will to guide development, and has informed the SA of the CSSR. The baseline data provided with this SA has been collated as part of the preparation of the publication draft and the most up to date evidence provided. Given the diverse nature of the baseline data required the availability of the most recent data is determined by the data source and therefore varies dependent on the source.

The approach to presenting the baseline has been shaped by the Core Strategy spatial strategy for providing future growth. The data is presented at Appendix 5 as a city-wide baseline, explaining the overall position across the Leeds district under the main economic, social and environmental headlines.

3.3 The SA Framework, including SA Objectives, Targets, Indicators and Decision Making Criteria

The SA Framework provides a way in which sustainability effects can be described, analysed and compared. It consists of individual SA Objectives covering the significant sustainability issues for Leeds, which were determined at the SA scoping stage. The SA Framework was originally developed by Leeds City Council in consultation with the statutory environmental consultation bodies (Natural England, Historic England and the Environment Agency) for all of the documents in the Leeds Local Development Framework. Leeds City Council reviewed the SA Objectives in 2017 with a view to developing a systematic method of scoring planning policies and proposals.

The review led to the following changes:

- Combining the objectives of social inclusion and community participation. Recast locally met needs as accessibility. Divide pollution into 4 categories. Combine Landscape and Townscape quality.
- Revisions affecting equal opportunities, education, leisure/recreation, greenspace/indoor leisure, agricultural land, flood risk and energy use.
- Creating a single set of Decision Making Criteria, and Sub-Criteria which can help score more than one objective
- Making links with BCP & Monitoring Indicators

The SA consultees were given an opportunity to comment on these changes through the consultation on the SA Scoping Report which set out the revised approach.

The Revised SA Framework sets out 23 objectives (under economic, social and environmental headings), and for each of these there are decision-making criteria and indicators to assist in the assessment of significant effects. Through the SA scoping process the 23 objectives were retained with a number of changes suggested by English Nature made to the decision making criteria of objectives SA08, SA10, SA12, SA17 and SA18.

The full SA Framework for the SAP is set out in Appendix 6, however the SA Objectives are provided in Table 2 below.

Table 2 – SA Objectives

Economic Objectives	
SA1	Employment
SA2	Business Investment / Economic Growth
Social Objectives	
SA3	Health
SA4	Crime
SA5	Culture
SA6	Housing
SA7	Social Inclusion and Community Cohesion
SA8	Green Space, Sports and Recreation

SA9	Efficient and Prudent Use of Land
Environmental Objectives	
SA10	Biodiversity and Geodiversity
SA11	Climate Change Mitigation (Greenhouse Gas Emissions)
SA12	Climate Change Adaption
SA13	Flood Risk
SA14	Transport Network Infrastructure
SA15	Accessibility to Employment, Services and Facilities
SA16	Waste
SA17	Air Quality
SA18	Water Quality
SA19	Land and Soils Quality
SA20	Amenity
SA21	Landscape and Townscape Quality
SA22	Historic Environment
SA23	Energy and Resource Efficiency

Decision Making Criteria

The revised sustainability appraisal process involves scoring the impact of plan proposals on the SA Objectives in a simpler way. Previously, each plan proposal was scored against each of the SA Objectives, with the more detailed decision making criteria that sit below the SA Objectives being considered to help reach conclusions. The revised process involves scoring each plan proposal against each of the full set of decision making criteria as a first step. There are now currently 78 primary decision making criteria. Each PDMC relates to at least one SA Objective. Some DMC relate to several SA Objectives. It is easy to score the impact of plan proposals on the PDMC because they constitute single effects that can be easily understood and scored.

Once a plan proposal has been scored against all of the PDMC the second stage of the process involves grouping the DMC scores in association with relevant composite decision making criteria (CDMC). This enables the appraising team to see the scores of the range of DMC factors that have a bearing on the CDMC. For example, scoring the CDMC “Reduce disparities in levels of economic and social deprivation” is made easier by seeing the scores of relevant DMCs – see box:

The final stage of the process sets all relevant DMC and CDMC against the SA Objectives so that the appraising team can see easily the DMC scores and make informed judgements on the SA Objective scores. Whilst the outcomes of the

approach are no different from the previous approach used by the Council this is considered to be an approach which is simpler and more streamlined.

4. APPRAISAL OF CSSR POLICIES

4.1 How the Proposed Policies of the Core Strategy Selective Review have been assessed against the SA Objectives

The CSSR proposes to amend the following Policies:

- SP6 the housing requirement,
- H5 affordable housing,
- G4 green space provision in residential development,
- EN1 carbon dioxide reduction
- EN2 sustainable design and construction.

The sustainability appraisal assess these policies in terms of their impact on the SA Objectives.

There are a number of consequential amendments to other parts of the Core Strategy such as changes of paragraph numbering and headings. Policy SP7 requires some deletions of dwelling numbers in different areas of Leeds to accord with the new housing requirement of Policy SP6. An alternative is to delete the policy entirely.

The CSSR proposes new policies:

- H9 Housing space standards
- H10 Housing access standards
- EN8 Electric Vehicle Charging Points

The sustainability appraisal will assess these policies in terms of their impact on the SA Objectives.

Appendix 7 provides the SA scoring for each policy. The scores range from a major positive effect (++), minor positive (+), neutral (O), minor negative (-) to major negative (--).

5. SUMMARISING THE IDENTIFIED EFFECTS OF THE CORE STRATEGY SELECTIVE REVIEW

5.1 Identified Effects

The assessment of the proposed policies against the 23 SA objectives is provided in Appendix 7.

5.2 Cumulative impact

The SEA Directive requires that an assessment is made of the likely significant effects of the plan, including short, medium and long-term effects, permanent and temporary effects, positive and negative effects and secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects. Collectively this is called an assessment of the cumulative impact.

This process considers the effects of the proposed policy changes of the CSSR as a whole against the SA objectives. Appendix 8 provides the summary of the significant and cumulative effects and highlights some examples of policies where key issues were identified. The assessment does not consider the cumulative effects associated with the policies of the Core Strategy adopted in 2014 that are not part of the CSSR.

5.3 Proposed Mitigation Measures and How the SA has Influenced the Identification of Mitigation Measures

In accordance with the SEA Directive, the SA Report must include measures to prevent, reduce or offset significant adverse effects of implementing the CSSR. These measures are usually referred to as ‘mitigation measures’.

Mitigation measures can be a combination of policies to prevent or reduce the severity of effects, such as requirements identified in the National Planning Policy Framework, the Core Strategy, UDP or other supporting policy documents.

Appendix 9 outlines the range of mitigation measures associated with each of the 23 SA objectives which could be used to off-set negative impacts for individual site allocations.

6. HABITATS REGULATIONS ASSESSMENT

In reflecting the requirements of Article 6.3 of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC, a draft Screening Assessment is required to determine if the CSSR requires an Appropriate Assessment, under the Habitats Regulations (Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, SI no. 2010/490). It should be noted that a Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) Screening of the Core Strategy (as adopted in 2014) was undertaken and a number of amendments to Policy wording were made, to strengthen the reference to the management of any adverse impacts upon Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Area of Conservation (SAC).

An initial draft HRA Screening Assessment for the CSSR is being prepared for Natural England who will be able to advise if further technical work is necessary to address any issues or impacts.

7. IMPLEMENTATION

7.1 Proposals for Monitoring

The SEA Directive requires the monitoring of significant environmental effects resulting from the implementation of the CSSR. The adopted Core Strategy established a monitoring framework which will be updated to assess the effects of the CSSR. The monitoring framework is provided in Appendix 10.

APPENDICES TO SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL REPORT

APPENDIX 1 - CONSULTATION RESPONSES TO THE SA SCOPING REPORT

CONSULTATION RESPONSES TO THE SA SCOPING REPORT

SA CONSULTEE COMMENTS	RESPONSE
Environment Agency	
Policies, Plans and Programmes	
• Consider updating the Leeds Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. New climate change data has been released since the assessment in 2007 and this evidence needs to be up-to-date to understand impacts of climate change as a requirement of the NPPF.	It will be sensible to await the completion of Leeds' Flood Alleviation Scheme (Phases 1 and 2) before updating the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, as had been agreed with the Environment Agency.
• Update the wording for the European Water Framework Directive as follows: "The main objectives of the WFD are to: • Prevent deterioration and enhance status/ potential of all Surface, and GW water bodies and protect and enhance aquatic ecosystems. • Promote the sustainable use of water; • Reduce pollution of water, especially by 'priority' and 'priority hazardous' substances; • Lessen the effects of floods and droughts; • Rationalise and update existing water legislation and introduce a co-ordinated approach to water management based on the concept of river basin planning. • Conserving habitats and species that depend directly on water • Reduce the impact of physical human intervention whilst retaining the reason for modification." Revise the Key targets and Indicators – "All surface and groundwater water body within the defined river basin district must reach the best status or potential possible for that water body. Implications for Local Plan and SA - Consider growth in terms of deterioration, not preventing good status/ potential through development or engineering, encourage developers to look at opportunities for enhancement. Ensure sustainability objectives include those relevant from the Water Framework Directive." Update the Water for Life and Livelihoods.	Agree. Incorporate recommended wording.

River Basin Management Plan, Humber River Basin District "Protection, improvement and sustainable use of water environment delivered under the Water Framework Directive (see pp9) Aire and Calder Catchment Partnership is a key group of partners, including Local Authorities, working together with the Aire Rivers Trust to take a strategic approach to delivery of WFD in Leeds and the wider catchment through their Actionable Plan (2016). Partnership working is critical to deliver the river Basin Management Plan and WFD objectives. Delete 'Aire & Calder section refers to the work of the Aire Action Leeds partnership, householder awareness raising by Yorkshire Water and bankside and river habitat work at Armley Mills'	
Baseline Information	
Flood risk • Flood risk from all sources should be included in this section including groundwater and reservoirs and not just flooding from surface water and rivers.	Advice added to Flood Risk Baseline
Flood risk Profile • All sites and allocations will need to be considered separately based on the best available information at the time. The EA update our flood maps on a quarterly basis, therefore the final Sustainability Appraisal will need to reflect this.	Advice added to Flood Risk Baseline
Water Quality • The information under 'Water Quality' in the Scoping Report is now out of date. This section should be updated with the attached WFD summary document.	1. Water Quality information updated for: a. Rivers & Streams: Swale, Ure, Ouse and Nidd catchment, b. Wharfe and Lower Ouse catchment c. Aire & Calder catchment (Aire) d. Aire & Calder catchment (Calder) 2. Lakes & Reservoirs 3. Artificial Water Bodies 4. Groundwater
SA Framework	
No suggestions	
English Heritage	
Baseline Information	
• According to the Council's website, there are 78 Conservation Areas in Leeds	At October 2017 there are 78 Conservation Areas with an additional one at Briggate (City Centre) proposed for designation in November 2017 making 79 in total.

	Correction made to the Baseline Appendix EvP14
• Reference should also be made to the number of heritage assets identified as being "at risk". The latest EH "Heritage at Risk Register" identifies the following assets as being at risk: • 14 buildings and structures • 5 places of worship • 6 Scheduled Monuments • 2 Historic Parks and Gardens • 4 Conservation Areas	Up to date wording added to the Baseline Appendix EvP14
• Scheduled Monuments are not the "oldest sites and structures in the District" (The recently-Scheduled Barnbow munitions factory, for example, dates from the First World War). Moreover, it is not Historic England which controls works to such monuments. Therefore, it might be preferable to refer to amend this Paragraph to read:- "The most important archaeological sites are designated as Scheduled Monuments. Consent is required from the Secretary of State for any works to them"	Proposed wording added to the Baseline Appendix EvP14
• Designated heritage assets represent only a fraction of the historic environment resource of Leeds. Mention also needs to be made to non-designated heritage assets which are also given weight in determining development proposals. Therefore, you might consider adding an additional Paragraph along the following lines:- "The designated heritage assets represent on a small percentage of the total heritage resource of the District. There are in addition a huge number of non-designated heritage assets"	Proposed wording added to the Baseline Appendix EvP14
SA Framework	
• No comments of suggestions made	
Further preparation of the CSSR SA Report	
• Request for Leeds City Council's Conservation Section and the archaeological staff at WYAS be involved in preparation of the SA of the CSSR	Agreed
Natural England	
Plans, Policies and Programmes	
• Natural England proposed the addition of a number of policy and guidance notes concerning rights of way, biodiversity and character areas.	Agreed. Include reference to the following documents including links. • Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (as amended)

	• Defra Rights of Way Circular 01/09 • Natural England's National Biodiversity Climate Change Vulnerability Model • Natural England's Character Areas
Baseline Information	
• Suggest consideration of designated sites outside of the plan area, in particular Kirk Deighton SAC • Suggest the Landscape Section of the Environmental Profile should include consideration of the Nidderdale AONB	Agreed
SA Framework	
• NE are broadly content with the framework	
• Add reference to accessible natural green space standard in relation to SA objective SA08	Greenspace standards are set out in Policy G3 of the Core Strategy which is not part of the Selective Review. The Baseline evidence EvP1 sets out the quantities of green space typologies by ward.
• Add reference to protecting and enhancing internationally, nationally and locally designated sites in relation to SA objective SA10	The description of DM36 of the framework has been changed to "protect & enhance internationally, nationally and locally designated nature conservation sites"
• NE welcome the link made between climate change adaptation and green infrastructure provision in SA12 and DM37 and would like to see climate change adaptation for biodiversity considered in this context.	A new decision making criterion, DM76 is included in relation to SA12 to build capacity for biodiversity to adapt to climate change.
• Add decision making criteria concerned with the protection of nature conservation sites for SA17 and SA18 in relation to protection from air quality and water quality impacts on such sites.	Agreed. New DM criteria DM77 and DM78 added.

APPENDIX 2 – SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SCOPING REPORT

Core Strategy Selective Review

Leeds Local Development Framework

Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report Incorporating Comments of Statutory Consultees

Development Plan Document
December 2017

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Appendices

Nb What were the appendices of the Scoping Report covering i) Policies, Plans and Programmes, ii) Baseline Information and iii) Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Objectives, Decision Making Criteria & Indicators) are now set out as appendices to this Publication Draft Sustainability Appraisal Report, including comments of Statutory Consultees

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document is the scoping report for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Core Strategy Review (CSR). The purpose of the CSR is to update selective parts of the Core Strategy 2014 including the housing requirement, affordable housing policy, greenspace policy and climate change / sustainable construction policy. It also proposes new policy which will set standards for the internal size of new dwellings and the proportion of new dwellings that are designed to higher levels of accessibility.

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, which incorporates the requirements of the European Directive 2001/42/EC (the EU Strategic Environmental Assessment or 'SEA Directive'). The SEA Directive was transposed into English law by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 ('SEA Regulations').

1.3 The SA Scoping report is a formal requirement of the SEA and SA processes and is prepared for consultation with the three designated consultation bodies (the Environment Agency, Historic England and Natural England) and other bodies as the City Council considers appropriate.

i The purpose of this scoping report is to:

ii identify the other plans, policies and strategies relevant to the Core Strategy Review

iii provide baseline information, either already collected or still needed, with notes on sources and any problems encountered;

iv identify social, environmental, and economic issues which have emerged as a result of the work undertaken;

v develop and revise the SA framework to aid the SA of the Housing Standards Plan;

vi include proposals for the structure and level of detail of the SA Report

2 THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL PROCESS

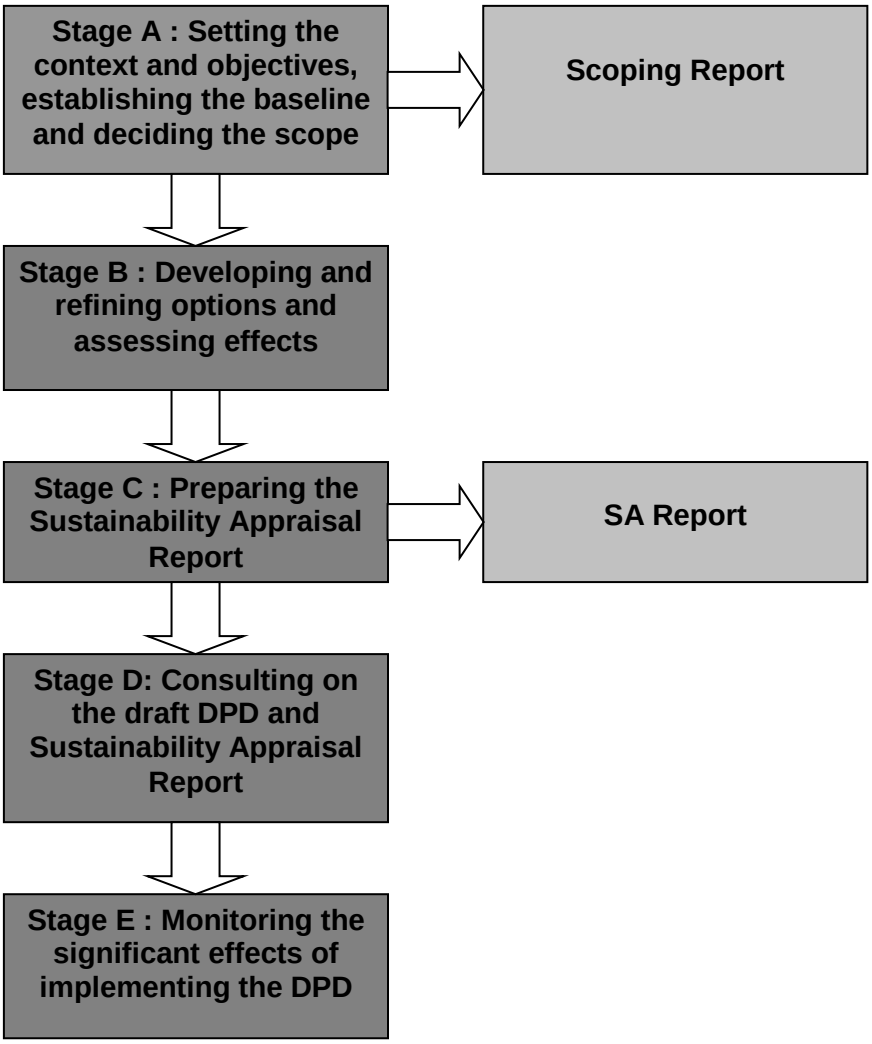
2.1 What is Sustainability Appraisal?

2.2 The aim of Sustainability Appraisal (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.

2.3 Five stages of appraisal

2.4 The guidance sets out five stages (A to E) for the appraisal process which are shown in the diagram below:

Figure 1: Sustainability Appraisal Stages and Key Reports



2.5 The SA will be carried out in accordance with the processes laid out in the guidance. This will satisfy both SA legislation and the SEA Directive.

2.6 There are two formal documents required:
1. The Scoping Report
2. The Sustainability Appraisal Report

2.7 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 REVIEW

3.1 The Core Strategy Review is intended to:

i Update the housing requirement in Policy SP6, considering and making any necessary consequent revisions to other parts of the Plan considering any implications for the spatial strategy;

ii Extend the plan period to 2033;

iii Update the wording for Policies EN1 and EN2, arising from the Government's withdrawal of the Code for Sustainable Homes in March 2015, which is currently set out in the document "Implementation of Core Strategy Policies EN1 and EN2" on Leeds City Council's website;

iv Update Affordable Housing Policy H5 in response to anticipated proposals in the forthcoming Housing White Paper and amend the policy as necessary in response to findings of the SHMA and viability assessment of policy;

v Amend Greenspace Policy G4 as necessary in response to findings of viability assessment of the policy;

vi Respond to policy implementation issues, which have arisen through Plan delivery;

vii Incorporate new Housing Standards policy which will set standards for the internal size of new dwellings and the proportion of new dwellings that are designed to higher levels of accessibility; the standards are fixed through Building Regulations, but the need to incorporate policy has to be justified through the plan making process.

4 LINKS TO OTHER POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

4.1 A comprehensive list of policies, plans and programmes was established for the SA of the Core Strategy which has since been revised and updated to

inform SA Scoping Reports for the Site Allocations Plan, the Aire Valley Leeds Area Action Plan and the Housing Standards Plan. Further updates have been made for this SA Scoping Report.

5 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 focus for information collection should be those aspects of the environmental issues that are relevant to the CSR or to the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) objectives.

5.2 The baseline information used to assess the sustainability of the CSR was first collected in 2006 and updated for the sustainability appraisals of the Core Strategy (2012) and the Site Allocations Plan (2015).

5.3 An innovation of this report is to provide baseline information that relates to the SA objectives. In this way the process of scoring the plan proposals against the SA objectives can be informed by a baseline that directly aids understanding of the issues at play.

6 THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK

6.1 The City Council has developed an SA Framework which can be used as the basis for the appraisal of all Local Development Documents produced under the Leeds Local Development Framework. The preparation of the framework was completed in 2007 and has been used for the Core Strategy, Natural Resources and Waste, Site Allocations and Aire Valley Leeds documents. The original framework provided a total of 22 objectives.

6.2 A recent review of the SA Framework has recast the original objectives to improve the consistency and robustness of the scoring process. Links are made to indicators of the Best Council Plan and Local Authority Monitoring Report. Also, a revised set of Decision Making Criteria helps to understand the type of impacts that need to be considered.

7 KEY SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES

7.1 The proposed scope of the Core Strategy Review is sufficiently wide ranging to have implications for most of the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives. In terms of SA1 EMPLOYMENT and SA2 BUSINESS INVESTMENT / ECONOMIC GROWTH because the policies on affordable housing, greenspace and housing standards will have effects on the viability of housing development there is a relationship with employment and economic growth.

7.2 Regarding the social objectives of SA3 HEALTH, SA4 CRIME and SA5 CULTURE, the housing standards and affordable housing policies are likely to impact on health and the greenspace policy is likely to impact on health and culture.

7.3 There will be a strong relationship of policies on affordable housing and housing standards on SA Objective SA6 HOUSING.

7.4 The proposed policies are likely to loosely relate to the SA7 SOCIAL INCLUSION & COMMUNITY COHESION objective.

7.5 There will be a strong relationship of the greenspace policy on SA8 GREEN SPACE, SPORTS & RECREATION

7.6 The housing standards policy will impact on SA9 EFFICIENT & PRUDENT USE OF LAND

7.7 There is expected to be limited impacts on the remaining objectives, with the greenspace policy having a relationship with SA Objectives concerned with bio/geo-diversity, climate change and flood risk.

8 NEXT STEPS

8.1 Following consultation on the Scoping Report, the proposed SA methodology will be used make a full sustainability appraisal of the Core Strategy Review Publication Draft and be subject to a six week consultation.

8.2 The proposed structure of the Sustainability Appraisal report will be revised following the Scoping Report to better reflect the methodology used in conducting the SA and to explain the effects. The content will incorporate comments made by the SA consultees.

APPENDIX 3 – Regulation 18 consultation responses to SA Scoping Report

Aside from the direct consultation with the Statutory Consultees on the SA Scoping Report (See Appendix 1) only one response was received as part of the Regulation 18 public consultation on the CSSR. This was from Natural England. It stated:

"Natural England welcomes the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping report provided in support of this consultation and have commented on this separately in our letter dated 25 July 2017 (our ref 216906) however, in addition, we advise that the Core Strategy Habitats Regulations Assessment will also be updated should the review lead to changes to the Core Strategy."

APPENDIX 4 – LINKS TO OTHER POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
INTERNATIONAL POLICIES		
Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change		
• Achieve a reduction in anthropogenic CO2 levels to at least 5% below 1990 levels by 2012. Consider afforestation and reforestation as carbon sinks.	None.	Ensure all reasonable opportunities are taken forward to encourage development reduces reliance on private cars.
The Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro (1992)		
Article 6a requires each Contracting Party to develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.	Ensure all reasonable opportunities are taken forward to encourage development which is energy efficient and reduces reliance on private cars.	SA should consider biodiversity impacts within its objectives. It should take a holistic view of ecosystems rather than a focusing on islands of protected species.
EUROPEAN POLICIES		
European Spatial Development Perspective (1999)		
• 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
European Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (COM(2011) 244)		
• Protect species and habitats • Maintain and restore ecosystems • Achieve more sustainable agriculture and forestry • Making fishing more sustainable and seas healthier • Combat invasive alien species • Help stop the loss of global biodiversity	• By 2020, the assessments of species and habitats protected by EU nature law show better conservation or a secure status for 100% more habitats and 50% more species • By 2020, ecosystems and their services are maintained and enhanced by establishing green infrastructure and restoring at least 15% of degraded ecosystems.	
European 7th Environmental Action Programme to 2020: Living well, within the limits of our planet (November 2013)		

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
The programme lists nine priority objectives and what the EU needs to do to achieve them by 2020. They are: • to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital • to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy • to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing • to maximise the benefits of the Union's environment legislation by improving implementation • to increase knowledge about the environment and widen the evidence base for policy • to secure investment for environment and climate policy and account for the environmental costs of any societal activities • to better integrate environmental concerns into other policy areas and ensure coherence when creating new policy • to make the Union's cities more sustainable • to help the Union address international environmental and climate challenges more effectively		
European Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)		
The main objectives of the WFD are to: • Prevent deterioration and enhance status/ potential of all Surface, and GW water bodies and protect and enhance aquatic ecosystems. • Promote the sustainable use of water; • Reduce pollution of water, especially by 'priority' and 'priority hazardous' substances; • Lessen the effects of floods and droughts; • Rationalise and update existing water legislation and introduce a co-ordinated approach to water management based on the concept of river basin planning. • Conserving habitats and species that depend directly on water • Reduce the impact of physical human intervention whilst retaining the reason for modification.	All surface and groundwater water body within the defined river basin district must reach the best status or potential possible for that water body.	Consider growth in terms of deterioration, not preventing good status/ potential through development or engineering, encourage developers to look at opportunities for enhancement. Ensure sustainability objectives include those relevant from the Water Framework Directive.
European Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)		
Sets the basic concepts and definitions related to waste management. The Directive lays down some basic waste management principles: it requires that waste be managed without endangering human health and harming the environment, and in particular without risk to water, air, soil, plants or animals, without causing a nuisance through noise or odours, and without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest.	It incorporates provisions on hazardous waste and waste oils, and includes two new recycling and recovery targets to be achieved by 2020: 50% preparing for re-use and recycling of certain waste materials from households and other origins similar to households, and 70% preparing for re-use, recycling and other recovery of construction and demolition waste.	
European Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)		

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
• Aim of directive to contribute towards ensuring biodiversity is encouraged through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild flora and fauna. • Measures should maintain and restore to a favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild flora and fauna, accounting for socio-economic and cultural requirements and local characteristics. • Requires all DPDs to be subject to Appropriate Assessment to consider effects on sites of European importance. • Linear structures such as rivers/streams, hedgerows, field boundaries, ponds, etc., that enable movement and migration of species should be preserved.	No specific targets identified	Consider how plan can protect natural habitats. Include sustainability objectives to conserve important natural habitats to improve biodiversity.
European Directive on the conservation of Wild Birds (2009/147/EC) (codified version)		
• The maintenance of the populations of all wild bird species across their natural range with the encouragement of various activities to that end. • The identification and classification of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for rare or vulnerable species, as well as all regularly occurring migratory species • The establishment of a general scheme of protection for all wild birds		
European Directive on Ambient Air Quality (2008/50/EC)		
The 2008 ambient air quality directive (2008/50/EC) sets legally binding limits for concentrations in outdoor air of major air pollutants that impact public health such as particulate matter (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$) and nitrogen dioxide (NO_2). As well as having direct effects, these pollutants can combine in the atmosphere to form ozone, a harmful air pollutant (and potent greenhouse gas) which can be transported great distances by weather systems.	Key element include: • New air quality objectives for PM2.5 (fine particles) including the limit value and exposure related objectives–exposureconcentrationobligationand exposure reduction target • The possibility to discount natural sources of pollution when assessing compliance against limit values • The possibility for time extensions of three years (PM10) or up to five years (NO2 , benzene) for complying with limit values, based on conditions andtheassessmentby the European Commission.	
European Directive on Renewable Energy (2009/28/EC)		
The Renewable Energy Directive establishes an overall policy for the production and promotion of energy from renewable sources in the EU.	It requires the EU to fulfil at least 20% of its total energy needs with renewables by 2020 – to be achieved through the attainment of individual national targets. All EU countries must also ensure that at least 10% of their transport fuels come from renewable sources by 2020. On 30 November 2016, the Commission published a proposal for a revised Renewable Energy Directive recommending that the target of at least 27% renewables in the final energy consumption in the EU by 2030 is met.	

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
European Directive on Urban Wastewater Treatment (31/271/EEC)		
Its objective is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban waste water discharges and discharges from certain industrial sectors		
European Noise Directive (2002/49/EC)		
Preventing and reducing environmental noise where necessary and preserving environment noise quality where it is good.		
European Landscape Convention (Florence Convention) (March 2017)		
Highlights the need to recognise landscape in law, to develop landscape policies dedicated to the protection, management and creation of landscapes, and to establish procedures for the participation of the general public and other stakeholders in the creation and implementation of landscape policies.		
The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Valetta Convention)		
The main purpose of the Convention is to reinforce and promote policies for the conservation and enhancement of Europe's heritage. Objectives include: • The inventory and protection of sites and areas • Promoting high standards for all archaeological work • The creation of archaeological reserves • The protection and recording of archaeology during development.		
Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (2002/91/EC)		
Promotes the energy performance of buildings within the European Community, taking into account outdoor climatic and local conditions, as well as indoor climate requirements and cost effectiveness. The main points of the directive are as follows: • When buildings are advertised for sale or rent, energy performance certificates are to be included. • Larger public buildings must display a Display Energy Certificate (DEC). • Inspection schemes must be established for heating and air conditioning systems or measures put in place with equivalent effect. • All new buildings must be nearly zero energy buildings by 31 December 2020 (public buildings by 31 December 2018). • EU countries must set minimum energy performance requirements for new buildings, for buildings that undergo major renovations and for the replacement or retrofit of building elements (heating and cooling systems, roofs, walls, etc.). • EU countries have to draw up lists of national financial measures to improve the energy efficiency of buildings.		
European Union (EU) Strategy for Sustainable Development		
The European Union's (EU) strategy for sustainable development, agreed at the 2001 Gothenburg Summit, amended in 2005 and reviewed in 2009, places a strong emphasis on seven key sustainability themes: • Climate change and clean energy • Sustainable transport		

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
• Sustainable consumption and production • Conservation and management of natural resources • Public health • Social inclusion, demography and migration • Global poverty and sustainable development challenges.		
Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe (2011) sets out the vision for the future:		
'By 2050 the EU's economy has grown in a way that respects resource constraints and planetary boundaries, thus contributing to global economic transformation. Our economy is competitive, inclusive and provides a high standard of living with much lower environmental impacts. All resources are sustainably managed, from raw materials to energy, water, air, land and soil. Climate change milestones have been reached, while biodiversity and the ecosystem services it underpins have been protected, valued and substantially restored.' New pathways to action on resource efficiency such as enhancing dialogue and developing indicators. Supporting resource efficiency internationally and improving the delivery of benefits from EU environmental measures. This initiative is helping to drive the EC's review of the 2008 Sustainable Consumption and Production Action Plan, which will consider: • enhancing the focus on material resource efficiency within the Sustainable Consumption and Production Action Plan including: • recyclability • reusability • upgradeability • durability • approaches to introducing a product environmental footprint methodology in the EU • approaches to introducing an organisational environmental footprint methodology in the EU. The implementation of an updated Sustainable Consumption and Production Action Plan will contribute to the EU's approach to sustainable development and will complement wider actions being considered in relation to: • fiscal policies (including taxation and subsidies) • structural reform • eco-innovation and regional development • land use planning • energy and mobility.	The roadmap sets out a vision for a number of areas (listed below) each with milestones towards achieving more sustainable objectives: • Sustainable consumption and production. • Turning waste into a resource. • Supporting research and innovation. • Environmentally harmful subsidies. • Taxation. • Ecosystem services. • Biodiversity. • Water. • Air. • Land and soils. • Marine resources. • Food. • Improving buildings. • Ensuring efficient mobility.	
NATIONAL POLICIES		
Mainstreaming Sustainable Development 2011		
The UK produced its first national sustainable development strategy in 1994. The government produced the latest national strategy, A Better Quality of Life: Strategy for Sustainable Development for the United Kingdom, in 1999. This was revised by the publication of Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy in March 2005. The UK Sustainable Development Strategy defines sustainable development as being about 'ensuring a better quality of life for everyone, now and for generations to come'. Doing this requires meeting four key objectives at	On 28 February 2011 the coalition government published Mainstreaming Sustainable Development, which outlined the government's vision and a package of measures to deliver it through: • the green economy	

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
the same time: 1. Social progress that recognises the needs of everyone. 2. Effective protection of the environment. 3. Prudent use of natural resources. 4. Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment. This strategic definition of sustainable development applies in legislation and guidance concerning the devolved administrations in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The revised 2005 strategy, Securing the Future, recognises that achieving this integration between the four key objectives is difficult, with the tendency being for agencies to concentrate on one objective rather than all four. To overcome this, the 2005 strategy provides the following 'purpose' to develop the national framework for sustainable development by showing what a sustainable future will look like. 'The goal of sustainable development is to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life, without compromising the quality of life of future generations. For the UK government and the devolved administrations, that goal will be pursued in an integrated way through a sustainable, innovative and productive economy that delivers high levels of employment; and a just society that promotes social inclusion, sustainable communities and personal wellbeing. This will be done in ways that protect and enhance the physical and natural environment, and use resources and energy as efficiently as possible. Government must promote a clear understanding of, and commitment to, sustainable development so that all people can contribute to the overall goal through their individual decisions. Similar objectives will inform all our international endeavours, with the UK actively promoting multilateral and sustainable solutions to today's most pressing environmental, economic and social problems. There is a clear obligation on more prosperous nations both to put their own house in order, and to support other countries in the transition towards a more equitable and sustainable world.' The 2005 strategy also introduces five principles to form the basis of policy in the United Kingdom. For a policy to be sustainable it must reflect all five principles, with any departures made explicit and transparent. The inputs to this approach are a sustainable economy, good governance and sound science while the outcomes are a strong, healthy and just society that operates within environmental limits. The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) has overall responsibility for championing sustainable development, leading on the cross-government Sustainable Development Programme. Working closely with the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) and the Cabinet Office, Defra is responsible for developing policy, mechanisms and governance arrangements to ensure that all government policies, operations and procurement take account of sustainable development, balancing social and environmental considerations as well economic ones. A progress report on mainstreaming sustainable development in government was published in 2013.	• action to tackle climate change • protecting and enhancing the natural environment • fairness and improving wellbeing • building a big society. • Ministers have agreed an approach for Mainstreaming Sustainable Development (2011), consisting of: • providing ministerial leadership and oversight • leading by example • embedding sustainable development into policy • transparent and independent scrutiny	
Growth and Infrastructure Act 2013		
The Act sets out a series of reforms intended to reduce the red tape that the government considers hampers business investment, new infrastructure and job creation. It was designed to help the UK recover from recession. Measures include special measures for councils that underperform dealing with planning applications, reconsideration of unviable S106 Agreements, reducing information required to be submitted with planning		

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
applications, making it easier to stop-up footpaths affecting development and preventing improper village green applications from inhibiting development.		
Human Rights Act 1998		
The Human Rights Act 1998 (the Act or the HRA) sets out the fundamental rights and freedoms that everyone in the UK is entitled to. The Act has three main effects: 1. It incorporates the rights set out in the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) into domestic British law. 2. It requires all public bodies (including local authorities) to respect and protect human rights. 3. It means that Parliament will nearly always seek to ensure that new laws are compatible with the rights set out in the European Convention on Human Rights.		
Infrastructure Act 2015		
The Act is designed to promote house building and growth by • enabling surplus and redundant public sector land and property to be sold more quickly, increasing the amount of previously used land available for new homes • reducing delays on projects which have planning permission, by a new 'deemed discharge' provision on planning conditions – this will help speed up house building • enabling the creation of an allowable solutions scheme to provide a cost effective way for house builders to meet the zero carbon homes obligation • promoting "fracking"		
National Planning Policy Framework (2012)		
Core Planning Principles • Planning should be plan-led, empowering local people to shape their surroundings, with succinct local and neighbourhood plans setting out a positive vision for the future of the area • Finding ways to enhance and improve the places in which people live their lives • Proactively drive and support sustainable economic development to deliver homes, business and industrial units, infrastructure and thriving local places • Seek to secure high quality design and good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants of land and buildings • Take account of different roles and character of areas, promoting vitality of main urban areas, protecting Green Belts, recognizing intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and supporting thriving rural communities • Supporting transition to low carbon future in a changing climate, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change, and encourage the reuse of existing resources and encourage use of renewable resources • Contribute to conserving and enhancing the natural environment and reducing pollution. Allocation of land for development should prefer land of lesser environmental value. • Encourage the effective use of land by reusing previously developed land, provided not of high environmental value Promote mixed use developments and encourage multiple benefits from the use of land in urban and rural areas. • Conserve heritage assets appropriate to their significance • Actively manage patterns of growth to make the fullest use of public transport, walking and cycling, and focus significant development in locations which are or can be made sustainable	• Identify and update annually a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide 5 years worth of housing against housing requirements with an additional buffer of 5% to ensure choice and competition in the market for land • Identify a supply of specific, developable sites or broad locations for growth, for years 6-10 and, where possible, for years 11-15	Wide ranging implications for site allocations

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
Take account of and support local strategies to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing for all, and deliver sufficient community and cultural facilities and services to meet local needs. <u>Building a strong, competitive economy</u> • Set out a clear economic vision and strategy for the area of the local planning authority, which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth • Set criteria, or identify strategic sites, for local and inward investment to match the strategy and to meet anticipated needs over the plan period • Support existing business sectors, taking account of whether they are expanding or contracting, and where possible, identify and plan for new or emerging sectors likely to locate to the area • Plan positively for the location, promotion and expansion of clusters or networks of knowledge driven, creative or high technology industries • Identify priority areas for economic regeneration, infrastructure provision and environmental enhancements • Facilitate flexible working practices such as the integration of residential and commercial uses within the same unit • Planning policies should avoid the long term protection of sites allocated for employment use where there is no reasonable prospect of a site being used for that purpose. <u>Ensuring the vitality of town centres</u> • Planning policies should be positive, promote competitive town centre environments and set out policies for the management and growth of centres over the plan period • Define the extent of town centres and primary shopping areas, based on a clear definition of primary and secondary frontages in designated centres • Allocate a range of suitable sites to meet the scale and type of retail, leisure, commercial, office, tourism, cultural, community and residential development needed in town centres. • Allocate appropriate edge of centre sites for main town centre uses that are well connected to the town centre where suitable and viable town centres are not available. If insufficient edge of centre sites cannot be identified, set policies for meeting the identified needs in other accessible locations that are well connected to the town centre. <u>Supporting a prosperous rural economy</u> • Planning policies should support economic growth in rural areas in order to create jobs and prosperity by taking a positive approach to sustainable new development. <u>Promoting sustainable transport</u> • Plans should ensure developments that generate significant movement are located where the need to travel will be minimised and the use of sustainable transport modes can be maximised. <u>Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes</u> • Local planning authorities should use their evidence base to ensure that their Local Plan meets the full, objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing in the housing market areas, as far as is consistent with the policies set out in the NPPF, including identifying key sites critical to the delivery of the housing strategy over the plan period		

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
• To deliver a wide choice of high quality homes, widen opportunities for home ownership and create sustainable, inclusive and mixed communities, local planning authorities should: • Plan for a mix of housing based on current and future demographic trends, market trends and the needs of different groups of the community; • Identify the size, type, tenure and range of housing required in particular locations, reflecting local demand; and • Where they have identified that affordable housing is needed, set policies for meeting this need on site, unless off-site provision or a financial contribution of broadly equivalent value can be robustly justified • The supply of new homes can sometimes be best achieved through planning for larger scale development, such as new settlements or extensions to existing villages and towns that follow the principles of Garden Cities • To promote sustainable development in rural areas, housing should be located • where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities. <u>Promoting healthy communities</u> • Local planning authorities should create a shared vision with communities of the residential environment and facilities they wish to see. LPAs should aim to involve all sections of the community in the development of Local Plans and should facilitate neighbourhood planning. • Planning policies should ensure that established shops, facilities and services are able to develop and modernise in a way that is sustainable, and retained for the benefit of the community and ensure an integrated approach to considering the location of housing, economic uses and community facilities and services • Existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless: • An assessment has been undertaken which clearly shows the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements; or • The loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or • The development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss. <u>Protecting Green Belt land</u> • The fundamental aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open. The essential characteristics of Green Belts are their openness and their permanence • The five Green Belt purposes: • To check the unrestricted sprawl of large built up areas; • To prevent neighbouring towns merging into one another; • To assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment; • To preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and • To assist in urban regenerations, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land • Once established Green Belts boundaries should only be altered in exceptional circumstances, through the preparation or review of the Local Plan. <u>Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change</u>		

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
• Planning should 'support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change, and encourage the reuse of existing resources, including conversion of existing buildings, and encourage the use of renewable resources (for example, by the development of renewable energy)' (Para 17). • LPAs should adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change, taking full account of flood risk, coastal change and water supply and demand consideration • Plan for new development in locations and ways which reduce greenhouse gas emissions (Para 94) by shaping the location and design of development, by supporting energy efficiency in existing buildings, and by setting local requirements for building sustainably, as long as these are in line with and do not exceed national standards. The NPPF encourages new development to 'take account of landform, layout, building orientation, massing and landscaping to minimise energy consumption'. In planning for renewable energy, local authorities are encouraged to be positive by identifying suitable areas for renewable energy generation and its supporting infrastructure, and by maximising the opportunities for community led and decentralised energy production (para 95). • Local Plans should apply a sequential, risk-based approach to the location of development to avoid where possible flood risk to people and property and manage any residual risk. • To minimise impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity, planning policies should: identify and map components of the local ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity, wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them <u>Conserving and enhancing the natural environment</u> • In preparing plans to meet development needs, the aim should be to minimise pollution and other adverse effects on the local and natural environment. Plans should allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value • LPAs should take into account the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land. <u>Conserving and enhancing the historic environment</u> • LPAs should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment. • LPAs should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal. <u>Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals</u> • It is important that there is a sufficient supply of material to provide the infrastructure, buildings, energy and goods • Define Minerals Safeguarding Areas and adopt appropriate policies in order that known locations of specific minerals resources of local and national importance are not needlessly sterilised by non-mineral development. <u>Local Plans</u> • Local Plans must be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development		

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
• Indicate broad locations for strategic development on a key diagram and land-use designations on a proposals map • Allocate sites to promote development and flexible use of land, bringing forward new land where necessary, and provide detail on form, scale, access and quantum of development where appropriate <u>Using a proportionate evidence base</u> • Ensure that the Local Plan is based on adequate, up-to-date and relevant evidence about the economic, social and environmental characteristics and prospects of the area • LPAs should work with other authorities and providers to assess the quality and capacity for infrastructure • Consider viability and costs in plan-making and decision taking. Plans should be deliverable. <u>Planning strategically across local boundaries</u> • Public bodies have a duty to cooperate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries, particularly strategic priorities. • Demonstrate evidence of having effectively cooperated		
UK Biodiversity Action Plan (DoE, 1994)		
• 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.	• 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
Planning Act 2008		
The Act introduces a new system for approving major infrastructure of national importance, such as harbours and waste facilities, and replaces current regimes under several pieces of legislation. The objective is to streamline these decisions and avoid long public inquiries		
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, as amended by the Planning Act 2008		
Section 19 (1A) of the 2004 Act as amended by Section 182 of the 2008 Act put a legal duty on local planning authorities for them to ensure that, taken as a whole, plan policy contributes to the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change. Section 19(1A) states: 'Development plan documents must (taken as a whole) include policies designed to secure that the development and use of land in the local planning authority's area contribute to the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change.'		
Neighbourhood Planning Act 2017		
The planning related parts of the Act cover the following matters: •Neighbourhood Planning •Local Development Documents •Planning Conditions •Permitted Development Rights Relating To Drinking Establishments •Development of New Towns By Local Authorities •Planning Register		
Housing and Planning Act 2016		

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
The Housing and Planning Act introduced: • The promotion of 'Starter Homes' • The removal of the right to a lifetime tenancy • The introduction of Pay to Stay • The removal of some succession rights • The sale of higher value council homes • New powers to tackle rogue landlords of private rented sector homes		
National Housing Standards 2015		
The Government created an approach for the setting of technical standards for new housing as set out in 'The Ministerial statement' (25th March 2015). Local planning authorities have the option to set additional technical requirements exceeding the minimum standards required by Building Regulations in respect of an optional nationally described space standard and in relation to accessibility only. **Nationally Described Space Standard (NDSS).** A single standard for minimum space requirements is set out by national guidance. **Accessible Housing**. In relation to accessible housing, national guidance states that if a LPA choses to adopt standards in relation to accessible housing, then they can relate only to 2 categories, and a target percentage would need to be set for each category.;	The **NDSS** sets out minimum size standards for different dwellings in terms of numbers of bedrooms and numbers of storeys The **Accessible Housing** categories are: **M4(2) Category 2**: Accessible and adaptable dwellings is an optional Building Regulation, and as such would only apply where planning policy allows and when conditioned on a planning application. **M4(3) Category 3**: Wheelchair user dwellings is an optional Building Regulation.	
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990		
This sets out the main legislative framework for the protection and management of buildings and areas of conservation and historic and architectural significance. There have been amendments since 1990 and there are applicable regulations.	Listing Designation of conservation areas Controls and management arrangements	
Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act (1979)		
The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) is still the major piece of legislation concerned with the protection of archaeological sites and ancient monuments in England. Recommendations are made for 'scheduling' archaeological monuments and "listing" Historic Buildings to the Secretary of State.		
The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature (White Paper 2011)		
Four themes: <u>Protecting and improving our natural environment</u> • Supporting Local Nature Partnerships, working at a strategic level to improve benefits and services from a healthy natural environment. • Support establishing new Nature Improvement Areas based on local assessment of opportunities for restoring and connecting nature on a significant scale, including identifying within local plans. • The planning system to deliver the homes, business, infrastructure and thriving local places while protecting and enhancing the natural and historic environment, through planning reform (NPPF). • Introducing biodiversity off-setting, managed locally. • Planning for low-carbon infrastructure • Restoring the elements of our natural network (Protecting and improving woodlands and forests, restoring	Public Health Outcomes Framework 2013-16 (January 2012) linked to White Paper, includes wider determinants of health (greenspace and employment, noise pollution) and health protection (air pollution)	Awareness of possible new natural environment designations and initiatives affecting potential site allocations. Closer links between greenspace accessibility and public health.

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
nature in rivers and water bodies, restoring nature in towns, cities and villages, including valuing green infrastructure for communities and managing environmental risks (flooding and heat waves) <u>Growing a green economy</u> • Range of initiatives to encourage environmental benefits for business <u>Reconnecting people and nature</u> • Local Nature Partnerships and Health and Wellbeing Boards work together in promoting the health benefits of the natural environment • Promoting the natural environment in schools • Improve access to nature in local neighbourhoods, including measures in the Localism Act (including neighbourhood plans) • Improving access to the countryside <u>International and EU leadership</u> • Number of key reforms including implementation of the Nagoya commitments on biodiversity		
The Flood and Water Management Act 2010		
This addresses the threats of flooding and water scarcity. Responsibilities set out under the Flood Risk Regulations make the Environment Agency responsible for managing flood risk from main rivers, the sea and reservoirs.	Lead local flood authorities are responsible for local sources of flood risk, in particular from surface run-off, groundwater and ordinary watercourses. Local authorities are responsible for ensuring that new requirements for preliminary flood risk assessments and for approval of sustainable drainage systems are met.	
Water for Life (White Paper 2011)		
• Catchment-based approach to water quality and diffuse pollution. 70 catchment scale pilot projects and intensive support for 25 of them. Activity on land affects the quality of the water environment and the life it supports, as well as quantity of water available for abstraction and risk of heavy rainfalls leading to flooding. • Houses and offices should not be built until water and sewerage infrastructure sufficient to ensure environment not at risk. Highlights importance of close dialogue and collaboration between local authorities, developers, Environment Agency and water companies in local plan preparation (cross reference to NPPF)	None identified	Consideration of infrastructure requirements arising from new development and possible environmental effects (water quality, flooding)
Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife and ecosystem services		
Linked to the Natural Environment White Paper, sets out how international and EU commitments (including Nagoya agreement) will be implemented. Mission: "to halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people". Sets out high level outcomes to 2020. Vision: "By 2050 our land and seas will be rich in wildlife, our biodiversity will be valued, conserved, restored, managed sustainably and be more resilient and able to adapt to change, providing essential services and delivering benefits for everyone". Priority Action: • Establish more coherent and resilient ecological networks on land that safeguard ecosystem services for the benefit of wildlife and people; • Establish and effectively manage an ecologically coherent network of marine protected areas covering in excess of 25% of English waters by end of 2016;	<u>Outcome 1 –Habitats and ecosystems on land (including freshwater environments)</u> 1A. Better wildlife habitats with 90% of priority habitats in favourable or recovering condition and at least 50% of SSSIs in favourable condition, while maintaining at least 95% in favourable or recovering condition; 1B. More, bigger and less fragmented areas for wildlife, with no net loss to priority habitat and an increase in the overall extent of priority habitats by at least 200,000 ha; 1C. By 2020, at least 17% of land and inland water, especially areas of particular importance for	Awareness of biodiversity value of land in assessment of potential site allocations. Updated 2014 Leeds Habitat Network recognises changes in Leeds Habitat Network since 2012, and site based designations are

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
• Take targeted action for recovery of priority species, whose conservation is not delivered through wider habitat-based and ecosystem measures; • Ensure that 'agricultural' genetic diversity is conserved and enhanced wherever appropriate; • Work with the biodiversity partnership to engage significantly more people in biodiversity issues; • Promote taking better account of the values of biodiversity in public and private sector decision making, including providing tools to help consider a wider range of ecosystem services; • Develop new and innovative financing mechanisms to direct more funding towards achievement of biodiversity outcomes.	biodiversity and ecosystem services including through management of our existing systems of protected areas and the establishment of nature improvement areas; 1D. Restoring at least 15% of degraded ecosystems as a contribution to climate change mitigation and adaptation. <u>Outcome 2 – Marine habitats, ecosystems and fisheries;</u> 2A. By the end of 2016 in excess of 25% of English waters will be contained in a well-managed Marine Protected Area network that helps deliver ecological coherence by conserving representative marine habitats; 2B. By 2020 we will be managing and harvesting fish sustainably; 2C. By 2022 we will have marine plans in place covering the whole of England's marine area, ensuring the sustainable development of our seas, integrating economic growth, social need and ecosystem management. <u>Outcome 3 - Species</u> By 2020, an overall improvement in the status of wildlife and prevented further human-induced extinctions of known threatened species. <u>Outcome 4 – People</u> By 2020, significantly more people engaged in biodiversity issues, aware of its value and taking positive action.	updated on an ongoing basis. Policy G8 and G9 applies.
Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England 2011		
Outlines the Government's approach to safeguarding our soils for the long term. Provides a vision to guide future policy development across a range of areas and sets out the practical steps to be taken to prevent further degradation of our soils, enhance, restore and ensure their resilience, and improve our understanding of the threats to soil and best practice in responding to them.		
Underground, Under Threat - Groundwater Protection: Policy & Practice		
Environment Agency's core groundwater policy: "To protect and manage groundwater resources for present and future generations in ways that are appropriate for the risks that we identify". The policy supports the EA's overall vision for "a healthy, rich and diverse environment in England and Wales, for present and future generations" Themes of vision: • Better quality of life • Improved and protected inland and coastal waters • Enhanced environment for wildlife	None identified.	Awareness of Environment Agency's policy for groundwater protection.

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
• Reducing flood risk • Restored, protected land • Greener business world • Sustainable use of natural resources • Limiting climate change • Cleaner air		
Climate Change Act 2008 & Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009		
In the UK, the Climate Change Act 2008 and the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 have established a statutory requirement to reduce UK emissions of six greenhouse gases to just 20% of their 1990 levels by 2050 (i.e. an 80% reduction from 1990 levels). The Climate Change Act 2008 has two key aims: Improve carbon management and transition towards a low-carbon economy in the UK. Demonstrate UK leadership internationally, signalling that it is committed to taking its share of responsibility for reducing global greenhouse gas emissions.	As part of this process, four carbon budgets (each covering a five year period) have been approved by Parliament and are now set in law as follows: 2008 to 2012 – 23% reduction from 1990 levels. 2013 to 2017 – 29% reduction from 1990 levels. 2018 to 2022 – 35% reduction from 1990 levels by 2020. 2013 to 2027 - 50% reduction from 1990 levels by 2025. Climate Change Act 2008 in England and Wales The 2008 Act contains the following key provisions: Legally binding targets of at least an 80% cut in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, with an interim target of at least 34% by 2020 (against a 1990 baseline). A carbon budgeting system to cap emissions over five-year periods, with three budgets set at any particular time. The first carbon budget ran from 2008 to 2012. The next three carbon budgets run from 2013 to 2017, 2018 to 2022 and 2023 to 2027. Government must report to Parliament on its policies and proposals to meet the budgets.	
UK Climate Impacts Programme (UKCP09)		
Sets out three global emissions scenarios based on high, medium and low forecasts for a range of climate- and weather-related impacts, such as temperature, rainfall, flooding and other extreme weather events. The UKCP09 projections are in the process of being updated again.		
The Environment Agency Flood Map for Planning		
This shows the extent of flood zones 2 and 3. It also produces flood modelling for some rivers and tributaries to aid the understanding of local flood risk.		
The Adaptation Sub-Committee of the Committee on Climate Change's 2015 Report		
This assesses the UK's preparedness for climate change and identifies policy recommendations.		
Planning & Energy Act 2008		
Sets out powers for local authorities to require a proportion of the energy need from new development to be generated onsite. It also enables local authorities to require standards for energy efficiency in new buildings. In 2015 the energy efficiency requirements were repealed to effectively make Building Regulations the sole authority		

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
regarding energy efficiency standards for residential development. This means that the energy efficiency standards that local authorities can require are capped. However, the power to require a proportion of energy need to be met onsite remains.		
The Heat Strategy and National Heat Map		
Published by the Department for Energy and Climate Change in March 2012, it provides a strategic framework for low-carbon heat. The map is a spatial plan of building heat demand for all of England, designed to help planners develop low-carbon heating solutions.		
Local Government Act (1999)		
Under the Local Government Act 1999, local authorities in England and Wales have a duty to prepare a community strategy. The overall objective of community strategies is to 'improve the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of each area and its inhabitants and contribute to the achievement of sustainable development in the UK'. A local strategic partnership (LSP) will often be created to deliver the community strategy through partnership working. Community strategies, drawn up by local authorities in consultation with LSPs, are the key strategic document setting out the vision for a local area. The Egan Review: Skills for Sustainable Communities (2004) recommended that these strategies should describe how sustainable communities would be created and maintained and should therefore explicitly become sustainable community strategies (SCSs). Local authorities continue to be required to prepare and publish a SCS, with the expectation that this is reviewed and updated at suitable intervals (no time periods are fixed in the legislation). The coalition government has made no suggestion that this requirement should be repealed. Repeal is unlikely since sustainable community strategies also form part of the UK's international commitments to sustainable development, originating from the 1992 Rio Earth Summit. The Sustainable Communities Act 2007 paves the way for the creation of SCSs by amending the Local Government Act 2000 and the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Under the 2007 Act the secretary of state will publish guidance to local authorities on how to prepare sustainable community strategies. The Act also allows local authorities to make proposals to the secretary of state which they consider would contribute to local sustainability. These can include proposals to transfer a function from one organisation to another. Proposals from local authorities will then be shortlisted by the Local Government Association (LGA) which then tries to reach an agreement with the secretary of state on which proposals should be taken forward. Possibly the most interesting part of the 2007 Act is its schedule which indicates what sort of measures the government believes would contribute to sustainable development. These include: • a definition of "local", which is generally taken to mean within 30 miles when referring to matters such as local food, jobs and energy supplies • organic and healthy food production • energy conservation and sustainable energy generation • reducing road traffic • increasing social inclusion and local democracy • community projects		

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
• reducing greenhouse gases • affordable housing • waste re-use.		
Local Government Act (2000)		
The Local Government Act 2000 provides significant new powers for local government to 'do anything which they consider is likely to achieve' the promotion or improvement of the economic, social or environmental wellbeing of an area.		
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006		
The Act implements key aspects of the Government's Rural Strategy published in July 2004; It establishes an independent body – Natural England – responsible for conserving, enhancing and managing England's natural environment for the benefit of current and future generations. It also establishes the Commission for Rural Communities as an independent advocate, watchdog and expert adviser for rural England The Act makes provision in respect of biodiversity, pesticides harmful to wildlife and the protection of birds, and in respect of invasive non-native species. It alters enforcement powers in connection with wildlife protection, and addresses a small number of gaps and in relation to the law on sites of special scientific interest. Section 40 places a duty on all public authorities to have regard, in the exercise of their functions, to the purposes of conserving biodiversity. A key purpose of this duty is to embed consideration of biodiversity as an integral part of policy and decision-making. Lists Priority Species and Habitats of principal importance for conserving biodiversity – which are included in Policy G8.		
Circular 06/05: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation		
Statutory Obligations and Their Impact Within The Planning System.		
Conservation of Habitat and Species Regulations 2010		
Transposes EU Habitats Directive into UK law and affords protection to European Sites and Species.		
Localism Act (2011)		
The Localism Act 2011 introduced the requirement of local authorities to comply with the 'Duty to Cooperate' in the preparation of Development Plan Documents (the 'local plan'). The purpose of this is to satisfy both legal compliance and soundness issues in plan making, to ensure that any 'cross administrative boundary issues' are addressed. The Localism Act also included provisions for the preparation of Neighbourhood Plan and once adopted, for these to form part of the statutory Development Plan for a local area.		
Health & Social Care Act (2012)		
Following national reforms to the National Health Service, a number of health responsibilities have been transferred to local authorities. Central to these, with implications for the preparation of the Development Plan, is the requirement for local authorities to have a 'Duty to Improve Public Health'.		
Objectively Assessed Need and Housing Targets Technical Advice Note (Planning Advisory Service)		
This advice note offers practical advice to planning authorities in preparing evidence and setting plan targets for new housing. It is based on existing good practice assembled by the Planning Advisory Service on the recommendations of planning Inspectors. It is a 'living' document which will reflect any key decisions made by Inspectors or in the Courts, in order to keep it current.		
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (as amended)		

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
This Act sets out principles and rights for access to the countryside http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/37/contents	The Act introduces a statutory right of access for open-air recreation to mountain, moor, heath, down and registered common land, with a number of exceptions.	
Defra Rights of Way Circular 01/09		
This circular gives advice to local authorities on recording, managing and maintaining, protecting and changing public rights of way.	Local authorities should regard public rights of way as an integral part of the complex of recreational and transport facilities within their area.	
Natural England's National Biodiversity Climate Change Vulnerability Model		
NBCCVM is a practical way to identify areas of habitat most at risk from climate change. http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140605093041/http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/climateandenergy/climatechange/vulnerability/nationalvulnerabilityassessment.aspx	It provides a focus for discussion, helping to develop shared priorities and inform decisions on where to focus efforts.	
Natural England's National Character Areas		
NCAs divide England into 159 distinct natural areas. Each is defined by a unique combination of landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity, history, and cultural and economic activity. Their boundaries follow natural lines in the landscape rather than administrative boundaries. https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-character-area-profiles-data-for-local-decision-making/national-character-area-profiles	Landscape profiles contain a description of the: • topography • geology and soils • rivers and coastal features • trees and woodland • field patterns and boundary features • agricultural uses • semi-natural habitats • species closely associated with the area • history of the area • settlement and development patterns • roads, railways and rights of way • commonly used building materials and building design • tranquility and remoteness	
REGIONAL POLICIES		
Leeds City Region Interim Strategy Statement		
Following the election of the Coalition Government in 2010, there have been fundamental changes to the 'Regional tier' of Planning and policy. This is a fast moving agenda, with increasing Central Government commitments to devolve powers and responsibilities, to the City Region ;level. Regional Strategies (RS) were finally abolished in February 2012 (and prior to this Regional Assemblies), with regional & sub regional mechanisms being established via the Leeds City Region (LCR) and the West Yorkshire Combined authority. As a basis to allow for strategic planning continuity, the high level strategic policies of the RS have been retained via the LCR Leaders Board.	The authorities in the LCR partnership continue to support the broad policy thrust of the former RSS and the principles of urban transformation contained in the Plan. To ensure these principles are retained the authorities propose to include the following policies from the approved RSS that address spatial principles in a City Region Interim Strategy Statement. Spatial Principles:	

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
	Policy YH1 Overall approach and key spatial priorities (as these apply to the Leeds City Region) Policy YH2 Climate Change and Resource use Policy YH3 Working Together (as this applies to the Leeds City Region) Policy YH4 Regional Cities and sub regional cities and towns Policy YH5 Principal Towns Policy YH6 Local service centres and rural (and coastal) areas (as these apply to the Leeds City Region) Policy YH7 Location of Development Policy YH8 Green Infrastructure Policy YH9 Green Belt (as this applies to Leeds City Region) <u>Thematic Policies</u> : To ensure that the city region's environmental assets are effectively safeguarded the following thematic policies from the RSS will be included in the City Region Interim Policy Statement. ENV1 Development and Flood Risk ENV2 Water Resources ENV3 Water Quality ENV6 Forestry, Trees and Woodland ENV7 Agricultural Land ENV8 Biodiversity ENV9 Historic Environment ENV10 Landscape H4 Affordable housing <u>City Region thematic strategies</u> : The strategy statement also captures the spatial implications of key strategic investment priorities in the city region, set out below. These priorities should be reflected in Core Strategies and other Development Plan Documents. *Housing and Regeneration Strategy and Investment Plan* - This strategy and investment Plan has four Key Priorities for Investment: • Accelerated strategic growth where investment will support the growth areas in Barnsley Wakefield and Calderdale • Promoting eco living where investment will support the delivery of:	

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
	o the four Urban Eco Settlements: Aire Valley Leeds, York Northwest, Bradford-Shipley Canal Road Corridor, and North Kirklees / South Dewsbury; and o the LCR Domestic Energy Efficiency Programme to eco–retrofit the existing housing stock across the city region. • Delivering strategic urban renewal which will support the growth and regeneration ambitions in the Leeds-Bradford Corridor, Green Corridor and Kirklees A62 Corridor. • Supporting rural economic renaissance in the Colne and Calder Valleys *Leeds City Region Transport Strategy* - This strategy describes three broad spatial priorities for transport investment: • Priority A transport links beyond the city region • Priority B developing the roles of the sub regional cities and towns and priority areas for regeneration and housing growth • Priority C strengthening the service roles of principal towns *Leeds City Region Green Infrastructure Strategy* - The strategy: • Identifies the value of green infrastructure assets and the case for investing in them • Ensures green infrastructure complements other city region investment priorities • Establishes the current priorities for green infrastructure investment • Impels planning and housing policy work to support widespread improvements in green infrastructure.	
West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan (2011 – 2026)		
The Plan sets out 3 objectives: • Economy. To improve connectivity to support economic activity and growth in West Yorkshire and the Leeds City Region; • Low Carbon. To make substantial progress towards a low carbon, sustainable transport system for West Yorkshire, while recognising transport's contribution to national carbon reduction plans; • Quality of Life. To enhance the quality of life of people living in, working in and visiting West Yorkshire	The Plan contains six targets, two relating to each objective: KE1 – Bus journey time reliability To increase the proportion of the network where peak journey time variability is equivalent to the inter peak. (from 33% to 50%)	Local transport policy context.

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
	KE2 – Access to employment To increase the proportion of people able to access key employment locations within 30 minutes using the core public transport network (from 71% to 75%) KC1 – Mode share To keep the total number of car trips made by West Yorkshire residents at current (2011) levels and to increase the proportion of trips made by sustainable modes (from 33% to 41%) KC2 – Emission of CO2 from transport To achieve a reduction of 30% between the base year (2009) and 2026 in line with the national target KQ1 – Road casualties – people killed or seriously injured To cut the number of KSI by 50% between the 2005-09 baseline and 2026 KQ2 – Satisfaction with transport To increase the combined satisfaction score from 6.6 to 7.0 by 2017. To review thereafter.	
The Northern Powerhouse: One Agenda, One Economy, One North		
Transport for the North report prepared by Government, the Northern City Regions and Local Enterprise Partnerships. The aim is to transform Northern growth, rebalance the country's economy and establish the North as a global powerhouse. The strategy sets out how transport is a fundamental part of achieving these goals and how the long-term investment programmes will be developed. • Transform city to city rail connectivity east/west and north/south through both HS2 and a new Trans-North system, radically reducing travel times across this intercity network; • Ensure there is the capacity that a resurgent North will need in rail commuter services; • Deliver the full HS2 'Y' network as soon as possible, including consideration of accelerating construction of Leeds-Sheffield; • Enhance the performance of the North's Strategic Road Network (SRN) through delivery of the committed first phase of the Roads Investment Strategy; • Further enhance the long-term performance of the Northern SRN through a clear vision and strategy that embraces transformational investment and technology; • Set out a clearly prioritised multimodal freight strategy for the North to support trade and freight movement within the North and to national/international markets; • Pursue better connections to Manchester Airport through TransNorth, whilst city regions consider connectivity to the North's other major airports; and • Develop integrated and smart ticket structures to support our vision of a single economy across the North.	None	Regional long term transport strategy context

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
Strategic Economic Plan (SEP)		
As a focus to promote economic development across the City Region, the SEP has been prepared via the Leeds Economic Partnership (LEP) and form a basis to deliver the 'Local Growth Deal' agreed with Government in July 2014. The focus of the SEP is via 4 strategic pillars; • supporting growth in businesses, • develop a skilled and flexible work force, • building a resources smart City Region • delivering infrastructure for growth	The SEP has the following strategic priorities: • to create an additional £5.2b economic output and an extra 62,000 jobs in LCR by 2021, • to achieve £675m in benefit savings, • to make LCR, a net contributor to the national economy.	
West Yorkshire Local Sites Partnership Terms of Reference 2011		
Local authority and conservation organisations partnership reviewing existing and new Local nature conservation designations i.e. West Yorkshire Local Wildlife Sites and Local Geological Sites as per Policy G8. *West Yorkshire Local Wildlife Site Selection Criteria 2011* as amended (last update 10/05/13) http://www.ecology.wyjs.org.uk/documents/ecology/WestYorkshireLocalWildlifeSiteSelectionCriteria.pdf *Guidelines for the identification and selection of Local Geological Sites in West Yorkshire April 2011* http://www.ecology.wyjs.org.uk/documents/ecology/West%20Yorkshire%20LGS%20designation%20guidelines.pdf		
Leeds City Region Green Infrastructure Study		
The goal of the strategy is to make the Leeds City Region vision for green infrastructure a reality by building and sustaining its contribution to the development of the city region and by placing green infrastructure at the heart of spatial planning and economic development Strategic objectives: • To promote sustainable growth and economic development • To adapt to and mitigate climate change • To encourage healthy and wellbeing living • To improve biodiversity	IP1 – Urban green adaptation • Significantly reducing flood risk in urban areas in the city region • Reducing the 'urban heat island' effect in the major urban areas in the city region • Offering opportunities to contribute to local biodiversity gain • Offering new opportunities for community engagement with the natural environment IP2 – Greening our economic potential • Increasing the attractiveness of brownfield and employment sites for commercial investment, either as new build or as estate refurbishment • Increasing and sustaining a high quality employment offer with a series of on-site open spaces, water bodies, footpaths and landscaping as appropriate • Enhancing the appearance of the public transport hubs and services to promote walking and cycling as journeys to work and improving the appeal of using public transport • Offering opportunities to address other	Wide ranging implications for identifying site allocations including existing location and function of land, assessment of flood risk and future use of land incorporating green space and other green considerations.

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
	green infrastructure objectives IP3 – Carbon capture • Significantly increasing the volume of carbon captured and stored to reduce the carbon emissions of the city region • Offering opportunities to contribute to local biodiversity gain IP4 – Woodfuel • Reduce carbon emissions of the city region by increasing use of woodfuel as a source of renewable energy • Developing the green technology sector in the city region to create new businesses and jobs • Offering opportunities to contribute to local biodiversity gain IP5 – Rivers for life • Significantly reducing flood risk in urban and rural areas in the city region • Offering opportunities to contribute to local biodiversity gain • Increasing access and recreation along river corridors • Improving river corridors as visitor attractions to promote local tourism business and jobs	
Nidderdale AONB Management Plan 2009-14		
Five themes: • Importance of landscape • Climate change • Ecosystem services • Sustainable development • Farming and land management Vision: • Landscape • Natural environment • Heritage and the historic environment • Understanding and enjoyment • Living and working in the AONB	21 indicators used for monitoring, including number of applications refused on grounds of harm to AONB landscape	Consider wider effects of site allocations on the environment of the AONB.
Barnsley Local Plan (Submitted 2017)		
The plan recognises Barnsley's unique position within both Leeds and Sheffield city regions, and potential for complementary growth to both.	Plan period 2014 to 2033 20,900 net additional homes (1100 p.a.)	Barnsley does not geographically adjoin Leeds but it's

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
The spatial strategy focuses growth on Barnsley and the principal towns of Wombwell, Hoyland, Penistone, Goldthorpe, Cudworth and Royston	300ha of employment land An ambitious target of 33000 new jobs	planning strategy would be broadly complementary
Bradford Core Strategy July 2017		
The locational strategy is for sustainable economic growth centred around the City of Bradford and towns of Airedale and Wharfedale. Of significance to Leeds an Urban Extension is proposed at Holme Wood, and new housing at Menston. Employment GB releases are proposed in proximity of LBI Airport and Apperley Bridge Rail Station. There are no major retail or leisure developments of significance to Leeds.	The plan period covers 2013 – 2030 The housing requirement is 42,100 dwellings The employment requirement is 135ha of land	Bradford expects to accommodate its growth within its district, but cross border implications between Leeds and Bradford will need to be addressed through Duty to Cooperate
Calderdale Unitary Development Plan (Review 2006) with Saved Policy Update 2009		
The locational strategy is for sustainable economic growth centred sites along the transport corridor forming an extension to the urban areas of Halifax, Brighouse or Eland.	The plan period covers 2001 – 2016 The housing requirement is 6750 dwellings. The employment land requirement is 120ha.	Calderdale has comparatively low housing and economic development needs and does not geographically adjoin Leeds. There is therefore very little impact on Leeds.
Craven Local Plan 1999		
The adopted Plan has a strategy of development restraint aiming to accommodate local but not external demands. Growth should be largely focussed around the district centre of Skipton, with a lesser level of development in and around the selection of small market towns and service villages of Ingleton, High Bentham, Settle, Giggleswick, Hellifield, Gargrave, Cononley, Cowling, Sutton-In-Craven and Glusburn/Cross Hills. The emerging new plan has a preferred option of most growth being focussed on Skipton (50%), Settle (10.5%) and Bentham (10.5%).	The plan period covers up to 2006 The housing requirement is for 375 dwellings p.a. The employment requirement is 25ha of land The emerging Local Plan has a housing requirement of 256 dwellings p.a. (5120 dwellings and 28 ha of employment land between 2012 – 2032)	Craven has comparatively low housing and economic development needs and does not geographically adjoin Leeds. There is therefore very little impact on Leeds.
Harrogate Core Strategy 2009		
The spatial strategy seeks to accommodate new housing and commercial development within the District with a focus on Harrogate and Knaresborough towns. It is accepted that the built-up areas of the towns will need to be extended onto greenfield land once the brownfield opportunities have been exhausted.	The plan period covers 2008-2023 Provision for 390 new homes per annum (net	

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
The Core Strategy aims to ensure an appropriate level of housing provision within the sub area to support regeneration and growth in the Leeds Region and reduce long distance commuting by introducing an integrated land use and transport plan. There are no major retail or leisure developments of significance to Leeds	annual average) in Harrogate District during the period 2004 to 2023 From 2005-2021, a good range and mix of employment sites will be maintained and enhanced, and provision made for some 45 hectares of land for employment land	
Harrogate - *Draft* Local Plan Growth Strategy		
The Local Plan under preparation will supersede the Core Strategy 2009 and allocate land for housing and employment. Of significance to Leeds, the Strategy includes proposals for a new settlement of 3000 homes with a range of job opportunities, shops, facilities & spaces at either: • Flaxby, or • Green Hammerton, Kirk Hammerton and Cattal There are also proposals for major housing and employment growth areas known as 'Western Harrogate' located to the south of Harrogate to the north of LBI Airport	The plan period covers 2017 – 2035 Includes two possible areas for a new settlement Sets out locations for major housing and employment growth; areas for major transport improvements, settlements within the settlement hierarchy as well protecting features such as the Nidderdale (AONB), the Green Belt and the World Heritage Site at Studley Royal Park. Housing need in the district is for 557 dwellings per annum. Over the plan period 2014-35 this equates to 11,697 homes Increase of 7,930 jobs over the period 2014-35 across all sectors and deliver 20-25ha of new employment land	Cross boundary issues including the traffic and school place demand of new settlements and other growth will be picked up under the well-established duty to co-operate arrangements that exist between local authorities.
Kirklees Local Plan		
The locational strategy is for sustainable economic growth centred on the City of Huddersfield and the town of Dewsbury, where housing and economic development will build upon its strategic location. Of significance to Leeds are a mixed use development at Chidswell (1,535 dwellings and 12.25ha of employment) and two other housing allocations (393 and 279 dwellings) found to the north east of Dewsbury. There are no major retail or leisure developments of significance to Leeds	The plan period covers 2013 – 2031 The housing requirement is 21, 324 dwellings. The employment land requirement is 167ha.	Kirklees expects to accommodate its growth within its district, but cross border implications between Leeds and Kirklees will need to be addressed through Duty to Cooperate
Selby Core Strategy		
The locational strategy favours a strategic housing / employment site to the eastern edge of Selby town as the most sustainable option. Limited growth around Sherburn in Elmet and Tadcaster will be considered in the Site Allocations Plan. No new settlements or major retail / leisure sites are proposed	The plan period is 2011 – 2027 The housing requirement is 7,200 dwellings (450pa)	Selby expects to accommodate its growth within its district, but cross

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
	The employment requirement is for an additional 37 – 52ha, which includes 23ha as part of the strategic site to the eastern edge of Selby town	border implications between Leeds and Kirklees will need to be addressed through Duty to Cooperate
Wakefield Core Strategy 2009		
The focus of growth is on the sub-regional city of Wakefield (30% of the housing requirement), followed by the principal towns of Castleford (20%) and Pontefract (10%) and then the smaller towns (25%). No new settlements or urban extensions and no major retail / leisure schemes are proposed of significance to Leeds.	The plan period is 2009 – 2026 for housing and 2009 – 2021 for employment The housing requirement is 1170 for the period 2004-08 and 1600 for the period 2008-26 The employment requirement is for 350ha including 75ha for offices, 85ha for industry and 190ha for distribution.	
York -*Draft* Local Plan – Preferred Sites Consultation 2016		
City of York Council is preparing a Local Plan for York setting out the spatial vision for the city over the next 15 years (2012 to 2032) and the green belt boundaries beyond this time period. Key objectives include • Housing Requirements • Gypsy and travellers and travelling show people • Employment requirements • Green Belt The plan is expected to be submitted to the Government's Secretary of State for examination in May 2017	The plan period covers 2012-2032 (15 years from 2017) Deliver 8,277 homes for the period up to 2032 and 2,540 homes for the period 2032 and 2037 Forecast a growth of 11,000 jobs over the period 2012-2032 480 hectares of land for housing and approximately 57 hectares of land for employment Proposed housing on Brownfield land has increased from 85 hectares (in 2014) to 101 hectares	York expects to accommodate its growth within its district, but any cross border implications between Leeds and York will need to be addressed through Duty to Cooperate
LOCAL POLICIES		
Leeds UDP (Adopted 2001, Review Adopted 2006)		
Incorporates four specific strategic goals and a number of thematic strategic aims. • SG1: to use the mechanism of land use planning to help to coordinate all the aims and aspirations of the Council's strategic initiatives, with the intent of improving the quality of life for all the residents of Leeds and those who use the city; • SG2: to maintain and enhance the character of the District of Leeds; • SG3: to ensure that the legitimate needs of the community are met; • SG4: to ensure that development is consistent with the aims of sustainable development		Existing strategic policy context for LDF DPDs and SPDs until replaced by the Core Strategy. Existing policy context for sustainable development in spatial planning

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
Leeds Natural Resources & Waste Local Plan (Adopted 2013)		
The Leeds Natural Resources & Waste Local Plan was adopted by the City Council in January 2013. The plan sets out where land is needed to enable the City to manage natural resources, like minerals, energy, waste and water over the next 15 years, and identifies specific actions which will help us use our natural resources in a more efficient way. Following a high court challenge, policies minerals 13 and 14 are to be re-examined and cannot be regarded as adopted policies. On the 16th February 2015 Leeds City Council submitted policies Minerals 13 and 14 to the Secretary of State for examination.	*Insert strategic targets for minerals & waste included within the CS*	
Leeds Core Strategy (& Saved Policies) (Adopted 2013)		
The Leeds Core Strategy was adopted in November 2014 (and also incorporates a number of UDP Saved Policies which have been carried forward). The Core Strategy provides the spatial planning framework for the overall scale and distribution of growth (2012 – 2028), set out through an overall Vision, a Spatial Development Strategy and Thematic Policies.	As key target for the Plan is a 70k (net) housing requirement, with the distribution of growth via 11 Housing Market Characteristic Areas (HMCAs).	
Leeds Growth Strategy (2011)		
Sets out opportunities and how to progress with them. Its purpose is to provide clarity and direction that will help partners within Leeds and its city region to plan and act together and provide businesses beyond with the confidence they need to invest and share in the city's growth. Outlines seven core priorities: • health and medical • financial and business services • low carbon manufacturing • creative, cultural and digital • retail • housing and construction • social enterprise and the third sector	No specific targets.	Provides an overarching vision for local economic progress.
West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan (2011 – 2026)		
The Plan sets out 3 objectives: • Economy. To improve connectivity to support economic activity and growth in West Yorkshire and the Leeds City Region; • Low Carbon. To make substantial progress towards a low carbon, sustainable transport system for West Yorkshire, while recognising transport's contribution to national carbon reduction plans; • Quality of Life. To enhance the quality of life of people living in, working in and visiting West Yorkshire.	15 year target (to 2026) • A 77.6% increase in car journey time reliability by 2026 • Increase the number of the total accessible workforce to Leeds to +43,000 by 2026 • No change in the % of the Principal Road Network where maintenance should be considered – 5% by 2026 • Increase of low carbon trips crossing main district centre cordons to 70% • Increase rail patronage to 38.5m • Increase bus patronage to 193.3m • 33% reduction in road casualties (KSI) Increase residential population within 30 min of local centre by public transport to 74% peak and 75% inter-peak period	Local transport policy context.

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
Leeds City Council Best Council Plan 2013 – 17 (Updated May 2014)		
Outlines the following strategic priorities for the Council: (1) Improve the quality of life for our residents, particularly for those who are vulnerable or in poverty; (2) Make it easier for people to do business with us; and (3) Achieve the savings and efficiencies required to continue to deliver frontline services. These will be delivered through six updated best council objectives for the period 2014-17: (1)Supporting communities and tackling poverty (2) Promoting sustainable and inclusive economic growth (3) Building a child-friendly city (4) Delivering the Better Lives programme (5) Dealing effectively with the city's waste (6) Becoming a more efficient and enterprising council		
Leeds City Council City Priority Plan 2015 (2011)		
Outlines what the key priorities are for the city over the next four years. Vision: By 2030, Leeds will be locally and internationally recognised as the best city in the UK. Three aims: • Leeds will be fair, open and welcoming; • Leeds' economy will be prosperous and sustainable; • All Leeds' communities will be successful.	Five separate action plans have been drawn up to deliver these priorities. These are: • Children and Young People's City Priority Plan; • Health and Wellbeing City Priority Plan; • Housing and Regeneration City Priority Plan; • Safer and Stronger Communities City Priority Plan; and • Sustainable Economy and Culture City Priority Plan. Children and Young people indicators: • Reduce the number of children in care. • Raise the level of attendance in both primary and secondary schools. • Reduce the number of 16 to 18-year-olds that are not in education, employment or training. Health and Wellbeing indicators: • Reduce the number of adults over 18 that smoke. • Reduce the rate of emergency admissions to hospital. • Reduce the rate of admission to residential care homes. • Increase the proportion of people with long-term conditions feeling, supported to be independent and manage their condition. • Reduce the differences in life expectancy between communities.	LDF should include policies that address the City Priorities.

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
	• Reduce the difference in healthy life expectancy between communities. Sustainable Economy and Culture indicators: • Increase the number of new jobs. • Increase the number of employers offering apprenticeships. • Hectares of brownfield land under redevelopment. • Increase number of businesses registering for Value Added Tax (VAT). • Increase the proportion of adults and children who regularly participate in cultural activities. • Increase the percentage of residents who can get to work by public transport within half an hour at peak times. • Reduce carbon emissions. • Improve our position in the European survey of best cities in which to do business. Safer and Stronger communities indicators: • Reduce the overall crime rate. • Improve public perception rates that anti-social behaviour is being managed • effectively. • Reduce the percentage of streets in Leeds with unacceptable levels of litter. • Increase the number of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in the local area. Housing and Regeneration indicators: • Increase the number of new homes built per year. • Increase the number of new affordable homes built each year. • Increase the number of long-term empty properties brought back into use. • Improve the percentage of people satisfied • with the quality of the environment. • Increase the number of properties improved with energy efficiency measures. • Increase the number of properties, which achieved the decency standard.	
Leeds 2030: Vision for Leeds 2011 to 2030 (Leeds Initiative, 2011)		

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
Sustainable Community Strategy for Leeds. General objectives: Leeds will be fair, open and welcoming; To do this Leeds will be a city where: • There is a strong community spirit and a shared sense of belonging, where people feel confident about doing things for themselves and others; • People from different backgrounds and ages feel comfortable living together in communities; • Local people have the power to make decisions that affect them; • People are active and involved in their local communities; • People are treated with dignity and respect at all stages of their lives; • There is a culture of responsibility, respect for each other and the environment; • The causes of unfairness are understood and addressed; • Our services meet the diverse needs of our changing population; • People can access support where and when it is needed; and • Everyone is proud to live and work. Leeds' economy will be prosperous and sustainable; Leeds will be a city that has: • A strong local economy driving sustainable economic growth; • A skilled workforce to meet the needs of the local economy; • A world-class cultural offer; • Built on its strengths in financial and business services, and manufacturing, and continued to grow its strong retail, leisure and tourism, health and medical sectors, and its cultural, digital and creative industries; • Developed new opportunities for green manufacturing and for growing other new industries; • Improved levels of enterprise through creativity and innovation; • Opportunities for work with secure, flexible employment and good wages; • Sufficient housing, including affordable housing, that meets the need of the community; • High-quality, accessible, affordable and reliable public transport; • Increased investment in other forms of transport, such as walking and cycling routes, to meet everyone's needs; • Successfully achieved targets to make Leeds a lower carbon city; • Adapted to changing weather patterns; • A commitment to find new ways to reuse and recycle; • Increased its use of alternative energy supplies and locally produced food; and • Buildings that meet high sustainability standards in the way they are built and run. All Leeds' communities will be successful. • To do this Leeds will be a city where: • People have the opportunity to get out of poverty; • Education and training helps more people to achieve their potential; • Communities are safe and people feel safe; • All homes are of a decent standard and everyone can afford to stay warm; • Healthy life choices are easier to make; • People are motivated to reuse and recycle;	No specific targets.	As the Community Strategy it must be taken into account in preparing the LDF.

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
• There are more community-led businesses that meet local needs; • Local services, including shops and healthcare, are easy to access and meet people's needs; • Local cultural and sporting activities are available • to all; and • There are high quality buildings, places and green spaces, which are clean, looked after, and respect the city's heritage, including buildings, parks and the history of our communities.		
Leeds Air Quality Action Plan (2004)		
Presented steps to be taken to address objective exceedences for NO2 and PM10 particles. Key objectives in the plan are: • 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
Integrated Waste Strategy for Leeds (2005 – 2035)		
Key principles: • Sustainability - to develop and promote sustainable waste • management; • Partnership - to work in partnership with communities, • businesses and other stakeholders to deliver sustainable • waste management; • Realistic and Responsive - to ensure that the Strategy • is realistic and responsive to future changes. Key objectives: • To move waste management up the waste hierarchy, with particular focus on reduction; • To manage waste in ways that protect human health and the environment: - Without risk to water, air, soil, plants and animals; - Without causing a nuisance through noise or odours; - Without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special landscape, townscape, archaeological and historic interest; - Disposing of waste at the nearest appropriate installation, by means of the most appropriate methods and technologies. • To develop integrated and sustainable waste management services, that are flexible and have optimal end-to-end efficiency; • To exceed Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) targets; • To meet statutory and local 'stretched' recycling • and composting targets; • To provide a waste solution that is affordable and delivers • best value;	***Measurable targets:*** WP5 - Reduce the annual growth in waste per household to 0.5% by 2010 and to 0% per household by 2020 RC4 - To recycle and compost a minimum of 40% of municipal waste by 2020 R4 - To recover 90% of municipal waste by 2020 L2 - Landfill no more than 10% of municipal waste by 2020 Key theme 8- Planning To assist with meeting the requirements of sustainable waste management through the existing UDP and emerging LDF process P1 - Assist with and influencing the contents of the Local Development Framework, particularly the waste Development Plan Document P2 - Identify sites and obtain planning permission for municipal waste facilities P3 - Explore the development of a Sustainable Energy Park.	Safeguard land for waste facilities in the location of new development

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
• To stimulate long-term and certain markets for outputs • in order to promote local and regional self-sufficiency.		
Leeds Climate Change Strategy (Leeds Initiative, 2012)		
Leeds' climate change strategy is a clear set of priorities that each of the organisations that make up the Leeds Initiative is working on to tackle the causes and impact of climate change.	Outlines key emissions reduction and cross cutting activities under the following headings • Home Energy Efficiency • Sustainable Transport • Waste and Resource Efficiency • Business Emission Reduction • Low Carbon Economy and Development • Risk Assessment and Adaptation • Natural Environment • Communication and Inspiration Low Carbon Economy and Development contains the following priorities: 16. Support the development of Aire Valley Leeds as an exemplary Urban Eco-Settlement characterised by efficient homes, a sustainable energy infrastructure and low carbon industries. 18. Develop and enforce appropriate planning policies and guidance within the Local Development Framework and Sustainable Construction Supplementary Planning Document.	Key overarching strategy.
Leeds' Climate Change Action Plan (2012)		
Details LCC specific actions and target timescales for each priority that appears in the Climate Change Strategy.	By 2015, major low and zero carbon developments have been built, underpinned by low carbon energy supply, to support the transition to a prosperous low carbon economy. Low Carbon Economy and Development contains the following priorities: 16. Support the development of Aire Valley Leeds as an exemplary Urban Eco-Settlement characterised by efficient homes, a sustainable energy infrastructure and low carbon industries. Ensure that the Aire Valley Area Action Plan contains supportive policies to encourage low carbon new development.	LDF should include policies as specified in the action plan.

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
	Use the Enterprise Zone to attract low carbon businesses to the city. 18. Develop and enforce appropriate planning policies and guidance within the Local Development Framework and Sustainable Construction Supplementary Planning Document. Develop and enforce planning policies to encourage low carbon and sustainable domestic and non-domestic properties. Risk Assessment and Adaptation contains the following priorities 21. Long-term planning for climate-resilient buildings, infrastructure and enhanced green infrastructure. Encourage developers to reduce hard landscaping and to introduce more 'local green spaces' to create greater resilience.	
Leeds Biodiversity Action Plan		
Vision for biodiversity in Leeds: • 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 Objectives set for habitats and individual species	Targets set for habitats and individual species (numbers and number of locations found). Local priorities for biodiversity.	
Leeds Nature Conservation Strategy		
• To conserve valuable existing nature conservation sites; • To ensure all Leeds residents have easy access to nature conservation; • To promote greater awareness and care for the whole of the natural environment through the distribution of information; • To enhance nature through sympathetic development and management.		
Leeds Landscape Character Assessment (1994, Review 2011)		

• Describe and analyse landscape character of the district identifying individual landscape types and features / elements which characterise them
• Provide a landscape framework to;
  • Guide and inform those responsible for development, landscape change and management of landscape
  • Seek to conserve and enhance the characteristic landscape types of the area
  • Seek to avoid management methods and forms of development which would be detrimental to landscape character
  • Specify measures to meet landscape management objectives
  • Identify areas where little or no original fabric remains, where there are opportunities to create new landscapes
	No specific targets or indicators	Consider the effect of the proposed site allocations on existing landscape character areas

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
• Identify the factors which have had an influence upon landscape change in the past and those that are likely to do so in the future, in making recommendations on how to respond to these changes • Have regard to local perceptions of landscape both past and present, 'sense of place' and areas of local landscape value		
Leeds Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2009 to 2017		
Management plan setting out areas of consideration and improvement across the public rights of way network within the Leeds district.	Series of statement of action. Relevant to planning: PA1 Assert and protect rights of the public where affected by planned development PA2 Raise profile of public rights of way, and the need for informal outdoor recreational facilities, in development sites in conjunction with PPG17 PA3 Seek to secure section 106 planning agreements for path improvements within development sites PA4 Seek to secure section 106 funding for path improvements in the vicinity of new development sites PA5 Seek to secure that developers provide suitable alternative routes for paths affected by development PA6 Seek to secure that non definitive routes are recognised on planning applications and provisions made for them	Consider effect of site allocations on existing public rights of way and permissive paths
Water for Life and Livelihoods. River Basin Management Plan, Humber River Basin District		
Protection, improvement and sustainable use of water environment delivered under the Water Framework Directive (see pp9) Aire and Calder Catchment Partnership is a key group of partners, including Local Authorities, working together with the Aire Rivers Trust to take a strategic approach to delivery of WFD in Leeds and the wider catchment through their Actionable Plan (2016). Partnership working is critical to deliver the river Basin Management Plan and WFD objectives.	Number of indicators for quality of water bodies (including rivers, surface and groundwater) – biological, ecological and chemical status.	Effect upon water quality

APPENDIX 5 – BASELINE INFORMATION

Introduction

The presentation of the baseline data is structured to align with the 23 Sustainability Objectives following the themes of Economic, Social and Environmental characteristics.

Economic Profile

Employment Sectors (SA1 – EcP1)

Total employment in Leeds is estimated at 480,000 (2015). During the next decade, Leeds' employment is expected to grow by 50,000 net additional jobs. This accounts for 26% of growth in Yorkshire & the Humber (191,000) and 41% of Leeds City Region's growth (121,000). The service sector employs 417,000 people – 87% of total employees, only Birmingham has higher employment in the service sector. Finance and business services account for 30% of employee jobs. 7,100 people are employed in legal services; call centres employ around 18,000 people and Leeds is a major creative industries centre with 19,500 people - the largest centre outside London. The public sector employs 107,000 people – 26% of total employment.

Table 1 - Total employment in broad sectors in Leeds

	Employment	**%**
Primary industries	7200	1.8%
Manufacturing	28900	7.3%
Construction	17500	4.4%
Motor trades, retail and wholesale	51800	13.1%
Transport & storage	14300	3.6%
Accommodation & food services	21800	5.5%
ICT	16100	4.1%
Financial & insurance	24000	6.1%
Property	5200	1.3%
Professional services	41400	10.5%
Business services	42700	10.8%
Public sector	105800	26.8%
Other	18400	4.7%
Total	395100	

Banking, Finance, Legal and Manufacturing (EcP2)

Leeds is a powerful economy for Yorkshire and Humber and the North of England with a number of strong economic sectors. It has the biggest Finance and Business Services sector outside of London with 122,000 employees in 2013. Leeds has 97 individual banks along with significant back office functions in the City Centre. Leeds also has an important Legal Services sector with over 400 legal firms and 7,100 employees, the 3rd largest centre outside of London. It is the second largest employer outside of London for Manufacturing with 29,000 employees; engineering and printing/publishing are particularly strong elements.

Retail & Town & Local Centres (EcP3)

Leeds is the regional shopping centre for Yorkshire and the Humber with an estimated 1.9 million people living within a 30 minute drive of the City Centre and a total shopping catchment population of nearly 3.2 million people. Key City Centre retail characteristics include:

- Seven indoor shopping centres
    - Merrion Centre,
    - Trinity Leeds,
    - St John's Centre,
    - The Core,
    - Victoria Quarter (significant development to complete 2016),
    - The Light,

- 1061 stores.
- Kirkgate Market, a Grade 1 listed building dating from 1875 and the largest covered market in England.
- The Corn Exchange, a Grade 1 listed building now converted for speciality shopping.
- 10,000 people working in retailing, with another 7,200 in bars and hotels

The consultancy firm CACI measure and rank retail spend in 50 UK city centres. In 2013 Leeds rose in the rankings from seventh to sixth largest retail centre in Britain, with approximately £1.2bn spent annually in the area. This is as a result of the Trinity shopping centre which opened in Leeds in 2013. In terms of floorspace, Leeds city centre ranks as 5th largest in the UK.

Trinity Leeds opened in 2013, delivering 92,900 sqm (1 million sq ft) of retail and leisure floorspace within the heart of Leeds' shopping core. Delivered against a backdrop of uncertainty in the national retail economy, Trinity Leeds demonstrates the strength of Leeds as a shopping destination and the confidence investors have in its performance. In addition, phase 1 of the Victoria Gate scheme will deliver 40,000 sqm of retail and leisure floorspace in 2016, including a John Lewis store as well as a brand new shopping arcade.

Of course, retail is not just consigned to the City Centre. Across the district Leeds has 60 identified town and local centres, which provide an essential local service provision. Centres such as Morley, Otley and Wetherby also provide services across a large hinterland which can go beyond the Leeds boundary. Smaller local centres provide a more localised function but are still essential for day-to-day services. In the main, centres throughout Leeds are performing well in challenging retail conditions.

Whilst the majority of Leeds' retail and service provision is located in-centre, Leeds does also have a number of out-of-centre facilities such as the White Rose Centre and Crown Point Retail Park.

Tourism (EcP4)

Research by Visit England showed that in 2013 Leeds was in the top five destinations for day visitors in the country as well as being the fifth most visited place by UK residents. Some 1.5 million trips to Leeds are made annually to Leeds by UK residents. Some 23 million visitors make day-trips to Leeds.

The city centre is a particular attraction. The leisure and tourism offer within the city centre includes: restaurants, bars and pubs, cafés, comedy clubs, music venues, theatres, art galleries and museums, casinos, a cinema, a range of temporary outdoor events, and fitness and sporting options. The opening of the 12,500-seater First Direct Arena in 2013 has also helped Leeds attract a variety of entertainment acts that previously only went to other cities.

Table 3 - Top visitor attractions run by Leeds City Council for 2013/14

Venues (Free Entry)	**Visitors**	**Venues (Entry Charge)**	**Visitors**
City Art Gallery	447,654	Abbey House	86,728
City Museum	321,529	Armley Mills	38,608
Kirkstall Abbey	188,684	Lotherton Hall	113,164
Discovery Centre	4,209	Temple Newsam House	32,240
		Thwaite Mills	24,670

Leeds also has a high profile medical museum (the Thackary Museum) and the Royal Armouries which displays weaponry associated with the Tower of London.

Leeds is also a great sporting city being home to Yorkshire County Cricket Club, Leeds Rhinos and Yorkshire Carnegie at Headingley Carnegie Stadium, as well as Leeds United at Eland Road. Headingley Carnegie Stadium hosts many international matches and has recently gained permission to host music concerts. Leeds is a host city for the Rugby Union World Cup and two matches will be played at Eland Road. In 2013 Leeds played host to two matches of the 2013 Rugby League World Cup.

In 2014 the world's greatest cycle race, the Tour de France, started in Leeds, as part of the Grand Départ of the 2014 Tour de France. Across Yorkshire, millions of spectators lined the route, enjoying the celebrations and displays of sporting excellence, all part of this world famous race. This was the first time the race has come to the north of England and the county came together to create a truly memorable programme of events in the weeks leading up to and during the Grand Depart.

Since 2015 the Tour de Yorkshire has been an annual cycling event for Leeds.

Hotels

Leeds currently has over 270 hotels and other forms of accommodation including guest houses, B&Bs, hostels, camp sites and bunk barns.

With regard to city centre hotels, over three 3 decades from the mid-1990s the number of hotels quadrupled from only seven hotels with 850 rooms to 26 hotels with 3995 bedrooms now.

In 2012, Leeds' rooms yield was still below the Regional UK average but since then the city experienced a modest increase in occupancy (0.2%). This was also coupled with a 0.8% increase of AARR to £56.79, resulting in Rooms Yield growing by 1% to £41.34. This was an indicator that Leeds was beginning to show a recovery of sorts following the economic downturn.

Employment Land & Floorspace Take Up (EcP5)

The following table provides the rate of employment land and premises take-up over recent years:

Table 2 – Rates of Employment Land and Premises Take-up

Leeds Take-up	Office		General Employment	
	Area (ha.)	Floorspace (sq m)	Area (ha.)	Floorspace (sq m)
2009/10	3.4	29,140	3.25	13,030
2010/11	2.68	5,166	12.591	6,740
2011/12	1.75	1,680	31.09	36,690
2012/13	1.43	3,230	5.4	12,395
2013/14	2.27	2,470	12.09	18,032
Total	11.53	41,686	64.421	86,887
Average	**2.306**	**8,337**	**12.8842**	**17,377**

Valuation Office (VOA) data for November 2014 indicates that the Leeds has 1,833,246sqm of office space and 4,937,755sqm of general employment floorspace (B1c 855,681sqm, B2 1,562,591sqm and B8 2,519,482sqm). This is space that is in existing use for these purposes. A health warning is that there are many choices for the way VOA data is ascribed to Use Class Order categories. Different choices may yield different totals.

Natural Resources, Minerals and Quarries (EcP6)

Building stone, crushed rock aggregate, sand and gravel, brisk clay and coal have traditionally been produced in Leeds. There are currently no coal orking sites except where coal is removed from development sites. Sand and gravel working ceased in 2013 with no indication of whether there will be new sites.

The other minerals are worked at 8 sites. One brickworks is in production with another mothballed.

Leeds is a significant producer of masonry, both in limestone (supplied to York Minster) and quality walling, paving and cladding products from a range of sandstone quarries. At all locations there are added value facilities such as saw frames to improve the value of the commodity.

None of the strata in Leeds make a suitable crushed rock aggregate, other than a soft building sand. Consequently all aggregate for road building and structural concrete has to be imported from regional neighbours and even further afield. Leeds is particularly dependant on extraction in North Yorkshire, the Yorkshire Dales National Park and in Derbyshire. It is likely in the medium to long term that marine sand and gravel aggregate will be imported via the Humber.

A policy in the Natural Resources & Waste Local Plan encourages the removal of coal from development sites and there are signs this will prove effective in avoiding the sterilisation of some shallow coal. However as a climate unfriendly fossil fuel the medium term prospect is that coal extraction will cease except where required to secure ground stabilisation.

Production

Based on returns provided in 2013 to the Minerals Team at Leeds City Council, Table 5 below show the estimated amount of production in Leeds:

Material Type	**Tonnes**
Recycled aggregate	600,000
Crushed rock sandstone	256,003
Sand and gravel	44,638

Consumption

Recycled aggregate

There is no means for measuring the consumption of recycled aggregate, however it is likely to be comparable to the amount of production (approximate 600,000 tonnes). This is the amount taken off demolition sites for onward sale. A great deal of crushed material is however retained on many sites for use in redevelopment. No figures are available for this but it is likely to be a substantial tonnage.

Crushed rock

The figures available are for West Yorkshire, with an import total of around 1.5 million tonnes in 2009 of which Leeds would have a pro rata per capita share (34%, 510,000 tonnes).

Sand and gravel

The figures available are for West Yorkshire with an import total of 0.81 million tonnes in 2009 of which Leeds would have a pro rata share (34%, 275,000 tonnes).

Earnings (EcP7)

The figures from the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) show that earnings for residents of Leeds are lower than the national average for most categories. Female part-time earnings and all part time earnings are slightly higher for Leeds residents.

Average Annual Earnings 2015 (ASHE)		
Category	Leeds	England
All	25,168	26,775
Male	30,103	32,380
Female	20,020	21,018
Full Time	30,534	33,062
Part Time	10,702	10,696
Male FT	33,238	35,963
Male PT	10,228	10,556
Female FT	26,395	28,616
Female PT	10,868	10,743

Employment (FT/PT) (EcP8)

The figures on employment were obtained from the UK Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES).

Year	Employees	Full-time employees	Part-time employees	Employment
2013	406,058	283,044	123,014	416,451
2014	412,703	289,190	123,513	421,456
2015	429,756	304,808	124,948	437,933

Out-of-centre Town Centre Use Permissions (EcP9)

New A1 Food developments in 2015/16 which consisted of supermarkets and food stores were all located outside town centres. A2 (financial & professional) developments were all located within a designated town centre. All other developments were split between the various town and local centre locations.

Percentage of A1-A5, B1a , C1 and D1-D2 development within and on the edge of town and local centres			
	In	Edge	Out
A1 Food	0%	0%	100%
A1 General	33%	33%	33%
A2	100%	0%	0%
A3	55%	12%	33%
A4	80%	20%	0%
A5	25%	50%	25%
B1a	25%	25%	50%
C1	0%	0%	0%
D1	22%	34%	44%
D2	37.5%	25%	37.5%

ICT Networks (EcP10)

Leeds City Region is promoting the spread of superfast broadband across the area. An open market review survey of providers (source Regeneris) showed that almost all of Leeds is covered by superfast broadband.

Authority	2014 Position	2016 Position	Change +/-
Leeds	93%	97%	4%

Rural Diversification (EcP11)

The following table represents the change of uses within the Leeds rural area. The rural area has been sourced from the Map 14 of the Leeds Core Strategy and then cross referenced with planning permissions (developments of new non-residential uses) within that area from 2012 until 2017. Floorspace takes into account the floorspace in square metres of the buildings that have been granted permission, whilst the area (ha) takes into account the red line boundary of the application which represents that whole site. For further information on class uses please visit the following website: http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1987/764/schedule/made.

	Employment (Use Class B1a, B1b, B1c, B2 and B8)		**Retail (Use class A1,A2,A3,A4 and A5)**		**Leisure (Use Class D2)**		**Other (Use Class D1 and E1)**	
Year	**Area (ha)**	**Floorspace (sqm)**	**Area (ha)**	**Floorspace (sqm)**	**Area (ha)**	**Floorspace (sqm)**	**Area (ha)**	**Floorspace (sqm)**
2012-13	7.1	28818	0.85	60	1.49	50	2.99	788
2013-14	10.45	11985	0	0	0	0	0.2	890
2014-15	4.36	2668	0.9	1602	0.1	560	1.5	5821
2015-16	6.25	12214	0.01	30	0	0	0.03	313
2016-17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.06	137

Social Profile

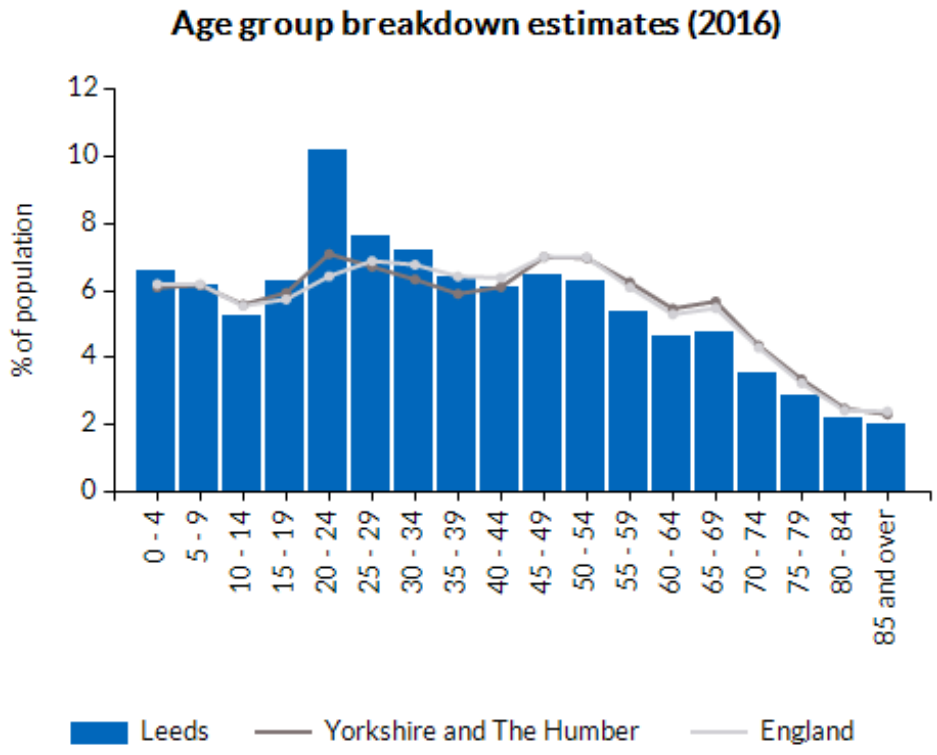
Total Population (SP1)

The baseline demographics for the City are best described by revealing the differences that have occurred between the 2001 and the 2011 Censuses. At the 2011 Census the resident population of Leeds was 751,485, a 5% increase over the 2001-2011 decade. The Mid-Year Estimates for 2015 showed that the population was 774,060.

Population Diversity (SP2)

Age

The Mid-Year Estimates for 2015 show that the city of Leeds has a population with a very diverse age range. The MYE data estimates that there are 78,626 persons aged 20-24 which makes this the most populated age range group in the city. The MYE data estimates 10,304 births and that there are 15,459 people aged 85 and over living in the city. The graph below shows the age profile of Leeds compared with Yorkshire and the Humber and England in 2016.



Source: ONS*

Ethnicity
The following table sourced from the 2011 Census sets out the ethnic diversity of Leeds. The BME population tends to be concentrated in the inner areas of Leeds.

White				639,487	85.1
	British			609,714	81.1
	Irish			7,031	0.9
	White Gypsy or Irish Traveller			687	0.1
	Other White			22,055	2.9
Mixed / Multiple Ethnic Groups				19,632	2.6
	Black Caribbean and White			8,813	1.2
	Black African and White			2,493	0.3
	Asian and White			4,906	0.7
	Other Mixed			3,420	0.5
Asian or Asian British				58,243	7.8
	Indian			16,130	2.1
	Pakistani			22,492	3.0
	Bangladeshi			4,432	0.6
	Chinese			5,933	0.8
	Other Asian			9,256	1.2
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British				25,893	3.4
	African			14,894	2.0
	Caribbean			6,728	0.9
	Other Black			4,271	0.6
Arab or other ethnic group				8,230	1.1
	Arab			3,791	0.5
	Other ethnic group			4,439	0.6

Students
The 2011 Census lists the following student numbers resident in Leeds:

Census 2011	Number	Rate
Economically Active Full-time Students	29,810	5.3
Economically Inactive Students (including full-time students)	46,047	8.2

Population Change (SP3)

Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2017
Leeds City Council commissioned Arc4 and Edge Analytics to produce a SHMA for Leeds in 2017. It has a thorough analysis of population change in the Edge Analytics report available on the SHMA webpage.

Changes to measuring the Leeds population
Robust population estimation is a difficult task and Leeds is one of the local authorities where revisions to the population count has been subject of most recent change which makes long term estimations difficult.

The 2011 Census population total was around 50,000 people *lower* than that suggested by the trajectory of growth from the previous Mid-Year Estimates. The Leeds population was re-based and it was considered by consultants employed by the Council that errors in the MYEs were around estimates of international migration

as opposed to internal migration or natural change. The re-based figures were used as part of the assessment of objective housing need for the Core Strategy which has since been adopted.

The main components of change for the Leeds population

- As a large and diverse urban community Leeds will continue to be affected by growth from international migration, however, the exact nature and scale of this influence remains highly uncertain.
- With a rise in the number of students in higher education there has been a substantial increase in the estimate of the population living in communal establishments from 10,290 in 2001 to over 20,000 in 2011.
- There has been a steady increase in the number of recorded births between 2001 and 2011 from just under 8,000 in 2001 to over 10,000 in 2011
- In contrast the recorded number of deaths has decreased from just over 7,000 in 2001 to just over 6,500 in 2011
- This means that natural change will remain a key driver of growth in the future

Change by age

Population change between 2001 and 2011 has varied between age groups. The effect upon the age profile of the larger birth cohorts of the 1950s and 1960s is reflected in the increase in the 40-50 and 60+ age-groups over the 2001–2011 period. In the younger age-groups, the higher birth statistics in recent years have resulted in growth of the under 5s. There has also been an increase reported in the student and young professional populations (18 – early 30s).

Internal Migration

The trend in movement to and from Leeds since 2001/02 suggests a relatively steady growth in the in-migration flow (average 33,155 per year over the time-period) countered by an increasing out-migration flow (average 33,245 per year) resulting in a small annual average net outflow (average -90). The level of in-migration has reduced since 2009, resulting in a more substantial net out-flow from Leeds.

The internal migration totals hide a complex mix of inflows and outflows from and to a large number of localities, across different age-groups. However, within this complexity there are some dominant trends as follows:

- The dominant feature of migration is the exchange between Leeds and its immediate neighbours, particularly Bradford and Wakefield.
- Whilst inflows and outflows are apparent with the surrounding districts, the overall balance has been a net loss from Leeds, highest for the loss to Wakefield (average -610 per year).
- In contrast, the exchange with Kingston upon Hull and Sheffield has resulted in an average net gain to Leeds (131 and 121 respectively per year).
- The net inflow of migrants has been negative across all age-groups with the exception of the 15-19 age-range, where the movement of students to higher education results in a large net inflow of migrants.

International Migration

As a major urban locality, Leeds had well-established migrant streams coming to the city prior to EU expansion in 20041. After 2004, migrants from the 'Accession' countries provided a significant boost to the number of foreign nationals registering to work in the city, reducing from a peak in 2007, to approximately 2,460 in calendar year 2011. In total, there were 7,650 registrations to foreign nationals in 2011, with important contributions from the 'New Commonwealth' countries and a range of different nationalities under the 'Other' category.

Nationally international migration is increasing as the country recovers from recession. It is not currently known the extent to which these national trends will manifest themselves in Leeds, but the Core Strategy objective assessment was done on the basis of a high end growth scenario which should prove flexible in the face of increased international migration.

Housing Stock by Type (SP4)

According to the 2011 census Leeds had a total of 320,596 households occupying 332,293 dwellings (plus 381 caravans). For comparison England had 22,063,368 households occupying 23,044,097 dwellings (plus 100,228 caravans). The dwellings are split into the following types:

	Leeds		England	
Housetype	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**
Whole house or bungalow	259,844	78	17,847,916	78
Detached	48,361	15	5,128,552	22
Semi-detached	122,757	37	7,076,395	31
Terraced (including end terrace)	88,726	27	5,642,969	25
Flat, maisonette or apartment	72,449	22	5,196,181	23
Purpose built block of flats or tenement	59,519	18	3,854,451	17
Part of a converted or shared house (inc bedsits)	10,175	3	984,284	4
In commercial building	2,755	1	257,218	1
Caravan, mobile or temporary structure	381	0	100,228	0

Source: Census Table KS401

Housing Stock by Bedrooms (SP5)

Based on household occupancy, the size of Leeds' dwellings by numbers of bedrooms is as follows:

	Leeds		England	
Dwellings by bedrooms	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**
0 Bedrooms	736	0	54,938	0
1 Bedroom	39,752	12	2,593,893	12
2 Bedrooms	97,037	30	6,145,083	28
3 Bedrooms	125,874	39	9,088,213	41
4 Bedrooms	42,990	13	3,166,531	14
5 or More Bedrooms	14,207	4	1,014,710	5

Source: Census Table KS411

Tenure Mix (SP6)

Based on household occupancy, the tenure of Leeds' dwellings is as follows:

	Leeds		England	
Tenure	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**
Owner occupied	187,909	59	14,148,784	64%
Own outright	83,385	26	6,745,584	31%
Owns with a mortgage or loan	103,082	32	7,229,440	33%
Shared ownership	1,442	0	173,760	1%
Rented	127,833	40	7,619,474	35%
Social - Council (local authority)	54,122	17	2,079,778	9%
Social - Housing Association	16,255	5	1,823,772	8%
Private - landlord or letting agency	53,599	17	3,401,675	15%
Private - Other Rented	3,857	1	314,249	1%
Living rent free	4,854	2	295,110	1%

Source: Census Table KS402

Affordability by HMCA/Type/New/SH (SP7)

The following table sets out average sale prices for sale of existing houses (ie excluding new-build) in Leeds broken down by geographic area (Housing Market Characteristic Area) and type of dwelling.

HMCA OLD SALES	**Detached**	**Semi-detached**	**Terraced**	**Flat/mais**	**Overall average**	**Total Sales**
Aireborough	427,455	247,270	218,840	154,871	272,167	547
City Centre		217,500	148,411	150,896	151,039	309
East Leeds	225,382	150,512	116,396	92,046	130,014	880
Inner Area	203,119	140,089	101,818	125,906	119,890	1,218
North Leeds	377,027	231,245	186,845	99,561	218,109	2,103
Outer North East	422,817	250,814	264,165	176,398	313,832	878
Outer North West	451,744	254,948	207,399	162,482	283,482	306
Outer South	267,313	145,907	128,734	121,612	160,446	246
Outer South East	261,171	151,512	128,065	101,816	167,399	719
Outer South West	221,930	127,682	103,845	95,491	133,055	1,431
Outer West	241,854	144,720	128,128	94,181	143,613	1,649
Leeds	329,733	179,592	138,760	118,050	181,218	10,286

Source: Land Registry Sales 2015 – postcode sectors aligned to HMCAs

The following table sets out average sale prices for sale of new houses in Leeds broken down by geographic area (Housing Market Characteristic Area) and type of dwelling.

HMCA NEW DWELLING SALES (£)	Detached	Semi-detached	Terraced	Flat/mais	Overall average	Total Sales
Aireborough	386,049	298,370	317,129	165,869	291,558	66
City Centre	-	-	-	110,527	110,527	45
East Leeds	267,071	165,185	167,653	125,298	200,256	236
Inner Area	250,149	163,654	182,251	99,857	145,412	296
North Leeds	409,166	271,778	222,091	260,660	281,978	78
Outer North East	585,414	351,809	196,662	251,888	425,847	76
Outer North West	544,991	335,377	246,764	205,662	466,111	64
Outer South	326,397	206,966	84,000	-	238,579	15
Outer South East	283,329	155,063	133,390	148,333	206,783	57
Outer South West	262,297	185,717	195,104	104,442	185,805	160
Outer West	280,545	193,550	175,517	87,000	234,555	78
Leeds	344,536	198,178	200,262	115,183	223,824	1,171

Source: Land Registry Sales 2015 – postcode sectors aligned to HMCAs

The following table sets out average sale prices for sale of both existing and new houses in Leeds broken down by geographic area (Housing Market Characteristic Area) and type of dwelling.

HMCA ALL SALES (£)	Detached	Semi-detached	Terraced	Flat/mais	Overall average	Total Sales
Aireborough	423,287	249,445	231,746	157,268	274,255	613
City Centre	-	217,500	148,411	145,615	145,889	354
East Leeds	248,028	153,533	126,076	94,170	144,868	1,116
Inner Area	225,730	141,615	107,014	102,766	124,880	1,514
North Leeds	378,552	232,198	188,373	107,852	220,394	2,181
Outer North East	438,264	255,240	260,074	185,697	322,756	954
Outer North West	483,995	260,382	210,382	166,661	315,072	370
Outer South	273,598	150,268	128,202	121,612	164,936	261
Outer South East	264,283	151,681	128,362	107,883	170,292	776
Outer South West	228,233	131,842	107,855	98,315	138,360	1,591
Outer West	249,662	145,375	129,479	94,021	147,721	1,727
Leeds Total	332,505	180,670	142,522	119,415	185,573	11,457

Source: Land Registry Sales 2015 – postcode sectors aligned to HMCAs

New Housing Permissions by Type/HMCA (SP8)

Numbers of dwellings permitted

In the four year period April 2012 – March 2016 Leeds granted planning permission for 20,088 new dwellings. The following tables set out more detailed characteristics of these permissions.

Year	Approvals	Units
2012/13	99	3,356
2013/14	95	5,132
2014/15	125	6,541
2015/16	110	5,059
Total	**429**	**20,088**

The distribution of permitted dwellings by Housing Market Characteristic Area (HMCA) is as follows

HMCA	Approvals	Units
Aireborough	7	301
City Centre	71	4,166
East Leeds	16	1,254
Inner Area	84	4,397
North Leeds	67	3,990
Outer North East	16	562
Outer North West	11	563
Outer South	23	1,245
Outer South East	19	668
Outer South West	50	1,580
Outer West	65	1,362
Total	**429**	**20,088**

The mix of houses and flats permitted is as follows:

	Houses	Flats	Mixed	Total
Dwellings	8,506	7,696	3,886	**20,088**
%	42%	38%	19%	

New Housing Completions by Type/HMCA (SP9)

In the four year period April 2012 – March 2016 Leeds witnessed completion of 8,477 new dwellings. The following tables set out more detailed characteristics of these completions.

The following table shows how the numbers of completions as well as empty dwellings brought back into use, residential institution (C2) equivalent bedspaces and demolitions have compared with the Core Strategy requirement.

Year	Core Strategy Policy SP6	New and converted units	Empty homes	Older persons housing (C2)	Demolitions	Total
2012/13	3,660	1,650	149	29	27	1,801
2013/14	3,660	2,235	880	86	6	3,195
2014/15	3,660	2,076	215	32	97	2,226
2015/16	3,660	2,516	755	67	42	3,296

The way completions divide between new build and conversion of existing buildings is set out as follows

	New	Converted	Total
2012/13	1,059	591	1,650
2013/14	1,666	569	2,235
2014/15	1,406	670	2,076
2015/16	1,990	526	2,516
Total	6,121	2356	8,477
Total %	72%	28%	100%

The distribution of completed dwellings by Housing Market Characteristic Area HMCA is as follows

HMCA	Year	Total	HMCA	Year	Total
Aireborough	2012/13	162	Outer North West	2012/13	5
	2013/14	157		2013/14	61
	2014/15	156		2014/15	127
	2015/16	69		2015/16	40
		544			**233**
City Centre	2012/13	298	Outer South	2012/13	20
	2013/14	171		2013/14	14
	2014/15	201		2014/15	16
	2015/16	194		2015/16	69
		864			**119**
East Leeds	2012/13	70	Outer South East	2012/13	65
	2013/14	149		2013/14	193
	2014/15	199		2014/15	132
	2015/16	319		2015/16	81
		737			**471**
Inner Area	2012/13	422	Outer South West	2012/13	203
	2013/14	516		2013/14	351
	2014/15	338		2014/15	353
	2015/16	728		2015/16	246
		2004			**1153**
North Leeds	2012/13	133	Outer West	2012/13	228
	2013/14	212		2013/14	302

	2014/15	217		2014/15	224
	2015/16	413		2015/16	244
		975			**998**
Outer North East	2012/13	44	**ALL**	**ALL**	**8477**
	2013/14	109			
	2014/15	113			
	2015/16	113			
		379			

The mix of house types completed include the following:

Year	Type	Flats	Terr	Semi Det	Det	Total
2012/13	Units	827	366	144	313	1650
	%	50%	22%	9%	19%	100%
2013/14	Units	841	404	429	561	2235
	%	38%	18%	19%	25%	100%
2014/15	Units	668	486	474	448	2076
	%	34%	22%	22%	23%	100%
2015/16	Units	1161	682	311	362	2516
	%	46%	27%	12%	14%	100%
2012 - 16	**Total**	**3497**	**1938**	**1358**	**1684**	**8477**
	%	**41%**	**23%**	**16%**	**20%**	**100%**

The size of dwellings completed by bedroom size was as follows:

Year	Type	1	2	3	4+	Total
2012/13	Flats/Maisonettes	343	335	49	100	827
	Houses/Bungalows	15	111	360	337	823
	Dwellings	358	446	409	437	1650
	%	22%	27%	25%	26%	100%
2013/14	Flats/Maisonettes	433	313	11	84	841
	Houses/Bungalows	26	187	614	567	1394
	Dwellings	459	500	625	651	2235
	%	21%	22%	28%	29%	100%
2014/15	Flats/Maisonettes	406	161	14	87	668
	Houses/Bungalows	2	183	759	464	1408
	Dwellings	408	344	773	551	2076
	%	21%	15%	37%	28%	100%
2015/16	Flats/Maisonettes	638	479	18	26	1161
	Houses/Bungalows	21	239	695	400	1355
	Dwellings	659	718	713	426	2516
	%	26%	29%	28%	17%	100%
2012 - 16	**Flats/Maisonettes**	**1820**	**1288**	**92**	**297**	**3497**
	%	**52%**	**37%**	**3%**	**8%**	**100%**

	Houses/Bungalows	**64**	**720**	**2428**	**1768**	**4980**
	%	**1%**	**14%**	**49%**	**36%**	**100%**
	Dwellings	**1884**	**2008**	**2520**	**2065**	**8477**
	%	**22%**	**24%**	**30%**	**24%**	**100%**

The following table provides the number of dwelling completions according to the use of brownfield (previously developed) and greenfield land

	New	**Brown**	**Green**
2012/13	1,059	849	210
2013/14	1,666	1,101	565
2014/15	1,406	979	427
2015/16	1,990	1,432	558
Total	6,121	4,361	1,760
Total %		71%	29%

New Student Flats (SP10)

Leeds city council has received applications for a large number of purpose built student accommodation blocks. These have provided over 10,000 student bedspaces over the last 15 years. There are currently 12 schemes

Status	**Beds**	**Place**
proposed	25	Blenheim Terrace
proposed	239	Cavendish Street
proposed	16	Clarendon Road
proposed	15	Clarendon Road
proposed	25	Clarendon Road
proposed	25	Clarendon Road
proposed	506	Cropper Gate
proposed	508	Gateway
proposed	70	Hanover Sq
proposed	97	Hyde Terrace
proposed	600	North Street
proposed	465	Woodhouse Lane
proposed	223	Woodhouse Sq.
Source: Leeds City Council, Economic Policy		

New Sheltered Dwellings (SP11)

Development of accommodation for elderly people divides between C2 schemes with care which comprise of bedspaces (such as residential care homes and nursing homes) and homes designed for elderly people which comprise of single C3 dwellings (such as sheltered housing). Over the last 10 years Leeds has approved a

large amount of accommodation for elderly people. This includes 17 schemes providing 536 dwellings and 51 schemes providing accommodation with care including over 1099 bedspaces[1].

NDSS Dwelling Comparison (SP12)

One strand of evidence gathering for the DPD involves measuring the size of dwellings that were permitted 2012 – 2016 to compare the size with the Nationally Described Space Standards (NDSS). Dwelling sizes are not normally measured and measurement is a relatively time consuming task. Therefore, measurement has only been possible for a selection of housing schemes. These were chosen to provide a mix in terms of geography, size, conversion/new build and flats/houses.
Six hundred and eighty seven dwellings were measured from xxx different permitted housing developments. Because developments often have more than one of the same house-type the measurements actually account for 2206 dwellings.

Initial findings are that for Leeds as a whole 56% of dwellings meet the NDSS and 44% fall below. There is geographical variation as can be seen in the table of Housing Market Characteristic Areas (HMCAs) below:

HMCA	Units	Result	%
Aireborough	22	Not ok	16%
Aireborough	115	Ok	84%
Aireborough Total	137		
City Centre	177	Not ok	80%
City Centre	44	Ok	20%
City Centre Total	221		
East	17	Not ok	35%
East	31	Ok	65%
East Total	48		
Inner	205	Not ok	40%
Inner	309	Ok	60%
Inner Total	514		
North	9	n/k	4%
North	107	Not ok	43%
North	131	Ok	53%
North Total	247		
Outer North East	8	n/k	3%
Outer North East	99	Not ok	41%
Outer North East	132	Ok	55%
Outer NE Total	239		
Outer North West	14	Not ok	11%
Outer North West	118	Ok	89%

[1] Four schemes provided both C2 and C3 accommodation. The number of bedspaces will be considerably higher because the planning application interrogation system only includes the number of bedspaces in some of the records.

Outer NW Total	132		
Outer South	0	n/k	0%
Outer South	26	Not ok	57%
Outer South	20	Ok	43%
Outer South Total	46		
Outer South East	124	Not ok	38%
Outer South East	205	Ok	62%
Outer SE Total	329		
Outer South West	2	n/k	2%
Outer South West	56	Not ok	50%
Outer South West	53	Ok	48%
Outer SW Total	111		
Outer West	129	Not ok	64%
Outer West	72	Ok	36%
Outer West Total	201		

The initial results are also available in terms of size of dwelling by numbers of bedrooms:

Dwelling Size	Units	Result	%
One bedroom	178	Not OK	80%
One bedroom	45	OK	20%
One bed total	223		
Two bedroom	328	Not OK	52%
Two bedroom	300	OK	48%
Two bed total	628		
Three bedroom	242	Not OK	44%
Three bedroom	310	OK	56%
Three bed total	552		
Four bedroom	141	Not OK	21%
Four bedroom	521	OK	79%
Four bed total	662		
Five bedroom	12	Not Ok	19%
Five bedroom	52	Ok	81%
Five bed total	64		

Education, Skills and Training (SP13)

Leeds has 224 primary schools (including 1 free school), 40 secondary schools (2 free schools) and 6 Specialist Inclusive Learning Centres (SILCs).

In recent years, achievement at KS4 has been steadily improving although, against many of the key performance indicators, standards have been below the national average. However, in 2014, the changes to the calculation methodology for GCSE

headline indicators affected results both in Leeds and nationally. The percentage of students achieving 5 or more A*-C grades (including English and maths) based on "best entry" is 55% in Leeds and 58% nationally. Based on "first entry", the figures fall to 50% for Leeds and 56% nationally. Direct comparisons between this year's results and those achieved in 2013 should be treated with caution.

There have also been significant changes to post 16 examination frameworks which have affected outcomes nationally and in Leeds. After reaching parity with national in 2013, the average points per entry indicator for state funded schools and colleges has fallen in Leeds to 205 points, while the national has fallen by a lesser degree to 210 points.

Post-16 learning

- Leeds is the 2nd largest provider of education for young people in England
- There are five Further Education Colleges, with over 50,000 students

University of Leeds

- Ranked among the world's top 100 universities
- It is the city's third largest employer and contributes some £860m to the local economy
- Has 6,950 staff and over 32,500 students from 130 countries
- More than 61% of its research is rated 'world leading' or 'internationally excellent'
- For the 2012 graduates, 69% were in employment and 17% in further training months after graduation.

Leeds Beckett University

- Has over 28,500 students
- One of the largest providers of foundation degrees in the country
- For those graduating in 2012, 82% were in employment and 10% in further study.

Leeds Trinity University

- Independent higher education institution with just under 3,500 students
- 93% of the 2011 graduates were in work or further studies.

Crime (SP14)

Over the period of 2011 to 2014, certain types of crime fell significantly such as anti-social behaviour, burglary and vehicle crime. However other categories increased markedly. Criminal damage and arson increased by 149% and drugs by 125%. The methodology for recording violent crime and sexual crime has changed. In 2011 there were 9,801 recorded incidents of violence and sexual offences and 10,625 recorded incidents of violent crime in 2014.

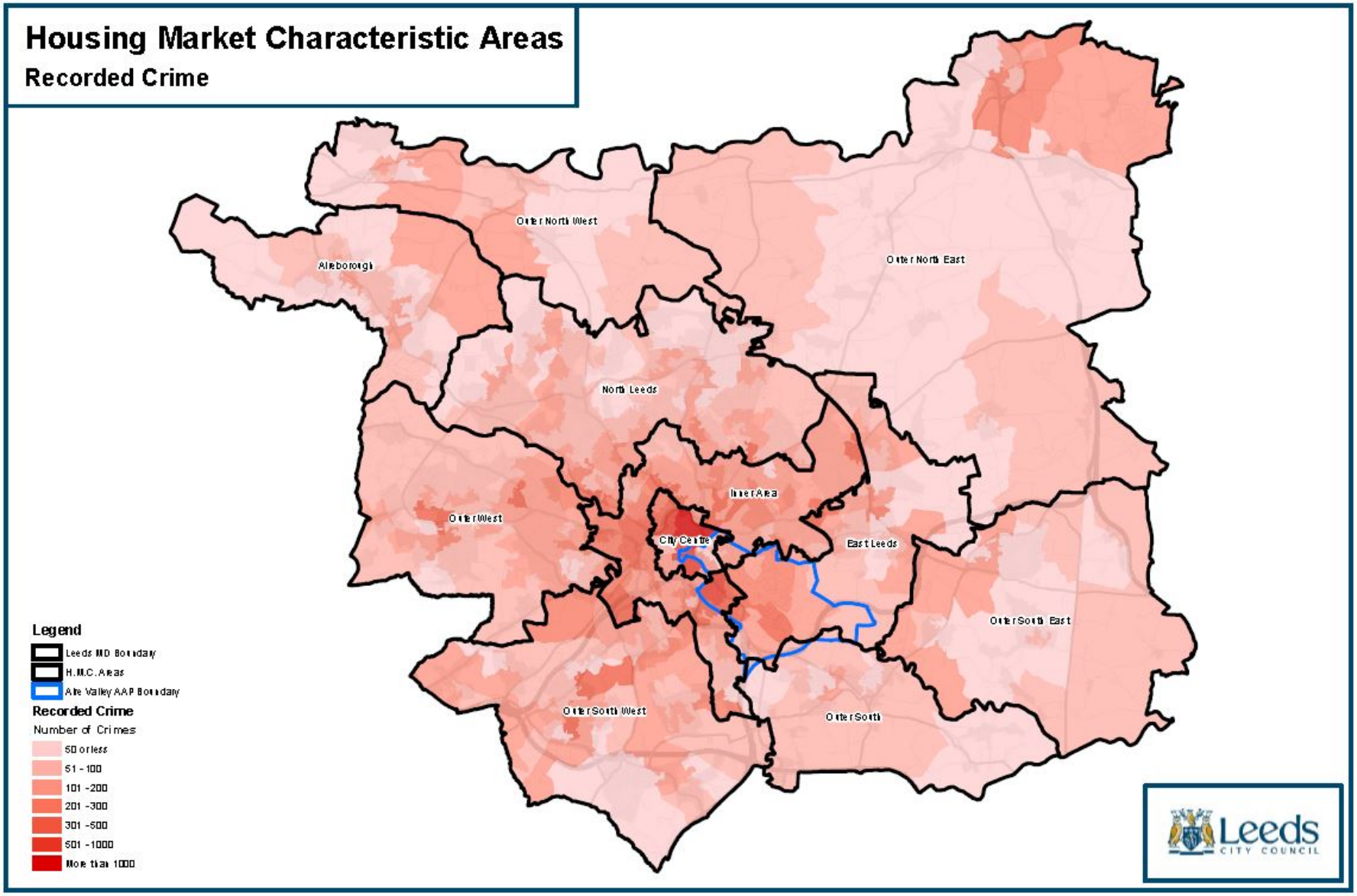
Table 4 – Rates of Recorded Crime in Leeds

Offence	2011	2014	% change
Anti-social behaviour	39,289	24,034	-39%
Burglary	13,857	9,036	-34%
Criminal damage & arson	3,344	8,324	+149%
Drugs	1,019	2,228	+125%
Vehicle crime	8,605	6,789	-21%
Violence and sexual offences		9,801	
Violent crime	10,625		

Map 2: levels of recorded crime across the Leeds district

Housing Market Characteristic Areas

Recorded Crime



Produced by R.Haslett, Intelligence & Improvement Team, Leeds City Council

REF : 2015 : 008 : 001a

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Health (SP15)

Nationally, life expectancy from birth for men is 79.2 years and women 83 years. Life expectancy at birth in Leeds is 78 years for men and 82.1 years for women, below the national average. At an hmca level, life expectancy can vary significantly across Leeds with the most deprived areas of Leeds having a life expectancy 11 year lower for men and 8.2 years lower for women than the least deprived.

48% of the population in Leeds is in 'very good' health, 34% is in 'good' health and 13% in 'fair' health. 4% were in 'bad' health and 1% 'very bad' (2011 Census). At the time of the 2011 Census 25% of the households in Leeds were reporting to be living with a 'limiting long-term illness'.
Coronary Heart Disease is a common cause of death at 96 per 100,000 population and is above the national average of 81.1 per 100,000 populations (2010-2012). Smoking related deaths is also higher than the national average at 369 per 100,000 compared to the national average of 292 per 100,000 (2010-2012). This ties in with smoking prevalence which is above the national average at 23.6 per 100,000 compared to 16.5 per 100,000 (2012).

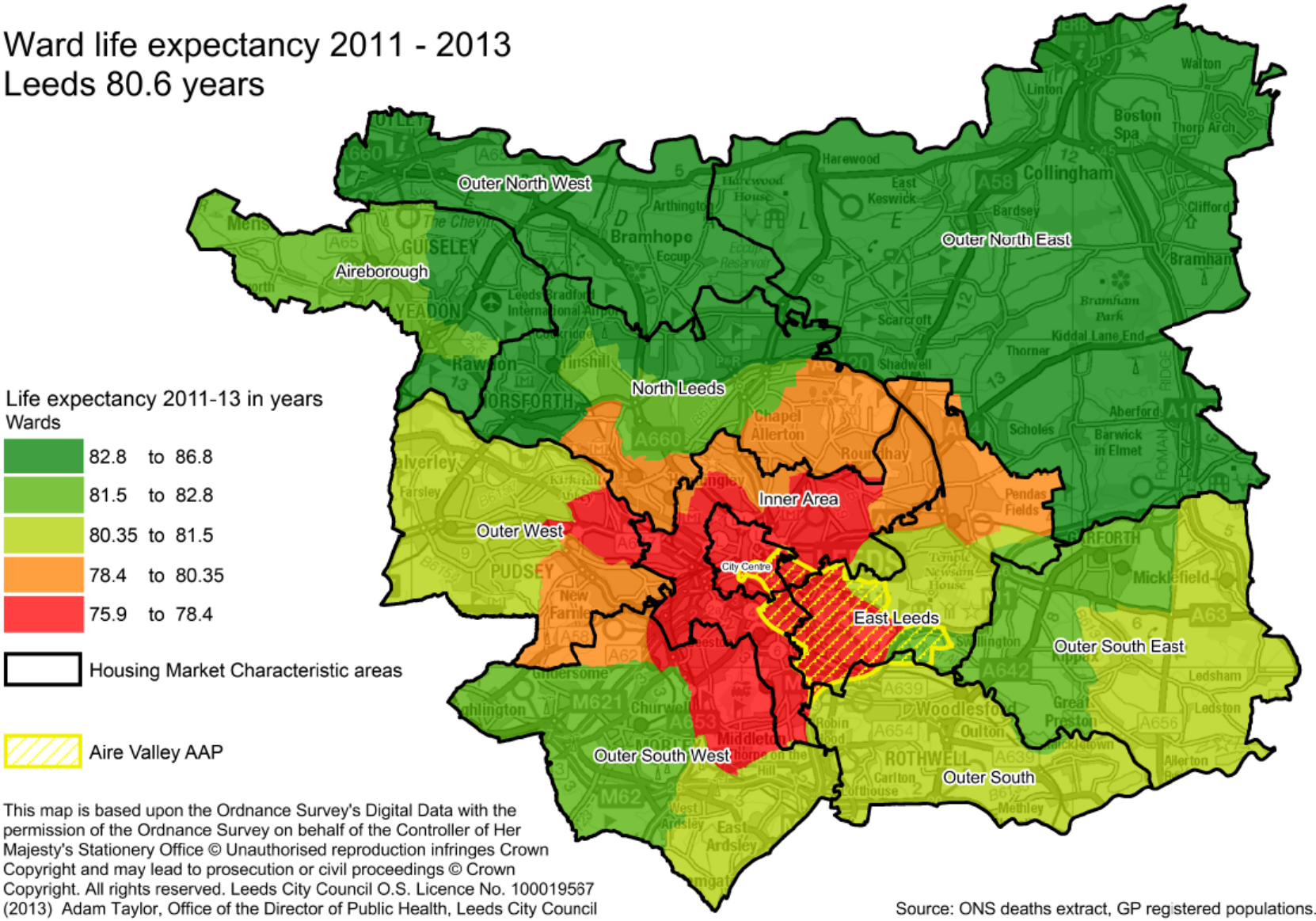
On a positive note, the percentage of physically active adults is higher than the national average with 61.3% of adults achieving at least 150 minutes of physical activity a week compared to the national rate of 56%. And across Leeds the number of obese adults is lower than the national average at 19.5% compared to 23% nationally (Active People Survey 2012).

The level of adult obesity is generally below the national rate at 19.5% compared with 23% nationally, however there are significant variations to this at a local level.

The levels of childhood obesity in year 6 average out across Leeds at 19.7% compared to 18.9% nationally, however there are significant variations to this at a local level.

Maps 3-5 below show the life expectancy, adult and child obesity rates across the Leeds district.

Ward life expectancy 2011 - 2013
Leeds 80.6 years



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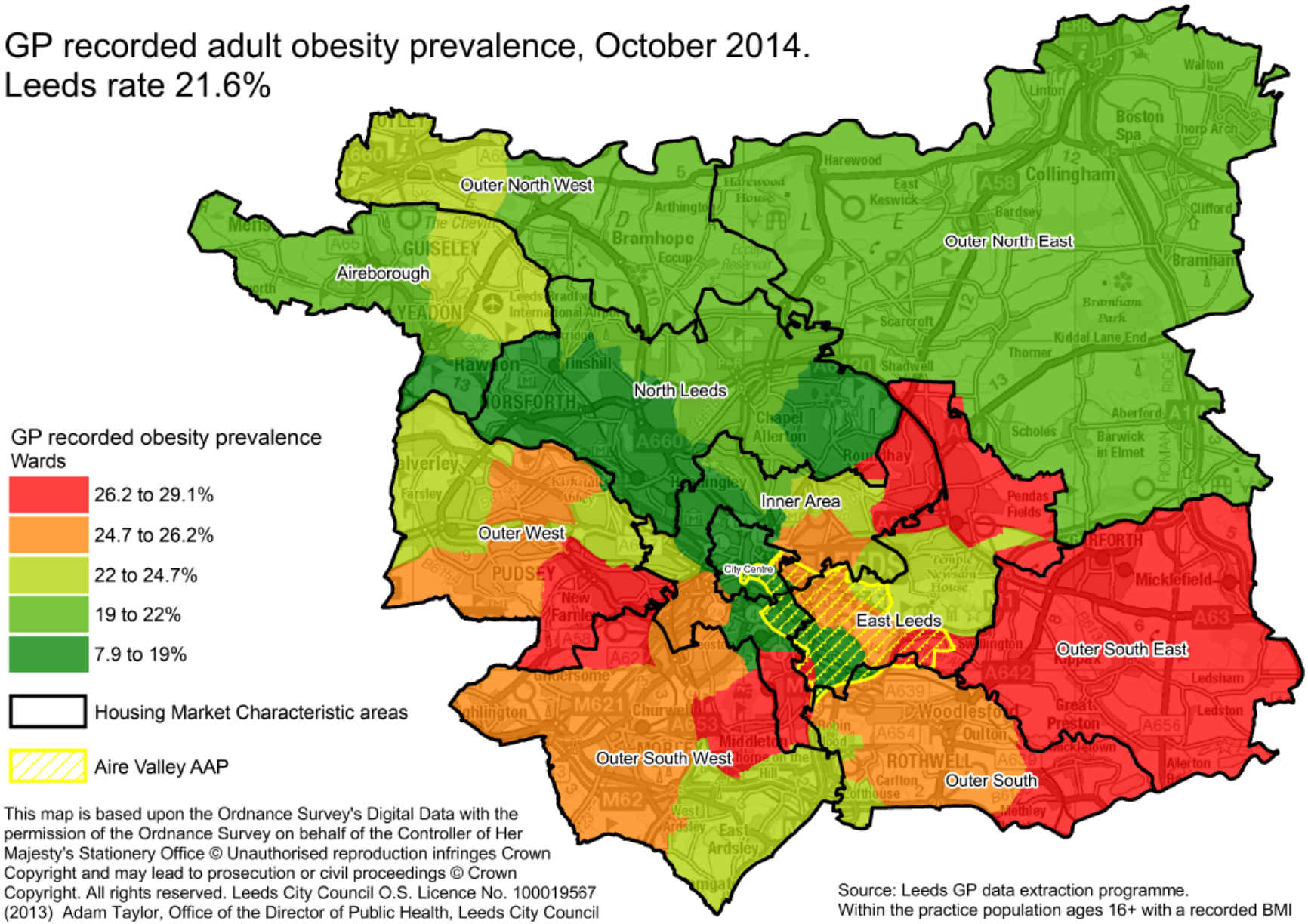
Source: ONS deaths extract, GP registered populations.

GP recorded adult obesity prevalence, October 2014.
Leeds rate 21.6%



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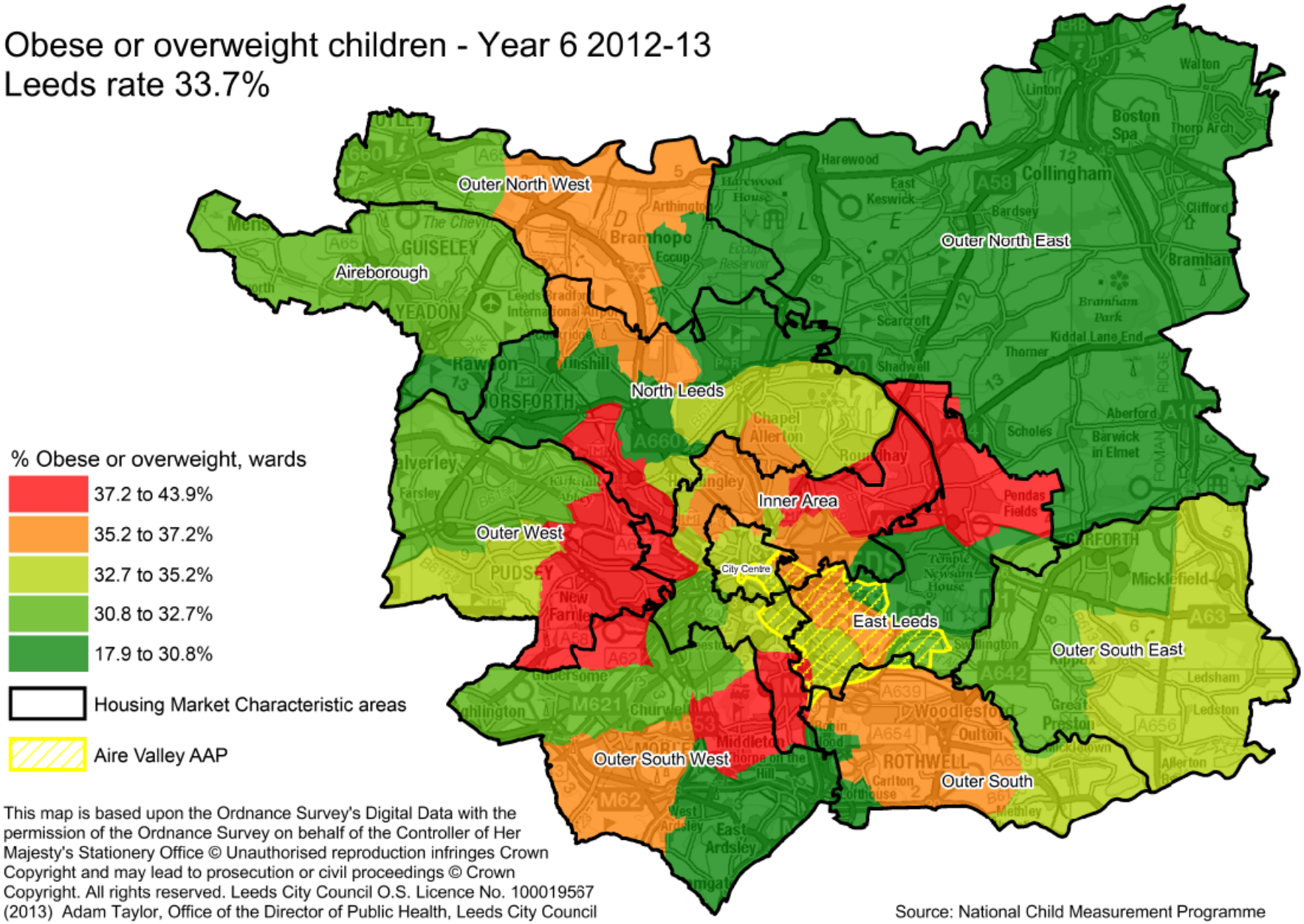
Source: Leeds GP data extraction programme.
Within the practice population ages 16+ with a recorded BMI

Obese or overweight children - Year 6 2012-13
Leeds rate 33.7%



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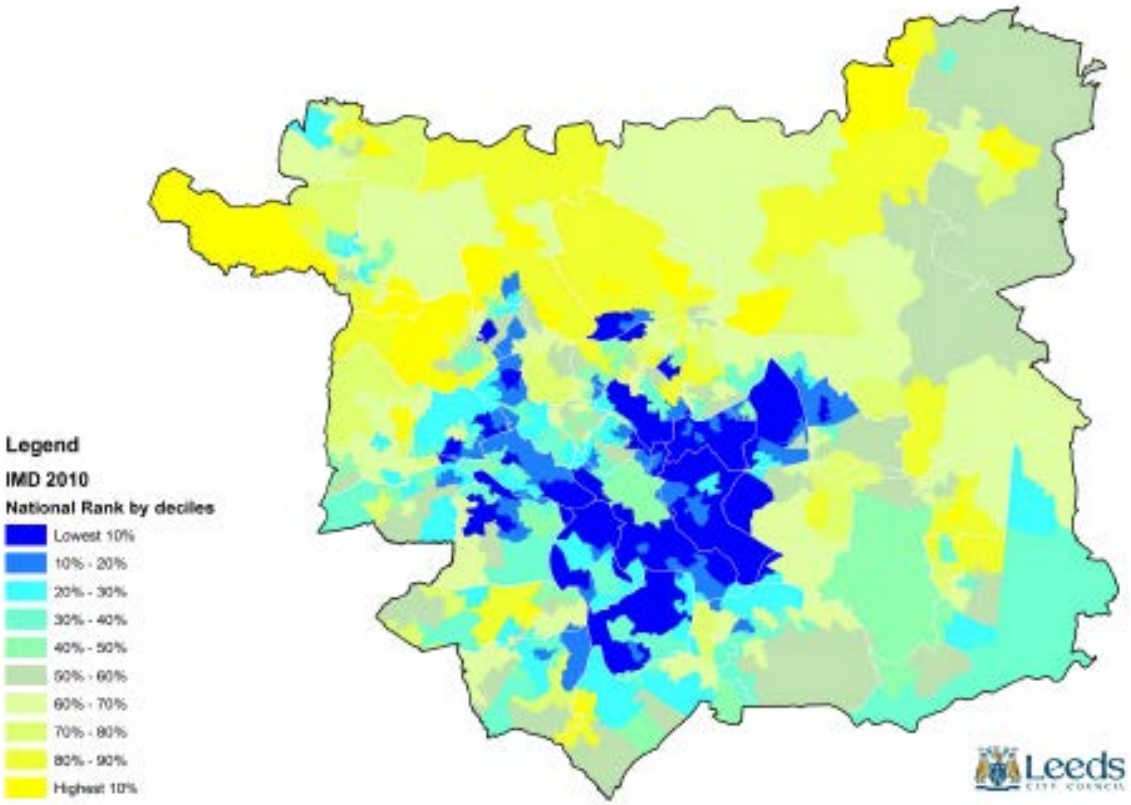
Source: National Child Measurement Programme

Deprivation and Inequality (SP16)

The most common method of ranking local authorities with the Index of Multiple Deprivation measures the proportion of Local Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in the most deprived 10% nationally. Against this method, in 2015 Leeds was ranked 31 out of 326 local authorities, with 105 LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally (22% of all Leeds LSOAs). There are 164,000 people in Leeds who live in areas that are ranked amongst the most deprived 10% nationally, the corresponding figure in the 2010 Index was 150,000 people, but clearly not everyone living in these LSOAs are deprived.

The map below shows rates of multiple deprivation by Ward in 2015.



Indoor Leisure (SP17)

Information from the Inter Departmental Business Register shows that in 2016 there were 1100 enterprises active in the indoor leisure sector. Data from the Business Register and Employment Survey suggests that 17,805 people were employed in the sector in Leeds in 2015.

Previously Developed Land (SP18)

The following table illustrates the gradual reduction in the percentage of residential development achieved on previously developed (brownfield) land over the last decade from a high of 95% in 2006/7.

Year	Brownfield			Greenfield		
	Approved	Completed	% Delivery	Approved	Completed	% Delivery
2006-7	3,108	3,171	95%	19	156	5%
2007-8	6,711	3,367	94%	831	209	6%
2008-9	1,787	3,506	92%	72	322	8%
2009-10	3,994	2,060	92%	281	178	8%
2010-11	3,536	1,529	91%	547	157	9%
2011-12	2,642	1,621	84%	891	310	16%
2012-13	1,672	1,590	88%	830	211	12%
2013-14	4,057	2,629	82%	991	566	18%
2014-15	6,052	1,799	81%	556	427	19%
2015-16	3,395	2,734	83%	1,633	562	17%
2016-17	3,615	2,827	86%	3,177	479	14%

Housing Density Achievement (SP19)

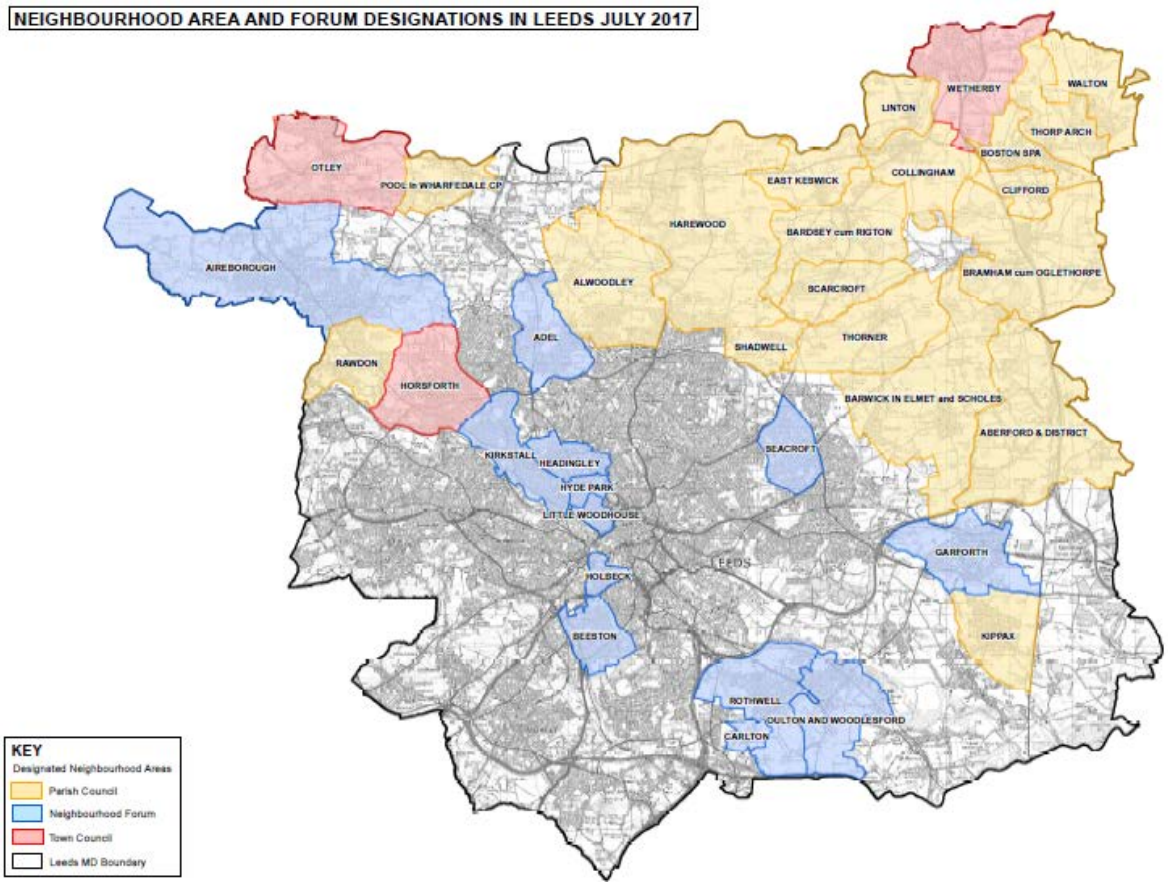
The table below sets out the achievement of residential development in Leeds against the minimum densities expected in Policy H3 of the Core Strategy. It should be noted that the policy allows for lower densities where there are overriding townscape reasons, and that the Core Strategy was adopted in November 2014 when the policy became active. Figures are based on net densities, excluding roads etc.

Density against Core Strategy Policy H3				
Year	Meets H3 density guidance		Below Policy H3 density guidance	
	Schemes	Units	Schemes	Units
2012/13	60	2,394	39	762
2013/14	56	3,395	39	1,545
2014/15	81	5,171	45	1,249
2015/16	60	2,823	51	2,058
2016/17	70	3,781	40	2,800
Total	**327**	**17,564**	**214**	**8,414**

Areas of Leeds with Neighourhood Plans (SP20)

Following the introduction of the Localism Act (2011), communities now have a greater opportunity to influence the future of the places where they live and work, including the right to prepare a Neighbourhood Plan. Within Leeds there has been considerable interest in neighbourhood planning. As at summer 2017, the City Council had designated 35 neighbourhood areas and is actively working with these

communities in the production of their neighbourhood plans. Map 1 below illustrates the number of neighbourhood planning designations in Leeds.



Environmental Profile

Greenspace (EvP1)

Greenspace or sites used for open space, sport and recreation provide a valuable community asset and are integral to the quality (and liveability) of places and the urban environment, helping to ensure people can lead healthy lives. Core Strategy Policy G3 sets quantity, quality and accessibility standards for various different types of open space.

Across Leeds there are 6 city parks, which are complemented by various neighbourhood parks, large areas of natural green space, city wide sports provision and smaller areas of local green space publicly available for community enjoyment.

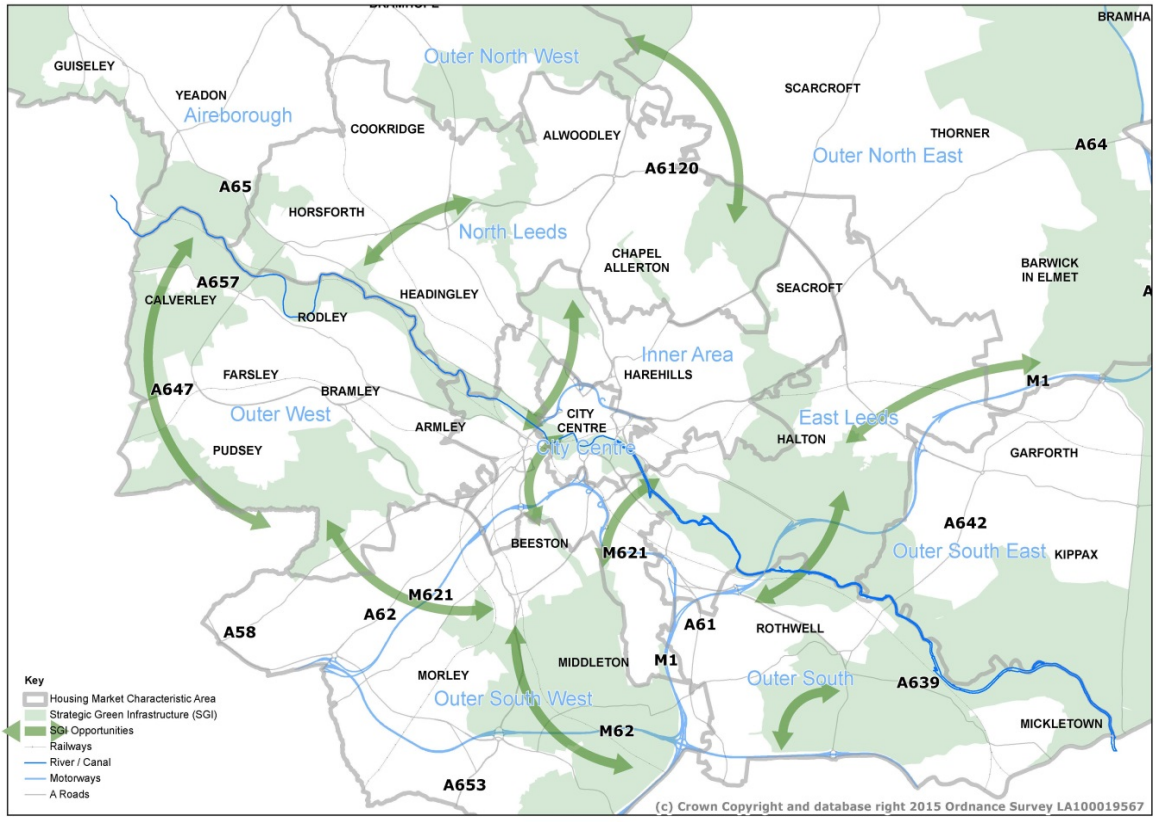
The following table which is taken from the Greenspace Background paper of the Site Allocations Plan and shows the amount of current greenspace available in each ward:

Ward Name	Parks and Gardens ha	Amenity ha	Allotments ha	Natural ha	Outdoor sport ha	Childrens play count
Adel and Wharfedale	27.49	8.55	0.38	85.99	33.902	5
Alwoodley	10.41	22.12	0.23	95.08	19.08	4
Ardsley and Robin Hood	23.69	11.58	9.90	111.95	15.010	10
Armley	18.33	21.76	3.75	15.09	10.4	5
Beeston and Holbeck	51.74	15.46	8.75	0.00	16.41	12
Bramley and Stanningley	73.60	7.16	1.55	68.42	25.76	7
Burmantofts and Richmond Hill	28.39	17.43	2.70	8.32	22.002	18
Calverley and Farsley	18.83	5.63	3.14	128.58	26.15	6
Chapel Allerton	19.75	19.31	5.79	21.24	19.46	11.00
City and Hunslet	14.27	12.79	2.72	2.03	17.420	14
Cross Gates and Whinmoor	22.52	22.52	0.00	17.09	22.58	10
Farnley and Wortley	36.01	25.24	3.88	69.92	23.310	8
Garforth and Swillington	10.34	7.91	7.91	464.23	22.84	8
Gipton and Harehills	13.30	5.15	6.77	5.27	20.270	14
Guiseley and Rawdon	41.43	22.08	3.84	32.70	22.93	7
Harewood	57.98	7.69	2.91	38.98	28.93	8
Headingley	2.02	1.92	4.60	12.00	2.57	0
Horsforth	21.54	5.42	3.60	81.85	37.51	4
Hyde Park and Woodhouse	28.77	16.62	2.32	6.71	4.46	19
Killingbeck and Seacroft	7.60	65.54	0.86	46.41	17.41	2
Kippax and Methley	14.30	14.74	15.47	288.36	22.48	16
Kirkstall	59.84	11.19	14.70	19.55	24.14	7
Middleton Park	209.90	22.26	1.60	47.91	25.7	8
Moortown	33.13	29.99	1.49	28.12	10	4
Morley North	23.62	10.52	2.98	39.17	18.600	8
Morley South	24.54	16.87	4.15	52.32	17.4	10

Otley and Yeadon	28.13	15.10	7.73	201.47	21.47	6
Pudsey	24.74	6.19	1.86	43.98	21.83	6
Rothwell	43.86	2.26	6.12	209.84	23.4	13
Roundhay	150.27	4.48	3.11	150.27	21.260	4
Temple Newsam	373.69	17.26	1.65	25.69	32.86	6
Weetwood	23.53	11.19	2.18	70.97	20.453	4
Wetherby	14.93	24.19	3.54	23.07	29.41	11

Strategic Green Infrastructure

Leeds has an extensive Green Infrastructure network that is a characteristic feature of the district. These corridors are important for wildlife, local distinctiveness and character. They also enable communities to access green space for sport, recreation and exercise close to where they live, including providing easy access to the countryside. There are important opportunities to enhance and extend Green Infrastructure; these are shown on map 10 below.



Footpaths & Public Rights of Way (EvP2)

The public rights of way network in Leeds is both extensive and varied and includes a number of key recreational routes. Key aspects to highlight include the Rights of Way Improvement Plan for Leeds 2009 to 2017:

i) Total length of path network of 799 km broken down to specific categories of public rights of way. In addition, over and above this provision are permissive paths which also make an important contribution and enhance overall public access;
ii) Key strategic and recreational routes, such as the Dales Way Link, Ebor Way, Leeds Country Way, Trans Pennine Trail and Aire Valley Towpath;
iii) Local recreational routes such as the Meanwood Valley Trail, Calverley Millenium Way, Pudsey Link Bridleway, Leeds Links, The Linesway, Harland Way, Rothway Greenway, Temple Newsam bridlepath, West Leeds Country Park and Green Gateways and the Wykebeck Valley Way;
iv) Open access land (total of 350 ha) and Woodland Trust sites.

Geology (EvP3)

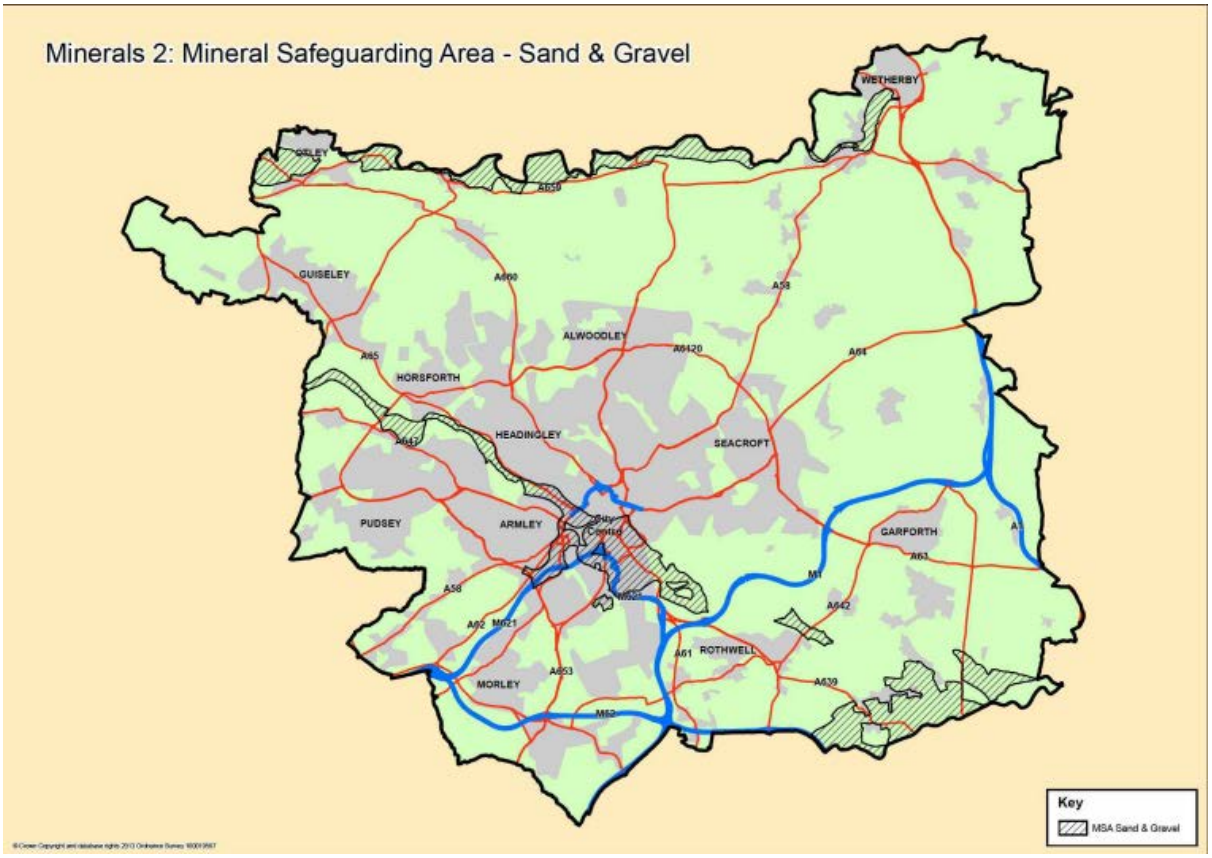
Leeds sits astride the River Aire, some 100 km from both the west and east coasts. To the west the land rises towards the foothills of the Pennines and the Yorkshire Dales National Park. To the east the landscape flattens out towards the Vale of York and onwards to Hull and the Humber Estuary. In the south, past and present mineral extraction has marred an otherwise rural landscape, whilst land to the north remains largely unspoilt, culminating in the attractive scenery of the Wharfe Valley.

The solid geology in Leeds can be split into three broad categories:

- the *Millstone Grit Series* is present across the northernmost part of the district;
- the *Middle and Lower Coal Measures* are present across central and southern areas;
- the *Magnesian Limestone* forms a broad band down the eastern part of the district.

The following maps are taken from the Natural Resources and Waste Local Plan.

Minerals 2: Mineral Safeguarding Area - Sand & Gravel



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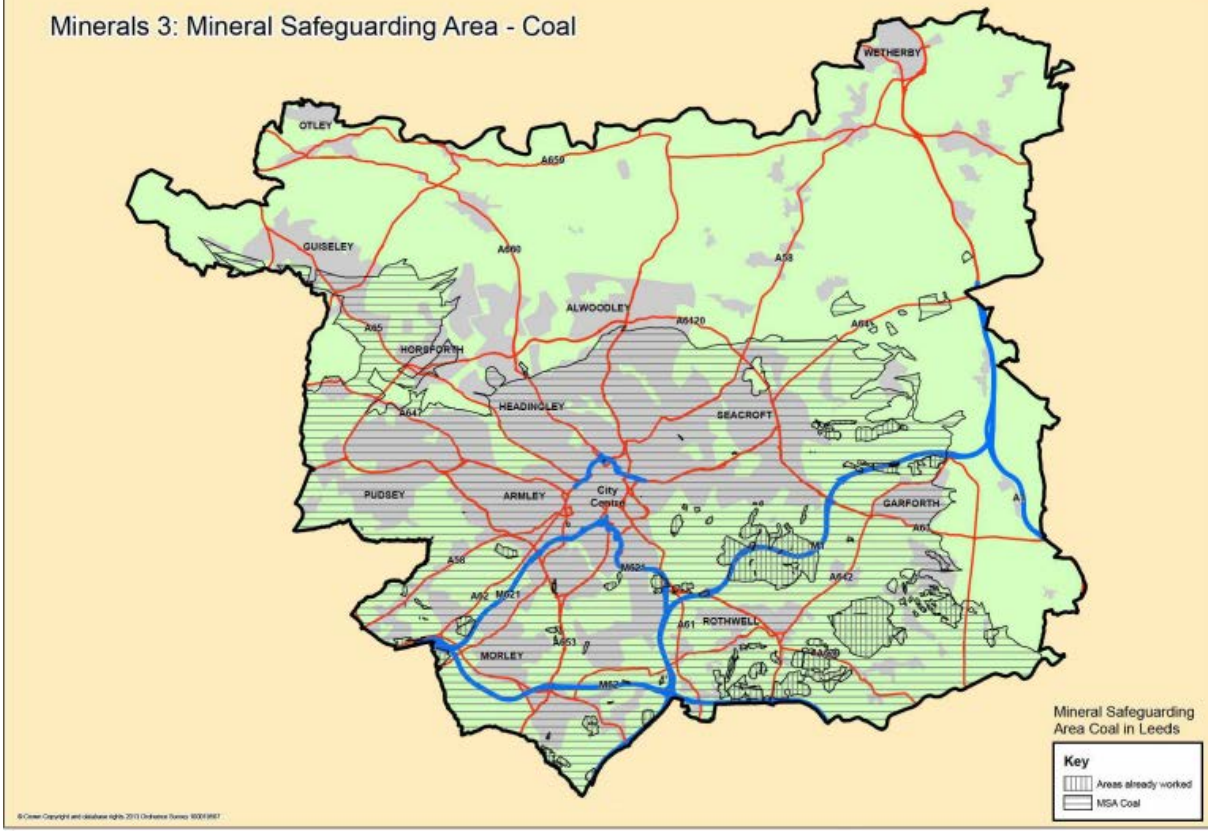
Minerals 3: Mineral Safeguarding Area - Coal



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Biodiversity – Protected Sites (EvP4)

Designated Internationally and Nationally Protected Sites: SSSIs
The District has 17 nationally important Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). These are the most important sites in the District and receive statutory protection.

Outside the District, one SSSI (South Pennine Moorlands) has been designated as part of a larger site of European level of importance – South Pennine Moorlands Phase 2 Special Protected Area (SPA) and Special Area of Conservation (SAC). There is also the Kirk Deighton Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) in Harrogate.

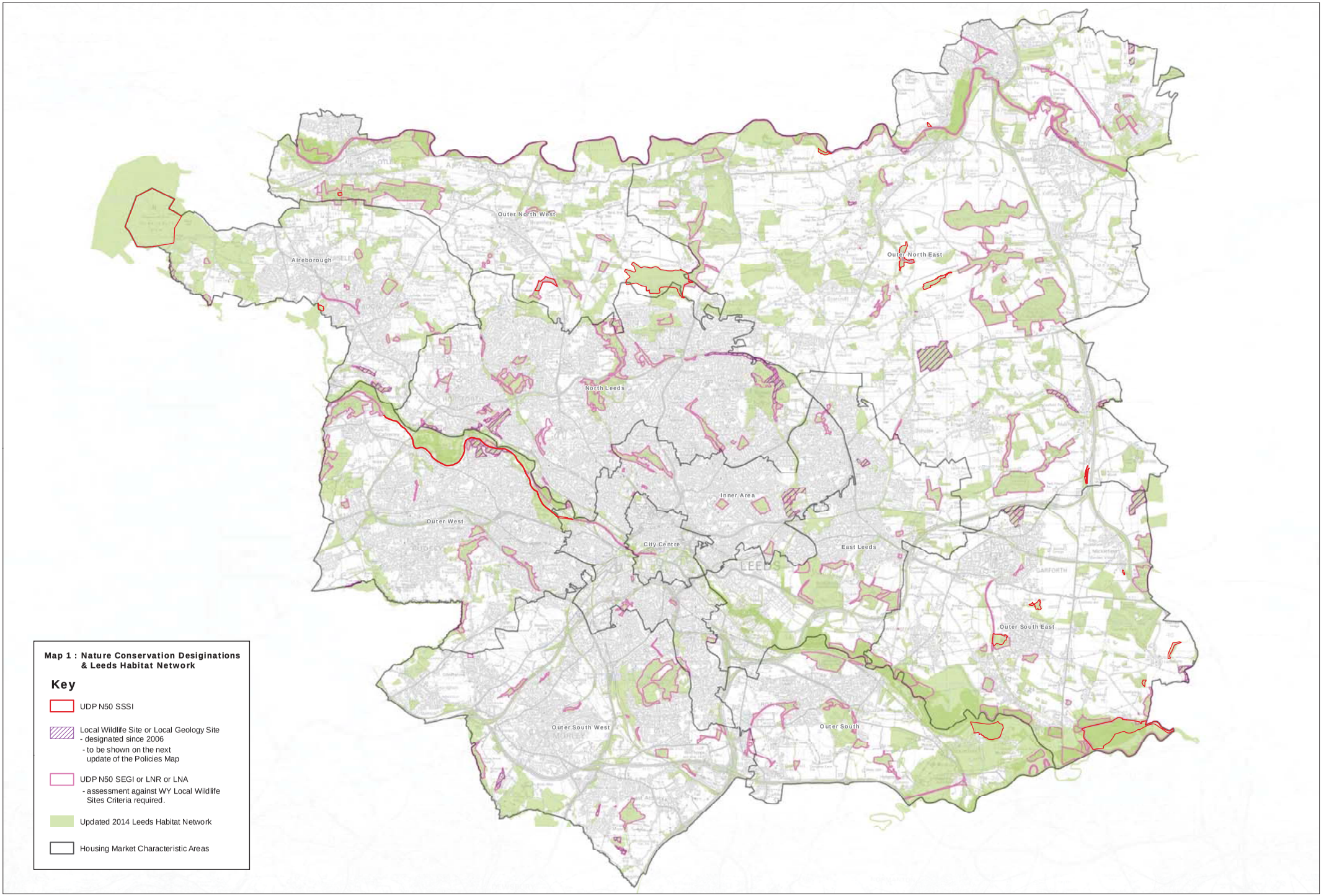
Locally Protected Sites
There are 3 different types of Local Site in Leeds:

- Sites of Ecological or Geological Interest (SEGIs) – 43 sites
- Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) – 6 sites
- Leeds Nature Areas (LNAs) – 113 sites
- SEGIs are non-statutory Local Sites intended to represent a countywide (West Yorkshire) level of importance so are of secondary importance behind the nationally designated SSSIs.

It is less easy to define the level of importance of LNRs in the hierarchy. Their designation is based on public appreciation and access as well as nature conservation importance. They fulfil a similar level of importance to other non-statutory Local Sites and therefore are considered to be of secondary importance in the hierarchy – alongside SEGIs. LNAs are non-statutory Local Sites that represent a third level of designated site and are the lowest level of importance in the hierarchy of designated sites.
A technical document giving a greater level detail on the updated schedule of designated nature conservation sites and the updated 2014 Leeds Habitat Network is available as an accompaniment to this document.
The map 7 below shows the city-wide nature conservation designations in pink and purple, and the updated 2014 Leeds Habitat Network in green. More detailed, local level maps are available for each HMCA in the subsequent sections of this document.
The Leeds Habitat Network map was created in 2012 and was created to help implement Core Strategy Policy G9 “Biodiversity Improvements” (i) and (iii). The Network aims to protect the integrity and connectivity of areas in Leeds with nature conservation value, as well as guiding the best locations for provision of new areas and opportunities for habitat creation and enhancement.
Between 2013 and 2014 a project between Leeds City Council and West Yorkshire Ecology was established to update the Leeds Habitat Network and map its components to a more detailed level to inform the Site Allocations process. This has led to a subsequent revision of the strategic Leeds Habitat Network Map across all of Leeds which is based on aerial photo interpretation and site assessments carried out by a project officer at West Yorkshire Ecology.
The Leeds Habitat Network highlights existing notable ecological links within the District as well as linking into the surrounding districts (notably Bradford and Wakefield which have existing Wildlife Habitat Networks). The Leeds Habitat Network should enable species populations to be sustained by maintaining the

existing physical ecological corridors, which can provide sustainable ecosystem services. This can be achieved through the use of the Leeds Habitat Network as a guidance tool for decision making relating to the placing of future developments and priority areas for biodiversity enhancements.

The main types of habitat included within the Leeds Habitat Network are: broad-leaved and mixed woodland, scrub, hedgerows, (agriculturally) unimproved/ species-rich semi-improved grassland, rivers/ becks, ponds, fen/ marsh and features with restoration potential such as quarries and old allotment sites.



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Path: L:\CGM\GIS Projects\Site Allocations DPD Phase 2\Greenspace\Leeds Habitat Network Dec 2014\Leeds Habitat Network MD.mxd

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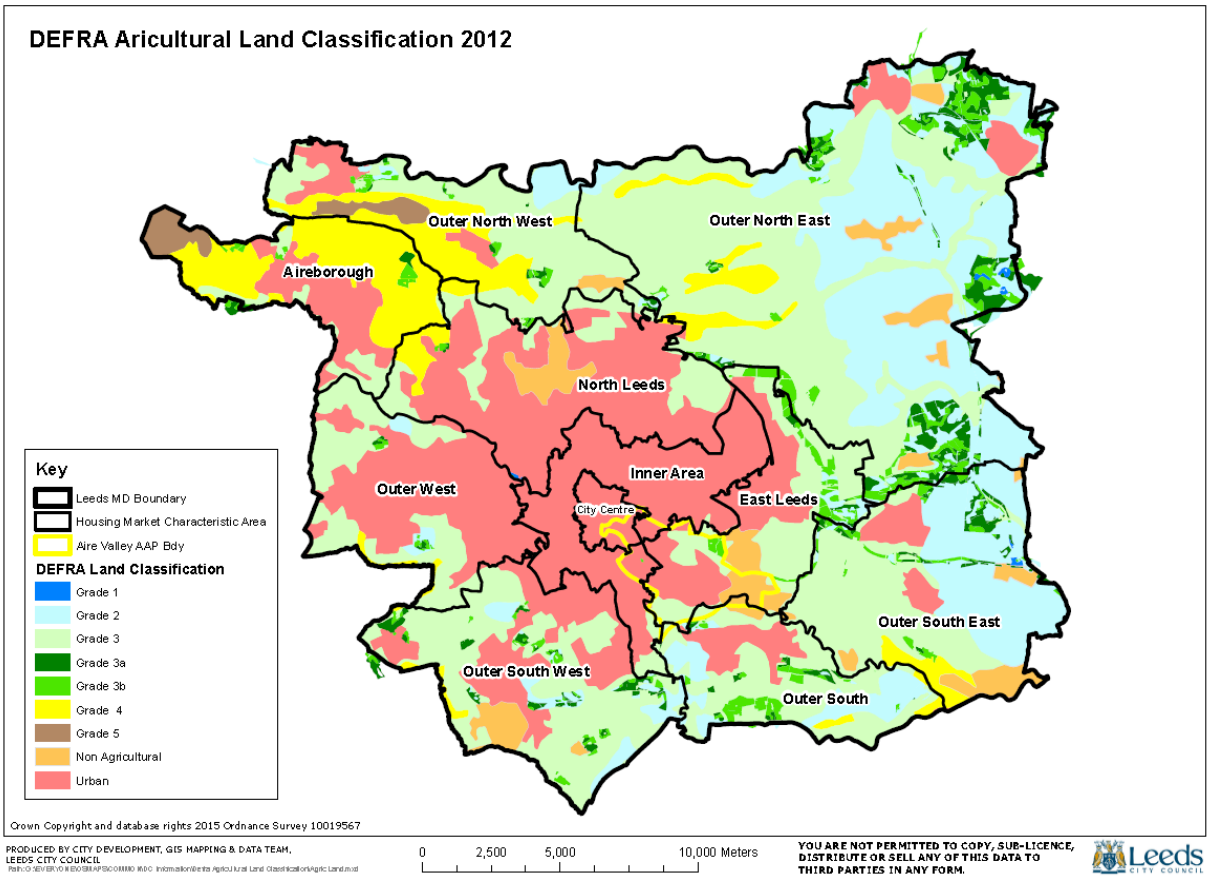
Leeds CITY COUNCIL

Agriculture (EvP5)

Map 11 below shows the classification of agricultural land across Leeds. This has been updated to include the subdivision of grade 3 into 3a and 3b where this information is available. Hence the map is a composite compiled from different data sources available. It has been agreed with Natural England. There are areas where in the absence of detailed data, only agricultural land classification information is available at a strategic scale.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that authorities need to take account of the best and most versatile agricultural land and seek to use areas of poorer quality where possible. Best and most versatile comprises grade 1, 2 and 3a land.

Leeds has very small areas of grade 1 agricultural land, mostly in East Leeds, quite a large extent of grade 2, mainly to the east of Leeds, but areas also to the north and south. There are also areas of grade 3a, again mostly concentrated east of Leeds.



Contaminated Land (EvP6)

Potentially Contaminating Historical Land Uses

The Council has identified which parts of Leeds have previously been subject to a potentially contaminating land use. This data has been extracted from historical mapping and converted into digital format. The land covers approximately 8% of Leeds Metropolitan District's surface area. Figure 1 shows how this land is divided between the eleven Housing Market Characteristic Areas (HMCAs). The Outer South West HMCA has the largest proportion (19%), followed by Inner Area (17%) and then Outer West (14%).

Planning Services & the Planning Regime

The council is also collecting data on sites in Leeds where land contamination has been assessed as part of the development process. The level of assessment will vary depending on the nature of the site and its proposed end use. Assessment may involve a desk top study, site investigation, remediation and verification works.

This data represents more than 6,500 planning applications reviewed for potential land contamination and equates to 10% of the district's surface area. The figure of 10% exceeds the total area identified as having a historical potentially contaminated land use above. This is because planning applications for the most vulnerable end uses, for example residential housing and children's play areas, require some degree of land contamintion assessment regardless of the previous use of the land. Figure 2 shows how the work is split between the HMCAs with the largest proportion (22%) taking place in East Leeds, followed by 14% in Outer South West Leeds and then 10% in Inner Leeds.

The main route for contaminated land assessment and remediation in Leeds is through redevelopment, with 53km^2 of land assessed through the planning system to date.

Figure 1 Land with Industrial Historical Use – Split by HMCA

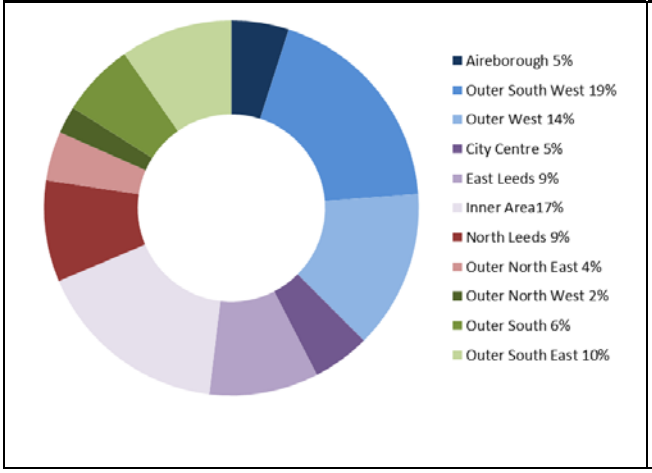
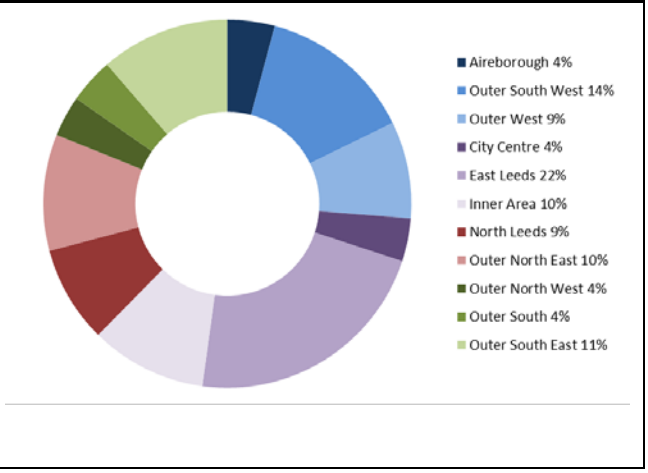


Figure 2 Land Assessed for Contamination During Development - Split by HMCA

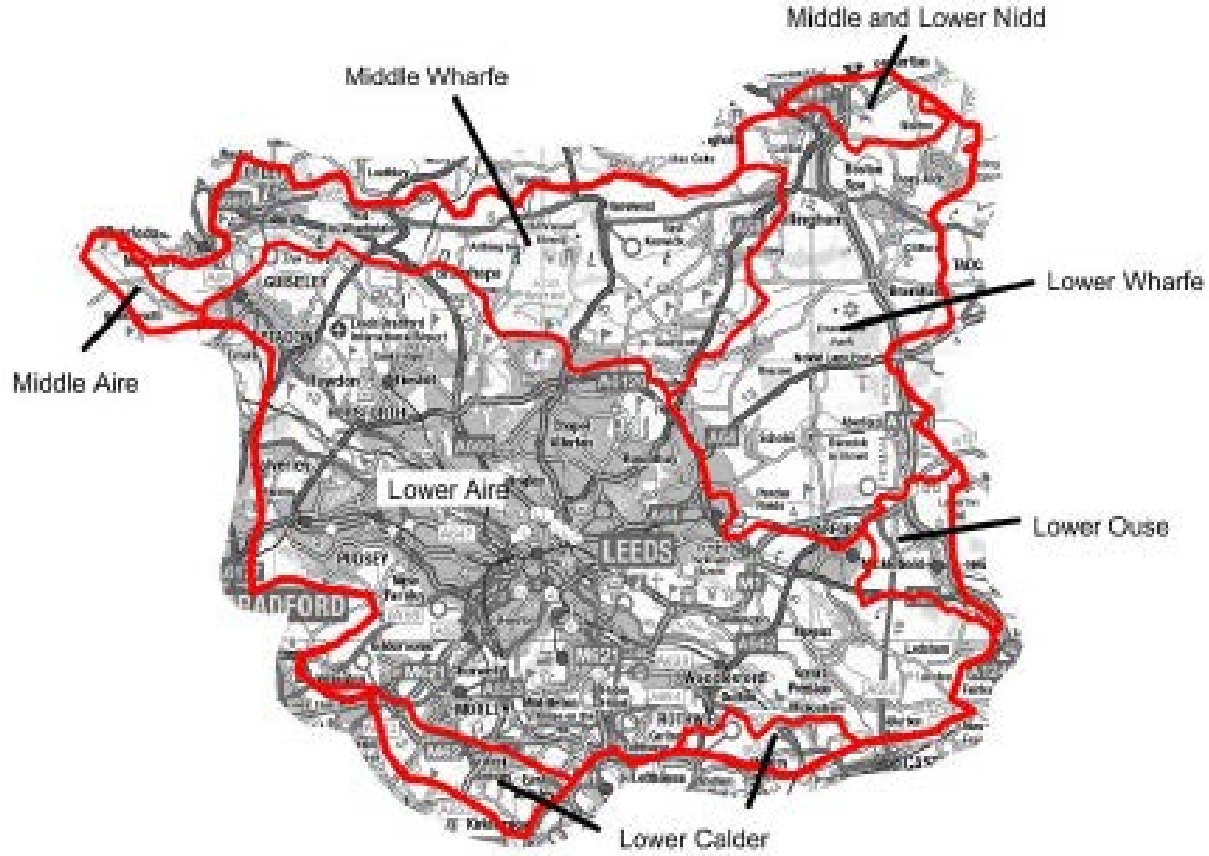


Water Quality (EvP7)

The Leeds district spans three Water Framework Directive (WFD) management catchments: the Aire and Calder, the Wharfe and lower Ouse and the Swale, Ouse, Nidd and Ure.

- 330 km^2 (60%) of Leeds is in the Aire and Calder catchment
- 212 km^2 (38%) of Leeds is in the Wharfe catchment
- 10 km^2 (2%) of Leeds is in the Swale, Ouse, Nidd and Ure catchment

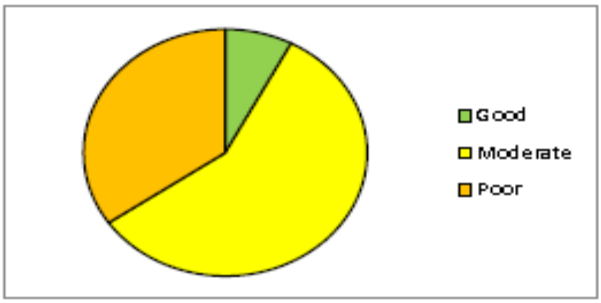
Under WFD river management catchments are divided into smaller 'sub catchments' called operational catchments. Leeds includes parts of seven operational catchment: Lower Aire, Lower Wharfe; Middle Wharfe; Lower Calder; Lower Ouse; Middle and Lower Nidd; and Middle Aire which are shown on map 13 below.



Water bodies of Leeds

Using monitoring data all water bodies have been placed in one of four categories

The WFD classification



WFD classification for rivers and streams is Leeds

The basic aim of WFD is to get all water bodies to a good condition.

The classification of a water body can alter as a result of changes in the catchment and new monitoring results. The condition of a water body can deteriorate through pollution, new development or other physical changes in the catchment.

The Environment Agency reports to Defra on the classification of water bodies including improvements and deterioration. This information is then supplied to the EU.

There are four types of WFD water body in Leeds district: rivers and streams, lakes (including reservoirs) canals and groundwater

1 River and stream water bodies

There are 26 river and stream water bodies in Leeds. 70% of these have been significantly changed from their natural state by engineering works such as weirs, reservoirs or flood defences. For example weirs might have been constructed for hydropower, reservoirs built for water storage or culverts constructed to allow the growth of urban areas and transport links.

Under WFD such water bodies are described as **heavily modified (HMWB)**, that is to say they have been changed significantly by engineering works.

In HMWB water bodies WFD asks that wherever technically possible and cost beneficial, works should be carried out to 'compensate' for the physical changes that have been made. These works are called **mitigation measures**. An example of a mitigation measure would be building a fish pass on a weir that can't be removed.

The following tables list the WFD water bodies in Leeds district, gives their latest classification and the reasons for them failing to meet their WFD target.

1. River and Stream water bodies in Leeds City Council district

Swale, Ure, Ouse and Nidd catchment

Name	Reference	Heavily Modified	2016 classification	Failures
Nidd from Crimple Beck to River Ouse (small part)	GB104027068292	Yes	Moderate	Phosphate, Mitigation Measures (MMs).
The Foss Catchment (trib of Wharfe) (small part)	GB104027063980	No	Bad	Fish, Invertebrates.

Wharfe and Lower Ouse Catchment

Name	Reference	Heavily Modified	2016classification	Failures
Wharfe from Hundwith Beck to Lower Wasburn.	GB104027064258	Yes	Moderate	Macrophytes and Phytobenthos, Mitigation Measures (MMs).
Wharfe from River Washburn to Collingham Beck.	GB104027064254	No	Moderate	Macrophytes and Phytobenthos, Phosphate.
Stank Beck	GB104027063960	Yes	Moderate	Fish, BOD, pH, Phosphate.
Collingham Beck catchment (trib of the Wharfe)	GB104027063970	No	Moderate	Macrophytes Phytobenthos, Phosphate.
Wharfe from Collingham	GB104027064255	Yes	Moderate	Macrophytes and Phytobenthos,

Beck to Tadcaster Weir				Phosphate MMs.
Thorner Beck Catchment	GB104027063950	No	Bad	Fish.
Cock Beck (trib of Wharfe)	GB104027063940	No	Bad	Fish, Phosphate.
Mill Dike from Source to Bishop Dike	GB104027063640	No	Moderate	Invertebrates.
Bishop Dike	GB104027063660	No	Poor	Macrophytes and Phytobenthos.

Aire and Calder Catchment (Aire)

Name	Reference	Heavily Modified	2016 classification	Failures
Gill Beck Baildon from source to River Aire (small part)	GB104027062940	Yes	Moderate	Fish, Mitigation Measures (MMs)
Gill Beck (Guiseley) from source to River Aire	GB104027062910	Yes	Moderate	Invertebrates, Phosphate, MMs.
Carlton Beck to River Aire	GB104027062920	Yes	Moderate	Invertebrates, Phospate.
Meanwood Beck from source to River Aire	GB104027062900	Yes	Moderate	Fish, Phosphate, MMs.
Wyke Beck from source to River Aire (note this incudes the outfall from Knotstrop sewage treatment works)	GB104027062880	Yes	Moderate	Invertebrates, Ammonia, BOD, MMs.
Aire from Gill Beck	GB104027063032	Yes	Moderate	Invertebrates, BOD,

(Baildon) to River Calder				Phosphate, MMs
Low/ Wortley/ Pudsey Becks	GB104027062830	Yes	Moderate	Fish, BOD, MMs.
Mlllshaw Beck from Low/ Wortley/ Pudsey Becks	GB104027062750	Yes	Moderate	Invertebrates, Ammonia, BOD, Phosphate, MMs.
Oulton Beck from source to River Aire	GB104027062680	Yes	Moderate	Invertebrates, MMs
Lin Dike from source to River Aire	GB104027062810	Yes	Moderate	Invertebrates, Phosphate, MMs
Aire from River Calder to River Ouse (small part of)	GB104027062760	Yes	Moderate	Inverts Macrophytes and Phytobenthos, Phosphate, MMs, Diazinon, Pesticide Di(2-ethylhexyl)pthalate.

Aire and Calder catchment (Calder)

Name	Reference	Heavily Modified	2016 classification	Failures
Batley Beck from source to River Calder (small part)	GB104027062670	Yes	Moderate	Invertebrates, Phosphate, MMs.
Chald from source to River Calder (small part)	GB104027062620	Yes	Moderate	Invertebrates, MMs
Calder from River Chald to River Aire	GB104027062632	Yes	Moderate	Fish, Invertebrates, Macrophytes and Phytobenthos, Ammonia, Phosphate, MMs, Diazinon, Benzo (ghi) perelyene and indeno (123-cd) pyrene.

* Macrophytes are a type of aquatic plant, Phytobenthos is a type of algae, MMs is Mitigation Measures.

2. Lakes including reservoirs

Name	Reference	2016 classification	Failures
Eccup Reservoir	GB30430374	Moderate	Total Phosphorus.
Reva Reservoir	GB30430357	Moderate	Surface water issues, MMs
Mickeltown Ings	GB30430809	Moderate	Ecological Potential, Surface water issues.
Ardsley Reservoir	GB30430917	Moderate	Surface water issues.

3. Artificial water bodies (canals)

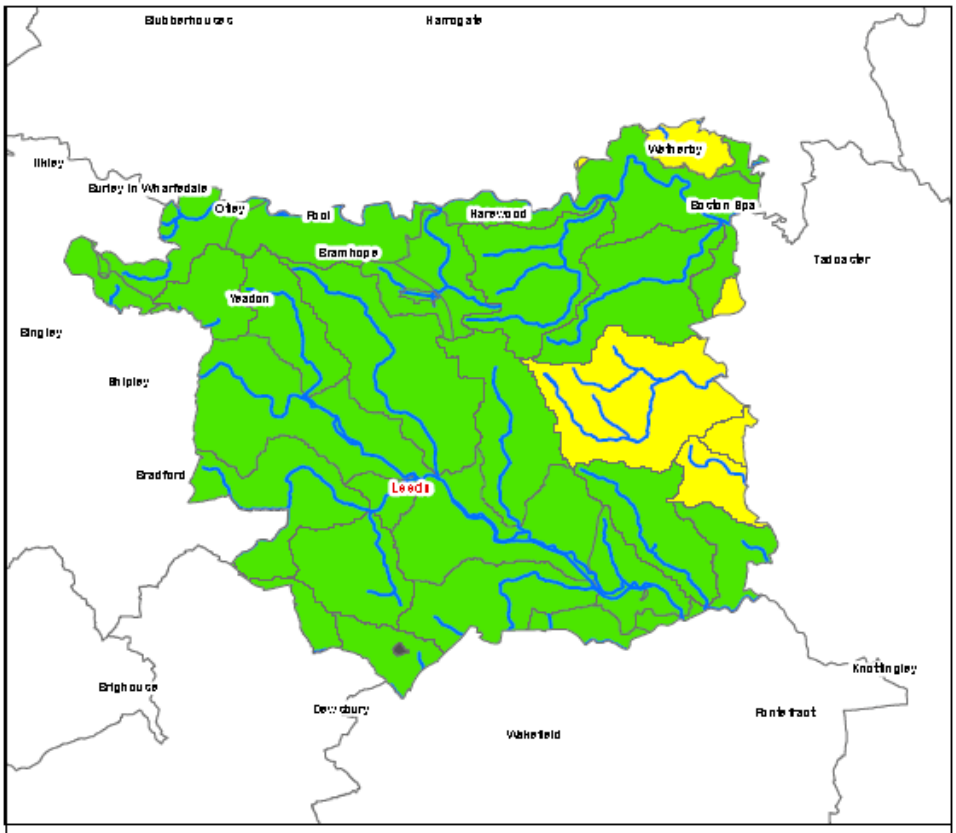
Name	Reference	2016 classification	Failures
Leeds and Liverpool Canal, summit to Leeds.	GB70410231	Good	–

4. Groundwater

Name	Reference	2016 classification	Failures
Aire and Calder carboniferous limestone /	GB40402G700400	Poor	Chemistry
millstone grit/ coal measures.			

Water Resources (EvP8)

Work undertaken as part of the Natural Resources and Waste DPD found that overall water consumption within Leeds is higher than average. Water availability is assessed by the Environment Agency through Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies. Map 12 illustrates water resource availability in Leeds including restricted areas for water licensing (for water based business and industry).



Legend

- Water body boundaries
- Heavily Modified and Artificial Rivers
- Heavily Modified & Artificial Lakes
- Main Rivers
- Water available for licensing
- Restricted water available for licensing
- No water available for licensing

0 4,900 9,800 19,600 Metres

Environment Agency
Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd

Date Issued: 17 March 2015
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Flood Risk (EvP9)

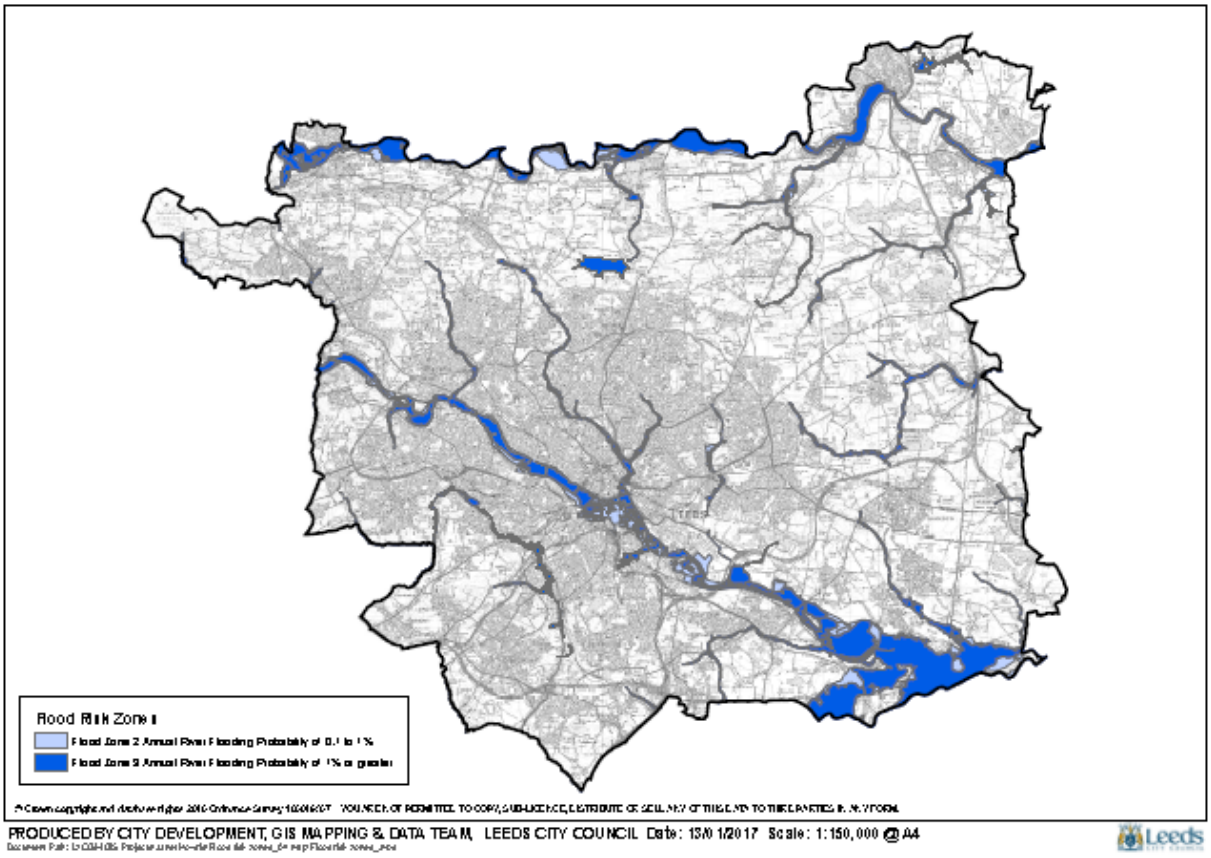
The National Planning Policy Framework sets the national policy context for considering flood risk. The Leeds Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) defines 4 flood zones:

Zone 1 – areas of low flood probability;
Zone 2 – areas of medium flood probability;
Zone 3a – areas of high flood probability; and
Zone 3b – functional flood plain

The Core Strategy and the Natural Resources and Waste DPD provide policy relating to development in flood risk zones and sustainable drainage requirements.

The Environment Agency published new flood risk maps in November 2016. These maps include substantial revisions to flood zones within Leeds in a number of areas. The areas of flood risk are shown in Map 14 below.

Map 14 - Flood Risk Zone in Leeds (Source: Environment Agency)



Recommendation of Environment Agency (27/10/17): Flood risk from all sources should be included in this section including groundwater and reservoirs and not just flooding from surface water and rivers. For the Flood risk Profile, all sites and allocations will need to be considered separately based on the best available

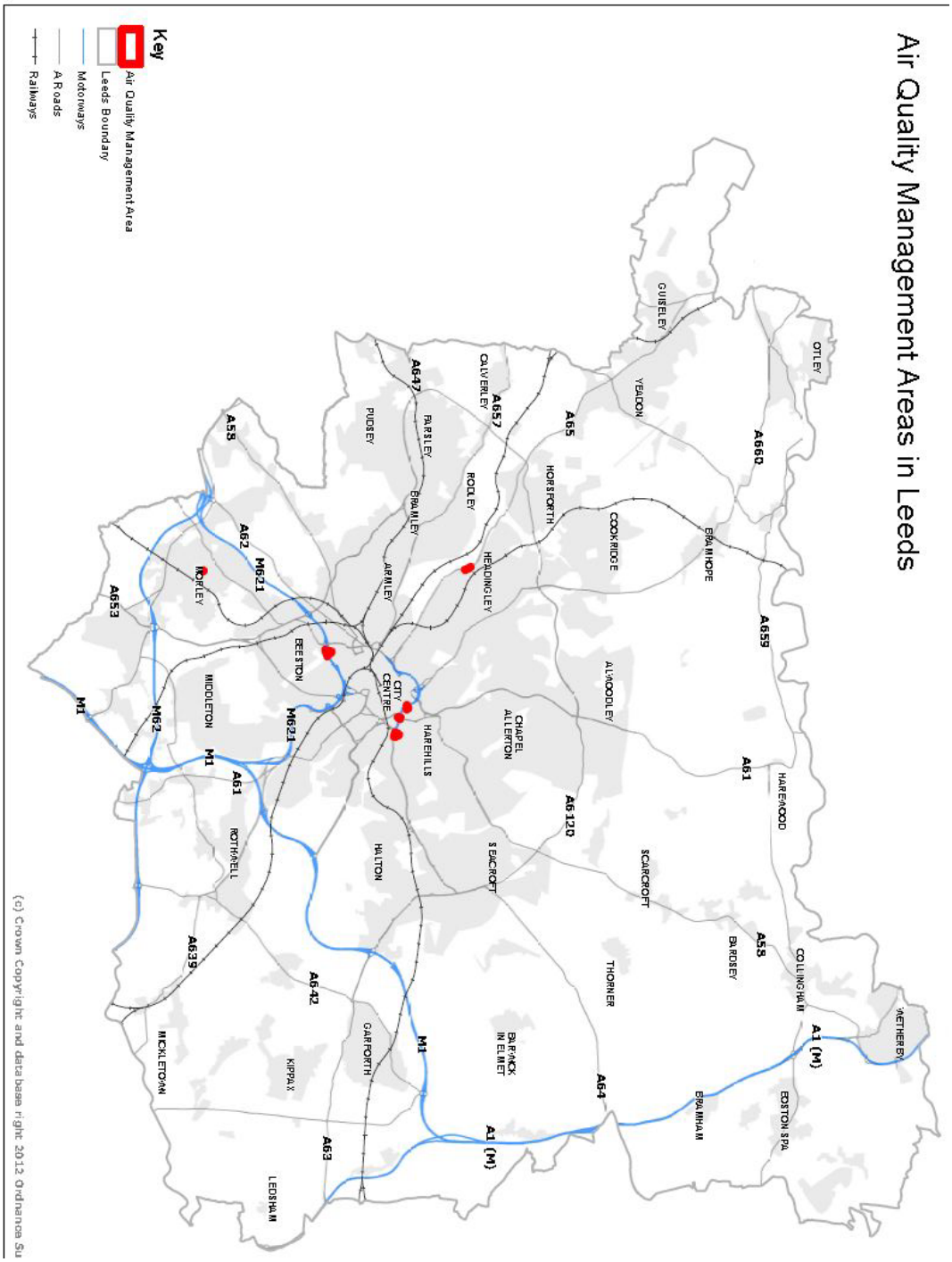
information at the time. The EA update our flood maps on a quarterly basis, therefore the final Sustainability Appraisal will need to reflect this.

Air Quality (EvP10)

The European Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe Directive (2008/50/EC) consolidated earlier EU Directives dating back to 1996. Through the Air Quality (England) Regulations, concentration based Air Quality (AQ) objectives linked to a 'health threshold' for each of seven pollutants had been incorporated into UK legislation with supporting guidance published under the Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) regime.

Where it is satisfied that the AQ objectives are not being met, local authorities are required to declare Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs). Through monitoring air quality from the late 1990s, Leeds was able to identify seven relatively small areas where those objectives were not being met and declared them as AQMAs in 2001. More recently in 2010, Leeds reviewed those areas, revoking four, reaffirming three and introducing three new areas.

Map 15 below shows the location of the Air Quality Management Areas in Leeds.



All the current AQMAs have been declared on the basis of the exceedance of the threshold of the annual average nitrogen dioxide (NO2) objective, typically occurring where residential properties are located very close to heavily trafficked roads or busy road junctions, often with congested traffic conditions.

On a wider scale, the UK is currently facing the prospect of fines imposed by the EU for breaching limit values set for NO2 concentrations. Areas identified as a result of modelling by central government and reported to the EU are alongside the most heavily trafficked and congested section of the primary road network including motorways. Under the Localism Act, discretionary powers exist to enable these fines

can be passed on to local authorities when it can be shown that they have failed to adequately tackle the causes.

Actions to improve air quality were detailed in the Council's Air Quality Action Plan, published in 2004. It was clear at that time that successfully tackling the exceedances of the AQ objectives could not be achieved by addressing the AQMA 'hot spots' in isolation. Instead, a variety of initiatives directed mainly at transport related emissions were proposed to improve AQ throughout the district. In the intervening period the principles have remained the same while a number of new initiatives have been added aimed at managing traffic demand, encouraging more sustainable travel and reducing vehicle emissions.

Leeds is currently working in partnership with the four other West Yorkshire local authorities to develop a common approach to tackling AQ issues. This work includes the adoption of an evolving West Yorkshire Low Emission Strategy and an investigation into the feasibility of Low Emission Zones to encourage the earlier uptake than would otherwise occur of newer, cleaner vehicles where modal shift to other less polluting forms of transport have not been successful.

More recently, concern has been raised in relation to microscopic particles (PM10 and PM2.5) because it is now accepted that there is no 'safe' threshold. Although concentrations in Leeds are below the threshold set in the objectives any concentration reduction offers the opportunity to improve health across the whole population.

Nationally, it has been estimated that 29,000 deaths are brought forward annually because of exposure to PM2.5 particles and a more recent report has related this figure to exposure in each UK local authority area, suggesting that in Leeds, approximately 350 deaths occur prematurely because of the effects of exposure to PM2.5 particles.

From around 2000 onwards, the better fuel efficiency of diesel powered vehicles has been encouraged nationally as a means of tackling climate change and CO2 emissions. Although progressively more stringent emission standards have applied to newer vehicles, the laboratory based testing regime has not replicated their real-world performance. As a result these vehicles, ranging from small cars and vans to the largest buses and lorries are the major source of both NO2 and PM particles, emitting more of these pollutants than alternatively fuelled and Ultra Low Emission Vehicles.

CO2 Emissions & Energy Consumption (EvP11)

The main greenhouse gas is carbon dioxide (CO_2), although other gases including methane and nitrous oxides are also involved.

The scientific evidence is now overwhelming. Since 1990, global temperatures have risen by 0.2C and atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations have increased from 354 parts per million to over 400 parts per million, the highest levels in 20m years, and are still rising. Even with international action to stabilise and reduce emissions, global temperatures are likely to rise by up to 3ºC by 2100, with a devastating

impact on our economy and natural world, in the UK and, above all, in the most vulnerable developing countries.

In 2005, Leeds produced almost 5.1 million tonnes of carbon dioxide (CO_2). The three biggest contributors were the commercial and industrial sector (41%), domestic (37%) and transport (22%). Over the past seven years, total emissions have declined by 13.2% with good progress in all areas. In 2008/09 Leeds City Council produced 136,989 tonnes of carbon dioxide from buildings, street lighting, fleet vehicles and staff travel. Building emissions (over 70% of council emissions) have been falling steadily since the 1990s and total emissions were 116,135 tonnes in 2013/14, a 15.2% reduction. The council has committed to reduce total emissions by 40% between 2008/09 and 2020/21 which we are on track to meet.

In 2008 the Government has adopted the legally binding target in the Climate Change Act to cut UK emissions by 80% between 1990-2050 and by at least 26% between 2005-20. Given both these factors, we have adopted a target to also reduce emissions from Leeds by 80% between 2005 and 2050. This means cutting total emissions to no more than 1.02m tonnes of carbon dioxide which equates to a reduction of 90,000 tonnes every year. These are very tough targets. But cities around the world will face similar targets over coming years. Early action now to make cost-effective carbon reductions will put Leeds in a strong position in future.

Accessibility (EvP12)

Census data shows that the population of Leeds grew by 10.4% from 680,700 in 1991 to 751,500 in 2011, whilst car ownership grew from 0.8 cars per household to 1.0 cars per household. During the same period employment grew by 24.1% and total cars owned by Leeds residents by 44.2%.

Weekday traffic flows across the central monitoring cordon grew by 10.9% between 1992 and 2004. Between 2004 and 2014, however, traffic flows across the cordon fell by 2.3% (equating to 17,000 vehicle movements).

In 2014, 743,000 vehicles on an average weekday travelled into/out of central Leeds and traffic flows on some sections of the Inner Ring Road exceeded 80,000 vehicles a day.

Annual surveys covering journeys on radial routes approaching the city centre during the morning peak period (07:30-09:30) show that the number of cyclists rose by 209% between 2004 and 2014. Rail and walking also showed an increase in use (44% and 66% respectively). In contrast, the number of people travelling by car, bus and motorcycles all decreased over the same period.

Surveys show that in 2014 the mode of travel for journeys crossing the central cordon (towards the city centre) in the morning peak period (07:00-10:00) comprised: car drivers and passengers 53.8% of total flow, bus 24.7%, rail 14.5%, walking 5.1%, cycling 1.4% and motorcycles 0.4%.

Commuting to work in Leeds has increased rapidly in recent years and is projected to increase further. The 2001 Census shows that there were 105,000 commuters travelling into Leeds city centre to work, a figure which rose by 4% in the 2011 Census to just over 109,000. Of these, 46% travelled by car, a fall from 2001, however, this is still greater than most Core Cities.

Congestion occurs in Leeds, as it does in any major urban centre. However, Department for Transport data shows that average morning peak period (07:00-10:00) speeds on local authority A roads in Leeds are faster than other comparable cities in England, and improved by around 6% between 2006-07 and 2012-13. This compares with a worsening in two Core Cities and smaller levels of improvement in all the others.

Journey time data for arterial and orbital routes into and around Leeds have been studied for the 2009-10 and 2011-12 academic years (school days only). This analysis expresses congestion as a percentage increase in journey times resulting from congestion (a figure of 100% represents a route where peak time journey times are twice as long as the daytime free flow). Figure 1 and Figure 2 show the congestion results for inbound radial links and the orbital routes surveyed.

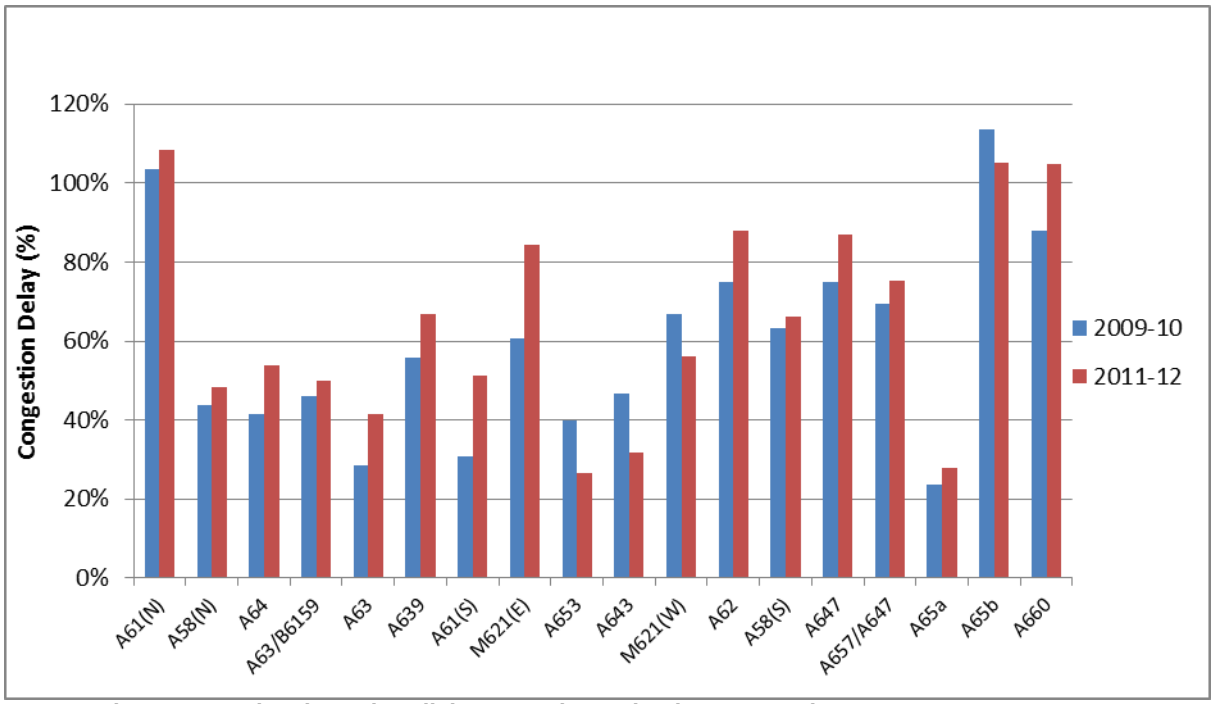


Figure 1: Leeds Inbound Radial Congestion Delay (08:00-09:00)
Note: A65b affected by quality bus corridor works during 2011-12

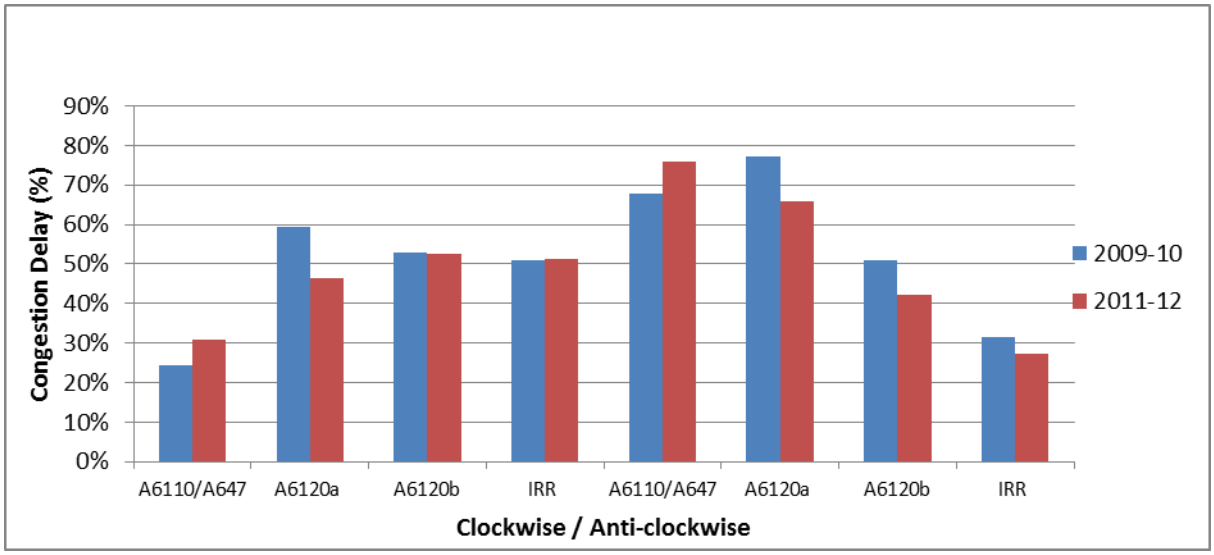


Figure 2: Leeds Orbital Congestion Delay (08:00-09:00)
Note: A6110/A647= A653-A6120; A6120a = A647-A61; A6120b = A61-M1 (Jn46)

The inbound radials are the most congested, with six routes showing congestion adding 80% of more to journey times in 2011-12. In comparison only three, radial, routes exceeded the 80% threshold (A61 N, M621 (E) and A660) outbound during the peak hour (17:00-18:00).

Leeds is well connected to other towns and cities in the UK with a comprehensive network of rail services. Long distance services are available to destinations including London to the south, Newcastle and Edinburgh to the north and Birmingham, Bristol, Exeter and Plymouth to the south west. Regional services serve destinations including Manchester, Liverpool, Sheffield and York. There is also an extensive network of local services serving destinations in Leeds district and West Yorkshire.

The Office of Rail Regulation data shows Leeds City Station is the second busiest station in the UK outside of London (2013-14). Department for Transport surveys reveals that in 2013 24,000 people arrived at Leeds during a weekday morning peak (07:00-10:00). On an average 2013 weekday 67,500 passengers arrive at and 66,500 passengers depart from Leeds. Figure 3 shows the arrival and departure profile of passengers.

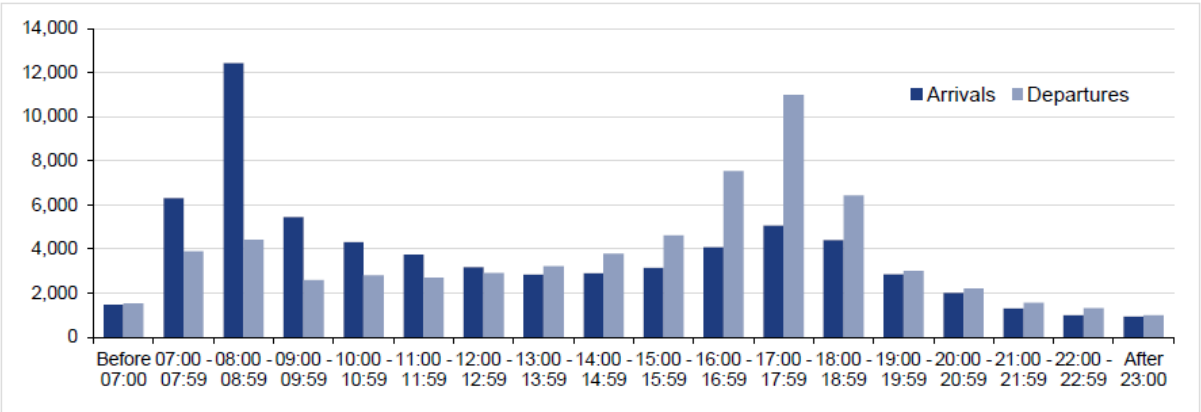


Figure 3: Arrival and Departure Profile for Leeds City Station (2013)
Source: DfT (2014), Rail passenger numbers and crowding on weekdays in major cities in England and Wales: 2013, Chart 14.

Leeds also has good connectivity to the strategic road network in the UK with easy access to the north-south routes of the M1 and A1(M), and the east-west M62.

Leeds has a good bus network, in 2010-11 there were 76 million trips on the network. Bus patronage has grown across West Yorkshire in recent years. Whilst there is no updated figure available for Leeds, it is thought that patronage on the Leeds network has increased. An extensive network serves the Leeds Urban area, with connections on inter-urban routes to other urban areas in West and North Yorkshire. Coach connections for longer distance journeys are also available.

In 2014, 3.26m passengers used Leeds Bradford International Airport (LBIA), including 1.2m scheduled international passengers. There are now plans to increase the number of passengers using Leeds Bradford Airport to 5m passengers each year by 2016, with a longer-term forecast of 8.2m passengers by 2030. LBIA are currently updating their masterplan and will include new passenger number aspirations in future years.

Although car ownership has increased in recent decades, 32.1% of Leeds households (2011 census) have no car. Table 7 and 8 details levels of car ownership by numbers and percentages, respectively. Consequently, public transport, walking and cycling play a vital role in meeting a very significant travel need in the community. Accessibility to key services and facilities by public transport in Leeds is relatively high. For example, in 2013, 100% of 16-19 year olds in Leeds were within 30 minutes of a further education establishment by public transport, and 100% of people of working age (16-74) were within 20 minutes of an employment centre. For healthcare, 99% and 100% of households in Leeds without a car were within 15 and 30 minutes respectively of a GP by public transport and 84% and 100% of households without a car were within 30 and 60 minutes respectively of a hospital.

HMCA Car Ownership (numbers)			Source: 2011 census QS416				
After HMCA / LSOA adjustments							
HMCA	**Number of Households**	**Households: No Car or Van**	**Households: 1 Car or Van**	**Households: 2 Cars or Vans**	**Households: 3 Cars or Vans**	**Households 4+ cars or vans**	**Total number of vehicles**
Aireborough	14417	2523	6358	4527	767	242	18830
City Centre	8506	4969	2987	492	40	17	4176
East Leeds	19362	5759	8785	3979	665	174	19477
Inner Area	68243	37502	23715	5707	957	361	39669
North Leeds	70236	17825	30684	17592	3131	1004	79695
Outer North East	16740	2033	6480	6453	1299	477	25393
Outer North West	8985	1587	3791	2900	542	165	11950
Outer South	12127	2486	5276	3582	606	177	15055
Outer South East	15546	3058	7083	4389	791	226	19238
Outer South West	40110	11192	17533	9538	1435	413	42735
Outer West	46323	13853	20722	9785	1518	445	46811
HMCA Total	320596	102787	133414	68943	11751	3701	323030

Table 7 Car ownership by HMCA (numbers)
Source: 2011 census QS416. After HMCA / LSOA adjustments

HMCA Car Ownership (%)		Source: 2011 census QS416				
After HMCA / LSOA adjustments						
HMCA	**Number of Households**	**Households: No Car or Van**	**Households: 1 Car or Van**	**Households: 2 Cars or Vans**	**Households: 3 Cars or Vans**	**Households 4+ cars or vans**
Aireborough	14417	16.1%	43.9%	32.4%	5.7%	1.8%
City Centre	8506	60.8%	33.1%	5.4%	0.5%	0.2%
East Leeds	19362	33.1%	42.8%	19.7%	3.3%	1.0%
Inner Area	68243	48.6%	37.4%	11.4%	1.8%	0.6%
North Leeds	70236	28.9%	42.4%	23.1%	4.2%	1.4%
Outer North East	16740	14.8%	40.4%	35.2%	7.1%	2.5%
Outer North West	8985	16.0%	41.1%	34.1%	6.7%	2.1%
Outer South	12127	24.1%	43.7%	26.6%	4.3%	1.3%
Outer South East	15546	18.6%	45.2%	29.4%	5.3%	1.5%
Outer South West	40110	31.5%	42.6%	21.7%	3.2%	1.0%
Outer West	46323	30.4%	44.1%	21.2%	3.3%	1.0%
HMCA Total	320596	32.1%	41.6%	21.5%	3.7%	1.2%

Table 8 Car ownership by HMCA (%)
Source: 2011 Census QS416. After HMCA/LSOA adjustments

Working Population aged 16-74 (excluding not in employment) Source: 2011 census QS703

After HMCA LSOA adjustments

HMCA	Working Population	Home working	Underground, light rail, metro, tram	Train	Bus, mini-bus, coach	Taxi	Motorcycle, scooter, moped	Car/van driver	Car/van passenger	Bicycle	Walk	Other
Aireborough	17278	1789	29	1334	832	76	66	10590	748	227	1546	41
City Centre	10501	600	21	861	1171	108	17	2156	300	147	5081	39
East Leeds	21038	1593	23	616	3092	148	135	11714	1538	275	1845	59
Inner Area	63084	3823	112	1554	14731	1053	228	23590	4181	1340	12125	347
North Leeds	82905	7574	143	2826	11810	644	355	45585	4331	2096	7287	254
Outer North East	18744	2730	16	219	836	30	73	12515	818	235	1215	58
Outer North West	10160	1293	12	370	643	25	56	6160	462	153	959	27
Outer South	14167	1276	11	445	1314	62	84	9168	838	167	761	41
Outer South East	18019	1513	11	1197	1415	36	132	11313	1124	175	1058	45
Outer South West	46492	3641	30	775	5981	363	311	27899	3216	579	3551	147
Outer West	52836	3816	47	1244	7764	503	281	29952	3499	843	4712	174
HMCA Total	355225	29647	454	11440	49589	3047	1740	190643	21056	6237	40140	1232

Working Population aged 16-74 (%) modal share (excluding not in employment) Source: 2011 census QS703

After HMCA LSOA adjustments

HMCA	Working Population	Home working	Underground, light rail, metro, tram	Train	Bus, mini-bus, coach	Taxi	Motorcycle, scooter, moped	Car/van driver	Car/van passenger	Bicycle	Walk	Other
Aireborough	17278	10.4%	0.2%	7.7%	4.8%	0.4%	0.4%	61.3%	4.3%	1.3%	8.9%	0.2%
City Centre	10501	5.7%	0.2%	8.2%	11.2%	1.0%	0.2%	20.5%	2.9%	1.4%	48.4%	0.4%
East Leeds	21038	7.6%	0.1%	2.9%	14.7%	0.7%	0.6%	55.7%	7.3%	1.3%	8.8%	0.3%
Inner Area	63084	6.1%	0.2%	2.5%	23.4%	1.7%	0.4%	37.4%	6.6%	2.1%	19.2%	0.5%
North Leeds	82905	9.1%	0.2%	3.4%	14.2%	0.8%	0.4%	55.0%	5.2%	2.5%	8.8%	0.3%
Outer North East	18744	14.6%	0.1%	1.2%	4.5%	0.2%	0.4%	66.8%	4.4%	1.3%	6.5%	0.3%
Outer North West	10160	12.7%	0.1%	3.6%	6.3%	0.2%	0.6%	60.6%	4.5%	1.5%	9.4%	0.3%
Outer South	14167	9.0%	0.1%	3.1%	9.3%	0.4%	0.6%	64.7%	5.9%	1.2%	5.4%	0.3%
Outer South East	18019	8.4%	0.1%	6.6%	7.9%	0.2%	0.7%	62.8%	6.2%	1.0%	5.9%	0.3%
Outer South West	46492	7.8%	0.1%	1.7%	12.9%	0.8%	0.7%	60.0%	6.9%	1.2%	7.6%	0.3%
Outer West	52836	7.2%	0.1%	2.4%	14.7%	1.0%	0.5%	56.7%	6.6%	1.6%	8.9%	0.3%
HMCA Total	355225	8.3%	0.1%	3.2%	14.0%	0.9%	0.5%	53.7%	5.9%	1.8%	11.3%	0.3%

Aire Valley Source: 2011 census QS703

No adjustments made on LSOAs

	Working Population	Home working	Underground, light rail, metro, tram	Train	Bus, mini-bus, coach	Taxi	Motorcycle, scooter, moped	Car/van driver	Car/van passenger	Bicycle	Walk	Other
Aire Valley	17328	977	24	754	2812	164	66	6447	922	291	4796	75
Aire Valley (%)	17328	5.6%	0.1%	4.4%	16.2%	0.9%	0.4%	37.2%	5.3%	1.7%	27.7%	0.4%

Transport Infrastructure (EvP13)

Data on travel to work of Leeds residents (excluding work from home) from the 2001 and 2011 censuses is set out in the following table:

Leeds District	**Train**	**Bus**	**Car**	**Cycle**	**Walk**	**Other**
Mode Share 2011	4%	15%	65%	2%	12%	2%
Numbers 2001	5042	55521	194495	4180	33840	
Numbers 2011	11408	49433	210933	6210	40003	
Change 2001 - 2011	126%	-11%	8%	49%	18%	

Historic Environment (EvP14)

Map 16 below gives an indication of the location of Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Registered Parks and Gardens and Historic Battlefield within the Leeds district. More detailed maps showing the historic environment of each HMCA can be found in the subsequent sections of this document.

There are 79 Conservation Areas in Leeds. These range from the City Centre, suburbs such as Headingley and Roundhay, and some towns and villages, including Otley, Wetherby and Pudsey.

There are 2349 Listed Buildings in Leeds. These are included in the National List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historical Interest and are thereby given special protection. This list is continuing to grow as further buildings are identified by Historic England.

The Historic England Heritage at Risk Register now includes all designated heritage assets with the exception of Grade II Listed Buildings. For Leeds in 2017 the list includes:

- 14 buildings and structures
- 5 places of worship
- 6 Scheduled Monuments
- 2 Historic Parks and Gardens
- 4 Conservation Areas

Historic England also maintains registers of both Historic Parks and Gardens and Historic Battlefields. Leeds has 13 historic parks and gardens:

Armley House (Gotts Park) - Grade II
Beckett Street Cemetery – Grade II
Bramham Park – Grade I
Harewood House – Grade I
High Royds Hospital – Grade II

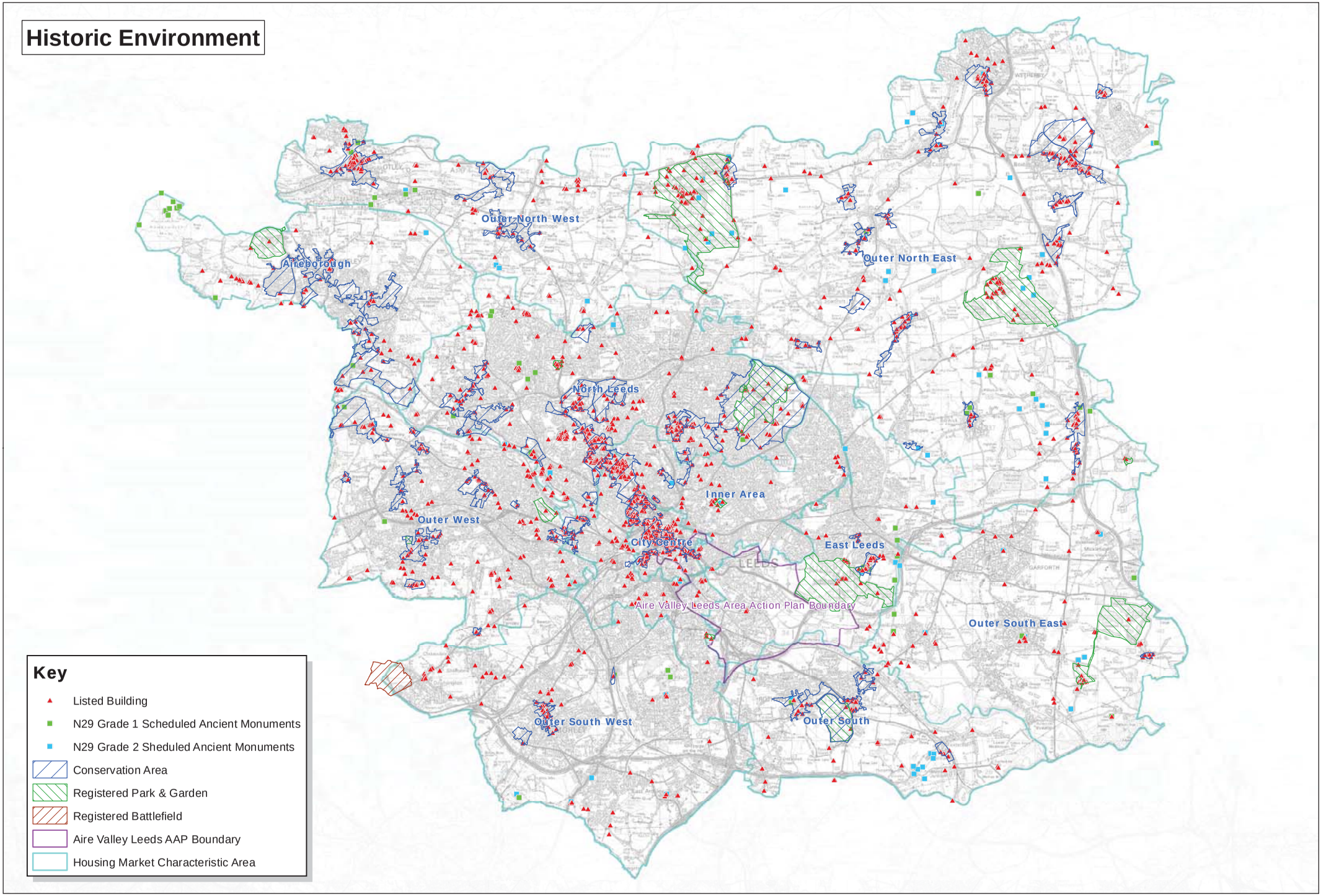
Hunslet Cemetery – Grade II
Lawnswood Cemetery – Grade II
Ledston Hall Park – Grade II*
Lotherton Hall – Grade II
Oulton Hall – Grade II
Pudsey Cemetery – Grade II*
Roundhay Park – Grade II
Temple Newsham – Grade II

and one historic battlefield at Adwalton Moor near Drighlington.

The most important archaeological sites are designated as Scheduled Monuments. Consent is required from the Secretary of State for any works to them; there are 56 such sites within the Leeds district.

The designated heritage assets represent on a small percentage of the total heritage resource of the District. There are in addition a huge number of non-designated heritage assets.

Historic Environment



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Path: L:\CGM\GIS Projects\Site Allocations DPD Phase 2\Duty to Cooperate with Historic England\Duty to cooperate with Historic England.mxd

Leeds CITY COUNCIL

Landscape (EvP15)

The following maps 8 and 9 show the results of the Landscape Character Assessment Review from 2011; this is the most recent update of this data since the 1996 Landscape Quality Assessment. The maps are supported by a written document that describes in detail the features of each landscape character area. The written descriptions are still current.

The map 8 below illustrates the approximate areas that have been developed since 1994 within the landscape units. These areas are no longer in keeping with the character of the unit in which they occur and have therefore been deleted from them. The second map fixes the new boundaries to the landscape character areas.

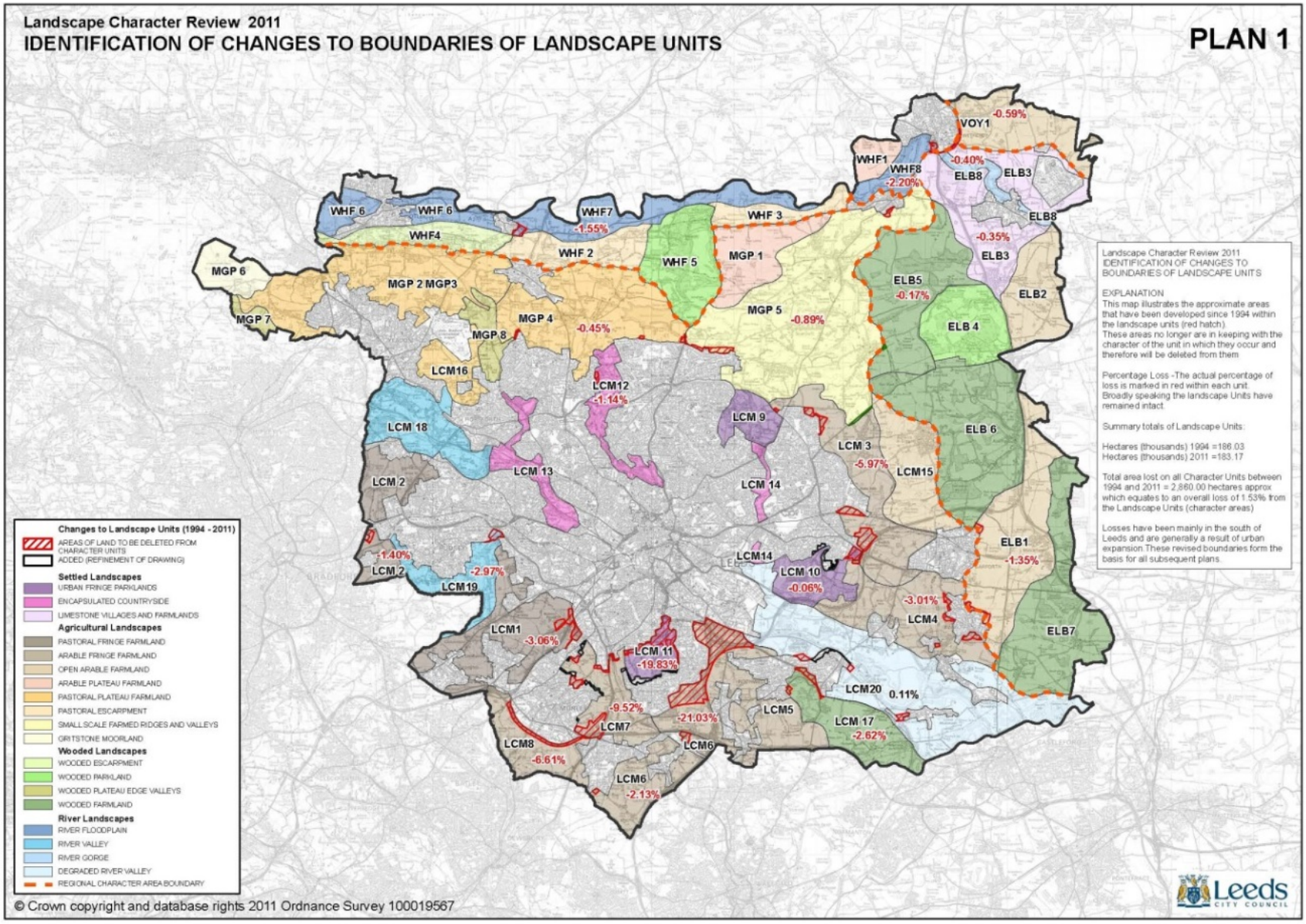
The map 9 below shows the new boundaries of the landscape character areas, as amended in the 2011 review. The boundaries were revised to reflect the changes that have taken place since they were first laid out in the 1994 assessment.

In addition, the special qualities and the setting of the Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), which lies to the north of Otley in Harrogate District, will need to be considered.

Landscape Character Review 2011

IDENTIFICATION OF CHANGES TO BOUNDARIES OF LANDSCAPE UNITS

PLAN 1



Changes to Landscape Units (1994 - 2011)

- AREAS OF LAND TO BE DELETED FROM CHARACTER UNITS
- ADDED (REFINEMENT OF DRAWING)

Settled Landscapes

- URBAN FRINGE PARKLANDS
- ENCAPSULATED COUNTRYSIDE
- LIMESTONE VILLAGES AND FARMLANDS

Agricultural Landscapes

- PASTORAL FRINGE FARMLAND
- ARABLE FRINGE FARMLAND
- OPEN ARABLE FARMLAND
- ARABLE PLATEAU FARMLAND
- PASTORAL PLATEAU FARMLAND
- PASTORAL ESCARPMENT
- SMALL SCALE FARMED RIDGES AND VALLEYS
- GRITSTONE MOORLAND

Wooded Landscapes

- WOODED ESCARPMENT
- WOODED PARKLAND
- WOODED PLATEAU EDGE VALLEYS
- WOODED FARMLAND

River Landscapes

- RIVER FLOODPLAIN
- RIVER VALLEY
- RIVER GORGE
- DEGRADED RIVER VALLEY
- REGIONAL CHARACTER AREA BOUNDARY

Landscape Character Review 2011
IDENTIFICATION OF CHANGES TO BOUNDARIES OF LANDSCAPE UNITS

EXPLANATION
This map illustrates the approximate areas that have been developed since 1994 within the landscape units (red hatch).
These areas no longer are in keeping with the character of the unit in which they occur and therefore will be deleted from them.

Percentage Loss -The actual percentage of loss is marked in red within each unit.
Broadly speaking the landscape Units have remained intact.

Summary totals of Landscape Units:

Hectares (thousands) 1994 =186.03
Hectares (thousands) 2011 =183.17

Total area lost on all Character Units between 1994 and 2011 = 2,860.00 hectares approx which equates to an overall loss of 1.53% from the Landscape Units (character areas)

Losses have been mainly in the south of Leeds and are generally a result of urban expansion. These revised boundaries form the basis for all subsequent plans.

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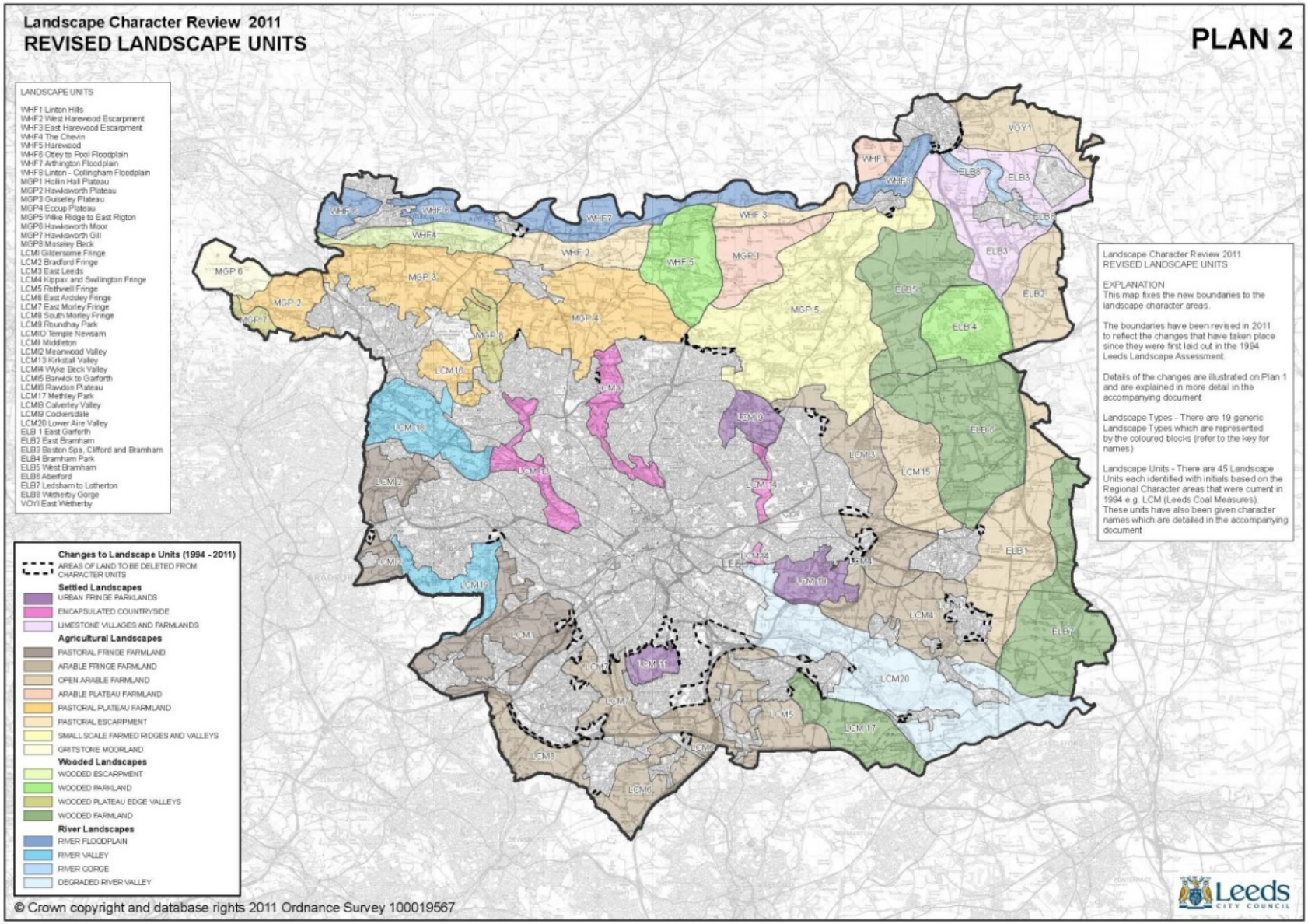
Leeds CITY COUNCIL

Landscape Character Review 2011
REVISED LANDSCAPE UNITS

PLAN 2



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Noise Complaints and Transport Noise Maps (EvP16)

The following statistics have been provided by Environmental Health and show the number of commercial noise complaints in Leeds between between 01/03/2016 and 31/03/2017.

Complaints Type	Number
Noise - Air-Con Units/Ventilation/Chillers Count	34
Noise - Buskers Count	14
Noise - Church Bells/Clocks/Calls Prayer Count	3
Noise - Commercial Alarms (intnl/extnl) Count	72
Noise - Commercial/Industrial Activities Count	281
Noise - Construction Sites Count	183
Noise - Delivery/Collection Vehicles Count	75
Noise - Fairgrounds Count	8
Noise - Farming Activities Count	5
Noise - Farming Bird Scarers Count	7
Noise - Fireworks (Commercial Premises) Count	14
Noise - Ice Cream Van Chimes Count	8
Noise - Licensed Premises Count	289
Noise - Low Frequency Count	25
Noise - Major Domestic Building Works Count	16
Noise - Mobile Plant/Machinery Count	4
Noise - Motor Vehicles (On Private Land) Count	32
Noise - PA Systems & Loud Speakers Count	58
Noise - Patrons Entrng/Extng Buildings Count	17
Noise - Roadworks Count	20
Noise - Shooting Count	1
Noise - Taxis Count	5
Noise - Transport Not Constructn Related Count	9
Noise - Vehicle Repairs Count	5

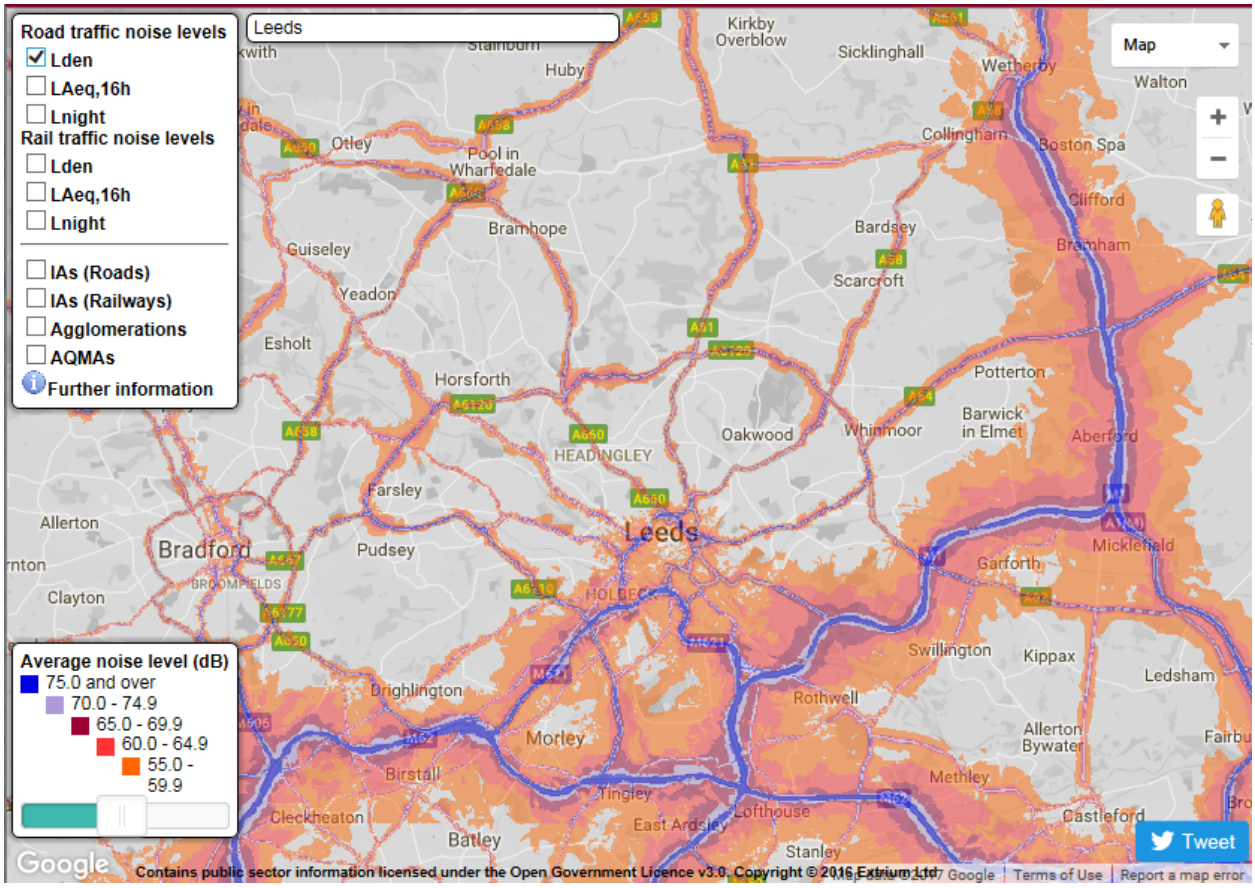
Road Noise Map 1: Lden

These noise maps are sourced from the national transport noise website http://www.extrium.co.uk/noiseviewer.html (18th September 2017).

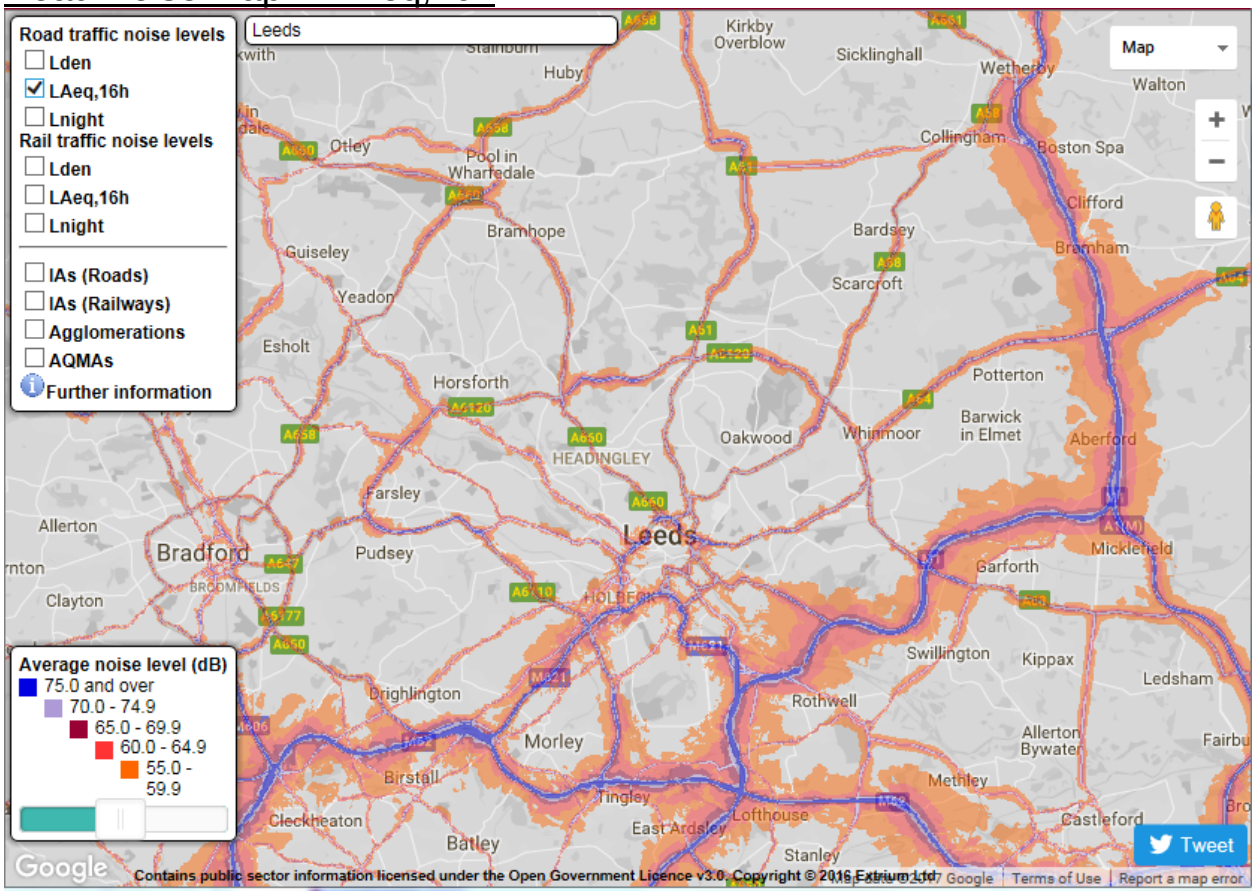
Lden Day Evening Night Sound Level is the average sound level over a 24 hour period, with a penalty of 5 dB added for the evening hours or 19:00 to 22:00, and a penalty of 10 dB added for the nighttime hours of 22:00 to 07:00.

LAeq,16h indicates the annual average noise levels for the 16-hour period between 0700 – 2300.

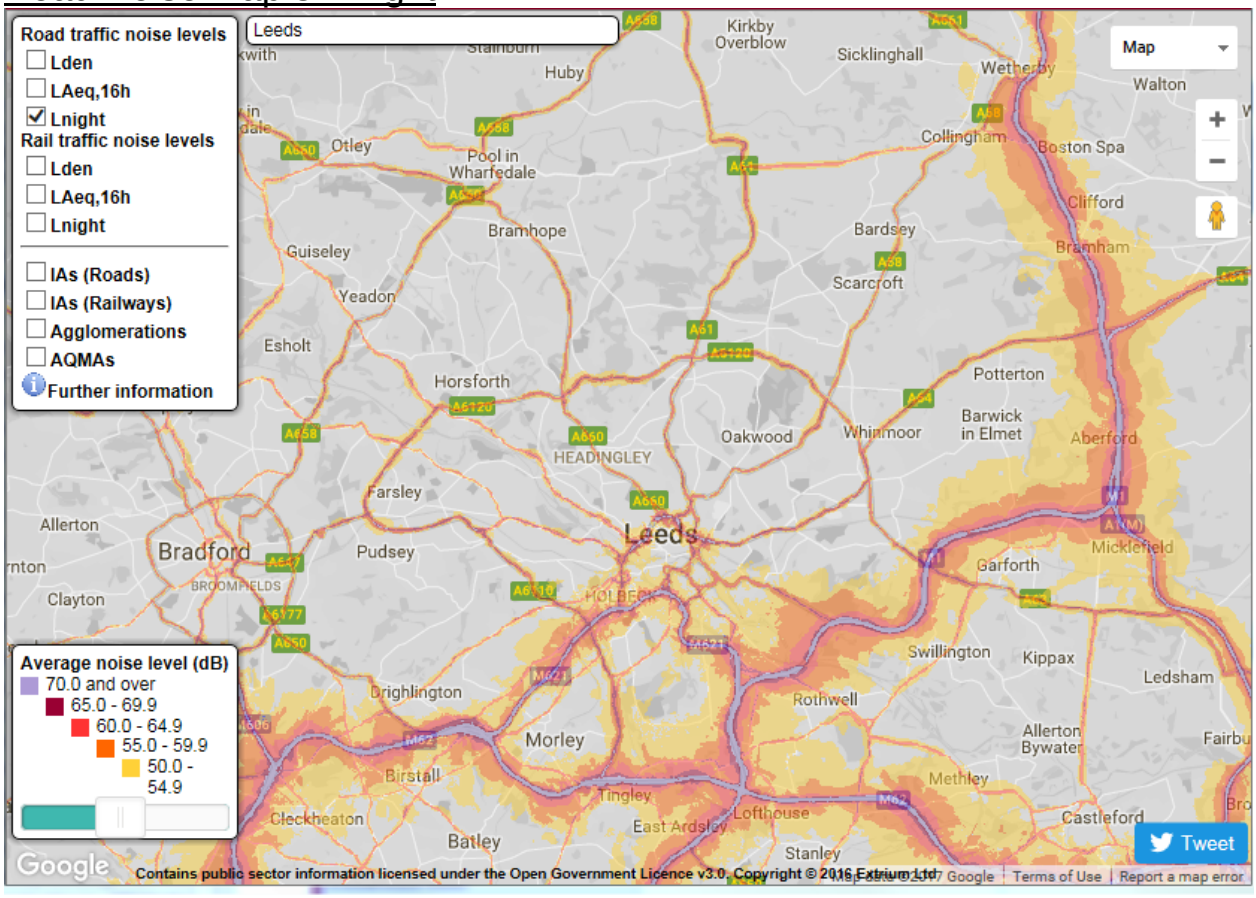
Lnight is a weighted annual sound level, measured overnight 23.00 - 0700 hours.



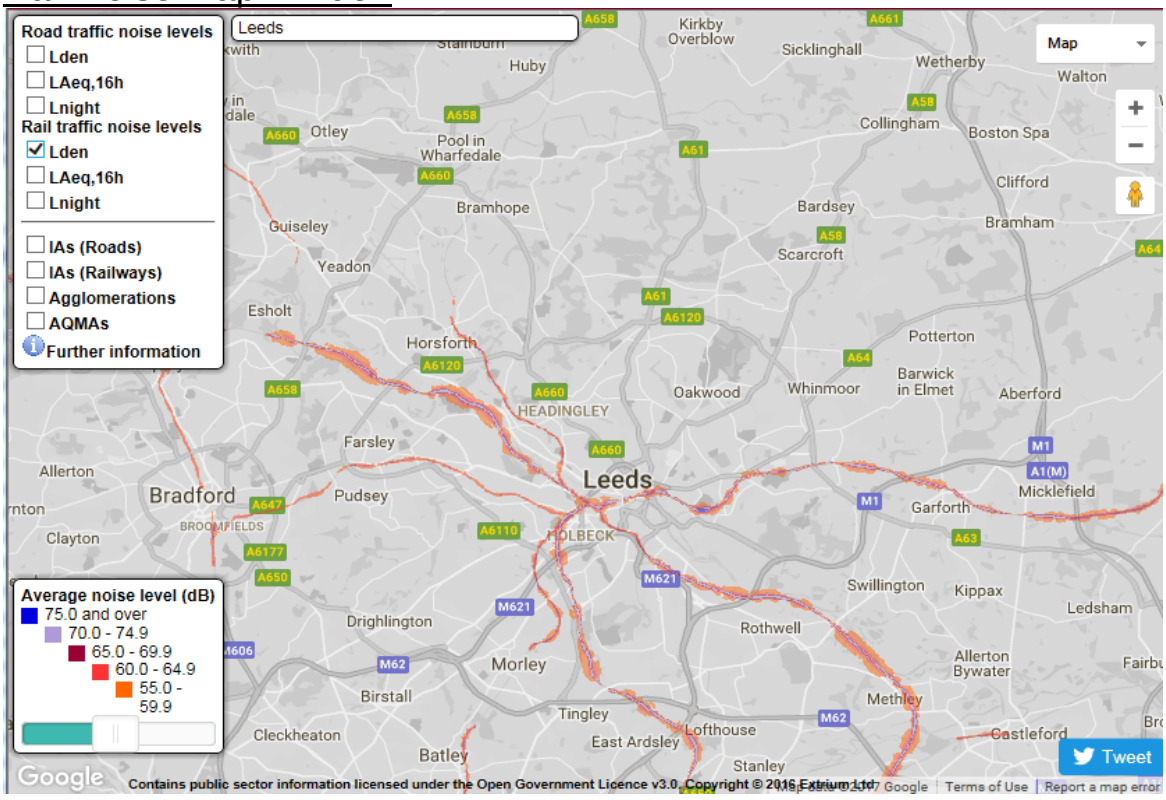
Road Noise Map 2: LAeq,16h



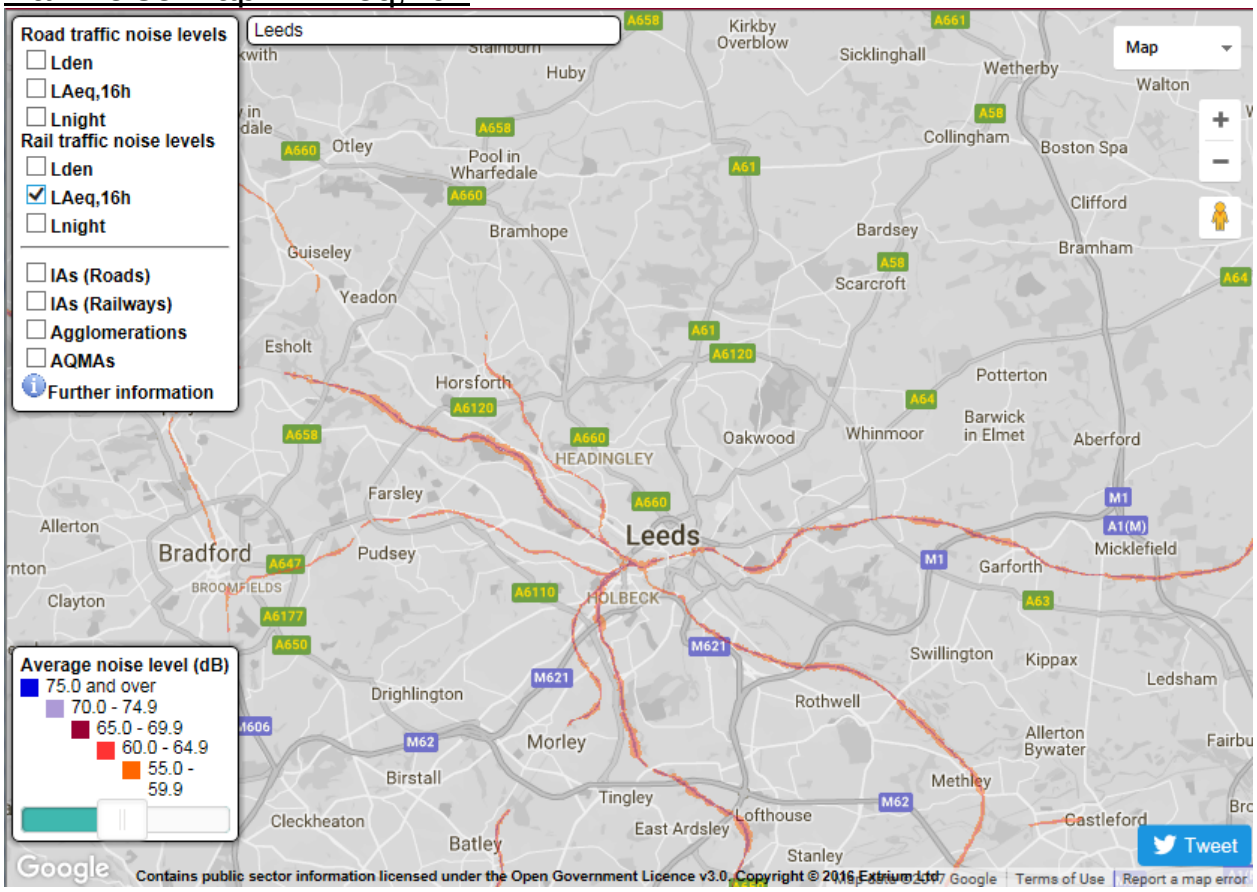
Road Noise Map 3: Lnight



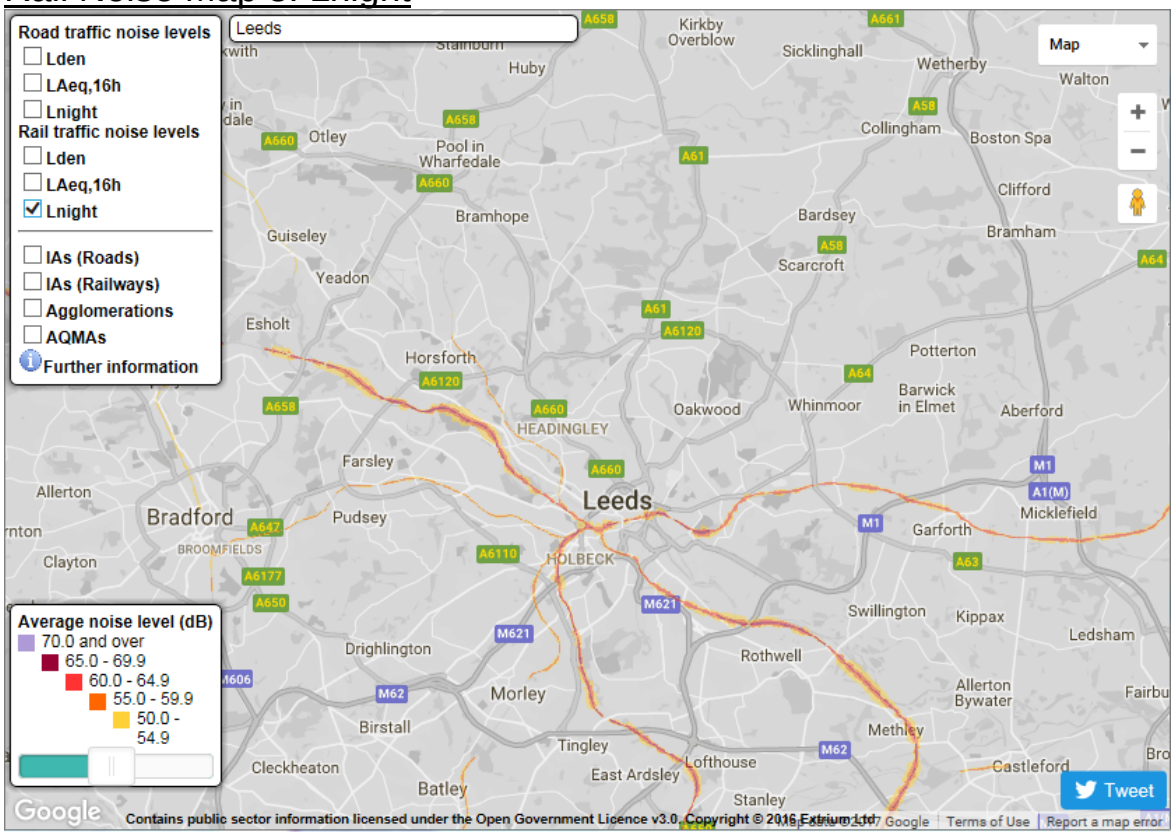
Rail Noise Map 1: Lden



Rail Noise Map 2: LAeq,16h

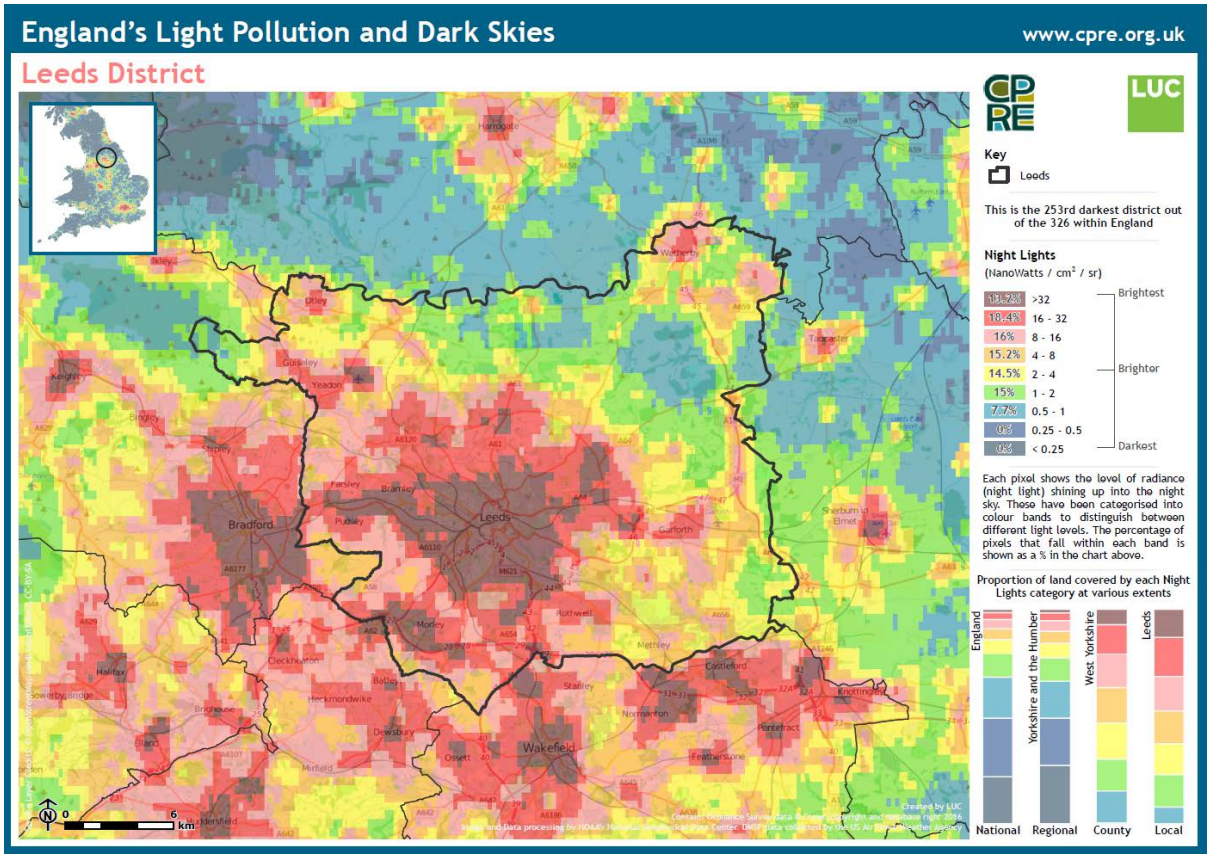


Rail Noise Map 3: Lnight



Light Pollution (EvP17)

The following map is provided by the Campaign to Protect Rural England (CPRE) and LUC. Further information regarding their methodology and sources can be found at https://nightblight.cpre.org.uk/



Odour (EvP18)

The following statistics have been provided by Environmental Health and show the number of commercial odour complaints in Leeds between between 01/03/2016 and 31/03/2017.

Complaints Type	Number
Odour - Agricultural Count	25
Odour - Commercial/Industrial Premises Count	110
Odour - Cooking at Commercial Premises Count	25
Odour - Sewage Works Count	10
Odour/Light - Licensed Premises Count	1

Waste (EvP19)

The following statistics have been provided by Environmental Health and show the amount of domestic and commercial waste complaints in Leeds between 01/03/2016 and 31/03/2017.

SRRECTYPE	Date Range	Total
Commercial Waste Issue	01/03/2016 To 31/03/2017	773
Domestic Waste Issue	01/03/2016 To 31/03/2017	764
Waste in Garden	01/03/2016 To 31/03/2017	2139

Baseline Information Relationship with SA Objectives and SA Decision Making Criteria
The table below shows how the Baseline Subjects link to the SA Objectives

Ref	Name	Decision Making Criteria	Baseline	Subject
SA1	Employment	• Create more jobs (permanent and temporary) • Improve physical access to jobs • Improve skills & access to training	EcP1 EcP2 EcP3 EcP4 EcP5 EcP6 SP9 EcP7 EcP8	Employment sectors / total Banking & Finance Retail Tourism Employment take up Resources, minerals, quarries Housebuilding Earnings relative to England Jobs permanent / temporary
SA2	Business investment / economic growth	• Promote economic development: - Offices, industry & distribution - Retail & commercial leisure - Tourism & culture - Energy sector - Minerals & waste sectors - Construction sector (e.g. housebuilding) • Increase/maintain vibrancy of centres • Promote improved ICT networks & technological innovation • Promote growth & diversity of rural economy	EcP1 EcP2 EcP3 EcP4 EcP5 EcP6 SP9 EcP7 EcP8 EcP9 EcP10 EcP11	Banking & Finance Retail Tourism Employment sectors / total Employment take up Resources, minerals, quarries Housebuilding Earnings relative to England Jobs permanent / temporary Out of centre TC permissions ICT Networks Rural diversification

Ref	Name	Decision Making Criteria	Baseline	Subject
SA3	Health	• Improve physical access to jobs (transport) • Improve skills & access to training • Encourage people to take more physical exercise • Safe local environment • Increase/maintain access to fresh food • Improve quality/standard of housing • Increase provision of and access to green infrastructure • Appropriate provision of key services and facilities (schools, health facilities, retail & commercial leisure) • Increase/maintain access to health facilities • Avoid exposure to poor air quality • Impact of policy/proposal on air quality • Increase energy efficiency of housing and reduce energy bills & fuel poverty	SP2 SP11 SP12 SP14 SP15 EvP1 EvP10 EvP12 EvP16 EvP17 EvP18	Population diversity New sheltered dwellings NDSS dwelling comparison Crime Health Greenspace Air Quality Accessibility Noise complaints Light pollution Odour
SA4	Crime	• Reduce crime / fear of crime	SP14	Crime
SA5	Culture	• Development of tourism and cultural facilities (hotels, museums, galleries, theatres etc) • Increase/maintain arts facilities • Increase/maintain community facilities inc. religious buildings • Promotes sports, entertainment and cultural events • Supports further and higher education sectors • Promotes creative industries • Meet housing delivery targets	EcP3 SP17	Tourism Indoor Leisure

Ref	Name	Decision Making Criteria	Baseline	Subject
SA6	Housing	• Meet housing delivery targets • Provide appropriate mix of housing types & sizes - Affordable housing - Size of dwellings - Specialist needs (older people / independent living) • Improve quality/standard of housing	SP4 SP5 SP6 SP7 SP8 SP9 SP10 SP11 SP12	Housing stock by type Housing stock by bedrooms Tenure mix Affordability by HMCA/type/new/SH New housing permissions by type/HMCA New housing completions by type/HMCA New student flats New sheltered dwellings NDSS dwelling comparison
SA7	Social inclusion and community cohesion	• Improve physical access to jobs (transport) • Safe local environment • Provide services & facilities appropriate for the needs of BME groups, older people, young people and disabled people • Reduce overall levels of economic & social deprivation • Reduce disparities in levels of economic and social deprivation • Create opportunities for people from different communities to have increased contact with each other • Increase/maintain accessibility to employment and key services & facilities (centres/food store; schools & health facilities)	SP2 SP7 SP10 SP11 SP12 SP13 SP14 SP15 SP16 SP20 EvP12	Population diversity Affordability by HMCA/type/new/SH New student flats New sheltered dwellings NDSS dwelling comparison Education and Skills Crime (violence, robbery, burglary, vehicle) Health Deprivation / inequality Areas of Leeds with Neighbourhood Plans Accessibility

Ref	Name	Decision Making Criteria	Baseline	Subject
SA8	Green space, sports and recreation	• Increase/maintain quantity of greenspace & indoor • Increase/maintain indoor and outdoor sports facilities • Increase quality of greenspace • Improve accessibility to greenspace • Increase/maintain the public rights of way network	SP17 EvP1 EvP2	Indoor leisure Greenspace Footpaths and RoW
SA9	Efficient and prudent use of land	• Promote brownfield development and minimise greenfield development • Promote higher density development • Minimise loss of Green Belt land • Minimise loss of high quality agricultural land • Prevent unacceptable risk from land instability	SP18 SP19 EvP5	Brownfield/greenfield development Housing density Agriculture
SA10	Bio / Geodiversity	• Protect & enhance existing habitats including long term management • Protect & enhance protected & important species • Protect & enhance designated nature conservation sites • Increase green infrastructure provision • Protect sites of geological interest	EvP1 EvP3 EvP4	Greenspace Geology of Leeds Biodiversity - protected sites
SA11	Climate Change mitigation (Greenhouse Gas Emissions)	• Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport • Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from buildings • Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from energy generation & distribution	EvP11 EvP12	CO2 emissions, energy consumption Accessibility
SA12	Climate Change adaption	• Increase green infrastructure provision • Prepare for likelihood of increased flooding • Build capacity for biodiversity to adapt to climate change	EvP1 EvP9	Greenspace Flood risk

Ref	Name	Decision Making Criteria	Baseline	Subject
SA13	Flood risk	• Reduce risk of flooding from rivers • Reduce risk of surface water flooding	EvP9	Flood risk
SA14	Transport network (infrastructure)	• Increase proportion of journeys by non-car modes • Ease congestion on road network • Make environment more attractive for non-car users • Encourage freight transfer from road to rail/water • Reduce transport-related accidents	EvP13	Transport Infrastructure
SA15	Accessibility to employment, services and facilities	• Improve physical access to jobs (transport) • Appropriate provision of key services and facilities (schools, health facilities, retail & commercial leisure) • Increase/maintain accessibility to key services & facilities (centres/food store; schools & health facilities)	EvP12	Accessibility
SA16	Waste	• Provide or safeguard facilities for waste management (storage at source; recycling, recovery; processing; disposal) • Reduce waste sent to landfill (recycling & recovery)	EvP19	Waste
SA17	Air Quality	• Avoid exposure to poor air quality impacts on nature conservation sites • Impact of policy/proposal on air quality • Reduce/avoid adverse air quality impact on nature conservation sites	EvP10	Air Quality
SA18	Water Quality	• Improve the quality of water bodies (rivers, streams, lakes and groundwater) • Reduce/avoid adverse water quality impacts on nature	EvP7	Water Quality

Ref	Name	Decision Making Criteria	Baseline	Subject
		conservation sites		
SA19	Land/soil Quality	• Promote remediation of contaminated land	EvP6	Contaminated land
SA20	Amenity	• Reduce/avoid exposure to noise pollution • Reduce/avoid exposure to light pollution • Reduce/avoid exposure to odour nuisance • Avoid inappropriate development within HSE Major Hazard Zones	EvP16 EvP17 EvP18	Noise complaints & transport noise maps Light pollution Odour
SA21	Landscape & Townscape Quality	• Maintain/enhance special landscape areas • Protect enhance landscape features e.g. trees, hedgerows ponds, dry stone walls • Increase quality & quantity of woodland • Maintain/enhance landscape character of the area • Provide landscape features in new development • Ensure development in urban areas is appropriate to its setting • Encourage innovative and distinctive urban design	EvP14 EvP15	Historic Environment Landscape
SA22	Historic environment	• Conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets and their settings: - Listed buildings - Conservation areas - Historic parks & gardens - Scheduled ancient monuments - Registered battlefields - Non-designated heritage assets (local list) • Reduce no of heritage assets 'at risk'	EvP14	Historic Environment

Ref	Name	Decision Making Criteria	Baseline	Subject
SA23	Energy / resource efficiency	• Increase energy efficiency of buildings/development • Increase water efficiency of buildings/development • Increase proportion of energy generated from renewable/low carbon sources • Promote low carbon energy distribution and storage, eg heat networks • Safeguard land designated for minerals use and promote prior extraction.	EvP11	Energy / resource efficiency

APPENDIX 6 - SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK FOR SITE ALLOCATIONS PLAN

SA OBJECTIVES	DECISION-MAKING CRITERIA		INDICATORS
SA1 EMPLOYMENT	DM01	Create more jobs (permanent and temporary)	**BCP**: 10, 11, 14, 15, 18, 19 **AMR:** 2, 3, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 23, 32, 33, 34, 36
	DM02	Improve physical access to jobs (transport)	
	DM03	Improve skills & access to training	
SA2 BUSINESS INVESTMENT / ECONOMIC GROWTH	DM02	Improve physical access to jobs (transport)	**BCP**: 13 **AMR**: 2, 3, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 31, 34, 40
	DM04	Promote economic development: - Offices, industry & distribution - Retail & commercial leisure - Tourism & culture - Energy sector - Minerals & waste sectors - Health & education sectors - Transport & physical infrastructure - Housebuilding & other residential sectors	
	DM05	Increase/maintain vibrancy of centres	
	DM06	Promote improved ICT networks & technological innovation	
	DM07	Promote growth & diversity of rural economy	
SA3 HEALTH	DM02	Improve physical access to jobs (transport)	**BCP**: 4, 5, 10, 11, 14 16 & 18 **AMR**: 23, 24, 25, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38
	DM03	Improve skills & access to training	
	DM08	Encourage people to take more physical exercise	
	DM09	Safe local environment	
	DM10	Increase/maintain access to fresh food	
	DM19	Improve quality/standard of housing	
	DM37	Increase provision of and access to green infrastructure	
	DM50	Appropriate provision of key services and facilities (schools, health facilities, retail & commercial leisure)	

SA OBJECTIVES	DECISION-MAKING CRITERIA		INDICATORS
	DM51c	Increase/maintain access to health facilities	
	DM54	Avoid exposure to poor air quality	
	DM55	Impact of policy/proposal on air quality	
	DM71a	Increase energy efficiency of housing and reduce energy bills & fuel poverty	
SA4 CRIME	DM11	Reduce crime / fear of crime	**BCP**: 3
SA5 CULTURE	DM04c	Development of tourism and cultural facilities (hotels, museums, galleries, theatres etc)	**BCP**: 20 **AMR**: 2, 20, 31
	DM12	Increase/maintain arts facilities	
	DM13	Increase/maintain community facilities inc. religious buildings	
	DM14	Promotes sports, entertainment and cultural events	
	DM15	Supports further and higher education sectors	
	DM16	Promotes creative industries	
SA6 HOUSING	DM17	Meet housing delivery targets	**BCP**: 15, 16 **AMR**: 3, 4, 4A, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9a, 10, 11, 12, 13 & 14
	DM18	Provide appropriate mix of housing types & sizes - Affordable housing - Size of dwellings - Specialist needs (older people / independent living)	
	DM19	Improve quality/standard of housing	
SA7 SOCIAL INCLUSION & COMMUNITY COHESION	DM02	Improve physical access to jobs (transport)	**BCP**: 10, 12, 16, 18 **AMR**: 4A, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 36 **National Indices of Deprivation (IoD)**
	DM09	Safe local environment	
	DM20	Provide services & facilities appropriate for the needs of BME groups, older people, young people and disabled people	
	DM21	Reduce overall levels of economic & social deprivation	
	DM22	Reduce disparities in levels of economic and social deprivation	
	DM23	Create opportunities for people from different communities to have increased contact with each other	
	DM51	Increase/maintain accessibility to employment and key services & facilities (centres/food store; schools & health facilities)	

SA OBJECTIVES	DECISION-MAKING CRITERIA		INDICATORS
SA8 GREEN SPACE, SPORTS & RECREATION	DM24	Increase/maintain quantity of greenspace	**BCP**: 4 **AMR**: 23, 24, 25 & 31
	DM25	Increase/maintain indoor and outdoor sports facilities	
	DM26	Increase quality of green space	
	DM27	Improve accessibility to greenspace	
	DM28	Increase/maintain the public rights of way network	
SA9 EFFICIENT & PRUDENT USE OF LAND	DM29	Promote brownfield development and minimise	**AMR**: 5, 8
	DM30	Promote higher density development	
	DM31	Minimise loss of Green Belt land	
	DM32	Minimise loss of high quality agricultural land	
	DM33	Prevent unacceptable risk from land instability	
SA10 BIODIVERSITY & GEODIVERSITY	DM34	Protect & enhance existing habitats including long term management	
	DM35	Protect & enhance protected & important species	**AMR**: 23, 24, 25, 31, 37, 38
	DM36	Protect & enhance internationally, nationally and locally designated nature conservation sites	
	DM37	Increase green infrastructure provision	
	DM38	Protect sites of geological interest	
SA11 CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION (GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS)	DM39	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport	**BCP**: 16, 18 & 19 **AMR**: 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 42
	DM40	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from buildings	
	DM41	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from energy generation & distribution	
SA12 CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION	DM37	Increase green infrastructure provision	**AMR:** 23, 24, 25, 31, 38, 39, 40
	DM42	Prepare for likelihood of increased flooding	
	DM76	Build capacity for biodiversity to adapt to climate change	
SA13 FLOOD RISK	DM43	Reduce risk of flooding from rivers	**AMR**: 23, 24, 38, 39, 40
	DM44	Reduce risk of surface water flooding	
SA14 TRANSPORT NETWORK (INFRASTRUCTURE)	DM45	Increase proportion of journeys by non-car modes	**BCP**: 18 & 19 **AMR**: 23, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36
	DM46	Ease congestion on road network	
	DM47	Make environment more attractive for non-car users	
	DM48	Encourage freight transfer from road to rail/water	

SA OBJECTIVES	DECISION-MAKING CRITERIA		INDICATORS
	DM49	Reduce transport-related accidents	
SA15 ACCESSIBILITY TO EMPLOYMENT, SERVICES & FACILITIES	DM02	Improve physical access to jobs (transport)	**BCP**: 18 & 19 **AMR**: 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 32, 33, 34, 36
	DM50	Appropriate provision of key services and facilities (schools, health facilities, retail & commercial leisure)	
	DM51	Increase/maintain accessibility to key services & facilities (centres/food store; schools & health facilities)	
SA16 WASTE	DM52	Provide or safeguard facilities for waste management (storage at source; recycling, recovery; processing; disposal)	**BCP**: 17 **AMR:** 44 & 45
	DM53	Reduce waste sent to landfill (recycling & recovery)	
SA17 AIR QUALITY	DM54	Avoid exposure to poor air quality impacts on nature conservation sites	**BCP**: 6 **AMR**: 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 41
	DM55	Impact of policy/proposal on air quality	
	DM77	Reduce/avoid adverse air quality impact on nature conservation sites	
SA18 WATER QUALITY	DM56	Improve the quality of water bodies (rivers, streams, lakes and groundwater)	**AMR**: 39
	DM78	Reduce/avoid adverse water quality impacts on nature conservation sites	
SA19 LAND AND SOILS QUALITY	DM57	Promote remediation of contaminated land	**AMR**:43
SA20 AMENITY	DM58	Reduce/avoid exposure to noise pollution	
	DM59	Reduce/avoid exposure to light pollution	
	DM60	Reduce/avoid exposure to odour nuisance	
	DM61	Avoid inappropriate development within HSE Major Hazard Zones	
SA21 LANDSCAPE & TOWNSCAPE QUALITY	DM62	Maintain/enhance special landscape areas	**AMR**: 24, 25, 31, 37, 38
	DM63	Protect/enhance landscape features e.g. trees, hedgerows ponds, dry stone walls	
	DM64	Increase quality & quantity of woodland	
	DM65	Maintain/enhance landscape character of the area	
	DM66	Provide landscape features in new development	
	DM67	Ensure development in urban areas is appropriate to its setting	

SA OBJECTIVES	DECISION-MAKING CRITERIA		INDICATORS
	DM68	Encourage innovative and distinctive urban design	
SA22 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT	DM69	Conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting: - Listed buildings - Conservation areas - Historic parks & gardens - Scheduled ancient monuments - Registered battlefields - Non-designated heritage assets (local list)	**AMR**: 26, 27, 28
	DM70	Reduce number of heritage assets 'at risk'	
SA23 ENERGY & RESOURCE EFFICIENCY	DM71	Increase energy efficiency of buildings/development	**BCP**: 16 **AMR**: 23, 42, 43
	DM72	Increase water efficiency of buildings/development	
	DM73	Increase proportion of energy generated from renewable/low carbon sources	
	DM74	Promote low carbon energy distribution & storage e.g. heat networks	
	DM75	Safeguard land designated for minerals use and promote prior extraction	

APPENDIX 7 – SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF POLICIES

Sustainability Appraisals of policies revised as part of the Core Strategy Review. Version @ 18/01/18																										
Policy	Options	SA01	SA02	SA03	SA04	SA05	SA06	SA07	SA08	SA09	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16	SA17	SA18	SA19	SA20	SA21	SA22	SA23
Policy EN1	i) Retaining the "where feasible" requirement to provide a minimum of 10% of the predicted energy needs of major development from renewable or low carbon energy	N	+	++	N	N	++	++	N	N	N	++	N	N	N	N	N	++	N	N	N	N	N	++
Policy EN1	Deleting the residential elements of the policy	N	N	-	N	N	N	-	N	N	N	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	-
Policy EN2	Retaining the "where feasible" requirements for residential development to meet a water standard of 110 litres per person per day	N	+	+	N	N	+	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	N	++
Policy EN2	Deleting the policy and relying on the lower water standard of Building Regulations	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	-
Policy EN8	Requiring residential development to provide 1 point per dwelling and non-residential development providing 10% of spaces with points, and infrastructure to add more at a later date	N	+	+	N	N	+	+	N	N	N	+	N	N	+	N	N	++	N	N	++	-	-	+
Policy EN8	No policy	N	N	-	N	N	-	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	N	N	-	N	N	-	N	N	N
Policy G4	SA of G4 with a requirement of 80sqm / dwelling	N	N	++	N	+	-	+	++	- -	++	+	++	+	+	+	N	++	+	N	+	++	+	N
Policy G4	SA with a green space requirement of 40sqm / dwellings applied according to size of dwelling (by bedroom) with choice of provision responsiveness	N	+	++	N	+	-	++	++	-	++	+	++	+	+	+	N	+	+	N	+	+	+	N
Policy G4	Not having a green space policy for new dwellings	N	N	-	N	-	N	-	-	N	-	N	-	N	N	N	N	-	N	N	N	-	N	N
Policy G4	ii) A green space requirement of 40sqm / dwelling with choice of provision responsiveness	N	+	++	N	+	-	++	++	-	++	+	++	+	+	+	N	+	+	N	+	+	+	N
Policy H10	Medium provision (percentages of dwellings): 30% for M4(2) and 2% for M4(3)	-	N	++	N	N	+	++	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	N
Policy H10	High provision (percentages of dwellings): 40% for M4(2) and 5% for M4(3)	-	N	++	N	N	+	++	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	N
Policy H10	Not introducing the standards at all	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Policy H10	Low provision (percentages of dwellings): 15% for M4(2) and 1% for M4(3)	-	N	+	N	N	+	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	N

Sustainability Appraisals of policies revised as part of the Core Strategy Review. Version @ 18/01/18																									
Policy	Options	SA01	SA02	SA03	SA04	SA05	SA06	SA07	SA08	SA09	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16	SA17	SA18	SA19	SA20	SA21	SA22	SA23
Policy H5	Maintain existing % targets for 4 geographic zones: 5% City Centre, 5% Inner, 15% Outer South, 35% Outer North	N	N	N	N	N	++	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Policy H5	Halve the current AH targets: 2.5% for City Centre and Inner. 7.5% for Outer South; 17.5% for Outer North	N	N	N	N	N	+	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Policy H5	Increase the existing targets by 5% for each zone: 10% City Centre, 10% Inner, 20% Outer South, 40% Outer North	-	N	N	N	N	+	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	N
Policy H5	Increase the existing targets by 2% for City Centre and Inner Ze; maintain existing targets for Outer South and Outer North Zones: 7% City Centre, 7% Inner, 15% Outer South, 35% Outer North	N	N	N	N	N	++	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Policy H9	This scoring was based on application of the NDSS to all dwellings, with the exception of student accommodation	N	N	+	N	N	+	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Policy H9	Not introducing the standards at all	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Policy SP6	Baseline of 42,384 dwellings (DCLG Consultation Scenario)	N	N	-	N	N	N	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	N	N	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Policy SP6	The mid-range housing requirements of 51,952 dwellings (SHMA Adjustment Scenario)	++	+	-	N	N	++	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	N	N	+	-	-	N	N
Policy SP6	The mid-range housing requirements of 55,648 dwellings (SHMA REM2017 Scenario)	++	+	-	N	N	++	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	N	N	+	-	-	N	N
Policy SP6	High housing requirement at 60,528 (SHMA 2017 High Growth Scenario)	++	+	-	N	N	++	+	-	--	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	N	N	+	-	-	N	N
Policy SP7	ge targets are retained from the adopted 2014 Core Strategy, which ensures there will be balanced provisi	+	+	-	N	N	+	+	N	--	-	N	--	--	-	N	N	-	N	N	N	-	N	N
Policy SP7	Not having a distribution policy at all	N	+	N	N	N	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	N	N	-	N	N	-	N	N	N

APPENDIX 8 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT AND CUMULATIVE EFFECTS OF THE CSSR

1. The Housing Requirement

1.1. Four policy alternatives have been scored:
   i) Low housing requirement at 42,384 (the CLG consultation figure)
   ii) Mid-range housing requirement 51,952
   iii) Mid-range housing requirement 55,648
   iv) High housing requirement at 60,528 (SHMA 2017 High Growth Scenario)

1.2. The DCLG Consultation Scenario of 42,384 dwellings was scored as the baseline. Without a policy, this would be the default requirement. Consequently, most of the effects scored as neutral, although in real terms could be regarded as negatives. There are transport negatives of going with a housing requirement which is considered insufficient to support the employment growth forecast in the Regional Econometric Model of March 2017 and therefore drawing in additional commuting from outside of the district. There are consequent negatives for air quality and health.

1.3. The two mid-range scenarios of 51,952 and 55,648 dwellings score positively against the economic objectives, largely because the quantity of dwellings would be consistent with the REM forecast of employment growth. They also score positively for provision of housing. They have negatives for a number of environmental objectives which would necessitate policy interventions to mitigate impacts. For example, green space, design and environmental safeguarding policies.

1.4. The high growth scenario of 60,528 dwellings also scores positively for economic and housing objectives and scores negatively for a number of environmental objectives. It scores double negative for “Efficient and Prudent Use of Land” which reflects the increased level of Green Belt land take over and above the mid-range scenarios.

2. Housing Distribution

2.1. Two policy options were scored: i) retaining a distribution for Housing Market Characteristic Areas (HMCAs) and ii) deleting the existing policy entirely. The option of retaining distribution by geographical areas of the Settlement Hierarchy was not considered realistic because of the inability to differentiate between in-settlement and extensions to settlement.

2.2. The option of retaining a distribution for HMCAs scored positively for employment (SA1) and business investment (SA2), housing (SA6) and social inclusion (SA7). This was based on the positives of a broader distribution of housing site opportunities enabling the market to deliver the full requirement of housing, and consequently being able to deliver more affordable housing and a better housing mix. It had double negatives of efficient use of land (SA9),

climate change adaption (SA12) and flood risk (SA13) because more Green Belt land will be required and sites with higher flood risk in the city centre will be justified. There were single negatives concerning transport (SA14), air quality (SA17) and landscape (SA21). This was on account of the expectation that more housing sites would need to be found in urban fringe areas which would be less easy to serve by public transport and this could be negative for air quality. It also presumes there may need to be some development affecting Special Landscape Areas.

2.3. The option of having no distribution policy only managed three positive effects on business investment (SA2), climate change mitigation (SA11) and transport (SA14) based on the expectation of greater use of public transport from less housing being accepted in outer areas. A consequence is that people are able to get to work more easily boosting business investment. However, without ability to plan for a broader distribution of housing there were a large number of negative effects. With fewer market areas having housing opportunities this approach was expected to fail in achieving full provision of housing (SA6), and consequently deliver less affordable housing particularly in outer areas would adversely affect social inclusion (SA7). Fewer residential developments in outer areas was considered likely to mean less opportunity to provide green space and green infrastructure in areas where it is normally feasible creating negative effects for green space (SA8) and biodiversity (SA10). The expectation that no policy would see a greater concentration of housing development in inner areas would also have negative effects on air quality (SA17) and amenity (SA20). Whilst having a distribution policy may lead to more land of high flood risk being developed for housing, the option of not having a distribution policy would still be likely to see pressure for housing development on land of high flood risk in the inner areas and city centre, so this scores as a single negative for flood risk (SA13).

3. Affordable Housing

3.1. Three alternative policy approaches were scored initially. A fourth alternative was scored after an Economic Viability Assessment update concluded that there was scope to raise targets for the City Centre and Inner zones:

i) Maintain existing % targets for 4 geographic zones: 5% City Centre, 5% Inner, 15% Outer South, 35% Outer North
ii) Halve the current AH targets: 2.5% for City Centre and Inner. 7.5% for Outer South; 17.5% for Outer North
iii) Increase the existing targets by 5% for each zone: 10% City Centre, 10% Inner, 20% Outer South, 40% Outer North
iv) Increase the existing targets by 2% for City Centre and Inner Zones: 7% City Centre, 7% Inner, 15% Outer South, 35% Outer North

3.2. All options were found to have many neutral effects, particularly concerning the environmental SA objectives. However, critical differences were apparent concerning a small number of SA objectives.

3.3. Option i) scored double positive for its effect on housing (SA6) and a single positive for social inclusion (SA7). This is because the moderate requirement

for affordable housing was considered to enable provision of market housing and a good mix of housing sizes and types. Also, the moderate provision of affordable housing would contribute to social inclusion. All other effects were neutral.

3.4. Option ii) scored single positives for housing (SA6) and social inclusion (SA7) on the basis that a lower affordable housing target would have the same effects as Option i) but not so pronounced. All other effects were neutral.

3.5. Option iii) also scored single positives for housing (SA6) and social inclusion (SA7) but for different reasons. The strong positives of greater affordable provision and social inclusion were partly diluted by reductions to the deliverability of market housing. There were also single negative effects on the employment objective (SA1) because of an anticipated small reduction in housing construction jobs as a consequence of reduced market housing development. The SA objectives of landscape (SA21) and historic environment (SA22) were also negatively affected on the assumption that high affordable housing requirements could render historic building restoration projects unviable.

3.6. Option iv) scored the same as Option i). This is because both these options were scored on the basis that the optimum amount of affordable housing is deliverable, without undermining deliverability of market housing.

4. Policy H9: Housing Space Standards

4.1. Two policy options were scored including application of the NDSS to all dwellings (with student housing exemption) and the option of not introducing the standards at all. Both options had mostly neutral effects. The policy of applying minimum space standards scored positively for health (SA3), housing (SA6) and social inclusion (SA7). The option of not introducing the policy scored neutral against all of the SA objectives.

5. Policy H10: Housing Access Standards

5.1. Four policy alternatives were scored:

i) Medium provision (percentages of dwellings): 30% for M4(2) and 2% for M4(3)
ii) High provision (percentages of dwellings): 40% for M4(2) and 5% for M4(3)
iii) Low provision (percentages of dwellings): 15% for M4(2) and 1% for M4(3)
iv) Test not introducing the standards at all

5.2. Options i) of medium provision and ii) of high provision both scored double positive against the SA objectives of health (SA3) and social inclusion (SA7) and a single positive for housing (SA6). They also both had single negative effects on employment (SA1) and historic environment (SA22). It was considered that the high provision would have more serious impacts on employment and historic environment because of the impact on viability and

deliverability, but the effects were marginal, and not significant enough to warrant double negative scores.

5.3. Option iii) of low provision affected the same SA objectives as options i) and ii), but the positives for health (SA3) and social inclusion (SA7) only warranted single rather than double positives.

5.4. Option iv) of not having a policy scored neutral against all SA objectives.

6. Policy G4: Green Space

6.1. Four alternative policy approaches for G4 were scored: i) Not having a green space policy for new dwellings ii) A requirement of 80sqm / dwelling (current policy) iii) A green space requirement of 40sqm / dwelling with choice of provision responsiveness and iv) A green space requirement of 40sqm / dwellings applied according to size of dwelling (by bedroom) with choice of provision responsiveness.

6.2. The SA for option (i) 'Not having a green space policy for new dwellings' had no positive benefits. It was seen to have a negative impact on 8 SA objectives for the reason of the residents of new dwellings putting an increased burden per capita on existing Green Space: SA3 (Health), SA5 (Culture), SA7 (Social inclusion & community cohesion), SA8 (Green Space, sports and recreation), SA10 (Biodiveristy & geodiversity), SA12 (Climate change adaption), SA17 (Air quality) and SA21 (landscape & townscape quality)

6.3. Option (ii) 'SA of G4 with a requirement of 80sqm / dwelling (current policy)' was assessed on the presumption that the 80sqm per dwelling would be achieved in line with the Core Strategy and not factor in any implementation and delivery difficulties.

6.4. In general this approach returned the most 'positive' scores in the SA. It was seen to have more positive impacts (when compared to the alternatives). In particular it scored highly against objectives SA8 (Green Space, sports and recreation), SA17 (Air quality) and SA21 (Landscape & Townscape quality). However, it scored less well when compared to Policy options iii) and iv). The inability to easily direct Green Space provision to identified deficiencies in an area using this approach was a negative for objective SA7 (Social inclusion & community cohesion). Whilst a positive outcome was recorded the approach was not as positive as options iii) and iv). The policy was also seen as an inhibitor to high density residential development and therefore scored very poorly in comparison to options iii) and iv) for objective SA9 (Efficient and prudent use of land).

6.5. Policy approaches (iii) and (iv) scored identically in the SA. In comparison to policy option ii (80sqm by dwelling), both iii and iv had more positive impacts on SA objective SA2 (Business investment / economic growth) in a sustainable manner by promoting an increases in the proportion of journeys by non-car modes and increases in walking and cycling journeys. However both had

negative impacts on objective SA17 (Air Quality) and SA21 (Landscape and townscape amenity).

7. Policy EN1: Climate Change CO2 Reduction

7.1. Two alternative policy approaches were scored: i) retaining the minimum requirement of 10% of energy needs from renewables/low carbon sources, ii) deleting the residential elements of the policy.

7.2. The policy option of retaining the minimum requirement of 10% of energy needs from renewables/low carbon sources scored very positively against the SA objectives. There would be some advantages to business investment (SA2) as a result of technological innovation and there would be double positives for health (SA3) deriving from improved quality of housing, improvements to air quality and increased energy efficiency of domestic buildings. There would be a double positive effect towards housing (SA6) also derived from improved quality of housing. The positive effects on health and housing also contributed toward social inclusion and community cohesion (SA7).

7.3. The 10% energy option also scored very positively for climate change mitigation (SA11) which derives from the expected reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from buildings. There were also double positive effects toward \ir quality (SA17) and energy and resource efficiency (SA23). All other effects were neutral; there were no negative effects.

7.4. The effect of the policy option of deleting the residential elements of Policy EN1 produced a number of negative effects on SA objectives. Health (SA3), social inclusion (SA7), climate change mitigation (SA11) and energy and resource efficiency (SA23) all scored with a single negative. There were no neutral effects.

8. Policy EN2: Sustainable Design and Construction

8.1. Two alternative policy approaches were scored: i) retaining the minimum requirement for residential development to meet a water standard of 110 litres per person per day, ii) deleting the residential elements of the policy and relying on the lower water standard (125 litres) of the Building Regulations.

8.2. The policy option of a water standard of 110 litres per person per day scored positively against SA objectives of business investment (SA2), health (SA3), housing (SA6), social Inclusion (SA7) and water quality (SA8), and scored with a double positive against the objective of energy and resource efficiency (SA23). These positives were derived from anticipated improvements in technical innovation, quality standards of housing and improvements to the quality of water bodies. A double positive was registered for the impact on energy and resource efficiency (SA23) which is generated from expected increases in the water efficiency of new buildings.

8.3. The policy option of deleting the residential elements of the policy scored neutral against almost all of the SA objectives. It scored negatively against the

objective for energy and resource efficiency (SA23) because it will fail to increase the water efficiency of new buildings.

9. Policy EN8: Electric Vehicle Charging Points

9.1. Two alternative policy approaches were appraised: i) requiring residential development to provide 1 point per dwelling and non-residential development to provide 10% of car parking spaces with points, ii) not introducing the policy at all.

9.2. The policy option of requiring provision of charging points scored positively against a wide range of SA objectives. It was considered that the policy would encourage technical innovation which generated a positive for business investment / economic growth (SA2). It would also impact positively on health (SA3) and housing (SA6) by promoting a safe local environment and improving the quality / standard of housing. It would assist climate change mitigation (SA11) by helping to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The policy scored positively against the transport network objective (SA14) based on a double positive score for improving the environment for non-car users, offset by the negative of electric cars causing transport related accidents. The policy scored double positives for air quality (SA17) and amenity (SA20) based on expected reductions in noise and odour pollution. The policy also scored positively for energy and resource efficiency (SA23). However the policy scored negatively against the SA objectives to promote landscape and townscape quality (SA21) and the historic environment (SA22) because the appearance of charging points could be damaging to attractive visual and historic environments.

9.3. The option of no policy had a number of negative effects, some neutral effects and no positive effects. It scored negatively against objectives for health (SA3), housing (SA6), social inclusion (SA7), transport network (SA14), air quality (SA17) and amenity (SA20).

10. Cumulative Effects

10.1. Most of the policy proposals concern policy areas that are unrelated in their immediate effects, although the following relationships are recognised and appraised below.

The Housing Requirement, Affordable Housing, Housing Standards and Green Space

10.2. There is a relationship between the housing requirement, affordable housing and housing standards. The higher the housing requirement the more potential there will be to provide affordable housing, housing built to NDSS minimum space standards and accessible homes. As can be seen in Appendix 7, the scoring of the housing requirement options of Policy SP6 already has positive scores for the options of higher housing numbers against the SA objectives of housing (SA6) and social inclusion (SA7). This reflects the cumulative effect of higher housing numbers (options 2, 3 and 4) on affordable housing provision and on provision of accessible housing which in turn has positive effects on social inclusion.

10.3. There is also a relationship between the housing requirement and green space policies in that the options of higher housing numbers (options 2, 3 and 4) were considered to increase the burden on existing green spaces through increased use by higher numbers of residents. Recognition of this negative effect through the SA process generates a stronger need to have appropriate green space policy to secure provision of green space / or improvements to existing green spaces as mitigation for the effects of new housing.

Climate Change CO2 Reduction (Policy EN1) and Sustainable Construction (Policy EN2)

10.4. These policies have similar intentions concerning the overall environmental sustainability of new development. It is the residential development aspects of the policies that are being pared back in accordance with the Written Ministerial Statement leaving the policies to control only use of renewable energy (EN1) and use of water (EN2). The two proposed policy changes (EN1 and EN2) score very similarly against the SA objectives. In most cases the policies will be mutually reinforcing, but not enough to increase any of the individual scores.

Development Viability

10.5. Development viability unites many of the proposed policy effects. A combination of the policy requirements for affordable housing, green space, space standards, accessible housing, CO2 reduction, sustainable construction and electric vehicle charging points will impact on the viability of new housing development. This has been robustly assessed through the Economic Viability Study Update 2018 with the intention that policies be cast so that, cumulatively, their effect does not render typical residential development unviable.

APPENDIX 9 – Negative Effects and Possible Mitigation

1. SA01 – Employment

1.1. The policy requiring accessible dwellings (H10) scored negatively for employment on the assumption that the larger dwellings, particularly M4(3) types, will challenge the viability of housing development, which in turn could reduce development and reduce jobs. Similarly, the policy requirement for affordable housing (H5) produced a similar effect. The impacts of these policies need to be viability tested to mitigate the effects.

2. SA02 – Business Investment / Economic Growth

2.1. None of the policy alternatives score negative against this objective.

3. SA03 – Health

3.1. The "have no policy" options for Policies EN1, EN8 and G4 scored negatively on the SA health objective. It was considered that with the forecast population growth in Leeds, unless there is to be commensurate increases in carbon reduction, in electric vehicle charging points and in green space, the impact on health would be negative. There is no obvious means of mitigation.

3.2. All four alternatives of Policy SP6 scored negatively on health. The low housing requirement scored negatively because a failure to build enough dwellings to keep up with forecast employment growth means greater commuting from neighbouring local authorities and greater air pollution and loss of amenity as a result. Mitigation could include better public transport, but this may not be feasible because of cost.

3.3. The three higher housing requirements scored negatively because of increasing population demands on facilities such as green space and other environmental resources. Mitigation is possible by introducing planning policies that safeguard environmental resources and seek provision of additional green space to serve the growing population.

3.4. The policy option for Policy SP7 of maintaining a distribution of housing amongst Housing Market Characteristic Areas (HMCAs) scored negatively on health because of danger of harming environmental designations in outer areas and less opportunity for public transport use in outer areas. This may be mitigated by selecting housing sites in the outer areas that will not have adverse impacts on environmental resources and have public transport opportunity. Policies to insist on "travel planning" can also help. Site development can also be planned to avoid harm to environmental resources, and even make enhancements as appropriate.

4. SA04 – Crime

4.1. None of the policy alternatives scored negatively against this objective.

5. SA05 Culture

5.1. Only the Policy G4 alternative of not having a green space policy requirement scored negative against this objective. Green space can often provide opportunity for cultural events etc. There is no obvious means of mitigation.

6. SA06 – Housing

6.1. The alternative of not having a policy requiring electric vehicle charging points (Policy EN8) scores negatively for housing. The standard of housing quality will be diminished by not making provision for the charging of electric vehicles that are expected to become more mainstream over coming decades. There is no obvious means of mitigation.

6.2. Concerning the green space policy (G4), the three alternatives that require green space provision all scored negatively on the housing SA objective. The requirement for green space can affect viability and deliverability of housing, which underlines the importance of viability testing the policy alternatives to ensure that housing development is not unduly undermined.

6.3. The policy alternative of not setting a framework for the geographical distribution of new housing scored negatively on the housing SA objective. It was considered that, without ensuring balanced provision of site opportunities, the market would be constrained and be unable to deliver the housing requirement. There is no obvious means of mitigation.

7. SA07 – Social Inclusion and Community Cohesion

7.1. The “have no policy” options for Policies EN1, EN8 and G4 scored negatively on the SA social inclusion objective. Without better energy efficiency of homes, they could become less affordable. Without electric vehicle charging points communities are likely to suffer the adverse impacts of noise and poor air quality for longer. Without provision of green space there will be limited opportunities for sport and other communal recreational activities. There is no obvious means of mitigation.

7.2. The policy options of the low housing requirement to Policy SP6 and not having a distributional arrangement in Policy SP7 both scored negatively on the social inclusion objective. A low level of housing provision would reduce opportunities for affordable and mixed types of housing, working against the objective of social inclusion. There is no obvious means of mitigation.

8. SA08 – Green space, Sports and Recreation

8.1. The option of not having a policy requiring provision of green space in new residential development scored negatively against SA08. There is no obvious means of mitigation.

8.2. The three higher housing requirement options of Policy SP6 scored negatively against objective SA08. This underlines the need for green space requirement policy to deliver the green space that is needed by a growing population.

8.3. The policy alternative of not setting a framework for the geographical distribution of new housing scored negatively on the green space SA objective. It was considered that, without ensuring balanced provision of site opportunities, opportunities for green space provision on the most opportune low density sites could be lost. There is no obvious means of mitigation.

9. SA09 – Efficient and Prudent Use of Land

9.1. The three green space options of Policy G4 that require green space provision scored negatively against SA09. These policy options were considered to be inhibitive of high density residential development. Mitigation is possible by ensuring that green space policy is applied responsively to different site circumstances, including acceptance of commuted sums in lieu of on-site provision where appropriate higher density developments would be jeopardised by on-site green space requirements.

9.2. The three higher housing requirement options of Policy SP6 scored negatively against objective SA09. Both alternatives of Policy SP7 concerning housing distribution also scored negatively. All these policy options involve some level of Green Belt development. It cannot be mitigated against without town cramming as the alternative.

10. SA10 – Biodiversity and Geodiversity

10.1. The option of not having a policy requiring provision of green space in new residential development scored negatively against SA10. There is no obvious means of mitigation.

10.2. The three higher housing requirement options of Policy SP6 scored negatively against objective SA10. Both alternatives of Policy SP7 concerning housing distribution also scored negatively. It was anticipated that all these policy options carry potential to harm interests of biodiversity and geodiversity importance. This underlines the need for appropriate policy protection and for sites to be identified carefully to safeguard biodiversity and geodiversity importance.

11. SA11 – Climate Change Mitigation

11.1. The “have no policy” option for Policy EN1 scores negatively on SA objective SA11. It would fail to make optimum reductions in CO2 emissions as part of residential development. There is no obvious means of mitigation.

11.2. The three higher housing requirement options of Policy SP6 scored negatively against objective SA11. Greater housing provision (above the baseline of 42,384) brings negatives in terms of climate change. An appropriate policy response would be to optimise the credentials of new housing in reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

12. SA12 Climate Change Adaption

12.1. The option of not having a policy requiring provision of green space in new residential development scored negatively against SA12. Green space is an opportunity for trees and vegetation that dampen climate change effects. Without green space provision there is no obvious means of mitigation.

12.2. The three higher housing requirement options of Policy SP6 scored negatively against objective SA12. Both alternatives of Policy SP7 concerning housing distribution also scored negatively. It was anticipated that all these policy options could worsen ability to adapt to climate change. This underlines the need for appropriate policy interventions in association with new housing development.

13. SA13 Flood Risk

13.1. The three higher housing requirement options of Policy SP6 scored negatively against objective SA13. Both alternatives of Policy SP7 concerning housing distribution also scored negatively, with the distribution requirement scoring as a double negative. It was anticipated that all these policy options could lead to development in areas of high flood risk. There is no easy solution to this because there are other very strong sustainability advantages of building on land of high flood risk in the city centre and inner urban areas. Such land is highly accessible to employment and supporting infrastructure and tends to avoid negative impacts on landscape and other environmental resources.

14. SA14 Transport Network Infrastructure

14.1. The option of not having an electric vehicle charging point (EVCP) policy was scored negatively against SA objective SA14. EVCPs offer a contributory dimension to transport network infrastructure. There is no obvious means of mitigation.

14.2. The low housing requirement of Policy SP7 also scored negatively on SA14. This is on the basis that a shortfall of housing against employment growth will drive up in-commuting from outside Leeds district, putting pressure on network infrastructure. Mitigation could include better public transport, but this may not be feasible because of cost.

15. SA15 Accessibility to Employment, Services and Facilities

15.1. The three higher housing requirement options of Policy SP6 scored negatively against objective SA15. Having to find higher levels of housing land means it is more difficult to accommodate all new housing in highly accessible locations. Mitigation measures would include giving priority in site selection to locations with the best accessibility and requiring housing developments to agree Travel Plans.

16. SA16 Waste

16.1. The three higher housing requirement options of Policy SP6 scored negatively against objective SA15. Having to find higher levels of housing land inevitably means more domestic waste will be generated. Mitigation would be possible by

planning individual developments to allow for recycling and easy and effective collection of waste.

17. SA17 Air Quality

17.1. The “have no policy” options for Policies EN8 and G4 scored negatively on the SA air quality objective. It was considered that with the forecast population growth in Leeds, unless there is to be commensurate increases in electric vehicle charging points and in green space, the impact on health would be negative. There is no obvious means of mitigation.

17.2. The low housing requirement scored negatively on the assumption that more development would be concentrated in urban areas where it is difficult to avoid zones of low air quality. Mitigation would involve giving priority to locations with better air quality.

17.3. Both policy options for distribution of housing (Policy SP7) scored negatively against air quality. They both would lead to more housing development in the inner urban areas that tend to suffer the worst air quality. However, a policy that favoured development outside of the inner urban areas would be unsustainable for many other reasons, particularly accessibility, making efficient use of land and impacts on environmental resources.

18. SA18 Water Quality

18.1. None of the policy alternatives scored negatively against this objective.

19. SA19 Land and Soils Quality

19.1. None of the policy alternatives scored negatively against this objective.

20. SA20 Amenity

20.1. The option of not having an electric vehicle charging point (EVCP) policy scored negatively against SA objective SA20. EVCPs will support the growth of electric vehicles in place of vehicles powered by petrol and diesel engines. Without provision of EVCPs the use of petrol and diesel engines is likely to persist for longer with consequent negative effects on amenity in terms of noise, smells and pollution. There is no obvious means of mitigation.

20.2. The three higher housing requirement options of Policy SP6 scored negatively against objective SA20. Having to find higher levels of housing land inevitably means more car journeys will be generated with consequent negative effects on amenity in terms of noise, smells and pollution. Mitigation measures would include giving priority in site selection to locations with the best accessibility and requiring housing developments to agree Travel Plans.

21. SA21 Landscape and Townscape Quality

21.1. The policy option of requiring electric vehicle charging points (EVCPs) in new development (Policy EN8) scored negatively against SA21. EVCPs could appear alien and inappropriate to valued townscape. Therefore, there is a case for policy advice to ensure EVCPs are appropriately sited and designed where surroundings are sensitive.

21.2. Not having a green space policy (Policy G4) also scored negatively against SA21 because provision of space is often necessary to safeguard the setting of attractive buildings and townscape. Other design and conservation policies can help mitigate such negative effects.

21.3. The policy option of requiring the highest provision of affordable dwellings (H10) scored negatively against SA21 on the assumption that a higher affordable housing requirement will challenge the viability of housing development, which in turn could limit resources for good design and conservation. The impacts of this policy needs to be viability tested to mitigate the effects

21.4. The three higher housing requirement options of Policy SP6 scored negatively against objective SA21. Also, the option of setting a housing distribution for local areas of Leeds (Policy SP7) scored negatively. Higher housing requirements mean pressure to accommodate housing in locations and ways that may not always safeguard landscape and townscape quality. The option of planning the distribution of housing means that the landscape of outer areas may be negatively affected. Appropriate choices of site selection and other design and conservation policies can help mitigate such negative effects.

22. SA22 Historic Environment

22.1. The policy option of requiring electric vehicle charging points (EVCPs) in new development (Policy EN8) scored negatively against SA22. EVCPs could appear alien and inappropriate to historic buildings. Therefore, there is a case for policy advice to ensure EVCPs are appropriately sited and designed where surroundings are sensitive.

22.2. All three policy options of introducing accessible housing standards (Policy H10) score negatively against SA22. The physical requirements of the standards could be harmful to historic character in the case of conversions of history buildings. Other design and conservation policies can help mitigate such negative effects, but writing in policy considerations about the importance of historic buildings to the supporting text of Policy H10 could provide further safeguard.

22.3. The policy option of requiring the highest provision of affordable dwellings (H10) scored negatively against SA22 on the assumption that a higher affordable housing requirement will challenge the viability of housing development, which in turn could limit resources for good design and conservation. The impacts of this policy needs to be viability tested to mitigate the effects.

23. SA23 Energy and Resource Efficiency

23.1. The policy options to delete policies to require higher CO2 reductions (Policy EN1) and lower use of water (Policy EN2) for residential development scored negatively against SA23. There are no obvious means of mitigation.

APPENDIX 10 – CORE STRATEGY MONITORING FRAMEWORK

Adopted Core Strategy

Leeds Local Development Framework

Development Plan Document

Monitoring Framework

1. Introduction

1.1. Monitoring is an essential component of effective spatial planning. It helps determine whether policies are achieving their intentions and ultimately whether there is a need to review the policies. It is particularly important for some Core Strategy policies which rely upon monitoring outcomes as part of their implementation.

1.2. It is an expectation for development plan soundness that policies have an agreed approach to monitoring. This document sets out how all of the Core Strategy objectives and policies are intended to be monitored.

2. Methodology

2.1. This framework is designed to measure the effectiveness of the Core Strategy objectives. This enables the indirect and cross-cutting impacts of policies to be dealt with as well as the intended direct effects. In practice, this means monitoring the Policies which sit below each objective.

2.2. The monitoring framework provides the breadth of indicators to monitor the implementation of the Core Strategy comprehensively, although ability to maintain the extent of monitoring will always be dependent upon availability of resources.

2.3. This document is laid out in the form of three tables:

- Table 1 is structured in order of the objectives of the Core Strategy. For each objective it can be seen what monitoring indicators will be used and which Core Strategy policies are relevant.

- Table 2 is structured in order of the policies of the Core Strategy. For each policy it can be seen what monitoring indicators will be used.

- Table 3 is structured in order of the monitoring indicators. For each monitoring indicator further explanation is given to define the purpose of the indicator, provide a definition, provide a formula and provide a target as appropriate.

3. Review

3.1. The monitoring framework laid out is subject to change. Further work to amend, revise and consolidate the framework will be undertaken between submission of the Core Strategy and its final publication.

3.2. Further review throughout the lifetime of the plan will also be required to ensure that the monitoring framework remains effective. Reviews will also need to identify whether resources remain available to monitor the indicators laid out in this document.

Table 1: Monitoring Indicators

ID	Indicator
City Centre	
1	% of development activity to the south of the river in the City Centre as compared to north of the river
2	Vibrancy, character and cultural appeal of the City Centre
Managing the needs of a successful district	
3	Net additional dwellings by location within the Settlement Hierarchy
4	Net additional dwellings by Housing Market Characteristic Area
5	New and converted housing units on Previously Developed Land
6	Five year supply of housing sites and the long term housing trajectory
7	Housing completions by land type
8	Density of new housing sites
9	Mix of housing units delivered each year by housing type and number of bedrooms
10	Gross affordable housing completions
11	Total number of C2 housing units delivered per annum
12	Total number of Gypsy and Traveller pitches in the District as compared to the previous year
13	Total number of Travelling Showpeople plots in the District as compared to the previous year
14	% of empty homes in the District (as measured through properties classified as long term vacant)
15	Total amount of additional employment floorspace by type
16	Total demand for employment land forecasted in the District until the end of the plan
17	Employment land available by sector
18	Net change of employment land in Leeds
19	Retail land supply
20	Total D2 (leisure) development delivered in District
Place making	
21	% of A1-A5, B1a , C1 and D1-D2 development within and on the edge of town and local centres
22	% of development within and on the edge of town and local centres dividing between schemes of units larger or smaller than 372sqm
23	Provision of Infrastructure as outlined in CIL

24	Provision of Green Infrastructure and greenspace as obtained through development process and other sources
25	Amount of greenspace lost to redevelopment
26	Number of Conservation Area appraisals completed as a proportion of total Conservation Areas
27	Number of buildings noted as ‘At Risk’ on the ‘At Risk Register’
28	Number of Listed Buildings demolished
29	Total development in Regeneration Priority Programme Areas
30	Performance as measured by the Index of Multiple Deprivation
31	Delivery of a City Centre park
A well connected district	
32	Accessibility of new dwellings to local services, employment, health, education and centres
33	Accessibility of new employment, health, education, leisure and retail
34	The delivery of transport management priorities
35	Mode of travel to work
36	Expansion of the Leeds Core Cycle Network
Managing environmental resources	
37	Quality of existing Sites of Special Scientific Interest in Leeds
38	Increase in the amount of tree cover in the District
39	Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk and water quality
40	Delivery of the Leeds Flood Alleviation Scheme
41	Air quality in Leeds
42	Renewable energy generation
43	Production of primary land won aggregates
44	Capacity of new waste management facilities
45	Amount of municipal waste arising and managed by waste stream

Table 2: Monitoring Indicators by Policy

SP1 Location of Development	
ID	**Indicator**
10	Gross affordable housing completions
11	Total number of C2 housing units delivered per annum
20	Total D2 (leisure) development delivered in District
23	Provision of infrastructure as outlined in CIL
24	Provision of Green Infrastructure and greenspace as obtained through development process and other sources
25	Amount of greenspace lost to redevelopment
29	Total development in Regeneration Priority Programme Areas

SP2 Hierarchy of Centres & Spatial Approach to Retailing, Offices, Intensive Leisure & Culture	
ID	**Indicator**
2	Vibrancy, character and cultural appeal of the City Centre
20	Total D2 (leisure) development delivered in District
21	% amount of A1-A5, B1ai, C1 and D1-D2 development within and on the edge of town and local centres

SP3 Role of Leeds City Centre	
ID	**Indicator**
1	% of development activity to the south of the river in the City Centre, as compared to north of the river
2	Vibrancy, character and cultural appeal of the city centre
3	Net additional dwellings by location within the Settlement Hierarchy
9	Mix of housing units delivered each year by housing type and number of bedrooms
19	Retail land supply
24	Provision of Green Infrastructure and greenspace as obtained through development process and other sources
34	The delivery of transport management priorities
39	Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk and water quality
40	Delivery of the Leeds Flood Alleviation Scheme

SP4 Regeneration Priority Programme Areas	
SP5 Aire Valley Leeds Urban Eco-Settlement	
ID	**Indicator**
5	New and converted housing units on Previously Developed Land
10	Gross affordable housing completions
11	Total number of C2 housing units delivered per annum
17	Employment land available by sector

20	Total D2 (leisure) development delivered in District
23	Provision of Infrastructure as outlined in CIL
24	Provision of Green Infrastructure and Greenspace as obtained through development process and other sources
25	Amount of greenspace lost to redevelopment
29	Total development in Regeneration Priority Programme Areas
30	Performance as measured by the Index of Multiple Deprivation

SP6 The Housing Requirement and Allocation of Housing Land	
SP7 Distribution of Housing Land and Allocations	
ID	**Indicator**
3	Net additional dwellings by location within the Settlement Hierarchy
4	Net additional dwellings by Housing Market Characteristic Area
5	New and converted housing units on Previously Developed Land
6	Five year supply of housing sites and the long term housing trajectory
7	Housing completion by land type
14	% of empty homes in the District (as measured through properties classified as long term vacant)
29	Total development in Regeneration Priority Programme Areas
32	Accessibility of new dwellings to local services, employment, health, education and centres
39	Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk and water quality

SP8 Economic Development Priorities	
ID	**Indicator**
16	Total demand for employment land forecasted in the District until the end of the Plan
17	Employment land available by sector
19	Retail land supply
21	% amount of A1-A5, B1ai, C1 and D1-D2 development within and on the edge of town and local centres
33	Accessibility of new employment, health, education, retail and leisure uses

SP9 Provision for Offices, Industry & Warehouse Employment Land and Premises	
ID	**Indicator**
16	Total demand for employment land forecasted in the District until the end of the Plan
17	Employment land available by sector
33	Accessibility of new employment, health, education, retail and leisure uses

SP10 Green Belt	
ID	**Indicator**
3	Net additional dwellings by location within the Settlement Hierarchy
4	Net additional dwellings by Housing Market Characteristic Area
5	New and converted housing units on Previously Developed Land
6	Five year supply of housing sites and the long term housing trajectory
17	Employment land available by sector
29	Total development in Regeneration Priority Programme Areas
32	Accessibility of new dwellings to local services, employment, health, education and centres
39	Planning Permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk and water quality

SP11 Transport Infrastructure Investment Priorities	
ID	**Indicator**
32	Accessibility of new dwellings to local services, employment, health, education and centres
33	Accessibility of new employment, health, education, retail and leisure uses
34	The delivery of transport management priorities
35	Mode of travel to work
36	Expansion of the Leeds Core Cycle Network

SP12: Managing the Growth of Leeds Bradford International Airport	
ID	**Indicator**
34	The delivery of transport management priorities

SP13 Strategic Green Infrastructure	
ID	**Indicator**
24	Provision of Green Infrastructure and greenspace as obtained through development process and other sources
31	Delivery of a City Centre Park
36	Expansion of the Leeds Core Cycle Network
39	Planning Permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk and water quality

CC1 City Centre Development	
ID	**Indicator**
2	Vibrancy, character and cultural appeal of the city centre
16	Total Demand for Employment Land forecasted in the District until the end of the Plan
17	Employment land available by sector
19	Retail land supply
20	Total D2 (leisure) development delivered in District

24	Provision of Green Infrastructure and greenspace as obtained through development process and other sources
25	Amount of greenspace lost to redevelopment
31	Delivery of a City Centre Park
32	Accessibility of new dwellings to local services, employment, health, education and centres
33	Accessibility of new employment, health, education, retail and leisure uses

CC2 City Centre South	
ID	**Indicator**
1	% of development activity to the South of the river in the City Centre, as compared to North of the River
2	Vibrancy, character and cultural appeal of the city centre
3	Net additional dwellings by location within the Settlement Hierarchy
16	Total Demand for Employment Land forecasted in the District until the end of the Plan
17	Employment land available by sector
19	Retail land supply
20	Total D2 (leisure) development delivered in District
24	Provision of Green Infrastructure and greenspace as obtained through development process and other sources
25	Amount of greenspace lost to redevelopment
31	Delivery of a City Centre Park
36	Expansion of the Leeds Core Cycle Network
37	Quality of existing Sites of Special Scientific Interest in Leeds

CC3 Improving Connectivity between the City Centre and Neighbouring Communities	
ID	**Indicator**
34	The delivery of transport management priorities
36	Expansion of the Leeds Core Cycle Network

H1: Managed Release of Sites	
ID	**Indicator**
3	Net additional dwellings by location within the Settlement Hierarchy
4	Net additional dwellings by Housing Market Characteristic Area
5	New and Converted Housing Units on Previously Developed Land
6	Five year supply of housing sites and the long term housing trajectory
8	Density of new housing sites
14	% of empty homes in the District (as measured through properties classified as long term vacant)
29	Total development in Regeneration Priority Programme Areas
32	Accessibility of new dwellings to local services, employment, health,

	education and centres
37	Quality of existing Sites of Special Scientific Interest in Leeds

H2: New Housing Development on Non Allocated Sites	
ID	**Indicator**
3	Net additional dwellings by location within the Settlement Hierarchy
5	New and converted housing units on Previously Developed Land
6	Five year supply of housing sites and the long term housing trajectory
32	Accessibility of new dwellings to local services, employment, health, education and centres

H3: Density of Residential Development	
ID	**Indicator**
3	Net additional dwellings by location within the Settlement Hierarchy
8	Density of new housing sites

H4: Housing Mix	
ID	**Indicator**
3	Net additional dwellings by location within the Settlement Hierarchy
9	Mix of housing units delivered each year by housing type and number of bedrooms
11	Total number of C2 housing units delivered per annum

H5: Affordable Housing	
ID	**Indicator**
10	Gross affordable housing completions
11	Total number of C2 housing units delivered per annum

H6: Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs), Student Accommodation and Flat Conversion	
ID	**Indicator**
5	New and Converted Housing Units on Previously Developed Land
9	Net additional dwellings by location within the Settlement Hierarchy

H7: Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Show People	
ID	**Indicator**
12	Total number of gypsy and traveller pitches in the District as compared to the previous year
13	Total number of Travelling Showpeople plots in the District as compared to the previous year

H8: Housing for Independent Living	
ID	**Indicator**
3	Net additional dwellings by location within the Settlement Hierarchy
5	New and Converted Housing Units on Previously Developed Land
9	Mix of housing units delivered each year by housing type and number of bedrooms
11	Total number of C2 housing units delivered per annum
32	Accessibility of new dwellings to local services, employment, health, education and centres

EC1 General Employment Land	
ID	**Indicator**
15	Total amount of additional employment floorspace by type
17	Employment land available by sector
18	Net change of employment land in Leeds & loss of employment land to other uses
21	% amount of A1-A5, B1ai, C1 and D1-D2 development within and on the edge of town and local centres
29	Total development in Regeneration Priority Programme Areas
33	Accessibility of new employment, health, education, retail and leisure uses

EC2: Office Development	
ID	**Indicator**
15	Total amount of additional employment floorspace by type
16	Total Demand for Employment Land forecasted in the District until the end of the Plan
17	Employment land available by sector
18	Net change of employment land in Leeds & loss of employment land to other uses
21	% amount of A1-A5, B1ai, C1 and D1-D2 development within and on the edge of town and local centres
29	Total development in Regeneration Priority Programme Areas

EC3: Safeguarding Existing Employment Land and Industrial Areas	
ID	**Indicator**
16	Total Demand for Employment Land forecasted in the District until the end of the Plan
17	Employment land available by sector
18	Net change of employment land in Leeds & loss of employment land to other uses
21	% amount of A1-A5, B1ai, C1 and D1-D2 development within and on the edge of town and local centres

P1: Town and Local Centre Designations	
ID	**Indicator**
20	% D1 and D2 (leisure) development delivered in District
21	% amount of A1-A5, B1ai, C1 and D1-D2 development within and on the edge of town and local centres

P2: Acceptable Uses in and on the edge of Local Centres	
P3: Uses in Local Centres	
ID	**Indicator**
19	Retail land supply
20	Total D1 and D2 (leisure) development delivered in District
21	% amount of A1-A5, B1ai, C1 and D1-D2 development within and on the edge of town and local centres

P4: Shopping Parades & Small Scale Stand Alone Food Stores Serving Local Neighbourhoods and Communities	
ID	**Indicator**
19	Retail land supply
21	% amount of A1-A5, B1ai, C1 and D1-D2 development within and on the edge of town and local centres
22	% of development within and on the edge of town and local centres dividing between schemes of units larger or smaller than 372sqm
33	Accessibility of new employment, health, education, leisure and retail

P5: Approach to Accommodating New Food Stores Across Leeds	
P6: Approach to Accommodating New Comparison Shopping in Town and Local Centres	
ID	**Indicator**
19	Retail land supply
22	% of development within and on the edge of town and local centres dividing between schemes of units larger or smaller than 372sqm
33	Accessibility of new employment, health, education, leisure and retail

P7: The Creation of New Centres	
ID	**Indicator**
17	Employment land available by sector
19	Retail land supply
21	% amount of A1-A5, B1ai, C1 and D1-D2 development within and on the edge of town and local centres
33	Accessibility of new employment, health, education, leisure and retail

P8: Sequential and Impact Assessments for Town Centre Uses	
ID	**Indicator**
2	Vibrancy, character and cultural appeal of the city centre
17	Employment land available by sector
19	Retail land supply
21	% amount of A1-A5, B1ai, C1 and D1-D2 development within and on the edge of town and local centres
33	Accessibility of new employment, health, education, retail and leisure uses

P9: Community Facilities and Other Services	
ID	**Indicator**
2	Vibrancy, character and cultural appeal of the city centre
20	Total D2 (leisure) development delivered in District
21	Total amount of A1-A5, B1ai, C1 and D1-D2 development within and on the edge of town and local centres
33	Accessibility of new employment, health, education, retail and leisure uses

P10: Design	
ID	**Indicator**

P11: Conservation	
ID	**Indicator**
26	Number of Conservation Area Appraisals completed as a proportion of total Conservation Areas
27	Number of buildings noted as ‘At Risk’ on the ‘At Risk Register’
28	Number of Listed Buildings demolished

P12: Landscape	
ID	**Indicator**
37	Quality of existing Sites of Special Scientific Interest in Leeds

Policy T1: Transport Management	
Policy T2: Accessibility Requirements and New Development	
ID	**Indicator**
32	Accessibility of new dwellings to local services, employment, health, education and centres
33	Accessibility of new employment, health, education, retail and leisure uses
34	The delivery of transport management priorities
35	Mode of travel to work

Policy G1: Enhancing and Extending Green Infrastructure	
ID	**Indicator**
24	Provision of Green Infrastructure and greenspace as obtained through development process and other sources
31	Delivery of a City Centre Park
37	Quality of existing Sites of Special Scientific Interest in Leeds

Policy G2: Creation of New Tree Cover	
ID	**Indicator**
38	Increase in the amount of tree cover in the District

Policy G3: Standards for Open Space, Sport and Recreation	
Policy G4: New Greenspace Provision	
ID	**Indicator**
24	Provision of Green Infrastructure and greenspace as obtained through development process and other sources
31	Delivery of a city centre park

Policy G5: Open Space Provision in the City Centre	
ID	**Indicator**
24	Provision of Green Infrastructure and greenspace as obtained through development process and other sources
25	Amount of greenspace lost to redevelopment
31	Delivery of a City Centre Park

Policy G6: Protection and Redevelopment of Existing Greenspace	
ID	**Indicator**
25	Amount of greenspace lost to redevelopment

Policy G7: Protection of Important Species and Habitats	
Policy G8: Biodiversity Improvements	
ID	**Indicator**
37	Quality of existing Sites of Special Scientific Interest in Leeds

Policy EN1: Climate Change – Carbon Dioxide Reduction	
ID	**Indicator**
41	Air quality in Leeds

Policy EN2: Sustainable Design and Construction	
ID	**Indicator**

Policy EN3: Low Carbon Energy	
Policy EN4: District Heating	
ID	**Indicator**
42	Renewable energy generation

Policy EN5: Managing Flood risk	
ID	**Indicator**
39	Planning Permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk and water quality
40	Delivery of the Leeds Flood Alleviation Scheme

Policy EN6: Strategic Waste Management	
ID	**Indicator**
44	Capacity of new waste management facilities
45	Amount of municipal waste arising and managed by waste stream

Policy EN7: Minerals	
ID	**Indicator**
43	Production of primary land won aggregates

Policy ID1: Implementation and Delivery Mechanisms	
ID	**Indicator**
	No indicators have been developed for this policy. Rather than Authority Monitoring process as a whole seeks to deliver the policy.

Policy ID2: Planning Obligations and Developer Contributions	
ID	**Indicator**
23	Provision of infrastructure as outlined in CIL

Table 3: Monitoring Indicators explained

1	% of development activity to the south of the river in the City Centre as compared to north of the river
Purpose	To identify if development to the south of the river in the City Centre is occurring at a more favourable rate than north of the river.
Definition	The southern half of the City Centre is all land that is located South of the River Aire, but within the defined boundaries of the City Centre.
Target	It is important to ensure that appropriate mechanisms are in place to enable the long term development of the southern half of the Centre. It is anticipated that due to projects in the northern part of the Centre (Eastgate/Trinity/Arena) and the need for comprehensive master planning for the southern half that it will be toward the later stages of the Plan that development activity in the southern half of the City Centre will be greater than in the northern half.
Actions	Review mechanisms for bringing forward development opportunities to identify any barriers preventing southern development
Documents	City Centre Audit City Centre Occupancy Report Reports on City Centre health by partners

2	Vibrancy, character and cultural appeal of the City Centre
Purpose	To ensure that the vibrancy, distinctive character and cultural appeal of the City Centre is strengthened.
Definition	Footfall, hotel occupancy, listed buildings, conservation areas, PSQ street enhancement, number of cinemas, number of cinema screens, number of theatres, number of live music venues, number of restaurants, number of bars/pubs
Target	No target
Actions	No action
Documents	City Centre Audits

3	Net additional dwellings by location within the Settlement Hierarchy
Purpose	To show the levels of housing delivery by location within the Settlement Hierarchy
Definition	To demonstrate the spatial distribution of housing development by the Settlement Hierarchy. The Settlement Hierarchy as defined by Table 1 of the Core Strategy, which includes the following areas Main Urban Area Major Settlements • Garforth • Guiseley/Yeadon/Rawdon • Morley • Otley • Rothwell

	• Wetherby Smaller Settlements • Allerton Bywater • Bardsey • Barwick-in-Elmet • Boston Spa • Bramham • Bramhope • Calverley • Collingham • Drighlington • East Ardsley • Gildersome • Kippax • Lofthouse/Robin Hood • Micklefield • Mickletown Methley • Pool-in-Wharfedale • Scholes • Swillington • Tingley/West Ardsley Villages – all other settlements
Target	For housing development to meet the broad spatial distribution pattern outlined in Spatial Policy 7: Housing Distribution by Settlement Hierarchy
Actions	Monitor the release of land by settlement category as appropriate, to ensure that the broad distribution is met. In the case of overprovision/under provision in anyone area to seek to determine whether it is appropriate to limit/promote permissions or adjust the phased release of allocated sites until an appropriate balance is maintained
Documents	Housing Land Monitor Updates Five Year Supply updates Site delivery monitoring via Housing Land Availability Updates to the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Updates to the Strategic Housing Market Assessment Other housing updates as published by Leeds City Council and partners

4	**Net additional dwellings by Housing Market Characteristic Area**
Purpose	To show the levels of housing delivery by each Housing Market Characteristic Area
Definition	To demonstrate the spatial distribution of housing development by Housing Market Characteristic Area • Aireborough • City Centre • East Leeds • Inner Area • North Leeds • Outer North East

	• Outer North West • Outer South • Outer South East • Outer South West • Outer West
Target	For housing development to meet the broad spatial distribution pattern outlined in Spatial Policy 7: Housing Distribution by Housing Market Characteristic Area
Actions	Monitor the release of land by Housing Market Characteristic Area to ensure that the broad distribution is met. In the case of overprovision/under provision in anyone area, seek to determine whether it is appropriate to adjust the phased release of allocated sites until an appropriate balance is maintained
Documents	Housing Land Monitor Updates Five Year Supply updates Site delivery monitoring via Housing Land Availability Updates to the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Updates to the Strategic Housing Market Assessment Housing updates as published by Leeds City Council and partners

5	**New and converted housing units on Previously Developed Land**
Purpose	To show the number of gross new dwellings built upon previously developed land (PDL)
Definition	This indicator should report only those gross completions on PDL as a total of all gross housing completions
Target	65% of all new housing development between 2012 – 2017 to be on PDL 55% of all new housing development 2017 onwards to be on PDL
Actions	If the PDL targets are not being met the Council will review its land release policy in accordance with Policy H1. The Council will be in a position to resist further greenfield land release if the PDL targets are not being met, so as to encourage brownfield and regeneration development, as part of the overall approach of the Core Strategy.
Documents	Housing Land Availability Site Monitoring Housing Land Monitor Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Updates

6	**Five year supply of housing sites and the long term housing trajectory**
Purpose	To set out a long term housing trajectory and annually identify the supply of specific deliverable housing sites sufficient to provide for five years worth of housing in accordance with the NPPF
Definition	The base date of the plan is set at 1st April 2012 and the end date of the plan period is 31st March 2028. The Council will set out the net level of additional housing supply deliverable over a fifteen year period i.e. the housing trajectory. For the purposes of the long term housing trajectory, the base date of the long term is the current year plus 15 years. This will be updated annually. Each year the next five year period from 1st April following the current monitoring year will set out the net supply of additional dwellings i.e. the five year supply. Specific deliverable sites will be determined by the Site Allocations Plan and sourced from the SHLAA for each rolling five year period **including the net supply of self-contained units from student**

	accommodation, older people's housing and bringing empty homes back into use from the base date of the plan. The expected number of dwellings likely to be completed in the current year will be identified taking into account net additional dwellings that have already been recorded. The Council will assess a residual housing requirement against plan requirements from the base date of the plan and bring forward sufficient sites to accommodate any under delivery.
Target	To identify sufficient deliverable sites for housing delivery to meet the requirement of 70,000 units (net) between 2012 and 2028. To maintain a five year supply and ensure that there is enough land to meet the housing requirements of each five year period of the Plan. The type of sites will be in accordance with the strategy.
Actions	In order to positively maintain an annual five year supply of deliverable land the Council will monitor the supply of sites as calculated in the five year supply and long term trajectory and release phases of land as allocations in accordance with Policy H1 and the overall strategy.
Documents	Monitoring of housing land via the Housing Land Availability database SHLAA Updates Annual Housing Land Monitor

7	**Housing completions by land type**
Purpose	To identify the contribution towards housing delivery by land type
Definition	Land type is defined as either allocated, non-assessed windfall or Assessed windfall. Allocated sites are sites that are reserved for housing delivery. Sites can be allocated through the planning processes. Current allocated sites are identified in the Unitary Development Plan. Future LDF allocation documents, which include the Site Allocations Development Plan Document and any Area Action Plan documents, will identify sites for housing uses. Non-assessed windfall are those sites which deliver housing not on allocated land and which deliver housing without the delivery having been forecasted and assessed through the SHLAA. Assessed windfall are those sites which deliver housing not on allocated land but where the delivery was assessed through the SHLAA.
Target	To identify 66,000 units for housing delivery over the lifetime of the plan through the Site Allocations Documents. To ensure that windfall delivery meets or exceeds the allowance set of 8000 units (500 units/annum) over the Plan Period
Actions	If housing delivery is not meeting the overall requirement, as set out in SP6, the Council will need to identify if windfall is meeting or exceeding its expected contribution to housing delivery. If windfall is not being met (at an average rate of 500 units/annum), as assessed over a five year period and the Council is not meeting it's housing requirement, the Council will need to review Policy H1 to determine if further land release is needed.

	This review should take into account housing delivery on PDL, vacancy rates, accessibility and delivery as it relates to the Settlement Hierarchy.
Documents	Continued monitoring of housing land via the Housing Land Availability Database Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Updates Housing Land Monitor

8	**Density of new housing sites**
Purpose	To measure the density of new housing permissions by settlement hierarchy location, to ensure that they represent the best use of land and are promoting sustainable development.
Definition	A housing site is as defined as delivering five units or more (as per the Housing Land Availability Database). The red line boundary of a planning permission will be used as the boundary. Sites will be assessed during the year in which they obtain planning permission and not when they complete.
Target	For sites over 5 dwellings to meet or exceed the site density targets as set out in Policy H3, as laid out below: I) City Centre and fringe – 65 units/hectare II) Other urban areas – 40 units/hectare III) Fringe Urban Areas – 35 units/hectare IV) Smaller Settlements – 30 units/hectares
Actions	If the Settlement Hierarchy targets are not being met the Council will seek to more stringently enforce Policy H3 as necessary. If targets are being exceeded within different tiers of the policy and the overall approach to housing delivery is being met (as outlined in Policy SP6) then there may be no need for further action.
Documents	Housing Land Monitor

9	**Mix of housing units delivered each year by housing type and number of bedrooms**
Purpose	To ensure that there is a mix of housing size delivered by housing type so as to ensure a wide variety of housing is available to residents
Definition	Housing mix involves housing and accommodation type as well as the size of housing units. Housing type is composed of detached, semi-detached, terraced/town house, flats/apartments/maisonettes. Other specialist housing types such as gypsy and traveller pitches will be recorded as a separate category as necessary. Accommodation type is the delivery of specialist housing units, often classified as C2 land use codes. Total delivery of C2 land use codes will be calculated for each year, along with broad categorization of the accommodation being offered (assisted living/student/). Units which are self-contained will be counted towards meeting the housing requirement as set out in Policy SP6. Housing size is measured by the number of bedrooms. This information is obtained from the planning application stage and will only be available for

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>units gained through the planning system.

Bedrooms will be measured in categories of 0, 1, 2, 3, 4+.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Target</td><td>For the mix of dwellings completed over the plan period to accord with the targets set out in Table H5:

i) outside of the City and Town Centres to meet the “Type” targets as outlined in Table 5 and set out below.
ii) Throughout Leeds, to meet the “Size” targets as outlined in Table 5 and set out below.

<table>
<tr><th>Type</th><th>Target %</th></tr>
<tr><td>Houses</td><td>75</td></tr>
<tr><td>Flats</td><td>25</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Size</th><th>Target</th></tr>
<tr><td>0/1 bed</td><td>10</td></tr>
<tr><td>2 bed</td><td>50</td></tr>
<tr><td>3 bed</td><td>30</td></tr>
<tr><td>4 bed+</td><td>10</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Actions</td><td>Where it is found that the above targets are not being met over a number of years (average provision over the past three to five years), the Council will need to review the housing mix policy against the current and projected population demands. This is to ensure that the policy is still relevant to the current and expected residential make-up of the District.

If the policy is found to be still relevant, the Council will need to encourage developments to help address the problem through the planning application stage. Refusals of planning applications may be required if they do not meet the mix set out above.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Documents</td><td>Strategic Housing Market Assessment
ONS population releases
Housing Land Availability Monitoring</td></tr>
</table>

10	**Gross affordable housing completions**
Purpose	To show affordable housing delivery
Definition	Total supply of affordable housing with their level of affordability designed to meet the needs of households a) with lower quartile earnings and b) with lower ductile earnings. This can include permanent pitches on Gypsy and Traveller sites owned and managed by local authorities or registered social landlords. Affordable housing is measured in gross terms i.e. the number of dwellings completed, through new build, acquisitions and conversions. This does not take account of losses through sales of affordable housing.
Target	To ensure that delivery of affordable housing is in line with the targets as set out in the current Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document.
Actions	To review and update the Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document To review alternate delivery options, such as obtaining grants, to enable

	affordable housing
Documents	Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document Quarterly Delivery forecasts as produced by Neighbourhoods and Housing

11	**Total number of C2 housing units delivered per annum**
Purpose	To identify the delivery of alternate housing types, including student accommodation and independent living units.
Definition	C2 units which are considered to be housing units will be counted towards housing supply. Those units will form the basis for this indicator to align with overall housing target and the need to ensure a variety of housing types delivered.
Target	No target
Actions	No action
Documents	Housing Land Monitor

12	**Total number of gypsy and traveller pitches in the District as compared to the previous year**
Purpose	To identify the total change to the number of gypsy and traveller pitches within the District each year.
Definition	There is no set definition for the size of a gypsy and traveller residential pitch, because in the same way as the settled community, gypsies and travellers require various accommodation sizes, depending on the number of family members. However, on average, a family pitch must be capable of accommodating an amenity building, a large trailer and touring caravan, (or two trailers), drying space for clothes, a lockable shed, parking space for two vehicles and a small garden area. Smaller pitches must be able to accommodate at least an amenity building, a large trailer, drying space for clothes and parking for at least one vehicle. A standardised size is 500sqm. Measurement of pitch numbers will be through contact with the Gypsy and Traveller Service of Leeds City Council and through numbers of planning permissions given and completed.
Target	Those set out in the West Yorkshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment 2008 which may be updated as necessary.
Actions	No action
Documents	West Yorkshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment 2008

13	**Total number of pitches for travelling show people in the District as compared to the previous year**
Purpose	To identify the total change to the number of travelling showpeople pitches within the District each year.
Definition	Land will often need to be larger than that needed for Gypsy and Travellers because of the need to store fairground equipment and vehicles. Measurement of pitch numbers will be through contact with the Gypsy and Traveller Service of Leeds City Council and through numbers of planning permissions given and completed.

Target	Those set out in the West Yorkshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment 2008 which may be updated as necessary.
Actions	No action
Documents	West Yorkshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment 2008

14	**% of empty homes in the District (as measured through properties classified as long term vacant)**
Purpose	To determine the number and percentage of empty homes in the District.
Definition	The number of units that are vacant will be determined as at 31 March each year and compared to the total number of units in the District. The Council will report total vacancy and long term vacancy. Total vacancy is the number of properties that are deemed to be vacant on the day of the data extraction. Long Term Vacant properties are those properties that have been vacant for 6 months or longer. A healthy housing market does have vacancy as it allows churn. This means that there is choice within the market and that a property can sit empty for a short period of time between residents. Too low of a vacancy rate and there is no churn and no choice, driving up the cost of housing. Too high of a vacancy rate and there is concern that the housing market is fragile and that there is migration away from the District. Long Term vacancies indicate that the stock is not available for use and can lead to negative impacts such as crime, dereliction and increased housing costs.
Target	The Strategic Housing Market Assessment Update 2010 noted that a healthy vacancy rate for Leeds was approximately 3%. As of December 2010, the vacancy rate in Leeds was 3% or 5% if second homes were classified as vacant. Therefore the challenge to Leeds will be to lower the vacancy rate over the coming years.
Actions	Vacancy rates should be considered alongside the number of new housing units developed. If the vacancy rate rises substantially alongside new development, there is concern that the new development is not helping the housing market. In such a case, a review of demand for housing, alongside knowledge of vacant housing stock, will be required. If vacancy rates are too low and new housing is being developed, than there is concern that additional development might be needed. The Council will then need to review its land release and housing provision policies to determine whether land release is needed to stimulate the housing market.
Documents	Council Tax records Strategic Housing Market Assessment

15	**Total amount of additional employment floorspace by type**
Purpose	To show the amount and type of completed employment floorspace (gross)
Definition	Employment development includes land use classes B1 (abc), B2, B8. • Gross employment floorspace is calculated as new floorspace completions, plus any gains through change of use and completions.

	• Floorspace is completed when it is available for use and includes extensions made to existing floorspace, where identified through the development management process • Floorspace should be measured in 'gross internal' square meters. Gross internal floorspace is the entire area inside the external walls of a building and includes corridors, lifts, plant rooms, mezzanines, service accommodation e.g. toilets but excludes internal walls
Target	Offices = 1,000,000 m2 of floorspace available in the land supply over life of plan. General employment = 493 ha of land available in the land supply over life of plan.
Actions	To safeguard land against loss to other uses as supported by Policy EC3 Review target as per Employment Land Review updates to ensure that total requirements are in line with land supply
Documents	Regular update of the Employment Land Review Site monitoring via Employment Land Availability Employment Land Supply analysis required by application Regional Econometric Model Employment updates as published by partners and Leeds City Council

16	**Total demand for employment land forecasted in the District until the end of the Plan**
Purpose	To identify whether forecasted jobs are increasing or decreasing. The jobs forecast are then translated into land requirements to determine whether enough land supply is available to meet projected demand.
Definition	Total Number of jobs forecasted in the District, as measured by the Autumn Regional Economic Metric
Target	To ensure that the forecasted demand for land can be met by the available land supply
Actions	If land demand exceeds land supply the Council may wish to initiate a call for sites to identify appropriate parcels of land to deliver employment opportunities. The Council will also look to more stringent and appropriate application of Policy E3, which seeks to preserve current employment land from being lost to non-employment uses. If land demand is less than land supply, the Council may wish to review the portfolio of sites available for employment uses and seek to release these sites to other, appropriate uses. In both instances, a one-year shortage/over supply does not mean that action need be taken. A balanced review which is a result of a sustained trend (5 years) will be required before action is taken. This should assist in smoothing out economic fluctuations and the five year period should hopefully represent a more meaningful account of economic climate.
Documents	Analysis of employment supply as required by Policy E3 Employment Land Review updates Regional Econometric Model Monitoring of employment sites through the Employment Land Availability Database

17	**Employment land available by sector**
Purpose	To identify the amount of land available for employment uses by sector

	By identifying the land portfolio for employment uses, the supply figure can be compared to forecasted demand. This enables the Authority to identify whether demand and supply are appropriately balanced.
Definition	Employment Land is defined as offices (Land Use Code B1ai) and General Employment (Land Use Code B1b, B1c, B2, B8). The portfolio of available sites is calculated using sites in the Employment Land Availability Database. The Employment Land Review uses these sites to determine whether a site should contribute to the land supply. The supply portfolio consists of sites that have a current planning permission that has not been fully implemented or are allocated for employment use but have not been taken up. Sites which once had a planning permission but the permission has subsequently lapsed and the site has not gone into another use are not considered. However these sites may be form part of future allocations, if they are appropriate for employment.
Target	That employment land supply can accommodate demand for employment.
Actions	If land demand exceeds land supply the Council may wish to initiate a call for sites to identify appropriate parcels of land to deliver employment opportunities. The Council will implement Policy EC3 which seeks to preserve current employment land from being lost to non-employment uses. If land demand is less than land supply, the Council may wish to review the portfolio of sites available for employment uses and seek to release these sites to other, appropriate uses. In both instances, a one-year shortage/over supply does not mean that action need be taken. A balanced review which is a result of a sustained trend (5 years) will be required before action is taken. This should assist in smoothing out economic fluctuations and the five year period represents a more meaningful account of economic climate.
Documents	Analysis of employment supply as required by Policy EC3 Employment Land Review updates Regional Econometric Model Monitoring of employment sites through the Employment Land Availability database

18	**Net change of employment land in Leeds & loss of employment land to other uses**
Purpose	To identify the total amount of change to the employment land portfolio. Total change is measured by calculating the amount of employment land lost to other uses and subtracting this figure from the total amount of employment land gained from new sources of supply.
Definition	Loss of employment land occurs when land which was last used for an employment purpose is used for non-employment uses (non B Land Use code purposes). Employment Land is gained when new sources of supply are identified. This is either through new allocations and gains from new planning permissions on sites which were not previously in employment land use.
Target	No target

Actions	If land demand exceeds land supply the Council may wish to initiate a call for sites to identify appropriate parcels of land to deliver employment opportunities. The Council will also look to more stringent and appropriate application of Policy EC3, which seeks to preserve current employment land from being lost to non-employment uses. If land demand is less than land supply, the Council may wish to review the portfolio of sites available for employment uses and seek to release these sites to other, appropriate uses. In both instances, a one-year shortage/over supply does not mean that action need be taken. A balanced review which is a result of a sustained trend (5 years) will be required before action is taken. This should assist in smoothing out economic fluctuations and the five year period should hopefully represent a more meaningful account of economic climate.
Documents	Analysis of employment supply as required by Policy EC3 Employment Land Review updates Regional Econometric Model Monitoring of employment sites through the Employment Land Availability Database

19	**Retail land supply**
Purpose	To identify the total amount of Retail land supply available for use
Definition	Retail is defined as land uses codes A1 and A2. Land available for retail use is all land that is allocated for retail use but not implemented, or land available in planning permissions for retail that has not yet been implemented.
Target	For the forecasted demand for retail to be met by the availability of Retail land supply.
Actions	If forecasted demand is greater than Retail land supply, the Council may undertake a review of forecasted demand. The Council may also undertake a comprehensive review of its retail sites to identify if the portfolio is up to date, if interventions are needed to help bring forward sites or if new site allocations are needed.
Documents	Employment Land Availability database – Retail component Leeds City and Town Centre study, 2010. Future retail news bulletins

20	**Total D2 (leisure) development delivered in District**
Purpose	To monitor the delivery of D1 and D2 uses
Definition	Leisure development includes land use class D2 • Gross leisure developed is measured by the gain of gross D2 floorspace, as captured through the planning application form and documents for new build and change of use and conversion to Leisure • A development is considered complete when it is available for use and includes extensions made to existing floorspace, where identified through the development management process
Target	No target
Actions	No action

Documents	Employment Land Availability database – Leisure component

21	**% of development within and on the edge of town and local centres**
Purpose	To identify the health of town and local centres, as measured through development activity.
Definition	Land Use Codes A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, B1, B2, B8, C2, C3, D1 and D2 land uses. Separate A1 food from A1. Town and local centres are defined by their boundaries. Boundaries will be finalized in future site allocations documents. If a boundary does not exist at present monitoring will commence once the boundary has been established for that centre.
Target	For the majority of office development to be located in the City Centre. For town and local centres to provide some small scale office. For the majority of retail, non-retail, community and leisure uses (A1/A2/A3/A4/A5/D1/D2) to be located in centres
Actions	Review of application of sequential test when determining planning policies. Review to see if sufficient locations are available in the City, town and local centres to accommodate uses.
Documents	Employment Land Review Employment Land Availability Retail monitoring

22	**% of development within and on the edge of town and local centres dividing between schemes of units larger or smaller than 372sqm**
Purpose	To identify the health of town and local centres, as measured through development activity.
Definition	Dividing between schemes of smaller or larger than 372sqm.
Target	No target
Actions	No action
Documents	Employment Land Review Employment Land Availability Retail monitoring

23	**Provision of infrastructure as outlined in CIL**
Purpose	To identify the delivery of infrastructure outlined in the Authority's CIL
Definition	The Council will publish a Community Infrastructure Levy which will identify a schedule of infrastructure projects that will be funded through development.
Target	No target

Actions	No action
Documents	Community Infrastructure Levy

24	**Provision of Green Infrastructure and Greenspace as obtained through development process and other sources**
Purpose	To quantify the delivery of greenspace and green infrastructure delivered
Definition	Greenspace is defined as: areas of open space and vegetation, whether public or private, used for formal or informal recreation. Examples include recreation grounds, parks, linear spaces alongside canal towpaths, grass playing pitches, bowling greens, tennis courts, pedestrian areas in the city centre, small play spaces within housing areas, or woodland. Green Infrastructure is defined as: An integrated and connected network of greenspaces, which have more than one use and function. GI is both urban and employment and includes protected sites, woodlands, nature reserves, river corridors, public parks and amenity areas, together with green corridors.
Target	To see continued investment to improving the offer of greenspace and green infrastructure in the District.
Actions	Review reasons for lower achievement. Apply policies more strictly
Documents	PPG 17 Greenspace Audit

25	**Amount of Greenspace lost to redevelopment**
Purpose	To quantify the amount of designated greenspace lost to redevelopment
Definition	Greenspace is defined as: areas of open space and vegetation, whether public or private, used for formal or informal recreation. Examples include recreation grounds, parks, linear spaces alongside canal towpaths, grass playing pitches, bowling greens, tennis courts, pedestrian areas in the city centre, small play spaces within housing areas, or woodland Redevelopment may or may not be justified according to Policy G6
Target	To lose no greenspace that is not justified according to Policy G6 criteria
Actions	Review reasons for lower achievement. Apply Policy G6.
Documents	Open Space Sport and Recreation Assessment

26	**Number of Conservation Area Appraisals**
Purpose	Measure number of Conservation Area Appraisals as a proportion of Conservation Areas. With more Conservation Areas that have Appraisals, the Council will be better equipped to maintain and enhance the quality of Conservation Areas

Definition	Number of Conservation Area Appraisals completed as a proportion of total Conservation Areas
Target	100%
Actions	Devote more resources to the task of completing Conservation Area Appraisals
Documents	Conservation Area Appraisals

27	**Number of buildings noted as 'At Risk' on the 'At Risk Registrar'**
Purpose	To monitor the health of registered buildings within the District
Definition	English Heritage monitor all registered buildings and identify which buildings are 'At Risk' of falling into dereliction or not being able to be economically restored.
Target	For the number of buildings considered to be 'At Risk' in Leeds to be less in 2028 than at the start of the Plan. In 2011, there were 11 buildings at risk in Leeds
Actions	
Documents	Buildings At Risk Registrar

28	**Number of Listed Buildings Demolished**
Purpose	To measure the number of listed buildings demolished as a proxy for how well the City Council is conserving buildings of architectural and historic merit
Definition	Number of Listed Buildings Demolished entirely per year
Target	Zero
Actions	Examine reasoning for demolitions. Raise awareness about the importance of retaining listed buildings. Apply policies more stringently.
Documents	Listed Buildings Register

29	**Total development in Regeneration Priority Programme Areas**
Purpose	To identify the amount of development taking place in Regeneration Priority Programme Areas, as compared to other parts of the District.
Definition	Regeneration Priority Programme Areas are defined as in SP4 and may also include additional areas that become Regeneration Priority Programme Areas in the future.
Target	There is a priority for development within regeneration areas, but no specific target per se. This indicator is linked to the targets for housing as it relates to settlement hierarchy development, greenfield/brownfield housing land, office development in centres and retail and leisure development. The Aire Valley has specific targets for housing development (between 6500 and 9000) and to provide at least 250 ha of employment land.
Actions	Given the links to other indicators and targets, this indicator will need to consider whether the scale of development in Regeneration Priority Programme Areas is sufficient as compared to other areas in the District. If it is found that there is low development activity in Regeneration Priority Programme Areas yet development rates are exceeding the proportions set out by the Settlement Hierarchy, Centres Hierarchy and greenfield and

	brownfield split, than action will need to be taken to direct development to Regeneration areas. Actions might include seeking funding from various sources to help enable development, linking the development of greenfield sites to delivery on brownfield sites, incentive development through reduced contributions.
Documents	Aire Valley Area Action Plan documents Neighbourhoods and Housing Regeneration Priority Programmes

30	**Performance as measured by the Index of Multiple Deprivation**
Purpose	To identify how poorly performing neighbourhoods (as measured by the index of multiple deprivation) are changing over the years. This information is to be used to help to determine whether the Regeneration Priority Programme Areas (as set out in SP4) represent the most appropriate areas for regeneration support.
Definition	The Index of Multiple Deprivation combines a number of indicators, chosen to cover a range of economic, social and housing issues, into a single deprivation score for each small area in England. This allows each area to be ranked relative to one another according to their level of deprivation.
Target	No target
Actions	No action
Documents	Index of Multiple Deprivation

31	**Delivery of a City Centre Park**
Purpose	To monitor progress towards the delivery of a City Centre Park, which is a major Council initiative
Definition	Delivery of the City Centre Park will be defined by the City Centre boundary.
Target	Delivery of a City Centre Park of at least 3 hectares in size.
Actions	This indicator is a qualitative assessment of progress towards delivery the City Centre Park. Major milestones will be reported. These milestones may include Executive Board decisions, acquisition of land, submission of a planning permission, start of construction.
Documents	South Bank Planning Statement

32	**Accessibility of new dwellings to services (hospitals, GP surgeries, schools, education facilities and employment)**
Purpose	To identify how accessible new housing developments of 5 or more dwellings are to the services and facilities which they will access. By measuring access of new housing to services, it provides a proxy measurement of how sustainable the locations for new housing are. The more accessible a development is to services by walking or using public transport, the less need for journeys by car. Therefore accessibility is a measure of overall sustainability.

Definition	New dwellings in schemes of 5 or more dwellings are measured for their ease of accessibility by walking or taking public transport to employment, to primary health and education, to secondary education and to the city and town centres
Target	To ensure that most new housing development is accessible to a variety of services either by walking or by public transportation.
Actions	Review the location of allocated housing land available for development.
Documents	Housing Land Monitor Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment

33	**Accessibility of new employment, health, education, culture, leisure and retail uses**
Purpose	To identify how accessible new employment, health, education, leisure and retail uses are to public transport By measuring accessibility of new employment, health, education, leisure and retail uses, it provides a proxy measurement of how sustainable the locations for these new uses are. The more accessible a development is to services by walking or using public transport, the less need for journeys by car. Therefore accessibility is a measure of overall sustainability.
Definition	New employment, health, education, leisure and retail uses are measured for their ease of accessibility by walking and taking public transport
Target	To ensure that most new employment, health, education, leisure and retail uses is accessible to a variety of services either by walking or by public transportation.
Actions	Apply Policies SP9, EC1, EC2, P7 and T2 more stringently. Review the location of allocated employment land available for development.
Documents	Employment Land Review

34	**The delivery of transport management priorities**
Purpose	To provide an update on the delivery of the transport management priorities measures as set out in T1
Definition	Transport management priorities are listed in SP7 and include: a) readily available information to encourage sustainable travel choices b) development of sustainable travel proposals for employers and schools c) parking polices to control the use and supply of car parking across the centre
Target	Generally linked to increasing the modal share of sustainable transport use.
Actions	Review priorities to determine if appropriate Seek investment to further enact priorities
Documents	Local Transport Plan

35	Mode of Travel to Work
Purpose	To measure the modal share of journeys to/from work, as a measure of overall sustainability
Definition	Proportion of journeys to/from work by car, bus, train, cycle and walk
Target	To see a reduction in car use from the base year
Actions	i) lobbying for public transport infrastructure improvements ii) stricter application of policies to focus new employment in locations accessible by public transport, cycling and walking
Documents	Local Transport Plan

36	Expansion of the Leeds Core Cycle Network	
Purpose	To monitor the growth of the Leeds Core Cycle Network	
Definition	The Leeds Core Cycle Network is being developed to improve conditions for cyclists and encourage cycling as a form of transportation. Each route is to be signed and will use a combination of cycle lanes, tracks, quiet roads and junction improvements to link housing, Leeds city centre, schools, employment sites, parks, greenspace and the wider bridleway and cycle route networks.	
	The Proposed Routes:	
	Route	Status of Route
	1. East Middleton Spur	
	2. Leeds Station to Universities	
	3. Middleton to City Centre	Open
	4. Adel Spur	
	5. Cookridge to City Centre	Open
	6. North Morley Spur	
	7. Scholes to City Centre	
	8. Rothwell to City Centre	
	9. Chapel Allerton to City Centre**6**	
	10. Bramley to City Centre	
	11. Farnley to City Centre	
	12. Garforth to City Centre	
	13. South Morley to City Centre	
	14. A64 York Road Corridor Improvements	
	15. Alwoodley to City Centre	Open

	16. Wyke Beck Valley	
	17. Penda's Way**1**	
Target	Improvements to the Leeds Core Cycle Network.	
Actions	Review constraints to improving the network.	
Documents	Local Transport Plan	

37	**Quality of existing Sites of Special Scientific Interest in Leeds**
Purpose	As a proxy to measure the protection and enhancement of natural habitats and biodiversity
Definition	Quality of existing Sites of Special Scientific Interest in Leeds
Target	Improvement in quality
Actions	Recommendations made by Natural England on how SSSI management could be improved and adverse external impacts reduced
Documents	Natural England - Condition of SSSI Units for West Yorkshire

38	**Increase in the amount of tree cover in the District**
Purpose	To monitor the increase in tree cover across the District
Definition	i) Tree cover defined in Trees in Towns II. ii) net hectarage of woodland trees on land owned/managed by LCC
Target	Increase the amount of tree cover in Leeds from 6.9% to the England average of 8.2% (as at 2011 this would require an additional 32, 000 trees). Measured by the Forestry Commission in 2005
Actions	Seek to review the development process to ensure that tree cover is being addressed at the planning application stage This indicator will be reported when subsequent versions of Trees in Towns are published
Documents	Trees in Towns

39	**Planning Permissions granted contrary to the Environment Agency's advice on Flood risk and Water quality**
Purpose	To ensure that development does not increase the risk of flooding or adversely affect water quality
Definition	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood risk and water quality grounds. This should only include unresolved objections from the Environment Agency.
Target	No target
Actions	No action
Documents	Environmental Agency

40	**Delivery of the Leeds Flood Alleviation Scheme**
Purpose	To ensure that the Leeds Flood Alleviation Scheme , or a scheme similar to the FAS, is implemented

Definition	The Leeds Flood Alleviation Scheme is proposed to be a 19km scheme from Kirkstall through the City Centre to Woodlesford. The FAS will allow for the expected increases in flooding levels that are predicted to happen due to the impacts of climate change. It is expected that this scheme will cost £150 million to build. The FAS is being reviewed to determine if this is the most cost effect way of delivering flood alleviation. A scheme of this scale will not be fully funded by Government. Other partners will need to be involved and those who benefit could be asked to contribute.
Target	To ensure that Leeds is protected from the effects of flooding through planned investment into infrastructure
Actions	Review contributions through the development process to ensure that flooding is being addressed Work with partners to ensure that flooding issues are being mitigated Identify other forms of funding to deliver appropriate infrastructure
Documents	Leeds Flood Alleviation Scheme Monitoring Statement

41	**Air quality in Leeds**
Purpose	To ensure that the Air quality in Leeds improves over the lifetime of the Plan
Definition	The UK Air Quality Regulations identify seven pollutants that Local Authorities need to consider when assessing air quality: nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), sulphur dioxide (SO_2), carbon monoxide (CO), PM_{10} particles, lead, benzene and 1,3 butadiene. LAs are required to declare Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) when the air quality fails to achieve the objectives contained within these regulations.
Target	Continued reduction throughout the lifetime of the Plan
Actions	Investigate and establish likely causes. Determine whether progress in application of Air Quality Action Plan can deliver further improvements to address perceived shortfall.
Documents	Leeds City Council Environmental Health Services publications and statistics

42	**Renewable energy generation**
Purpose	To show the amount of Renewable energy generation by installed capacity and type

Definition	Installed capacity should be reported for (a) renewable energy developments/installations granted planning permission and (b) completed renewable energy developments/installations. This does not include any developments/installations permitted by a general development order. Installed capacity is the amount of generation the renewable energy development/installation is capable of producing. Capacity should be reported in megawatts and reported in line with current Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) classifications as listed below: • Wind energy (onshore) • Geothermal (hot dry rock and aquifers) • Landfill gas and sewage gas • Photovoltaics • Energy from waste • Co-firing of biomass with fossil fuel • Other biomass (animal/plant) • Hydro power [excluding hydro power from plants exceeding 20 MW DNC commissioned before 1 April 2002] • Energy crops (An **energy crop** is a plant grown as a low cost and low maintenance harvest used to make biofuels, or combusted for its energy content to generate electricity or heat)
Target	2010 = 11MW (achieved 11.37MW) 2021 = 75 MW
Actions	Review of development application process to ensure policy implementation Identify alternate sources of funding to promote and install renewables
Documents	Digest of United Kingdom energy statistics (DUKES) Natural Resources and Waste Local Plan

43	**Production of primary land won aggregates**
Purpose	To show the amount of land won aggregate being produced
Definition	Figures should be provided in tonnes. Aggregates should be broken into categories of crushed rock and sand and gravel as a basic measure.
Target	As set out in the Natural Resources and Waste Development Plan Document: Average annual production of sand and gravel of at least 146,000 tonnes per annum until 2026. Average annual production of crushed rock of at least 440,000 tonnes per annum until 2026.
Actions	Action will be taken when provision undershoots 25% over five years of the plan period Review apportionment alongside the other West Yorkshire Authorities. Feedback to the YHRAWP to review the sub-regional apportionment.
Documents	Natural Resources and Waste Local Plan Regional Aggregates Working Party Updates

44	Capacity of new waste management facilities
Purpose	To show the capacity and operational throughput of new waste management facilities as applicable
Definition	Capacity and operational throughput can be measured as cubic metres, tonnes or litres, reflecting the particular requirements of different types of management facilities (e.g. capacity at landfill sites is measured in cubic metres whilst operational throughput of energy from waste plants is measured in tonnes). Different units of measure should be clearly highlighted. Management types are to be consistent with management types defined in the standard planning application form. New facilities are those which have planning permission and are operable within the reporting period.
Target	To provide for the projected arisings by waste stream to 2026 as follows: Tonnes per annum MSW - 383,976 C&I - 1,212,000 CD&E - 1,556,000 Hazardous -103,026
Actions	Review if any new national waste management targets are set for after 2020.
Documents	Natural Resources and Waste Local Plan
45	**Amount of municipal waste arising and managed by waste stream**
Purpose	To show the amount of municipal waste arising and how that is being managed by type
Definition	Management type should use the categories consistent with those currently used by DEFRA in their collection of waste data.
Target	To provide for the projected arisings by waste stream to 2026 as follows: Tonnes per annum: MSW - 383,976
Actions	Failure to meet targets over a five year period Review if any new national waste management targets are set for after 2020.
Documents	Natural Resources and Waste Local Plan

For more information, please contact:

Policy and Plans Group
Merrion House
Merrion Way
Leeds, LS2 8BB

Email: CoreStrategyReview@leeds.gov.uk
www.leeds.gov.uk/localplan

Leeds
CITY COUNCIL

Core Strategy Selective Review

Sustainability Appraisal
Publication Draft

Leeds Local Plan
Development Plan Document

February 2018