

Leeds City Council Local Development Framework

Core Strategy – Publication Draft

Sustainability Appraisal Report

February 2012

PART A: BACKGROUND AND METHOD

1. INTRODUCTION

Leeds City Council is required to carry out a sustainability appraisal (SA) of its Core Strategy Development Plan Document (CS DPD) which forms part of the Local Development Framework (LDF).

The SA Report is the main consultation document and contains a detailed description of the area(s) of Leeds affected by the CS DPD and an assessment of potential effects. Proposed measures to mitigate and monitor environmental effects during the life of the Development Plan are also identified where appropriate.

1.1 PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

This document reports the findings of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Leeds Core Strategy Development Plan Document (CS DPD) Publication Draft Document. It summarises:

- how the SA has informed the current CS DPD;
- the likely significant effects of the CS DPD on people, communities, the economy and the environment; and
- how the SA will continue to inform the implementation of the Development Plan Document (DPD), such as through recommended mitigation and monitoring.

This report will assist anyone participating in the consultation on the CS DPD.

In order to achieve the above, this SA Report summarises relevant information from previous SA stages and reports. The SA scoping stage was completed in 2006, after statutory consultation on an SA Scoping Report. It determined the scope of the assessment (including the review of Policies Plans and Programmes which has since been updated and is contained at Appendix 2 of this document) as well as the background information – the social, economic and environmental baseline – used to inform the assessment.

The assessment of the DPD 'Issues and Alternative Options' report was completed in October 2007, and was summarised in an 'Issues and Alternative options: Sustainability Appraisal Summary' report. These assessment results were then fed back into the development of the DPD, and a preferred approach was chosen. There was a further period of consultation on the preferred approach and the results of that were used to help inform the Core Strategy Publication Document.

This document also serves as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) 'environmental report' as required under the SEA Regulations Table 1 provides a

summary of the requirements of the SEA Regulations, and where each of these is met or described within this SA Report.

1.2 WHAT IS A SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL?

The aim of SA is to ensure that 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 possible to miss opportunities to address certain specific parts of sustainability issues and reduce any conflicts that 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.

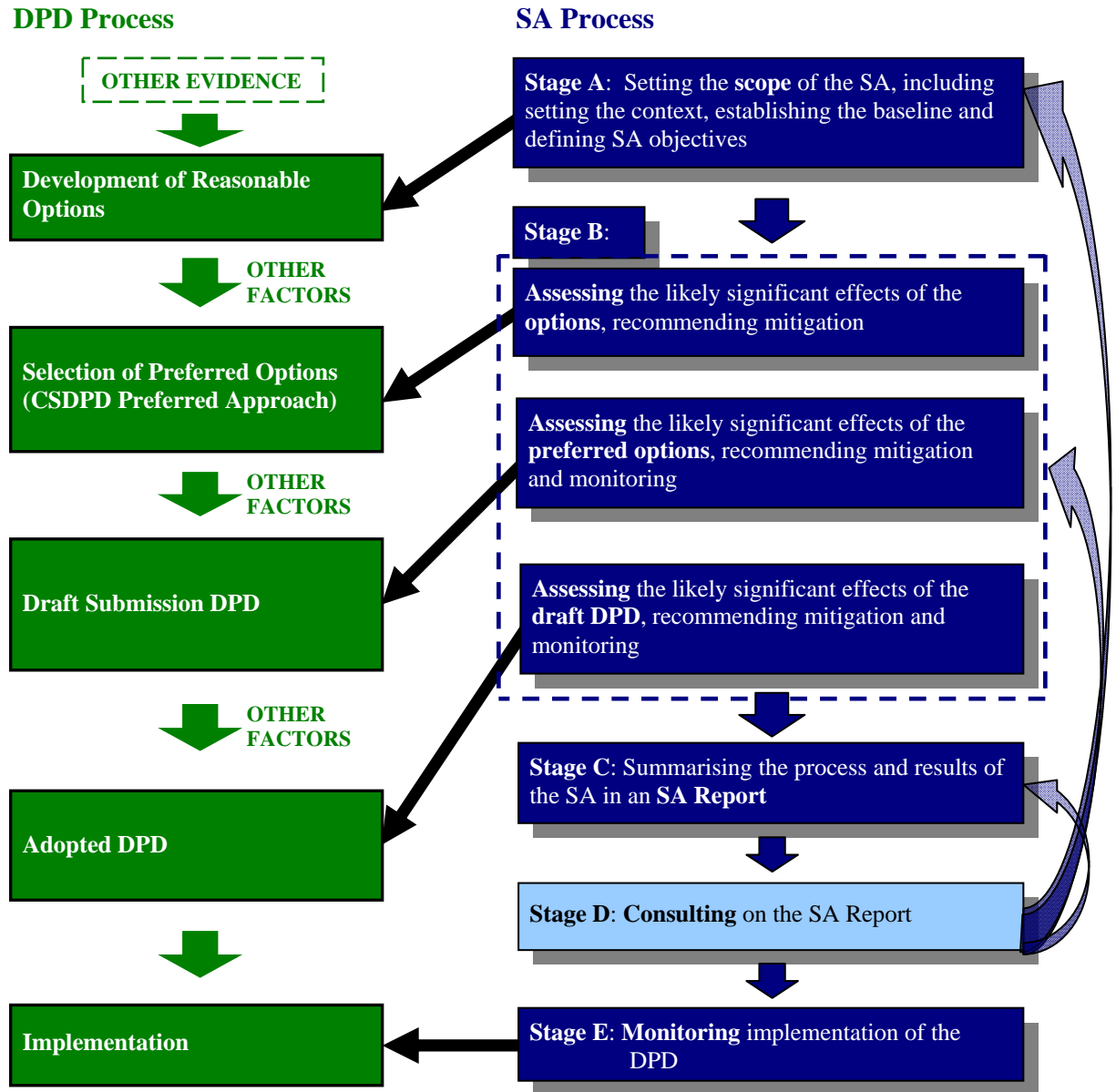
SA also incorporates the requirements of the SEA Regulations, whose objective is “to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes, with a view to promoting sustainable development” (EC, 2001, Article 1).

For SA to be effective, it is important to fully integrate the process into the development and implementation of the CS DPD. The DPD preparation process can be divided into four main stages, with a fifth stage for implementation, and the SA aims to influence each stage. This relationship is described further in the next section of this chapter.

1.3 THE STAGES OF SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL AND DPD DEVELOPMENT

The stages in the development of a DPD and of SA are shown in Figure 1, and the key influences of each stage of SA on the other stages. We have thus far in the SA completed Stages A through C, and are now at Stage D: Consulting on the SA Report.

Figure 1. Stages of SA and DPD Development, with Key Influences



Stage A (scoping) is required in order to ensure that the statutory SEA consultation bodies (the Environment Agency, English Heritage 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 Core Strategy was published in September 2006 and sent out for consultation with the three statutory consultation bodies (Environment Agency, English Heritage and Natural England). It was also sent to the Leeds Initiative (the Local Strategic Partnership), the Yorkshire and Humber Assembly (the Regional Assembly) and Yorkshire Forward (the Regional Development Agency). A number of changes were made to the SA framework as a result of feedback from these consultees. It includes 22 sustainability objectives divided into economic (2 objectives), social (7 objectives) and environmental (13 objectives). Under each objective there are a number of detailed decision-making criteria which are used to help assess the effects of the plan against that objective.

Stage B is the assessment stage of SA, and thus of central importance to the process. The reasonable options identified by planners are assessed for their likely significant effects to 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 preferred options, once selected by planners, are then assessed in further detail in order to maximise beneficial sustainability effects, and avoid, eliminate or reduce adverse effects, as far as is practicable. This is done through a process of recommending and, where acceptable given other considerations, incorporating mitigation into the DPD. 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 'environmental report' as required under the SEA Regulations – this is demonstrated in Table 1.

Stage D (the current stage) 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 DPD options selection and development process, depending upon the nature of changes to the SA considered necessary.

Finally, Stage E is monitoring for sustainability effects of the DPD. 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 DPD is implemented.

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

1.4 STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

The report is separated into three key parts:

Part A: Background and Method - provides background to the detailed assessment of the CS DPD, which includes reasons for and objectives of the DPD, the environmental baseline.

Part B: Options and Policy Development – gives details of options and policy development including how the options assessment fed into the selection of the current options and content of the CS DPD.

Part C: Assessment of the Publication Document - provides the assessment results of the CS DPD Submission Draft by sustainability topic. It accounts for all relevant aspects of the CS DPD, other plans acting on the same receptors as the CS DPD (cumulative effects), and all types of potential significant effect (positive/beneficial, negative/adverse, direct, indirect, primary, secondary, temporary and permanent). Part C also presents the conclusions of the SA, including a summary of the significant adverse effects identified, and recommendations for mitigation and monitoring.

2. ABOUT THE CORE STRATEGY DPD

2.1 PURPOSE OF THE DPD

The Leeds Local Development Framework (LDF) serves to guide the way in which built development occurs in Leeds, with regard to its relationship with communities and the surrounding environment. The central document of the LDF is the Core Strategy which sets out the spatial planning framework for the district. Central to its preparation has been the development of an approach which seeks to manage growth in a sustainable way, in balancing the overall, scale, distribution and phasing of development.

The long term vision for the Leeds district is that by 2028:

- Leeds will have maintained and strengthened its position at the heart of the City Region and has grown a strong diverse and successful urban and rural economy, with skilled people and competitive businesses, which are sustainable, innovative, creative and entrepreneurial. All communities will have equal chances to access jobs and training opportunities through the growth of local businesses.
- Leeds City Centre will remain a successful destination for the people of Leeds and beyond, with a vibrant commercial, leisure and cultural offer. The Trinity and Eastgate centres will be well established and the South Bank will be integrated into the City Centre, which includes a new City Centre park acting as a gateway to the Aire Valley.
- The spatial management of growth will be planned to balance the use of brownfield and greenfield land in a sustainable way, as part of an overall framework promoting development in suitable locations as a basis to meet identified needs.
- The distinctive settlement pattern within the Leeds district will be maintained and their character enhanced, whilst providing for and supporting new housing growth opportunities. The main urban area of Leeds will support the diverse and distinctive communities that surround it, separated by agricultural land, woodland, valuable green spaces, habitats, and amenity areas.
- Town and local centres will remain at the heart of their communities and provide a good range of shopping, services and local facilities.
- Aire Valley will become an innovative new living and working community which is a national model for sustainable development, accommodating up to 9,000 new homes and 35,000 new jobs within a distinctive green environment. An integral part of the urban eco-settlement will be the establishment of low carbon solutions, and energy requirements in established communities will have been significantly reduced by retrofitting.
- The Regeneration Priority Areas will have undergone successful transformations, in terms of having more attractive environments, improved choice and quality of housing, better access to employment through improved education and training, and increased connectivity to adjoining neighbourhoods, including the City Centre.
- In reflecting the role of Leeds as a strategic transport hub (including Leeds City Station and Leeds Bradford Airport), serving existing communities and in planning for new growth, sustainable forms of development are delivered (which include public transport as an integral part). Consistent with the ambitions to be 'the best city in the UK', the Leeds will be better connected, by an accessible and

integrated transport system, which supports communities and economic competitiveness.

- Leeds will have a wide network of multi-functional Green Infrastructure (including green space areas) which provides an improved quality of life for residents to enjoy healthier lifestyles. This will also be a strong incentive in attracting new business to the area. Through new development, opportunities will be taken to improve connections between Green Infrastructure to enhance its value and achieve a better spatial distribution.
- Leeds will be resilient to climate change through the use of innovative techniques and efficient use of natural resources.
- Place making will be embedded into the planning process which has led to the creation, protection, and enhancement of buildings, places and spaces that are valued by people. This will have a positive contribution towards better health and wellbeing, especially in communities where there have been clear health disparities and disadvantage.

Objectives

(i)	City Centre: In supporting the continued vitality, economic development and distinctiveness of the City Centre as the regional centre, the Core Strategy will:
1.	Accommodate first and foremost the needs of offices, shops, hotels, institutions and leisure and entertainment uses, accepting that there is a place for residential and supporting facilities such as parks, convenience stores, health centres, nurseries and schools;
2.	Give priority to the development of land opportunities in the southern half of the City Centre.
3.	Strengthen the vibrancy, distinctive character and cultural appeal of the City Centre.
4.	Make the City Centre accessible to all, including improved pedestrian and cycle links to adjoining neighbourhoods.
(ii)	Managing the Needs of a Successful District: To manage the needs of a growing City, the Core Strategy needs to:
5.	Plan for population growth and the implications of demographic change.
6.	Promote a diverse, enterprising and competitive economy supported by a skilled work force.
7.	Deliver economic development which makes best use of land and premises across the district in sustainable locations, accessible to the community and wider labour market.
8.	Deliver housing growth in sustainable locations related to the Settlement Hierarchy, by prioritising previously developed land in urban areas and through the phased release of greenfield sites to ensure sufficiency of supply and provision of supporting infrastructure.
9.	Plan for a sufficient mix, tenure and type of housing to meet a range of community needs including affordable and specialist housing.

(iii)	Place making In supporting distinctive and cohesive places, the Core Strategy will:
10.	Promote the role of town and local centres as the heart of the community which provide a focus for shopping, leisure, economic development and community facilities, while supporting the role of the City Centre.
11.	Support the provision of community infrastructure that is tailored to meet the needs of the community including high quality health, education and training, cultural and recreation, and community facilities and spaces.
12.	Support high quality design and the positive use of the historic environment to create distinctive and cohesive places that include measures to improve community safety.
13.	Promote the physical, economic, and social regeneration of areas taking into account the needs and aspirations of local communities.
14.	Support the improved health and wellbeing of Leeds' residents and workforce.
(iv)	A Well Connected District: In the delivery of an accessible and integrated transport system to support communities and economic competitiveness, the Core Strategy aims to:
15.	Increase the use of sustainable forms of transport by facilitating the delivery of new infrastructure and the improvement and management of the existing system, transport hubs and interchange (including Leeds City Station).
16.	Ensure new development takes place in locations that are or will be accessible by a choice of means of transport, including walking, cycling, and public transport.
(v)	Managing Environmental Resources : In safeguarding the environment of the District, the Core Strategy needs to:
17.	Protect natural habitats and take opportunities to enhance biodiversity through the creation of new habitats and by improving and extending wildlife corridors.
18.	Secure development which has regard to its impact on the local environment and is resilient to the consequences of climate change, including flood risk.
19.	Promote opportunities for low carbon and energy efficient heat and power, for both new and existing development.
20.	Make efficient use of natural resources, including the implementation of sustainable design and construction techniques, the use of minerals, and the effective minimisation and management of waste.
21.	Protect and enhance Green Infrastructure, strategic green corridors, green space, and areas of important landscape character, taking the opportunity to improve their quality, connectivity and accessibility through the development process.
(vi)	Implementation and Delivery : In progressing the proposals of the Core Strategy, the Council will:
22.	Work in partnership with a wide variety of sectors and agencies including the Leeds City Region in the delivery of the Core Strategy and as a focus to explore opportunities for funding and delivery.
23.	Work with local communities in Leeds to ensure that local people are involved in shaping the future growth of the city with appropriate community benefits.
24.	Ensure that new development is served by appropriate levels of infrastructure to support the delivery of the Core Strategy.

2.2 STRUCTURE OF THE DPD PUBLICATION DOCUMENT

The CS DPD has the following main chapters:

- **Introduction** – provides context and sets out the aims of the Core Strategy
- **Profile of Leeds District** – sets out the current profile of Leeds District and key challenges
- **Spatial Vision** – sets out the vision for how Leeds will look in 2028 and the objectives of the CS in order to achieve it
- **Spatial Development Strategy** - outlines the key strategic policies which Leeds City Council will implement to promote and deliver development
- **Strategic Themes and Policies** – sets out the policies proposed by the Core Strategy to achieve the spatial vision and objectives grouped by strategic theme
- **Implementation and Delivery** – sets out the mechanisms to ensure that the policies set out in the previous chapters will achieve the spatial vision

2.3 SA REPORT RELATES TO THE DPD

This SA has assessed the policies of the DPD against each objective and has reported this in the order presented in the Core Strategy for ease of reference. This includes a summary of the effects of the policies and any recommendations that have come out of the SA.

3. SA METHODOLOGY

3.1 SA AND SEA GUIDANCE

The SA was started in 2006, and has been conducted while recognising the guidance provided in the following documents:

- ODPM (2005) 'Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents' (*superseded in 2009 by the below PAS guidance*);
- ODPM (2005) 'A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive';
- PAS (2009) 'CLG Plan making manual: Sustainability Appraisal';
- Department of Health (2007) 'Draft Guidance on Health in Strategic Environmental Assessment';
- Environment Agency (2007) 'Strategic Environmental Assessment and Climate Change: Guidance for Practitioners'; and
- Countryside Council for Wales, English Nature, Environment Agency and RSPB (2004) 'SEA and Biodiversity: Guidance for Practitioners'.

3.2 OVERALL APPROACH

There are a number of different ways of following the essential stages of SA (summarised in Figure 1) and simultaneously meeting both key guidelines and the requirements of the SEA Regulations (shown in Table 1). Some of the key challenges of comprehensive SA in accordance with these requirements and the guidance are:

- defining a future baseline scenario and applying it *consistently* as a comparator against the policies or activities of the plan;
- isolation of the effects of current activities and requirements *external* to planning policy from the effects *of* planning policy;
- in assessing likely significant effects, considering that all of the policies or activities of a plan will act *in unison*, and not in isolation from one another (sometimes confused with cumulative effects);
- assessing cross-boundary effects, particularly relating to large-scale (e.g. global) themes such as energy supply; and
- in assessing cumulative effects, taking account of the full set of policies, projects and other actions likely to impact upon common receptors.

3.3 SCOPING OF ISSUES FOR THIS SA

Topics of the SEA Regulations

Schedule 2 of the SEA Regulations contains an outline of the information required for this SA Report. One of the requirements is for the “likely significant effects on the environment” to be considered under a number of environmental topics, which are:

- air;
- biodiversity, flora and fauna;
- climate change;
- cultural heritage;
- human health;
- landscape;
- material assets;
- population;
- soils; and
- water

All of the SEA topics have been scoped into the SA of the CS DPD. Economic and social effects relevant to the CS DPD are also considered. The exercises that comprised our scoping stage of 2006 identified relevant social and economic issues for Leeds District, in addition to further environmental ones. The scoping stage culminated in a set of SA Objectives, which together forms the SA Framework that forms a basis for this assessment.

Table 1 below signposts where the SEA requirements are met within the SA.

Table 1

SEA Regulations Requirement		Where Found in This Report
Regulation		
12 (2)	The report shall identify, describe and evaluate the likely significant effects on the environment of -	
	(a) implementing the plan or programme; and	Part C, Sections 10 – 14
	(b) reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme.	Part B Sections 6-8
12- (3)	The report shall include such of the information referred to in Schedule 2 to these Regulations as may reasonably be required	
Information referred to in Schedule 2, as required through Regulation 12-(3)		
a	An outline of the contents and main objectives of the plan or programme and of its relationship with other relevant plans and programmes.	Part B, Section 12
b	The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme.	Part A, Section 4
c	The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.	Part A, Section 4
d	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.	Part A, Section 4

SEA Regulations Requirement	Where Found in This Report
<p>e The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.</p>	<p>Part A, Section 2 - 3 Appendix 2</p>
<p>f The likely significant effects on the environment, including short, medium and long-term effects, permanent and temporary effects, positive and negative effects, and secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects, on issues such as -</p> <p>(a) biodiversity; (b) population; (c) human health; (d) fauna; (e) flora; (f) soil; (g) water; (h) air;</p> <p>(i) climatic factors; (j) material assets; (k) cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage; (l) landscape; and (m) the inter-relationship between the issues referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) to (l).</p>	<p>Part C, Sections 10 – 14</p>
<p>g 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.</p>	<p>Part C, Section 10-14</p>
<p>h 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.</p>	<p>Part B, Section 6-8 and 14 Appendix B-1</p>
<p>i A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with regulation 17^[1].</p>	<p>Part C, Section 14 Appendix 1 and 4</p>
<p>j A non-technical summary of the information provided under paragraphs 1 to 9.</p>	<p>Separate Document</p>

3.4 SA FRAMEWORK

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 District, which were determined at the SA scoping stage. The SA Framework was developed by Leeds City Council in consultation with the statutory environmental consultation bodies (Natural England, English Heritage and the Environment Agency) for all of the documents in the Leeds Local Development Framework.

The SA Framework sets out 22 objectives (under economic, social and environmental headings), and for each of these there are decision-making criteria, indicators and targets to assist in the assessment of significant effects. The full SA Framework is set out in Appendix 1, however the SA Objectives and topics are provided in Table 2 below.

3.5 LEEDS LDF SA FRAMEWORK

Table 2

Pillar of Sustainability	SA Objectives
Economic	1. Maintain or improve good quality employment opportunities and reduce the disparities in the Leeds' labour market.
	2. Maintain or improve the conditions which have enabled business success, economic growth and investment.
Social	3. Increase participation in education and life-long learning and reduce the disparity in participation and qualifications achieved across Leeds.
	4. Improve conditions and services that engender good health and reduce disparities in health across Leeds.
	5. Reduce overall rates of crime, and reduce the disparities in crime rates across Leeds.
	6. Maintain and improve culture, leisure and recreational activities that are available to all.
	7. Improve the overall quality of housing and reduce the disparity in housing markets across Leeds
	8. Increase social inclusion and active community participation. (Cross-cutting with Objective 9 and 18, Greenspace)

Pillar of Sustainability	SA Objectives
	9. Increase community cohesion. (Cross-cutting with Objective 8 and 18, Greenspace)
Environmental	10. Increase the proportion of local needs that are met locally
	11. Reduce pollution levels. (Contaminated land is a cross-cutting objective with Material Assets)
	12. Maintain and enhance, restore or add to biodiversity or geological conservation interests.
	13. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions
	14. Improve Leeds' ability to manage extreme weather conditions including flood risk and climate change.
	15. Preserve and enhance the historic environment.
	16. Maintain and enhance landscape quality.
	17. Maintain and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the built environment.
	18. Increase and enhance the quantity, quality and accessibility of greenspace.
	19. Make efficient use of energy and natural resources and promote sustainable design.
	20. Reduce the growth in waste generated and landfilled.
	21. Provide a transport network which maximises access, whilst minimising detrimental impacts.
22. Minimise the pressure on greenfield land by efficient land use patterns that make good use of derelict and previously used sites & promote balanced development.	

4. METHOD OF ASESMENT – HOW THE SA FRAMEWORK WAS APPLIED

Stages of Assessment

There are three main stages of assessment:

- assessment of reasonable options: called the 'Initial Sustainability Appraisal of Issues and Alternative Options', the report for which was issued in 2007;
- assessment of the preferred options: this was the previous stage of assessment which was of the CS DPD Preferred Approach; and
- assessment of the Publication DPD at the point of submission for approval: this is the current stage of assessment on the DPD, as summarised in this SA Report.

The assessment of the Issues and Alternative Options was conducted in October 2007. The output of this exercise was a set of assessment matrices for the purposes of comparing different options against one another. The Initial Sustainability Appraisal (ISA) Report and results of the assessment of options are discussed further in Part B.

4.1 Assessment Method

As described above, the CS policies were each assessed against the SA objectives in order to assess the relationship of each policy with the SA objective and identify the significant effects taking in to account the likely future baseline. This allowed an assessment to be made of the cumulative effects that may result from implementation of the CS Publication Draft. The assessment includes identifying and reviewing the other strategies, plans, projects and other actions that could lead to an effect on the SA objectives.

The full SA Framework of Appendix 1 shows the 'Decision-Making Criteria', indicators, targets associated with each SA objective and scoring method used.

Finally, the effects assessment was used to identify potential improvements and enhancements to the CS DPD, or other recommendations potentially of value. The predicted significant effects for all of the SA objectives were considered together in order to identify any cross-cutting issues or particular areas of potential improvement, whether within the DPD or elsewhere (as specifically relates to the function of the DPD).

Based on the experience of assessing the DPD and conducting this SA, recommendations for further monitoring (supplementary to the indicators identified by the SA Framework) were made.

4.2 Baseline

In order to assess the sustainability of the CS DPD, we have first established the status of Leeds under themes for the economic, social and natural environment. The Core Strategy requires the collection of relevant baseline data for the whole of the Leeds District and first established in 2006 and agreed with the statutory consultees and other key stakeholders. The information relates to the issues which are identified as of particular importance in Government Planning Policy Guidance as well as the environmental data which is required in order to carry out SEA. In order to apply the most recent evidence base for assessment, the data was last updated in 2011. It is the starting point from which the CS DPD will be working to guide development, and has informed our assessment.

4.3 Economic Profile

Leeds is the regional capital of Yorkshire and the Humber and the regional centre for finance, business and media. Leeds is home to over 30 national and international banks and several law firms which now rank amongst the top ten firms in the UK. Leeds also has a very strong retail sector and provides the region's largest retail centre. The City is also the UK's third major manufacturing centre. Consequently the economy is built on a diversity of industries and this helps to support its stability. It is the only district in West Yorkshire to have a net in-flow of commuting and this is expected to rise by 10,000 in the next decade.

During 1996-2006, Leeds accounted for 16% of the 267,400 net additional jobs in the Yorkshire and Humber region as a whole. In 2006-2016, Leeds is expected to account for 23% of the 116,300 net additional jobs in the region. Total employment peaked at 449,600 jobs in 2006, falling by 22,000 over the five years up to 2011. Following over a decade of growth the global economic downturn has had an impact on all regional and local economies. Before the recession economic forecasters were predicting massive economic growth over the next ten years, these predictions have now been revised with growth at a much lower rate.

Forecasts suggest that employment will increase over the next decade reaching 2006 levels by 2017 and adding 39,500 jobs by 2021. The two leading employment sectors in Leeds as a whole are financial and business services (29% of total), and public administration, education and health (25%). These are forecast to remain the two leading sectors in Leeds over the next 10 years.

Gross weekly earnings for male residents in 2010 was £560.90 (equivalent of £29,200 per annum) compared to the national average of £608.90 (£31,700) - this is 92% of the national average. Women's average weekly earnings was £377.30 (£19,600) compared to the national average of £381.90 (£19,900). This is 98% of the national average.

The city is also an increasingly important visitor destination for both business and leisure tourism. Recent research has found that the value of tourism in Leeds was estimated to be £1.25 billion, supporting over 25,000 actual jobs (19,000 full-time equivalents) according to the Cambridge Econometric Impact Model.

The city centre is a major shopping destination, drawing in people from well beyond the City's own boundaries. With over 1,000 shops and a retail footprint in 2007 of 2,284,100 sq ft, Leeds city centre is one of the largest retail centres in the UK. Its primacy in the regional hierarchy of centres will be further enhanced by the completion of the Trinity Quarter, a £650m scheme currently under construction, which will be the city centre's first million sq ft shopping centre.

4.4 Social Profile

DEMOGRAPHICS

The city's population has grown significantly during the last 20 years unlike many others in the UK. The growth seen in Leeds has been attributed to a number of factors, including a strong economy, buoyant markets and increased in-migration levels. Over the past decade, the city has experienced a large in-migration of economically active people looking for better quality of life.

The Strategic Housing Market Assessment published in May 2011 used local housing and GP registration data to put the population estimate at 755,580 in 2010 with a forecast for it to reach 847,978 by 2026. The 2011 Census is expected to provide a clearer picture on the current population levels, all forecasts predict the city's population to grow further in the coming years.

Leeds is a multicultural city where everyone has an equal chance to live their life successfully and realise their potential. It is a more diverse place home to people of over 130 different nationalities with many cultures, languages, races and faiths. In 2009, ONS estimates put the total resident population from black and minority ethnic (BME) communities at 17.4%. The BME communities are largely concentrated in just three wards. The BME community makes up 40.9% of the total ward population in Gipton & Harehills, 36% in Chapel Allerton and 31.6% in Hyde Park & Woodhouse.

HOUSING

The LDF will provide the strategy for which future growth and development will occur. It will be within the Core Strategy that a long term housing requirement will be set and the Site Allocations Development Plan Document will identify locations and sites which will help to deliver the housing requirement.

During 2004-8, RSS required average net increases of 2260 dwellings per year, 9040 in total. Actual net output in this period totalled 12972, 43% in excess of the requirement. This was a period of strong house building performance in Leeds. A combination of great demand and abundant land supply raised output to levels not seen in the city since the mid 1970s.

Completions over the past three years highlight the extent to which the development industry has slowed due to the recession. Dwellings under construction dropped continually from 5900 in June 2008 to 1792 in September 2010, but have recently picked up slightly to 1919 in March 2011. As a result of the relatively low level of recent starts, completions are set to remain low in the next few years and it may be much longer before output returns to pre-recession levels.

Table 3. Net additional dwellings - 2004/05 to 2010/11

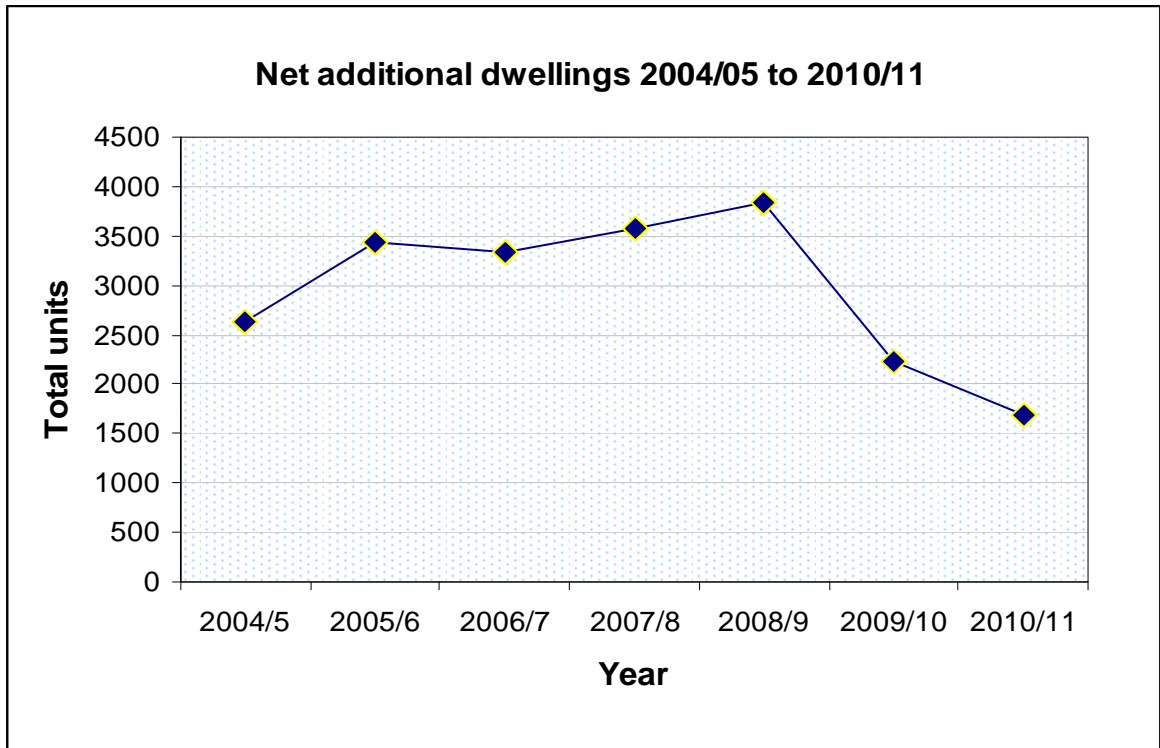
Year	Total	Target	% Target	Over/Under Annual Delivery	Cumulative Total	Total requirement
2004/05	2633	2260	116.5%	373	2633	2260
2005/06	3436	2260	152.0%	1176	6069	4520
2006/07	3327	2260	147.2%	1067	9396	6780
2007/08	3576	2260	158.2%	1316	12972	9040
2008/09	3828	4300	89.0%	-472	16800	13340
2009/10	2238	4300	52.1%	-2062	19038	17640
2010/11	1686	4300	39.2%	-2614	20724	21940

Table 4: Completions and demolitions in City Centre – 2010/11

Location	Completions (gross)	Demolitions	Net gain
City Centre	192	6	186

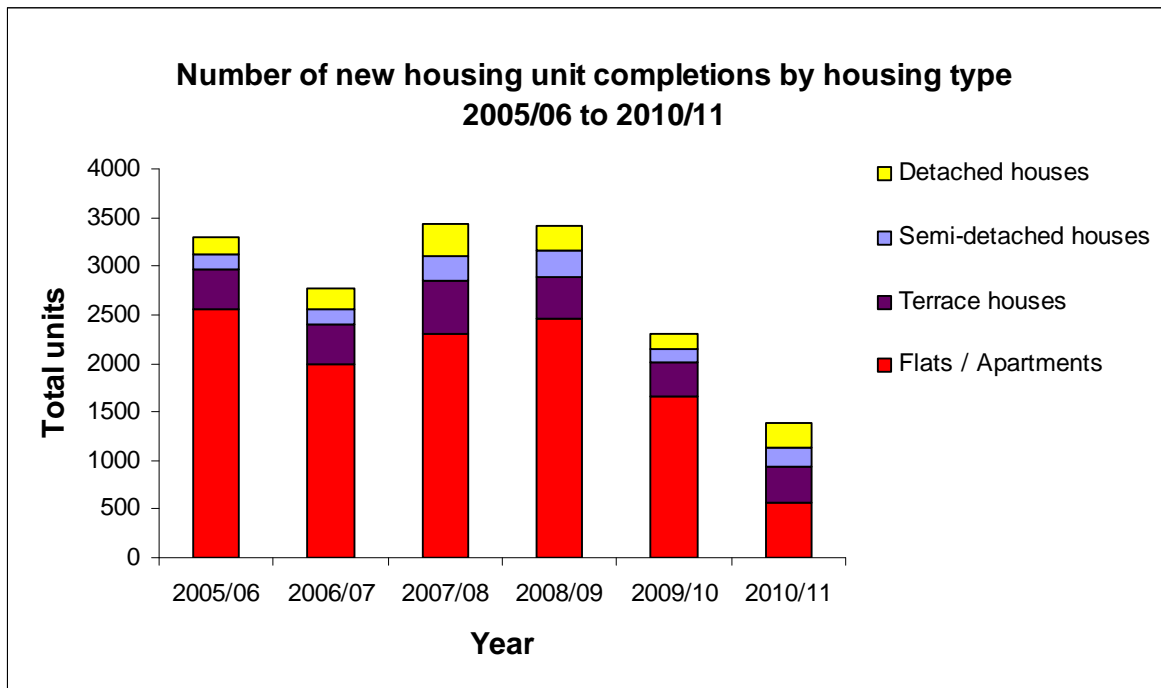
Housing starts decreased sharply in early summer 2008. Following July 2008, the rate of new starts dropped to an average of 80 units a month in March 2010. This rate of starts is equivalent to an annual completion rate below 1000 units and compared to an average of 330 starts/month in the four preceding years. However, in the twelve months up to the end of March 2011, 1476 units were started which indicates some uplift in development in recent months.

Figure 2. Net additional dwellings 2004/05 to 2010/11



Between 2005 and 2010, housing mix had been characterised by a dominance of flats and apartment building. In 2010/11 more houses were completed than flats and apartments for the first time since the AMR began monitoring this indicator in 2005/6. 59.1% of all dwelling units were houses compared with 28% in 2009/10. Of the 817 houses, 44.5% were terrace, 29.9% detached and 25.6% semi-detached. The data from 2005/06 through to 2010/11 is shown in Figure 3. The average house price in Leeds in 2011 was £159,033.

Figure 3: New housing by type - 2005/06 to 2010/11



Affordable housing completions are reported in the Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix (HSSA). 779 units were completed in 2010/11, which was an 89% increase from 2009/10. Of the 779 units, just 40 were delivered through Section 106 Agreements with 413 through grant assisted schemes and 326 through Government initiatives. Whilst affordable housing delivery has increased, the expected target of 927 units for 2010/11 was not met. The reasons for not meeting the target are due in part to some anticipation in build slippage into 2011/12 together with the end of the Homebuy Direct programme in September 2010.

Population and household data for Leeds show an average household size in 2010 of 2.36. It is estimated that there are approximately 319,400 households in the City. Evidence suggests that there has been a relative stagnation of household size, with affordability issues and the availability of type and location of new stock being important factors.

EDUCATION, SKILLS AND TRAINING

Leeds has 294 schools, eight colleges of further education, two universities, a dental school and a large number of community and family learning centres. There are over 45,000 university students in the City and the University of Leeds is rated as one of the country's top ten universities.

Generally across the District, GCSE rates have been steadily improving but are still below the national average. 54.1% of pupils left school with 5 GCSE grades A*-C including Maths and English. However, there are two schools in the inner

city which are failing to meet required standards. Educational achievement for pupils from Pakistani, Bangladeshi, black Caribbean, black African communities and children of mixed race is lower than the city average. Overall, 14% of 16 to 24 year olds have no formal qualifications but this figure rises to over 25% in BME communities. These also tend to live in the city's poorest neighbourhoods.

CRIME

Leeds has focused on five key areas of crime reduction, which are anti-social behaviour, burglary, drugs, vehicle crime and young offenders. Between the period 2005/2006 and 2007/2008 recorded crime fell by 12.5%, with violent crime falling by 13.5%. Some areas, such as vehicle crime, fraud and forgery, and criminal damage fell significantly over that time period. However domestic burglary increased by 10.2% and robbery increased by 13.5% during this time (Safer Leeds, 2008). Of the five notable offences recorded by the police, four have shown a fall in numbers since 2005 and only one, robbery, has shown a slight rise in occurrence.

Table 5. Crime figures in Leeds 2005 and 2011

Offence	2005	2011
Violence against a person	14,784	11,399
Robbery	1,202	1,232
Burglary in a dwelling	9,441	8,863
Theft of a motor vehicle	5,388	2,000
Theft of a vehicle	9,863	7,349

Across the District, the outer wards have crime rates close to the England and Wales average; the inner City wards have much higher crime rates, as much as ten times more than the national average.

HEALTH

At birth men are expected to live for 76.7 years and woman 81.6 years, life expectancy has grown since 1997 when men and woman were expected to live to 74.6 years and 80.1 years respectively (NHS Leeds, 2008). 68% of the population in Leeds is generally in good health, 21% is in fairly good health and 9% not in good health (2001 Census). At the time of the 2001 Census 18% of the population were reported to be living with a long-term illness.

Over the last 10 years, the overall death rate in Leeds has fallen by around 5%. Coronary Heart Disease is the most common cause of death in men and is also one of the main causes of hospital admissions for males. However, poverty is the main cause of ill health in some neighbourhoods and communities. People who are low-paid have poorer health than those with higher incomes. The health of people in some of the city's disadvantaged neighbourhoods is as poor as almost anywhere in the country. Children born in these areas have lives that are eight to 10 years shorter than those in the wealthier areas of Leeds. There is poorer take-up of services that help to prevent ill health in disadvantaged areas and among ethnic-minority groups.

The World Health Organisation defines health as "a state of complete physical, mental and social well being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity" (WHO, 1948). The national problem of obesity is also present in Leeds, and, as is seen on a national scale, there is special concern regarding obesity amongst children. In 2009, 20.9% of 10-11-yearolds were obese, and 14.2% were overweight (ONS, 2010). Levels of obesity are higher than those nationally. The baseline data for health reflect factors specific to natural resource flow related impacts in Leeds.

SOCIAL DEPRIVATION

Around 15,000 people in Leeds, almost 20% of the population, live in areas officially rated as amongst the most deprived in the country. The Index of Deprivation 2000 showed that 12 of the 33 wards in Leeds were in the top 20% of deprived wards in England. While unemployment is low for the City as a whole, there are some areas in Leeds that experience rates of unemployment at double the City's average. There are similar inequalities in house prices, educational achievement, health and crime.

Despite becoming wealthier as a city over the last 20 years, Leeds still has too many deprived areas, where there is a poor quality of life, low educational performance, too much crime and anti-social behaviour, poor housing, poor health, and families where no one has worked for a few generations. The gap in life expectancy between the most disadvantaged parts of Leeds and the rest of the city remains at around ten years.

Out of 476 number Super Output Areas (SOAs) in Leeds, the 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation shows that there are 92 SOAs in Leeds which fall into the most deprived 10% in the country. In 2007, Leeds had 22 SOAs that were ranked in the most deprived 3% nationally; this number has risen to 25 in 2010. Overall, 154 have seen an improvement in their ranking but 322 have seen their ranking fall between 2007 and 2010. Gipton & Harehills is the only ward with 100% of its SOAs ranked in the most deprived 20%.

LEISURE, RECREATION AND TOURISM

The city is also an increasingly important visitor destination for both business and leisure tourism. Recent research has found that the value of tourism in Leeds was estimated to be £1.25 billion, supporting over of 25,000 actual jobs (19,000 full-time equivalents) according to the Cambridge Econometric Impact Model.

Leeds also has nationally recognised cultural attractions and events which have been enhanced by a new headquarters for Northern Ballet Theatre and the Leeds Arena which will be able to host major events from early 2013. Our cultural offer has been reinvigorated with the City Museum attracting a million visitors, and Opera North and Northern Ballet thriving. Professional sport, particularly football, rugby and cricket continue to be a source of local pride and give the city an international profile.

Leeds hosts its football club Leeds United at the Elland Road Stadium. There is also rugby league with Leeds rhinos and rugby union with Leeds Tykes. Yorkshire County Cricket at Headingley provides the venue for test match cricket. There are 818 playing pitches within the District however the Council has not yet carried out an evaluation of the quality, quantity and accessibility of provision.

The City is an important destination for both business and leisure tourism. The tourism industry in Leeds has developed rapidly and substantially in recent years. According to the Yorkshire Tourist Board in 2002 there were:

- 1.34m "staying trips to Leeds, generating an estimated £198.2m
- 10m visitor day trips to the city, generating expenditure of £238m

Leeds possesses a varied mix of leisure and cultural resources and experiences. The City has seen the continued success of flagship arts and heritage organisations including: West Yorkshire Playhouse, Opera North, Phoenix Dance and the Henry Moore Institute. These have helped to attract other major arts and heritage investments, including the Royal Armouries and the Thackray Medical Museum. Leeds City Council operates seven museums and galleries which hold a number of important nationally designated collections, attracting almost 330,000 visitors and users each year. Each year Leeds also hosts one of the largest programmes of free concerts and events in the UK.

Seven of the City's parks hold 'Green Flag' status. These are spread across the District at Golden Acre Park, Kirkstall Abbey, Lotherton Hall Estate, Pudsey Park, Roundhay Park, Temple Newsam Estate and Otley's Chevin Forest Park. Leeds City Council manages approximately 4,000 hectares of park and green space, including parks, public right of ways, cemeteries, trees, allotments, closed churchyards and floral displays. The district has seven major parks, a number of smaller community parks and playgrounds, and over 150 designated nature conservation sites across the city.

4.5 Environmental Profile

BIODIVERSITY, FLORA AND FAUNA

The Leeds Biodiversity Action Plan identifies 4 natural areas in Leeds (Coal Measures, Southern Magnesium Limestone, Pennine Dales Fringe and Southern Pennines) each with broad habitat types found in these areas, key features and groups of species and also particularly notable species. From this initial analysis the following habitats and species are identified as requiring action plans:

Habitats

Magnesium Limestone
 Reedbed
 Lowland wet grassland
 Hedgerow and field margins
 Ancient and/or species rich hedgerows
 Cereal field margins
 Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh
 Lowland calcareous grassland

Species

Pasqueflower
 Thistle broomrape
 Harvest mouse
 Pipistrelle bat
 Atlantic stream or White clawed crayfish
 Great crested newt

The value of particular sites and areas for nature conservation is recognised through designation within particular categories:

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) are of national or international importance for nature conservation and these comprise the most precious habitats in the District. The interests of nature conservation will prevail over all but the most exceptional needs for development of such sites. There are 17 wholly or partly within the Leeds area ranging in size from 0.6 hectares to 225 hectares.

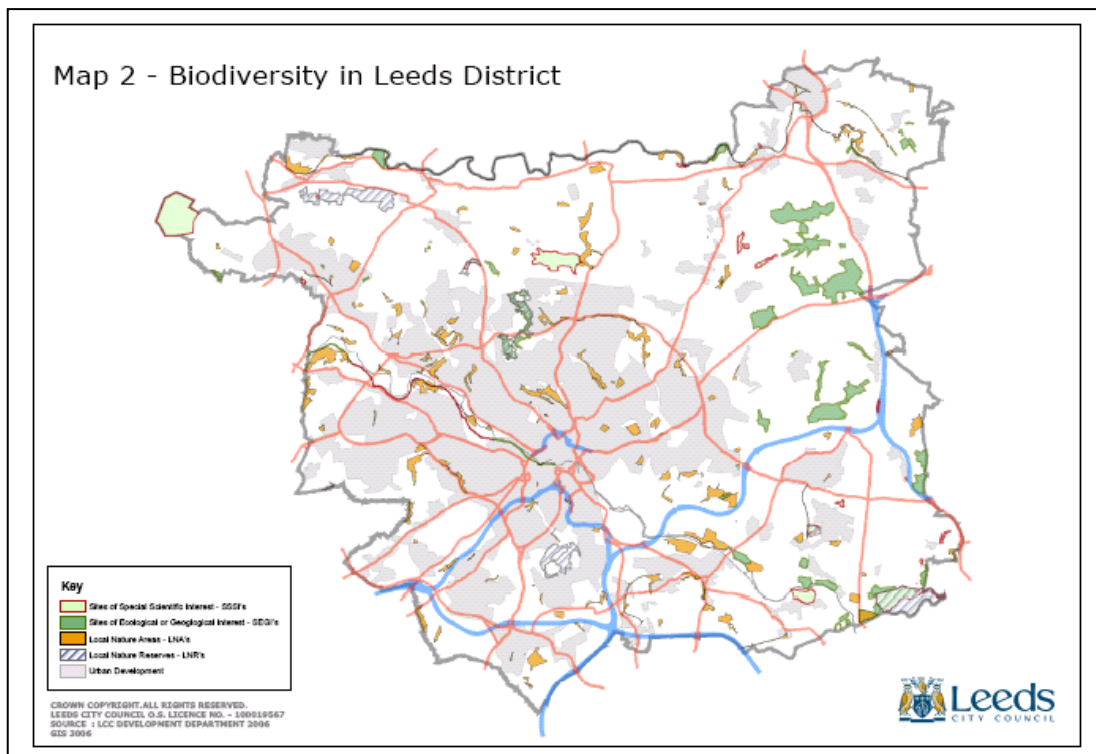
Sites of Ecological or Geological Interest (SEGIs) are of particular importance within the West Yorkshire context. There are 63 sites in Leeds of which 7 are designated for their geological/landform interest. Amongst these, there is part of one internationally important site, the South Pennine Moors. It is designated as a

Special Protection Area (SPA) under the European Birds Directive (Council Directive 79/409/EEC), and a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) under the Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC).

Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) are of special interest within the District and some include areas that are also SSSIs. The City Council has a legal interest in LNRs and can thus offer protection through their ownership or control as well as through the planning process. There are 8 LNRs within the District.

Leeds Nature Areas (LNAs) are sites of local or District – wide importance for the enjoyment, study or conservation of wildlife, geological features and landforms. They are of particular value in parts of the city where residents would otherwise have little opportunity to enjoy and learn about wildlife close to their homes. There are 116 LNAs within the District.

Figure 4. Location of biodiversity site in Leeds:



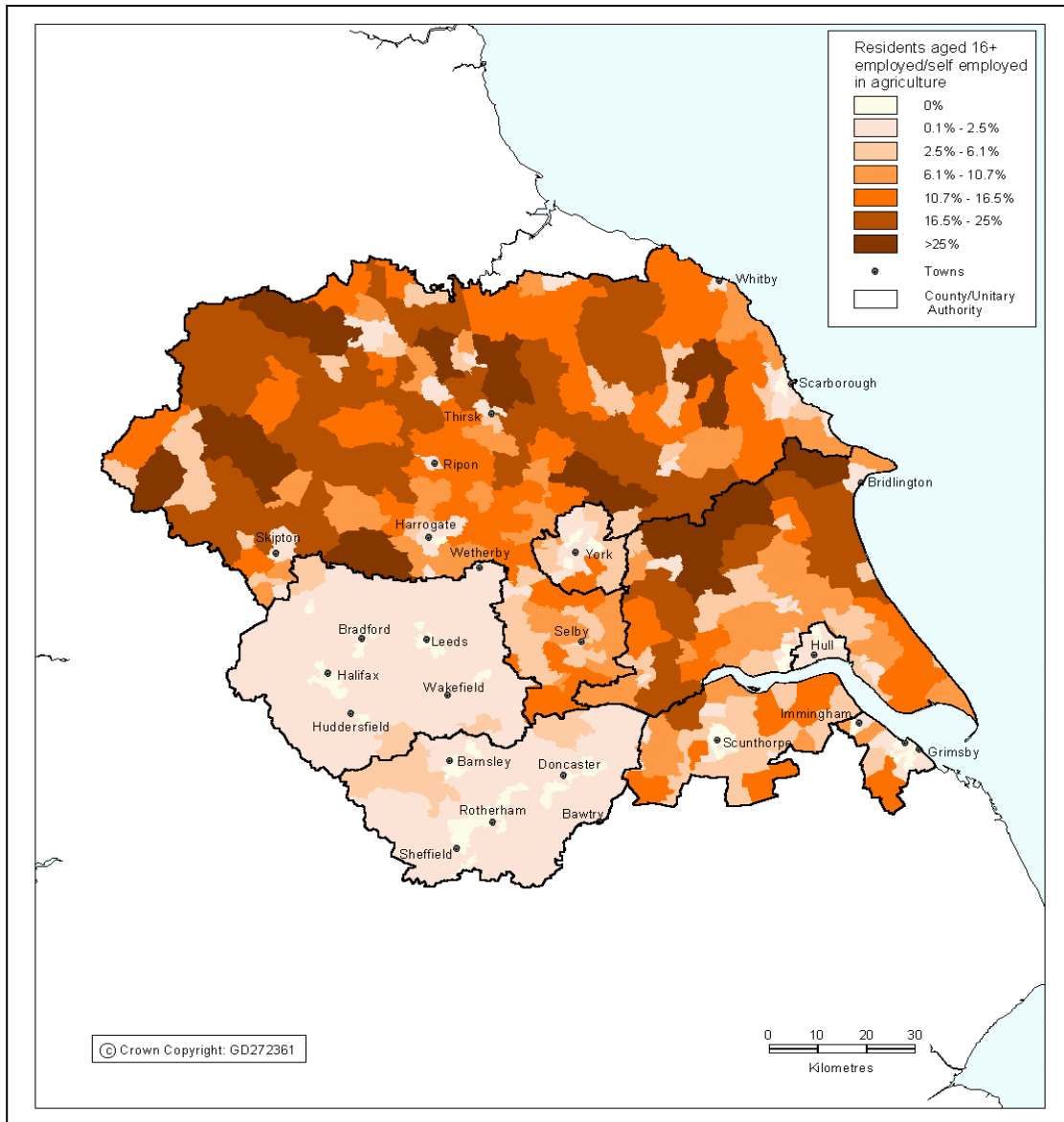
Due to a lack of monitoring of habitats and species it is not easy to identify any emerging trends. However it has been noted that the River Aire has a number of weirs which have contributed to isolating fish populations by preventing them from reaching spawning and nursery areas. This has led to the demise of both salmon and eel stocks in the catchment.

Generally, there is a need to review the District in terms of Local Nature Areas to ascertain if sites are still serving an LNA function or if new sites should be designated.

AGRICULTURE

Compared to the rest of the Yorkshire and Humber Region, agriculture plays only a small part in providing employment for the Leeds population. This is shown in figure 5 below. However, it should be noted that in some parts of the District agriculture has an important local role and should not be overlooked by the predominantly urban nature of the District.

Figure 5. Employment in agriculture as a percentage of total employment for Yorkshire and the Humber (Source: Yorkshire and the Humber Chapter of the England Rural Development Programme, Defra).



Unusual for a major UK City, Leeds has a relatively large ‘rural’ hinterland within its Metropolitan District boundary. Integral to this characteristic also, are a series of “Green wedges” and river valleys, which penetrate the main urban area of Leeds and link inner urban areas to wider expanses of countryside and open land. Agriculture therefore has an important influence on the District. Agricultural practices in the UK have led to a number of environmental problems, although a recent change in national policy places more emphasis on improving the environmental and social aspects of the industry.

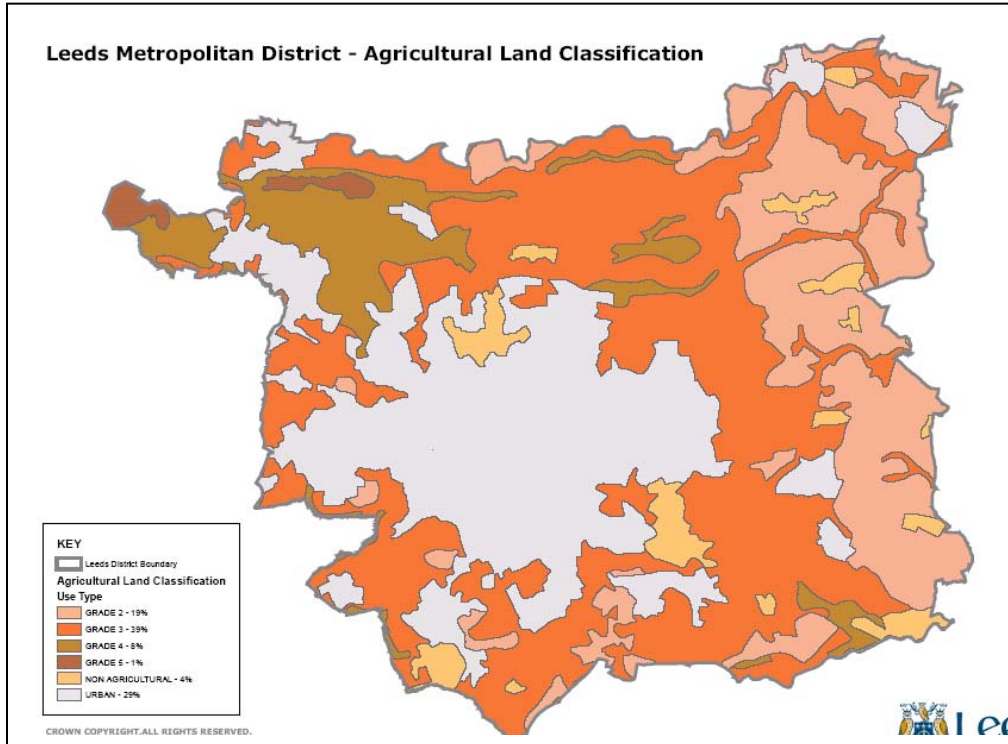
Substantial tracks of the Leeds countryside/agricultural areas are designated as Green Belt (in the Adopted Leeds Unitary Development Plan Review 2006). This designation seeks to recognise the amenity value of countryside around towns and cities and to help sustain the continued regeneration of the urban area. Whilst being supportive of agricultural diversification and rural enterprise, Green Belt policies are such that the development of open land is strictly controlled.

Overlaying and complementing UDP policies for Green Belt and the countryside, the City Council has for a number of years worked with a series of partners in developing countryside and forestry strategies. These strategies have sought to recognise the importance of the countryside around Leeds and the wider amenity and recreation benefits of multifunctional community woodland through the "Forest of Leeds" initiative.

The Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) provides a method for assessing the quality of farmland to enable informed choices to be made about its future use within the planning system, and to prevent inappropriate development. Where development is to occur the ALC should ensure that land of poorer quality is used in preference to higher quality land. The ALC is based on the assessment of climate, site and soil characteristics and is concerned with the inherent agricultural potential of land - the current agricultural use, or intensity of use, does not affect the grade. Grade 1 land is classed as 'excellent quality', and grade 5 is classed as 'very poor'.

The attached Plan (figure 6) identifies the quality, quantity and distribution of agricultural land within Leeds Metropolitan District. From this it can be noted that most of the agricultural land in the District is Grade 3 Land (39%), followed by Grade 2 (19%), Grade 4 (8%) and Grade 5 (1%).

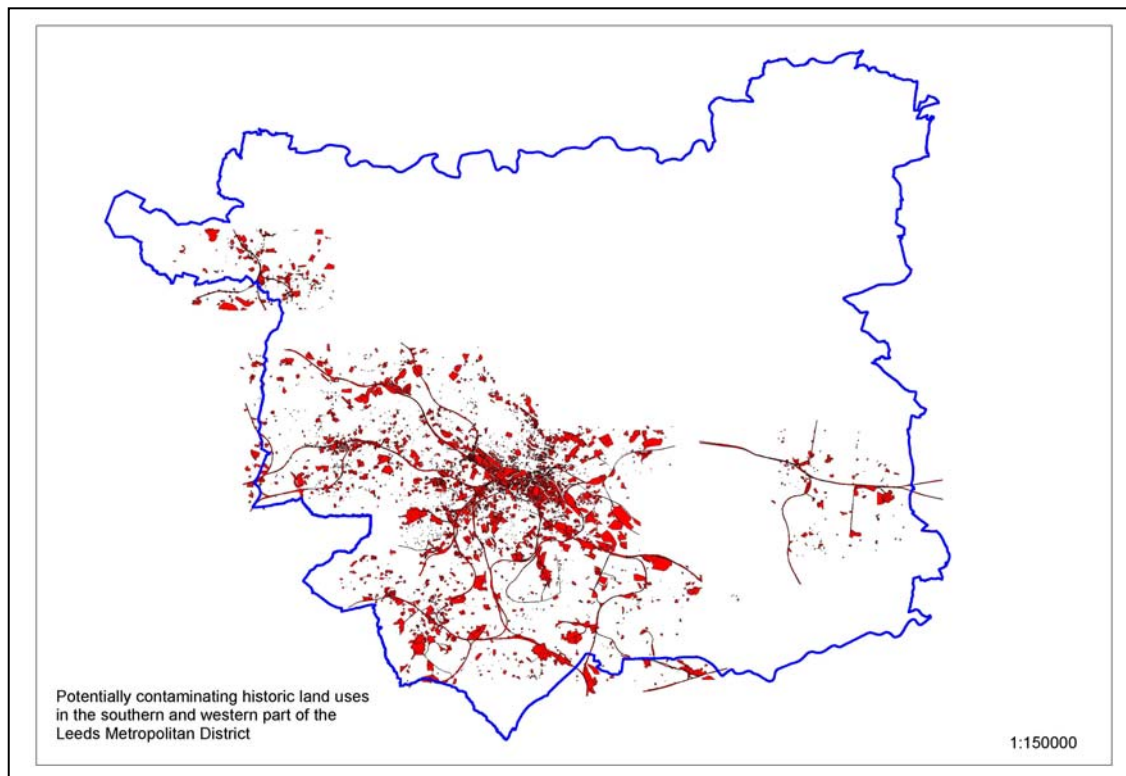
Figure 6. Agricultural Land Classification



CONTAMINATED LAND

The Council is identifying which parts of Leeds have previously been subject to a potentially contaminating land use. This data has been extracted from historical mapping and converted to a digital format. The process has been completed for roughly half of the Leeds area and the data is seen below in Figure 7.

Figure 7. Potentially Contaminating Historic Land Uses

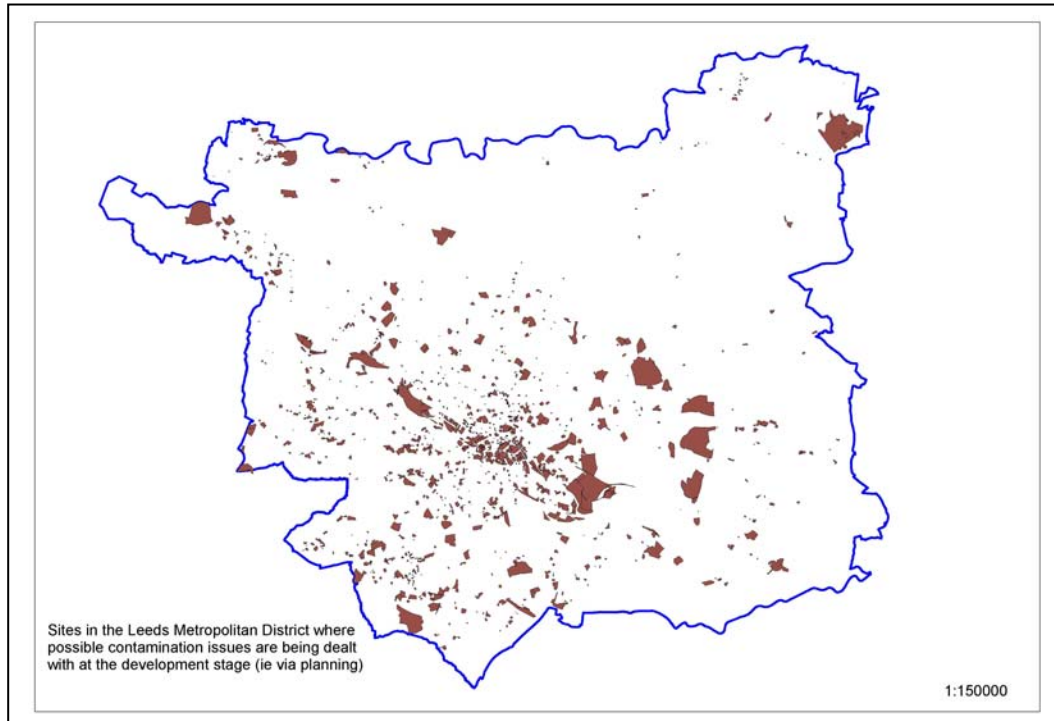


The total area of the Leeds district for which the data capture has been completed is approximately 20000ha. Roughly 3479ha has been subject to a potentially contaminating land use, 17.4% of the total area studied. Work is continuing to capture the missing data.

The Council is also collecting data on sites in Leeds where at least some works relating to contamination issues have been carried out, usually as part of the development process. Some sites may have undergone full remediation whereas others may be included merely on the basis of limited information about site conditions.

The data represents over 1300 separate sites and covers an area of roughly 3000ha (15% of the Leeds district) and is shown on the Map below. An analysis of the data indicates that the risk of contamination impacting on human health and the environment is reducing in the Leeds District.

Figure 8. Contaminated sites where remediation has been carried out



WATER QUALITY

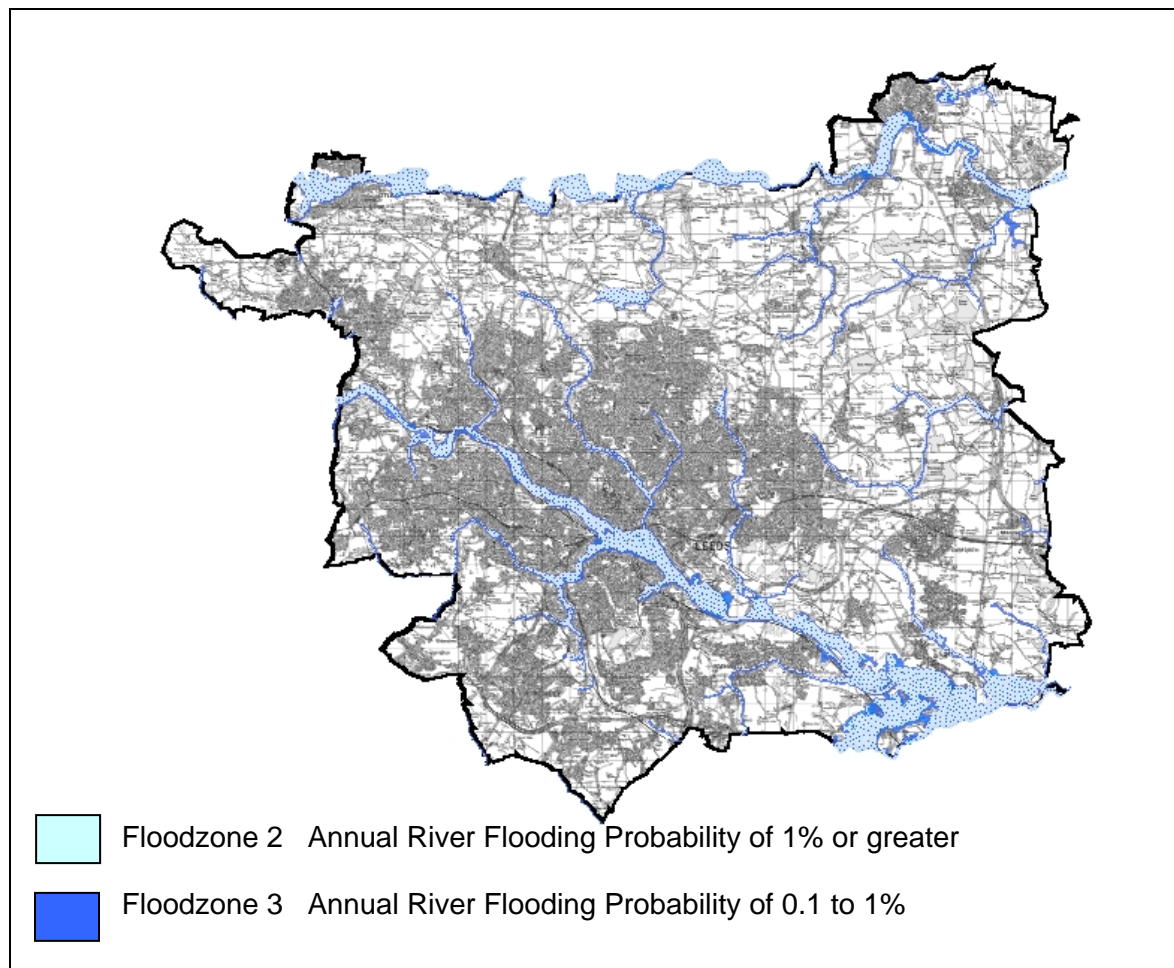
The Leeds District has two rivers running through it, the Aire and the Wharfe although; Leeds also experiences flooding from the River Calder. Both rivers also have a number of tributaries. The large majority of river water in Leeds is classed as good or fair quality according to the Environment Agency's general quality assessment. There has been an improvement in water quality since 1990 when the River Aire was graded as 'poor'. In 2001 only 16.7% of the River Aire was graded as poor. This is due mainly to improved treatment of sewage and industrial waste. Further improvements will have to be made to meet the requirements of the new Water Framework Directive – that all rivers will have to meet 'good' status by 2015. Continuing contamination of the Aire is due to surface water run off, trade discharges, mine waters and industrial discharges and pesticides.

FLOOD RISK

Government guidance on Development and Flood Risk (PPS25) identifies three different flood zones from Zone 1 (lowest probability of flooding) to zone 3 (highest probability of flooding). The Environment Agency estimates that there are over 3,862 homes and 700 businesses at risk of river flooding from the River Aire alone. The flood risk areas for Leeds are shown in Figure 9 (below). In Leeds there are 10,883 domestic properties in flood risk zones 2 and 3 and

2,100 commercial properties. The Environment Agency plans to have 1,500 domestic properties protected by flood alleviation schemes by 2012. The City has 407 flood defences with 2.5% of these in poor condition.

Figure 9. Flood Risk Zone in Leeds (Source: Environment Agency)



A number of towns and villages are situated within the 1% (100 year) flood extent (i.e. within Zone 3a High Probability), including a considerable proportion of Leeds city centre. Indeed, the Environment Agency estimates that there are over 2000 properties at 'significant' risk of flooding within the district of Leeds, susceptible to a 1.33% chance of flooding in any one year, or flooding on average once in every 75 years.

Some structures that provide a flood defence function are present along the River Aire and the River Wharfe, however, very few are formally maintained flood defences. These may increase the standard of protection provided to properties situated behind the structures in some areas but there is always a residual risk that these structures may be overtopped in more extreme flood

events or fail in some way. It is crucially important therefore that future development takes careful consideration of the possible risk to life should a flood occur.

Smaller watercourses and drains affect fewer properties than the River Aire and River Wharfe, however, they are far more susceptible to flash flooding as a result of localised intense rainfall. With changing climate patterns it is expected that storms of this nature will become increasingly common, potentially increasing the risk posed to properties situated in close proximity to local streams.

The Council requires all new development to comply with its sustainable drainage policy.

AIR QUALITY

In the UK the requirements of the European Air Quality Framework Directive have been transposed into the National Air Quality Strategy (NAQS), which sets mandatory health based standards for seven air pollutants. Of these seven pollutants, Leeds only has any potential problem with levels of NO₂ and PM₁₀. In the UK the requirements of the European Air Quality Framework Directive have been transposed into the National Air Quality Strategy (NAQS), which sets mandatory health based standards for seven air pollutants. Of these seven pollutants, Leeds only has potential problems with levels of NO₂ and PM₁₀ (particulates). Road traffic is the greatest source of emissions for both of these.

Failure to meet the standards for any of the above pollutants requires declaration of an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) together with the preparation of an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) to help mitigate the most significant problems. Areas of Concern (AoC) are those locations identified during the review and assessment process as being at risk of exceeding the standards and therefore requiring further investigation. AQAPs are also required for sites deemed to be AoCs.

The Council's Air Quality Action Plan presents a detailed description of the work carried out by Leeds City Council in respect of its duties under the Local Air Quality Management regime. It also acts as a delivery mechanism to present a summary of planning application determinations as well as planning, transport and climate change initiatives that could influence air quality. A Progress Report was published in October 2010.

As a result of the Council's second Detailed Assessment carried out in 2008, the Air Quality Management Orders made in 2001 (for nitrogen dioxide and PM10 particles) were to be revoked and a new Order for nitrogen dioxide, identifying three of the original Air Quality Management Areas and three new ones was prepared.

The Updating and Screening Assessment carried out in 2009 supported by the revised guidance that became available early in that year had indicated the need to proceed to a further Detailed Assessment for nitrogen dioxide. To enable an appropriate assessment to be made of all the areas of concern, extensive monitoring was commenced in 2009 with additional sites being identified (and monitored) in 2010. The comprehensive monitoring programme led to the third Detailed Assessment, completed in 2011.

Leeds currently has 6 designated AQMAs which are monitored regularly. Figure 10 below shows the location of Leeds AQMA's and AoC's. All are related to traffic related NO₂ emissions.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS, ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND CLIMATE CHANGE

The main greenhouse gas is carbon dioxide (CO₂), 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 380 parts per million and are still rising. If the anticipated growth in emissions is left unchecked, global average temperatures could be as much as 5.8C higher by the end of this century, with a devastating impact on our economy and natural world, in the UK and, above all, in the most vulnerable developing countries.

In 2006, Leeds produced almost 6.1 million tonnes of carbon dioxide (CO₂). The three biggest contributors are the commercial and industrial sector (37%), domestic (30%) and transport (26%). Over the past four years, total emissions have declined by just 1% with falls in domestic and transport emissions offset by rising commercial and industrial emissions. In 2008/09 Leeds City Council produced 141,699 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 the council has committed to reduce total emissions by 3.4% within two years.

In 2008 the Government has adopted 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 will adopt a target to also reduce emissions from Leeds by 80% between 2005 and 2050. This means cutting total emissions to no more than 1.21m tonnes of carbon dioxide which equates to a reduction of 107,000 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.

NATURAL RESOURCES

There are 14 quarries in Leeds where minerals are produced, these are primarily stone and sand and gravel. A number of sites formerly used for quarrying or coal mining have been restored to provide a beneficial use (e.g. for biodiversity and recreation).

There are no more active opencast coal sites in the District. Sand and gravel extraction is a constant but with declining overall permitted reserves. Hard rock quarries still have significant reserves and building stone production is steady, having recovered in recent years, however output is small compared with aggregates. Total aggregate production is around 430,000 tonnes per year, however in order to meet demand Leeds has to import a lot of aggregates.

Minerals and aggregates data are complete at a regional (Yorkshire & Humber) level and this data was reduced proportionally to the Leeds City Council level (Table 6). The conversion factors used were calculated by the proportion of the resources used in the Leeds area according to employment sector. The employment sectors were broken down into manufacturing, construction, services and agriculture. Figure 11 below shows the location of minerals quarries across the District.

Figure 11. Minerals Quarries in Leeds

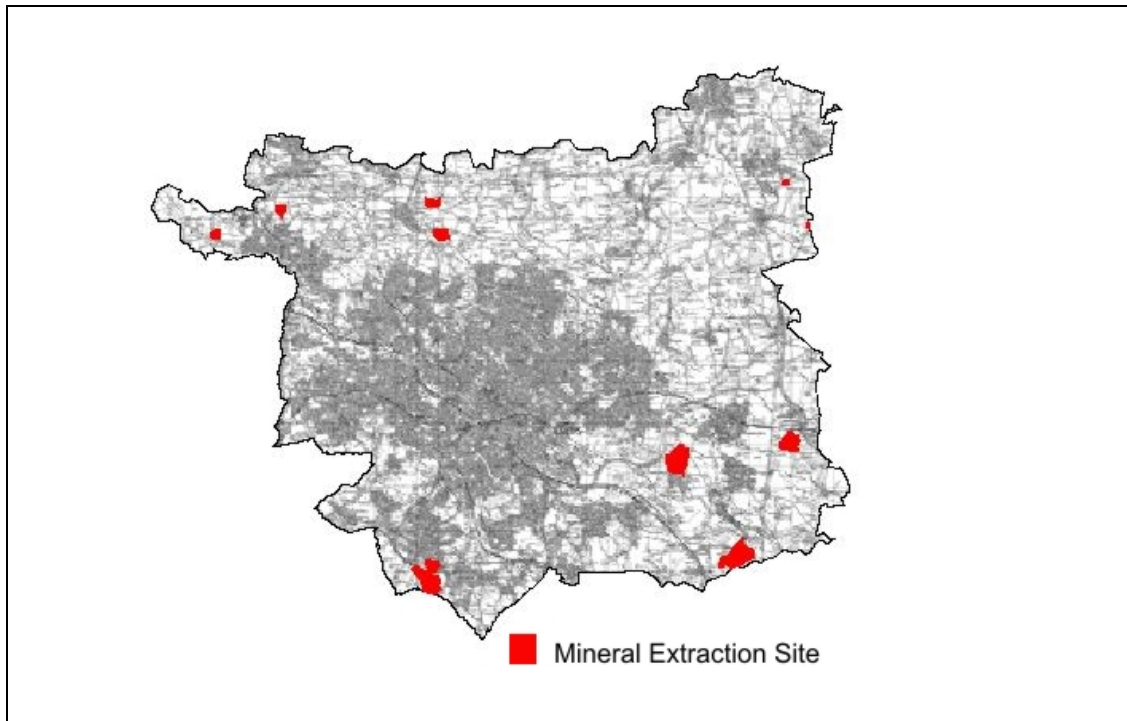


Table 6. Leeds City Council minerals and aggregates data

Category	Manufacturing	Agriculture	Construction	Services
	(Thousand tonnes)			
Sales of Minerals & Aggregates				
Land-won Sand & Gravel	528	48	N/A	N/A
Marine Sand & Gravel	36	10	N/A	N/A
Total Sand & Gravel	563	160	878	812
Crushed Rock	1436	407	2237	2070
Total	2563	625	3115	2882

Consumption of Minerals & Aggregates				
Land-won Sand & Gravel	710	201	N/A	N/A
Marine Sand & Gravel	39	11	N/A	N/A
Total Sand & Gravel	749	212	1167	1079
Crushed Rock	1381	391	2153	1991
Total	2879	815	3320	3070

Imports of Minerals & Aggregates				
Land-won Sand & Gravel	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Marine Sand & Gravel	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Sand & Gravel	258	73	402	372
Crushed Rock	190	54	296	274
Total	448	127	698	646

Export of Minerals & Aggregates				
Land-won Sand & Gravel	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Marine Sand & Gravel	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Sand & Gravel	73	21	113	105
Crushed Rock	258	73	402	372
Total	331	94	515	477

WASTE

The Integrated Waste Strategy (IWS) for Leeds was adopted in October 2006. It covers the period from 2005 to 2035. The strategy outlines the context for and principles of the Council's strategic vision for waste management over the next 30 years and informs the action plan that accompanies it. The action plan is updated each year and is based around 9 key themes which cover the following issues: Education & Awareness, Waste Prevention, Market Development & Procurement, Recycling & Composting, Medium & Long Term Recovery, Enforcement, Limiting Landfill, Planning and Commercial & Industrial Waste.

The most recent figures show that Leeds City Council collects 337,525 tonnes of municipal waste, the vast majority being household waste. Table 7 shows the waste arising figures in 2010/11 and Table 8 shows the percentage of management types for waste arising since 2004/05.

Table 7. Municipal waste arising - 2010/11

Waste	Tonnes	%
Re-use	1,339	0.4
Recycling	47,481	14.1
Recovery	65,602	19.4
Landfill	223,103	66.1
Total municipal waste	337,525	100

Table 8. Municipal waste arising (%) – 2004/05 to 2010/11

Management Type	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
Green (compost)	3%	4%	4%	6%	9%	11%	12%
Residual green composted	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Other composted	1%	3%	2%	2%	3%	3%	6%
Other recycling	14%	14%	14%	17%	17%	15%	13%
Residual recycling	-	-	-	-	-	-	1%
Reuse	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Total (compost/recycle reuse)	19%	21%	21%	25%	29%	29%	33%
Inert waste including landfill	5%	6%	5%	5%	5%	6%	5%
Residual inerts	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Incinerated	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Landfilled	76%	73%	73%	70%	66%	64%	61%
Grand total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

There are 11 household waste sorting sites distributed around Leeds. Leeds currently recycles 33% of its municipal waste (Leeds City Council, 2010) but the IWS has a target to recycle 50%. Most of the remaining waste is currently sent to landfill.

In Waste Strategy 2000, the government set out the targets that it expects local authorities to achieve in waste management. In addition the EU has set limits on the amount of biodegradable municipal waste that can be sent to landfill.

Table 9. UK and European waste targets

UK Government	
(these targets include recycling and composting of household waste)	
For recycling and composting of household waste	25% by 2005/6
	30% by 2010
	33% by 2015
For recovering value from municipal waste	40% by 2005/6
	45% by 2010
	67% by 2015
	75% by 2020
European landfill directive	
For limiting landfill of biodegradable municipal waste	By 2010 we are limited to disposing of 75% of the biodegradable waste figure from 1995, or 151,000 tonnes
	By 2013 we are limited to disposing of 50% of the biodegradable waste figure from 1995, or 101,000 tonnes
	By 2020 we are limited to disposing of 35% of the biodegradable waste figure from 1995, or 70,000 tonnes

TRANSPORT AND ACCESSIBILITY

Leeds is experiencing continued growth in travel into the city. Road traffic in Leeds grew by 6.4% between 1995 and 2005. In 2004, 759,000 vehicles on an average weekday travelled into/out of central Leeds and traffic flows on some sections of the Inner Ring Road now exceed 80,000 vehicles a day. In 2008 and 2009 traffic levels declined by approximately 2% each year. The first time traffic levels have reduced in two consecutive years since 1979 (Leeds City Council, 2010e). Leeds is the only centre in West Yorkshire to have experienced a marked change in transport mode from 1998 to 2003. There has been a shift away from the use of the private car and towards the use of public transport, especially buses (West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan Partnership, 2006).

Leeds is connected to other parts of the UK by an extensive network of rail services and is served by the electrified East Coast Main Line (ECML) route. Leeds City Station has the highest number of passengers of any station outside central London, with over 900 trains and 90,000 passengers passing through the station every day. Approximately 18,000 people arrive at the station in the morning peak.

Leeds has good bus services (there are about 90million trips a year) and is also linked into long distance services from the rest of West Yorkshire. The Leeds Free City Bus began operating in January 2006 connecting the rail station with main areas of the city centre including the Infirmary, Dental Hospital, Metropolitan University, main shopping area and the bus and coach stations. The service has been a success and is currently carrying around 5,000 passengers per day with 5% of passengers switching from the car.

Commuting to work in Leeds has increased rapidly in recent years and is projected to increase further. The 2001 Census shows that there are nearly 108,000 commuters travelling into Leeds to work each day (over 55,000 net in-commuters).

Surveys to identify the mode of travel used to enter the city centre in the morning peak period confirm that 57% travel by car; 26% by bus; 12% by rail; 4% walk; less than 1% cycle; and less than 1% use a motorcycle.

Around 34% of households in Leeds lack access to a car and therefore 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 85% and 100% of 16-19 year olds in Leeds are within 30 and 60 minutes respectively of a further education establishment by public transport, and 99% and 100% of people of working age (16-74) are within 20 and 40 minutes respectively of an employment centre. For healthcare, 99% and 100% of households in Leeds without a car are within 15 and 30 minutes respectively of a GP by public transport and 92% and 100% of households without a car are within 30 and 60 minutes respectively of a hospital.

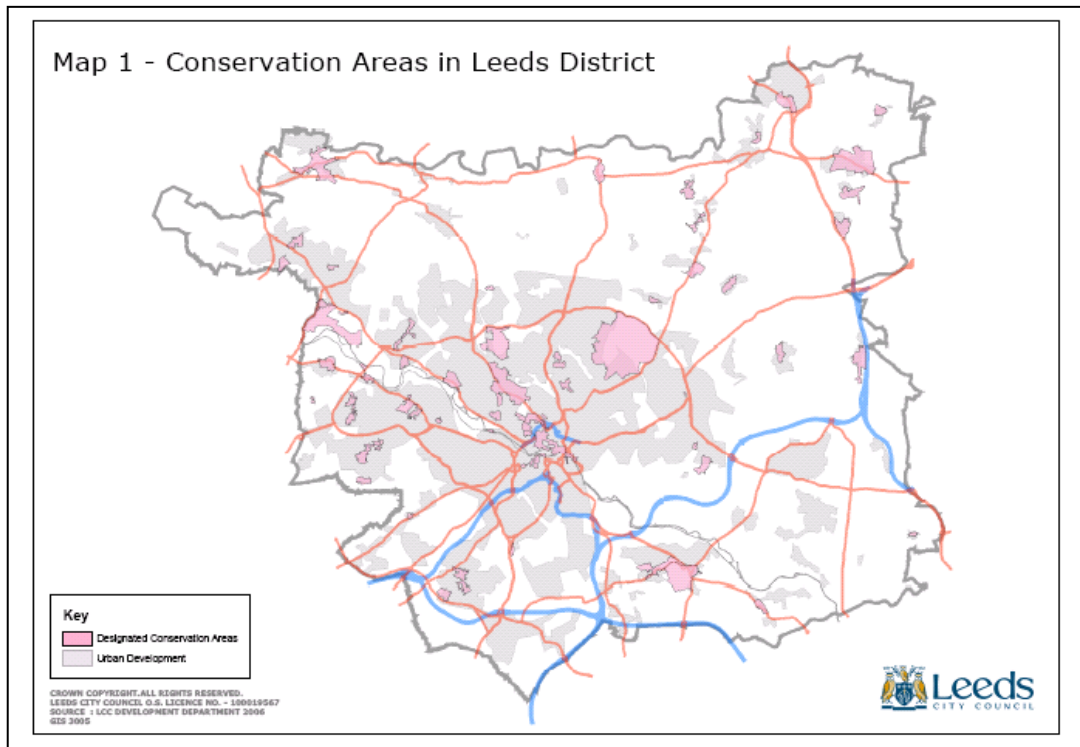
In 2009, 2.7m passengers used Leeds Bradford International Airport, including 1.2m scheduled international passengers. There are now plans to increase the number of passengers using Leeds Bradford Airport to 5m passengers each year by 2016, with a longer-term forecast of 8.2m passengers by 2030.

Traffic levels are also expected to grow across the whole of the Leeds district particularly traffic going into central Leeds. Addressing issues of car use are a major challenge for the Core Strategy in terms of locational policies to reduce the need to travel and incentives to encourage a modal shift from the car to public transport.

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

Conservation Areas: There are 63 Conservation Areas in Leeds covering an approximate area of 2167 hectares in total. These range from the City Centre, suburbs such as Headingley and Roundhay, and some towns and villages, including Otley, Wetherby and Pudsey.

Figure 12. Conservation Areas in Leeds District



Listed buildings: Leeds possesses a remarkable range of buildings and structures which are listed, which means they are included in the National List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historical Interest, and thereby given special protection. There are 2337 Listed Buildings in Leeds in 2012. This list is continuing to grow as further buildings are identified and researched by English Heritage.

Since 1998 English Heritage has maintained and published an annual *register of buildings at risk*, which lists details of all Grade I, II and structural scheduled monuments known to be 'at risk' on the basis of condition and (where appropriate) occupancy.

Entries on the 'Register of Buildings at Risk' in Leeds District - 1999 to 2009

1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2009
12	12	13	12	12	96

Historic Parks and Gardens: English Heritage also maintains registers of both Historic Parks and Gardens and Historic Battlefields. Leeds has 13 historic parks and gardens (including two cemeteries), and one historic battlefield at Adwalton Moor near Drighlington.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments: Special status and protection is given to the oldest sites and structures in the district by their designation as Scheduled Ancient Monuments. These sites are strictly controlled by English Heritage, and Leeds now has 57 such sites.

5. Conclusions

This section of the SA Report has provided background to the CS DPD and to the SA process, as well as the environmental baseline and methodology upon which the SA is based. During the SA, elements of CS DPD development (including options and policies) have been assessed against the data and information of Chapter 4. The SA Framework and the methodology used to direct the assessment are summarised in Chapter 3.

Parts B and C on the assessment stages should therefore be read in tandem with Part A.

PART B: OPTIONS AND POLICY DEVELOPMENT

6. SELECTION OF DPD OPTIONS

The process of developing the CS DPD involved the identification and consideration of different feasible ways, or options, for meeting the DPD's objectives. SA has integrated into this process the consideration of the potential sustainability effects of each option. This influence of the SA on DPD development is outlined in Figure 1 of part A

The initial options development process for the CS DPD was called 'Issues and Alternative Options', as it included options for addressing each of the different issues that is (or could be) covered by the CS DPD. The Issues and Alternative Options were presented to the public and key stakeholders in a report in 2007. The assessment of these options was documented in an Issues and Options: Sustainability Appraisal Summary Report (IOA SA) issued alongside the Issues and Alternative Options for comment. The policies currently put forward in the CS DPD have been developed from the results of the IOA SA, consultation on the issues and alternative options, and an CS DPD Preferred Approach Report set out draft preferred policies as a result of the issues and options stage.

As part of the SA, there was continuous assessment of proposed policy and an assessment was conducted on the CS Preferred Approach Report though is an optional phase in DPD development, the CS Preferred Approach Report itself was consulted upon and developed further into the current DPD.

7. DPD ISSUES AND ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

The issues considered in the Issues and Alternative Options document are listed below. The options considered under each issue are presented in the next section.

Key issues and Alternative Options

- The environment
 - Climate change
 - The natural environment
 - The built environment
 - Natural resources and waste management
- Economy
 - Economic growth and competition
 - Jobs and training
- Regeneration and renewal
 - Regeneration and infrastructure
- Future development

- Housing in Leeds
 - Meeting housing needs – general housing
 - Meeting the Leeds housing requirement
 - Housing for all
 - Housing size, quality and type

- The economy in Leeds
 - Land and premises
 - The rural economy
 - The role of the city centre, town and district centres and local centres
 - Existing out of town shopping centres

- Providing for communities
 - Community safety and cohesion
 - Cultural facilities
 - Health and education

- A well connected city
 - Integrated transport and spatial planning
 - Access to (and links between) homes and jobs

- Leeds in the future
 - Scenario 1 – Baseline/business as usual
 - Scenario 2 – The compact city
 - Scenario 3 – Dispersed development hubs
 - Scenario 4 – New urban neighbourhoods

 - Monitoring

8. OPTIONS TAKEN FORWARD IN LIGHT OF THE SUSTAINABILITY EFFECTS

A summary of the significant long-term effects predicted of each option can be found in the Issues and Options: Sustainability Appraisal Summary available at [http://www.leeds.gov.uk/Environment_and_planning/Planning/Local_development_framework/Core_Strategy_Issues_and_alternative_options_consultation_\(LDF\).aspx](http://www.leeds.gov.uk/Environment_and_planning/Planning/Local_development_framework/Core_Strategy_Issues_and_alternative_options_consultation_(LDF).aspx).

Table 10 below provides a summary of whether or not the ISA's preferred option was chosen, and if not, the reason for this difference in selection.

9. CONCLUSIONS

This is Part B of the SA Report, which details options and policy development. It also sets out how the options assessment fed into the selection of the current options and content of the CS DPD. This part of the SA Report should be read in tandem with Part A, which sets out the background, methodology and key baseline relevant to the assessments.

The SA has considered the potential sustainability effects of each option. This section of the SA Report has summarised the options development processes which required SA input. The SA's recommended preferred options were taken forward in most cases, with the exception of the below.

Issues:

- 2a/b - Sustainable construction methods
- 2c - Developer contributions for retro fitting sustainable measures to existing properties
- 2g - Adaption to climate change
- 3 - Flood risk
- 18 – Planning agreements
- 19 – Rural economy

The preferred options for 2a/b and 2c were not taken forward following further consideration of viability concerns raised in the SA of the options.

2g and 3 have strategic policies within the Core Strategy however the detailed proposals put forward at Issues and Alternative Options were carried forward through the Natural Resources and Waste DPD which is subject to its own SA.

Issue 18 related to the details which should be asked for as part of planning agreements and the Core Strategy DPD at publication stage does not contain the detail but instead sets out the delivery mechanism.

Issue 19 is partly carried forward through support for the rural economy however development will be subject to the same requirements as elsewhere in the district in order to ensure the Core Strategy delivers sustainable development that is linked to the settlement hierarchy.

The current CS DPD has been developed out of these assessments, in addition to a series of consultations and other research and analysis found in the DPD Evidence Base (provided alongside the DPD). Part C summarises the assessment of the DPD Publication Document.

PART C: ASSESSMENT OF THE PUBLICATION DOCUMENT

10. INTRODUCTION

This Section (Part C) reports the findings of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Leeds Core Strategy Development Plan Document Publication Document. It summarises:

- the likely significant effects of the CS DPD on people, communities, the economy and the environment; and
- how the SA will continue to inform the implementation of the Development Plan Document (DPD), such as through recommended mitigation and monitoring.

It provides the assessment results of the CS DPD by policy, in the order in the same strategic theme order as the main document. It accounts for all relevant aspects of the CS DPD, other plans acting on the same receptors as the CS DPD (cumulative effects), and all types of potential significant effect (positive/beneficial, negative/adverse, direct, indirect, primary, secondary, temporary and permanent). Each policy appraisal also includes any proposed mitigation or recommendation measures proposed by the SA. This document also presents the conclusions of the SA, including a summary of the significant adverse effects identified, and recommendations for mitigation and monitoring.

For further details of the background to the SA and methodology used, please refer to Part A.

11. LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS OF THE DPD AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In this chapter the predicted changes as a result of the DPD are set out highlighting significant effects on the economic, social and environmental objectives.

SA Guidance requires that measures should be considered to prevent, reduce or offset any significant negative effects that have been identified during the assessment process. Recommendations are included as part of each policy assessment however the SA has been an iterative process with recommendations (including mitigation measures) incorporated in to CS policies as they have been developed wherever appropriate and practicable prior to this stage of the DPD.

Firstly the CS objectives are considered. The spatial vision has not been assessed separately as the nature of a vision makes it difficult to consider with any practical results. The view was taken that the CS objectives provide a sensible level to appraise the vision as the objectives represent a more focused distillation of it. The CS objectives and their role as providing the basis for policy making means that the assessment is done on the basis of compatibility rather

than judging the likely significant effect. This is followed by a summary of the likely effect of each of the CS policies including any recommendations.

The DPD has been developed alongside this Sustainability Appraisal, and therefore mitigation recommended by the SA has already been incorporated into the document where appropriate and practicable, and alongside other considerations

12. COMPATIBILITY OF THE CS OBJECTIVES

The CS objectives set out the aims of the DPD that the policies are intended to meet. It is therefore important to assess these in order to ensure that they are compatible with the SA objectives. The results of the assessment at this stage of the process highlighted that all 25 of the objectives are significantly compatible with most of the SA objectives.

Objectives

(i)	City Centre: In supporting the continued vitality, economic development and distinctiveness of the City Centre as the regional centre, the Core Strategy will:
1.	Accommodate first and foremost the needs of offices, shops, hotels, institutions and leisure and entertainment uses, accepting that there is a place for residential and supporting facilities such as parks, convenience stores, health centres, nurseries and schools;
2.	Give priority to the development of land opportunities in the southern half of the City Centre.
3.	Strengthen the vibrancy, distinctive character and cultural appeal of the City Centre.
4.	Make the City Centre accessible to all, including improved pedestrian and cycle links to adjoining neighbourhoods.
(ii)	Managing the Needs of a Successful District: To manage the needs of a growing City, the Core Strategy needs to:
5.	Plan for population growth and the implications of demographic change.
6.	Promote a diverse, enterprising and competitive economy supported by a skilled work force.
7.	Deliver economic development which makes best use of land and premises across the district in sustainable locations, accessible to the community and wider labour market.
8.	Deliver housing growth in sustainable locations related to the Settlement Hierarchy, by prioritising previously developed land in urban areas and through the phased release of greenfield sites to ensure sufficiency of supply and provision of supporting infrastructure.
9.	Plan for a sufficient mix, tenure and type of housing to meet a range of community needs including affordable and specialist housing.
(iii)	Place making In supporting distinctive and cohesive places, the Core Strategy will:
10.	Promote the role of town and local centres as the heart of the community which provide a

	focus for shopping, leisure, economic development and community facilities, while supporting the role of the City Centre.
11.	Support the provision of community infrastructure that is tailored to meet the needs of the community including high quality health, education and training, cultural and recreation, and community facilities and spaces.
12.	Support high quality design and the positive use of the historic environment to create distinctive and cohesive places that include measures to improve community safety.
13.	Promote the physical, economic, and social regeneration of areas taking into account the needs and aspirations of local communities.
14.	Support the improved health and wellbeing of Leeds' residents and workforce.
(iv)	A Well Connected District: In the delivery of an accessible and integrated transport system to support communities and economic competitiveness, the Core Strategy aims to:
15.	Increase the use of sustainable forms of transport by facilitating the delivery of new infrastructure and the improvement and management of the existing system, transport hubs and interchange (including Leeds City Station).
16.	Ensure new development takes place in locations that are or will be accessible by a choice of means of transport, including walking, cycling, and public transport.
(v)	Managing Environmental Resources : In safeguarding the environment of the District, the Core Strategy needs to:
17.	Protect natural habitats and take opportunities to enhance biodiversity through the creation of new habitats and by improving and extending wildlife corridors.
18.	Secure development which has regard to its impact on the local environment and is resilient to the consequences of climate change, including flood risk.
19.	Promote opportunities for low carbon and energy efficient heat and power, for both new and existing development.
20.	Make efficient use of natural resources, including the implementation of sustainable design and construction techniques, the use of minerals, and the effective minimisation and management of waste.
21.	Protect and enhance Green Infrastructure, strategic green corridors, green space, and areas of important landscape character, taking the opportunity to improve their quality, connectivity and accessibility through the development process.
(vi)	Implementation and Delivery : In progressing the proposals of the Core Strategy, the Council will:
22.	Work in partnership with a wide variety of sectors and agencies including the Leeds City Region in the delivery of the Core Strategy and as a focus to explore opportunities for funding and delivery.
23.	Work with local communities in Leeds to ensure that local people are involved in shaping the future growth of the city with appropriate community benefits.
24.	Ensure that new development is served by appropriate levels of infrastructure to support the delivery of the Core Strategy.

The results of the appraisal are set out below. The Core Strategy objectives are identified in the top row of the table with the 22 sustainability objectives identified in the left hand column. The following scoring system is used.

✓ Compatible X Incompatible O No links ? Uncertain D Depends on implementation

Fully Compatible: CS Objective 3,4,5, 6,7,8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25

Significantly compatible: CS Objective 1 and 2

An explanation of each of the incompatible elements of the objectives is summarised below followed by a table setting out the full assessment. Throughout the development of the DPD and the SA process, where a potential incompatibility has been identified the objective has been amended or policies within the CS have been amended to mitigate where possible. No further recommendations have been made at this stage of the DPD.

CS Objective 1

The appraisal found that focusing development in the city centre was likely to increase pressure on areas of flood risk which was incompatible with the aim of SA Objective 14. CS objective 1 was also deemed to be incompatible with the noise and light elements of SA objective 18 as promoting development in the city centre is likely to worsen the current levels.

CS Objective 2

As with the previous objective, the appraisal found that focusing development in the city centre was likely to increase pressure on areas of flood risk which was incompatible with the aim of SA Objective 14. CS objective 1 was also deemed to be incompatible with the noise and light elements of SA objective 18 as promoting development in the city centre is likely to worsen the current levels.

SA Objectives		Core Strategy Objectives							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SA1	Maintain or improve good quality employment opportunities and reduce the disparities in the Leeds labour market.	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	0
SA2	Maintain or improve the conditions which have enabled business success, economic growth and investment.	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	0
SA3	Increase participation in education and life-long learning and reduce the disparity in participation and qualifications achieved across Leeds.	✓	✓	0	✓	0	✓	0	0
SA4	Improve conditions and services that engender good health and reduce disparities in health across Leeds.	✓	✓	0	✓	0	0	0	✓
SA5	Reduce overall rates of crime, and reduce the disparities in crime rates across Leeds.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA6	Maintain and improve culture, leisure and recreational activities that are available to all.	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0	✓
SA7	Improve the overall quality of housing and reduce the disparity in housing markets across Leeds	✓	✓	0	0	D	0	0	✓
SA8	Increase social inclusion and active community participation	✓	✓	0	✓	0	✓	✓	✓
SA9	Increase community cohesion	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0	0
SA10	Increase the quantity, quality and accessibility of greenspace	✓	✓	0	0	0/D	0	0	✓
SA11	Minimise the pressure on greenfield land by efficient land use patterns that make good use of derelict and previously used sites & promote balanced development.	✓	✓	0	0	D	D	D	✓

SA Objectives		Core Strategy Objectives								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
SA12	Maintain and enhance, restore or add to biodiversity or geological conservation needs.	?	?	0	0	D	D	D	D	
SA13	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	✓	✓	0	✓	D	D	✓	✓	
SA14	Improve Leeds' ability to manage extreme weather conditions including flood risk and climate change adaptation.	X	X	0	0	D	D	D	D	
SA15	Provide a transport network which maximises access, whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	✓	✓	0	✓	D	D	✓	✓	
SA16	Increase the proportion of local needs that are met locally.	✓	✓	0	✓	D	✓	✓	✓	
SA17	Reduce the growth in waste generated and land filled.	0	0	0	0	D	D	D	D	
SA18	Reduce pollution levels	Contaminated land	✓	✓	0	0	D	D	D	✓
		Air Pollution	D	D	0	✓	D	D	✓	✓
		Water Pollution	D	D	0	0	D	D	D/?	D
		Noise Pollution	X	X	0	✓	D	D	D/?	✓
		Light Pollution	X	X	0	D	D	D	D/?	D
SA19	Maintain and enhance landscape quality.	D	D	✓	0	D	D	D	D	
SA20	Maintain and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the built environment.	D	D	✓	0	D	D	D	D	
SA21	Preserve and enhance the historic environment.	D	D	✓	0	D	D	D	D	
SA22	Make efficient use of energy and natural resources and promote sustainable design.	D	D	0	0	D	D	D	D	

SA Objectives		Core Strategy Objectives							
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
SA1	Maintain or improve good quality employment opportunities and reduce the disparities in the Leeds labour market.	0	✓	✓	0	✓	0	✓	0
SA2	Maintain or improve the conditions which have enabled business success, economic growth and investment.	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	D	D
SA3	Increase participation in education and life-long learning and reduce the disparity in participation and qualifications achieved across Leeds.	0	✓	✓	0	✓	0	✓	0
SA4	Improve conditions and services that engender good health and reduce disparities in health across Leeds.	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	0
SA5	Reduce overall rates of crime, and reduce the disparities in crime rates across Leeds.	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	0
SA6	Maintain and improve culture, leisure and recreational activities that are available to all.	0	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	0
SA7	Improve the overall quality of housing and reduce the disparity in housing markets across Leeds	✓	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0
SA8	Increase social inclusion and active community participation	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	0	✓	0
SA9	Increase community cohesion	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0
SA10	Increase the quantity, quality and accessibility of greenspace	0	0	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	✓
SA11	Minimise the pressure on greenfield land by efficient land use patterns that make good use of derelict and previously used sites & promote balanced development.	D	D	D	0	D	✓	D	✓

SA Objectives		Core Strategy Objectives							
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
SA12	Maintain and enhance, restore or add to biodiversity or geological conservation needs.	0	0	D	D	D	D	D	✓
SA13	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	✓	✓	D	0	D	✓	✓	0
SA14	Improve Leeds' ability to manage extreme weather conditions including flood risk and climate change adaptation.	0	D	D	D	D	D	D	✓
SA15	Provide a transport network which maximises access, whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	0	✓	D	0	✓	✓	✓	0
SA16	Increase the proportion of local needs that are met locally.	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	0
SA17	Reduce the growth in waste generated and land filled.	0	0	D	0	D	0	0	0
SA18	Reduce pollution levels								
	Contaminated land	0	D	D	0	D	0	0	D
	Air Pollution	0	✓	D	0	D	✓	✓	D
	Water Pollution	0	D	D	0	D	D	D	D
	Noise Pollution	0	D	D	0	D	D	D	D
	Light Pollution	0	D	D	0	D	D	D	D
SA19	Maintain and enhance landscape quality.	0	D	D	D	D	D	D	✓
SA20	Maintain and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the built environment.	0	D	D	✓	D	D	D	0
SA21	Preserve and enhance the historic environment.	0	D	D	✓	D	D	D	0
SA22	Make efficient use of energy and natural resources and promote sustainable design.	✓	D	D	0	0	D	D	0

SA Objectives		Core Strategy Objectives								
		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
SA1	Maintain or improve good quality employment opportunities and reduce the disparities in the Leeds labour market.	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	D	0	✓	✓
SA2	Maintain or improve the conditions which have enabled business success, economic growth and investment.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	D	0	✓	✓
SA3	Increase participation in education and life-long learning and reduce the disparity in participation and qualifications achieved across Leeds.	0	0	0	0	✓	D	0	✓	✓
SA4	Improve conditions and services that engender good health and reduce disparities in health across Leeds.	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	D	✓	✓	✓
SA5	Reduce overall rates of crime, and reduce the disparities in crime rates across Leeds.	0	0	✓	0	✓	0	0	0	✓
SA6	Maintain and improve culture, leisure and recreational activities that are available to all.	0	0	✓	✓	✓	D	0	✓	✓
SA7	Improve the overall quality of housing and reduce the disparity in housing markets across Leeds	0	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	0	✓
SA8	Increase social inclusion and active community participation	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓
SA9	Increase community cohesion	0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	0	✓
SA10	Increase the quantity, quality and accessibility of greenspace	0	0	✓	✓	✓	D	✓	✓	✓
SA11	Minimise the pressure on greenfield land by efficient land use patterns that make good use of derelict and previously used sites & promote balanced development.	✓	0	0	✓	✓	D	0	0	✓

SA Objectives		Core Strategy Objectives								
		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
SA12	Maintain and enhance, restore or add to biodiversity or geological conservation needs.	D	0	✓	✓	✓	D	0	0	✓
SA13	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	D	0	✓	✓
SA14	Improve Leeds' ability to manage extreme weather conditions including flood risk and climate change adaptation.	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	D	0	✓	✓
SA15	Provide a transport network which maximises access, whilst minimising detrimental impacts.	0	0	0	✓	✓	D	✓	✓	✓
SA16	Increase the proportion of local needs that are met locally.	0	0	0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SA17	Reduce the growth in waste generated and land filled.	0	0	✓	0	✓	D	0	0	✓
SA18	Reduce pollution levels									
	Contaminated land	0	0	✓	✓	D	D	0	0	D
	Air Pollution	0	✓	✓	D	D	D	0	0	D
	Water Pollution	0	0	✓	D	D	D	0	0	D
	Noise Pollution	0	0	✓	D	D	D	0	0	D
	Light Pollution	0	0	✓	D	D	D	0	0	D
SA19	Maintain and enhance landscape quality.	D	D	D	✓	D	D	0	D	D
SA20	Maintain and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the built environment.	D	D	0	✓	✓	D	0	0	✓
SA21	Preserve and enhance the historic environment.	D	D	0	✓	✓	D	0	D	✓
SA22	Make efficient use of energy and natural resources and promote sustainable design.	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	D	0	✓	✓

13 SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS OF THE CORE STRATEGY POLICIES

A summary table for each of the CS policies is set out below. This highlights the significant effects of the policies as well as providing recommendations for future action where appropriate. The policies are presented in the order they are in the Core Strategy main document for ease of reference and therefore run in the following order:

- Strategic Themes and Policies
- City Centre
- Managing the Needs of a Successful District
- Housing
- Supporting Employment Opportunities
- Place Making
- A Well Connected District
- Managing Environmental Resources
- Green Infrastructure and Green Space
- Energy and Natural Resources

Assessments were completed for each of the policies contained within the CS against each of the SA objectives with a full explanation of the predicted effect. These assessments are attached in full at APPENDIX 3 with the full CS policy wording and supportive text available within the CS Publication Draft document.

SP1 Location of Development				
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Appraisal Summary
1	++	++	++	<p>Economic The policy encourages investment according to a location based strategy and supports existing businesses in locations where there is an established industry. Employment will be created in accessible locations to the potential workforce reducing disparities that currently exist.</p> <p>Social The policy encourages the location of leisure, cultural and educational establishments in locations which are the most accessible which will contribute to a reduction of the need for car based trips and improve participation</p> <p>Environmental The policy looks to ensure that brownfield sites come forward first reducing pressure on greenfield sites however the effect on biodiversity, the historic and built environment will some degree be dependant on the sites which come forward. Reduction in the use of car as a result of development in locations accessible by sustainable forms of transport will have a significant effect on transport and associated pollution factors.</p>
2	++	++	++	
3	+	+	+	
4	0	0	0	
5	0	0	0	
6	++	++	++	
7	0	0	0	
8	0	0	0	
9	0	0	0	
10	0	0	0	
11	++	++	++	
12	+/D	+/D	+/D	
13	0	0	0	
14	0	0	0	
15	++	++	++	
16	++	++	++	
17	0	0	0	
18	+	+	+	
19	+	+	+	
20	D	D	D	
21	D	D	D	
22	0	0	0	
Recommendations				Implementation of policies within the Core strategy will mitigate against potential negative effects of development. At site allocation it will be important to carefully consider those consistent with the development strategy against the SA Objectives to reduce negative and maximize positive effects of development on biodiversity.

SP2 Hierarchy of centres and spatial approach to retailing, offices and intensive leisure

SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Appraisal Summary
1	++	++	++	<p>Economic There are clear economic benefits resulting from this policy. It will help ensure the vitality and viability of centres which will in turn protect employment.</p> <p>Social There will be a positive effect against social objectives as supporting accessible locations for facilities will provide a focal point for community participation. This will also contribute positively to community cohesion.</p> <p>Environmental The hierarchy of centres is expected to have a positive effect through supporting efficient use of land, reducing journeys through providing an accessible centre and help ensure buildings in historic centres remain in a viable use.</p>
2	+	+	+	
3	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	
5	0	0	0	
6	+	+	+	
7	0	0	0	
8	+	+	+	
9	+	+	+	
10	0	0	0	
11	++	++	++	
12	0	0	0	
13	++	++	++	
14	+	+	+	
15	++	++	++	
16	++	++	++	
17	+	+	+	
18	0	0	0	
19	0	0	0	
20	++	++	++	
21	+	+	+	
22	0	0	0	
Recommendations				There are no recommendations at this stage of the DPD.

SP3 Role of Leeds City Centre				
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Appraisal Summary
1	++	++	++	<p>Economic Through setting the role of the city centre as a focus for major development and ensuring transport links are improved, the policy will presents high levels of accessibility to employment as well as attracting investment, including some that may have otherwise gone to other cities, to create new employment and economic growth.</p> <p>Social There is a slight positive effect for education through the support for universities and through the provision of new residential development in the city centre. Support for leisure and recreational activities will serve to have a significant effect on access to facilities and a positive effect on serving community needs.</p> <p>Environmental The policy scored positively, particularly in relation to new provision of green space, reducing the pressure on greenfield sites and a reduction of pollution levels through the provision of facilities in an accessible location.</p>
2	++	++	++	
3	+	+	+	
4	+	+	++	
5	0	0	0	
6	++	++	++	
7	+	+	+	
8	+	+	+	
9	0	0	0	
10	+	++	++	
11	++	++	++	
12	+	+	+	
13	++	++	++	
14	0	0	0	
15	++	++	++	
16	0	0	0	
17	0	0	0	
18	++	++	++	
19	0	0	0	
20	D	D	D	
21	D	D	D	
22	D	D	D	
Recommendation				There are no recommendations at this stage of the DPD. The expectation is that school provision will match any increase in residential population however the policy does not specifically provide support. Class sizes should be monitored by the education authority to ensure the policy does not put unacceptable pressure on school provision.

SP4 Regeneration Priority Programme Areas				
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Appraisal Summary
1	++	++	++	<p>Economic The policy will have a significantly positive effect through support for new investment and improved access to training and employment opportunities in the regeneration areas and contribute to reducing disparity in the labour market.</p> <p>Social A positive score for many of the objectives through improvements to health, housing quality and access to facilities. These factors combined with support for skills training will also help to reduce poverty levels.</p> <p>Environmental The policy is expected to have a positive effect through the improved provision and access to recreation, leisure, facilities and employment opportunities. Some of the effect could not be determined due to the effect that implementation in currently unknown specific locations could have.</p>
2	++	++	++	
3	++	++	++	
4	++	++	++	
5	0	0	0	
6	+	+	+	
7	++	++	++	
8	++	++	++	
9	++	++	++	
10	++	++	++	
11	D	D	D	
12	D	D	D	
13	+	+	+	
14	D	D	D	
15	++	++	++	
16	++	++	++	
17	0	0	0	
18	+	+	+	
19	+/D	+/D	+/D	
20	D	D	D	
21	D	D	D	
22	O	O	O	
Recommendations				There are no recommendations at this stage of the DPD.

SP5 Aire Valley Leeds Urban Eco Settlement				
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Appraisal Summary
1	++	++	++	<p>Economic The policy will have a positive effect through providing the basis for investment and accessible employment close to a number of deprived neighbourhoods.</p> <p>Social While the details of the policy will be assessed separately through the Aire Valley DPD process, the view was taken that the Aire Valley Urban Eco Settlement policy will have a positive effect through the provision of facilities and accommodation to a level and standard that will improve access and reduce poverty.</p> <p>Environmental A positive score was achieved for environmental objectives overall. The policy supports the development of brownfield sites, will reduce pollution levels and, through low carbon techniques, reduce the use of raw material and increase energy from renewable sources. The Aire Valley does contain a number of high flood risk areas however which meant a negative effect is expected against SA14</p> <p>Housing uses should avoid areas of high flood risk when brought forward as part of the Aire Valley DPD.</p>
2	++	++	++	
3	0	0	0	
4	+	+	+	
5	0	0	0	
6	0	0	0	
7	++	++	++	
8	++	++	++	
9	0	0	0	
10	D	D	D	
11	+	+	+	
12	D	D	D	
13	++	++	++	
14	-/D	-/D	-/D	
15	++	++	++	
16	++	++	++	
17	0	0	0	
18	++	++	++	
19	D	D	D	
20	D	D	D	
21	D	D	D	
22	++	++	++	
Recommendations				

SP6 The Housing Requirements and Allocation of Housing Land				
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Appraisal Summary
1	++	++	++	<p>Economic A positive score was achieved for both objectives as house building will provide a stimulus both to investment and job creation through both directly and indirectly through support services.</p> <p>Social A significant effect of the policy will be the provision of both the quality and quantity of houses required. This will improve health through a reduction in overcrowding as the number of affordable homes increases.</p> <p>Environmental The policy will have a largely positive effect however there are negative aspects. New housing development will provide funding to enhance green space, reduce emissions due to locating development in areas of high accessibility and enhance the built and historic environment through its support for good design.</p> <p>Negative effects include the likely increase in emissions as a result of increased congestion and an increase in household waste as a result of smaller households. There is also the expectation that despite mitigation measures included as part of other CS policies, there is likely to be a negative effect on the landscape in some areas where allocations are made.</p>
2	++	++	++	
3	0	0	0	
4	+	+	+	
5	0	0	0	
6	0	0	0	
7	++	++	++	
8	D	D	D	
9	0	0	0	
10	+	+	+	
11	+	+	+	
12	D	D	D	
13	+	+	+	
14	0	0	0	
15	-	-	-	
16	+/D	+/D	+/D	
17	-	-	-	
18	0	0	0	
19	-	-	-	
20	+	+	+	
21	+	+	+	
22	D	D	D	
Recommendations				While there are negative effects predicted for this policy, recommendations are not put forward at this stage of the DPD process. The policy promotes development in accessible locations to minimise the negative effects however the scale of the housing required means that there will still be a negative effect.

SP7 Distribution of Housing Land				
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Appraisal Summary
1	0	0	0	<p>Economic It is not expected that there will be any significant effects</p> <p>Social It is not expected that there will be any significant effects.</p> <p>Environmental The effect is expected to be positive as the distribution supports the development of brownfield land and accessible locations for development will encourage sustainable transport choices thereby reducing emissions.</p>
2	0	0	0	
3	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	
5	0	0	0	
6	0	0	0	
7	0	0	0	
8	0	0	0	
9	0	0	0	
10	0	0	0	
11	++	++	++	
12	D	D	D	
13	+	+	+	
14	0	0	0	
15	+	+	+	
16	0	0	0	
17	0	0	0	
18	+	+	+	
19	D	D	D	
20	0	0	0	
21	0	0	0	
22	0	0	0	
Recommendations				There are no recommendations at this stage of the DPD.

SP8 Economic development priorities				
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Appraisal Summary
1	++	++	++	<p>Economic A significantly positive effect is expected for both objectives through supporting development which will aid economic growth and job creation.</p> <p>Social The effect is largely neutral with the exception of SA objectives 3 and 8 as support for skills training which will in turn contribute to a reduction in poverty through improved access to employment.</p> <p>Environmental There are both positive and negative effects of the policy. The positive effects are expected as a result of local deficiencies in provision being met which will in turn reduce the need to travel by private motor vehicle.</p> <p>The negative effects have been identified as support for existing employment locations and other employment uses excluding town centre uses is likely to lead to Greenfield land development and some loss of biodiversity.</p> <p>The SA process has run alongside that of the DPD and mitigation has already been incorporated in to the CS document where practicable.</p>
2	++	++	++	
3	++	++	++	
4	0	0	0	
5	0	0	0	
6	0	0	0	
7	0	0	0	
8	+	+	+	
9	0	0	0	
10	0	0	0	
11	-	-	-	
12	-	-	-	
13	0	0	0	
14	0	0	0	
15	+	+	+	
16	+	+	+	
17	0	0	0	
18	0	0	0	
19	D	D	D	
20	D	D	D	
21	D	D	D	
22	0	0	0	
Recommendations				

SP9 Provision for offices, industry and warehouse employment land and premises				
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Appraisal Summary
1	++	++	++	<p>Economic The effect has been assessed to be significantly positive as the policy will ensure sufficient land for employment encouraging investment and creating employment.</p> <p>Social The effect is expected to be largely neutral other than a positive effect through reducing poverty as a result of creating new employment opportunities.</p> <p>Environmental The effect is expected to be largely neutral other than a positive effect through meeting local needs.</p> <p>The effect on landscape, built and historic environment is likely to be dependant upon the specific attributes of a site that comes forward for development.</p>
2	++	++	++	
3	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	
5	0	0	0	
6	0	0	0	
7	0	0	0	
8	+	+	+	
9	0	0	0	
10	0	0	0	
11	0	0	0	
12	0	0	0	
13	0	0	0	
14	0	0	0	
15	0	0	0	
16	+	+	+	
17	0	0	0	
18	0	0	0	
19	D	D	D	
20	D	D	D	
21	D	D	D	
22	0	0	0	
Recommendations				Some environmental objectives will be dependant upon development management policies. If these are not to be updated as part of the Site Allocations DPD then planning applications should be monitored to ensure that saved UDP Review (2006) policies are suitable for meeting sustainability objectives.

SP10 Greenbelt				
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Appraisal Summary
1	++	++	++	<p>Economic The policy will have a positive effect towards these objectives through providing sites for future development.</p> <p>Social The effect is largely dependant on the implementation of the policy through the Site Allocations DPD. There will however be a positive effect associated with the release of sites from the green belt providing new housing and as a result reducing overcrowding.</p> <p>Environmental There are positive and negative effects of the policy though much is dependant upon the review of the green belt.</p> <p>It is expected that the review will contribute positively to meeting local needs through the provision of development sites.</p> <p>There is potential for a significantly negative effect through the loss of greenfield sites, biodiversity and less pressure on the redevelopment of contaminated land.</p>
2	++	++	++	
3	0	0	0	
4	+	+	+	
5	0	0	0	
6	0	0	0	
7	++	++	++	
8	D	D	D	
9	D	D	D	
10	D	D	D	
11	--	--	--	
12	--/D	--/D	--/D	
13	D	D	D	
14	D	D	D	
15	D	D	D	
16	+/D	+/D	+/D	
17	0	0	0	
18	-/D	-/D	-/D	
19	--/D	--/D	--/D	
20	D	D	D	
21	D	D	D	
22	D	D	D	
Recommendations				Where a --/D score has been registered the negative effect has, through the development of the CS, been mitigated for in relevant policies. Despite this, the view was taken that there is still an effect likely which should be considered further to minimize the effect as part of the SA of the Site Allocations DPD.

SP11 – Transport infrastructure investment priorities				
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Appraisal Summary
1	+	+	++	<p>Economic</p> <p>In the longer term there is an expectation that there will be a significant positive effect as infrastructure is built. This will improve access to employment and attract new investment.</p> <p>Social</p> <p>A positive effect should be achieved through improved access to health, recreation, leisure, cultural and educational destinations which will also have a positive effect on community cohesion. Increased use of cycling and pedestrian routes will further contribute to an improvement in health.</p> <p>Environmental</p> <p>As with the social aspects to sustainability there are positive effects through improved access to facilities and a reduction in emissions as a result of a switch to sustainable transport choices.</p> <p>There are a number of potentially negative effects of the policy which despite the SA process remain. Provision of new infrastructure will take up land which could have been used for alternative uses and have an effect on landscape quality.</p> <p>There are no recommendations at this stage of the DPD process. The effects of infrastructure provision that remain are of a lesser impact than the likely effects of not providing appropriate infrastructure.</p>
2	+	+	++	
3	+	+	+	
4	+	+	++	
5	0	0	0	
6	+	+	+	
7	0	0	0	
8	+	+	+	
9	+	+	+	
10	+	+	+	
11	-	-	-	
12	-	-	-	
13	+	+	+	
14	0	0	0	
15	++	++	++	
16	++	++	++	
17	0	0	0	
18	+	+	++	
19	-	-	-	
20	D	D	D	
21	D	D	D	
22	0	0	0	
Recommendations				

SP12 Managing the growth of Leeds Bradford International Airport				
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Appraisal Summary
1	++	++	++	<p>Economic There is a positive significant effect for both economic objectives as the policy will increase spending and investment in Leeds both directly and indirectly which will create new employment opportunities.</p> <p>Social The social effects are expected to be largely neutral however support for the airport will increase tourist numbers to Leeds. The score was not more positive as the view was taken that there may also be a drain away to other destinations as a result of an increased availability and access to the airport.</p> <p>Environmental There is a negative effect against the environmental objectives.</p> <p>Growth of the airport is expected to involve some development of greenfield land and loss of biodiversity and landscape quality. Further, growth of the airport will increase the number of flights from the airport and associated emissions and noise despite improvements to engine efficiency. This increase in flights is likely to increase the number of car based trips until investment takes effect in the longer term.</p>
2	++	++	++	
3	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	
5	0	0	0	
6	+	+	+	
7	0	0	0	
8	0	0	0	
9	0	0	0	
10	0	0	0	
11	-	-	-	
12	-	-	-	
13	--	--	--	
14	0	0	0	
15	-	-	0	
16	0	0	0	
17	0	0	0	
18	--	--	--	
19	-	-	-	
20	0	0	0	
21	0	0	0	
22	0	0	0	
Recommendations				Support for the growth of the airport is likely to involve the development of some Greenfield land. The policy does however include measures (including improvements to surface access and the requirement for environmental assessments) to mitigate against effects the negative of this as a result of previous SA work so no further recommendations are proposed at this stage of the DPD process.

SP13 Strategic Green Infrastructure				
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Appraisal Summary
1	0	0	0	<p>Economic Overall the effect was assessed to be neutral as the positive effects of creating a more attractive environment for investors was balanced by potential disincentive of the restrictive policy.</p> <p>Social The policy scored positively through access to green infrastructure and associated health benefits.</p> <p>Environmental there is a positive effect against a number of environmental objectives. Green space will be protected and over the longer term significantly enhanced. This green infrastructure will protect and enhance landscapes and biodiversity as well as provide mitigation against climate change through protection of some areas of flood and tree cover.</p>
2	0	0	0	
3	0	0	0	
4	+	+	+	
5	0	0	0	
6	++	++	++	
7	0	0	0	
8	0	0	0	
9	0	0	0	
10	+	+	++	
11	0	0	0	
12	+	+	++	
13	+	+	+	
14	++	++	++	
15	+	+	+	
16	0	0	0	
17	0	0	0	
18	+	+	+	
19	++	++	++	
20	0	0	0	
21	0	0	0	
22	0	0	0	
Recommendations				There are no recommendations at this stage of the DPD.

CC1 City Centre Development				
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Appraisal Summary
1	++	++	++	<p>Economic There is expected to have a significantly positive effect as the policy will attract investment and create employment opportunities in a highly accessible location.</p> <p>Social The effect on social objectives is expected to be positive through the support for universities, health and other services and cultural activities in a highly accessible location.</p> <p>Environmental Most of the effects are significantly positive through the support for open space, high density city centre development and reducing the need to travel by car by providing highly accessible services and facilities.</p> <p>The view was taken however that there would be a slightly negative effect of the policy as support for development in the city centre is likely to put pressure on sites within a designated flood zone.</p>
2	++	++	++	
3	+	+	+	
4	+	+	++	
5	0	0	0	
6	+	+	+	
7	+	+	+	
8	+	+	+	
9	0	0	0	
10	+	+	+	
11	++	++	++	
12	0	0	0	
13	++	++	++	
14	-	-	-	
15	++	++	++	
16	0	0	0	
17	0	0	0	
18	++	++	++	
19	0	0	0	
20	D	D	D	
21	D	D	D	
22	D	D	D	
Recommendations				<p>While a negative score has been registered for one objective, there are no recommendations at this stage. Policies elsewhere in the CS to mitigate risk have been appraised and amended appropriately. The expectation is that school provision will match any increase in residential population however the policy does not specifically provide support. Class sizes should be monitored by the education authority to ensure the policy does not put unacceptable pressure on school provision.</p>

CC2 City Centre South				
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Appraisal Summary
1	++	++	++	<p>Economic The policy is significantly positive as it will provides support for development to be focused in the city centre which will attract investment to a highly accessible location.</p> <p>Social The provision of a new park in the city centre will promote a healthier lifestyle and encourage new cultural and leisure activities. The policy also scored positively for its support for new housing development which will contribute to meeting housing need.</p> <p>Environmental The impact is positive through the provision of new high quality green space, the use of brownfield sites reducing pressure on greenfield sites and new development to be promoted in a location which is highly accessible by sustainable transport modes.</p> <p>As with CC1 however that there would be a slightly negative effect of the policy as support for development in the city centre is likely to put pressure on sites within a designated flood zone.</p>
2	++	++	++	
3	0	0	0	
4	+	+	+	
5	0	0	0	
6	++	++	++	
7	+	+	+	
8	0	0	0	
9	0	0	0	
10	++	++	++	
11	++	++	++	
12	+	+	+	
13	++	++	++	
14	-	-	-	
15	++	++	++	
16	0	0	0	
17	0	0	0	
18	++	++	++	
19	0	0	0	
20	D	D	D	
21	D	D	D	
22	D	D	D	
Recommendations				While a negative score has been registered for one objective, there are no recommendations at this stage. Policies elsewhere in the CS to mitigate risk have been appraised and amended appropriately.

CC3 Improving connectivity between the city centre and neighbouring communities				
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Appraisal Summary
1	+	+	+	<p>Economic A positive impact against the first economic objective is expected to be achieved through improved connectivity making the employment opportunities in the city centre available to a wider section of Leeds residents.</p> <p>Social Health, education and other facilities will be more accessible through improved connectivity. This will also improve participation from communities close to the city centre and the integration between neighbourhoods.</p> <p>Environmental There will be a positive effect through improved connectivity by sustainable forms of transport reducing the need to travel by car and increasing the accessibility of services.</p>
2	0	0	0	
3	+	+	+	
4	+	+	++	
5	+	+	+	
6	+	+	+	
7	0	0	0	
8	+	++	++	
9	+	+	+	
10	0	0	0	
11	0	0	0	
12	0	0	0	
13	+	+	+	
14	0	0	0	
15	+	++	++	
16	+	+	+	
17	0	0	0	
18	+	+	+	
19	0	0	0	
20	0	0	0	
21	0	0	0	
22	0	0	0	
Recommendations				There are no recommendations at this stage of the DPD.

H1 Managed release of sites				
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Appraisal Summary
1	0	0	0	<p>Economic The policy does not have any significant effect on the economic objectives.</p> <p>Social The policy does not have any significant effect on the social objectives.</p> <p>Environmental In the short term it is expected there will be a positive effect through reduced pressure on greenfield sites, development of accessible sites and protection of landscapes. In the longer term greenfield sites will come forward for development and have a negative effect.</p>
2	0	0	0	
3	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	
5	0	0	0	
6	0	0	0	
7	0	0	0	
8	0	0	0	
9	0	0	0	
10	0	0	0	
11	+	0	0	
12	0	0	0	
13	0	0	0	
14	0	0	0	
15	+	0	0	
16	0	0	0	
17	0	0	0	
18	0	0	0	
19	+	-	-	
20	0	0	0	
21	0	0	0	
22	0	0	0	
Recommendations				There are no recommendations at this stage of the DPD. The

H2 New Housing Development on Unallocated Sites				
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Appraisal Summary
1	0	0	0	<p>Economic The policy does not have any significant effect on the economic objectives.</p> <p>Social The policy does not have any significant effect on the social objectives.</p> <p>Environmental The policy will have a positive effect through the restriction of development on greenfield sites.</p>
2	0	0	0	
3	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	
5	0	0	0	
6	0	0	0	
7	0	0	0	
8	0	0	0	
9	0	0	0	
10	0	0	0	
11	+	+	+	
12	0	0	0	
13	0	0	0	
14	0	0	0	
15	0	0	0	
16	0	0	0	
17	0	0	0	
18	0	0	0	
19	0	0	0	
20	0	0	0	
21	0	0	0	
22	0	0	0	
Recommendations				There are no recommendations at this stage of the DPD.

H3 Density of Residential Development				
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Appraisal Summary
1	0	0	0	<p>Economic The policy does not have any significant effect on the economic objectives.</p> <p>Social The policy is expected to only have a minor effect through high density housing development making affordable houses more viable as part of a scheme.</p> <p>Environmental The policy will have a positive effect through high density development in the city centre reducing pressure on greenfield land and increasing access to services by sustainable modes of transport.</p>
2	0	0	0	
3	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	
5	0	0	0	
6	0	0	0	
7	+	+	+	
8	0	0	0	
9	0	0	0	
10	0	0	0	
11	++	++	++	
12	0	0	0	
13	+	+	+	
14	0	0	0	
15	+	+	+	
16	0	0	0	
17	0	0	0	
18	+	+	+	
19	0	0	0	
20	0	0	0	
21	0	0	0	
22	0	0	0	
Recommendations				There are no recommendations at this stage of the DPD.

H4 Housing Mix				
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Appraisal Summary
1	0	0	0	<p>Economic The policy does not have any significant effect on the economic objectives.</p> <p>Social A positive impact is expected as an appropriate housing mix will help to meet local need as well as improve social inclusion and community cohesion.</p> <p>Environmental The policy does not have any significant effect on the environmental objectives.</p>
2	0	0	0	
3	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	
5	0	0	0	
6	0	0	0	
7	++	++	++	
8	+	+	+	
9	+	+	+	
10	0	0	0	
11	0	0	0	
12	0	0	0	
13	0	0	0	
14	0	0	0	
15	0	0	0	
16	0	0	0	
17	0	0	0	
18	0	0	0	
19	0	0	0	
20	0	0	0	
21	0	0	0	
22	0	0	0	
Recommendations				There are no recommendations at this stage of the DPD.

H5 Affordable Housing				
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Appraisal Summary
1	0	0	0	<p>Economic There will be a positive effect on the growth of the economy over the medium and long term as housing need is met.</p> <p>Social A positive impact is expected through affordable housing integrated in to new development reducing overcrowding , meeting local need and increasing participation and cohesion in the community.</p> <p>Environmental A small positive effect id expected through local housing needs being met.</p>
2	0	+	+	
3	0	+	+	
4	0	+	+	
5	0	0	0	
6	0	0	0	
7	+	++	++	
8	+	++	++	
9	0	+	+	
10	0	0	0	
11	0	0	0	
12	0	0	0	
13	0	0	0	
14	0	0	0	
15	0	0	0	
16	0	+	+	
17	0	0	0	
18	0	0	0	
19	0	0	0	
20	0	0	0	
21	0	0	0	
22	0	0	0	
Recommendations				There are no recommendations at this stage of the DPD.

H6 HMOs, Student Accommodation and Flat Conversions				
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Appraisal Summary
1	0	0	0	<p>Economic The policy does not have any significant effect on the economic objectives.</p> <p>Social A positive impact is predicted from this policy through an improved mix of housing improving community cohesion and through HMO housing being built in locations accessible to educational establishments.</p> <p>Environmental A slight positive score was given as appropriate accommodation will be provided where there is local need.</p>
2	0	0	0	
3	+	+	+	
4	0	0	0	
5	0	0	0	
6	0	0	0	
7	+	+	+	
8	+	+	+	
9	+	+	+	
10	0	0	0	
11	0	0	0	
12	0	0	0	
13	0	0	0	
14	0	0	0	
15	0	0	0	
16	+	+	+	
17	0	0	0	
18	0	0	0	
19	0	0	0	
20	0	0	0	
21	0	0	0	
22	0	0	0	
Recommendations				There are no recommendations at this stage of the DPD.

H7 Allocation of gypsy and traveller sites				
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Appraisal Summary
1	0	0	0	<p>Economic The policy does not have any significant effect on the economic objectives.</p> <p>Social The impact is expected to be positive through the provision of sites to meet an identified need which will consequently improve access to health and education. It is expected that this will also contribute to improved community relations over the course of the plan.</p> <p>Environmental There are both positive and negative effects of the policy. The policy will reduce pressure on brownfield sites however it is expected that there will be some greenfield development which will have an impact on landscape quality.</p>
2	0	0	0	
3	+	+	+	
4	+	+	+	
5	0	0	0	
6	0	0	0	
7	+	+	+	
8	+	+	+	
9	+	+	+	
10	0	0	0	
11	+	+	+	
12	0	0	0	
13	0	0	0	
14	0	0	0	
15	0	0	0	
16	0	0	0	
17	0	0	0	
18	0	0	0	
19	-	-	-	
20	0	0	0	
21	0	0	0	
22	0	0	0	
Recommendations				There are no recommendations at this stage of the DPD process. The policy already includes the preference for brownfield site development and policies elsewhere will mitigate against the loss of landscape where possible. Through managed provision proposed by this policy, the environmental impact should be less than would be expected from illegal sites that may set up otherwise.

H8 Housing for Independent Living				
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Appraisal Summary
1	0	0	0	<p>Economic The policy does not have any significant effect on the economic objectives.</p> <p>Social A positive impact is expected as new housing will provide appropriate housing in locations with good access to services and will integrate better in to the community reducing the sense of isolation and fear of crime.</p> <p>Environmental The need to travel by car will be reduced through locating houses close to local facilities. Other effects are dependant upon the location</p>
2	0	0	0	
3	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	
5	+	+	+	
6	+	+	+	
7	+	+	+	
8	+	+	+	
9	0	0	0	
10	0	0	0	
11	0	0	0	
12	0	0	0	
13	0	0	0	
14	0	0	0	
15	+	+	+	
16	+	+	+	
17	0	0	0	
18	0	0	0	
19	0	0	0	
20	0	0	0	
21	0	0	0	
22	0	0	0	
Recommendations				There are no recommendations at this stage of the DPD.

EC1 General Employment Land				
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Appraisal Summary
1	++	++	++	<p>Economic There will be a significantly positive effect as meeting the need for employment land will encourage investment and create new employment.</p> <p>Social There will be a positive effect as the policy will identify land in areas of deficit, particularly in regeneration areas which will help to reduce poverty.</p> <p>Environmental New sites will be in accessible locations and support rail and freight which will increase transport by encouraging more sustainable forms of transport. There will however be a significant negative effect through allowing development of greenbelt and environmentally sensitive sites under some circumstances.</p>
2	++	++	++	
3	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	
5	0	0	0	
6	0	0	0	
7	0	0	0	
8	+	+	+	
9	0	0	0	
10	0	0	0	
11	--	--	--	<p>Environmental New sites will be in accessible locations and support rail and freight which will increase transport by encouraging more sustainable forms of transport. There will however be a significant negative effect through allowing development of greenbelt and environmentally sensitive sites under some circumstances.</p>
12	--	--	--	
13	0	0	0	
14	D	D	D	
15	+	+	+	
16	+	+	+	
17	0	0	0	
18	0	0	0	
19	D	D	D	
20	D	D	D	
21	D	D	D	
22	0	0	0	
Recommendations				No recommendations are made in relation to the negatively scoring objectives at this stage of the DPD process as they have been covered in previous assessments and will be mitigated against as far as possible through other policies within the CS. Some of the impact of the policy will be dependant upon the sites which come forward which will have to be assessed at that time.

EC2 Office development.				
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Appraisal Summary
1	++	++	++	<p>Economic Meeting the need for office space will have a significantly positive effect on creating employment and support economic growth.</p> <p>Social There is expected to be a positive impact through creating office space in accessible locations and through supporting development in regeneration areas.</p> <p>Environmental A significantly positive impact should be achieved by this policy. it will minimise pressure on greenfield land as well as increase use of sustainable forms of transport through development being located in accessible locations.</p>
2	++	++	++	
3	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	
5	0	0	0	
6	0	0	0	
7	0	0	0	
8	+	+	+	
9	0	0	0	
10	0	0	0	
11	+	+	+	
12	D	D	D	
13	+	+	+	
14	D	D	D	
15	++	++	++	
16	++	++	++	
17	0	0	0	
18	+	+	+	
19	D	D	D	
20	D	D	D	
21	D	D	D	
22	0	0	0	
Recommendations				Some of the impact of the policy will be dependant upon the sites which come forward which will have to be assessed at that time.

EC3 Safeguarding existing employment land and industrial areas				
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Appraisal Summary
1	++	++	++	<p>Economic Assessment of the likely effects highlighted a significantly positive effect as the sites which may have been lost to other uses, such as residential, will be protected to sustain employment opportunities.</p> <p>Social The policy does not have any significant effect on the social objectives.</p> <p>Environmental There will be a positive impact as the protection of existing land will reduce pressure on greenfield land and ensure local needs continue to be met locally.</p>
2	++	++	++	
3	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	
5	0	0	0	
6	0	0	0	
7	0	0	0	
8	0	0	0	
9	0	0	0	
10	0	0	0	
11	++	++	++	
12	0	0	0	
13	0	0	0	
14	0	0	0	
15	0	0	0	
16	+	+	+	
17	0	0	0	
18	0	0	0	
19	0	0	0	
20	0	0	0	
21	0	0	0	
22	0	0	0	
Recommendations				There are no recommendations at this stage of the DPD.

P2 AND P3 combined assessment Acceptable uses in and on the edge of town and local centres.

SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Appraisal Summary
1	+	+	+	Economic The policy will have a positive effect through support for development in town and local centres which will encourage investment and create employment.
2	+	+	+	
3	0	0	0	
4	+	+	+	
5	0	0	0	
6	++	++	++	Social There will be a positive impact as a result of this policy through improved access to facilities and services and support for housing that will meet a need in local and town centres.
7	+	+	+	
8	+	+	+	
9	+	+	+	
10	0	0	0	
11	++	++	++	Environmental A number of environmental objectives are expected to have a positive effect as support for uses in centre will reduce pressure on greenfield land and ensure that new provision can be accessed by sustainable forms of transport.
12	0	0	0	
13	0	0	0	
14	0	0	0	
15	+	++	++	
16	++	++	++	Some objectives will be dependant upon design which are considered elsewhere within the CS.
17	0	0	0	
18	+	+	+	
19	0	0	0	
20	D	D	D	
21	D	D	D	
22	0	0	0	
Recommendations				There are no recommendations at this stage of the DPD.

P4 Shopping parades and stand alone convenience shops serving local neighbourhoods and communities				
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Appraisal Summary
1	+	+	+	<p>Economic There will be a positive effect through support for business to invest in convenience stores which will in turn provide some employment.</p> <p>Social The policy has a minor effect through the restriction of hot food takeaways which should contribute to healthier lifestyle choices.</p> <p>Environmental Supporting new convenience shops will have a positive effect through reducing the need to travel by car and meeting local needs locally.</p> <p>Some objectives will be dependant upon design which is considered elsewhere within the CS.</p>
2	+	+	+	
3	0	0	0	
4	+	+	+	
5	0	0	0	
6	0	0	0	
7	0	0	0	
8	0	0	0	
9	0	0	0	
10	0	0	0	
11	0	0	0	
12	0	0	0	
13	0	0	0	
14	0	0	0	
15	+	+	+	
16	+	+	+	
17	0	0	0	
18	0	0	0	
19	0	0	0	
20	D	D	D	
21	D	D	D	
22	D	D	D	
Recommendations				There are no recommendations at this stage of the DPD.

P5 Approach to meeting need for convenience shopping

SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Appraisal Summary
1	+	+	+	<p>Economic A positive effect was predicted for this objective as providing a clear basis on which business can make investment decisions will support economic growth and create employment opportunities.</p> <p>Social The policy does not have any significant effect on the social objectives.</p> <p>Environmental Over the long term the view was taken that the policy will have a positive score on the basis of promoting sustainable forms of travel through directing shopping to accessible locations.</p> <p>Some objectives will be dependant upon design which is considered elsewhere within the CS.</p>
2	+	+	+	
3	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	
5	0	0	0	
6	0	0	0	
7	0	0	0	
8	0	0	0	
9	0	0	0	
10	0	0	0	
11	0	0	0	
12	0	0	0	
13	0	0	0	
14	0	0	0	
15	+	+	++	
16	+	+	++	
17	0	0	0	
18	0	0	0	
19	0	0	0	
20	D	D	D	
21	D	D	D	
22	D	D	D	
Recommendations				There are no recommendations at this stage of the DPD.

P6 Approach to meeting need for comparison shopping				
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Appraisal Summary
1	+	+	+	<p>Economic A positive effect was predicted for this objective as providing a clear basis on which business can make investment decisions will support economic growth and create employment opportunities.</p> <p>Social The policy does not have any significant effect on the social objectives.</p> <p>Environmental The policy will have a positive score on the basis of promoting sustainable forms of travel through directing shopping to accessible locations.</p> <p>Some objectives will be dependant upon design which is considered elsewhere within the CS.</p>
2	+	+	+	
3	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	
5	0	0	0	
6	0	0	0	
7	0	0	0	
8	0	0	0	
9	0	0	0	
10	0	0	0	
11	0	0	0	
12	0	0	0	
13	D	D	D	
14	0	0	0	
15	+	+	++	
16	++	++	++	
17	0	0	0	
18	0	0	0	
19	0	0	0	
20	D	D	D	
21	D	D	D	
22	D	D	D	
Recommendations				There are no recommendations at this stage of the DPD.

P7 The creation of new centres				
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Appraisal Summary
1	0	+	++	<p>Economic Over the longer term the policy will have a positive effect as provision of new centres will create business and employment opportunities.</p> <p>Social A positive impact is likely as a result of this policy through the provision of services, facilities and housing in a suitably accessible location to meet local need.</p> <p>Environmental There is a positive effect expected through the creation of new centres where required as these will reduce the need to travel by car. Many of the effects are however unclear at this stage as it will be influenced heavily by location and the nature of the proposals put forward.</p>
2	0	+	++	
3	0	+	+	
4	0	+	+	
5	0	0	0	
6	0	+	+	
7	+	+	+	
8	0	+	+	
9	0	+	+	
10	0	0	0	
11	?/D	?/D	?/D	
12	?/D	?/D	?/D	
13	D	D	D	
14	D	D	D	
15	0	+	++	
16	0	+	++	
17	0	0	0	
18	0	0	0	
19	0	0	0	
20	D	D	D	
21	D	D	D	
22	D	D	D	
Recommendations				Should new centres be brought forward in the Site Allocations DPD then the SA process will be integral to the selection process.

P8 – Sequential and impact assessments for convenience and comparison stores and intense leisure				
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Appraisal Summary
1	0	0	0	<p>Economic The policy does not have any significant effect on the economic objectives.</p> <p>Social The effect is largely neutral however it is expected that there will be a positive effect on SA objective 6 through support for the delivery of cultural activities in accessible locations.</p> <p>Environmental There is expected to be a positive effect through the sequential assessment ensuring that more accessible locations come forward for development reducing the need to travel by car. This is also likely to ensure reduced pressure on out of centre greenfield sites.</p> <p>Design and setting will be dependant upon the location that comes forward and the implementation of other policies within the CS.</p>
2	0	0	0	
3	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	
5	0	0	0	
6	+	+	+	
7	0	0	0	
8	0	0	0	
9	0	0	0	
10	0	0	0	
11	+	+	+	
12	0	0	0	
13	+	+	+	
14	0	0	0	
15	+	+	++	
16	++	++	++	
17	0	0	0	
18	0	+	+	
19	0	0	0	
20	D	D	D	
21	D	D	D	
22	D	D	D	
Recommendations				There are no recommendations at this stage of the DPD.

P9 – Community facilities and other services				
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Appraisal Summary
1	0	0	0	<p>Economic The policy does not have any significant effect on the economic objectives.</p> <p>Social A significantly positive effect is expected through the provision of facilities that meet local need in accessible locations. The view was taken that improved provision of such focus facilities will have a positive effect on community cohesion.</p> <p>Environmental There is expected to be a positive impact through the reduced need to travel by car by providing accessible facilities. It is also expected that these locations are less likely to be greenfield and so it also scored positively against SA objective 11.</p> <p>As with a number of policies, design related objectives will be dependant on location and implementation of design policies.</p>
2	0	0	0	
3	+	+	++	
4	+	+	++	
5	0	0	0	
6	+	+	++	
7	0	0	0	
8	+	++	++	
9	+	+	++	
10	0	0	0	
11	+	+	++	
12	0	0	0	
13	0	0	+	
14	0	0	0	
15	+	+	++	
16	+	+	++	
17	0	0	0	
18	0	0	0	
19	0	0	0	
20	D	D	D	
21	D	D	D	
22	D	D	D	
Recommendations				There are no recommendations at this stage of the DPD.

P10 Design				
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Appraisal Summary
1	0	0	0	Economic A positive effect for the second economic objective is expected as good design will attract new investment.
2	+	+	+	
3	0	0	0	
4	+	+	+	
5	+	+	+	Social The quality of housing will be improved by the policy and there will be a further positive aspect through the intention to undertake community consultation.
6	0	0	0	
7	+	+	+	
8	+	+	+	
9	0	0	0	Environmental A significantly positive effect is predicted for this policy on the SA objectives 19-21 as high quality design will protect and enhance the built, historic and landscape setting.
10	0	0	0	
11	0	0	0	
12	0	0	0	
13	0	0	0	
14	0	0	0	
15	0	0	0	
16	0	0	0	
17	0	0	0	
18	0	0	0	
19	++	++	++	
20	++	++	++	
21	++	++	++	
22	0	0	0	
Recommendations				There are no recommendations at this stage of the DPD.

P11 Conservation				
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Appraisal Summary
1	0	0	0	<p>Economic The policy does not have any significant effect on the economic objectives.</p> <p>Social The effect of the policy is largely neutral however there will be a positive effect against SA objective 6 through protecting historic and cultural assets.</p> <p>Environmental There will be a significantly positive effect through protection of the historic and built environment with further positive effects achieved through the protection of high quality landscapes which will help conserve biodiversity.</p>
2	0	0	0	
3	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	
5	0	0	0	
6	+	+	+	
7	0	0	0	
8	0	0	0	
9	0	0	0	
10	0	0	0	
11	0	0	0	
12	+	+	+	
13	0	0	0	
14	0	0	0	
15	0	0	0	
16	0	0	0	
17	0	0	0	
18	0	0	0	
19	+	+	+	
20	++	++	++	
21	++	++	++	
22	0	0	0	
Recommendations				There are no recommendations at this stage of the DPD.

P12 Landscape				
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Appraisal Summary
1	0	0	0	<p>Economic The policy does not have any significant effect on the economic objectives.</p> <p>Social A positive effect is expected against SA objective 4 as the preservation of high quality landscapes will provide visual and physical stimulus of benefit to health and maintain leisure access.</p> <p>Environmental A significantly positive impact of conserving landscape areas will be the protection and potential enhancement to biodiversity and the maintenance of landscape and historic quality.</p>
2	0	0	0	
3	0	0	0	
4	+	+	+	
5	0	0	0	
6	+	+	+	
7	0	0	0	
8	0	0	0	
9	0	0	0	
10	0	0	0	
11	0	0	0	
12	++	++	++	
13	0	0	0	
14	0	0	0	
15	0	0	0	
16	0	0	0	
17	0	0	0	
18	0	0	0	
19	++	++	++	
20	0	0	0	
21	++	++	++	
22	0	0	0	
Recommendations				There are no recommendations at this stage of the DPD.

T1 Transport Management				
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Appraisal Summary
1	+	+	+	<p>Economic A predicted positive impact of the economic objectives is through the reduction of disparities in the labour market through making opportunities more accessible. Short stay parking will also increase footfall encouraging economic investment.</p> <p>Social The effect is largely neutral however there will be health benefits as a result of people switching to walking and cycling. The parking provision will have a positive effect through providing improved access to the disabled and vulnerable groups</p> <p>Environmental Overall a positive impact is expected as the policy will encourage a switch to more sustainable forms of transport and enable local needs to be met.</p>
2	+	+	+	
3	++	++	++	
4	+	+	+	
5	0	0	0	
6	0	0	0	
7	0	0	0	
8	0	0	0	
9	0	0	0	
10	0	0	0	
11	0	0	0	
12	0	0	0	
13	+	+	+	
14	0	0	0	
15	+	+	+	
16	++	++	++	
17	0	0	0	
18	+	+	+	
19	0	0	0	
20	0	0	0	
21	0	0	0	
22	0	0	0	
Recommendations				The positive effect of the policy on environmental objectives is reduced by the inclusion of an element of car parking provision however this is balanced out through the social benefits of provision for disabled people and young mothers who might otherwise find access difficult.

T2 Accessibility requirements and new development				
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Appraisal Summary
1	0	0	+	<p>Economic Over the longer term, improvements to the transport network will improve access to employment opportunities and attract investment to a city with an effective transport system.</p> <p>Social A positive impact is expected through improved access to facilities as a result of an improved transport network.</p> <p>Environmental There will be a positive effect on patronage of sustainable forms of transport and pollution levels through the improved transport network dissuading car use.</p>
2	-	0	+	
3	+	+	+	
4	+	+	+	
5	0	0	0	
6	+	+	+	
7	0	0	0	
8	+	+	+	
9	0	0	0	
10	0	0	0	
11	0	0	0	
12	0	0	0	
13	+	++	++	
14	0	0	0	
15	++	++	++	
16	+	++	++	
17	0	0	0	
18	+	++	++	
19	0	0	0	
20	0	0	0	
21	0	0	0	
22	0	0	0	
Recommendations				There are no recommendations at this stage of the DPD.

G1 Enhancing and Extending Green Infrastructure				
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Appraisal Summary
1	0	+	+	<p>Economic There are both positive and negative factors. There will be cost implications associated with the implementation of this policy for businesses however this will be balanced out and become positive through creating an environment more attractive to business which will create employment opportunities.</p> <p>Social There will be a positive effect on health and access to recreational activities through the extension of green infrastructure providing more opportunity and encouraging walking and cycling.</p> <p>Environmental There will be a significant impact through an increase to the provision and enhancement of green space which will protect and enhance landscape quality and biodiversity, reduce the need to travel by car as well as providing a contribution to mitigation against climate change.</p>
2	0	+	+	
3	0	0	0	
4	0	+	+	
5	0	0	0	
6	+	+	++	
7	0	0	0	
8	0	0	0	
9	0	0	0	
10	++	++	++	
11	0	0	0	
12	+	+	+	
13	+	+	+	
14	+	+	++	
15	+	+	+	
16	0	0	0	
17	0	0	0	
18	+	+	+	
19	++	++	++	
20	0	0	0	
21	0	0	0	
22	0	0	0	
Recommendations				There are no recommendations at this stage of the DPD.

G2 Creating new woodland				
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Appraisal Summary
1	0	0	0	<p>Economic The policy does not have any significant effect on the economic objectives.</p> <p>Social The policy does not have any significant effect on the social objectives.</p> <p>Environmental The policy was assessed to have a positive effect as well there will be some increase in green space, a significant opportunity to enhance biodiversity, reduce emissions in the atmosphere, provide mitigation towards climate change and reduce the risk of flooding through the benefits associated with tree planting.</p>
2	0	0	0	
3	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	
5	0	0	0	
6	0	0	0	
7	0	0	0	
8	0	0	0	
9	0	0	0	
10	+	+	+	
11	0	0	0	
12	+	+	+	
13	++	++	++	
14	++	++	++	
15	+	+	+	
16	0	0	0	
17	0	0	0	
18	+	+	+	
19	+	+	+	
20	0	0	0	
21	0	0	0	
22	0	0	0	
Recommendations				There are no recommendations at this stage of the DPD.

G3 Standards for Open Space, Sport and Recreation				
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Appraisal Summary
1	0	0	0	<p>Economic The policy does not have any significant effect on the economic objectives.</p> <p>Social There is expected to be a significantly positive effect through improved access to recreation and leisure which will support healthier lifestyles.</p> <p>Environmental A clearly significantly positive effect will be achieved as the policy will lead to green space supply meeting need. This provision will increase mitigation of against flood risk and climate change through canopy cover, absorption of CO2 and reduced run off.</p> <p>A slight negative is expected as the provision of green space as part of new development will mean that more land is needed to meet requirements. This will add to pressure on greenfield sites in the long run to meet overall housing provision.</p>
2	0	0	0	
3	0	0	0	
4	++	++	++	
5	0	0	0	
6	++	++	++	
7	0	0	0	
8	0	0	0	
9	0	0	0	
10	++	++	++	
11	-	-	-	
12	0	0	0	
13	+	+	+	
14	+	+	+	
15	0	0	0	
16	0	0	0	
17	0	0	0	
18	0	0	0	
19	0	0	0	
20	0	0	0	
21	0	0	0	
22	0	0	0	
Recommendations				Though there is a slight negative effect in relation to SA objective 11, this has been previously considered through the process and so there is no recommendation at this stage of the DPD.

G4 New Green Space Provision				
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Appraisal Summary
1	0	0	0	<p>Economic The policy does not have any significant effect on the economic objectives.</p> <p>Social The assessment showed a significantly positive effect against a number of social objectives. The policy will increase access and as a result, use of green space which will encourage a healthier lifestyle. New green space within communities will provide a new focal point particularly in areas currently in significant deficit.</p> <p>Environmental The policy will mainly have a positive effect. This is through an increase in green space and the reduction in car based travel this will support. It will also expected that laying out of green space will provide opportunities for sustainable urban drainage.</p> <p>Despite the positive impact there is a negative effect against SA objective 11 as the laying out of green space as part of developments will reduce the capacity of the site leading to more sites being required.</p>
2	0	0	0	
3	0	0	0	
4	+	++	++	
5	0	0	0	
6	++	++	++	
7	0	0	0	
8	+	+	+	
9	+	+	+	
10	++	++	++	
11	--	--	--	
12	0	0	0	
13	+	+	+	
14	+	+	+	
15	0	0	0	
16	0	0	0	
17	0	0	0	
18	0	0	0	
19	+	+	+	
20	0	0	0	
21	0	0	0	
22	+	+	+	
Recommendations				Though there is a negative effect expected in relation to SA objective 11, this has been previously considered through the process and so there is no recommendation at this stage of the DPD.

G5 – Open space provision in the city centre				
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Appraisal Summary
1	0	0	0	<p>Economic A negative effect in the short term against SA objective 2 will become positive in the long term as the initial disincentive of cost implications will eventually lead to an attraction to investing in the city centre as the quality of the environment is improved.</p> <p>Social A positive effect will be achieved through improved access to open space both for people that live in the city centre but also beyond as a result of the high level of accessibility of the city centre from many parts of the region.</p> <p>Environmental A positive effect is expected against most of the objectives as there will be increased provision of green space which will provide shade, reduce run off and improve the quality of the built environment.</p> <p>Provision of open space will however also reduce the developable land in the city centre which will put added pressure on greenfield land.</p>
2	-	0	+	
3	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	
5	0	0	0	
6	+	+	++	
7	0	0	0	
8	+	+	+	
9	0	0	0	
10	+	+	++	
11	-	-	-	
12	0	0	0	
13	+	+	+	
14	+	+	+	
15	0	0	0	
16	+	+	+	
17	0	0	0	
18	+	+	+	
19	0	0	0	
20	+	+	+	
21	0	0	0	
22	+	+	+	
Recommendations				Though there is a slight negative effect in relation to SA objective 11, this has been previously considered through the process and so there is no recommendation at this stage of the DPD.

G6 Protection and Redevelopment of Existing Green Space				
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Appraisal Summary
1	0	0	0	<p>Economic The policy does not have any significant effect on the economic objectives.</p> <p>Social There is a limited effect expected against the social objectives however there was some positive effects predicted through continued access to green space maintaining recreational facilities and promoting healthy lifestyles.</p> <p>Environmental The policy is expected to have a positive effect through maintaining areas of landscape and in risk of flooding which will in turn contribute to biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>Protection of green space from redevelopment will however also reduce developable brownfield land which will put added pressure on greenfield land.</p>
2	0	0	0	
3	0	0	0	
4	+	+	+	
5	0	0	0	
6	+	+	+	
7	0	0	0	
8	0	0	0	
9	0	0	0	
10	0	0	0	
11	-	-	-	
12	+	+	+	
13	0	0	0	
14	+	+	+	
15	0	0	0	
16	+	+	+	
17	0	0	0	
18	0	0	0	
19	+	+	+	
20	0	0	0	
21	0	0	0	
22	0	0	0	
Recommendations				Though there is a slight negative effect in relation to SA objective 11, this has been previously considered through the process and so there is no recommendation at this stage of the DPD.

G7 Protection of Important Species				
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Appraisal Summary
1	0	0	0	<p>Economic The policy does not have any significant effect on the economic objectives.</p> <p>Social The effect is largely neutral however there will be a slightly positive effect through the protection of species ensuring recreational activities such as bird watching are maintained.</p> <p>Environmental Protection of important species will maintain their habitats having a positive effect on biodiversity and landscape conservation.</p>
2	0	0	0	
3	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	
5	0	0	0	
6	+	+	+	
7	0	0	0	
8	0	0	0	
9	0	0	0	
10	+	+	+	
11	0	0	0	
12	++	++	++	
13	0	0	0	
14	0	0	0	
15	0	0	0	
16	0	0	0	
17	0	0	0	
18	0	0	0	
19	+	+	+	
20	0	0	0	
21	0	0	0	
22	0	0	0	
Recommendations				There are no recommendations at this stage of the DPD.

G8 – Biodiversity improvements				
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Appraisal Summary
1	0	0	0	<p>Economic The policy does not have any significant effect on the economic objectives.</p> <p>Social The policy does not have any significant effect on the social objectives.</p> <p>Environmental There will be a significantly positive effect against SA objective 12 through enhancement to biodiversity networks. The net gain to habitats and networks will as a result contribute to the maintenance of landscape quality.</p>
2	0	0	0	
3	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	
5	0	0	0	
6	0	0	0	
7	0	0	0	
8	0	0	0	
9	0	0	0	
10	0	0	0	
11	0	0	0	
12	++	++	++	
13	0	0	0	
14	D	D	D	
15	0	0	0	
16	0	0	0	
17	0	0	0	
18	0	0	0	
19	+	+	+	
20	0	0	0	
21	0	0	0	
22	0	0	0	
Recommendations				There are no recommendations at this stage of the DPD.

EN1 Climate change – CO2 reduction				
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Appraisal Summary
1	+	+	+	<p>Economic A positive effect is expected overall. Meeting the requirements will create jobs and opportunities for business in new carbon neutral technologies which will compensate over the longer term for the cost disincentive to invest.</p> <p>Social The effect is largely neutral however there will be a significantly positive effect in the long term on SA objective 7 through improvements to the quality of new housing.</p> <p>Environmental There will be a significantly positive effect as improved efficiency and alternative sources of energy will reduce pollution and improve efficiency of resource use.</p>
2	0	0	+	
3	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	
5	0	0	0	
6	0	0	0	
7	+	+	++	
8	0	0	0	
9	0	0	0	
10	0	0	0	
11	0	0	0	
12	0	0	0	
13	++	++	++	
14	0	0	0	
15	0	0	0	
16	0	0	0	
17	0	0	0	
18	+	+	++	
19	0	0	0	
20	0	0	0	
21	0	0	0	
22	++	++	++	
Recommendations				There are no recommendations at this stage of the DPD.

EN2 Sustainable design and construction				
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Appraisal Summary
1	0	0	0	<p>Economic A negative effect is expected against the second economic objective as the requirements go beyond national requirements which may act as a disincentive to invest.</p> <p>Social There is expected to be a positive impact through development of improved, energy efficient housing stock which will reduce health issues related to fuel poverty.</p> <p>Environmental A positive effect is predicted as improved standards in housing will reduce the need for resources which in turn will reduce emissions.</p>
2	-	-	-	
3	0	0	+	
4	0	+	+	
5	0	0	0	
6	0	0	0	
7	++	++	++	
8	0	+	+	
9	0	0	0	
10	0	0	0	
11	0	0	0	
12	0	0	0	
13	++	++	++	
14	0	0	0	
15	0	0	0	
16	0	0	0	
17	0	0	0	
18	+	+	+	
19	0	0	0	
20	0	0	0	
21	0	0	0	
22	++	++	++	
Recommendations				Although a negative effect is predicted against one objective, this has been considered previously through the SA process so there are no recommendations at this stage of the DPD.

EN3 Low Carbon Energy				
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Appraisal Summary
1	0	0	+	<p>Economic A positive impact is predicted as increased renewable energy capacity and access to a local supply network will reduce the costs of business and create new employment opportunities.</p> <p>Social The policy does not have any significant effect on the social objectives.</p> <p>Environmental There are a number of positive and negative effects against environmental objectives. Switching to low carbon technologies will reduce emissions and increase renewable energy use. While subjective, the view was taken that development of low carbon technologies may have a negative effect on visual amenity. Design and siting considerations at the application stage will also be relevant to the impact.</p>
2	0	0	+	
3	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	
5	0	0	0	
6	0	0	0	
7	0	0	0	
8	0	0	0	
9	0	0	0	
10	0	0	0	
11	0	0	0	
12	0	0	0	
13	++	++	++	
14	0	0	0	
15	0	0	0	
16	0	0	0	
17	0	0	0	
18	++	++	++	
19	-/D	-/D	-/D	
20	-/D	-/D	-/D	
21	-/D	-/D	-/D	
22	++	++	++	
Recommendations				<p>Negative effects that may occur through the development of low carbon technologies have been previously considered so no recommendations are made at this stage of the DPD process. The policy does not specify development locations and therefore the issue raised above can only be fully assessed at the project level.</p>

EN4 District heating				
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Appraisal Summary
1	0	+	+	<p>Economic In the longer term there will be a positive effect in both economic objectives. Costs of installing heat networks may have a negative effect in the short term however the policy will create business, employment and skills opportunities in an emerging sector.</p> <p>Social A positive effect is predicted through improvements to housing quality and the potential for training opportunities in an emerging technology.</p> <p>Environmental The use of heat networks will reduce emissions from high carbon alternatives and increase the use of renewable sources of energy.</p>
2	-	0	+	
3	0	+	+	
4	0	0	+	
5	0	0	0	
6	0	0	0	
7	++	++	++	
8	0	+	+	
9	0	0	0	
10	0	0	0	
11	0	0	0	
12	0	0	0	
13	+	++	++	
14	0	0	0	
15	0	0	0	
16	0	0	0	
17	0	0	0	
18	++	++	++	
19	0	0	0	
20	0	0	0	
21	0	0	0	
22	++	++	++	
Recommendations				No recommendations are made at this stage of the DPD process.

EN5 Managing Flood Risk				
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Appraisal Summary
1	-	-	-	<p>Economic There will be a positive effect through creating a low flood risk environment which will attract investment. A negative score however has been given for the first economic objective as the policy will prevent sites coming forward which could have otherwise provided employment opportunities.</p> <p>Social The policy does not have any significant effect on the social objectives.</p> <p>Environmental The policy will have positive and negative effects on environmental objectives. The policy will reduce the risk of flood risk significantly however the policy will prevent brownfield sites coming forward which will increase pressure on greenfield sites. Flood alleviation may also have a negative effect on landscape quality.</p>
2	0	+	+	
3	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	
5	0	0	0	
6	0	0	0	
7	0	0	0	
8	0	0	0	
9	0	0	0	
10	D	D	D	
11	-	-	-	
12	0	0	0	
13	0	0	0	
14	++	++	++	
15	0	0	0	
16	0	0	0	
17	0	0	0	
18	0	0	0	
19	-	-	-	
20	0	0	0	
21	0	0	0	
22	+	+	+	
Recommendations				Though negative effects have been identified these have been considered previously and no further recommendations are made with relation to this policy at this stage of the DPD.

EN6 Strategic Waste Management				
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Appraisal Summary
1	0	+	+	Economic There is expected to be a positive effect against the first economic objective through the policy creating employment opportunities. Negative effects are predicted for the second as the costs of meeting the requirements of the policy may act as a disincentive to investment however this is balanced out through the positive effect proper management of waste will have in providing part of the infrastructure required for economic growth.
2	0	0	0	
3	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	
5	0	0	0	
6	0	0	0	
7	0	0	0	
8	0	0	0	
9	0	0	0	
10	0	0	0	
11	-	-	-	Social The policy does not have any significant effect on the social objectives.
12	0	0	0	
13	+	+	+	Environmental There are positive and negative effects. The policy will significantly reduce waste going to landfill and improve efficiency of use of raw materials. Meeting the requirements will however mean that sites will be able to accommodate less development which will increase the pressure on greenfield land.
14	0	0	0	
15	0	0	0	
16	0	0	0	
17	++	++	++	
18	0	0	0	
19	0	0	0	
20	0	0	0	
21	+	+	+	
22	+	+	+	
Recommendations				No recommendations are made at this stage of the DPD.

EN7 Minerals				
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Appraisal Summary
1	+	+	+	<p>Economic Overall the effect will be positive through providing opportunities for investment and creating jobs through access to local raw materials and support for local business.</p> <p>Social The policy does not have any significant effect on the social objectives.</p> <p>Environmental Negative and positive effects have been identified. A positive effect will result from the safeguarding of sites ensuring local supply is protected which reduces the need for transportation</p> <p>The policy will increase the use of raw materials, pollution associated with extraction and use as well as having a significantly negative effect on landscape quality.</p>
2	+	+	+	
3	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	
5	0	0	0	
6	0	0	0	
7	0	0	0	
8	0	0	0	
9	0	0	0	
10	D	D	D	
11	0	0	0	
12	--	--	--	
13	-	-	-	
14	0	0	0	
15	+	+	+	
16	+	+	+	
17	-	-	-	
18	-	-	-	
19	--	--	--	
20	0	0	0	
21	0	0	0	
22	-	-	-	
Recommendations				There are no recommendations at this stage of the DPD. While there are negative effects predicted, these have been considered and mitigated against previously through the CS process but also that of the Natural Resources and Waste DPD.

14. Conclusions

14.1 Summary of SA cumulative effect and recommendations (including mitigation)

Sustainability Appraisal objective 11 is concerned with minimising pressure on greenfield land. Core Strategy policies relating to greenbelt (SP10), employment land (EC1) and provision of greenspace (G4) scored negatively against this objective. In view of the predicted demand for housing and employment land up to 2028 there is likely to be pressure for the release of greenfield sites. SP10 and EC1 provide a basis on which the requirement will be met and include the potential release of greenfield sites. Mitigation measures have been incorporated in to the Core Strategy to ensure that brownfield sites are brought forward and that new development sustainable in form and location. Policy G4 provides for new green space provision. Meeting the requirements of this policy will have the effect of requiring larger sites to meet the demand for housing however the positive effects of meeting the green space needs of the Leeds population outweigh this.

Sustainability Appraisal objective 12 is concerned with maintaining biodiversity and geological conservation interest. SP10 and EC1 were appraised to have a negative effect along with the Core Strategy policy relating to the safeguarding of areas for mineral extraction (EN7). While the strategic nature of the Core Strategy means that there is a degree of uncertainty, it is expected that there will be a negative effect as the policies make provision for development and extraction at currently greenfield locations. As with the previous objective, this is a result of the need to meet local demand. Mitigation measures are included within the Core Strategy to ensure that areas sensitive and of high conservation interest are protected from development and in some cases enhanced. A separate sustainability appraisal has been undertaken for the Natural Resources and Waste Development Plan Document which looks at the detailed minerals policies and includes further appropriate mitigation measures.

Sustainability Appraisal objective 13 and 18 relate to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and pollution levels. The only Core Strategy policy that is predicted to have a negative effect is SP12 which provides support for the growth of Leeds Bradford Airport. An increase to the numbers of flights is expected to increase emissions both from the flights themselves but also through an increase in journeys that this creates to the airport. The growth of the airport is supported as it provides, amongst other benefits, a platform for growth in the economy and job creation. The Core strategy policy includes mitigation measures to ensure that growth of the airport is supported by improved access by sustainable modes of transport.

Sustainability Appraisal objective 19 is concerned with maintaining and enhancing landscape quality. Core Strategy policies SP10 and EN7, for the reasons stated in relation to objective 12, are expected to have a negative effect through the development of greenfield sites. Mitigation of the effects have been incorporated in to the Core Strategy through, for example, a landscape policy aimed at preserving and enhancing landscape distinctiveness and enhancing green infrastructure. A separate sustainability appraisal has been undertaken for the Natural Resources and Waste Development Plan Document which looks at the detailed minerals policies and includes further appropriate mitigation measures.

A small number of policies were deemed to be dependant on implementation or uncertain against some of the objectives. This was largely as a result of the strategic nature of CS policies. In other cases, the likely effect is dependant on the location in which the policy is applied. The Site Allocations DPD will provide significant clarity in many cases and will provide the opportunity to SA the options put forward and contribute significantly to site choice as well as propose mitigation measures where required.

As previously discussed, the SA process has meant that recommendations (including mitigation have been incorporated in to the CS Publication Draft. Further recommendations within this appraisal are largely related to the need to ensure factors which remain uncertain here are considered by the SA that will be undertaken as part of the Site Allocations DPD development to ensure that the potential negative effects of significant levels of development can be mitigated.

Table 12

Sustainability Objective	Policies predicted to have a significant positive effect	Policies predicted to have a significant negative effect	Effect uncertain
SA1	SP1, SP2, SP3, SP4, SP5, SP6, SP8, SP9, SP10, SP11, SP12, CC1, CC2, EC1, EC2, EC3, P7		
SA2	SP1, SP3, SP4, SP5, SP, SP8, SP9, SP10, SP11, SP12, CC1, C2, EC1, EC2, P7		
SA3	SP4, SP8, P9, T1		
SA4	SP3, CC1, C3, P9, G3, G4		
SA5			
SA6	SP1, SP13, CC2, P3, P9, G1, G3, G4, G5		
SA7	SP4, SP5, SP6, SP10, H4, H5, EN1, EN2, EN4		
SA8	SP4, SP5, CC3, H5,P9		SP6, SP10
SA9	SP4, P9		SP10
SA10	SP3, SP4, SP13, CC2, G1, G3, G4, G5		SP5, SP10
SA11	SP1, SP2, SP3, SP7, SP10, CC1, CC2, H3, EC1, EC3, P3, P9	SP10, EC1, G4	P7, SP4, P7
SA12	SP10, SP13, , EC1, P12, G7, G8, EN7	SP10, EC1, EN7	P7, SP4, SP5, SP7, SP10, P7
SA13	SP2, SP3, SP5, SP12,	SP12	P6, SP10, P7

	SP13, CC1, CC2, T2, G2, EN1, EN2, EN3, EN4		
SA14	SP13 , G1, G2, EN5		SP4, SP10, EC2, P7
SA15	SP1, SP2, SP3, SP4, SP5, SP11, CC1, CC3, EC2, P3, P5, P6, P7, P8, P9, T2		SP10
SA16	SP1, SP2, SP4, SP5, SP11, EC2, P3, P5, P7, P8, P9, T1. T2		SP6, SP10
SA17	EN17		
SA18	SP3, SP5, SP11, CC1, CC2, T2, EN1, EN3, EN4	SP12	SP10
SA19	SP13, P10, P12, G1, EN19	SP10, EN7	SP4, SP5, SP7, SP8, SP9, SP10, EC2
SA20	SP2, P10, P11, P12		SP1, SP3, SP4, SP5, SP8, SP9, SP10, CC1, CC2, EC2, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6, P7
SA21	P10, P11, P12		SP1. SP3, SP4, SP5, SP8, SP9, SP10, CC1, CC2, EC2, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6, P7
SA22	SP5, EN1, EN2, EN3, EN4		SP1, SP3, SP6, SP10, CC1, CC2, P4, P5, P6, P7

14.2 Links to other Plans and Programmes Acting Cumulatively

The following strategies, plans, programmes, initiatives or projects have been identified as being likely to include actions which have a relationship with (and thus potentially an effect upon) the same attributes of the SA objectives as the Core Strategy DPD.

Table 13

The Community Strategy - Vision for Leeds (2011-2030)	Aims for Leeds to be the 'Best City in the UK'. In practice this means being fair, sustainable and inclusive. It is recognised that delivering the Vision within the context of current economic uncertainties and major reductions in public sector finance will be no easy task. However, as a forward looking city, Leeds City Council needs to be proactive in planning ahead and working with a range of partners. Consequently, the success of the district depends on organisations, businesses, the community and the City Council working together to achieve the best for the people of Leeds, now and in the future.
City Priority Plan (2011-2015)	In progressing the Vision for Leeds there are a range of partnership arrangements and mechanisms in place, focusing on priorities for action, which will be subject to regular review. As part of this framework, a City Priority Plan (2011-2015) has been developed, along with the City Council's own Business Plan (2011-2015).
Business Plan (2011-2015)	
Local Investment Plan (2011-15)	Agreement between the Council and the Homes and Communities Agency Council on areas for priority housing investment
Leeds Growth Strategy	The focus of this is to support the desire for Leeds to be fair, open and welcoming, with an economy that is both prosperous and sustainable and all communities are successful. The strategy is based upon consolidating and enhancing the unique selling points of the city and in promoting key economic sectors for growth. These are health and medical, financial and business services, low carbon manufacturing, creative, cultural and digital, retail, housing and construction and social enterprise and the third sector. A key role of

	the Core Strategy is to therefore to support and facilitate this strategy, through the provision of an overall planning framework to help manage and stimulate growth
Emerging Site Allocations DPD	The Site Allocations DPD will provide allocations and details that will help to deliver the Local Development Framework's Core Strategy long term spatial vision, objectives and policies, ensuring that sufficient land is available in appropriate locations to meet the targets set out in the Core Strategy.
Natural Resources and Waste DPD	The Council's strategy for the NRW DPD includes for the protection or more efficient use of the area's natural resources to support the economic, environmental and social welfare of the city and surrounding area, and to reduce the adverse effects of climate change and to manage the district's waste efficiently.
Aire Valley Area Action Plan	The Area Action Plans (AAP) sets out a vision and policy for delivering regeneration alongside new housing, employment opportunities, and improvements in appropriate infrastructure, facilities, public space and the environment.
Integrated Waste Strategy for Leeds 2005 – 2035	The strategy includes a range of actions to move waste up the waste hierarchy from source (e.g. educating consumers) to disposal (e.g. securing sites for waste management facilities, and a garden waste collection pilot). Some of these can directly contribute towards business success and long-term employment, including measures to secure sites for composting and recycling. Others can indirectly help long-term employment and success in the waste sector by helping to drive waste up the waste hierarchy.
West Yorkshire LTP3	The LTP promises to deliver a more sustainable transport system, with growth in the use of alternatives to the private car including bus and train use. Its various actions and initiatives will contribute to employment and business success in the transport sector.
A Parks and Green Space	Includes a number of objectives, desired outcomes and actions to deliver these under six

Strategy for Leeds (2009)	<p>themes: Places for People, Quality Places, Sustaining the Green Realm, Creating a Healthier City, Supporting Regeneration and Delivering the Strategy. Of particular relevance to the assessment, outcomes include increasing the quality and provision of greenspace, and for all parks to reach Green Flag Standard. A range of actions support these outcomes, including ongoing quality assessment, increasing investment, various management initiatives, and links with local development to ensure adequate provision.</p>
Yorkshire Water's Water Resources Management Plan (2008)	<p>The strategy sets out how the demand for water in the region will be met over the next 25 years, accounting for such important attributes as climate change, population growth, increases in housing and the demand from industry. (It also sets out a limited suite of water resource development options for managing the supply of water, but none in Leeds District.)</p>
Biodiversity Action Plan for Leeds (2001)	<p>This Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) for Leeds includes Habitat Action Plans (HAPs) for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Magnesian limestone grassland • Reedbed • Lowland wet grassland • Hedgerow and field margin <p>It also includes Species Action Plans (SAPs) for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pasqueflower • Thistle broomrape • Harvest mouse • Pipistrelle bat • Atlantic stream crayfish • Great crested newt <p>However, other habitats and species are recognised as being important locally, and are being taken into consideration. Action on the BAP will be delivered in part through Leeds City Council's management of open and green space, and through planning policy including the CS DPD.</p>

14.3 Uncertainties

The strategic nature of the Core Strategy policies has made prediction of the significant effects difficult as can be seen in the appraisals undertaken for a number of the place making policies such as P7 which looks at the creation of new centres but does not specifically deal with any proposed locations for the centres. Further uncertainty arises from the dependence upon policies and options that will come forward as part of subsequent DPDs plans. This is evident, for example, in SP4 and 5 which deal with regeneration areas including the Aire Valley Urban Eco Settlement. Options taken forward in the emerging DPD for this areas will have an influence on the likely effect.

14.4 Monitoring

The SA Framework of Appendix 1 includes indicators for each SA objective, which would serve as suitable monitoring of the effects of the CS DPD. Further, recommendations made through the SA process have been incorporated within the CS monitoring framework of Appendix 4 which is taken from the CS Publication Draft. This will provide a suitable basis on which monitoring the effects of the CS DPD can be undertaken.