Local Plan Update 1: Publication Draft

Appendix 2: Sustainability Appraisal Draft Report

Local Plan Update

Leeds Local Plan

Sustainability Appraisal (Draft)

Development Plan Document

August 2022

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1.0INTRODUCTION

This document is the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the proposed update to the existing Local Plan (the 'Local Plan Update'; 'LPU'). It summarises:

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

1.1. Structure of the Report

This SA report has been structured as follows:

Section 1 – Introduction to the Local Plan / Policy Context and SA process including requirements of the SEA Directive
Section 2 – Appraisal Methodology including who has been consulted thus far
Section 3 – Sustainability objectives; other policies, plans and programmes; baseline information and SA Framework
Section 4 – Appraisal of LPU policies
Section 5 – Summarising the identified effects of the Local Plan Update
Section 6 – Habitats Regulations Assessment
Section 7 – Implementation of the Local Plan Update including recommendations for monitoring effects

A separate Non-Technical Summary accompanies the SA Report.

1.2. Policy Context

The Local Plan is the name for the collection of documents that together make up the overall planning framework for Leeds. This includes the Site Allocations Plan, Core Strategy (as amended), the Leeds Unitary Development Plan (saved policies), the Natural Resources & Waste Local Plan and the Aire Valley Leeds Area Action Plan, and all made Neighbourhood Plans.

Core Strategy and the Core Strategy Selective Review (CSSR):

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

This was later amended by the Core Strategy Selective Review, adopted in September 2019, which was based on an updated evidence base to reflect a significant change in population and household projections, and which subsequently set out revised housing requirements, amended policies on affordable housing, green space and sustainable construction and introduced new policies on housing space standards, accessible homes and electric vehicle charging points. The CSSR provides a basis for the housing delivery in Leeds up to 2033. Both the original Core Strategy and the CSSR were subject to detailed sustainability appraisals (SA) and were both found to be 'sound' by an independently appointed Planning Inspector. However, the preparation of the CSSR did not include a formal "alternative options" stage as the CSSR was only focussed on a narrow set of changes.

The Spatial Vision for Leeds sets out the long-term vision for the Leeds district to 2028 and is supported by 24 Objectives.

Leeds Climate Emergency:

The Council declared a 'climate emergency' in Leeds, which was passed at a full council meeting in March 2019. This aims to achieve net zero emissions in Leeds by 2030, as well as agreeing to a carbon reduction target consistent with achieving the Paris Agreement of no more than 1.5^{o}C global temperature increase. This follows on from work conducted by the Leeds Climate Change Commission and the University of Leeds which was established in 2017.

The Big Leeds Climate Conservation was subsequently launched in mid-2019 and which allowed local residents to engage and share their views on the declared climate emergency. The Council has also commenced a series of actions; including the setting up of a Climate Emergency Advisory Committee and plans for increased renewable energy generation and to improve sustainability standards of new Council-funding buildings.

It is anticipated that this Local Plan Update will help to deliver the Council's climate emergency commitments by looking at how to implement and update existing policies to better address climate change and effectively meet challenging targets. This will also involve updates to closely linked topics such as green and blue infrastructure, flood risk, place-making and sustainable infrastructure.

Local Plan Update:

This Local Plan Update is not intended to deal with all planning issues, it will focus on ways we can shape current planning policy to help reduce our city's impact on the environment and help achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2030 in line with the Council's declared climate emergency.

Thus, the scope of the draft plan is based around five topic areas:

- **Carbon reduction** - changing the way buildings are built, and how we generate renewable energy.
- **Flood risk** - making our communities resilient to the impact of flooding, one of the most direct impacts of climate change that Leeds faces.
- **Green infrastructure** - making the most of our green spaces and natural environment, to help improve the health and well-being of our citizens.
- **Place-making** - guiding new development to places that offer the best opportunities for active travel and public transport, health & well-being and making the best use of communities' assets to create '20-minute neighbourhoods' where people want to live, work and play.
- **Sustainable infrastructure** - integrating low emissions transport and improved digital connectivity, helping reduce journeys by car.

1.3. What is a Sustainability Appraisal?

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

plans as they are developed and identifying ways to mitigate against any negative effects of a plan.

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

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

1.4. Legislative Requirement for Sustainability Appraisal

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

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

The revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that an assessment of likely environmental effects be considered alongside social and economic effects: *"Local plans and spatial development strategies should be informed throughout their preparation by a sustainability appraisal that meets the relevant legal requirements. This should demonstrate how the plan has addressed relevant economic, social and environmental objectives (including opportunities for net gains). Significant adverse impacts on these objectives should be avoided and, wherever possible, alternative options which reduce or eliminate such impacts should be pursued. Where significant adverse impacts are unavoidable, suitable mitigation measures should be proposed (or, where this is not possible, compensatory measures should be considered)*" (para.32).

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

<u>Requirements of the SEA Directive</u>

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

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

SEA Directive requirements	Where covered in the SA Report
1. An outline of the contents and main objectives of the plan and programme, and of its relationship with other relevant plans and programmes.	Section 1.2 and 3.1 and Appendix 4
2. The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme	Section 3.2 and Appendix 5
3. The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.	Section 3.2 and Appendix 5
4. Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds (a) and the Habitats Directive.	Section 3.2 and Appendix 5
5. The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.	Section 3.3, 4 and Appendix 6
6. The likely significant effects on the environment, on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factor. These effects should include short, medium and long-term effects, positive and negative effects, and secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects.	Section 5 and Appendices 7-10
7. The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme.	Section 5.3 and Appendix 9
8. An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information.	Section 2.5 and 4.1 + Appendices 6 and 8
9. A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with regulation 17.	Section 10
10. A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.	Separate Non-Technical Summary

1.5. Habitats Regulations Assessment

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

2.0APPRAISAL METHODOLOGY

2.1. Sustainability Appraisal Process

For SA to be effective, it is important to fully integrate the process into the development and implementation of the Local Plan Update. The local plan preparation process can be divided into four main stages, with a fifth stage for implementation, and the SA aims to influence each stage. This is shown in Figure X and explained in further detail below.

Stage A (scoping) is required to ensure that the statutory SEA consultation bodies (the Environment Agency, Historic England and Natural England) can agree the sustainability issues that will be covered by the assessment stage, and the information proposed to be used to inform the assessment. This involves preparing a Scoping Report which sets the context and objectives, establishes the baseline and decides on the scope of the SA. The Scoping Report for the LPU was published In July 2021 and sent out for consultation to the three statutory consultation bodies (Environment Agency, Historic England and Natural England). The consultee responses received from the SA Scoping Report can be seen in Appendix 1.

Stage B is the assessment stage of SA, and thus of central importance to the process. The reasonable and alternative options are assessed for their likely significant effects to the economy, society or the environment, and the result is used to compare the sustainability of options and inform the selection of a set of preferred options. The Publication Draft policies are assessed in order to maximise beneficial sustainability effects, and avoid, eliminate or reduce adverse effects, as far as is practicable. This has been done through a process of assessing the policies during the drafting process and amending the policies to mitigate negative impacts. At Submission Stage there is opportunity for further SA and recommending further policy change, subject to other considerations, incorporating mitigation in the LPU policies. In some circumstances, recommendations are made regarding other planning processes.

Stage C (current stage) summarises the results of the scoping and assessment processes in an SA Report to aid in communication, particularly during consultation, and to provide an audit trail. The SA Report must contain the contents of an 'environment report' as required under the SEA Regulations (Table XX above).

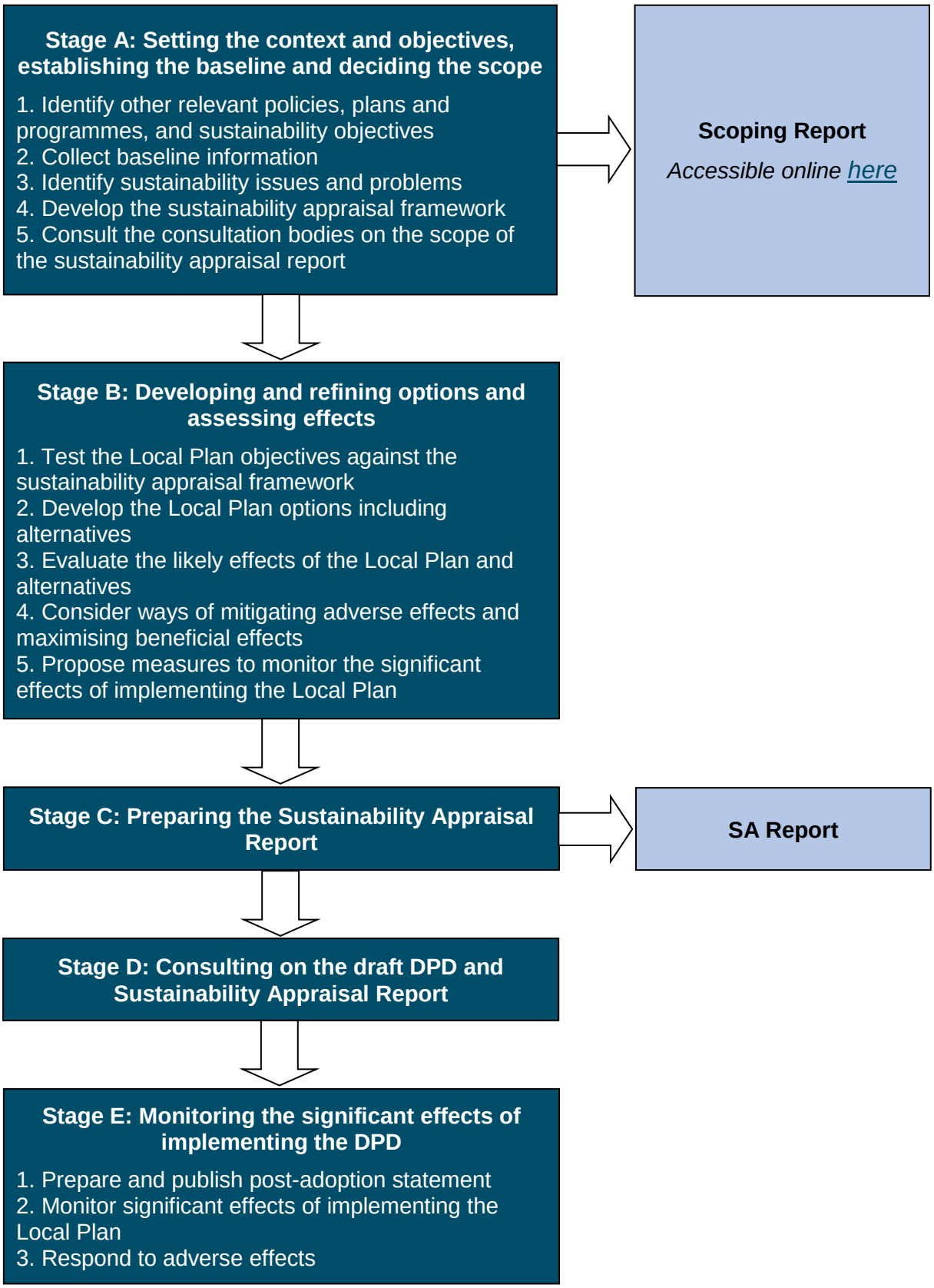
Stage D informs the public, statutory consultation bodies and other interested parties of the results and recommendations of the SA, and provides opportunity to comment. Comments on the SA can lead to changes to the sustainability issues and information used to inform the assessment (Stage A), to the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

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

It is worth noting that it is possible that any of the stages can be revisited at any time during the SA or plan development. However, major changes with knock-on effects to the process require that consultation is conducted to ensure that the relevant parties

(statutory bodies at scoping Stage A; statutory bodies, the public and others at Stage D) continue to agree with the results of the SA.

Figure 1: Sustainability Appraisal Stages and Key Reports



2.2. When was the SA carried out?

The preparation of the SA has been undertaken alongside the production of the Local Plan Update, with work starting on the SA in early 2021. This has included the review of the SA Framework, baseline information and plans, programmes, and policies; establishing a methodology for undertaking the SA; and undertaking the assessment of policies using the SA Framework and supporting information.

2.3. Who carried out the SA?

The SA of the draft Local Plan Update has been undertaken by a team of planning officers within the Council. This has included officers with an understanding of policy issues and officers with technical expertise related to the SA objectives. The SA work has been informed by comments and evidence provided from other officers from the Council together with external consultees as detailed further below.

2.4. Who has been consulted, when and how?

The SA Scoping Report was published and sent out for consultation in July 2021 to the three statutory SA consultees (Natural England, the Environment Agency and Historic England). The consultation period ended in September 2021.

Comments were received from the statutory consultees suggesting amendments to the SA Framework, baseline information and additional plans and strategies relevant to the SA. A summary of the consultation responses and the Council's response to these comments and how they are to be incorporated are set out in Appendix 1. A copy of the SA Scoping Report is available *here.*

Once published, it is anticipated that this SA Report will also be sent out for consultation to the statutory SA consultees for further comments to be made, as well as be made publicly available in support of the draft Local Plan Update.

3.0SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES, BASELINE AND CONTEXT

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

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

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

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

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

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

In order to assess the sustainability of the Local Plan Update, the baseline characteristics of the Leeds Metropolitan District are presented in three themes: economic, social and environmental. This baseline information provides the basis for predicting and monitoring effects and helps to identify sustainability challenges/limitations and alternative ways of dealing with them. The focus for information collection is those aspects of the environmental issues that are relevant to the Local Plan Update or to the SA objectives.

The SA Scoping Report has provided baseline information and helped develop indicators to measure short, medium and long-term trends and future progress in a way that directly relates to the SA objectives (which are set out below in Table 1 below). The focus has been on identifying baseline information and indicators that are updated regularly and provide a consistent basis to measure performance. The types of baseline information used and indicators that have been developed are set out below:

- To provide contextual information that feeds into the evidence base for preparation of the Local Plan Update, for example, population or environmental characteristics. This type of baseline information is not used to assess performance against a sustainability objective.
- To measure change in performance against a sustainability objective over time i.e. are things improving or getting worse?
- To measure performance against a sustainability objective in relation to a specific target e.g. a housing delivery or water quality target.

- To measure performance against a sustainability objective in relation to a regional and/or national benchmark. This is particularly important where national trends may be more significant than local planning policy in explaining performance e.g. the state of the national economy in relation to changes in the number of jobs locally.

The indicators that have been chosen were dependent on the availability of data in relation to that topic area and commentary is provided within Appendix 2 of the SA Scoping Report (which can be accessed *here*) which details the reason for selecting the indicators, what represents positive or negative performance against a sustainability indicator, the source of information and any limitations. It is anticipated that this baseline data will be updated once again at a later stage during the plan preparation process to ensure for full robustness at publication stage.

This updated approach to collection of baseline data and analysis of trends in relation to indicators will also assist the scoring of plan proposals and reasonable alternatives against the SA objectives by providing a better understanding of the issues at play and the effects of existing policies.

The development of specific indicators relating to the SA objectives and decision-making criteria will also inform a proposed update to the monitoring framework currently set out in Appendix 4 of the Core Strategy. Until then, the existing monitoring framework will also continue to be relevant.

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

The SA Framework provides a way in which sustainability effects can be described, analysed and compared. It consists of individual SA Objectives covering the significant sustainability issues for Leeds, which were determined at the SA scoping stage.

The SA Framework was originally developed by Leeds City Council in consultation with the statutory environmental consultation bodies (Natural England, Historic England and the Environment Agency) for all of the documents in the Leeds Local Development Framework.

The City Council has since updated the SA Framework in response to lessons learned and to reflect key sustainability drivers. A recent review of the SA Framework has recast the original objectives to improve the consistency and robustness of the scoring process, and a revised set of Decision-Making Criteria (‘DMC’) also helps to understand the type of impacts that need to be considered.

The proposed SA framework is based upon 23 SA Objectives (under the three economic, social and environmental themes; see Table X below), each with their own Decision-Making Criteria (a total of 75) and Indicators (which link to the Best Council Plan ‘BCP’ and Local Authority Monitoring Report ‘AMR’). This is fully set out in Appendix 6.

The Decision-Making Criteria are a fundamental aspect of scoring the impact of plan proposals on the SA Objectives, and aims to do this in a simple way. Each DMC relates to at least one SA Objective and with some relating to several SA Objectives, as can be seen in Appendix 6.

The first step of the process involves scoring each plan proposal against each of the full set of DMC, which is considered to be a simple process as each DMC constitutes a single effect which can be individually understood and scored for each plan proposal. Following this, the DMC scores are then grouped together in association with relevant Composite Decision-Making Criteria (CDMC), which then allows the appraising team to see the scores of the range of DMC factors that have a bearing on the CDMC. (For example, scoring the CDMC "Appropriate provision of key services and facilities" is made easier by seeing the scores of the relevant DMCs: "Provide new social infrastructure", "Reduce pressure on existing social infrastructure", "Appropriate provision of retail / commercial leisure"). The final stage sets all relevant DMC and CDMC against the SA Objectives so that the appraising team can easily see the DMC scores and make informed judgements on the SA Objective scores.

This approach is considered to be more streamlined and simpler whilst obtaining the same outcomes to those used previously which involved scoring each of the plan proposals against each of the SA Objectives, with the more detailed decision-making criteria being considered to then help reach conclusions.

Table 1 – SA Objectives

Economic Objectives	
SA1	Employment
SA2	Business Investment / Economic Growth
Social Objectives	
SA3	Health
SA4	Crime
SA5	Culture
SA6	Housing
SA7	Social Inclusion and Community Cohesion
SA8	Green Space, Sports and Recreation
SA9	Efficient and Prudent Use of Land
Environmental Objectives	
SA10	Biodiversity and Geodiversity
SA11	Climate Change Mitigation (Greenhouse Gas Emissions)
SA12	Climate Change Adaption
SA13	Flood Risk
SA14	Transport Network Infrastructure
SA15	Accessibility to Employment, Services and Facilities
SA16	Waste
SA17	Air Quality
SA18	Water Quality
SA19	Land and Soils Quality
SA20	Amenity
SA21	Landscape and Townscape Quality
SA22	Historic Environment
SA23	Energy and Resource Efficiency

4.0APPRAISAL OF LOCAL PLAN UPDATE POLICIES

a. How the Proposed Policies of Local Plan Update (1) have been assessed against the SA Objectives

This LPU proposes to amend or replace the following policies:

- Amendment to Spatial Policy 1: Location of development
- Amendment to Spatial Policy 13: Protecting, maintaining, enhancing and extending Green and Blue Infrastructure
- Replacement Policy EN1: Carbon Dioxide Reduction
- Replacement Policy EN2: Sustainable Construction Standards
- Replacement Policy EN3: Renewable Energy Generation
- Amendment to Policy EN4: District Heating
- Amendment to Policy G1: Protecting, maintaining, enhancing and extending Green and Blue Infrastructure within outside areas of GBI
- Amendment to Policy G4a: Green space improvement and new green space provision
- Amendment to Policy G6: Protection of existing green and blue space
- Revision to Policy G9: Biodiversity Net Gain
- Amendment to Policy P10: Development principles for high-quality design and healthy place making
- Relocation of Natural Resources and Waste Policy Water 1: Water Efficiency to the Core Strategy (no changes to wording)
- Relocation of Natural Resources and Waste Policy Water 2: Protection of Water Quality to the Core Strategy (no changes to wording)
- Replacement Natural Resources and Waste Policy Water 3: Functional Flood Plain
- Amendment to Natural Resources and Waste Policy Water 4: Land at Increased risk of flooding
- Updated Natural Resources and Waste Policy Water 5: Residual Risk
- Replacement Natural Resources and Waste Policy Water 6: Flood Risk Assessments
- Updated Natural Resources and Waste Policy Water 7: Sustainable Drainage

The LPU proposes the following new policies:

- Policy SP0: Climate change mitigation and adaptation
- Policy SP1a: Achieving 20 minute neighbourhoods in Leeds
- Policy SP1b: Achieving well-designed places
- Policy SP11a: Mass transit and rail infrastructure
- Policy SP11b: Leeds Station
- Policy G2a: Protection of Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows
- Policy G2b: Ancient Woodland, Long Established Woodland, Ancient Trees, Veteran Trees
- Policy G2c: Tree Replacement
- Policy G4b: Quality of new green and blue space
- Policy G4c: Maintenance of green space

- Policy G8a: Protection of important species and habitats
- Policy G8b: Leeds habitat network
- Policy F1: Food Resilience
- Policy EN9: New Drive thru' Development
- Policy P10a: The health impacts of development
- Policy DC1: Digital Connectivity
- Policy Water 6a: Safe access and egress
- Policy Water 8: Porous aving, loss of front gardens and permitted development rights.

The sustainability appraisal assesses these policies and alternatives in terms of their impact on the SA Objectives.

Appendix 7A provides the SA scoring for each policy proposal option, and Appendix 8A provides detailed commentary for each option as well as outlining the reason for selecting each preferred option. Appendix 7B provides the SA scoring for each policy. The SA scores range from a major positive effect (++), minor positive (+), neutral (N), minor negative (-) to major negative (--).

5.0SUMMARISING THE IDENTIFIED EFFECTS OF THE LOCAL PLAN UPDATE

5.1 Identified Effects

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

5.2 Cumulative Impact

The 2004 Regulations require that an assessment is made of the likely significant effects of the plan, including short, medium and long-term effects, permanent and temporary effects, positive and negative effects and secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects. Collectively this is called an assessment of the cumulative impact.

This process considers the effects of the proposed policy changes of this LPU as a whole against the SA objectives. Appendix 8b provides the summary of the significant and cumulative effects and highlights some examples of policies where key issues were identified. The assessment does not consider the cumulative effects associated with the existing policies already adopted within the Local Plan which are not part of this LPU.

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

In accordance with the 2004 Regulations, the SA Report must include measures to prevent, reduce or offset significant adverse effects of implementing this LPU. These measures are usually referred to as ‘mitigation measures’.

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

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

6 HABITATS REGULATIONS ASSESSMENT

b. Habitat Regulations (2017) (as amended)

Under Part 6 of the Habitats Regulations 2017 (as amended), the Council is required by law to undertake Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) in preparing its update to the Local Plan. The purpose of HRA is to assess the potential effects of a development plan on one or more European designated sites (Special Areas of Conservation 'SACs', Special Protection Areas 'SPAs', Ramsar sites) and test whether this could significantly harm the designated features of the site in question. This would then inform the conclusion as to whether or not to adopt the plan.

A Habitats Regulation Assessment has been carried out in the preparation for the update to the Leeds Local Plan due to the proximity of the Leeds district boundary to the European designated sites South Pennine Moors Phase II Special Protection Area (SPA), South Pennine Moors Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Kirk Deighton SAC. This is set out in Appendix 9.

7 IMPLEMENTATION

7.1 Proposals for Monitoring

The 2004 Regulations requires the monitoring of significant environmental effects resulting from the implementation of this LPU. The adopted Core Strategy (as amended by the Selective Review) established a monitoring framework which will be updated to assess the effects of this LPU. The monitoring framework is provided in Appendix 10.

APPENDICES 1-10 TO SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL REPORT:

APPENDIX 1 – CONSULTATION RESPONSES TO THE SA SCOPING REPORT

SA CONSULTEE COMMENTS	RESPONSE
Environment Agency	
Objectives	
• Green Infrastructure Objective should be re-named 'Green-Blue infrastructure' to adequately reflect the water environment	• Changed reference to 'green' infrastructure to 'green & blue' infrastructure throughout documents
• Under Section 8 ('key sustainability issues'), a further SA Objective could be added focusing on the water environment / water resources. Under the Water Framework Directive, all waterbodies are required to reach 'good' ecological status or potential by 2027.	• Adequately covered by DM56 under Objectives SA18 (no change) • The Water Framework Directive has been included in the Policies, Plans and Programmes table in Appendix 4.
• Should include reference to groundwater and preventing pollution. Local Plans should be produced with an understanding of how local communities use their groundwater and the location of potentially contaminated land. The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) for the Local Plan is an opportunity to incorporate evidence and advice into plan making. The SA should reflect groundwater and contaminated land matters.	• Need to examine whether evidence is available to monitor km of rivers protected by WFD
• Encourage an indicator that considers the kilometres of rivers protected and enhanced via WFD and net gain ambitions, and an indicator in relation to measurable biodiversity net gain and achieving 10% or more on developments	• Included indicator to measure biodiversity net gain
Policies, Plans and Programmes	
• Given the aspirations in the Government and DEFRA 25 Year Environment Plan, continue to ensure that local policy requires developers to meet the voluntary (higher efficiency) target. Water cycle studies can be used to identify what need there is for water efficiency. Specifically, for Water Quality and Water Resources, look to align with the ambition for 'Clean and plentiful water'. • Recommend inclusion of The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017. The objectives of WFD should be considered in the development of environmental planning policy to ensure that the riverine environment is incorporated in nature conservation, and also has regard to River Basin Management Plans • Also need to consider the forthcoming update to the 2015 Humber River Basin Management	• Updated PPP table in Appendix 4 as necessary

SA CONSULTEE COMMENTS	RESPONSE
Plan which is due to be published in 2022 (consultation draft due autumn 2021). This shall include new challenges due to be addressed, including plastics pollution and the climate and biodiversity crises. • Reference should be made to the emerging Environment Bill (due for royal assent in autumn 2021) which sets out a requirement for development to achieve mandatory Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) and requires at least a 10% improvement in biodiversity value, which includes the riparian habitat • Reference should be made to the National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy (updated in 2020). This has three core ambitions concerning future risk and investment needs. • Yorkshire Water's Water Resource Management Plan (WRMP) (2019) and the upcoming Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan (due to be published in 2022) should be recognised as long-term frameworks for the management of water to support sustainable growth in the region. • The Environment Agency's Catchment Flood Risk Management Plans (which provides an overview of the flood risk across the river catchments and recommended ways of managing the risk now and over the next 50 to 100 years) and Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy process (which assesses the availability of water resources for each river catchment, produces a strategy and feeds into investigations to identify failing water quality) should be included. • There should be a consideration of air quality and the implications on sustainable objectives and the allocation of sites, especially those in air quality management areas (AQMAs). There are also implications on certain industrial uses that will require a permit from the Environment Agency or the Local Authority. Likewise, with the EU Directive on Assessment & Management of Environmental Noise. Impacts on wildlife need to be considered, including wildlife in watercourses	

SA CONSULTEE COMMENTS	RESPONSE
• Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services, Defra (2011) should be considered by the Plan • Reference should be included to 'The Environment Agency's approach to groundwater protection' document and the included position statements. This should be a consideration in terms of assessing the local plan and potential site allocations in terms of groundwater. Any policy should not pose an unacceptable risk of pollution to water both above and below ground by mobilising potential contaminants in the ground. For example, policy involving SuDS. • An SFRA examines how sources of flooding may impact on development. This should be included as a key local document within the SA.	
Baseline Information	
• Section 3.14 refers to the SFRA. This section will need updating once the new SFRA to support this Local Plan has been produced.	• Agree to update when data is available.
SA Framework	
• No suggestions	N/A
Historic England	
Policies, Plans and Programmes	
• No specific suggestions in relation to the SA	• The consultation response signposts to numerous advisory notes and links which shall be taken into consideration throughout this Plan-making process.
Baseline Information	
• No suggestions	N/A
SA Framework	
• No suggestions	N/A
Natural England	
Policies, Plans and Programmes	
The inclusion of the 25 Year Environment Plan, the Natural Environment White Paper, and the Nidderdale AONB Management Plan are noted. However, advise to include the following: • Leeds Biodiversity Action Plan • Kirk Deighton Site Improvement Plan • South Pennine Moors Site Improvement Plan • South Pennine Moors SAC Supplementary Advice • Natural England's Monitoring Engagement Natural Environment.	• Updated PPP table in Appendix 4 as necessary

SA CONSULTEE COMMENTS	RESPONSE
• Ancient Woodland Mapping • CIEEM's biodiversity Net Gain Guidance • DEFRA Net Gain Consultation 2018	
Baseline Information	
• No specific suggestions, although provided a list of numerous sources of evidence.	• The provided sources of evidence and guidance shall be taken into consideration throughout this Plan-making process.
SA Framework	
• Ancient woodlands should be considered within the SA framework, and should be included within the decision criteria of Objective SA10 Biodiversity & Geodiversity.	• Agree new decision making 'Protect Ancient Woodland, Long-standing woodland & veteran trees' criteria under SA10
• Information on protected species should be considered within the environmental baseline of DM35 within SA10	• Need to identify what information is available and commit to update to reflect this.
• A Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) will need to be produced alongside the SA due to the proximity of the Leeds district boundary to the European designated sites South Pennine Moors Phase II Special Protection Area (SPA), South Pennine Moors Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Kirk Deighton SAC.	• A Habitats Regulation Assessment has been undertaken as set out in Section 6
• Section 3.7 of the scoping report identifies several sites designated on a national level as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) which are within or are in close proximity to the Leeds district boundary. The potential impacts to these sites which may arise due to the local plan should be given consideration within the final SA report	• The SA Report will highlight any impacts on SSSIs
• Appendix 2 includes "Protect & enhance designated nature conservation sites" within the decision criteria for objective SA10, however this point is not stated within the table at appendix 3. The final report will need to clarify whether this point will be included within the decision criteria	• 'Protect / enhance all designated nature conservation sites' (DM36) is included in Appendix 6 of this Report. • Need to add an additional DM criteria under SA10 – 'Contributes to biodiversity net gain'.

SA CONSULTEE COMMENTS	RESPONSE
• NE welcomes the inclusion of EN08, a sustainability indicator specifically related to biodiversity net gain under SA Objective 10 Biodiversity and Geodiversity. • However, question if baseline 3.8 Biodiversity net gain has been omitted in error from SA10 in the table at Appendix 2 Baseline information. Please also note that there is some inconsistency in the use of baseline 3.8 within Appendix 2 (under SA12 3.8 refers to Biodiversity net gain but under SA9 it refers to Agriculture and soils). • Indicator EN08 Biodiversity Net Gain refers to objective SA10 but we question if it should also include SA12 Climate Change adaptation as EN08 is listed as a proposed indicator for this topic at Appendix 2.	• Included under BNG under SA10 as well as SA12 in baseline data table in Appendix 6 • Amended inconsistencies as appropriate
• Indicator EN08 includes a requirement to monitor biodiversity net gain, this is welcomed and will enable the Local Plan to be tested against the stated criteria. EN08 states that net gain will be measured across the district through new development (on-site and off-site provision) however it lacks sufficient detail. The indicator should be a specific as possible to help build an evidence base to take forward future reviews of the plan.	• Added SA12 under SA objective in EN08 indicator in Appendix 6
• Further detail is required about the specific data that will be extracted from planning approvals to monitor effectiveness. For example the total number and type of biodiversity units created or lost, the area and length of habitats enhanced, created, or lost, whether priority habitats have been enhanced, created, or lost, whether the proposals contribute to strategic priorities such as the Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS), the number of developments achieving BNG as well as a record of on-site and off-site contributions. The Sustainability Appraisal will also need to cross reference closely with the Local Plan document, in particular any policies which include biodiversity net gain. Natural England welcomes that the data collected will be published as part of an Environmental Report, however, we recommend that the frequency of publication should be clearly stated.	• Comments are noted and accepted. Work is still ongoing in creating an appropriate BNG indicator.

SA CONSULTEE COMMENTS	RESPONSE
• We note and welcome paragraph 3.19 which identifies the need to consider the special qualities and the setting of the Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) in the landscape section of the SA report. We would also like to see protection of nationally important landscapes included within the decision criteria of objective SA21 Landscape & Townscape Quality**.**	• Add DM criteria 'Protects of nationally important landscapes' to SA21
• Section 3.8 of the scoping report includes data on the Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) of soils within the Leeds district. We would like to see the protection of best and most versatile agricultural land within the decision criteria for SA19 Land And Soils Quality.	• Added Baseline for 3.8 under SA19 as well as SA9 in Baseline Information table in Appendix 6.

APPENDIX 2 – SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SCOPING REPORT

The Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report can be accessed online by clicking the following link: SA Scoping Report.

APPENDIX 3 – LINKS TO OTHER POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LPU AND SA
INTERNATIONAL POLICIES		
Paris Agreement 2016		
The Paris Agreement is an international agreement between industrialised nations to lower greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The agreement was drawn up in 2015 at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and calls on signatory countries to set their own targets.	The UK developed its own Nationally Determined Contribution on 12 December 2020. This commits the UK to reducing economy-wide greenhouse gas emissions by at least 68% by 2030, compared to 1990 levels.	Need to plan to reduce local greenhouse gas emissions as contribution to national target.
Aarhus Convention (1998)		
The convention provides for: • The right of everyone to receive environmental information that is held by public authorities ("access to environmental information") • The right to participate in environmental decision-making. ("public participation in environmental decision-making") • The right to review procedures to challenge public decisions that have been made without respecting the two aforementioned rights or environmental law in general ("access to justice")		Ensure public participation in decision making and environmental information is made available.
Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change 1997		
The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement between industrialised nations to lower greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The agreement was drawn up in 1997 at the UNFCCC and amended by the UNFCC in 2012 when they adopted the Doha Amendment which was presented to the UK Parliament in 2015. Key objectives: • Achieve a reduction in anthropogenic CO2 levels to at least 18% below 1990 levels by 2020.	None.	Ensure all reasonable opportunities are taken forward to encourage development reduces reliance on private cars.
The Convention on Biological Diversity (Nagoya Protocol) 2010		
• Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including Aichi Biodiversity Targets - the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties adopted a revised and updated Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. This Plan provided an overarching framework on biodiversity, not only for the biodiversity-related conventions, but for the entire United Nations system and all other partners engaged in biodiversity management and policy development • Post2020 Global Biodiversity Framework – first draft to be released July 2021. • UN Biodiversity Conference rescheduled for 11-24 October 2021 in Kunming, China where post-2020 global biodiversity framework is expected to be adopted.	Aichi Biodiversity Targets - national targets https://www.cbd.int/nbsap/targets/	
EUROPEAN POLICIES		
European Directive on Ambient Air Quality (2008/50/EC)		

KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LPU AND SA
The 2008 ambient air quality directive (2008/50/EC) sets legally binding limits for concentrations in outdoor air of major air pollutants that impact public health such as particulate matter (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$) and nitrogen dioxide (NO_2). As well as having direct effects, these pollutants can combine in the atmosphere to form ozone, a harmful air pollutant (and potent greenhouse gas) which can be transported great distances by weather systems. This was retained within UK law through the Commission Implementing Decision of 12 December 2011 laying down rules for Directives 2004/107/EC and 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the reciprocal exchange of information and reporting on ambient air quality (notified under document C (2011) 9068) (2011/850/EU) (Retained EU Legislation) after the UK left the European Union.	Key element include: • New air quality objectives for PM2.5 (fine particles) including the limit value and exposure related objectives–exposure concentration obligation and exposure reduction target • The possibility to discount natural sources of pollution when assessing compliance against limit values • The possibility for time extensions of three years (PM10) or up to five years (NO2, benzene) for complying with limit values, based on conditions and the assessment by the European Commission.	
The Urban Waste Water Treatment (England and Wales) Regulations 1994		
Its objective is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban waste water discharges and discharges from certain industrial sectors		
European Landscape Convention (Florence Convention) (March 2017)		
Highlights the need to recognise landscape in law, to develop landscape policies dedicated to the protection, management and creation of landscapes, and to establish procedures for the participation of the general public and other stakeholders in the creation and implementation of landscape policies.		
The Convention for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage of Europe (Valetta Convention)		
The main purpose of the Convention is to reinforce and promote policies for the conservation and enhancement of Europe's heritage. Objectives include: • The inventory and protection of sites and areas • Promoting high standards for all archaeological work • The creation of archaeological reserves • The protection and recording of archaeology during development.		
NATIONAL POLICIES		
Mainstreaming Sustainable Development 2011		
The UK produced its first national sustainable development strategy in 1994. The government produced the latest national strategy, A Better Quality of Life: Strategy for Sustainable Development for the United Kingdom, in 1999. This was revised by the publication of Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy in March 2005.	On 28 February 2011 the coalition government published Mainstreaming Sustainable Development, which outlined the government's vision and a package of measures to deliver it through:	

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

KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LPU AND SA
Growth and Infrastructure Act 2013		
The Act sets out a series of reforms intended to reduce the red tape that the government considers hampers business investment, new infrastructure and job creation. It was designed to help the UK recover from recession. Measures include special measures for councils that underperform dealing with planning applications, reconsideration of unviable S106 Agreements, reducing information required to be submitted with planning applications, making it easier to stop-up footpaths affecting development and preventing improper village green applications from inhibiting development.		
Human Rights Act 1998		
The Human Rights Act 1998 (the Act or the HRA) sets out the fundamental rights and freedoms that everyone in the UK is entitled to. The Act has three main effects: 1. It incorporates the rights set out in the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) into domestic British law. 2. It requires all public bodies (including local authorities) to respect and protect human rights. 3. It means that Parliament will nearly always seek to ensure that new laws are compatible with the rights set out in the European Convention on Human Rights.		
Infrastructure Act 2015		
The Act is designed to promote house building and growth by • enabling surplus and redundant public sector land and property to be sold more quickly, increasing the amount of previously used land available for new homes • reducing delays on projects which have planning permission, by a new 'deemed discharge' provision on planning conditions – this will help speed up house building • enabling the creation of an allowable solutions scheme to provide a cost effective way for house builders to meet the zero carbon homes obligation • promoting "fracking"		
National Planning Policy Framework (February 2019) – UPDATE TO 2021		
The planning system has three overarching objectives: • Economic objective – to help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring sufficient land available to support growth, innovation and improved productivity; and by identifying and coordinating the provision of infrastructure; • Social objective – to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring sufficient number and range of homes to meet the needs of present and future generations; fostering well-designed and safe built environment, with accessible services and open spaces to reflect current and future needs and support communities' health, social and cultural well-being; and • Environmental objective – to contribute to protecting and enhancing natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, helping to improve biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including a low carbon economy <u>Delivering a sufficient supply of homes</u> • Important that sufficient amount and variety of land can come forward where it is needed, that needs of groups with specific housing requirements are addressed and that land with permission is developed without unnecessary delay		Wide ranging implications for site allocations

KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LPU AND SA
• Informed by local housing need assessment using standard method in national guidance (including size, type and tenure of housing needs for different groups) and reflected in planning policies • Where need identified, policies should specify type of affordable housing, to provide on-site unless off-site provision or appropriate financial contribution robustly justified and agreed approach contributes to mixed and balanced communities. • Identify sufficient supply and mix of sites for homes • In rural areas, housing should reflect local needs. To promote sustainable development, housing should be located where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities. <u>Building a strong, competitive economy</u> • Set out a clear economic vision and strategy for the area of the local planning authority, which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth • Set criteria, or identify strategic sites, for local and inward investment to match the strategy and to meet anticipated needs over the plan period • Seek to address potential barriers to investment, such as inadequate infrastructure, services or housing, or a poor environment • Be flexible enough to accommodate needs not anticipated in the plan, allow for new and flexible working practices and a rapid response to changes in economic circumstances • Recognise and address the specific locational requirements of different sectors • Enable sustainable growth and expansion of all types of business in rural areas, development and diversification of agricultural and other land-based rural businesses and sustainable rural tourism and leisure developments respecting the character of the countryside. <u>Ensuring the vitality of town centres</u> • Planning policies should support the role that town centres play at the heart of local communities, by taking a positive approach to their growth, management and adaptation. • Define a network and hierarchy of town centres and the extent of town centres and primary shopping areas, • Retain and enhance existing markets and where appropriate, re-introduce or create new ones • Allocate a range of suitable sites to meet the scale and type of development needed (retail, leisure, office and other main town centre uses) • Where suitable and viable town centre sites are not available for main town centre uses, allocate appropriate edge of centre sites that are well connected to the town centre where suitable and viable town centres are not available. If insufficient edge of centre sites cannot be identified, policies should explain how identified needs can be met in other accessible locations that are well connected to the town centre. • Recognise that residential development often plays an important role in ensuring the vitality of centres and encourage residential development on appropriate sites. • Apply a sequential test to planning applications for main town centre uses. <u>Promoting healthy and safe communities</u> • Achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places to promote social interaction, are safe and accessible and enable and support healthy lifestyles especially where this would address identified local need and well-being needs • Provide the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs		

KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LPU AND SA
• Consider the social, economic and environmental benefits of estate regeneration. • Important that sufficient choice of school places is available to meet the needs of existing and new communities • Promote public safety and take into account wider security and defence requirements <u>Open space and recreation</u> • Access to a network of high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and physical activity is important for the health and well-being of communities • Existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields unless assessment shows a surplus, replacement with equivalent or better provision or development is for an alternative sport and recreational provision. • Protect and enhance public rights of way and access. • The designation of land as Local Green Space through local and neighbourhood plans allows communities to identify and protect green areas of particular importance to them. <u>Promoting sustainable transport</u> • Transport issues should be considered from the earliest stage: potential impacts on the transport networks; opportunities from existing and proposed infrastructure; promote walking, cycling and public transport; environmental impacts of traffic and transport infrastructure can be identified, assessed and taken into account including avoiding and mitigating against any adverse effects, and for net environmental gains; patterns of movement, streets, parking and other transport considerations are integral to the design of schemes and contribute to making high quality places. <u>Supporting high quality communications</u> • Planning policies and decisions should support the expansion of electronic communications networks, including next generation mobile technology and full fibre broadband connections <u>Making effective use of land</u> • Planning policies and decisions should promote an effective use of land in meeting the need for homes and other uses, while safeguarding and improving the environment and ensuring safe and healthy living conditions. <u>Achieving well-designed places</u> • Plans should set out a clear design vision and expectations to provide as much certainty as possible <u>Protecting Green Belt land</u> • The fundamental aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open. The essential characteristics of Green Belts are their openness and their permanence • The five Green Belt purposes: To check the unrestricted sprawl of large built up areas; To prevent neighbouring towns merging into one another; To assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment; To preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and to assist in urban regenerations, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land • Once established Green Belts boundaries should only be altered in exceptional circumstances, through the preparation or updating of plans <u>Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change</u>		

KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LPU AND SA
• Planning should support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change, it should help to shape places in ways that contribute to radical reductions in Greenhouse gas emissions, minimise vulnerability and improve resilience, encourage the reuse of existing resources, including the conversion of existing buildings; and support renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure • LPAs should adopt proactive strategies to mitigating and adapting to climate change, taking into account the long-term implications for flood risk, coastal change, water supply, biodiversity and landscapes, and the risk of overheating from rising temperatures. • New development should be planned for in ways that avoids increased vulnerability to the range of impacts arising from climate change and help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions such as through location, orientation and design • LPAs should provide a positive strategy for the use and supply of renewable and low carbon energy and heat • Inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided by directing development away from areas at highest risk (existing or future). Strategic policies should be informed by a strategic flood risk assessment and should manage flood risk from all sources. All plans should apply a sequential, risk-based approach to the location of development. <u>Conserving and enhancing the natural environment</u> • Planning should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment including protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils, recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and the wider natural capital and ecosystem services, minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollutions or land instability; remediating and mitigating land. <u>Conserving and enhancing the historic environment</u> • LPAs should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment. • LPAs should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal. <u>Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals</u> • It is essential that there is a sufficient supply of material to provide the infrastructure, buildings, energy and goods • Minerals planning authorities should plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates and industrial minerals.		
Planning Act 2008		
The Act introduces a new system for approving major infrastructure of national importance, such as harbours and waste facilities, and replaces current regimes under several pieces of legislation. The objective is to streamline these decisions and avoid long public inquiries		
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, as amended by the Planning Act 2008		

KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LPU AND SA
Section 19 (1A) of the 2004 Act as amended by Section 182 of the 2008 Act put a legal duty on local planning authorities for them to ensure that, taken as a whole, plan policy contributes to the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change. Section 19(1A) states: 'Development plan documents must (taken as a whole) include policies designed to secure that the development and use of land in the local planning authority's area contribute to the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change.'		
Neighbourhood Planning Act 2017		
The planning related parts of the Act cover the following matters: • Neighbourhood Planning • Local Development Documents • Planning Conditions • Permitted Development Rights Relating To Drinking Establishments • Development of New Towns By Local Authorities • Planning Register		
Housing and Planning Act 2016		
The Housing and Planning Act introduced: • The introduction of Pay to Stay • The removal of some succession rights • The sale of higher value council homes • New powers to tackle rogue landlords of private rented sector homes		
Technical Housing Standards 2015		
The Government created an approach for the setting of technical standards for new housing as set out in 'The Ministerial statement' (25th March 2015). Local planning authorities have the option to set additional technical requirements exceeding the minimum standards required by Building Regulations in respect of an optional nationally described space standard and in relation to accessibility only. Nationally Described Space Standard (NDSS): A single standard for minimum space requirements is set out by national guidance. In relation to accessible housing, national guidance states that if a LPA choses to adopt standards in relation to accessible housing, then they can relate only to 2 categories, and a target percentage would need to be set for each category.	The NDSS sets out minimum size standards for different dwellings in terms of numbers of bedrooms and numbers of storeys The Accessible Housing categories are: M4(2) Category 2: Accessible and adaptable dwellings is an optional Building Regulation, and as such would only apply where planning policy allows and when conditioned on a planning application. M4(3) Category 3: Wheelchair user dwellings is an optional Building Regulation.	
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990		

KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LPU AND SA
This sets out the main legislative framework for the protection and management of buildings and areas of conservation and historic and architectural significance. There have been amendments since 1990 and there are applicable regulations.	Listing Designation of conservation areas Controls and management arrangements	
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)		
The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) is still the major piece of legislation concerned with the protection of archaeological sites and ancient monuments in England. Recommendations are made for 'scheduling' archaeological monuments and "listing" Historic Buildings to the Secretary of State.		
The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature (White Paper 2011)		
Four themes: <u>Protecting and improving our natural environment</u> • Supporting Local Nature Partnerships, working at a strategic level to improve benefits and services from a healthy natural environment. • Support establishing new Nature Improvement Areas based on local assessment of opportunities for restoring and connecting nature on a significant scale, including identifying within local plans. • The planning system to deliver the homes, business, infrastructure and thriving local places while protecting and enhancing the natural and historic environment, through planning reform (NPPF). • Introducing biodiversity off-setting, managed locally. • Planning for low-carbon infrastructure • Restoring the elements of our natural network (Protecting and improving woodlands and forests, restoring nature in rivers and water bodies, restoring nature in towns, cities and villages, including valuing green infrastructure for communities and managing environmental risks (flooding and heat waves) <u>Growing a green economy</u> • Range of initiatives to encourage environmental benefits for business <u>Reconnecting people and nature</u> • Local Nature Partnerships and Health and Wellbeing Boards work together in promoting the health benefits of the natural environment • Promoting the natural environment in schools • Improve access to nature in local neighbourhoods, including measures in the Localism Act (including neighbourhood plans) • Improving access to the countryside <u>International and EU leadership</u> • Number of key reforms including implementation of the Nagoya commitments on biodiversity		Consideration of possible new natural environment designations and initiatives affecting potential site allocations. Closer links between greenspace accessibility and public health.
The Flood and Water Management Act 2010		
This addresses the threats of flooding and water scarcity. Responsibilities set out under the Flood Risk Regulations make the Environment Agency responsible for managing flood risk from main rivers, the sea and reservoirs.	Lead local flood authorities are responsible for local sources of flood risk, in particular from surface run-off,	

KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LPU AND SA
	groundwater and ordinary watercourses. Local authorities are responsible for ensuring that new requirements for preliminary flood risk assessments and for approval of sustainable drainage systems are met.	
Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England 2011		
Outlines the Government's approach to safeguarding our soils for the long term. Provides a vision to guide future policy development across a range of areas and sets out the practical steps to be taken to prevent further degradation of our soils, enhance, restore and ensure their resilience, and improve our understanding of the threats to soil and best practice in responding to them.		
Climate Change Act 2008		
The Climate Change Act 2008 has established a statutory requirement to reduce UK emissions of six greenhouse gases to just 20% of their 1990 levels by 2050 (i.e. an 80% reduction from 1990 levels). The Climate Change Act 2008 has two key aims: Improve carbon management and transition towards a low-carbon economy in the UK. Demonstrate UK leadership internationally, signalling that it is committed to taking its share of responsibility for reducing global greenhouse gas emissions.	As part of this process, four carbon budgets (each covering a five year period) have been approved by Parliament and are now set in law as follows: 2008 to 2012 – 23% reduction from 1990 levels. 2013 to 2017 – 29% reduction from 1990 levels. 2018 to 2022 – 35% reduction from 1990 levels by 2020. 2013 to 2027 - 50% reduction from 1990 levels by 2025. Climate Change Act 2008 in England and Wales The 2008 Act contains the following key provisions: Legally binding targets of at least an 80% cut in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, with an interim target of at least 34% by 2020 (against a 1990 baseline). A carbon budgeting system to cap emissions over five-year periods, with three budgets set at any particular time. The first carbon budget ran from 2008 to 2012. The next three carbon budgets run from 2013 to 2017, 2018 to 2022 and	

KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LPU AND SA
	2023 to 2027. Government must report to Parliament on its policies and proposals to meet the budgets.	
UK Climate Impacts Programme (UKCP18)		
Produced by the Met Office providing UK climate change projections for temperatures, rainfall, cloud cover and humidity. The aim of the projections is to provide a means to establish risk to changing climate and to plan to adapt to changes.		
The Environment Agency Flood Map for Planning (regularly updated)		
This shows the extent of flood zones 2 and 3. The EA may produce flood models upon request.		
The Adaptation Sub-Committee of the Committee on Climate Change's 2020 Report		
This assesses the UK's preparedness for climate change and identifies policy recommendations.		
Planning & Energy Act 2008		
Sets out powers for local authorities to require a proportion of the energy need from new development to be generated onsite. It also enables local authorities to require standards for energy efficiency in new buildings. In 2015 the energy efficiency requirements were repealed to effectively make Building Regulations the sole authority regarding energy efficiency standards for residential development. This means that the energy efficiency standards that local authorities can require are capped. However, the power to require a proportion of energy need to be met onsite remains.		
The Heat Strategy 2013		
Published by the Department for Energy and Climate Change in March 2013, it provides a strategic framework for low-carbon heat.		
Local Government Act (2000)		
The Local Government Act 2000 provides significant new powers for local government to 'do anything which they consider is likely to achieve' the promotion or improvement of the economic, social or environmental wellbeing of an area.		
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006		
The Act implements key aspects of the Government's Rural Strategy published in July 2004; It establishes an independent body – Natural England – responsible for conserving, enhancing and managing England's natural environment for the benefit of current and future generations. The Act makes provision in respect of biodiversity, pesticides harmful to wildlife and the protection of birds, and in respect of invasive non-native species. It alters enforcement powers in connection with wildlife protection, and addresses a small number of gaps and in relation to the law on sites of special scientific interest. Section 40 places a duty on all public authorities to have regard, in the exercise of their functions, to the purposes of conserving biodiversity. A key purpose of this duty is to embed consideration of biodiversity as an integral part of policy and decision-making.		Protection afforded to UK BAP Priority Species and Habitats as per Policy G8
Conservation of Habitat and Species Regulations 2017		
Transposes EU Habitats Directive into UK law and affords protection to European Sites and Species.		Relevant to part of one European Site

KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LPU AND SA
		within the District and others outside the District within relevant zones of influence, as per Core Strategy G8.
Localism Act (2011)		
The Localism Act 2011 introduced the requirement of local authorities to comply with the 'Duty to Cooperate' in the preparation of Development Plan Documents (the 'local plan'). The purpose of this is to satisfy both legal compliance and soundness issues in plan making, to ensure that any 'cross administrative boundary issues' are addressed. The Localism Act also included provisions for the preparation of Neighbourhood Plan and once adopted, for these to form part of the statutory Development Plan for a local area. It also gives local authorities a general power of competence to do "anything that individuals generally may do".		
Health & Social Care Act (2012)		
Following national reforms to the National Health Service, a number of health responsibilities have been transferred to local authorities. Central to these, with implications for the preparation of the Development Plan, is the requirement for local authorities to have a 'Duty to Improve Public Health'.		Interrelationship between green space, green and blue infrastructure and improving public health
Objectively Assessed Need and Housing Targets Technical Advice Note (Planning Advisory Service) (2015)		
This advice note offers practical advice to planning authorities in preparing evidence and setting plan targets for new housing. It is based on existing good practice assembled by the Planning Advisory Service on the recommendations of planning Inspectors. It is a 'living' document which will reflect any key decisions made by Inspectors or in the Courts, in order to keep it current.		
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (as amended)		
This Act sets out principles and rights for access to the countryside	The Act introduces a statutory right of access for open-air recreation to mountain, moor, heath, down and registered common land, with a number of exceptions.	
Defra Rights of Way Circular 01/09		
This circular gives advice to local authorities on recording, managing and maintaining, protecting and changing public rights of way.	Local authorities should regard public rights of way as an integral part of the complex of recreational and transport facilities within their area.	
National Biodiversity Climate Change Vulnerability Model (Natural England) (2014)		

KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LPU AND SA
NBCCVM is a practical way to identify areas of habitat most at risk from climate change.	It provides a focus for discussion, helping to develop shared priorities and inform decisions on where to focus efforts.	
National Character Areas (Natural England) (2014)		
NCAs divide England into 159 distinct natural areas. Each is defined by a unique combination of landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity, history, and cultural and economic activity. Their boundaries follow natural lines in the landscape rather than administrative boundaries.	Landscape profiles contain a description of the: • topography • geology and soils • rivers and coastal features • trees and woodland • field patterns and boundary features • agricultural uses • semi-natural habitats • species closely associated with the area • history of the area • settlement and development patterns • roads, railways and rights of way • commonly used building materials and building design • tranquility and remoteness	
A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment (2018)		
Sets out government action to help the natural world regain and retain good health within the context of delivering a "Green Brexit". –It focuses on a number of issues, including tackling the effects of climate change, protecting and improving the environment and natural capital. Goals: 1. Clean air. 2. Clean and plentiful water. 3. Thriving plants and wildlife. 4. A reduced risk of harm from environmental hazards such as flooding and drought. 5. Using resources from nature more sustainably and efficiently. 6. Enhanced beauty, heritage and engagement with the natural environment. Also manage pressures on the environment by: 7. Mitigating and adapting to climate change. 8. Minimising waste. 9. Managing exposure to chemicals. 10.Enhancing biosecurity. Sets out policies in key areas: Our policies We will take action on a number of fronts, looking to join up policies in a way that maximises benefits and value for money. ▪ Using and managing land sustainably (chapter 1). ▪ Recovering nature and enhancing the beauty of landscapes (chapter 2). ▪ Connecting people with the environment to improve health and wellbeing (chapter 3).		Wide ranging implications for identifying site allocations, including consideration of air and water quality, conserving resources, energy efficiency, built and natural environment, and waste

KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LPU AND SA
▪ Increasing resource efficiency, and reducing pollution and waste (chapter 4). ▪ Securing clean, productive and biologically diverse seas and oceans (chapter 5). ▪ Protecting and improving the global environment (chapter 6).		
National Infrastructure Delivery Plan (Infrastructure and Projects Authority) (2016-21)		
Outlines details of nearly £300bn of investment to 2020/21 in infrastructure and programme across a range of sectors. Key sectors forming part of the programme include: roads; rail; airports and ports; energy; digital communications; flood defence; water and waste; science and research; housing and regeneration; social infrastructure; and regional infrastructure (including the Northern Powerhouse programme). Includes the following reference to infrastructure projects in Leeds: • Investment to build High Speed 2 from London to Birmingham, Manchester and Leeds • Rail modernisation including 'High Speed 3' between Manchester and Leeds and part of the wider Northern Powerhouse Rail proposals • Funding for HS2 Growth Strategies for Leeds station as part of an integrated long-term plan for HS3 • Network Rail enhancement programme – providing extra capacity into Leeds • Leeds Flood Alleviation Scheme – £35m for phase 2 by 2020-21 • Regional Projects Map – includes 'Leeds New Generation Transport'		Context to sustainability transport and flood risk policies.
Aviation Policy framework (DoT) (2013)		
Sets out the Government's objectives and principles on aviation to guide plans and decisions at the local and regional level. The Government's primary objective is to achieve long-term economic growth, recognising that the aviation sector is a major contributor to the economy. The growth of the sector is supported within a framework which maintains balance between the benefits of aviation and its costs, particularly its contribution to climate change and noise. Objectives: • Ensure that the UK's air links continue to make it one of the best connected countries in the world. This includes increasing our links to emerging markets so that the UK can compete successfully for economic growth opportunities; • Ensure that the aviation sector makes a significant and cost-effective contribution towards reducing global emissions • Limit and where possible reduce the number of people in the UK significantly affected by noise.	• Long-term goal to reduce aviation emissions to one-quarter of 2000 levels by 2050 and to halve perceived aviation noise. • Based on forecast passenger growth at Leeds Bradford Airport, forecast, estimated tht the airport will uspoort 8,000 jobs and £290m GVA by 2030.	Context to airport related policies.
England Trees Action Plan (2021-24)		
• Measures to better protect existing trees and woodland and help ensure at least 12% woodland cover by mid – 22nd Century in recognition that woods and trees are vital habitats as well as important for sequestering carbon. • England's woodlands will be managed and created for biodiversity and other environmental benefits, along with providing a sustainable source of hardwood and softwood timber for use in construction and other wood products. • Over £500 million of the £640 million Nature for Climate Fund is dedicated to trees. The aim is to plant the right trees in the right places, that trees and woodlands are better protected, that more green jobs are created in the forestry sector and that people have greater access to trees and woodlands.	• The UK's overall target of planting is 30,000 hectares per year by the end of this Parliament	Context to tree replacement policy and local tree canopy coverage targets
Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017		

KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LPU AND SA

This transposes the EU Water Framework Directive (WFD) (2000/60/EC) into England and Wales law and supercedes The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2003.
• The overall aims and objectives as set out in the WFD are to:
  • enhance the status and prevent further deterioration of surface water bodies, groundwater bodies and their ecosystems;
  • ensure progressive reduction of groundwater pollution;
  • reduce pollution of water, especially by Priority Substances and Certain Other Pollutants (Annex II, Environmental Quality Standards (EQS) Directive (2008/105/EC) as amended);
  • contribute to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts;
  • achieve at least good surface water status for all surface water bodies and good chemical status in groundwater bodies by 2015 (Article 4, Water Framework Directive (WFD) (2000/60/EC)) (or good ecological potential in the case of artificial or heavily modified water bodies); and
  • promote sustainable water use.
• The 2017 Regulations place a general duty on the SoS, the Welsh Ministers, the EA, and NRW to exercise their 'relevant functions' so as to secure compliance with the WFD (Regulation 3). However, the SoS, the Welsh Ministers, EA, NRW, and each public body have a specific duty to have regard to the relevant RBMP, and any supplementary plans made under it, in exercising their functions (Regulation 33); these functions include the determination of applications under the PA2008.
• The RBMPs describe the current state of the water environment for each RBD, the pressures affecting the water environment, the objectives for protecting and improving it, and the programme of measures needed to achieve the statutory environmental objectives of the WFD. RBMPs are subject to a six year planning cycle and are to be routinely reviewed and updated to ensure compliance with the overall WFD objectives. RBMPs were first published in 2009, and were subsequently updated in 2015.
	All waterbodies are required to reach 'good' ecological status or potential by 2027.	Context to sustainability, conservation and flood risk policies

Environment Act 2021		
• The Environment Act 2021 requires the government to set at least one long-term target in each of the following areas: air quality; water; biodiversity; and resource efficiency and waste reduction. It also requires targets to be set for fine particulate matter (PM2.5) and species abundance. • Public consultation on 27th June 2022 in regards to the first suite of proposed targets, with feedback currently being analysed. It is anticipated that these targets are laid as draft Statutory Instruments by 31st October 2022 and will come into force if and when approved by the Government. • The Environment Act requires the government to always have an Environmental Improvement Plan (EIP) in place. This sets out the steps the government intends to take to improve the natural environment, including measures needed to meet its targets. The first review of the EIP will be completed by January 2023. As part of that review, it will be updated to include at least one interim target for each long-term target that has been set.	• Draft target legislation is anticipated to be laid before Parliament by 31st October 2022. • Proposed targets which were sent out for public consultation can be viewed here: https://consult.defra.gov.uk/natural-environment-policy/consultation-on-environmental-targets/	If and when targets are approved by Government and come into force; provides wide ranging implications on environmental and sustainability policies.
National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy 2020		
• This strategy's long-term vision is for: a nation ready for, and resilient to, flooding and coastal change – today, tomorrow and to the year 2100. It has 3 long-term ambitions, underpinned by evidence about future risk and investment needs. They are:		Context to flood risk and general sustainability policies

KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LPU AND SA
• climate resilient places: working with partners to bolster resilience to flooding and coastal change across the nation, both now and in the face of climate change • today's growth and infrastructure resilient in tomorrow's climate: making the right investment and planning decisions to secure sustainable growth and environmental improvements, as well as infrastructure resilient to flooding and coastal change • a nation ready to respond and adapt to flooding and coastal change: ensuring local people understand their risk to flooding and coastal change, and know their responsibilities and how to take action		
DEFRA Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services (2011)		
• Biodiversity 2020 is a national government strategy which sets out the ambition to halt overall loss of England's biodiversity by 2020, support healthy well functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people.	• 90% of priority habitats in favourable or recovering condition • 50% of SSSIs in favourable condition • Maintain at least 95% of SSSIs in favourable or recovering condition • No net loss of priority habitat and an increase in the overall extent of priority habitats by at least 200,000 ha • At least 17% of land and inland water conserved through effective and integrated approaches – including through management of our existing systems of protected areas and NIAs • Restoring at least 15% of degraded ecosystems as a contribution to climate change mitigation and adaptation • By the end of 2016 in excess of 25% of English waters will be contained in a well-managed Marine Protected Area network that helps deliver ecological coherence by conserving representative marine habitats • By 2020 we will be managing and harvesting fish sustainably • By 2020 we will have marine plans in place covering the whole of England's marine area, ensuring the sustainable development of our seas, integrating economic growth, social need and ecosystem management	Context to biodiversity and nature conservation policies

KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LPU AND SA
	• Overall improvement in the status of our wildlife and prevent further human-induced extinctions of known threatened species • By 2020, significantly more people will be engaged in biodiversity issues, aware of its value and taking positive action	
Environment Agency's approach to groundwater protection (2018)		
• Contains position statements which provide information about the Environment Agency's approach to managing and protecting groundwater. They detail how the Environment Agency delivers government policy for groundwater and adopts a risk-based approach where legislation allows. • The primary aim of all of the position statements is the prevention of pollution of groundwater and protection of it as a resource. Groundwater protection is long term, so these principles and position statements aim to protect and enhance this valuable resource for future generations.		Provides context for water quality policies
The People and Nature Survey		
The People and Nature Survey builds on and supercedes the Monitor of Engagement with the Natural Environment (MENE) survey which ran from 2009 to 2019. The data enables users to: • Understand how people use, enjoy and are motivated to protect the natural environment. • Monitor changes in use of the natural environment over time, at a range of different spatial scales and for key groups within the population. • Understand how being in the natural environment can have an effect on wellbeing. • Understand environmental attitudes and the actions people take at home, in the garden and in the wider community to protect the environment.		Provides insightful data and context for the input of policies on green space and nature and site allocations
Biodiversity Net Gain: Good Practice Principles for Development, A Practical Guide (2019)		
• CIRIA's Practical Guide offers advice on how to achieve biodiversity net gain (BNG) in the UK's land and freshwater environment by following good practice. It is based on the UK's good practice principles for BNG and applies to all types and scales of development, at all stages in the life cycle of development. It is relevant to developers and all other stakeholders wishing to promote, facilitate and deliver BNG.		Provides practical advice that the LPA can utilise and implement on relevant biodiversity policies
REGIONAL POLICIES		
West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan (2011 – 2026)		
The Plan sets out 3 objectives:	The Plan contains six targets, two relating to each objective: • KE1 – Bus journey time reliability	Local transport policy context.

KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LPU AND SA
• Economy. To improve connectivity to support economic activity and growth in West Yorkshire and the Leeds City Region; • Low Carbon. To make substantial progress towards a low carbon, sustainable transport system for West Yorkshire, while recognising transport's contribution to national carbon reduction plans; • Quality of Life. To enhance the quality of life of people living in, working in and visiting West Yorkshire	• To increase the proportion of the network where peak journey time variability is equivalent to the inter peak. (from 33% to 50%) • KE2 – Access to employment • To increase the proportion of people able to access key employment locations within 30 minutes using the core public transport network (from 71% to 75%) • KC1 – Mode share • To keep the total number of car trips made by West Yorkshire residents at current (2011) levels and to increase the proportion of trips made by sustainable modes (from 33% to 41%) • KC2 – Emission of CO2 from transport • To achieve a reduction of 30% between the base year (2009) and 2026 in line with the national target • KQ1 – Road casualties – people killed or seriously injured • To cut the number of KSI by 50% between the 2005-09 baseline and 2026 • KQ2 – Satisfaction with transport • To increase the combined satisfaction score from 6.6 to 7.0 by 2017. To review thereafter. 15 year target (to 2026): • A 77.6% increase in car journey time reliability by 2026 • Increase the number of the total accessible workforce to Leeds to +43,000 by 2026 • No change in the % of the Principal Road Network where maintenance should be considered – 5% by 2026	

KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LPU AND SA
	• Increase of low carbon trips crossing main district centre cordons to 70% • Increase rail patronage to 38.5m • Increase bus patronage to 193.3m • 33% reduction in road casualties (KSI) • Increase residential population within 30 min of local centre by public transport to 74% peak and 75% inter-peak period	
The Northern Powerhouse: One Agenda, One Economy, One North (2015)		
Transport for the North report prepared by Government, the Northern City Regions and Local Enterprise Partnerships. The aim is to transform Northern growth, rebalance the country's economy and establish the North as a global powerhouse. The strategy sets out how transport is a fundamental part of achieving these goals and how the long-term investment programmes will be developed. • Transform city to city rail connectivity east/west and north/south through both HS2 and a new Trans-North system, radically reducing travel times across this intercity network; • Ensure there is the capacity that a resurgent North will need in rail commuter services; • Deliver the full HS2 'Y' network as soon as possible, including consideration of accelerating construction of Leeds-Sheffield; • Enhance the performance of the North's Strategic Road Network (SRN) through delivery of the committed first phase of the Roads Investment Strategy; • Further enhance the long-term performance of the Northern SRN through a clear vision and strategy that embraces transformational investment and technology; • Set out a clearly prioritised multimodal freight strategy for the North to support trade and freight movement within the North and to national/international markets; • Pursue better connections to Manchester Airport through TransNorth, whilst city regions consider connectivity to the North's other major airports; and • Develop integrated and smart ticket structures to support our vision of a single economy across the North.	None	Regional long term transport strategy context
Leeds City Region Strategic Economic Plan 2016-36		
The Strategic Economic Plan (SEP) is led by the Leeds City Region Enterprise Partnership (LEP) and the West Yorkshire Combined Authority (Combined Authority) working with and on behalf of partners across the City Region. The strategy sets out specific initiatives to achieve the Leeds City Region Vision to be "a globally recognised economy where good growth delivers high levels of prosperity, jobs and quality of life for everyone". The SEP sets out 10 headline initiatives to be delivered or on the way to delivery over the next 10 years, arranged under the 4 priority areas of 'Growing Business', 'Skilled People, Better Jobs', 'Clean Energy and Environmental Resilience' and 'Infrastructure for Growth'. Each of the SEP's four priorities identifies overall goals, a set of action areas, the strategic rationale	The SEP has the following strategic priorities: • to deliver 35,000 additional jobs • to deliver an additional £3.7 billion of annual economic output • to become a positive, above average contributor to the UK economy • to seek to exceed the national average on high level skills	

KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LPU AND SA
and the approach that will be taken. This includes the key partners that will be involved, how implementation of the priority will support good growth principles and measures of success.	• to become a NEET-free City Region • to make good progress on Headline Indicators of growth and productivity, employment, earnings, skills and environmental sustainability	
West Yorkshire Local Sites Partnership Terms of Reference 2011		
Local authority and conservation organisations partnership reviewing existing and new Local nature conservation designations i.e. West Yorkshire Local Wildlife Sites and Local Geological Sites as per Policy G8. *West Yorkshire Local Wildlife Site Selection Criteria 2011* as amended (last update 09/05/2019) *Guidelines for the identification and selection of Local Geological Sites in West Yorkshire April 2011*		Ensures protection of Local Sites as per Policy G8
Leeds City Region Green and Blue Infrastructure Study (2018)		
Sets out how LCR will make the most of the region's natural assets to help the economy prosper, enable people to enjoy quality of life and combat the effects of climate change. Priorities: • Effective water management and flood risk reduction • Build green and blue infrastructure into physical development and housing • Enhance green and blue corridors and networks • Improve community access to and enjoyment of green and blue infrastructure • Plant and manage more trees and woodlands • Restore the uplands and manage them sustainably • Business growth, jobs, skills and education Key Projects and Actions • LCR natural flood management project • Inclusive grown integration • Network of off-road, safe cycling and walking routes • LCR green and blue infrastructure map • Green and blue infrastructure funding • White Rose Forest Plan • Peatland restoration programme • Post-Brexit agricultural and environmental policy • Green and blue infrastructure jobs, skills and GVA assessment • Green and blue infrastructure skills programme • Consistency of green and blue infrastructure planning policy • Green and blue infrastructure resource targeting		Wide ranging implications for identifying site allocations including existing location and function of land, assessment of flood risk and future use of land incorporating green space, green and blue infrastructure and other green considerations.
Nidderdale AONB Management Plan 2019 - 2024		

KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LPU AND SA
The plan sets out six key area which the AONB aims to make progress towards: • Wildlife • Landscape • Living and Working in the AONB • Heritage and the Historic Environment • Climate Change • Understanding and Enjoyment	Aims include opposing proposals for major development and applications for smaller scale development that conflict with the purposes of designation	Consider wider effects of site allocations on the environment of the AONB.
Yorkshire Water's Water Resource Management Plan (WRMP) (2019) / Draft Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan (DWMP)		
The WRMP19 provides a long-term view of Yorkshire's future challenges in terms of water management, planning for the next 25 years. The Plan also extrapolates data to give a prediction as to what the water resources situation could be in 40 years' time; although the further into the future is projected, the greater the uncertainty. The key challenges that the WRMP19 has identified, and addresses, are: • a Yorkshire population that is projected to increase by one million by 2045; • a projected loss of 100Ml/d supply by 2045, due to climate change; • ongoing environmental pressure to reduce the amount that we abstract; and, • ensuring that we can continue to provide high levels of resilience and meet our agreed levels of service, against a backdrop of maintaining bills at a level that is affordable for all our customers. Yorkshire Water's Draft Drainage and Wastewater Plan will aim to keep our drainage and wastewater system strong and more resilient to future pressures to 2050 and beyond, dealing with climate change and population growth challenges. It is a collaborative long-term strategic plan that outlines the needs and requirements of drainage, wastewater and environmental water quality for the next 25 years and beyond. The DWMP will help to: • keep our wastewater and drainage system strong • cope with population growth • adapt to climate change • reduce sewer flooding • manage our impact on the environment • understand our customers' expectations • meet our customers' needs • create sustainable drainage systems • create nature-based solutions.		Context to water resources, water quality and waste
River Aire and Calder Catchment Abstraction Licensing Strategy (CAMS process) 2013		
The River Aire and Calder Catchment Abstraction Licensing Strategy sets out how the Environment Agency will manage water resources in the Aire and Calder catchment and provides information on how the EA will manage existing abstraction licences and water availability for further abstraction. This feeds into the Water Framework Directive (WFD), with the main objectives of the WFD being to protect and enhance the water environment and ensure the sustainable use of water resources for economic and social development. Catchment		Context to policies on water quality and resources

KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LPU AND SA
Abstraction Management Strategies (CAMS) set out how we will manage the water resources of a catchment and contribute to implementing the WFD. CAMS contributes to the WFD by: • providing a water resource assessment of rivers, lakes, reservoirs, estuaries and groundwater referred to as water bodies under the WFD; • identifying water bodies that fail flow conditions expected to support good ecological status; • preventing deterioration of water body status due to new abstractions; • providing results which inform River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs)		
River Aire Catchment Flood Management Plan 2009		
The role of CFMPs is to establish flood risk management policies which will deliver sustainable flood risk management for the long term, and considers all types of inland flooding, from rivers, ground water, surface water and tidal flooding, but not flooding directly from the sea (coastal flooding). The River Aire CFMP divides the Aire catchment into eight sub areas, with the one being relevant being 'Sub-area 4 - Leeds'. This identifies flooding from the River Aire and its tributaries, as well as from sewers and the urban drainage system including culverts. To ensure flood risk management is sustainable, it recommends that an integrated approach is developed to managing risk through the implementation of the Upper Aire Strategy and Leeds (River Aire) Flood Alleviation Scheme, including improved standard of protection at high risk locations in the City Centre as well as improved knowledge of risk from multiple sources. The CFMP has allocated generic flood risk management Policy Option 5 to this sub-area: ***'Areas of moderate to high flood risk where we can generally take further action to reduce flood risk -*** *This policy will tend to be applied to those areas where the case for further action to reduce flood risk is most compelling, for example where there are many people at high risk, or where changes in the environment have already increased risk. Taking further action to reduce risk will require additional appraisal to assess whether there are socially and environmentally sustainable, technically viable and economically justified options.'* The key messages for this sub-area are: • The variety of risk within the sub area results in complex risks to local communities. The potential for mixed source flooding, risk to life and role of the local economy means that we need to work together to reduce the risk of flooding from all sources. • The location, layout and design of developments – in that order –are the most vital factors in managing future flood risk. Regeneration and re-development of some areas offers an opportunity to reduce flood risk; for example re-establishing river corridors and more effective management of runoff.		Context for site allocations as well as for flood risk and management policies
LOCAL POLICIES		
Leeds Natural Resources & Waste Local Plan (Adopted 2013)		

KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LPU AND SA
The Leeds Natural Resources & Waste Local Plan was adopted by the City Council in January 2013. The plan sets out where land is needed to enable the City to manage natural resources, like minerals, energy, waste and water over the next 15 years, and identifies specific actions which will help us use our natural resources in a more efficient way. Following a high court challenge, policies minerals 13 and 14 are to be re-examined and cannot be regarded as adopted policies. On the 16th February 2015 Leeds City Council submitted policies Minerals 13 and 14 to the Secretary of State for examination.	*Insert strategic targets for minerals & waste included within the CS*	Consider relevant policies and designations in identifying sites for allocation
Leeds Core Strategy (As amended 2019)		
The Leeds Core Strategy, incorporating the selective review was first adopted in November 2014, updated and adopted in September 2019. (The Plan incorporates a number of UDP Saved Policies which have been carried forward). The Core Strategy provides the spatial planning framework for the overall scale and distribution of growth (2012 – 2028), set out through an overall Vision, a Spatial Development Strategy and Thematic Policies.	A key target for the Plan is a 52k (net) housing requirement, with the distribution of growth via 11 Housing Market Characteristic Areas (HMCAs).	Wide ranging implications for identifying sites for allocation
Leeds Inclusive Growth Strategy 2018-23		
Sets out how Leeds City Council, the private sector, universities, colleges and schools, the third sector and social enterprises in the city will work together to grow the Leeds economy ensuring that everyone in the city contributes to, and benefits from, growth to their full potential. It sets out how the city intends to promote a positive, outward looking image on the global stage seeking to increase inward investment, exports and tourism. The strategy presents 12 “big ideas” that will create the underlying conditions for inclusive growth and act as an action plan for the city, these are focused on supporting people, places and productivity: • Best City for health and wellbeing • Putting children at the heart of the growth strategy • Employers and people at the centre of the education and skills system • Working together to create better jobs, tackling low pay and boosting productivity • Supporting places and communities to respond to economic change • Doubling the size of the city centre • Building a federal economy – creating jobs close to communities • 21st Century infrastructure • Leeds as a digital city • Backing innovators and entrepreneurs in business and social enterprises • Promoting Leeds and Yorkshire • Maximising the economic benefits of culture		Provides an overarching vision for local economic progress.
Leeds City Council Best Council Plan 2020-2025		
Vision for Leeds to be the best city in the UK:compassionate and caring with a strong economy; which tackles poverty and reduces inequalities; working towards being a net zero carbon city by 2030. To be a city that is distinctive, sustainable, ambitious, fun and creative for all, with a council that its residents can be proud of as the best council in the country Sets out number of interconnected priority areas: • Inclusive growth	• Employment in Leeds • GVA per head • Number of new business start-ups and scale-ups • Business survival rate	Allocation of housing and employment land and climate change considerations

KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LPU AND SA
• Health and wellbeing • Sustainable infrastructure • Child-friendly city • Age-friendly Leeds • Culture • Housing • Safe, strong communities	• Change in business rates payable since 2017 revaluation • Visitor economy impact for Leeds • Percentage of working-age Leeds residents with at least a Level 4 qualification • Number of people supported to improve their skills • Percentages of Leeds residents and Leeds workers earning below the Real Living Wage • Number of people supported into work • Number of adults of working age affected by in-work poverty • Carbon emissions across the city • Growth in new homes in Leeds • Number of affordable homes delivered • Housing mix in the city • Improved energy and thermal efficiency performance of houses	
Leeds 2030: Vision for Leeds 2011 to 2030 (Leeds Initiative, 2011)		
Sustainable Community Strategy for Leeds. General objectives: Leeds will be fair, open and welcoming. To do this Leeds will be a city where: • There is a strong community spirit and a shared sense of belonging, where people feel confident about doing things for themselves and others; • People from different backgrounds and ages feel comfortable living together in communities; • Local people have the power to make decisions that affect them; • People are active and involved in their local communities; • People are treated with dignity and respect at all stages of their lives; • There is a culture of responsibility, respect for each other and the environment; • The causes of unfairness are understood and addressed; • Our services meet the diverse needs of our changing population; • People can access support where and when it is needed; and • Everyone is proud to live and work. Leeds' economy will be prosperous and sustainable;	No specific targets.	As the Community Strategy it must be taken into account in preparing the LDF.

KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LPU AND SA
Leeds will be a city that has: • A strong local economy driving sustainable economic growth; • A skilled workforce to meet the needs of the local economy; • A world-class cultural offer; • Built on its strengths in financial and business services, and manufacturing, and continued to grow its strong retail, leisure and tourism, health and medical sectors, and its cultural, digital and creative industries; • Developed new opportunities for green manufacturing and for growing other new industries; • Improved levels of enterprise through creativity and innovation; • Opportunities for work with secure, flexible employment and good wages; • Sufficient housing, including affordable housing, that meets the need of the community; • High-quality, accessible, affordable and reliable public transport; • Increased investment in other forms of transport, such as walking and cycling routes, to meet everyone's needs; • Successfully achieved targets to make Leeds a lower carbon city; • Adapted to changing weather patterns; • A commitment to find new ways to reuse and recycle; • Increased its use of alternative energy supplies and locally produced food; and • Buildings that meet high sustainability standards in the way they are built and run. All Leeds' communities will be successful. • To do this Leeds will be a city where: • People have the opportunity to get out of poverty; • Education and training helps more people to achieve their potential; • Communities are safe and people feel safe; • All homes are of a decent standard and everyone can afford to stay warm; • Healthy life choices are easier to make; • People are motivated to reuse and recycle; • There are more community-led businesses that meet local needs; • Local services, including shops and healthcare, are easy to access and meet people's needs; • Local cultural and sporting activities are available to all; and • There are high quality buildings, places and green spaces, which are clean, looked after, and respect the city's heritage, including buildings, parks and the history of our communities.		
Leeds Air Quality Action Plan (2004)		

KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LPU AND SA
Presented steps to be taken to address objective exceedances for NO2 and PM10 particles. Key objectives in the plan are: • Traffic demand management methods • Reducing the need to travel • Improvements to the highways network • Reducing vehicle emissions • Reducing emissions from industrial and domestic sources • Raising awareness This is complemented by the actions contained within the Clean Air Zone due to be implemented in 2020.	No specific targets identified	Key sustainability issue
Integrated Waste Strategy for Leeds (2005 – 2035)		
Key principles: • Sustainability - to develop and promote sustainable waste • management; • Partnership - to work in partnership with communities, • businesses and other stakeholders to deliver sustainable • waste management; • Realistic and Responsive - to ensure that the Strategy • is realistic and responsive to future changes. Key objectives: • To move waste management up the waste hierarchy, with particular focus on reduction; • To manage waste in ways that protect human health and the environment: - Without risk to water, air, soil, plants and animals; - Without causing a nuisance through noise or odours; - Without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special landscape, townscape, archaeological and historic interest; - Disposing of waste at the nearest appropriate installation, by means of the most appropriate methods and technologies. • To develop integrated and sustainable waste management services, that are flexible and have optimal end-to-end efficiency; • To exceed Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) targets; • To meet statutory and local 'stretched' recycling and composting targets; • To provide a waste solution that is affordable and delivers best value; • To stimulate long-term and certain markets for outputs in order to promote local and regional self-sufficiency.	***Measurable targets:*** WP5 - Reduce the annual growth in waste per household to 0.5% by 2010 and to 0% per household by 2020 RC4 - To recycle and compost a minimum of 40% of municipal waste by 2020 R4 - To recover 90% of municipal waste by 2020 L2 - Landfill no more than 10% of municipal waste by 2020 Key theme 8- Planning To assist with meeting the requirements of sustainable waste management through the existing UDP and LDF process P1 - Assist with and influencing the contents of the Local Development Framework, particularly the waste Development Plan Document P2 - Identify sites and obtain planning permission for municipal waste facilities P3 - Explore the development of a Sustainable Energy Park.	Safeguard land for waste facilities in the location of new development
Leeds Interim Waste Strategy 2019		

KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LPU AND SA
The Waste Strategy will be reviewed by 2021, the Council have published an interim strategy for the intervening period. Themes: *Reducing excess* • Eliminate all avoidable single-use plastics from our buildings, services and supply chain by 2020 • Work with and influence Government to ensure that tough producer responsibility measures are introduced for packaging • Take the lead in bringing together different sectors to enter into common waste reduction commitments for the City • Provide support for citywide and community led/based campaigns, initiatives and infrastructure that deliver substantial and measurable levels of waste reduction and carbon savings *Getting the most out of resources* • Make a strong and consistent case for individuals to accept responsibility for the waste produced and the need to make own changes to reduce environmental impacts • Launch improved waste and recycling centres to increase the use of these sites and the proportion of items brought taken there which are then reused and recycled • Make preparations to expand the range of materials collected for recycling at the kerbside, to include food waste; • Invest in and expand the district heating network, continuously improving the carbon performance of the Recycling and Energy Recovery Facility and delivering wider environmental, economic and social benefits • Demonstrate leadership in ensuring that the waste strategy is driven by the right environmental targets, completing a full life-cycle assessment of resources and waste in Leeds, and developing a carbon-based measure for waste management *All doing our part* • Significantly reduce the amount of waste created by the Council to further the commitment to become a carbon neutral city. • Join the Business in the Community 'Waste to Wealth' Programme and commit to develop actions to meet the five themes of this programme • Increase people's sense of ownership of and engagement with local waste and recycling issues through becoming more responsive and locally accountable, using technology to provide more accurate and 'live' service performance data • Reduce uncontained waste and green bin contamination and improve recycling rates through a range of solutions and interventions in areas of low service engagement, including investment in a dedicated, bespoke environmental service in parts of the city where the current offer does not work • Simplify recycling messages to the public so as to increase the quantity and quality of materials collected from households • Review planning policy and develop 'best practice' planning guidance to ensure waste management and recycling is designed into new properties, and that developers are meeting all requirements for the provision of waste storage and collection at planning and development stages • Develop and agree localised waste crime action plans for Leeds to tackle all aspects of environmental crime.	Review planning policy and develop 'best practice' planning guidance to ensure waste management and recycling is designed into new properties, and that developers are meeting all requirements for the provision of waste storage and collection at planning and development stages	Safeguard land for waste facilities in the location of new development

KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LPU AND SA
Leeds Climate Change Strategy		
The Leeds Climate Change Commission was established in 2017 in conjunction with the University of Leeds. Leeds City Council declared a climate emergency in March 2019 and has committed to reducing carbon emissions to net zero by 2030. The Big Leeds Climate Conversation was subsequently launched to engage with the city's residents about the climate emergency. The Council has commenced a series of actions including the setting up of a Climate Emergency Advisory Committee in relation to a) planning, energy and buildings, b) transport and c) biodiversity. Through these actions all services will clarify their current contribution to the Climate Emergency, look at how to implement existing policies better and consider how to update policies to meet challenging new targets.	Achieve zero carbon emissions by 2030. Further targets and indicators may arise from ongoing work, including implementation guidance notes, Supplementary Planning Documents and the Local Plan Update.	Wide ranging effects for policy formulation
Leeds Landscape Assessment (1994, Review 2011)		

• Describe and analyse landscape character of the district identifying individual landscape types and features / elements which characterise them
• Provide a landscape framework to;
  • Guide and inform those responsible for development, landscape change and management of landscape
  • Seek to conserve and enhance the characteristic landscape types of the area
  • Seek to avoid management methods and forms of development which would be detrimental to landscape character
  • Specify measures to meet landscape management objectives
  • Identify areas where little or no original fabric remains, where there are opportunities to create new landscapes
• Identify the factors which have had an influence upon landscape change in the past and those that are likely to do so in the future, in making recommendations on how to respond to these changes
• Have regard to local perceptions of landscape both past and present, 'sense of place' and areas of local landscape value
	No specific targets or indicators	Consider the effect of the proposed site allocations on existing landscape character areas

Leeds Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2009 to 2017		
Management plan setting out areas of consideration and improvement across the public rights of way network within the Leeds district. This is currently under review.	Series of statement of action. Relevant to planning: PA1: Assert and protect rights of the public where affected by planned development PA2: Raise profile of public rights of way, and the need for informal outdoor recreational facilities, in development sites in conjunction with PPG17 PA3: Seek to secure section 106 planning agreements for path improvements within development sites PA4: Seek to secure section 106 funding for path improvements in the vicinity of new development sites	Consider effect of site allocations on existing public rights of way and permissive paths

KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LPU AND SA
	PA5: Seek to secure that developers provide suitable alternative routes for paths affected by development PA6: Seek to secure that non definitive routes are recognised on planning applications and provisions made for them	
Water for Life and Livelihoods. River Basin Management Plan, Humber River Basin District 2015 ('first cycle FRMP') / Humber River Basin District Draft Flood Risk Management Plan 2021 to 2027 ('second cycle FRMP')		
The Flood Risk Management Plan (FRMP) mark an important contribution towards helping to deliver the ambitions of the 'National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England' and the Government's 25 Year Environment Plan. They focus on the more significant areas of flooding and describe the risk of flooding now and in the future. The draft FRMPs will help to: • Identify actions that'll reduce the likelihood and consequences of flooding • Refresh plans to improve resilience whilst informing the delivery of existing flood programmes • Work in partnership to explore wider resilience measures – including nature-based solutions for flood and water • Set longer term, adaptive approaches to help improve our nations resilience The Environment Agency and other risk management authorities (RMAs), in particular Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFAs) worked together to develop the first cycle FRMP. This was in order to create a plan to manage the risk from all sources of flooding. The second cycle FRMP will build on this approach. The ambition is that the FRMP is a strategic, place-based plan which shows what is happening in flood risk management across the river basin district (RBD). The second cycle FRMP will encourage ever closer ways of working between RMAs that will help to achieve its revised objectives and measures. These revised objectives and measures align with the ambitions of the FCERM strategy. They also support achieving wider environmental and growth ambitions of society. The draft FRMP is also aligned with the draft River Basin Management Plan for the Humber RBD. Together, these plans set the strategic goals and approaches to managing water and flood risk within the RBD. More information on the background to FRMPs, the Flood Risk Regulations and how FRAs were identified is in draft 'Part A: National Overview of Flood Risk Management in England for Second Cycle Flood Risk Management Plans'.	Number of indicators for quality of water bodies (including rivers, surface and groundwater) – biological, ecological and chemical status. It is anticipated that the objectives and measures which have been specifically developed for the Leeds River and Sea FRA and Leeds Surface Water FRA will be accessible in the interactive online mapping tool 'Flood Plan Explorer'.	Effect upon water quality and flood risk
Conservation Area Appraisals		
There are 79 Conservation Areas in Leeds. 53 have appraisals and management plans which provide a description of the special character and appearance of the Conservation Area.		Consider potential effect of relevant site allocations on the character and appearance of Conservation Areas
Site Improvement Plan: Kirk Deighton (SIP115) (2014)		
http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5267982863302656		

KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LPU AND SA
Site Improvement Plan: South Pennine Moors (SIP225) (2014)		
http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5412834661892096		
European Site Conservation Objectives for South Pennine Moors SAC (UK0030280) (2014)		
http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/4973604919836672		

APPENDIX 4 – BASELINE INFORMATION

The presentation of the baseline data is structured to align with the 23 Sustainability Objectives following the themes of Economic, Social and Environmental characteristics. This is taken from the SA Scoping Report and has been updated wherever possible, and it is anticipated that this baseline data will be updated again when data for 2022 is available and as part of the submission version of the plan.

1. ECONOMIC PROFILE

1.1 EMPLOYMENT

This section sets out the indicators, baseline data and trends and contextual information relating to employment in Leeds.

INDICATOR	EC01: NUMBER OF JOBS AND EMPLOYMENT RATES	
Reason for selecting indicator	To measure effects on the numbers of people in employment and the rate of employment for working age residents. Rates of employment can be compared to national and regional average.	
Geographies	England; Y&H region; Leeds	
SA objectives	SA1, SA3, SA7	
How sustainability is measured	+	▪ Total increase in residents in employment ▪ Increase in the rate of working age people in employment ▪ Higher rate of working age residents in employment than regional & national average
	-	▪ Total decrease of residents in employment ▪ Decrease in the rate of working age people in employment ▪ Lower rate of working age residents in employment than regional & national average
Source and details	Collated by the Office for National Statistics Nomis service from different sources.	
Website	Labour Market Profile - Nomis - Official Labour Market Statistics (nomisweb.co.uk)	
Updates	Updated regularly	
Limitations	▪ Relies on data published by an external body and this being available in future ▪ Wider economic trends will influence the employment levels and rates economic sectors as well as local planning policies. National and regional rates are used as comparison to contextualise this. ▪ Potential variance on an annual basis at the district level.	

Number of residents in employment (EC01a)

Current Baseline (September 2021)

In 2020, the number of Leeds residents in employment averaged 426,900. This represented a rate of 80.6% of all residents aged between 16 and 64.

TABLE 1: NUMBER OF RESIDENTS IN EMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT RATES				
Year	**Number of residents in employment (Leeds)**	**Leeds (%)**	**Yorkshire & Humber (%)**	**Great Britain (%)**
2016	391,400	74.0	72.5	74.0
2017	399,300	76.6	73.4	74.9
2018	399,100	75.0	73.6	75.1
2019	397,800	74.6	73.7	75.8
2020	426,900	80.6	74.6	75.4
5 year average	**402,900**	**76.2**	**73.6**	**75.0**

The number of Leeds residents in employment grew by 29,000 between 2019 and 2020 to 426,900. The employment rate in Leeds was 80.6% in 2020, a significant increase on earlier years and a higher rate than the regional and national average. There is a need to be cautious about using the figures for individual years at the district level as a baseline, particularly in 2020 where the Covid-19 pandemic had a significant impact, as there is more variation between one year and the next than the regional and national rates. The five-year average has been shown to help smooth out any annual variation. The 5 year average shows the employment rate was higher in Leeds than the regional and national average.

Trend summary	Change in number in employment Leeds	Change in rate % in employment rate Leeds	Change in % in employment Yorkshire & Humber	Change in % in employment Great Britain	Overall Trend
Last year (current)	+ 29,000	+ 6.0%	+ 0.9%	- 0.4%	**+**
Last 5 years (short term)	+ 34,000	+ 5.7%	+ 1.9%	+ 1.8%	**+**
Last 10 years (medium term)	+ 74,800	+ 11.4%	+ 6.1%	+ 5.2%	**+**
Last 15 years (long term)	+ 70,900	+ 8.5%	+ 2.3%	+ 2.7%	**+**

The number of residents in employment and the employment rate has increased in Leeds in the short, medium and long term. This increase has outperformed both the regional and national averages in terms of the employment rates. The overall trend is assessed to be **positive** over the short, medium and long term against this indicator.

Employee Jobs by Type and Industry (EC01b)

Current baseline

In 2019, there were 462,000 employee jobs based in Leeds (excluding the self-employed).

TABLE 2: EMPLOYEE JOBS BASED IN LEEDS	
Year	**Leeds Employee Jobs (Total)**
2015	432,000
2016	433,000
2017	446,000
2018	461,000
2019	462,000

2020 (provisional data)	452,000

Trend data

Data for employee jobs is available from 2015 onwards. This allows the short-term trends in Leeds to be identified and compared to the regional and national figures as shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3: CHANGE IN EMPLOYEE JOBS BASED IN LEEDS

Trend summary	Leeds Employee Jobs change (No of jobs)	% change Leeds district[1]	% change Yorkshire & Humber	% change Great Britain	Overall Trend
Last year (current)	-10,000	- 2.2%	-2.2%	-1.9%	**-**
Last 4 years (short term)	+ 18,500	+ 4.3%	+ 1.5%	+ 1.0%	**+**

Leeds saw continuous growth in employee jobs up to 2019, albeit at a lower rate than that of the regional and national average. Employee jobs based in Leeds decreased by 2.2% for the first time in this period, with decreases in the regional and national averages although at a lower rate compared to Leeds. Given that the data was collected between September 2019 and September 2020, it is likely that any changes in employment would have been a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and associated responses and impacts.

However, over the 4-year period assessed, the rate of growth still remained significantly higher in Leeds compared to the regional and national averages. The overall trend is assessed to be **positive** over the short term for which data is available.

Contextual data

Of the 462,000 employee jobs, 321,000 were full-time (69.5%) and 140,000 (30.3%) were part-time. There is a higher proportion of full-time employees in Leeds than the national and regional average.

TABLE 4: EMPLOYEE JOBS BY TYPE AND INDUSTRY (2019)

	Leeds (Employee Jobs)	Leeds (%)	Yorkshire & Humber (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total Employee Jobs	452.000	-	-	-
Full-time	316,000	69.9	67.4	67.9
Part-time	136,000	30.1	32.6	32.1
Employee Jobs By Industry				
B: Mining And Quarrying	125	0.0	0.1	0.2
C: Manufacturing	25,000	5.5	11.4	7.9
D: Electricity, Gas, Steam And Air Conditioning Supply	3,500	0.8	0.4	0.5
E: Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management And Remediation Activities	3,500	0.8	0.8	0.7
F: Construction	21,000	4.6	5.2	4.8

[1] Sustainability score is against the regional and national average.

TABLE 4: EMPLOYEE JOBS BY TYPE AND INDUSTRY (2019)				
	Leeds (Employee Jobs)	**Leeds (%)**	**Yorkshire & Humber (%)**	**Great Britain (%)**
G: Wholesale And Retail Trade; Repair Of Motor Vehicles And Motorcycles	53,000	11.7	14.8	14.9
H: Transportation And Storage	21,000	4.6	5.3	5.1
I: Accommodation And Food Service Activities	24,000	5.3	6.3	7.2
J: Information And Communication	23,000	5.1	2.7	4.5
K: Financial And Insurance Activities	25,000	5.5	2.9	3.5
L: Real Estate Activities	7,000	1.5	1.5	1.8
M: Professional, Scientific And Technical Activities	49,000	10.8	6.8	8.7
N: Administrative And Support Service Activities	61,000	13.5	9.7	8.8
O: Public Administration And Defence; Compulsory Social Security	17,000	3.8	4.6	4.6
P: Education	43,000	9.5	9.6	9.0
Q: Human Health And Social Work Activities	57,000	12.6	13.8	13.6
R: Arts, Entertainment And Recreation	11,000	2.4	2.4	2.2
S: Other Service Activities	8,000	1.8	1.5	1.9

Source: ONS Business Register and Employment Survey

Leeds has a diverse economy with large number of people employed across a range of economic sectors as Table 4 shows.

Compared to the national average, Leeds has a significantly higher proportion of employment in the following sectors:

- Administrative & support service activities +4.7%
- Professional, Scientific and technical activities +2.1%
- Financial & Insurance Activities +2.0%

These sectors tend to office-based and the relative concentration of these sectors in Leeds reflecting the importance of Leeds city centre as an accessible location for office-based employment serving the wider city region.

Leeds has a significantly lower proportion of employment in the following sectors:

- Wholesale and Retail Trade; -3.2%
- Manufacturing -2.4%
- Accommodation & Food Service Activities -1.9%
- Human Health & Social Work Activities -1.0%

It should be noted that whilst these sectors are relatively smaller within the Leeds economy than the national one, they employ large numbers of people in Leeds (110,000 in total) and are still major contributors to the local economy.

Employment Forecasts (future baseline)

The Leeds City Region Regional Econometric Model (REM) provides a forecast of the net change in jobs within Leeds over the next 15-20 years, including detailed forecasts for 38 economic sectors. The forecasts are updated twice a year and factor in wider macroeconomic forecasts for the national economy.

Within planning, REM forecasts provide a future baseline that can be used to identify requirements for new business floorspace, such as office or industrial space.

The December 2019 version of the REM forecast that full time equivalent (FTE) employment in Leeds would grow by 52,000 jobs or 13% between 2019 and 2036 from 399,000 to 451,000 jobs. The three largest growth sectors were forecast to be:

- Residential and social care – 8,400
- Professional Services – 7,700
- Health 6,100

There was forecast to be a small decline in net FTE jobs across some industrial sectors.

These forecasts represent the pre Covid-19 pandemic position and most sectors of the economy will have been impacted by lockdown measures taken to combat the pandemic since then. There is likely to have been significant volatility in economic forecasts over this period, particularly over the short term. The future baseline position provided by REM will be updated to reflect the latest position as the Draft Sustainability Appraisal Report is prepared.

1.2 BUSINESS LAND AND PREMISES

This section sets out the indicators, baseline data and trend information relating to business (office, industrial, retail and other business uses) land and premises.

INDICATOR	EC02: CHANGE IN STOCK OF BUSINESS FLOORSPACE	
Reason for selecting indicator	To measure effects on the overall stock of business floorspace (office, industrial, retail and other business). This includes the net effect of gains through new development or losses through demolition or changes of use. This can be compared to national and regional average.	
Geographies	England; Y&H region; Leeds; MSOAs; LSOAs	
SA objectives	SA2	
How sustainability is measured	+	▪ Total increase in stock of floorspace ▪ Change in floorspace better than national / regional average
	-	▪ Total decrease in stock of floorspace ▪ Change in floorspace worse than national / regional average
Source and details	Published by the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) on GOV.UK. Datasets relating to non-domestic rating: stock of properties including business floorspace, 2020	
Website	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/non-domestic-rating-stock-of-properties-2020	
Updates	Published annually, last update July 2021 for 2019-20 based data	
Limitations	▪ Relies on data published by an external body and this being available in future ▪ Definition of uses 'office', 'industrial' and 'retail' may differ from those set out in the use classes order which are used for LCC monitoring of these sectors ▪ Wider economic trends will influence the demand for floorspace for specific economic sectors as well as local planning policies. ▪ Better used for looking at longer term rather than comparing one year to the next where there may be significant variance.	

	▪ Doesn't provide an indication of the level of vacancy with the stock.

EC02a: total business floorspace

Current Baseline (March 2021)

As of March 2021, Leeds was estimated to have an existing stock of 9.1m sqm of business floorspace made of offices (20% of total), industrial premises (55%); retail premises (16%) and other business premises (9%)[2].

Trend data

CHART 1

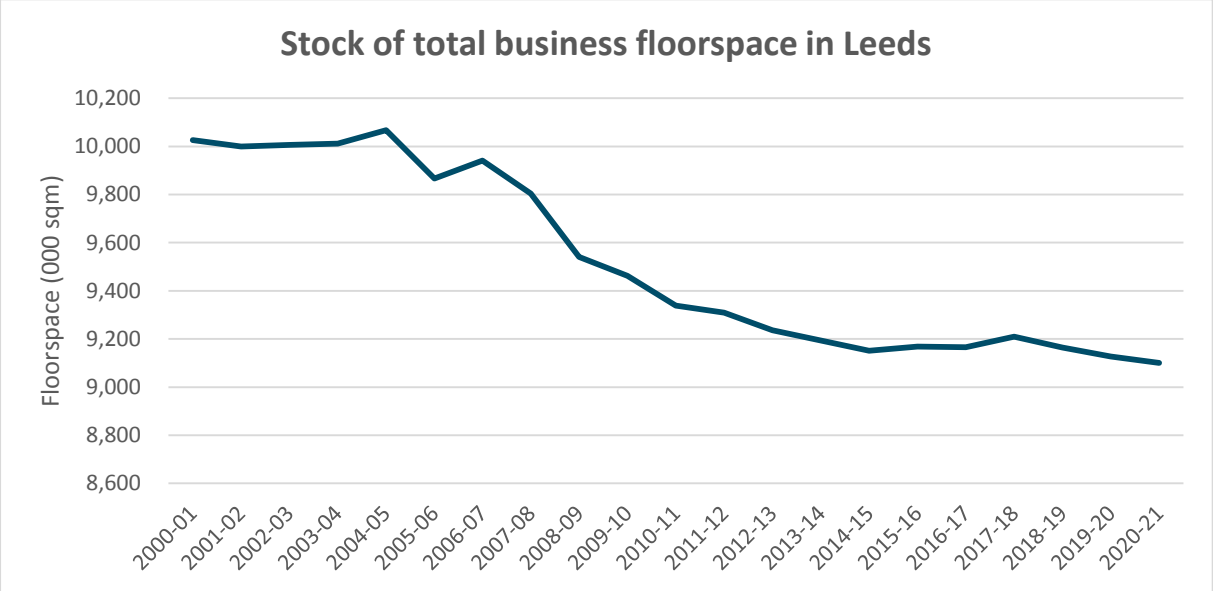


Chart 1 shows the long terms trend for the total stock of business floorspace in Leeds based on data available from the VOA which goes back to 2000/01. The overall stock of business floorspace has reduced over the last 20 year with most of the fall having taken place in the period around and following the 2008-09 recession, with a marginal decline since 2012.

Table 5 shows that Leeds has significantly underperformed against the regional and national average for all the time periods measured. This reflects trends within the industrial sector which makes up the majority of the business floorspace in Leeds. The reasons for this are discussed in more detail in the industrial floorspace section.

[2] Includes assembly and leisure, health, education, hotels, residential and non-residential institution, transport and utilities

TABLE 5: CHANGE IN TOTAL BUSINESS FLOORSPACE					
Trend summary	**Leeds Floorspace change (sqm)**	**% change Leeds district[3]**	**% change Yorkshire & Humber**	**% change England**	**Overall Trend**
Last year (current)	- 26,000	- 0.3%	+ 0.1%	- 0.1%	-
Last 5 years (short term)	- 67,000	- 0.7%	+ 1.3%	+ 0.7%	-
Last 10 years (medium term)	- 238,000	- 2.5%	+ 2.7%	+ 1.5%	-
Last 15 years (long term)	- 765,000	- 7.7%	+ 1.0%	+ 0.2%	-

EC02b: office floorspace

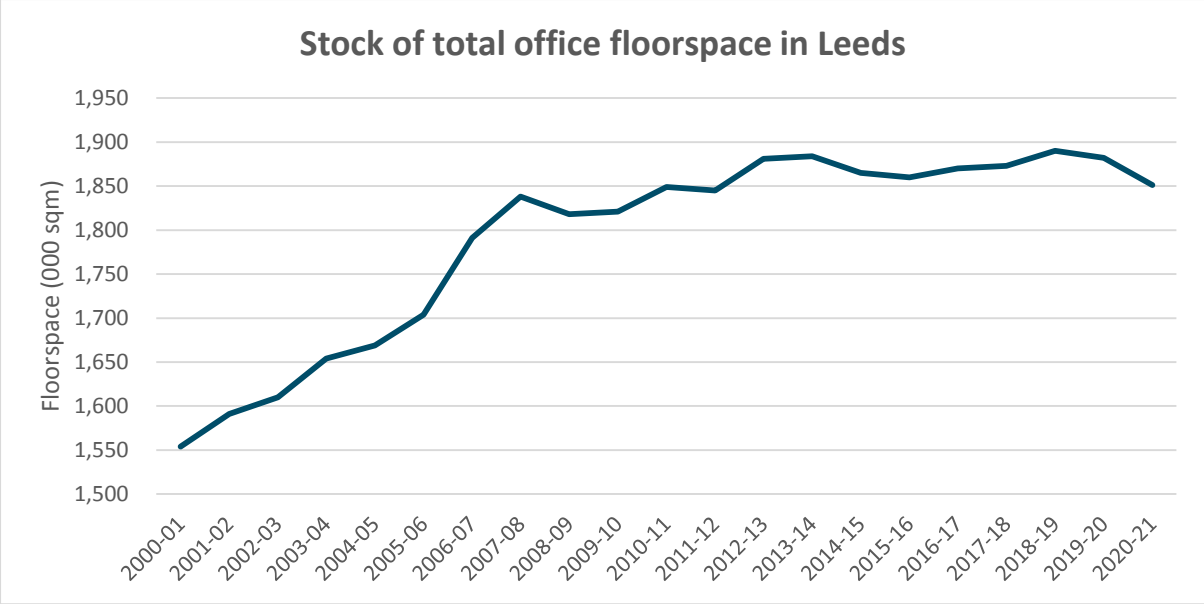
Current Baseline (March 2021)

As of April 2021, Leeds was estimated to have an existing stock of 1,85m sqm of office floorspace. This represents 53% of the total office stock in the West Yorkshire county and 28% in the Yorkshire & Humber region, compared to 14% for all business floorspace. This indicates the relative importance of the office sector in Leeds to the regional economy.

Trend data

CHART 2

[3] Sustainability score is against the regional and national average.



The stock of office floorspace has increased by more than 20% of the last 20 years with the greatest increase taking place over the 2000s decade and a more gradual increase since 2010.

TABLE 6: CHANGE IN TOTAL OFFICE FLOORSPACE					
Trend summary	**Leeds Floorspace change (sqm)**	**% change Leeds district**	**% change Yorkshire & Humber**	**% change England**	**Overall Trend**
Last year (current)	- 31,000	- 1.6%	- 0.7%	- 2.0%	**-**
Last 5 years (short term)	- 9,000	- 0.5%	- 3.7%	- 4.0%	**N**
Last 10 years (medium term)	+2,000	+0.1%	- 2.7%	- 2.9%	**+**
Last 15 years (long term)	+147,000	+8.6%	+ 6.7%	+ 1.9%	**+**

Table 6 summarises the change in stock of office floorspace in Leeds over the last year and in the short, medium and long term and compares this to the regional and national average. The stock of office floorspace has grown over the medium and long term and performed better than both the national and regional average over these periods. However, there has been a decrease in office floor space over the short term and over the last year with a decrease of 39,000sqm since 2019, although which is typically still performing better than the national and regional averages. The overall trend is assessed to be **positive** over the medium and long term and neutral for the short term periods against this indicator.

EC02c: Industrial floorspace

Current Baseline (March 2021)

As of April 2020, Leeds was estimated to have an existing stock of 5.0 million sqm of industrial floorspace. This represents 12% of the total industrial stock in the Yorkshire & Humber region.

Trend data

CHART 3

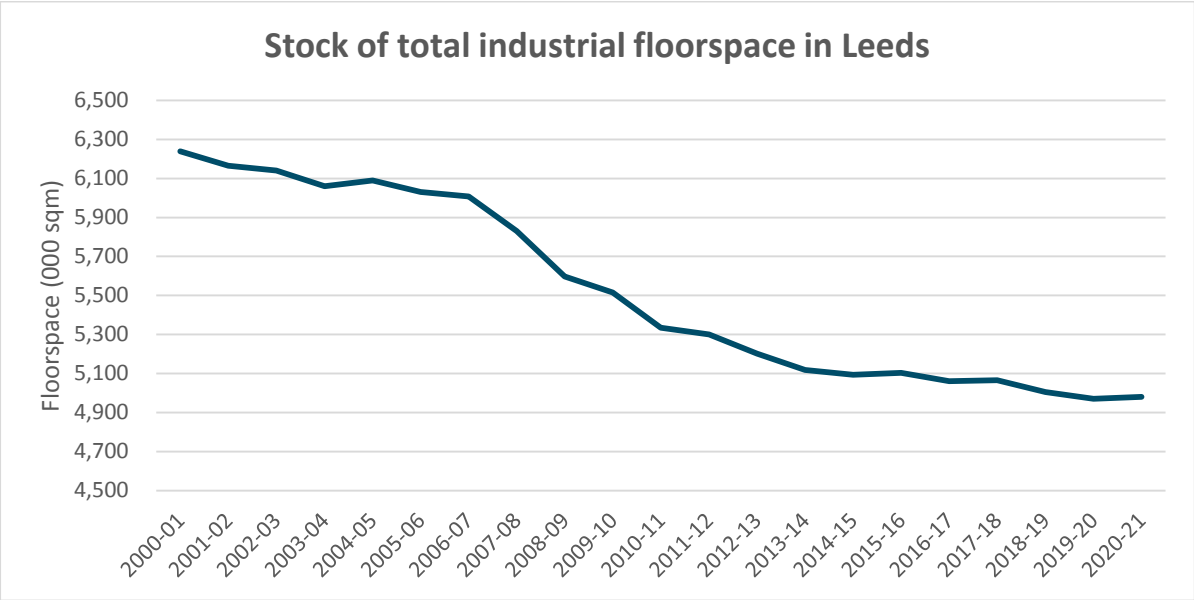


Chart 3 shows the overall stock industrial floorspace has reduced over the last 20 years with most significant fall taking place in the period around and following the 2008-09 recession, with a slower decline since 2012 and with a slight increase in the last year which may indicate some promising sign of recovery.

TABLE 7: CHANGE IN TOTAL INDUSTRIAL FLOORSPACE

Trend summary	Leeds Floorspace change (sqm)	% change Leeds district	% change Yorkshire & Humber	% change England	Overall Trend
Last year (current)	+ 9,000	+ 0.2%	+ 0.2%	+ 0.3%	**+**
Last 5 years (short term)	- 124,000	- 2.4%	+ 2.6%	+ 2.1%	**-**
Last 10 years (medium term)	- 355,000	- 6.7%	+ 3.0%	+ 1.8%	**-**
Last 15 years (long term)	- 1,051,000	- 17.4%	- 2.0%	- 3.2%	**-**

Table 7 shows that Leeds has aligned with the regional and national averages for the current period, although has significantly underperformed over the medium and long term. The suggested reasons for this are set out below:

- A shift in the relative importance in the industrial sector to the Leeds economy compared to other economic sectors such as financial and professional services, retail and the digital, cultural, education and health sectors.

- The nature of the existing stock in Leeds in the 1990s/2000s with a significant proportion of older/redundant or vacant stock on the edges of the city centre and in the inner areas which has been redeveloped or converted for other uses, particularly residential uses. This has been a positive catalyst for regeneration and has promoted sustainable brownfield development across the city.

Nevertheless, the industrial and distribution remain key sectors of the Leeds economy and a continuation of the long-term decline in the stock may become a barrier to future growth. There will be a need to update evidence on the need for land in this sector to ensure that the quantity and quality of land available in Leeds is not constraining development on new premises in these sectors to meet demand. There is some sign of improvement with a slight increase from the last year, although this trend would need to be monitored over a longer time period. The overall trend is assessed to be **negative** over the short, medium and long term against this indicator, although **positive** for the current period.

EC02d: Retail floorspace

Current Baseline (March 2021)

As of April 2021, Leeds was estimated to have an existing stock of 1.41 million sqm of retail floorspace. This represents 14% of the total industrial stock in the Yorkshire & Humber region.

Trend data

CHART 4

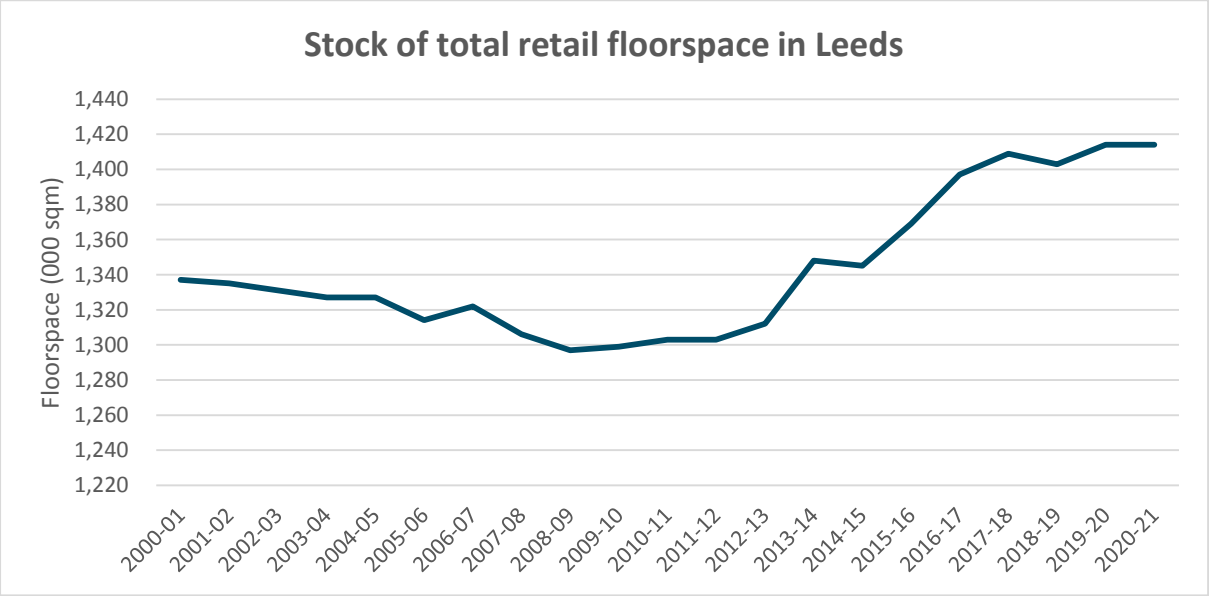


Chart 4 shows the overall stock industrial floorspace has increased over the last 10 years following a period of slight decline of the 2000s decade.

TABLE 8: CHANGE IN TOTAL RETAIL FLOORSPACE

Trend summary	Leeds Floorspace change (sqm)	% change Leeds district	% change Yorkshire & Humber	% change England	Overall Trend
Last year (current)	+ / - 0	0%	- 0.2%	- 0.3%	**+**
Last 5 years (short term)	+ 45,000	+ 3.3%	+ 0.8%	+ 0.1%	**+**
Last 10 years (medium term)	+ 111,000	+ 8.5%	+ 5.1%	+ 3.3%	**+**
Last 15 years (long term)	+ 100,000	+ 7.6%	+ 7.4%	+ 6.6%	**+**

Table 8 summarises the change in stock of retail floorspace in Leeds over the last year and in the short, medium and long term and compares this to the regional and national average. The stock of retail floorspace has grown over the short, medium and long term and performed better than both the national and regional average over all these periods. The overall trend is assessed to be **positive** over the short, medium and long term against this indicator.

INDICATOR	EC03: FLOORSPACE DEVELOPED FOR BUSINESS USES	
Reason for selecting indicator	To measure effects on the development of new floorspace across business sectors (office, industrial, retail and other sectors). This can be compared to earlier period for trend information and against any specific development requirements/target for business sectors set out in the Local Plan or other document.	
Geographies	Leeds; defined smaller areas within Leeds as required	
SA objectives	SA2	
How sustainability is measured	**+**	▪ Increased amount of business floorspace developed compared to earlier period. ▪ Actual development meet or exceed targets for business floorspace developed.
	-	▪ Reduced business amount of business floorspace developed compared to earlier period. ▪ Actual development lower than target for business floorspace developed.
Source and details	Prepared by Leeds City Council, Strategic Planning service. Based on data from planning permissions, building control records and Non-Domestic Rate (NDR) records.	
Website	N/A (to be added when available)	
Updates	Prepared quarterly, last update for 2020 Q3 data.	
Limitations	▪ Not all changes of use between business sectors require planning permission such changes will not be identified in the data. ▪ Only monitors development providing at least an additional 500 sqm of floorspace so smaller development excluded. ▪ Doesn't monitor loss of business floorspace. ▪ Wider economic trends will influence the demand for floorspace for specific economic sectors as well as local planning policies.	

EC03a: office floorspace

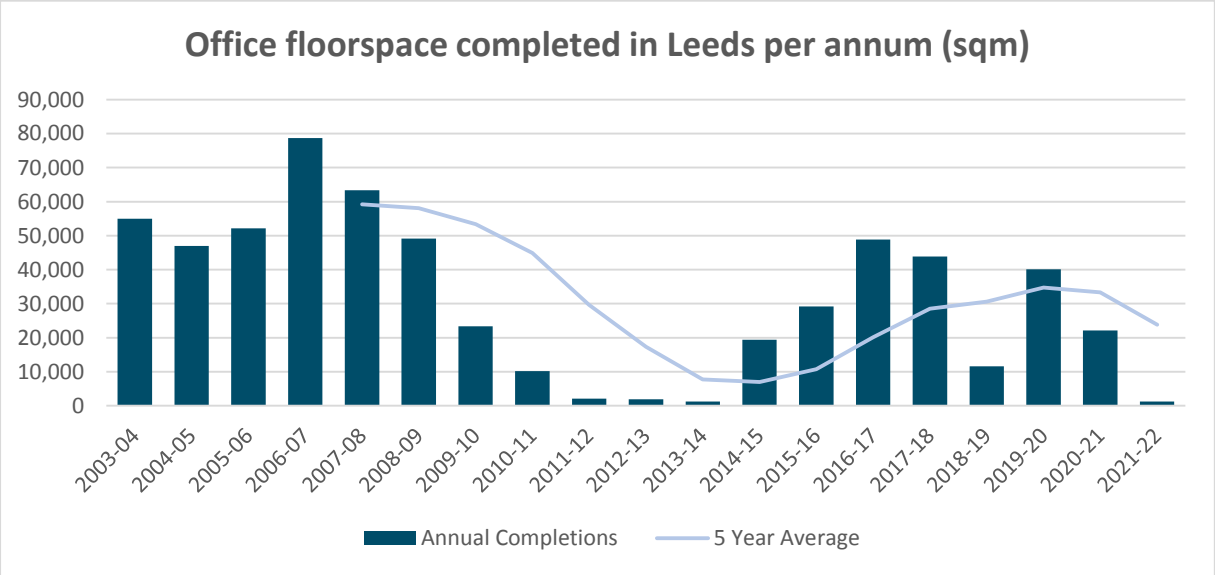
Current Baseline (March 2022)

TABLE 9: OFFICE FLOORSPACE DEVELOPED IN LEEDS		
Office floorspace developed (Leeds district)	**Land Area (ha)**	**Floorspace (sqm)**
2017-18	1.46	43.866
2018-19	1.64	11,562
2019-20	2.92	40,101
2020-21	0.96	22,113
2021-22	0.29	1,275
TOTAL	**9**	**122,717**
Average	***1.8***	***24,543***

Table 9 shows the amount of land and floorspace developed for office use in the district over the 5 most recent years for which data is available. For comparison, the existing target for office development in **33,600 sqm** per annum[4].

Trend data

CHART 5



Data for office completions in Leeds is available from 2003-04 onwards. Chart 5 shows the long- term level of completions in the district. This shows the completions can vary considerably from year to year. The 5 year average is a more useful measure to smooth out this variation. This show a distinct trend of high completions in the 2000s decade, a dramatic slow-down in the years following the 2008/09 recession and then a pick-up in activity in the following years, although with a drop in activity in 2018/19 and a more significant drop in the last period to post-recession levels. It is likely this recent drop in office activity is a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and change in working habits, and would need to be closely monitored.

[4] The target is implied from the demand assessment set out in the 2010 Employment Land Review which formed the evidence base. The Core Strategy floorspace requirement also allows for a margin of choice of sites.

TABLE 10: CHANGE IN OFFICE FLOORSPACE DEVELOPED IN LEEDS					
Trend summary	**Floorspace Developed average per annum (sqm)**	**Previous period average per annum (sqm)**	**% change from previous period**	**% above or below current target[5]**	**Overall Trend**
Last year 2021-22 (current)	1,300	22,110 (2020-21)	- 94%	- 96%	**-**
Last 5 years 2017-22 (short term)	23,800	20,110 (2012-17)	+ 18%	- 29%	**N**
Last 10 years 2012-22 (medium term)	10,000	N/A	N/A	- 70%	**-**
Last 15 years 2007-2022 (long term)	16,600	N/A	N/A	- 51%	**-**

Table 10 summaries the short, medium and long-term trends for completions against earlier period and targets. Despite the gradual increase in office completions between 2014-2018, the overall trend for all periods have been **negative** and have significantly underperformed against Core Strategy targets. It is likely that this is a result of the very low level of completions following the 2008/09 recession, and a similar trend which appears to be occurring following the impacts of the pandemic with only two recorded completions for the 2021-22 period.

EC03b: Industrial / Distribution floorspace

Current Baseline (March 2022)

Table 11 shows the amount of land and floorspace developed for industrial/distribution uses in the district over the 5 most recent year for which data is available. For comparison, the existing target for industrial/distribution development is 23.5 hectares or **88,000 sqm per annum[6]**.

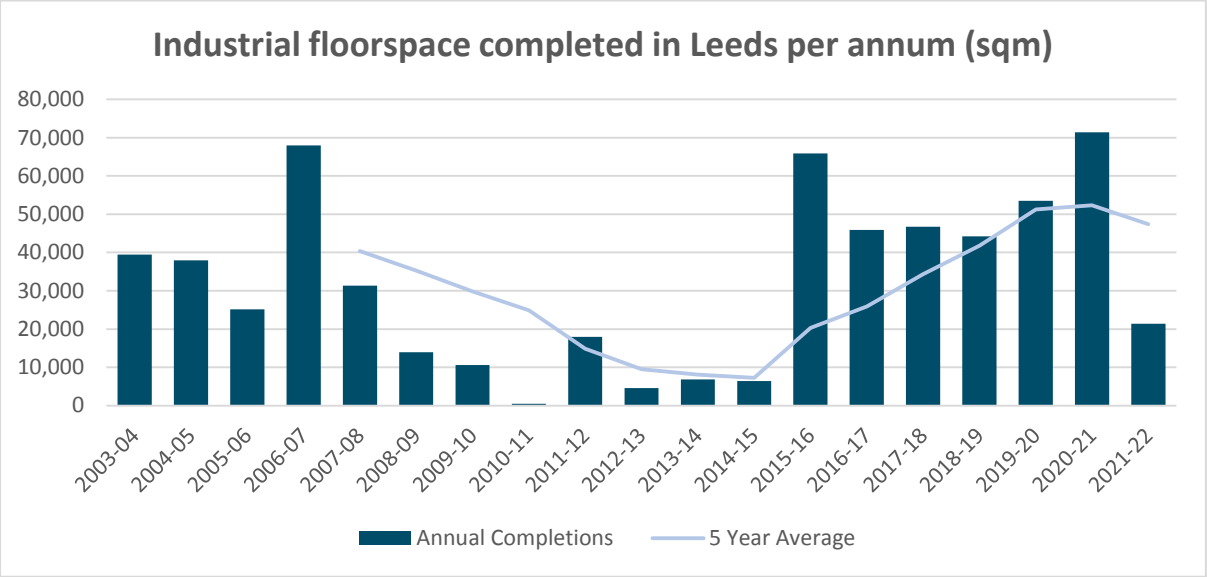
TABLE 11: INDUSTRIAL / DISTRIBUTION FLOORSPACE DEVELOPED IN LEEDS		
Industry / distribution floorspace developed (Leeds district)	**Land Area (ha)**	**Floorspace (sqm)**
2017-18	21.24	46,720
2018-19	14.16	44,192
2019-20	15.94	53,475
2020-21	27.99	71,415
2021-22	5.37	21,356
TOTAL	**84.7**	**237,158**
Average	***16.94***	***47,432***

Trend data

[5] Target is 33,600 sqm per annum.

[6] The target is implied from the demand assessment set out in the 2010 Employment Land Review which formed the evidence base. The Core Strategy floorspace requirement also allows for a margin of choice of sites.

CHART 6



Data for industrial/distribution completions in Leeds is available from 2003-04 onwards. Chart 6 shows the long-term level of completions in the district. This shows the completions can vary considerably from year to year. The 5 year average is a more useful measure to smooth out this variation. This shows a dramatic slow-down in the years following the 2008/09 recession compared to the earlier period. Completions did not pick-up until 2015 onwards when there was a substantial increase in completions which represents the highest consistent level of completion for the entire period. A peak was reached in 2020/21, although with a significant drop in the current period of 2021/22.

TABLE 12: CHANGE IN INDUSTRIAL / DISTRIBUTION FLOORSPACE DEVELOPED

Trend summary	Floorspace Developed average per annum (sqm)	Previous period average per annum (sqm)	% change from previous period	% of above or below current target[7]	Overall Trend
Last year 2021-22 (current)	21,360	71,420 (2020-21)	- 70%	- 76%	**-**
Last 5 years 2017-22 (short term)	47,430	25,920 (2012-17)	+ 83%	- 46%	**N**
Last 10 years 2012-22 (medium term)	36,680	N/A	N/A	- 58%	**-**
Last 15 years 2007-2022 (long term)	29,410	N/A	N/A	- 67%	**-**

Table 12 summaries the short, medium and long-term trends for completions against earlier period and targets. Development has increased substantially in the last five years compared to the 5 years before that but has not met the target levels. Performance over the medium and long term is even further below the target as a result of the very low level of completions in the

[7] Current target based on Core Strategy requirement for 2012-2028 period, 88,000 sqm per annum.

period following 2008/09 recession. The overall trend is assessed to be **neutral** (a mix of positive and negative indicators) over the short term given the improvement from the previous period, although is **negative** in the medium and long term against this indicator.

1.3 EARNINGS

This section sets out the indicators, baseline data and trend information relating to average earnings of Leeds residents. This is an important indicator of the quality of jobs available to Leeds residents.

INDICATOR	EC04: GROSS WEEKLY PAY – FULL TIME WORKERS	
Reason for selecting	To compare median gross weekly full-time pay in Leeds with the regional and national average.	
Geographies	England; Y&H region; Leeds	
SA objectives	SA1, SA7	
How sustainability is measured	**+**	▪ Gross weekly full-time pay higher than national / regional average ▪ Gross weekly full-time pay increasing at a faster rate than the national / regional average
	-	▪ Gross weekly full-time pay lower than national / regional average ▪ Gross weekly full-time pay increasing at a slower rate than the national / regional average
Source and details	Published by ONS on the NOMIS (official labour market statistics) website. Data available since 2002.	
Website	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/non-domestic-rating-stock-of-properties-2020	
Updates	Published annually through the annual survey of hours and earnings (ASHE)	
Limitations	▪ Relies on data published by an external body and this being available in future. ▪ May be variations in annual figures ▪ Doesn't provide information on disparities in incomes.	

Current Baseline (2020)

The median gross weekly full-time pay of Leeds residents was £574.90. This was over 6% higher than the regional average but 2.1% lower than the national (GB) average. The gap between the Leeds average and national average narrowed in 2020 but has varied over the last five years. The average male weekly full-time pay was £603.80 and average female pay £544.30 (nearly 10% lower) – a disparity which is also reflected in the regional and national averages.

TABLE 13: MEDIAN GROSS WEEKLY PAY – FULL TIME WORKERS (£)					
Annual Full Time earnings (full time)	**Leeds**	**Yorkshire & Humber**	**England**	**Leeds as % of regional average**	**Leeds as % of national average**
2015	498.4	480.6	529.0	103.7%	94.2%
2016	527.9	498.3	540.9	105.9%	97.6%
2017	536.6	502.3	552.3	106.8%	97.2%
2018	545.5	520.4	570.5	104.8%	95.6%
2019	557.2	540.8	587.5	103.0%	94.8%
2020	574.9	540.4	587.1	106.4%	97.9%

Source: ONS annual survey of hours and earnings

Trend data

TABLE 14: CHANGE IN MEDIAN GROSS WEEKLY PAY – FULL TIME WORKERS				
Trend summary	**% change Leeds district**	**% change Yorkshire & Humber**	**% change Great Britain**	**Overall Trend**
Last year (current)	+ 3.2%	- 0.1%	- 0.1%	**+**
Last 5 years (short term)	+ 15.3%	+ 12.4%	+ 11.0%	**+**
Last 10 years (medium term)	+ 22.2%	+ 16.8%	+ 17.0%	**+**
Last 15 years (long term)	+ 40.1%	+ 35.1%	+ 35.7%	**+**

The trend data shows that average pay growth is Leeds has consistently outperformed the regional and national average in the last 15 years. The overall trend is assessed to be **positive** over the short, medium and long term against this indicator.

1.4 RETAIL AND CITY, TOWN & LOCAL CENTRES

Context

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

Key City Centre retail characteristics include:

- Seven indoor shopping centres
  - Merrion Centre
  - Trinity Leeds
  - St John's Centre
  - The Core
  - Victoria Gate
  - The Light
- Kirkgate Market, a Grade 1 listed building dating from 1875 and the largest covered market in England.

- The Corn Exchange, a Grade 1 listed building converted for speciality shopping.
- 10,000 people working in retailing, with another 7,200 in bars and hotels.

Across the district Leeds has 60 identified town and local centres, which provide an essential local service provision. Centres such as Morley, Otley and Wetherby also provide services across a large hinterland which can go beyond the Leeds boundary. Smaller local centres provide a more localised function but are still essential for day-to-day services.

Whilst the majority of Leeds' retail and service provision is located in-centre, Leeds does also have a number of out-of-centre facilities such as the White Rose Centre, Crown Point Retail Park and The Springs at Thorpe Park which opened in 2018.

Baseline data and indicators

INDICATOR	EC05: HEALTH OF CITY, TOWN AND LOCAL CENTRES	
Reason for selecting indicator	To provide an overall measure of the health of the city centre and each town and local centre in Leeds.	
Geographies	Leeds city centre and town and local centres	
SA objectives	SA2, SA5, SA7, SA15	
How sustainability is measured	+	Increase in floorspace; increase in footfall; lower % of vacancies; high diversity of uses; vibrant night-time economy; high accessibility by sustainable transport modes; high quality of environment; good range of community facilities; good overall health score
	-	Decrease in floorspace; reduction in footfall; higher % of vacancies; low diversity of uses; limited night-time economy; lower accessibility by sustainable transport modes; low quality of environment; smaller range of community facilities; lowoverall health score
Source and details	Indicator being developed. Based on desk top analysis and site visits undertaken by Leeds City Council	
Website	To be published on the council's website when complete	
Updates	Intention to update every two years	
Limitations	▪ Qualitative measures can be subjective making comparisons between centres more difficult. ▪ Not comparable with other areas outside Leeds,	

The council is preparing to undertake a 'health check' for centres across the district. The intention is that this will provide a consistent basis for monitoring the health of centre over time and comparing the health of centres in Leeds with one another. The project will develop a range of indicators to measure the health of each centre. These will be a mix of quantitative and qualitative measures, including the following:

- Total floorspace in the centre (retail, leisure, office and other uses)
- Footfall (from automated pedestrian counts where available)
- % of vacant ground floor units
- Diversity of uses
- Night-time economy
- Accessibility by modes of travel

- Quality of the environment
- Community facility provision
- Overall health indicator

The first health check will be undertaken later in 2021 with the intention that this will be updated every two years. The results will be used to measure the effects of plans, policies and programme on the health of centres.

Current footfall data for Leeds City Centre shows that the pandemic has had a negative impact on the number of people visiting the City Centre, when compared to 2019 rates, as shown in chart 7.

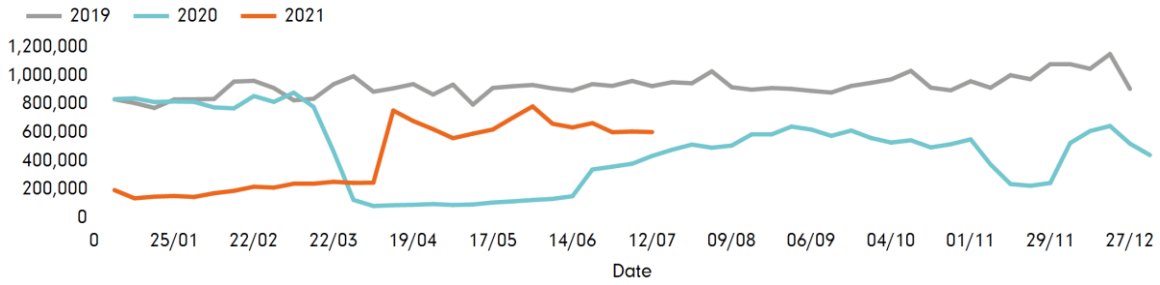


Chart 7: Footfall by week Leeds City Centre

1.5 TOURISM

Attractions and Visitors

Context

Leeds has a wide range of destinations, attractions and venues which attract a large number of day and staying visits from the UK and international visitors.

The city centre is a particular attraction. The leisure and tourism offer within the city centre includes: restaurants, bars and pubs, cafés, comedy clubs, music venues, theatres, art galleries and museums, casinos, cinemas, the 12,500 seater First Direct Arena, a range of temporary outdoor events, and fitness and sporting options.

Leeds has a number of visitor attractions including:

- Royal Armouries
- Thackrey Medical Museum
- City Art Gallery
- City Museum
- Kirkstall Abbey
- Discovery Centre
- Abbey House
- Armley Mills
- Lotherton Hall
- Temple Newsam House
- Thwaite Mills

Leeds is also home to two major international sports venues which attract visits to the city: Emerald Headingley Carnegie Stadium which hosts international cricket matches and is home the Yorkshire County Cricket Club, Leeds Rhinos (Rugby League) and Leeds Tykes (Rugby Union); and Elland Road, the home of Leeds United hosting Premier League football.

Baseline and indicators

INDICATOR	EC06: DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL VISITORS	
Reason for selecting indicator	To measure effects on the tourism sector and visitor economy in Leeds, including business trips. This is measured by the number of staying visits and spending by domestic and international visitors.	
Geographies	Leeds	
SA objectives	SA2, SA5	
How sustainability is measured	+	▪ Increase in domestic staying visits, nights stayed and spend ▪ Increase in international staying visits
	-	▪ Decrease in domestic staying visits, nights stayed and spend ▪ Decrease in international staying visits
Source and details	Domestic visits: Great Britain Tourism Survey data from Visit Britain. Based on staying visits by Great Britain residents to local authorities International visits: Visit Britain town data, based on number of staying visits by international inbound visitor and includes a national rank for towns and cities	
Website	Domestic visits: https://www.visitbritain.org/destination-specific-research International visits: https://www.visitbritain.org/town-data	
Updates	Annual but delays for 2020 due to Covid-19 pandemic.	
Limitations	▪ Excludes day visits to Leeds which forms a significant component of the visitor economy. ▪ A three-year average is used to smooth out variability at local authority level but this means is relatively old for measuring current trends. ▪ The restrictions imposed during the Covid-19 pandemic will have a severe impact on data for at least the 2020 and 2021 period.	

Current data (2017-19)

EC06a: Domestic staying visits and spend in Leeds (local authority area)

The Great Britain Tourism Survey collects data about overnight trips by residents of Great Britain to each local authority area. This includes all holiday trips, business trips and visits to friends and relatives. The data provides information about the total number of trips, the total nights stayed and the annual value of these trips.

The data is uses three-year averages to calculate the annual figures. The most recent data available is for the 2017-19 period. In Leeds there was an average of 1.5 million trips made each year with overnight stays, 3.28 million nights stayed and a total spend of £259m.

TABLE 14: STAYING VISITS TO LEEDS BY GREAT BRITAIN RESIDENTS (ANNUAL AVERAGE)

Year	Total Trips (thousands)	Total Nights (thousands)	Total spend (£m)
2007-09	1,396	2,766	222
2012-14	1,510	3,168	251
2013-15	1,547	3,632	254
2014-16	1,480	3,516	268
2015-17	1,555	3.695	294

2016-18	1,548	3,431	291
2017-19	1,504	3,277	259

Source: Great Britain Tourism Survey

EC06b: International staying visits to Leeds

Visit Britain compiles data for staying visits of overseas visitors to the UK by town and city. In 2019, Leeds had 338,000 staying visits and was the ranked the 13th most visited town/city in the country for overseas visitors.

TABLE 15: STAYING VISITS TO LEEDS BY INTERNATIONAL VISITOR		
Year	**No of International Visitors (thousands)**	**Leeds national rank for towns/cities**
2004	190	17
2009	233	14
2014	369	11
2015	300	14
2016	338	14
2017	304	15
2018	352	13
2019	338	13

Source: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

Trend data

Three of the above indicators have been chosen to measure recent trends for the visitor/tourist economy. These provides a mix of number of staying visits, nights stayed by domestic and international visitors and a comparator with other towns and cities in the UK.

TABLE 16: CHANGE IN STAYING VISITS TO LEEDS				
Trend summary	**Change in Domestic nights stayed (000s)**	**Change in no. of international staying visits (000s)**	**Leeds National Rank amongst towns/cities for international visits**	**Overall Trend**
Last year (current)	-154	-14	-	**-**
Last 5 years (short term)	+109	- 31	- 2	**-**
Last 10 years (medium term)	+511	+ 105	+ 1	**+**
Last 15 years (long term)	N/A	+ 148	+ 4	**+**

As Table 16 shows, the visitor economy has performed well against these indicators over the medium and long term with the number of domestic and international staying visits increasing and Leeds moving up the national rankings for international visits. The shorter terms trends are more variable and negative overall. However, some caution is necessary when comparing short term trends as the data has a significant amount of variability at the local authority level. In terms of international visits, the 5 year comparison is made against 2014 when Leeds hosted the Grand Depart of the Tour de France which will have significantly increased the number of international visitors and represents the year when Leeds has the best performance in the national rankings.

The overall trend is assessed to be **negative** over the short term and **positive** over the medium and long term against this indicator.

Visitor Accommodation

As of July 2021, Leeds has 71 hotels, 16 guest houses and 236 holiday lets according to business rates data.

The council is exploring whether an indicator can be developed based on this data that can be used to measure trends within the visiting accommodation sector. The data on holiday lets in particular is inconsistent because there is sometimes only one record for the whole property and sometimes a record for each unit within the property which makes it difficult to make meaningful comparisons.

INDICATOR	EC07: VISITOR ACCOMMODATION
Reason for selecting	To be developed

1.6 Natural Resources, Minerals and Quarries

Context

Building stone, crushed rock aggregate, sand and gravel, brisk clay and coal have traditionally been produced in Leeds.

There are currently no coal working sites except where coal is removed from development sites. Sand and gravel working ceased in 2013 with no indication of whether there will be new sites. The other minerals are worked at 8 sites. One brickworks is in production with another mothballed.

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

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

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

Aggregate requirements

The Leeds Natural Resources and Waste Local Plan sets requirements for aggregates production in Leeds. These are:

- Sand and gravel – 146,000 tonnes
- Crushed rock – 440,000 tonnes

Current baseline (2019)

Aggregate Production

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INDICATOR	EC08: AGGREGATE PRODUCTION (DETAILS TO BE ADDED)

TABLE 17: AGGREGATE REQUIREMENTS AND PRODUCTION			
Aggregate	**Requirement (tonnes)**	**Production (2018) (tonnes)**	**Difference**
Sand and gravel	146,000	0	-146,000
Crushed rock	440,000	446,431	+4,631

Table 17 shows that in 2018, Leeds met its requirement for producing Crushed rock but failed to meet the requirement for sand and gravel production.

Aggregate landbanks

INDICATOR	EC09: AGGREGATE LANDBANK (DETAILS TO BE ADDED)

The National Planning Policy Framework (para 207) includes a minimum landbank requirement for both crushed rock and sand and gravel of 10 years of sales. The West Yorkshire Local Aggregate Assessment 2019 indicates a generally upwards trend of Crushed Rock Aggregate Landbank and generally downwards trend of the Sand and Gravel Landbank as Table 18 shows. Leeds intends to address the shortage in supply of sand and gravel by importing marine aggregate.

TABLE 18: WEST YORKSHIRE AGGREGATE RESERVES, SALES & LANDBANK				
Aggregate	**Reserve**	**Annual Sales Average 2009-2018**	**25% Uplifted Aggregate Apportionment**	**Landbank**
Sand and Gravel	570,000	90,000	110,000	5 years and 2 months
Crushed Rock	40,780,000	870,000	1,090,000	37 years and 5 months

The Sand and Gravel landbank of 5 Years and 2 Months is below the minimum landbank requirement, indicating that the release of additional reserves is required. Sand and gravel reserves and extraction rates in West Yorkshire remain very low. The vast majority of the sand and gravel which is consumed within West Yorkshire is sourced from neighbouring mineral planning authorities, primarily North Yorkshire.

The crushed rock aggregate landbank of 37 Years and 5 Months is significantly greater than minimum level required by the NPPF. However, crushed rock reserves remain below pre-recession levels and should not therefore necessarily be seen as excessive or problematic, particularly in light of West Yorkshire's dependence upon neighbouring regions for the supply of higher specification crushed rock aggregates.

1.7 DIGITAL CONNECTIVITY

Leeds City Region is promoting the spread of superfast broadband across the area. An open market review survey of providers undertaken in 2016 by Regeneris showed that that almost all of Leeds (97%) is covered by superfast broadband.

The National Infrastructure Strategy (NIS) (November 2020), sets out a plan for long-term investment in the UK's infrastructure. The government is working with industry to target a minimum of 85% gigabit capable coverage by 2025, but will seek to accelerate roll-out further to get as close to 100% as possible.

The council is exploring whether an appropriate indicator can be developed to measure progress against this national objective, for example relating to percentage of homes with gigabit broadband. Digital connectivity is proposed to be within the scope of the Local Plan Update and the council is seeking views in relation to the topic as part of the Scoping Consultation.

INDICATOR	EC10: DIGITAL CONNECTIVITY
Reason for selecting	To be developed

2. SOCIAL PROFILE

2.1 POPULATION AND POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

This section sets about information about the population of Leeds and its key characteristics in terms of the age profile and ethnic makeup. These population datasets provide important context and feed into the evidence base for planning policies, allocation and designations, including those relating to the following examples:

- Housing needs
- Specialist housing needs for older people
- Jobs and business floorspace forecasts
- Education and health services and other social infrastructure requirements
- Open space requirements
- Transport and physical infrastructure provision
- Minerals and waste requirements

Total Population

At the 2011 Census the resident population of Leeds was 751,485. As Table 19 shows, the population has increased year on year since the last census, and according to data available from the 2021 Census which now provides as a new baseline, the population has been measured to be 812,000 in 2021, a 8.1% increase since the last Census ten years prior. This represents the second largest local authority area in England, which was the same as in 2011.

TABLE 19: LEEDS POPULATION ESTIMATES		
Year	**Population**	**% increase since 2011 census**
2011 (Census)	751,485	-
2012	757,566	0.8%
2013	760,894	1.3%
2014	765,430	1.9%
2015	773,213	2.9%
2016	781,087	3.9%
2017	784,846	4.4%
2018	789,194	5.0%
2019	793,139	5.5%
2020	798,786	6.3%
2021 (Census)	812,000	8.1%

Source: Census 2011, ONS Mid-Year estimates & Preliminary Census 2021 data

Age distribution

Table 20 shows that age distribution of the Leeds population from the 2021 Census. Leeds has a higher proportion of young adults aged 20-29 (8.1%) than the national average (6.6%) reflecting the large number of students studying in the city and graduate employment opportunities available.

The proportion of residents over 65 is 15.8% of the total population which is lower than the English average of 18.4%. The number of residents aged over 85 continues to grow, representing 2.2% of the total population (compared to a national average of 2.4%). Since 2011, the largest population growth has occurred for the 70-74, 55-59, 5-9 and 90+ age groups.

TABLE 20: LEEDS POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AGE (2021) (NUMBERS IN 5 YEAR BANDS)			
Age band	**Number**	**% of total population**	**% change from 2011**
0 - 4 years	46,800	5.8%	- 2%
5 - 9 years	49,600	6.1%	+ 22%
10 - 14 years	48,200	5.9%	+ 20%
15 - 19 years	51,800	6.4%	- 2%
20 - 24 years	70,500	8.7%	- 2%
25 - 29 years	60,600	7.5%	+ 1%
30 - 34 years	60,600	7.5%	+ 13%
35 - 39 years	56,600	7.0%	+ 13%
40 - 44 years	51,700	6.4%	- 1%
45 - 49 years	49,100	6.0%	- 3%
50 - 54 years	50,800	6.3%	+ 15%
55 - 59 years	48,200	5.9%	+ 26%
60 - 64 years	40,700	5.0%	+ 1%
65 - 69 years	33,700	4.2%	+ 12%
70 - 74 years	34,300	4.2%	+ 31%
75 - 79 years	24,000	3.0%	+ 8%
80 - 84 years	17,600	2.2%	+ 8%
85 – 89 years	11,100	1.4%	+ 16%
90 years and over	6,100	0.8%	+ 22%
Total:	**812,000**	**-**	**-**

Ethnicity

The following table sourced from the 2011 Census shows that Leeds has an ethnically diverse population. The regional and national profiles for ethnicity have been included for comparison. Data has not yet been available for the 2021 Census.

TABLE 21: ETHNIC MAKEUP OF LEEDS (CENSUS 2011)				
Ethnicity	**Number**	**Leeds %**	**Yorkshire and The Humber (%)**	**England (%)**
White – British	609,714	81.1	85.8	79.8
White - Irish	7,031	0.9	0.5	1
Gypsy	687	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other White	22,055	2.9	2.5	4.6
White and Black Caribbean	8,813	1.2	0.6	0.8
White and Black African	2,493	0.3	0.2	0.3
White and Asian	4,906	0.7	0.5	0.6
Other Mixed	3,420	0.5	0.3	0.5
Indian	16,130	2.1	1.3	2.6
Pakistani	22,492	3	4.3	2.1
Bangladeshi	4,432	0.6	0.4	0.8
Chinese	5,933	0.8	0.5	0.7
Other Asian	9,256	1.2	0.8	1.5
Black African	14,894	2	0.9	1.8
Black Caribbean	6,728	0.9	0.4	1.1
Other Black	4,271	0.6	0.2	0.5

TABLE 21: ETHNIC MAKEUP OF LEEDS (CENSUS 2011)				
Ethnicity	**Number**	**Leeds %**	**Yorkshire and The Humber (%)**	**England (%)**
Arab	3,791	0.5	0.4	0.4
Any other ethnic groups	4,439	0.6	0.4	0.6

2.2 HOUSING LAND SUPPLY AND DELIVERY

The section sets out the indicators, baseline data and trend information relating to the supply and delivery of new housing across Leeds.

PERFORMANCE OF HOUSING APPROVALS AND COMPLETIONS (SP01)

INDICATOR	**SC01: HOUSING APPROVALS AND COMPLETIONS**	
Reason for selecting indicator	To measure effects on the overall stock of housing (including affordable and specialist housing). This includes the net effect of gains through new development or losses through demolition or changes of use. This can be compared to national and regional averages.	
Geographies	England; Y&H region; Leeds; Settlement Hierarchy; HMCAs	
SA objectives	SA2, SA6	
How sustainability is measured	**+**	▪ Delivery meets housing requirement ▪ Delivery meets affordable housing target ▪ Delivery meets locational targets ▪ Delivery meets size and type targets
	-	▪ Delivery lower than housing requirement ▪ Delivery lower than with affordable housing targets ▪ Delivery lower than locational targets ▪ Delivery lower than size and type targets
Source and details	The information is extracted from as many different data sources as possible. This includes LCC Building Control commencements/completions from the CAPS database, National House Building Council (NHBC) commencement/completion reports, other private inspector completions from Valuation Office Agency (VOA) information and council tax information.	
Website	https://datamillnorth.org/dataset/housing-land-supply-in-leeds	
Updates	Supply data published quarterly on the open data platform Data Mill North. All information published annually as part of Authority Monitoring Report – last update 2020 with base date of 1 April 2020.	
Limitations	▪ Relies on data published by an external bodies (NHBC & VOA) and this being available in future ▪ The scope and coverage of housing projects varies, which means that data are not available on a consistent basis throughout the life of a plan. ▪ Wider economic trends and unexpected events will influence the delivery of housing. ▪ Better used for looking at longer term rather than comparing one year to the next where there may be significant variance.	

The housing requirement from Leeds since 2017/18 is set out in the Core Strategy (as amended) as summarised below.

TABLE 22: CORE STRATEGY (AS AMENDED) NET HOUSING REQUIREMENT			
Period	**Start of period**	**End of period**	**Total housing required**
Plan period	1st April 2017	31st March 2033	51,952

TABLE 23: CORE STRATEGY (AS AMENDED) NET ANNUAL HOUSING REQUIREMENT	
Year	**Net annual requirement**
2017/18 to 2032/33	3,247

New Housing Completions by Type (SC02a)

In total, 23,064 new homes have been delivered between 1 April 2012 and 31 March 2020.

TABLE 24: NEW HOUSING COMPLETIONS BY TYPE						
Year	**Core Strategy Policy SP6**	**Type**			**Demolitions**	**Total**
		New and net converted units	**Empty homes**	**Older persons housing (C2)**		
2012/13	3,660	1,650	149	29	27	1,801
2013/14	3,660	2,235	880	86	6	3,195
2014/15	3,660	2,076	215	32	97	2,226
2015/16	3,660	2,516	755	67	42	3,296
2016/17	3,660	2,878	437	45	54	3,306
2017/18	3,247	2,289	-18	68	6	2,333
2018/19	3,247	3,430	0	94	3	3,521
2019/20	3,247	3,333	0	58	5	3,386
Total	**28,041**	**20,407**	**2,418**	**479**	**240**	**23,064**

As shown in Table 27, the balance of performance at April 2020 against Core Strategy (as amended) 1 April 2017 baseline is -501 having seen one year in deficit and two years in surplus.

TABLE 27[8]: NET HOUSING COMPLETIONS OVER CORE STRATEGY PLAN PERIOD							
Year	**Core Strategy Policy SP6**	**Type**			**Demolitions**	**Total**	**Under delivery**
		New and net converted units	**Empty homes**	**Older persons housing (C2)**			
2017/18	3,247	2,289	-18	68	6	2,333	-914
2018/19	3,247	3,430	0	94	3	3,521	274
2019/20	3,247	3,333	0	58	5	3,386	139

[8] Tables 25 & 26 deleted from final version.

Total	**9,741**	**9,052**	**-18**	**220**	**14**	**9,240**	**-501**

Housing Stock by Type

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

TABLE 28: HOUSING STOCK BY TYPE

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

Source: Census Table KS401

Housing Stock by Bedrooms

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

TABLE 29: HOUSING STOCK BY NUMBER OF BEDROOMS

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

Source: Census Table KS411

Housing Delivery by Type and Size (SL01b)

Following a resurgence of the city centre, 2019/20 has seen the continued dominance of flats and apartment building, even greater than in previous years. It saw a decrease in terrace and detached properties and in semi-detached properties.

The number of bedrooms in new dwellings provides an indication of the size and type of dwelling developed. This information is important to ensure that the appropriate housing mix is being developed. In 2019/20, 1 bedroomed units represented the largest share of completions nevertheless, over a quarter of all completions were 4+ bedroomed properties and 3 bedroomed were just less than a quarter. These figures are in line with Core Strategy

Policy H4 target splits which are highest for 2 and 3 bedroomed properties however the actual delivery of 2 and 3 bedroomed units was below the target.

TABLE 30: COMPLETIONS BY HOUSE TYPE (2019/20)					
Year	Flats and maisonettes	Housing units (includes bungalows)			Total
		Terrace	Semi Detached	Detached	
2019/20	1,862	668	443	360	3,333
%	56%	20%	13%	11%	100%

TABLE 31: COMPLETIONS BY NUMBER OF BEDROOMS (2019/20)					
Type	1	2	3	4+	Total
Flats/Maisonettes	839	963	44	16	1,862
Houses/Bungalows	8	126	783	554	1,471
Total	847	1,089	827	570	3,333
%	**25.4%**	**32.7%**	**24.8%**	**17.1%**	**100.0%**

TABLE 32: ANNUAL COMPLETIONS BY HOUSE TYPE (2017-20)					
Year	Flats and maisonettes	Housing units (includes bungalows)			Total
		Terrace	Semi Detached	Detached	
2017-18	1,050	502	326	411	2,289
2018-19	1,813	633	527	457	3,430
2019-20	1,862	668	443	360	3,333
Average	1,575	601	432	409	3,017

Tenure Mix

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

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

Source: Census Table KS402

Affordability by HMCA/Type/New/SH

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

TABLE 34: AVERAGE SALES PRICE OF EXISTING HOUSES BY HMCA (2019)						
HMCA Old Sales (£)	**Detached**	**Semi-detached**	**Terraced**	**Flat/mais**	**Overall average**	**Total Sales**
Aireborough	£485,580	£263,878	£240,366	£143,660	£296,598	398
City Centre				£167,768	£167,768	151
East Leeds	£273,793	£180,737	£142,892	£165,042	£179,077	667
Inner Area	£258,150	£166,350	£125,429	£135,456	£145,973	1133
North Leeds	£418,792	£277,674	£223,232	£147,685	£265,322	1611
Outer North East	£467,513	£268,713	£251,650	£202,557	£339,284	607
Outer North West	£476,949	£300,285	£227,820	£192,560	£329,894	288
Outer South	£285,890	£189,464	£145,232	£133,200	£192,640	344
Outer South East	£291,634	£177,049	£139,208	£100,468	£185,032	581
Outer South West	£262,041	£157,018	£123,290	£108,285	£155,797	1333
Outer West	£287,416	£174,701	£146,482	£107,601	£168,610	1419
Leeds	£367,744	£209,097	£155,721	£144,363	£208,311	8532

Source: Land Registry Sales 2019 – postcode sectors aligned to HMCAs

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

TABLE 35: AVERAGE SALES PRICE OF NEW BUILD HOUSES BY HMCA (2019)						
HMCA New Sales (£)	**Detached**	**Semi-detached**	**Terraced**	**Flat/mais**	**Overall average**	**Total Sales**
Aireborough	£515,800	£484,950		£356,466	£454,122	16
City Centre				£239,062	£239,062	8
East Leeds	£330,693	£172,954		£163,029	£211,618	79
Inner Area	£305,790	£205,623	£251,200	£185,635	£222,853	227
North Leeds	£437,790	£329,365	£352,172	£230,318	£325,811	106
Outer North East	£508,940	£321,058	£323,195	£209,212	£422,309	98
Outer North West	£544,995	£299,995			£534,343	23
Outer South	£332,174	£252,054	£237,853		£278,956	38
Outer South East	£295,511	£246,062	£266,842		£273,550	87
Outer South West	£276,588	£181,285	£194,359	£187,491	£213,789	119
Outer West	£366,585	£247,866	£267,718	£146,523	£254,138	67
Leeds	£386,208	£224,538	£264,545	£198,701	£278,299	868

Source: Land Registry Sales 2019 – postcode sectors aligned to HMCAs

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

TABLE 36: AVERAGE SALES PRICE OF ALL HOUSES BY HMCA (2019)						
HMCA All Sales (£)	**Detached**	**Semi-detached**	**Terraced**	**Flat/mais**	**Overall average**	**Total Sales**
Aireborough	£488,145	£265,342	£240,366	£166,060	£302,686	414
City Centre				£171,355	£171,355	159
East Leeds	£286,923	£180,055	£142,892	£164,649	£182,523	746
Inner Area	£279,448	£173,905	£133,231	£147,322	£158,805	1360
North Leeds	£421,114	£279,060	£227,179	£158,107	£269,057	1717
Outer North East	£475,417	£272,573	£261,679	£203,335	£350,825	705
Outer North West	£489,321	£300,281	£227,820	£192,560	£345,014	311
Outer South	£293,697	£195,760	£150,635	£133,200	£201,226	382
Outer South East	£292,760	£184,451	£145,077	£100,468	£196,561	668
Outer South West	£264,354	£159,522	£125,516	£111,941	£160,549	1452
Outer West	£293,809	£177,224	£150,247	£112,092	£172,466	1486
Leeds Total	£371,071	£210,299	£160,031	£151,576	£214,773	9400

Source: Land Registry Sales 2019 – postcode sectors aligned to HMCAs

Affordable Housing Delivery

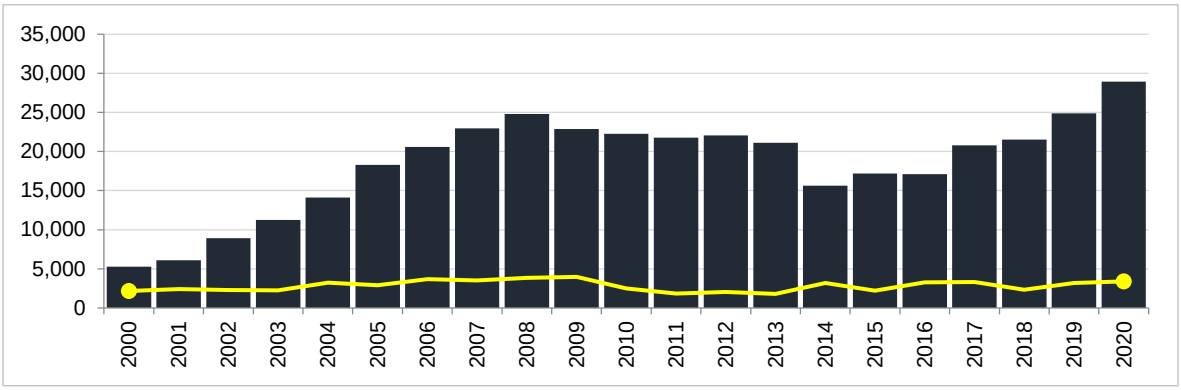
TABLE 37: AFFORDABLE COMPLETIONS BY DELIVERY VEHICLES				
Period	**Section 106**	**Grant assisted**	**LCC Programme & Non-assisted**	**Total**
2012/13	72	119	14	205
2013/14	109	175	45	329
2014/15	79	288	88	455
2015/16	129	78	249	456
2016/17	112	302	143	557
2017/18	88	130	20	238
2018/19	169	117	147	433
2019/20	166	203	70	439

New Housing Permissions by Type/HMCA

Leeds currently has an outstanding stock of over 29,000 permitted dwellings on sites with planning approval and around 22,000 units on allocated sites that are yet to obtain planning permission. More planning permissions have been granted for housing over the past five years than at any time including a record breaking level in 2018/19 of nearly 10,000 units in a single year. The number of homes approved are well above the City's housing requirement figures.

The Council has consistently made a clear priority to maximise the use of brownfield land in meeting the need for new homes across the district and we are actively engaged with incentivising the bringing back into use of brownfield sites. 75% of all planning approvals in the last 5 years have been on brownfield sites and completions remain overwhelmingly on previously developed land, which is reflective of the Council's overall strategy for sustainable growth focused in the city centre and main urban area.

CHART 7A: STOCKS OF PLANNING PERMISSIONS AND COMPLETIONS 2000 TO 2020



Housing Delivery by HMCA

Core Strategy Policy SP7 also sets out an indicative distribution of housing land and allocations across the eleven Housing Market Characteristic Area. The table below illustrates the level of delivery in each HMCA and enables comparisons to be made between indicative targets and actual change. It should be noted that there is not an expectation that the distribution of housing completions keep pace year on year. Some areas because of particular active development may meet or exceed their indicative target earlier in the plan period than others.

TABLE 38: NET ADDITIONAL DWELLINGS BY HOUSING MARKET CHARACTERISTIC AREA (EXC. EMPTY HOMES) 2019/20

Location	Total housing gain (gross)	Demolished and/or lost units	Total change (net)	% of Total change (net)	Indicative target %
Aireborough	71	0	71	2%	3%
City Centre	1410	0	1410	42%	16%
East Leeds	200	0	200	6%	17%
Inner Area	303	0	303	9%	15%
North Leeds	297	1	296	9%	9%
Outer North East	222	1	221	7%	8%
Outer North West	127	0	127	4%	3%
Outer South	52	0	52	2%	4%
Outer South East	181	1	180	5%	7%
Outer South West	268	2	266	8%	11%
Outer West	202	0	202	6%	7%
Total	**3,333**	**5**	**3,328**	**100%**	**100%**

Housing Delivery by Settlement Hierarchy

Core Strategy Policy SP7 sets out an indicative strategy for the location and distribution of housing land and allocations and therefore the primary locations of new housing development, excluding windfall. In 2019/20, the majority of housing delivery was in the Main Urban Area, the City Centre and major settlements, in line with Core Strategy Policies SP1 and SP7.

Nevertheless, the distribution has changed slightly with a small reduction in proportion of housing development in these key locations and smaller settlements and a slight increase in the proportion outside the hierarchy. This means development in the Main Urban Area, the City Centre, major settlements and smaller settlements was below the targets in Policy SP7 whereas development in villages/rural areas/outside the hierarchy (20%) was considerably higher than the 2% target.

TABLE 39: NET ADDITIONAL DWELLINGS BY LOCATION WITHIN THE SETTLEMENT HIERARCHY (2019/20)				
Location	**Total housing gain (gross)**	**Demolished and/or lost units**	**Total change (net)**	**% of Total change (net)**
Main Urban Area	**855**	**0**	**855**	**30%**
City Centre	**1,414**	**0**	**1,414**	**49%**
Major Settlements	**397**	**0**	**397**	**14%**
Garforth	75	0	**75**	3%
Guiseley/Yeadon/Rawdon	38	0	**38**	1%
Morley	99	0	**99**	3%
Otley	127	0	**127**	4%
Rothwell	2	0	**2**	0%
Wetherby	56	0	**56**	2%
Smaller Settlements	**94**	**5**	**89**	**3%**
Villages/Rural/Outside Hierarchy	**573**	0	**573**	**20%**
Total	**3,333**	**5**	**3,328**	**100%**

2.3 OLDER PERSONS ACCOMMODATION

Context

The number of older people as a proportion of the population is increasing and placing additional demands for services. It is important that the provision of specific older persons housing provision is monitored so it can understand whether new homes are meeting their needs e.g. the right type and are sufficiently adaptable.

There are two types of accommodation that are designed specifically for older persons. Use Class C2 schemes, which includes residential accommodation with care and C3 dwellings adapted to use for older persons such as sheltered housing.

INDICATOR	SC02: OLDER PERSONS ACCOMMODATION (C2 CARE HOMES)	
Reason for selecting	To measure effects delivery of specialist accommodation meeting the needs of older persons	
Geographies	Leeds	
SA objectives	SA6, SA7	
How sustainability is measured	+	Increase in delivery of C2 (care homes) using 5 year average
	-	Decrease in delivery of C2 (care homes) using 5 year average
Source and details	The information is extracted from as many different data sources as possible. This includes LCC Building Control commencements/completions from the CAPS database, National House Building Council (NHBC) commencement/completion reports, other private inspector completions from Valuation Office Agency (VOA) information and council tax information.	
Website	Indicator 11 in: https://www.leeds.gov.uk/docs/Authority%20Monitoring%20Report%202018-19.pdf	
Updates	Annually	

Current baseline (2019/20)

There are only a few C2 care homes built each year in Leeds. This makes it difficult to makes meaningful comparison of trends. 58 units (beds) were delivered in 2019/20 in two schemes. The rolling five-year trend provides a more useful measure. This has averaged 91 units per annum over the most recent 5 year period.

TABLE 40: TOTAL NUMBER OF C2 HOUSING UNITS DELIVERED PER ANNUM

Year	No of C2 units	Rolling 5 year average
2012/13	58	-
2013/14	172	-
2014/15	64	-
2015/16	134	-
2016/17	0	85.6
2017/18	74	88.8
2018/19	188	92.0
2019/20	58	90.8

Trends

Insufficient data is available to assess trends meaningfully. The five-year average for completions fell very marginally in the most recent year.

2.4 Education, Skills and Training

Context

Schools

Leeds has 225 primary schools (including 4 free school), 42 secondary schools (2 free schools), and a number of different types of specialist provision including five maintained

Specialist Inclusive Learning Centres (SILCs), specialist academies and specialist free schools.

Post-16 learning

- There is a wide range of options for post 16 learners in Leeds, including learning at school, learning at college and work- based learning
- Leeds City College is one of the largest Further Education institutions in the country and operates out of three main campuses. It has 1,267 members of staff, over 20,000 students and is one of the biggest providers of apprenticeships nationally.

University of Leeds

- Ranked among the world's top 100 universities
- It is the city's third largest employer and contributes some £1.3b to the UK economy
- Has more than 8,700 staff and over 38,000 students from 170 countries
- Top 10 in the UK for research and impact power

Leeds Beckett University

- Has over 28,000 students
- Offers over 150 undergraduate courses
- For those graduating in 2016-17, 93.6% were in employment or further study 6 months after graduating.

Leeds Trinity University

- Independent higher education institution with just over 3,500 students
- 95% of graduates are in work or further studies 6 months after graduating (DLHE 2017)

INDICATOR	**SC03: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT & ATTENDANCE**	
Reason for selecting	To measure effects on educational attainment in Leeds schools and attendance of 16-18 in education, employment or training.	
Geographies	Leeds, England	
SA objectives	SA7	
How sustainability is measured	**+**	▪ Educational attainment improving at Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 4. ▪ Educational attainment better than national average at KS2 and KS4 ▪ Reduction in proportion of 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) in Leeds
	-	▪ Educational attainment getting worse at Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 4. ▪ Educational attainment lower than national average at KS2 and KS4. ▪ Increase in proportion of 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) in Leeds
Source and details	Data is provided by the DfE and Leeds City Council. Information relates to 2017/18.	
Website	https://observatory.leeds.gov.uk/children-and-young-people/	
Updates	Annually.	
Limitations	Further work required to bring data up to date.	

Educational Attainment

Current baseline (2019)

Key Stage 2: In 2019, an average of 74% of pupils in Leeds schools were meeting the expected standard at Key Stage Two[9]. This was an increase from 61% in 2017/18. However, Leeds continues to underperform against the regional and national averages.

CHILDREN REACHING THE EXPECTED STANDARD IN READING, WRITING AND MATHEMATICS (2019)			
	Leeds (%)	**Yorkshire & Humber (%)**	**England (%)**
Reading	70.0	71.0	74.0
Writing	75.0	75.0	78.0
Mathematics	77.0	78.0	79.0
Average	**74.0**	**74.7**	**77**

Key Stage 4: In 2019, 41.6% of pupils in Leeds schools achieved a strong pass (grade 5 or above) in English and Maths GCSEs[10]. This represents an increase from 40.9% in 2017/18, although this still underperforms against the regional and national averages.

CHILDREN REACHING THE EXPECTED STANDARD IN READING, WRITING AND MATHEMATICS (2019)			
	Leeds (%)	**Yorkshire & Humber (%)**	**England (%)**
5 or more passes in GCSEs at grades A* to C	54.2	55.7	53.5
Grade 5 or above in English and Maths GCSEs	41.6	41.1	43.4

Educational / Training Attendance

Current baseline (2018)

Proportion of 16-18 years old not in education, employment or training (NEET): As of January 2018, 6.7% of 16-18 year olds in Leeds were classified as NEET.

The dataset will be updated, if available, to allow analysis of trends to be undertaken.

[9] Pupils are meeting the expected standard at Key Stage 2 if they achieve a scaled score of 100 or more in their reading and maths tests, and their teacher assesses them as 'working at the expected standard' or better in writing.

[10] This tells you the percentage of pupils who achieved grade 5 or above (a strong pass) in English and maths GCSEs.

2.5 CRIME

This section sets out the indicators, baseline data and trends and contextual information relating to crime levels in Leeds.

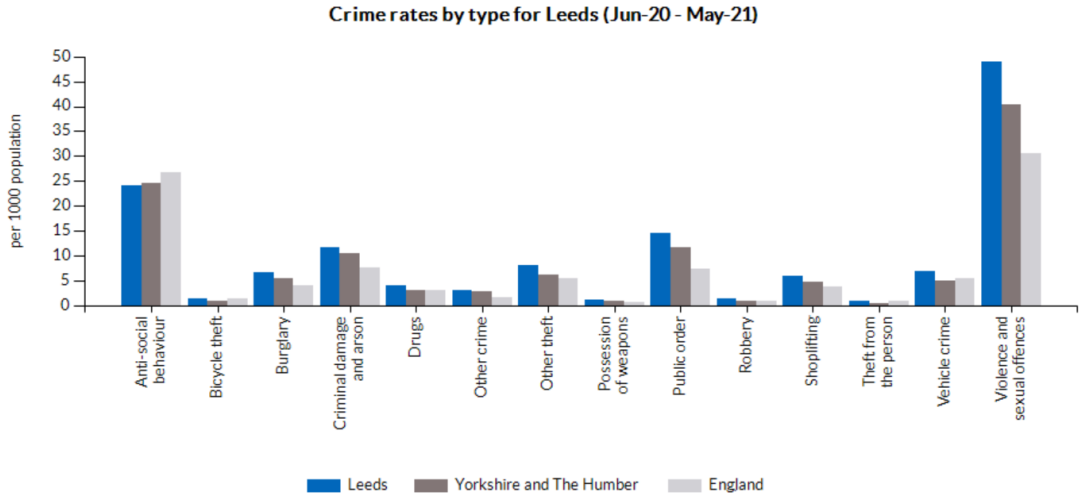
INDICATOR	SC04: CRIME RATES	
Reason for selecting	To measure effects on crime levels in Leeds.	
Geographies	Leeds, Regional, England	
SA objectives	SA3, SA4, SA7	
How sustainability is measured	+	▪ Total number of crimes falling ▪ Total crime rate per 1000 population falling ▪ Total crime rate lower than the regional and national average
	-	▪ Total number of crimes increasing ▪ Total crime rate per 1000 population increasing ▪ Total crime rate higher than the regional and national average
Source and details	From data.police.uk and published on the Leeds Observatory.	
Website	https://observatory.leeds.gov.uk/crime-and-community-safety/	
Updates	Regularly	
Limitations	Link to planning outcomes is indirect and very difficult to measure.	

Current baseline (2021)

There were 90.854 crime cases in Leeds during the most recent 12 month period (June 2020 to May 2021). This represented a crime rates of 114.6 crime cases per 1000 population. This was higher than the Yorkshire and Humber (92.8) and England (72.7) averages.

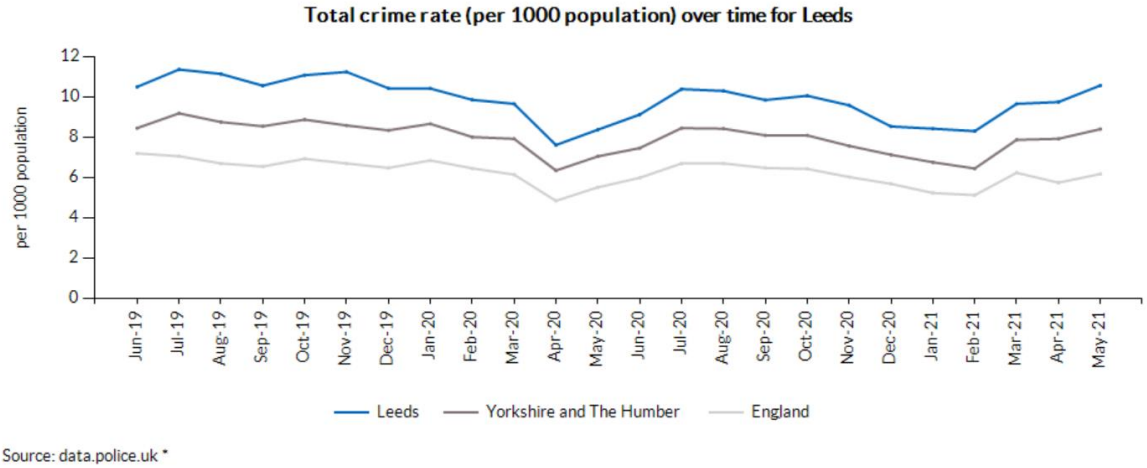
Crime rates by type are summarised in Chart 8 below:

CHART 8



Trends

CHART 9



Source: data.police.uk *

Chart 9 above shows recent trends in the total crime rate. There is no clear trend other than reduced crime rate during the Covid-19 related lockdowns in Spring 2020 and Winter 2020-21. The trend is Leeds broadly reflects the regional and national picture

2.6 HEALTH

This section sets out the indicators, baseline data and trends relating to health in Leeds.

INDICATOR	SC05: PUBLIC HEALTH	
Reason for selecting	To measure effects on public health in Leeds. Public Health England data provides a detailed analysis of health at the local authority which can be	
Geographies	Leeds, Regional, England	
SA objectives	SA3, SA7	
How sustainability is measured	+	▪ Increased life expectancy and reduced mortality rates ▪ Reduction in injuries and ill health rates ▪ Reduction in behavioural risk ▪ Improved child health ▪ Reduction in health inequalities
	-	▪ Reduced life expectancy and increased mortality rates ▪ Increase in injuries and ill health rates ▪ Increase in behavioural risk ▪ Reduced child health ▪ Increase in health inequalities
Source and details	Public Health England: Local Authority Health Profiles	
Website	Local Authority Health Profiles - PHE	
Updates	Annually	
Limitations	• Relies on data collected from external body being published consistently in future. • Link to planning outcomes is indirect and very difficult to measure.	

Current data and trends (2018/19)

Public Health England publish regular Local Authority Health Profiles to help aid decision making understanding of the health of local communities. This can be used to illustrate trends in public health in Leeds across a range of health indicators and compare to regional and national benchmarks.

The 2019 health profile for Leeds included the following key indicators:

Life expectancy and causes of death

Indicator	Age	Period	Count	Value (Local)	Value (Region)	Value (England)	Change from previous
1 Life expectancy at birth (male)	All ages	**2016 - 18**	n/a	**78.3**	**78.7**	**79.6**	↑
2 Life expectancy at birth (female)	All ages	**2016 - 18**	n/a	**82.1**	**82.4**	**83.2**	↑
3 Under 75 mortality rate from all causes	<75 yrs	**2016 - 18**	6792	**380.6**	**363.2**	**330.5**	↑

Indicator	Age	Period	Count	Value (Local)	Value (Region)	Value (England)	Change from previous
4 Mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases	<75 yrs	**2016 - 18**	1513	**86.3**	**82.0**	**71.7**	↓
5 Mortality rate from cancer	<75 yrs	**2016 - 18**	2569	**147.5**	**141.2**	**132.3**	↓
6 Suicide rate	10+ yrs	**2016 - 18**	225	**10.9**	**10.7**	**9.64**	↓

Injuries and ill health

Indicator	Age	Period	Count	Value (Local)	Value (Region)	Value (England)	Change from previous
7 Killed and seriously injured (KSI) rate on England's roads	All ages	**2016 - 18**	992	**42.1**	**49.1**	**42.6 ~**	–
8 Emergency hospital admission rate for intentional self-harm	All ages	**2018/19**	1885	**227.0**	**205.8**	**193.4**	↑
9 Emergency hospital admission rate for hip fractures	65+ yrs	**2018/19**	680	**558.9**	**544.5**	**558.4**	↓
10 Percentage of cancer diagnosed at early stage	All ages	**2017**	1505	**52.6**	**50.6**	**52.2**	↓
11 Estimated diabetes diagnosis rate	17+ yrs	**2018**	n/a	**77.2**	**81.9**	**78.0**	↑
12 Estimated dementia diagnosis rate	65+ yrs	**2019**	6417	**74.9 ***	**71.6 ***	**68.7 ***	↑

Behavioural risk factors

Indicator	Age	Period	Count	Value (Local)	Value (Region)	Value (England)	Change from previous
13 Hospital admission rate for alcohol-specific conditions	<18 yrs	**2016/17 - 18/19**	170	**34.1**	**32.2**	**31.6**	↓
14 Hospital admission rate for alcohol-related conditions	All ages	**2018/19**	4624	**649.0**	**729.0**	**663.7**	↑
15 Smoking prevalence in adults	18+ yrs	**2018**	113023	**18.2**	**16.7**	**14.4**	↑
16 Percentage of physically active adults	19+ yrs	**2017/18**	n/a	**68.2**	**64.0**	**66.3**	↑
17 Percentage of adults classified as overweight or obese	18+ yrs	**2017/18**	n/a	**61.7**	**64.1**	**62.0**	↓

Child health

Indicator	Age	Period	Count	Value (Local)	Value (Region)	Value (England)	Change from previous
18 Teenage conception rate	<18 yrs	**2017**	314	**27.3**	**20.6**	**17.8**	↓
19 Percentage of smoking during pregnancy	All ages	**2018/19**	1125	**12.3**	**14.4 ~**	**10.6**	↑
20 Percentage of breastfeeding initiation	All ages	**2016/17**	6877	**71.1**	**69.3**	**74.5**	↑
21 Infant mortality rate	<1 yr	**2016 - 18**	119	**3.95**	**4.03**	**3.93**	↓
22 Year 6: Prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity)	10-11 yrs	**2018/19**	1807	**21.0**	**21.0**	**20.2**	↑

Inequalities

Indicator	Age	Period	Count	Value (Local)	Value (Region)	Value (England)	Change from previous
23 Deprivation score (IMD 2015)	All ages	**2015**	n/a	**26.6**	**-**	**21.8**	—
24 Smoking prevalence in adults in routine and manual occupations	18-64 yrs	**2018**	n/a	**26.9**	**27.4**	**25.4**	↓

Wider determinants of health

Indicator	Age	Period	Count	Value (Local)	Value (Region)	Value (England)	Change from previous
25 Percentage of children in low income families	<16 yrs	**2016**	29660	**20.3**	**19.7**	**17.0**	↑
26 Average GCSE attainment (average attainment 8 score)	15-16 yrs	**2018/19**	339189	**46.4**	**45.7**	**46.9**	↑
27 Percentage of people in employment	16-64 yrs	**2018/19**	391700	**75.5**	**73.7**	**75.6**	↓
28 Statutory homelessness rate - eligible homeless people not in priority need	Not applicable	**2017/18**	1202	**3.60**	**1.04**	**0.79**	↑
29 Violent crime - hospital admission rate for violence (including sexual violence)	All ages	**2016/17 - 18/19**	1600	**62.6**	**54.3**	**44.9**	↑

Health protection

Indicator	Age	Period	Count	Value (Local)	Value (Region)	Value (England)	Change from previous
30 Excess winter deaths index	All ages	**Aug 2017 - Jul 2018**	622	**29.8**	**31.1**	**30.1**	↑
31 New STI diagnoses rate (exc chlamydia aged <25)	15-64 yrs	**2018**	4266	**819.5**	**629.1**	**850.6**	↑
32 TB incidence rate	All ages	**2016 - 18**	204	**8.66**	**6.84**	**9.19**	↓

2.7 DEPRIVATION AND INEQUALITY

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is the official measure of relative deprivation in England. It measures the relative deprivation across 32,844 small areas or neighbourhoods, called Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOA), in England.

It ranks each LSOA from most deprived (1) to least deprived (32,844) based on 39 separate indicators organised into the following domains which are combined and weighted to calculate the IMD:

Domain	Description
Income	Measures the proportion of the population experiencing deprivation relating to low incomes including supplementary indices relating to deprivation affecting children and older people
Employment	Measures the proportion of the working age population in an area involuntary excluded from the labour market.
Education	Measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population
Health	Measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental heath
Crime	Measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services
Living Environment	Measures the quality of both the indoor and outdoor local environment

INDICATOR	SC06: INDICIES OF DEPRIVATION	
Reason for selecting	To measure effects on a range of indicators of deprivation in comparison with other areas	
Geographies	LSOAs	
SA objectives	SA7	
How sustainability is measured	+	Reduced proportion of Leeds LSOAs in bottom 1% and 10% nationally.
	-	Increased proportion of Leeds LSOAs in bottom 1% and 10% nationally.
Source and details	Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.	
Website	Leeds Observatory – Deprivation	
Updates	Last update was published in September 2019, previous version published in 2010 and 2015	
Limitations	• Only provides a relative indicator of deprivation allowing areas to be compared. It does not measure absolute deprivation. • Indicator relies on continued publication of the IoMD. • The IoMD are only updated every few years.	

Current baseline (2019)

There are 482 LSOAs of which 114 (24%) are ranked in the most deprived 10% nationally and 2.5% in the most 1% deprived. The Map 1 below shows how the most deprived LSOAs are distributed across the city. The majority, but not all, of the most deprived LSOAs are concentrated in the main urban area particularly in the inner areas of the east and south of the city.

MAP 1: INDICES OF DEPRIVATION IN LEEDS BY DECILE

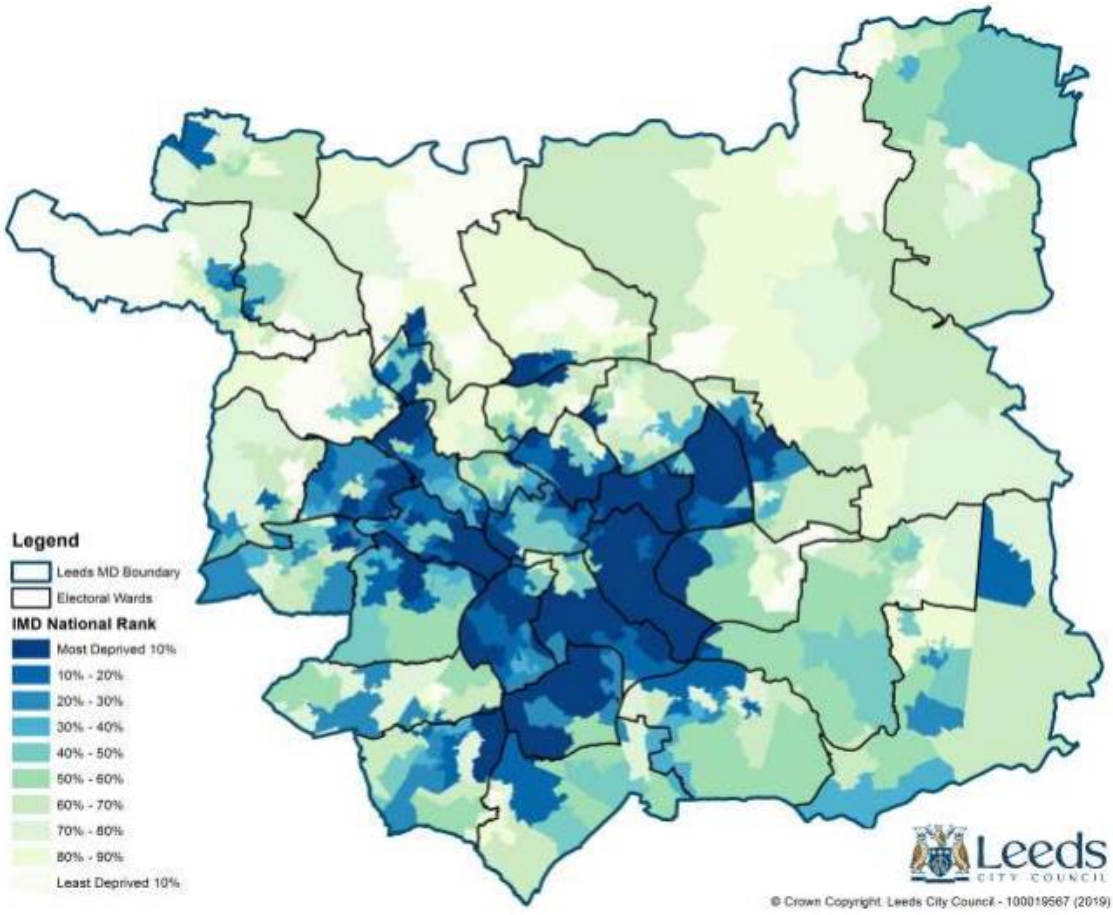
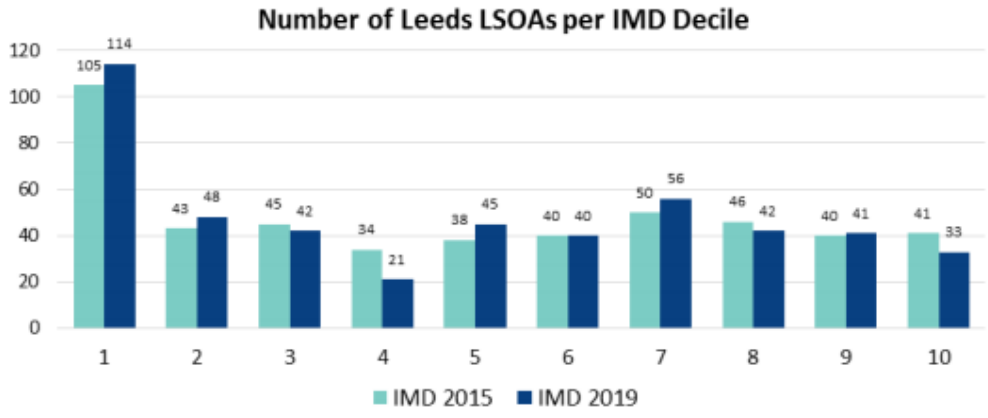


Chart 10 below shows the distribution of Leeds LSOAs across the deciles nationally.

CHART 10



Trends

TABLE 41: CHANGE IN PERCENTAGE OF LEEDS LSOAS IN MOST DEPRIVED 1% AND 10% NATIONALLY			
	% of LSOAs in most deprived 1% nationally	**% of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally**	**Overall Trend**
2015	3.3%	21.8%	
2019	2.5%	23.6%	**-**
Change (2015-2019)	-0.8%	+1.8%	**N**

In 2019, Leeds had less LSOAs in the most deprived 1% but more LSOAs in the most deprived 10% than in 2015.

2.8 FUEL POVERTY

Fuel poverty is an important indicator of household deprivation. A household is said to be in fuel poverty when its members cannot afford to keep adequately warm at a reasonable cost, given their income.

Fuel poverty in England is now measured using the Low-Income Low-Energy Efficiency (LILEE) indicator.

Under the LILEE indicator, a household is considered to be fuel poor if:

- they are living in a property with a fuel poverty energy efficiency rating of band D or below; and
- when they spend the required amount to heat their home, they are left with a residual income below the official poverty line

There are 3 important elements in determining whether a household is fuel poor:

- household income
- household energy requirements
- fuel prices

INDICATOR	**SC07: FUEL POVERTY**	
Reason for selecting	To measure effects on a fuel poverty amongst Leeds households.	
Geographies	LSOAs, MSOAs, Leeds, Yorkshire and Humber, England	
SA objectives	SA3, SA7, SA23	
How sustainability is measured	+	▪ Reduced number of households in fuel poverty ▪ Lower proportion of households in fuel poverty than regional or national average
	-	▪ Increased number of households in fuel poverty ▪ Higher proportion of households in fuel poverty than regional or national average
Source and details	Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy.	
Website	https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/fuel-poverty-statistics	
Updates	Annually, last updated in April 2021	
Limitations	• Indicator relies on continued publication of datasets by BEIS. • The methodology for calculating fuel poverty has changed making comparison with past trends more difficult • BEIS warn against using the data to monitor trends at LSOA level because of the relatively small survey data available.	

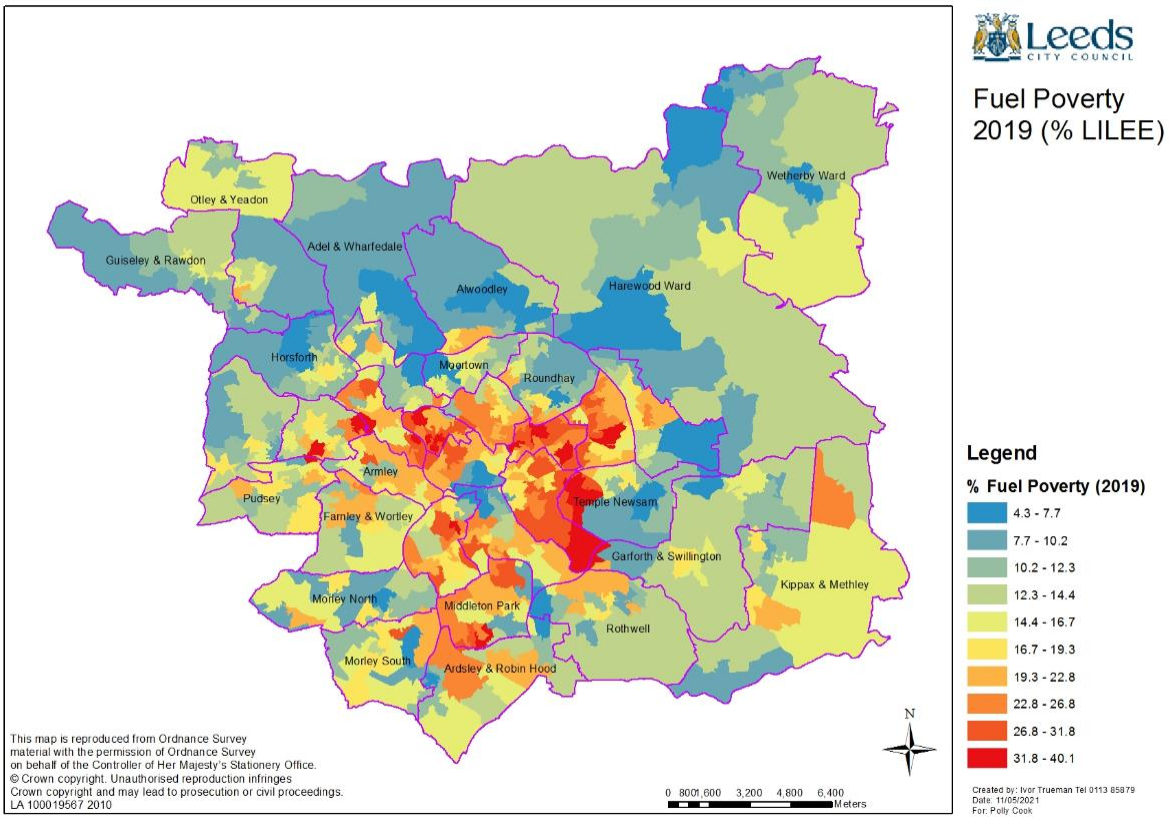
Current baseline

As of 2019, over 57,000 Leeds households were classified as being fuel poor, 16.8% of total households. This is the same proportion of households at the Yorkshire & Humber average but higher than the average for England (13.4%)

TABLE 42: FUEL POOR HOUSEHOLDS			
	Households	Fuel Poor Households	% Fuel Poor Households
Leeds	341,890	57,429	16.8
Yorkshire & Humber	2,368,747	396,771	16.8
England	23,661,751	3,175,979	13.4

Fuel Poverty is not even across Leeds. The map below shows fuel poverty by LSOA and indicates that there are concentrations of high levels of fuel poverty across the inner areas of Leeds with the highest areas having just over 40% of fuel poor households.

MAP 2: FUEL POVERTY BY LSOA IN LEEDS (2019)



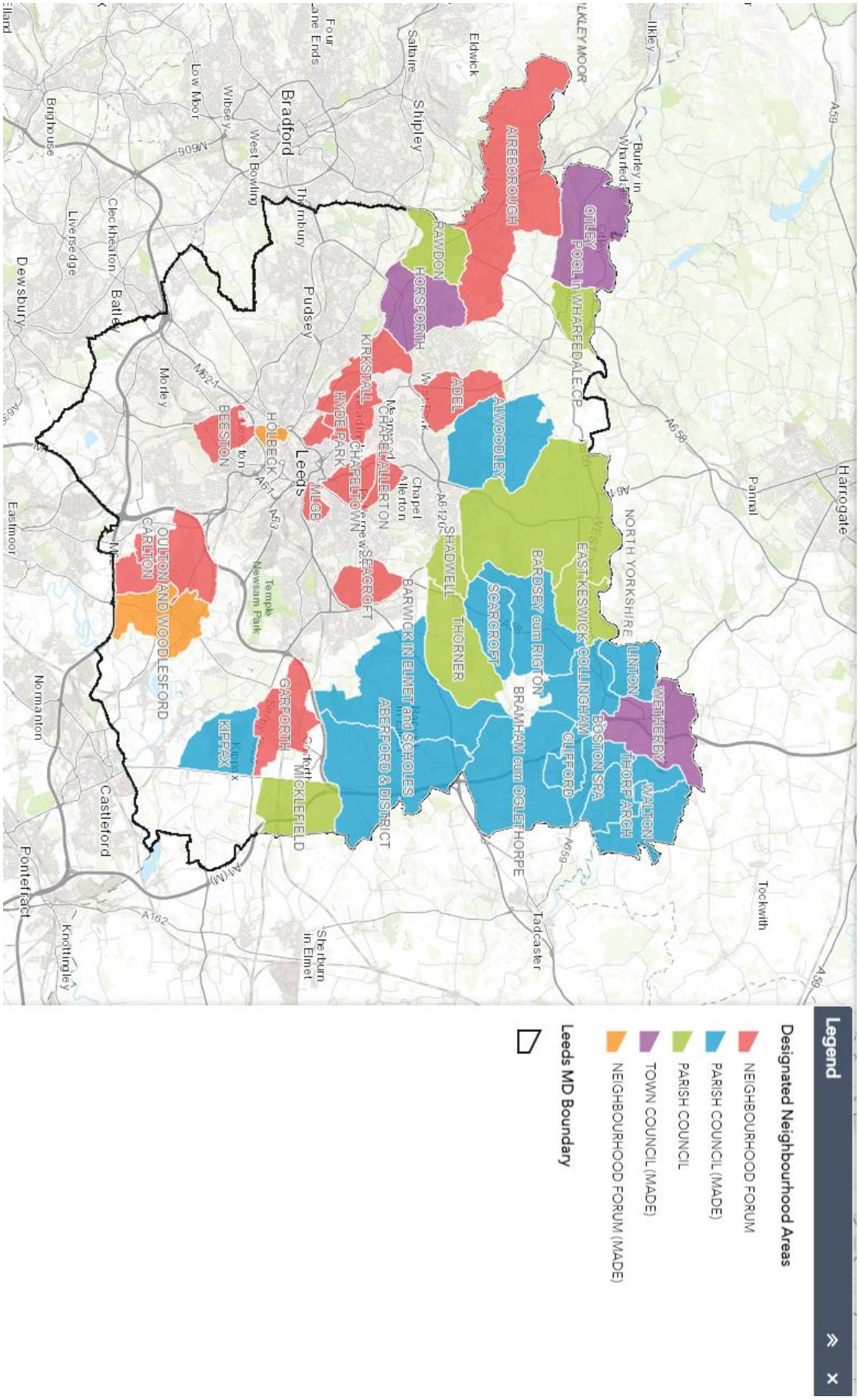
2.9 NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING

Areas of Leeds with Neighourhood Plans

Following the introduction of the Localism Act (2011), communities now have a greater opportunity to influence the future of the places where they live and work, including the right to prepare a Neighbourhood Plan. Within Leeds there has been considerable interest in neighbourhood planning. As at January 2022, there are 19 made Neighbourhood Plans and a further 18 Neighbourhood Plans in stages of preparation.

A live map is available on the Leeds Planning website illustrating the number of neighbourhood planning designations and status of plan preparation in Leeds (accessed here: https://leedscc.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=b417024249274e7997a115d7365bb52d). A snapshot of this is shown below in Map 3.

MAP 3: NEIGHBOURHOOD AREAS AND FORUM DESIGNATION IN LEEDS (JAN 2022)



2.10 SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX

The Council are currently developing a method to measure social progress across the city against a range of social and environmental indicators. The output of this process will be a 'Social Progress Index' (SPI) measured at a ward level in Leeds.

The SPI has the following design principles:

- **Social and environmental indicators only** – measures social progress exclusively and directly, independent of economic indicators
- **Outputs, not inputs** – measures outcomes or lived experience, regardless of effort spent
- **Holistic and relevant to all communities** – multidimensional measure that encompasses the many inter-releated aspects of thriving societies everywhere
- **Actionability** – practical tool that helps leaders and decision-makers implement policies and programmes to drive faster social progress .

Social progress is split into three broad categories with indicators to be developed in relation to each:

1. **Basic human needs**
   - Nutrition & basic medical care
   - Water & sanitation
   - Shelter
   - Personal safety
2. **Foundations of well-being**
   - Access to basic knowledge
   - Access to information & communications
   - Health & wellness
   - Environmental quality
3. **Opportunity**
   - Personal rights
   - Personal freedom & choice
   - Inclusiveness
   - Access to advanced education

There is significant overlap between the indicators proposed for the SA and those being developed for the SPI. The council will therefore explore how the SPI can be used to provide baseline information and measure progress against SA relevant objectives, particularly social objectives, but also environmental objectives as they affect the population of the city. It is expected that the first iteration of the SPI will be available later in 2021.

3. Environmental Profile

Carbon Reduction

3.1 CARBON DIOXIDE (CO_2) EMISSIONS

The section sets out the indicators, baseline data and trend and contextual information relating to CO_2 emissions in Leeds.

INDICATOR	EN01: CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS	
Reason for selecting indicator	To measure the amount of carbon dioxide emissions at a local authority level and understand which sectors are responsible for those emissions. Emissions can be compared to national and regional average.	
Geographies	UK; Y&H region; Leeds	
SA objectives	SA11	
How sustainability is measured	**+**	▪ Total decrease in emissions ▪ % decrease in emission better than national & regional average
	-	▪ Total increase in emissions ▪ % decrease in emissions better than national & regional average
Source and details	Collated by the Office for National Statistics which combines data from the UK's Greenhouse Gas Inventory with data from a number of other sources, including local energy consumption statistics, to produce a nationally consistent set of carbon dioxide emissions estimates at local authority level.	
Website	UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)	
Updates	Updated annually	
Limitations	▪ Relies on data published by an external body (ONS) and this being available in future ▪ Decarbonisation of the national grid is the result of national policy and therefore changes at local level are often a result of this. Can be difficult to understand the influence of local policy. ▪ Annual datasets retrospectively update previous year's figures and this must be taken account for when updating figures.	

TOTAL CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS (EN01a)

Current Baseline (2019)

In 2008 the Government has adopted the legally binding target in the Climate Change Act to cut UK emissions by 80% between 1990-2050 and by at least 26% between 2005-20. Given both these factors, we have adopted a target to also reduce emissions from Leeds by 80% between 2005 and 2050. This means cutting total emissions to no more than 1.02m tonnes of carbon dioxide which equates to a reduction of 90,000 tonnes every year. Leeds estimated CO2 emissions have fallen from 5,803kt in 2005 to 3,875kt in 2019, which is a reduction of 33%. Both the Yorkshire and Humber region (35%) and the UK (36%) have also seen a similar reduction in CO2 emissions. The most up to date data is from 2019 (as there is a two-year delay in data reporting), this is before the impacts of Covid-19 can be seen and can be used as baseline data.

TABLE 42: 2019 LOCAL AUTHORITY TERRITORIAL CO2 EMISSIONS ESTIMATES (KT CO2)			
YEAR	LEEDS	YORKSHIRE AND HUMBER	UK
2005	4,945.1	38,146.6	444,361.6
2006	4,929.9	37,680.5	443,309.8
2007	4,774.7	36,436.9	433,324.7
2008	4,707.2	35,883.5	426,447.3
2009	4,259.2	32,672.5	389,010.3
2010	4,445.6	34,440.2	407,969.6
2011	4,046.0	31,312.2	369,541.2
2012	4,283.2	32,763.3	389,318.3
2013	4,160.3	32,124.2	378,053.2
2014	3,690.8	29,023.7	341,737.7
2015	3,494.5	27,881.6	327,398.3
2016	3,347.6	26,529.7	310,102.7
2017	3,209.1	25,678.4	298,150.4
2018	3,219.4	25,708.5	295,532.0
2019	3,106.8	24,493.7	283,375.3

TABLE 43 CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS REDUCTION IN LEEDS DISTRICT BY MAJOR EMITTERS									
YEAR	CO_2 EMISSIONS (K TONNES)	PER CAPITA % REDUCTION	ABSOLUTE % REDUCTION	ABSOLUTE CO_2 REDUCTION (K TONNES)	INDUSTRY % REDCUTION	COMMERCIAL % REDUCTION	DOMESTIC % REDUCTION	PUBLIC SECTOR % REDUCTION	ALL TRANSPORT % REDUCTION
2005	4945.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2006	4929.9	-0.1	-0.3	15.2	1.2	2.8	1.3	-1.3	-1.9
2007	4774.7	-3.5	-3.4	170.4	-2.7	-1.9	5.3	-5.3	-1.0
2008	4707.2	-5.3	-4.8	237.9	-4.9	-1.7	5.7	-5.7	-4.8
2009	4259.2	-14.5	-13.9	685.9	-16.9	-14.1	14.4	-14.4	-8.8
2010	4445.6	-11.2	-10.1	499.5	-12.6	-10.2	8.4	-8.4	-9.9
2011	4046.0	-19.6	-18.2	899.1	-20.8	-18.6	19.4	-19.4	-10.9
2012	4283.2	-15.6	-13.4	661.9	-15.9	-12.8	13.5	-13.5	-11.6
2013	4160.3	-18.4	-15.9	784.8	-21.5	-14.0	16.5	-16.5	-12.0
2014	3690.8	-28.0	-25.4	1254.3	-29.7	-29.9	29.5	-29.5	-9.9
2015	3494.5	-32.5	-29.3	1450.6	-34.2	-44.0	31.6	-31.6	-8.9
2016	3347.6	-36.0	-32.3	1597.5	-41.1	-49.7	35.0	-35.0	-6.4

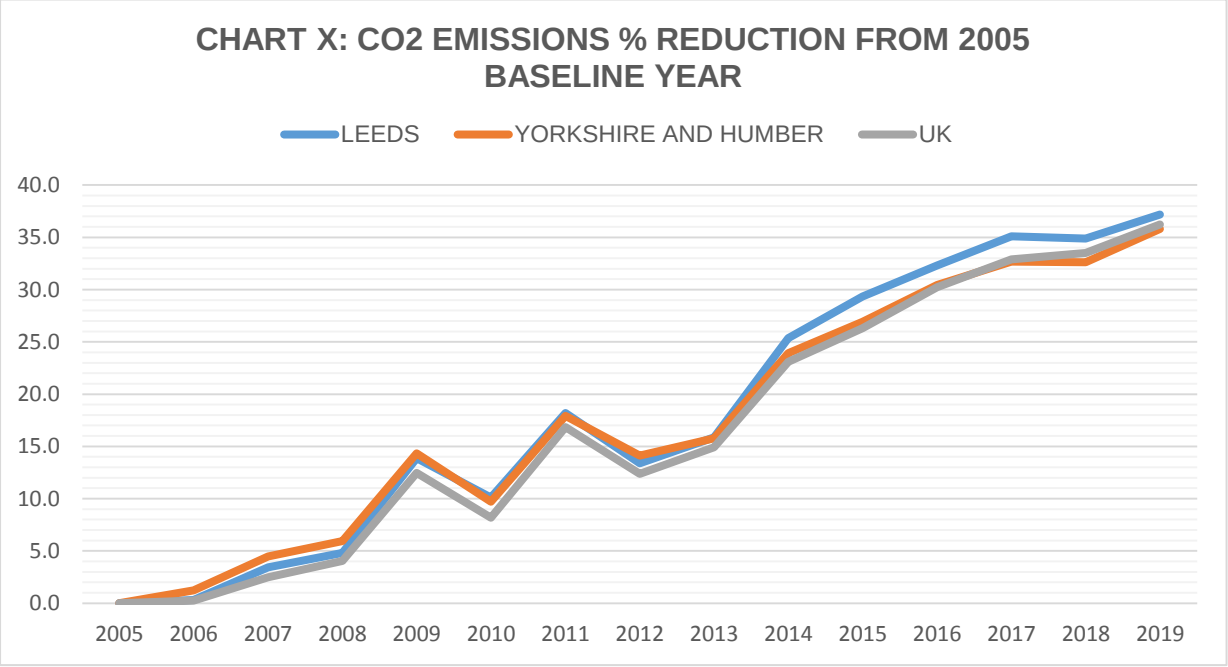
2017	3209.1	-39.0	-35.1	1736.0	-44.9	-51.4	38.5	-38.5	-6.2
2018	3219.4	-39.1	-34.9	1725.7	-43.1	-51.3	38.6	-38.6	-5.0
2019	3106.8	-41.5	-37.2	1838.2	-52.0	-54.1	40.0	-40.0	-4.1

Table 44 looks at the trends for total estimated carbon emissions since 2005.

TABLE 44: 2005 - 2019 LOCAL AUTHORITY TERRITORIAL CO2 EMISSIONS ESTIMATES (KT CO2) TRENDS

YEAR	LEEDS	% CHANGE [11]	YORKSHIRE AND HUMBER	% CHANGE	UK	% CHANGE
2005-2009	-685.9	-13.9	-5,474.1	-14.4	-55,351.3	-12.5
2010-2014	-754.8	-17.0	-5,416.6	-15.7	-66,231.9	-16.2
2015-2019	-387.7	-11.1	-3,387.9	-12.2	-44,023.0	-13.4
2005-2019	**-1,838.2**	**-37.2**	**-13,653.0**	**-35.8**	**-160,986.3**	**-36.2**

CHART 10a



[11] Sustainability score is compared to the regional and national average for the period.

Both Table 44 and Chart 10a demonstrate that there has been a decline in CO2 emissions since 2005, however they show a slowed rate of reduction for Leeds over the last five years when compared to previous years. This trend is also repeated at a regional and national level. The rate of reduction in emissions in Leeds has slightly outperformed the regional and national levels of reduction over the previous 6 years, as shown in Chart 10a above.

The Local Plan Update seeks to promote carbon neutral development, sustainable places to live and renewable sources of energy. Therefore we would hope to see emissions continue to decrease over the plan period.

The overall trend is assessed to be **positive** over the short, medium and long term against this indicator.

CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS BY SECTOR (EV02a)

Current Baseline (2005 to 2019)

TABLE 43: LEEDS CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS BY SECTOR 2005-2019 (kt CO2)

Year	Industry Total	%	Commercial Total	%	Public Sector Total	%	Domestic Total	%	Transport Total	%	Grand Total
2005	845.9	17.1	831.7	16.8	351.6	7.1	1,834.9	37.1	1,081.0	21.9	4,945.1
2006	856.0	17.4	854.9	17.3	346.8	7.0	1,811.2	36.7	1,061.0	21.5	4,929.9
2007	823.3	17.2	815.9	17.1	327.7	6.9	1,737.9	36.4	1,069.9	22.4	4,774.7
2008	804.2	17.1	817.3	17.4	325.3	6.9	1,731.1	36.8	1,029.3	21.9	4,707.2
2009	702.8	16.5	714.4	16.8	285.1	6.7	1,571.2	36.9	985.7	23.1	4,259.2
2010	739.0	16.6	746.7	16.8	304.2	6.8	1,681.6	37.8	974.1	21.9	4,445.6
2011	670.2	16.6	676.7	16.7	256.9	6.3	1,478.6	36.5	963.6	23.8	4,046.0
2012	711.8	16.6	725.2	16.9	302.3	7.1	1,587.9	37.1	956.0	22.3	4,283.2
2013	664.4	16.0	715.5	17.2	296.8	7.1	1,532.1	36.8	951.5	22.9	4,160.3
2014	594.7	16.1	582.6	15.8	245.2	6.6	1,294.3	35.1	973.9	26.4	3,690.8
2015	557.0	15.9	465.7	13.3	232.5	6.7	1,254.9	35.9	984.4	28.2	3,494.5
2016	498.1	14.9	418.0	12.5	226.6	6.8	1,193.2	35.6	1,011.7	30.2	3,347.6
2017	465.8	14.5	404.0	12.6	197.8	6.2	1,127.7	35.1	1,013.9	31.6	3,209.1
2018	481.3	15.0	404.9	12.6	179.9	5.6	1,126.3	35.0	1,026.9	31.9	3,219.4
2019	405.6	13.1	382.1	12.3	181.8	5.9	1,101.0	35.4	1,036.4	33.4	3,106.8

CHART 11

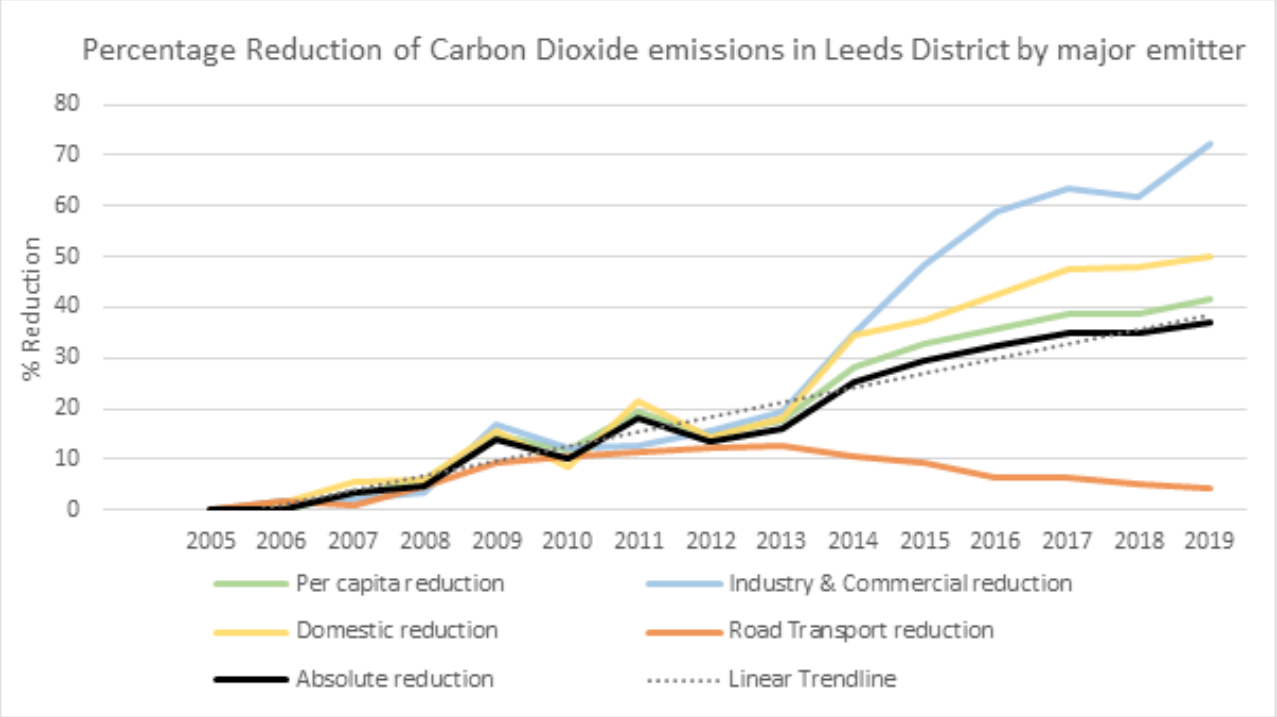


CHART 12

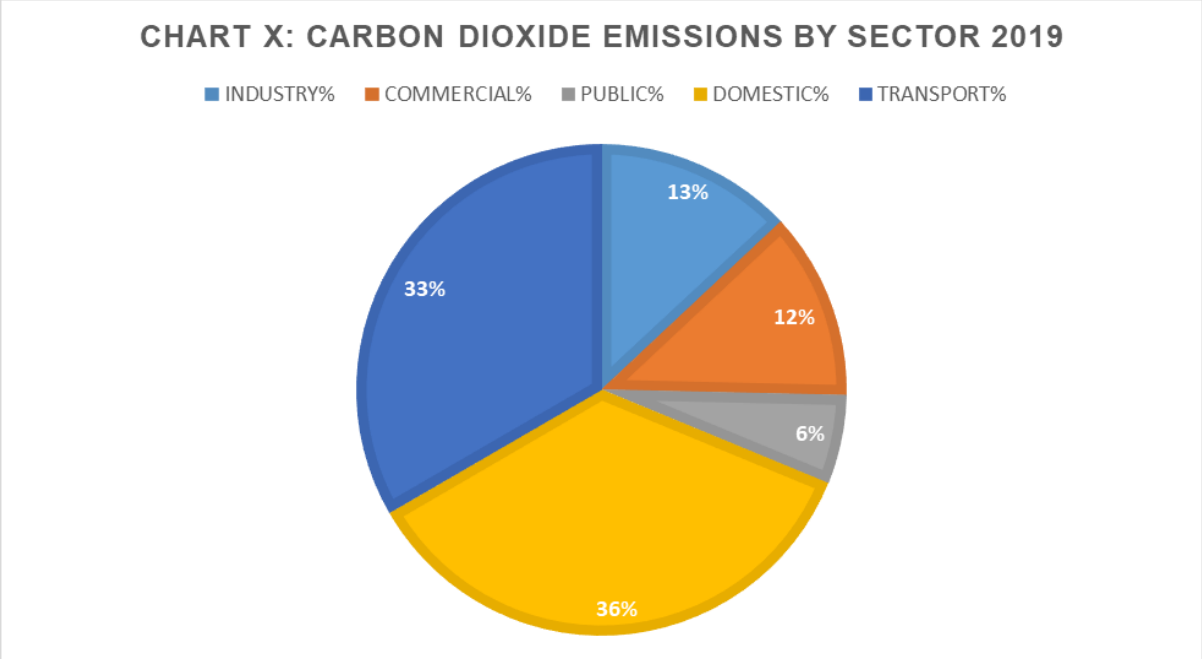


Table 43 and Chart 11 show that most sectors have contributed to a total reduction in CO2 emissions in Leeds since 2005. However, the rate at which transport has decreased is much lower compared to the other sectors. This is most likely a result of this sector not having a reliance upon the national grid and the continued use of carbon emitting transport modes.

However, Chart 11 and 12 show that the proportion of CO2 emissions produced by these sectors have shifted with domestic emissions remaining around 35% whilst transport has increased from 22% to 33%. Other sectors have seen a steady drop in their proportion. This can be explained by the continued and increased use of carbon emitting modes of transport

and a constant delivery of new domestic dwellings. These proportions are also replicated at regional and national level.

The Local Plan Update seeks to promote carbon neutral development, sustainable places to live and renewable sources of energy. Therefore, we would hope to see the amount of emissions in each sector decrease over the plan period.

The overall trend is assessed to be **positive** over the short, medium and long term against this indicator for all sectors other than transport which is assessed as neutral.

3.2 RENEWABLE ENERGY GENERATION

The section sets out the indicators, baseline data and trend and contextual information relating to renewable energy generation in Leeds.

INDICATOR	EN02: RENEWABLE ENERGY GENERATION	
Reason for selecting indicator	To measure the amount of sites, capacity and generation of renewable energy at a local authority leave. Emissions can be compared to national and regional average.	
Geographies	UK, Leeds	
SA objectives	SA11, SA23	
How sustainability is measured	**+**	▪ Increase in number of sites that can produce renewable energy ▪ Increase in the capacity of renewable energy ▪ Increase in renewable energy produced
	-	▪ Decrease in number of sites that can produce renewable energy ▪ Decrease in the capacity of renewable energy ▪ Decrease in renewable energy produced
Source and details	Renewable energy data have been collated in RESTATS, the UK's Renewable Energy Statistics database, and is the primary source of accurate, timely statistics for UK renewable energy sources.	
Website	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/regional-renewable-statistics	
Updates	Updated annually	
Limitations	• Locational characteristics can often limit the amount of certain renewable energy types. • Site data is dominated by photovoltaics (PV) as each PV installation is much smaller in size and more numerous than other energy types. • For generation, municipal solid waste data is not captured for some Local Authorities	

NUMBER OF INSTALLATIONS (EN02a)

TABLE 44: RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY NUMBER OF INSTALLATIONS AT LOCAL AUTHORITY LEVEL 2014-2020													
YEAR	PHOTOVOLTAICS	ONSHORE WIND	HYDRO	ANAEROBIC DIGESTION	OFFSHORE WIND	WAVE/TIDAL	SEWAGE GAS	LANDFILL GAS	MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE	ANIMAL BIOMASS	PLANT BIOMASS	COFIRING	TOTAL
2014	4,552	23	2	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	1	-	**4,584**
2015	6,779	25	2	1	-	-	-	5	1	-	1	-	**6,814**
2016	7,108	29	2	2	-	-	-	5	2	-	2	-	**7,150**
2017	7,305	29	3	2	-	-	-	5	2	-	2	-	**7,348**
2018	7,511	29	3	2	-	-	-	5	2	-	2	-	**7,554**
2019	7,615	29	3	2	-	-	-	5	2	-	2	-	**7,658**
2020	7,923	27	3	3				5	2		2		**7,965**

The majority of installations within Leeds are photovoltaics. This is a nationwide trend due to the nature of photovoltaic installations and the high volume of individual photovoltaics found within photovoltaic development. Leeds has not delivered any offshore wind, wave/tidal, sewage gas, cofiring or animal biomass schemes over the last 5 years. This can be partially explained due to its geographical location not supporting offshore and wave/tidal schemes.

It is expected that the Local Plan Update will continue to promote the development of renewable energy sites and increase the number and variety of sites producing renewable energy. The overall trend is assessed to be **positive** over the short term against this indicator.

INSTALLED CAPACITY (EN02b)

TABLE 45: RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY IN LEEDS 2014-2019 (MW)									
YEAR	PHOTOVOLTAICS	ONSHORE WIND	HYDRO	ANAEROBIC DIGESTION	LANDFILL GAS	MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE	PLANT BIOMASS	TOTAL	ANNUAL INCREASE
2014	17.8	0.2	0.2	-	13.8	0.2	2.2	**34.4**	0
2015	27.3	12.1	0.2	1.2	13.8	0.2	2.2	**56.9**	22.57
2016	29.0	12.4	0.2	1.6	13.8	13.2	2.3	**72.5**	15.57
2017	34.4	12.4	0.6	1.6	13.8	13.2	2.3	**78.3**	5.75
2018	35.6	12.4	0.6	1.6	13.8	16.7	2.3	**82.9**	4.64
2019	36.1	12.4	0.6	1.6	13.8	16.7	2.3	**83.4**	0.52
2020	38.1	12.4	0.6	1.6	13.8	15.1	2.4	**84.0**	0.6

CHART 13

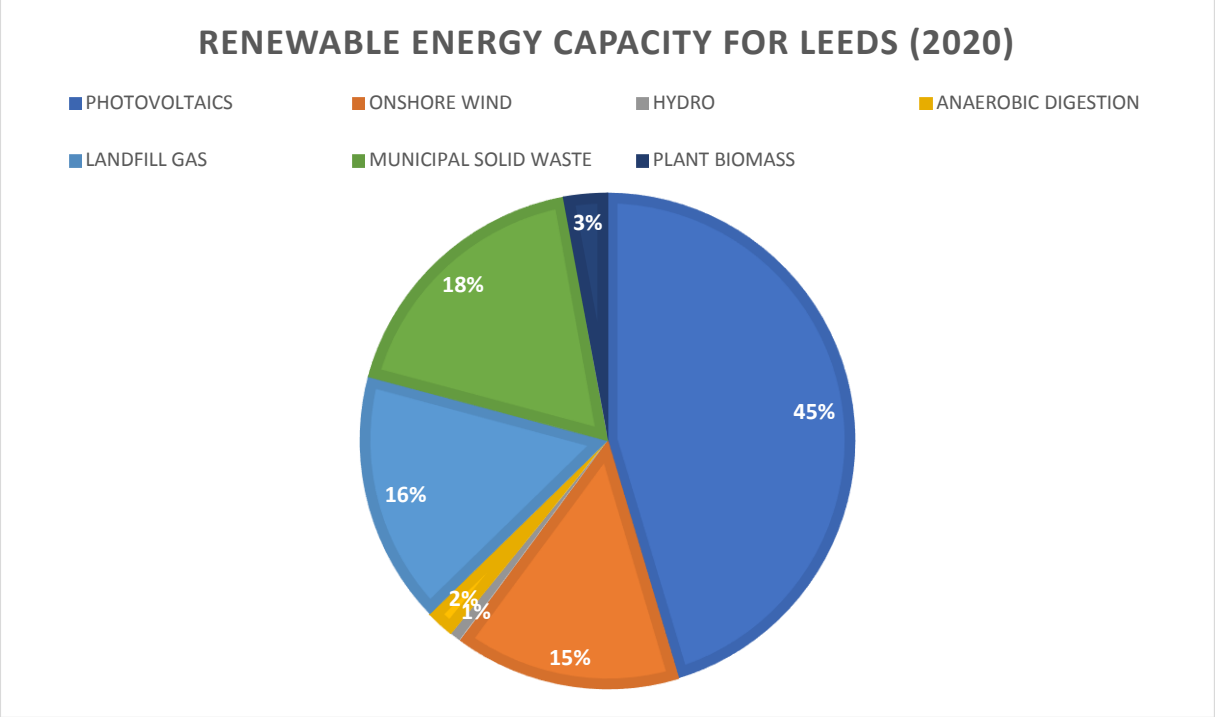
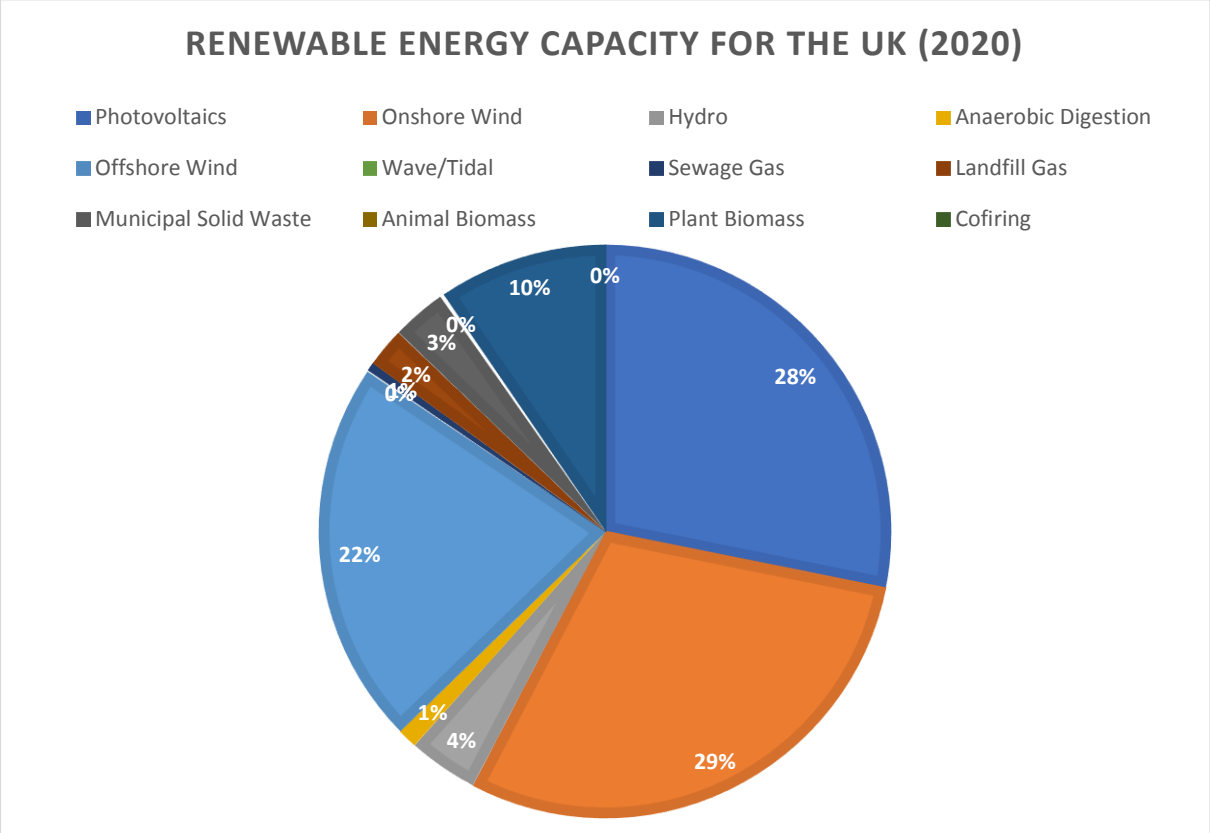


CHART 14



Installed capacity in Leeds has increased from 34.4 MW in 2014 to 84 MW in 2020. This is an increase of 49.6 MW or 144%. Nationally, capacity increased by 22,900 MW over the same period, which is an increase of 92%. Whilst capacity in Leeds has increased significantly over the last 5 years, 2015 and 2016 were responsible for much of that growth and there have only been small increases in each year since.

Photovoltaics make up 45% of Leeds renewable energy capacity, with municipal solid waste (18%), landfill gas (16%) and onshore wind (15%) making up majority of the rest. Nationally, onshore wind (29%) photovoltaics (28%) and offshore wind (22%) make up the majority of the renewable energy capacity. However, it must be remembered that it is difficult to compare local and national statistics as each local authority area has different constraints and opportunities to produce renewable energy.

It is expected that the Local Plan Update will continue to promote the development of renewable energy sites and result in an increase in capacity. This would provide a positive indicator that new policies are working as intended.

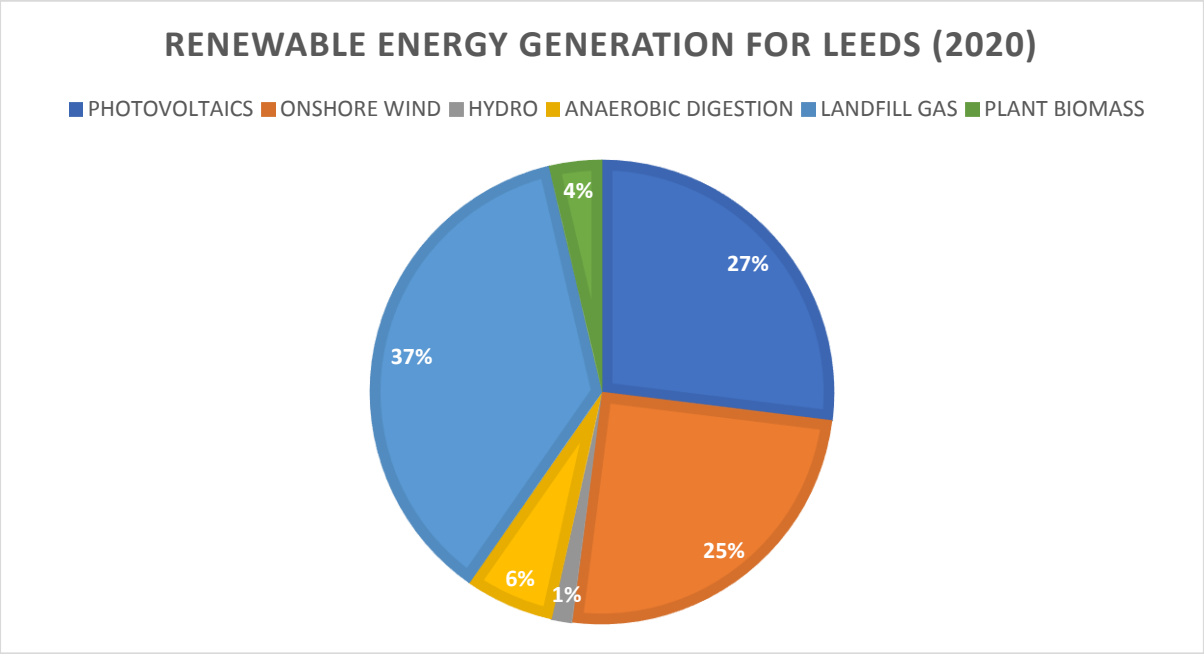
The overall trend is assessed to be **positive** over the short term against this indicator.

RENEWABLE ENERGY GENERATION (EN02c)

TABLE 46: RENEWABLE ENERGY GENERATION IN LEEDS 2014-2019 (MWH)

YEAR	PHOTOVOLTAICS	ONSHORE WIND	HYDRO	ANAEROBIC DIGESTION	LANDFILL GAS	PLANT BIOMASS	TOTAL	ABSOLUTE ANNUAL INCREASE
2014	14,817	420	661	-	76,295	340	**92,533**	0
2015	19,703	9,875	628	3,103	77,146	4,075	**114,529**	21,996
2016	25,419	27,538	626	7,122	72,703	800	**134,208**	19,678
2017	30,457	34,088	1,613	8,665	67,764	891	**143,477**	9,269
2018	35,175	31,640	1,658	8,665	61,792	1,113	**140,043**	- 3,434
2019	36,203	30,479	1,691	8,665	55,590	9,181	**141,808**	1,765
2020	38,321	35,657	2,064	8,847	52,064	5,222	**142,176**	368

CHART 15



The above data details the amount of renewable energy a local authority generates annually and the energy type accountable for that generation. Generation has a close relationship with capacity, however there are reasons for why discrepancies may appear between capacity and generation. These may include natural reasons such as the amount of wind and sunshine over a year, or where renewable energy stations cannot operate at full capacity for one reason or another.

Much like capacity, generation has significantly increased from 2014 to 2020 by 49,643 MWh which equates to 54%. This compares to a national increase of 109% with a total generation increase of 70,094,172 MWh.

A limitation of this data is that although Leeds has a Municipal Solid Waste capacity of 16.7 MW, the generation dataset does not show any generation. This the same for other local authorities. With municipal solid waste being removed, the majority of generation within Leeds comes from photovoltaics (39%), landfill gas (26%) and onshore wind (22%).

It is expected that the Local Plan Update will continue to promote the development of renewable energy sites and increase generation. This would provide a positive indicator that new policies are working.

The overall trend is assessed to be positive over the **short** term against this indicator.

3.3 ENERGY EFFICIENCY OF BUILDINGS

INDICATOR	EN03: BUILDING ENERGY PERFORMANCE (DOMESTIC)	
Reason for selection	To measure the energy performance of dwellings within Leeds.	
Geographies	UK,Regional, Leeds	
SA objectives	SA3, SA11, SA23	
How sustainability is measured	**+**	Increase in the higher EPC grades (A and B)
	-	Increase in lower EPC grades (E, F and G)
Source and details	All Domestic Properties in England & Wales - Number of Energy Performance Certificates lodged on the Register EPCs for all new domestic properties (including new build dwellings, conversions and change of use)	
Website	https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/energy-performance-of-buildings-certificates	
Updates	Updated quarterly	
Limitations	▪ The EPC register does not hold data for every domestic and non-domestic building or every building occupied by public authorities in England and Wales. Buildings only require an EPC when, sold, let or constructed. ▪ Some buildings do not require EPCs ▪ Figures updated quarterly. This information has removed data from 2021 as the year is not complete.	

Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs) contains information about a property's energy use and costs. They are required when a property is built, sold or rented. A building is rated from A (most efficient) to G (least efficient). Further information about EPCs can be found on the government's website[12]. The following information EPC data for all new lodgements for domestic buildings, commercial and all new domestic buildings. The data has been divided into three levels of EPCs; high ratings (A and B), average ratings (C and D) and low rating (E, F and G).

[12] Buying or selling your home: Energy Performance Certificates - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

NEW ENERGY PERFORMANCE BUILDING CERTIFICATES FOR DOMESTIC PROPERTIES EV03A

TABLE 47: NEW EPC LODGEMENTS FOR DOMESTIC BUILDINGS IN LEEDS 2009 - 2020			
YEAR	% A AND B RATING	% C AND D RATING	% E, F AND G RATING
2009	9.3	65.6	25
2010	9.0	67.9	23
2011	5.7	74.2	20
2012	4.8	75.9	19
2013	4.4	71.3	24
2014	4.4	68.8	27
2015	7.6	66.6	26
2016	8.3	59.9	32
2017	10.8	67.9	21
2018	11.7	70.2	18
2019	12.7	67.4	20
2020	13.6	68.7	18

CHART 16

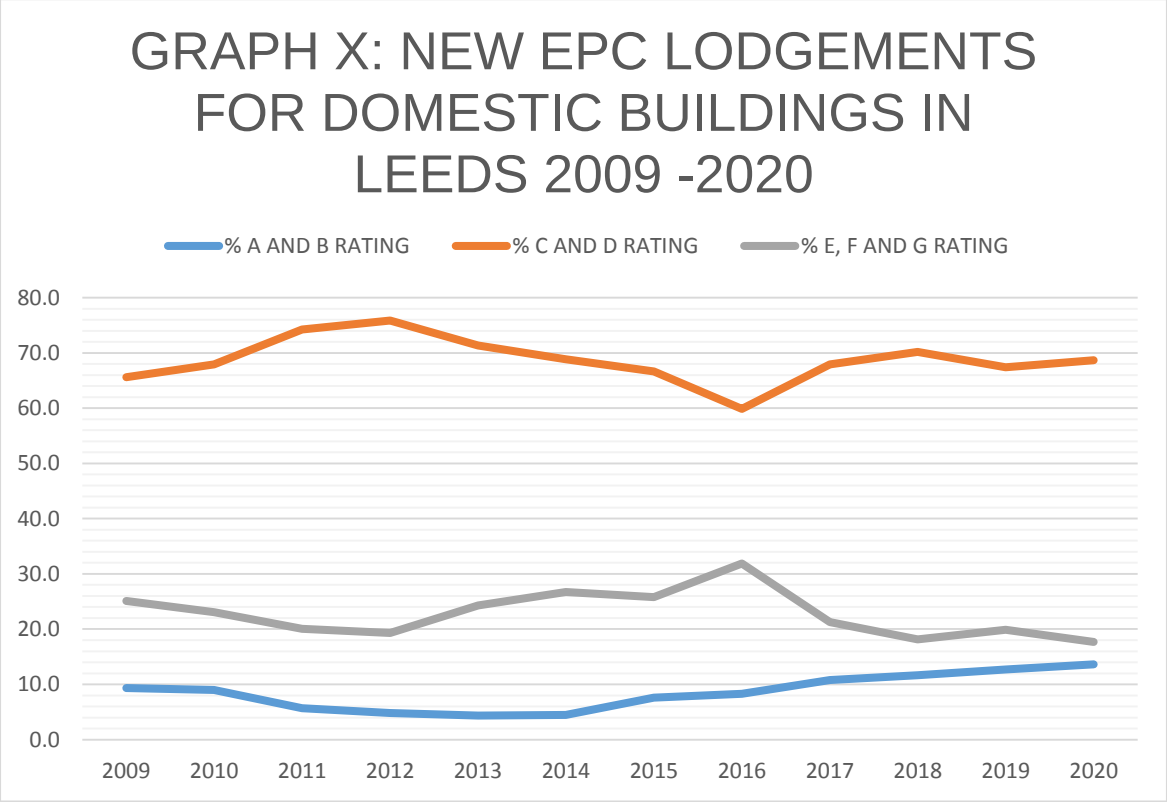


TABLE 48: NEW EPC LODGEMENTS FOR DOMESTIC BUILDINGS IN YORKSHIRE 2009 -2020			
YEAR	% A AND B RATING	% C AND D RATING	% E, F AND G RATING
2009	8.0	64.9	27
2010	8.0	66.4	26
2011	6.4	70.6	23
2012	5.4	74.1	20
2013	4.6	69.5	26
2014	4.9	67.0	28
2015	7.8	63.5	29
2016	8.2	59.8	32
2017	13.6	63.5	23
2018	14.0	68.1	18
2019	12.9	71.6	16
2020	12.0	71.8	16

TABLE 49: EPCS OF NEW EPC LODGEMENTS FOR DOMESTIC BUILDINGS IN ENGLAND 2009 -2020			
YEAR	% A AND B RATING	% C AND D RATING	% E, F AND G RATING
2009	10.0	63.8	26
2010	10.1	64.0	26
2011	8.4	68.6	23
2012	8.3	72.1	20
2013	6.7	70.8	23
2014	7.3	68.4	24
2015	11.2	64.7	24
2016	12.7	62.5	25
2017	17.2	64.1	19
2018	16.9	66.4	17
2019	16.5	68.4	15
2020	15.0	70.1	15

The information provided above details new lodgements of EPCs for domestic buildings within Leeds over the last 11 years. This helps provide a broad overview of Leeds' existing housing stock.

Table 47 and Chart 16 reveal that the majority of new EPCS lodgements for domestic buildings are within the C and D ratings, averaging between 60% and 75% over the last 11 years. Between 2009 and 2015, A/B and E/F/G ratings remained relatively constant. 2015 to 2020 saw a rise in A/B ratings from 7.6% to 12.7% whilst E/F/G ratings fell from a high of 32% to 18% over 2016 to 2020.

The above trends are generally seen at a regional and national level with the majority of lodgements being within the C and D ratings, with a decline of low ratings and increase of high ratings over the last 5 years. However nationally, the amount of A and B ratings has been greater than the level found in Leeds. Over the last 4 years around 15% to 17% of lodgements have been A/B nationally, whilst Leeds has experienced a range of 11% to 14%.

Leeds currently has planning policy that encourages energy efficiency (Core Strategy Policy EN1) in new builds and the Local Plan Update is seeking to review that policy and explore carbon neutral development with the potential of offsite contributions. Ideally Leeds would like to continue to experience an increase in high EPCS ratings through the increased energy efficiency of new build and retrofitting of its existing housing stock.

The overall trend is assessed to be neutral over the short, medium and long term against this indicator.

NEW ENERGY PERFORMANCE BUILDING CERTIFICATES FOR NEW DOMESTIC PROPERTIES (EN03B)

The data above details EPC lodgements for all domestic buildings when they are built, sold or rented. However the following information only includes new domestic properties (including new build dwellings, conversions and change of use) and therefore can provide a general indicator for the performance of Leeds' energy efficiency policies.

TABLE 50: EPCS OF NEW EPC LODGEMENTS FOR NEW DOMESTIC BUILDINGS IN LEEDS 2009 -2020

YEAR	% A AND B RATING	% C AND D RATING	% E, F AND G RATING
2009	53.9	44.4	2
2010	66.8	31.3	2
2011	42.7	56.4	1
2012	35.2	60.3	4
2013	52.4	46.7	1
2014	68.0	31.1	1
2015	72.5	25.2	2
2016	70.3	27.3	2
2017	62.1	34.0	4
2018	76.9	19.7	3
2019	53.5	15.3	31
2020	48.4	36.0	16

CHART 17

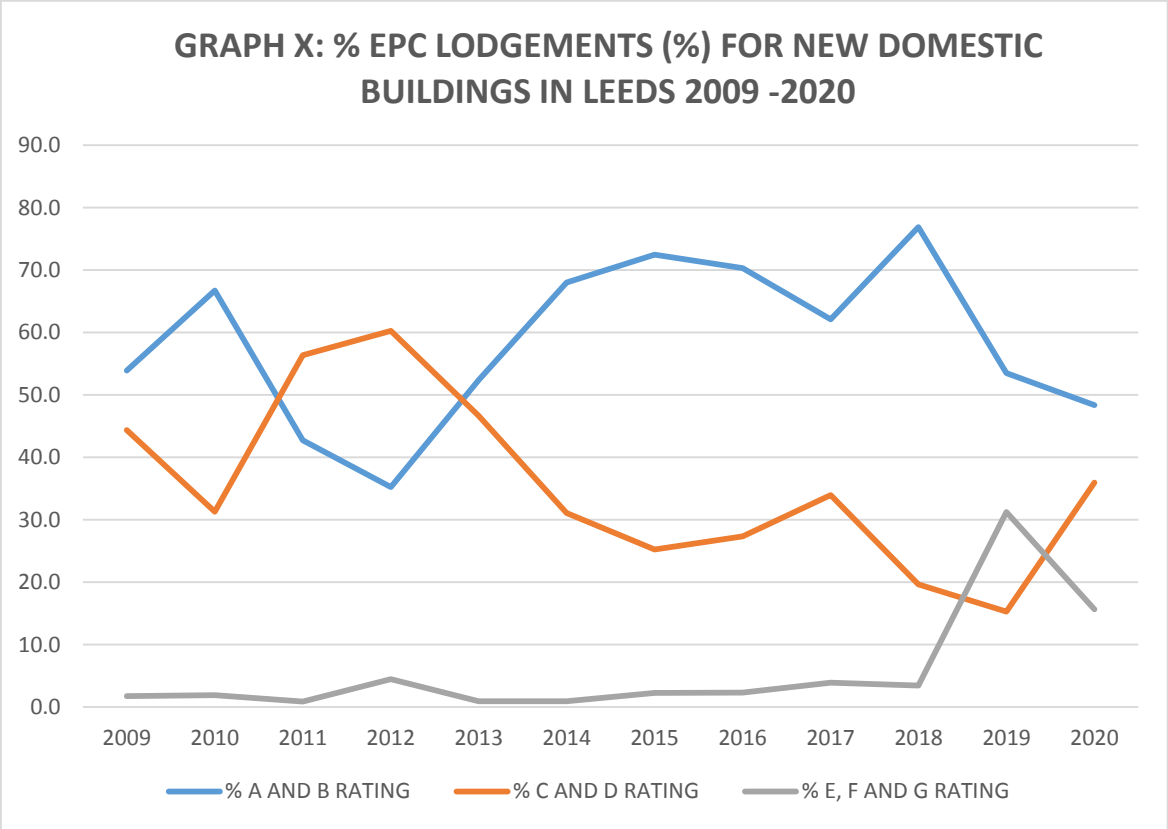


TABLE 51: EPC LODGEMENTS FOR NEW DOMESTIC BUILDINGS IN YORKSHIRE 2009 -2020			
YEAR	% A AND B RATING	% C AND D RATING	% E, F AND G RATING
2009	52.6	45.5	2
2010	57.8	40.1	2
2011	50.1	48.5	1
2012	44.7	53.5	2
2013	59.0	40.2	1
2014	67.7	31.4	1
2015	75.5	23.5	1
2016	71.4	27.3	1
2017	76.9	21.4	2
2018	78.7	19.5	2
2019	78.4	14.4	7
2020	74.3	20.8	5

TABLE 52: EPC LODGEMENTS FOR NEW DOMESTIC BUILDINGS IN ENGLAND 2009 -2020			
YEAR	**% A AND B RATING**	**% C AND D RATING**	**% E, F AND G RATING**
2009	63.1	35.0	2
2010	69.3	29.0	2
2011	57.7	41.6	1
2012	59.0	40.4	1
2013	68.1	31.1	1
2014	75.0	24.1	1
2015	78.6	19.7	2
2016	77.2	21.4	1
2017	82.6	16.4	1
2018	81.8	16.7	1
2019	83.2	15.2	2
2020	82.9	15.7	1

The data presented above demonstrates that the EPC ratings for new buildings in Leeds have only slightly improved over the last 11 years and there is some concern over the short term trend seen over the last 2 years. High EPC ratings rose from 54% to a high of 76% in 2018, however declined over the following couple of years. This was in conjunction with a rise in both average and poor ratings. Since 2009 the quantity of low EPC remained low until 2019 and 2020 which saw 31% and 16% of all EPC ratings for new domestic dwellings gaining E, F and G ratings. This could be a consequence of the existing building stock in Leeds and the number of buildings subject to a change of use, listed building protection and permitted development. As this may limit what work to increase efficiency can be done on the properties.

Regionally and nationally there has been continuous positive trend in the percentage of new dwelling that have achieved high EPC scores. National figures show an increase from 63% to 83% over the 11 years with poor EPC ratings remaining consistently very low. This is in contrast with Leeds which has seen the amount of low EPC ratings increase from 2019. A slight increase in poor ratings can also be seen in Yorkshire from 2019 which is most likely a consequence of Leeds' ratings as it the largest local authority found within the region and subsequently delivers the most new dwellings.

Leeds currently has planning policy that encourages energy efficiency (Core Strategy Policy EN1) in new builds and the Local Plan Update is seeking to review that policy and explore carbon neutral development. This would hopefully result in an increase in the amount of high (A and B) EPC ratings.

The overall trend is assessed to be positive over the medium and long term, however negative in the short term against this indicator.

NEW ENERGY PERFORMANCE BUILDING CERTIFICATES FOR NEW DOMESTIC PROPERTIES EV03B

This below details EPC lodgements for all non-domestic building types. This helps provide a broad overview of Leeds' existing non-domestic building stock.

TABLE 53: EPC LODGEMENTS FOR NON-DOMESTIC BUILDINGS IN LEEDS (2009 - 2020)			
YEAR	% A+, A AND B RATING	% C AND D RATING	% E, F AND G RATING
2009	8.0	54.2	38
2010	5.9	56.6	38
2011	5.2	55.7	39
2012	5.0	59.4	36
2013	9.8	58.7	31
2014	8.3	56.6	34
2015	8.8	57.2	34
2016	17.1	55.5	27
2017	11.3	58.6	30
2018	15.7	61.4	23
2019	14.2	64.9	21
2020	24.2	58.3	18

CHART 18

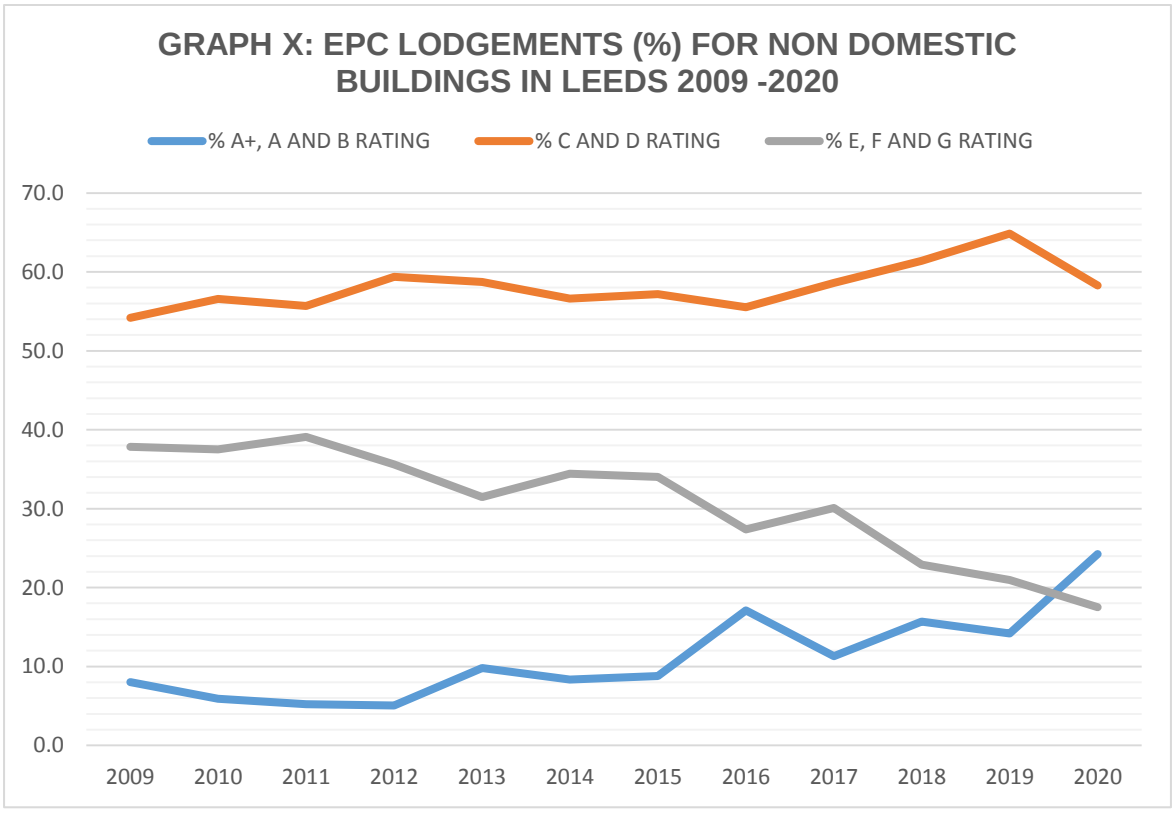


TABLE 54: EPC LODGEMENTS FOR NON-DOMESTIC BUILDINGS IN YORKSHIRE 2009 -2020			
YEAR	**% A+, A AND B RATING**	**% C AND D RATING**	**% E, F AND G RATING**
2009	7.8	55.7	37
2010	6.4	56.6	37
2011	9.0	54.7	36
2012	6.9	56.5	37
2013	8.4	55.9	36
2014	8.8	55.5	36
2015	8.9	54.7	36
2016	12.6	54.1	33
2017	10.5	58.0	32
2018	12.5	62.7	25
2019	13.4	63.7	23
2020	15.6	63.7	21

TABLE 55: EPC LODGEMENTS FOR NON-DOMESTIC BUILDINGS IN ENGLAND 2009 -2020			
YEAR	**% A+, A AND B RATING**	**% C AND D RATING**	**% E, F AND G RATING**
2009	7.5	56.3	36
2010	7.5	55.8	37
2011	8.2	57.3	34
2012	6.8	55.8	37
2013	8.6	56.8	35
2014	10.0	56.1	34
2015	10.5	55.6	34
2016	11.3	57.3	31
2017	11.4	60.4	28
2018	12.9	63.0	24
2019	14.8	65.0	20
2020	16.8	65.2	18

The majority of EPCs lodged for non-domestic buildings in Leeds have been within the C and D ratings over the last 12 years, with around 50-60% of dwellings every year being of those ratings. High ratings (A+/A/B) have seen a continuous increase from 8% in 2009 to 24.2% in 2020, whilst low ratings have continuous fallen from a 38% to 18%. These trends are generally replicated at a regional and national level.

Leeds currently has planning policy that encourages energy efficiency (Core Strategy Policy EN1) in new builds and the Local Plan Update is seeking to review that policy and explore carbon neutral development. Policy EN2 also requires non-residential development of over1,000 sqm to meet the BREEAM standard of excellent, whilst the Local Plan Update also asks whether new standards should be brought in for all development. These proposals, along with the implementation of current policy, would hopefully result in an increase in the amount of high (A and B) EPC ratings given within Leeds.

The overall trend is assessed to be positive over the short, medium and long term against this indicator.

3.4 GREEN SPACE

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

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

INDICATOR	EN04: QUANTITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF GREEN SPACE	
Reason for selection	To measure effects on the quantity and accessibility of green space to residents	
Geographies	Leeds	
SA objectives	SA3, SA8, SA12	
How sustainability is measured	**+**	▪ Increase in the total quantity of designated green space ▪ Increase in the % of population (or households) located with accessibility standard for each green space type (standard in Core Strategy Policy G3)
	-	▪ Decrease in the total quantity of designated green space ▪ Decrease in the % of population (or households) located with accessibility standard for each green space type (standard in Core Strategy Policy G3)
Source and details	Leeds City monitoring (when available).	
Website	N/A	
Updates	Being prepared.	
Limitations	▪ Does not consider the quality of the green space.	

Current baseline

The most recent comprehensive audit of green space was undertaken to support the preparation of the Leeds Site Allocations Plan and Aire Valley Leeds Area Action Plan in 2017. This shows that the were 5,413 ha of green space in the district. Total 56 below shows the split the different green space typologies set out under Core Strategy Policy G3.

TABLE 56: DESIGNATED GREEN SPACE IN LEEDS BY TYPE

Green Space Type	Total Hectares (Leeds District)
Parks & Gardens	1,552
Amenity	508
Allotments	142
Natural Green Space	2,513
Outdoor Sports	697
Total	**5,413**
Children's play facilities	275

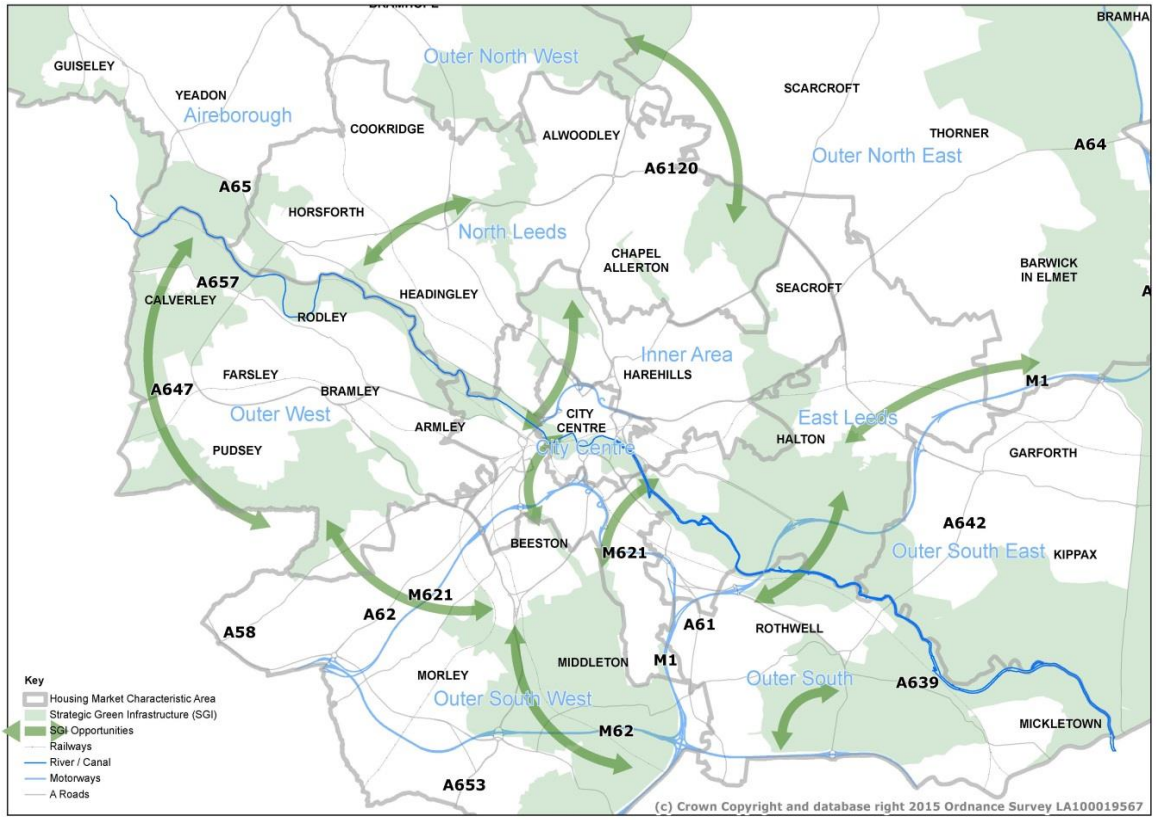
Data is being collected to update the baseline for the quantity of green space provision in Leeds. This will include new green space created and lost from the green space designations set out in Local Plan documents. This will include in the baseline data included with the Environmental Report.

3.5 GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

Strategic Green Infrastructure

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

MAP 4: STRATEGIC GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE (LEEDS CORE STRATEGY)



Footpaths & Public Rights of Way

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

i) Total length of path network of 799 km broken down to specific categories of public rights of way. In addition, over and above this provision are permissive paths which also make an important contribution and enhance overall public access;

ii) Key strategic and recreational routes, such as the Dales Way Link, Ebor Way, Leeds Country Way, Trans Pennine Trail and Aire Valley Towpath;

iii) Local recreational routes such as the Meanwood Valley Trail, Calverley Millenium Way, Pudsey Link Bridleway, Leeds Links, The Linesway, Harland Way, Rothway Greenway, Temple Newsam bridlepath, West Leeds Country Park and Green Gateways and the Wykebeck Valley Way;

iv) Open access land (total of 350 ha) and Woodland Trust sites.

Tree planting

The Council is a key partner in the White Rose Forest Project to develop a community forest for North and West Yorkshire (part of the wider Northern Forest). This is a partnership between local authorities, landowners, businesses and communities to increase tree cover across the region and improve the natural environment. The project will plant millions of trees in urban centres and countryside that will help manage flood risk, combat climate change, create jobs and provide happier and healthier places.

The overall White Rose Forest Plan is expected to be launched in August 2021 whilst Leeds City Council's White Rose Forest Strategy is nearing completion. This Strategy aims to significantly increase the existing 17% tree canopy cover across the District to 33% by 2050 in partnership with business, residents, institutions, communities, landowners and farmers, building on the substantial work that the Council already carries out around the planting and management of trees as well as encouraging planting and protection of trees though the planning process. Leeds City Council has committed to planting 5.8 million trees over the next 25 years as part of the city's contribution to the UK net-zero targets.

INDICATOR	**EN05: TREE PLANTING**	
Reason for selection	To measure effects on the protection of existing trees, new planting of new trees and woodland areas, canopy cover and carbon sequestration.	
Geographies	Leeds, smaller areas	
SA objectives	SA10, SA11, SA12	
How sustainability is measured	**+**	▪ Increase in the tree canopy cover. ▪ Replacement tree planting provides sufficient CO2 sequestration to compensate for lost trees. ▪ New of new trees planted meets strategic target.
	-	▪ Reduction in tree canopy cover ▪ Replacement tree planting fails to provide sufficient CO2 sequestration to compensate for lost trees. ▪ Number of new trees planted fails to meet strategic target.
Source and details	Leeds City monitoring (when available).	
Website	N/A	
Updates	Being prepared.	
Limitations	TBC	

Current baseline information

Data is being collected to provide baseline data to measure progress against the proposed indicators. This will be published as part of Environmental Report.

Natural Green Space

Natural England are currently preparing national datasets and maps on green infrastructure and access of communities to natural green space using the Accessible Natural Greespace Standard (ANGSt). These datasets are due to be published in Autumn 2021. The council will explore how this information can be used to develop baseline information and monitor access to natural green space on a consistent basis which allows comparison with other local authorities.

INDICATOR	EN06: ACCESS TO NATURAL GREEN SPACE	
Reason for selection	To measure effects on the accessibility of communities to natural greenspace.	
Geographies	England, Leeds	
SA objectives	SA3, SA8, SA10, SA12	
How sustainability is measured	**+**	▪ Increase in % of Leeds population with access to natural green space using the ANGSt framework ▪ Consider further indicators when data is available
	-	▪ Decrease in % of Leeds population with access to natural green space using the ANGSt framework
Source and details	Natural England, supplemented with local data as appropriate	
Website	TBC	
Updates	Being prepared.	
Limitations	• Data has not yet been published.	

3.6 GEOLOGY

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

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

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

3.7 BIODIVERSITY

Protected Sites

Designated Internationally and Nationally Protected Sites: SSSIs

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

The South Pennine Moorlands SSSI lies partly within the north-west part of the District, (but mainly outside it). It has been designated as part of a larger site of European level of importance – South Pennine Moorlands Phase 2 Special Protected Area (SPA) and Special Area of Conservation (SAC). There is also the Kirk Deighton Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) in Harrogate.

Locally Protected Sites

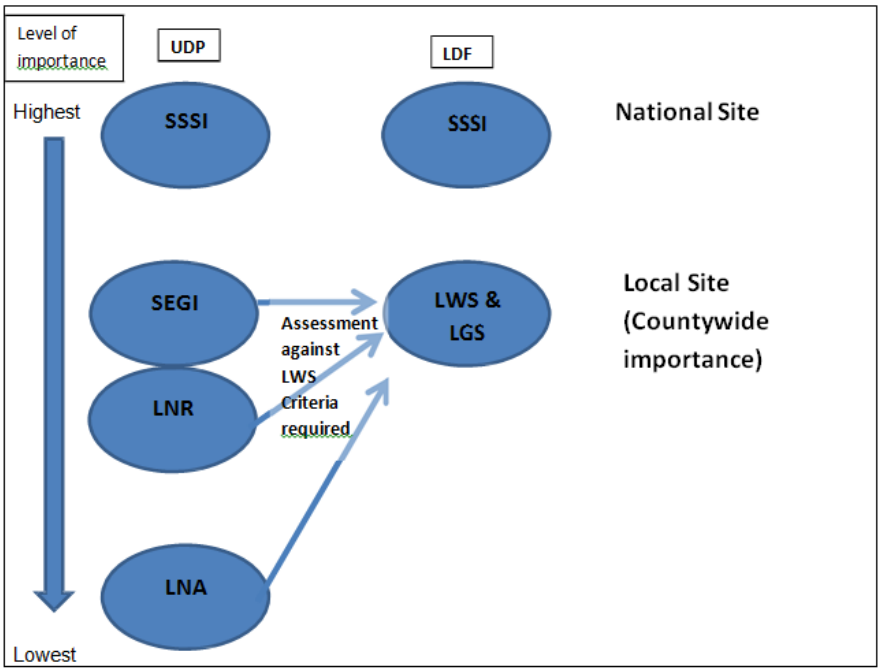
As of January 2019, Leeds has the following Local Sites (non-statutory):

- Local Wildlife Sites 69
- Local Geology Sites 11
- Local Nature Reserves 14

There are also the following Local Sites that were carried forward from the UDP which are currently being assessed against the Local Wildlife Sites Criteria – and will either become Local Wildlife Sites or removed from the Local Sites Schedule depending on whether any of the criteria are met.

- Sites of Ecological or Geological Importance (SEGI) 14
- Leeds Nature Areas 22

This process is summarised below:



Local Nature Reserves are based on public appreciation and access as well as nature conservation importance. They fulfil a similar level of importance to other non-statutory Local Sites and therefore are considered to be of secondary importance in the hierarchy – alongside LWS and LGS. LNAs are non-statutory Local Sites that represented a third level of designated site in the UDP and are the lowest level of importance in the hierarchy of designated sites.

A technical document giving a greater level of detail on the updated schedule of designated nature conservation sites and the updated 2014 Leeds Habitat Network is available as an accompaniment to this document.

The Leeds Habitat Network map was created in 2012 and was created to help implement Core Strategy Policy G9 “Biodiversity Improvements” (i) and (iii). The Network aims to protect the integrity and connectivity of areas in Leeds with nature conservation value, as well as guiding the best locations for provision of new areas and opportunities for habitat creation and enhancement.

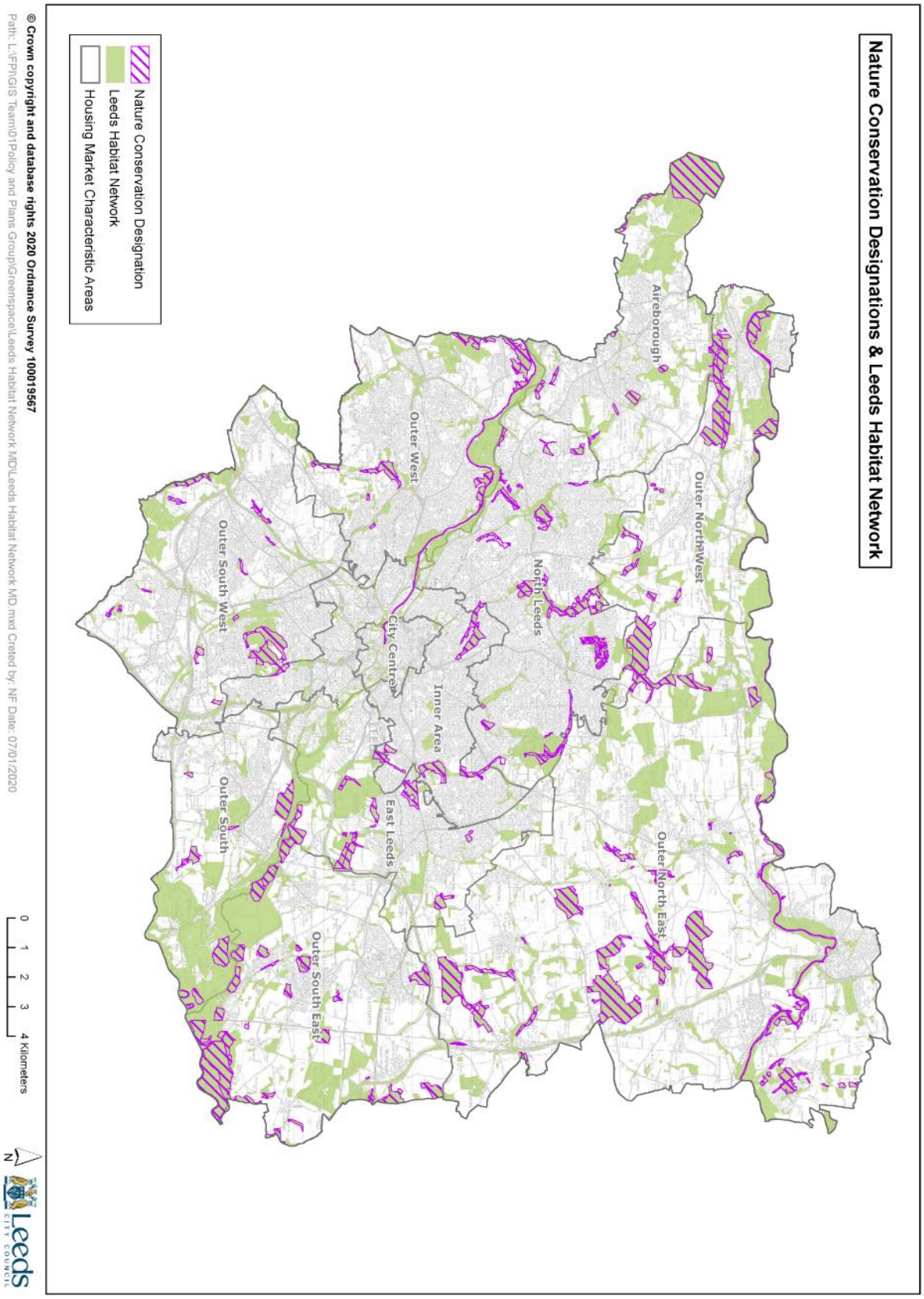
Between 2013 and 2014 a project between Leeds City Council and West Yorkshire Ecology was established to update the Leeds Habitat Network and map its components to a more detailed level to inform the Site Allocations process. This has led to a subsequent revision of the strategic Leeds Habitat Network Map across all of Leeds which is based on aerial photo interpretation and site assessments carried out by a project officer at West Yorkshire Ecology.

The Leeds Habitat Network highlights existing notable ecological links within the District as well as linking into the surrounding districts (notably Bradford and Wakefield which have existing Wildlife Habitat Networks). The Leeds Habitat Network should enable species populations to be sustained by maintaining the existing physical ecological corridors, which can provide sustainable ecosystem services. This can be achieved through the use of the Leeds Habitat Network as a guidance tool for decision making relating to the placing of future developments and priority areas for biodiversity enhancements.

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

Map 5 below shows the nature conservation designations and Leeds Habitat Network as of November 2017.

MAP 5: NATURE CONSERVATION DESIGNATIONS & LEEDS HABITAT NETWORK



Quality of existing Sites of Special Scientific Interest in Leeds

Natural England assesses the condition of SSSIs in England against standard categories used across England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. There are six reportable condition categories: favourable; unfavourable recovering; unfavourable no change; unfavourable declining; part destroyed and destroyed.

INDICATOR	EN07: CONDITION OF SSSIs	
Reason for selection	To measure effects on the condition of SSSIs in Leeds against Natural England's six reporting categories.	
Geographies	Leeds	
SA objectives	SA10	
How sustainability is measured	+	Increase in the number of SSSIs where the condition is reported and favourable (or unfavourable recovering where it was previously unfavourable declining)
	-	Increase in the number of SSSIs where the condition is reported and unfavourable no change or unfavourable declining
Source and details	Natural England	
Website	TBC	
Updates	TBC	
Limitations	▪ Only covers SSSIs and not other nature conservation designations.	

Current baseline

There are 17 different SSSI sites within the Leeds boundary, many of which have more than one entry to recognise the different habitats within the site and their differing conditions as shown in Table 57. Most sites/habitats are in a "favourable" or "unfavourable – recovering" condition though East Keswick Fitts, Linton Common and part of Mickletown Ings (21.42ha) are "unfavourable – declining". Part of Roach Lime Hills (0.6579ha) is "destroyed."

TABLE 57: QUALITY OF SITES OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST IN LEEDS

SSSI	Area	Date last surveyed	Main Habitat	Condition 2019/21
Breary Marsh	9.73	July 2015 (Fen, Marsh and Swamp), November 2020 (Woodland)	BROADLEAVED, MIXED AND YEW WOODLAND – Lowland, FEN, MARSH AND SWAMP - Lowland	Favourable
East Keswick Fitts	12.58	January 2019	RIVERS AND STREAMS	Unfavourable - Declining
Eccup Reservoir	116.23.	May 2010, September 2010	STANDING OPEN WATER AND CANALS, BROADLEAVED, MIXED AND YEW WOODLAND - Lowland	Favourable

Fairburn & Newton Ings	173.94	October 2011, August 2012	FEN, MARSH AND SWAMP – Lowland, NEUTRAL GRASSLAND - Lowland	Unfavourable - Recovering
Great Dib Wood	0.97	June 2015	EARTH HERITAGE	Favourable
Hetchell Wood	14.74	May 2012 (Dwarf Shrub Heath),	DWARF SHRUB HEATH - Lowland	Unfavourable - Recovering
		June 2022 (Woodland and Grassland)	CALCAREOUS GRASSLAND – Lowland	Unfavourable – No Change
			BROADLEAVED MIXED AND YEW WOODLAND - Lowland	Favourable
Hook Moor	2.28	June 2010, July 2010	NEUTRAL GRASSLAND - Lowland	Favourable
Leeds - Liverpool Canal	16.62	November 2011, April 2012	STANDING OPEN WATER AND CANALS	Unfavourable - recovering
				Favourable
Linton Common	0.94	August 2011	CALCAREOUS GRASSLAND - Lowland	Unfavourable - Declining
Madbanks and Ledsham Banks	5.95	June 2010	CALCAREOUS GRASSLAND - Lowland	Favourable
Micklefield Quarry	0.6	November 2015	EARTH HERITAGE	Favourable
Mickletown Ings	37.99	August 2011, September 2011, March 2012	STANDING OPEN WATER AND CANALS	Unfavourable declining
				Unfavourable recovering
Norwood Bottoms SSS	10.49	July 2011	BROADLEAVED, MIXED AND YEW WOODLAND - Lowland	Favourable
Roach Lime Hills SSSI	4.741	June 2010, July 2015	CALCAREOUS GRASSLAND - Lowland	Destroyed
				Unfavourable - recovering

South Pennine Moors SSSI	20944.5	March 2009, Nov/Dec 2009, Feb/ Dec 2010, Dec 2011, March 2012, March 2013, March/June/ July/Oct/Nov/ Dec 2014, Nov 2015, Jan 2016, Feb 2021	BOGS - Upland	Unfavourable – recovering Favourable
Town Close Hills SSSI	11.5507	July 2021	BROADLEAVED, MIXED AND YEW WOODLAND – Lowland, NEUTRAL GRASSLAND - Lowland	Unfavourable - recovering
		March 2022	NEUTRAL GRASSLAND – Lowland	Unfavourable - recovering
Yeadon Brickworks and Railway Cutting SSSI	3.2222	June 2010, April 2022	EARTH HERITAGE	Favourable Unfavourable - recovering

Biodiversity Net Gain

Biodiversity is the term used to describe the variety of life on Earth. Biodiversity has a huge role in helping us live healthy and happy lives; it provides us with food, raw materials, medical discoveries and what are called ecosystem services. There are also many and varied benefits provided by the natural environment and from healthy ecosystems such as natural pollination of crops, clean air, a supply of oxygen, clean water, extreme weather mitigation and human mental and physical well-being, recreation and even tourism.

The UK Government has announced new English developments will be required to demonstrate a 10% increase in biodiversity on or near development sites. The Government proposes that the requirement will come in force after a two-year 'transition period' after the new Environment Bill for England receives royal ascent.

INDICATOR	EN08: BIODIVERSITY NET GAIN	
Reason for selection	To measure effects on biodiversity from new development. The information can be aggregated	
Geographies	Leeds & smaller areas	
SA objectives	SA10	
How sustainability is measured	+	Net gain in biodiversity across the district through new development (on-site and off-site provision)
	-	Net loss of biodiversity across the district through new development
Source and details	Aggregated data from planning approvals (not currently available)	
Website	TBC	
Updates	TBC	
Limitations	• Will not measure impact on biodiversity that is not addressed through the biodiversity net gain requirement associated with new development. • Will need monitoring survey to assess in future,	

Current baseline information

Data will be collected from planning applications to provide baseline data to measure progress against the proposed indicators. This will be published as part of Environmental Report.

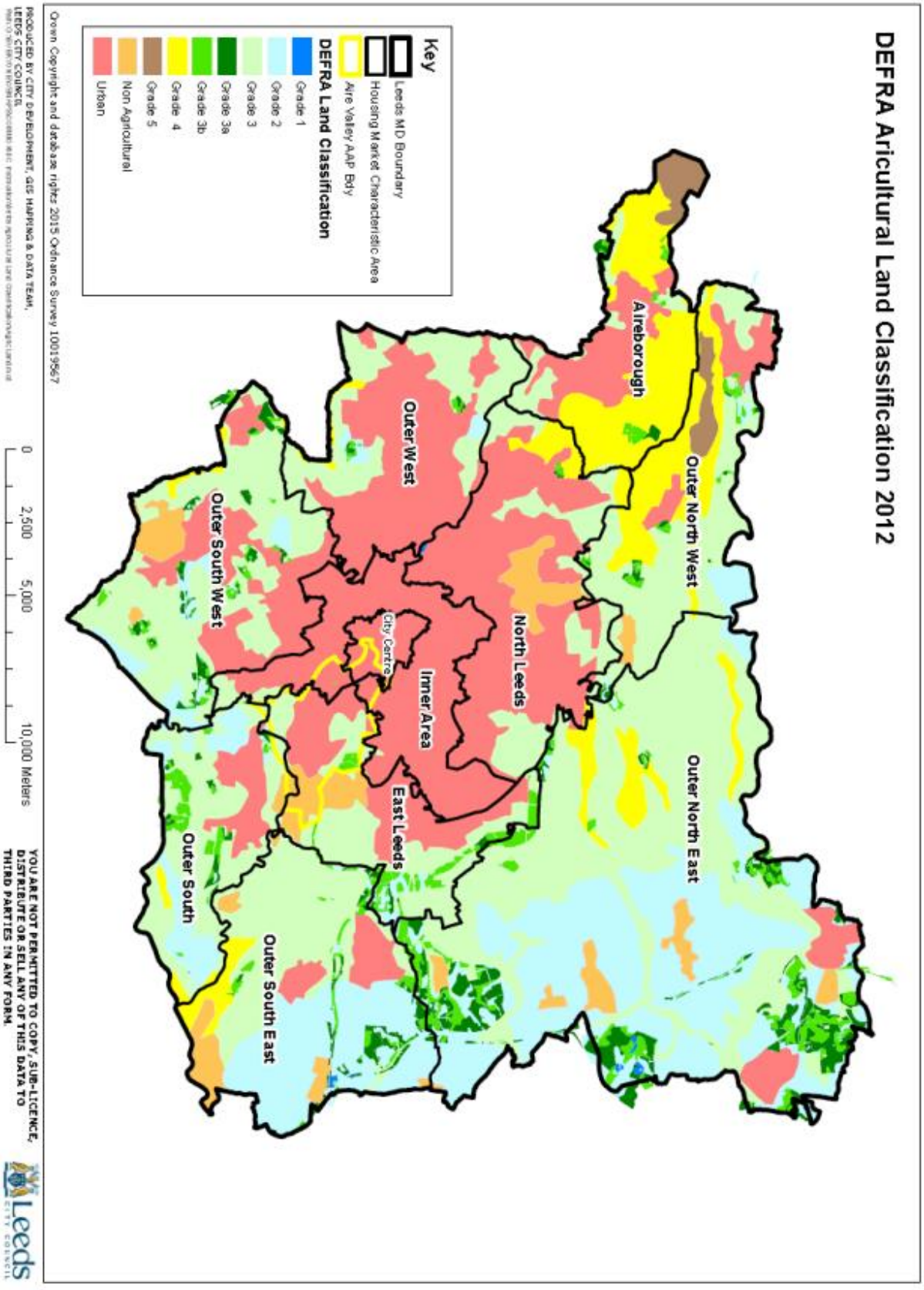
3.8 AGRICULTURE & SOILS

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

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

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

MAP 6: AGRICULTURAL LAND CLASSIFICATION IN LEEDS



3.9 PREVIOUSLY DEVELOPED LAND

Housing on Greenfield and Brownfield Land

The Council has granted more planning permissions for housing over the past five years than at any time. The number of homes approved are well above the City's housing requirement figures. In 2018/19, 9,603 new homes were approved through planning permissions, which is a record level for the city since monitoring began in the early 1970s. Approvals have been granted for 46,960 new homes since 2012, well in excess of the target for the same period. Of these, over 75% are on previously developed land. Indicator 5 of the Core Strategy Monitoring Table sets a target for 55% of all new housing development to be on brownfield land after 2017. This target has been met in the current year and each year other than 2016-17.

INDICATOR	EN09: HOUSING DEVELOPMENT ON PREVIOUSLY-DEVELOPED LAND

TABLE 58: HOUSING DEVELOPMENT ON PREVIOUSLY-DEVELOPED LAND

Year	Brownfield	Greenfield	Total	% Brownfield
2012-13	1,672	830	2,502	67%
2013-14	4,057	991	5,048	80%
2014-15	6,052	556	6,608	92%
2015-16	3,395	1,633	5,028	68%
2016-17	3,615	3,177	6,792	53%
2017-18	5,377	2,283	7,660	70%
2018-19	8,300	1,303	9,603	86%
2019-20	2,818	901	3,719	76%
Total	**35,286**	**11,674**	**46,960**	**75%**

3.10 DENSITY OF DEVELOPMENT

Housing Delivery by Density

The Core Strategy sets minimum densities in Policy H3 to encourage sustainable housing development and more efficient use of land in order to avoid more greenfield land being developed than is necessary. In 2019/20 new development continued to exceed minimum densities in all parts of Leeds, except in rural areas where densities dropped below the minimum standard of 30 dwellings/hectare. As would be expected, densities continued to be highest in the city centre where they exceeded the minimum standards considerably with the predominance of apartment blocks development. High density development in particularly the city centre, main urban area and major settlements helps to achieve the effective and efficient use of land throughout Leeds.

However, there has been growing concern that the internal space of new dwellings is getting smaller with implications for accessibility, sustainability and quality of life including health. The Core Strategy (as amended) seeks to improve the quality housing provided in Leeds to create a healthy and sustainable living environment for current and future generations. It proposes a new policy - Policy H9 – which will reflect the Nationally Described Space Standards (NDSS) of 2015 and set out internal space requirements for new dwellings (the Gross Internal (floor) Area at a defined level of occupancy, floor areas and dimensions for key parts of the home).

INDICATOR	EN10: HOUSING DENSITIES

TABLE 59: HOUSING DENSITIES (DWELLINGS PER HECTARE)				
Year	**City Centre**	**Main Urban Area**	**Major Settlements**	**Rural**
2013/14	292.9	64.8	41.9	22.9
2014/15	354.3	87.2	109.4	35
2015/16	318.3	79.8	59.6	17.5
2016/17	393.4	90.5	56.9	45.6
2017/18	358	94	78.2	20.2
2018/19	473.3	103.6	81.1	23.3
2019/20	**441.6**	**90.8**	**86.5**	**45.2**
Average	375.96	87.25	73.38	29.96
Policy H3 minimum (dwellings/hectare)	65	40	35	30
Indicator				

3.11 CONTAMINATED LAND

Potentially Contaminating Historical Land Uses

The Council has identified which parts of Leeds have previously been subject to a potentially contaminating land use. This data has been extracted from historical mapping and converted into digital format. The land covers approximately 8% of Leeds Metropolitan District's surface area.

Planning application data

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

This data represents more than 6,500 planning applications reviewed for potential land contamination and equates to 10% of the district's surface area. The figure of 10% exceeds the total area identified as having a historical potentially contaminated land use above. This is because planning applications for the most vulnerable end uses, for example residential housing and children's play areas, require some degree of land contamintion assessment regardless of the previous use of the land.

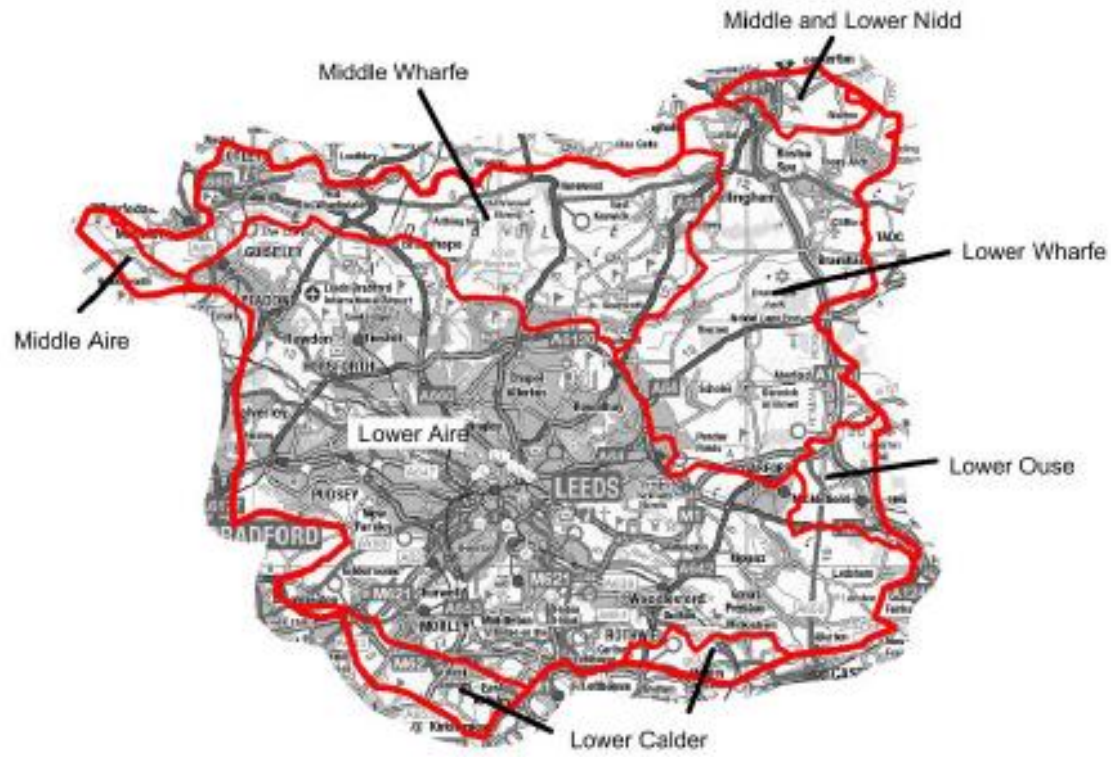
3.12 WATER QUALITY

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

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

Under WFD river management catchments are divided into smaller 'sub catchments' called operational catchments. Leeds includes parts of seven operational catchment: Lower Aire, Lower Wharfe; Middle Wharfe; Lower Calder; Lower Ouse; Middle and Lower Nidd; and Middle Aire which are shown on Map 7 below.

MAP 7: RIVER MANAGEMENT CATCHMENTS IN LEEDS



Water body classifications

The Water Framework Directive is underpinned by the use of environmental standards to help assess risks to the ecological quality of the water environment and to identify the scale of improvements that would be needed to bring waters under pressure back into a good condition.

Current baseline

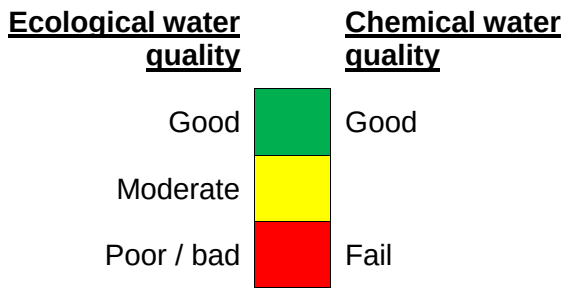
Figure ** shows a summary of water body classifications for water bodies in Leeds. Initially it appears that while the ecological status of water bodies is largely stable (albeit with a decline in quality in some stretches) there has been a sudden and significant deterioration in water pollution. However Defra issued an explanation[13] that although it is correct that there has been little improvement in water quality the seemingly sudden deterioration of chemical water quality also reflects a change in the methods used to classify English water bodies to more accurately report the presence of certain chemicals. The adoption of more accurate monitoring techniques explains why the results show that no surface water bodies have met the criteria for achieving 'good chemical status' anywhere in England, and that previous data has instead overestimated the quality of water bodies.

INDICATOR	EN11: WATER BODY CLASSIFICATION FOR LEEDS DISTRICT

[13] https://deframedia.blog.gov.uk/2020/09/18/latest-water-classifications-results-published/

TABLE 60: SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENT AGENCY WATER BODY CLASSIFICATIONS FOR LEEDS DISTRICT

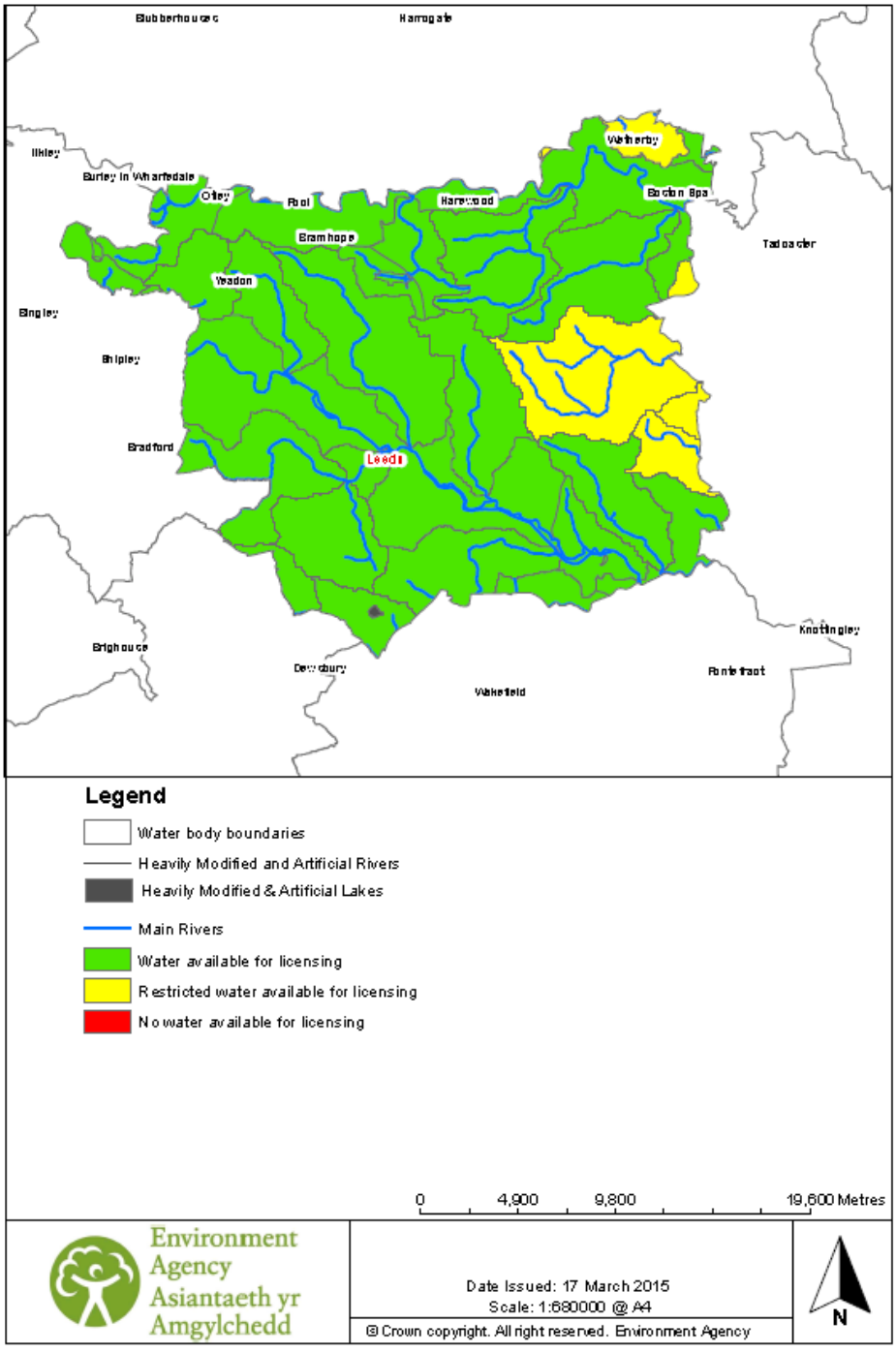
Water body	Ecological water quality				Chemical water quality			
	2010	2013	2016	2019	2010	2013	2016	2019
Eccup reservoir	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	n/a	Good	Good	Fail
Aire from Gill Beck (Baildon) to River Calder	Poor / bad	Poor / bad	Moderate	Moderate	Fail	Fail	Good	Fail
Carlton Beck from Source to River Aire	Good	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	n/a	Good	Good	Fail
Cock Beck Catchment (trib of Wharfe)	Moderate	Poor / bad	Poor / bad	Poor / bad	n/a	Good	Good	Fail
Collingham Bk Catchment (trib of Wharfe)	Poor / bad	Poor / bad	Moderate	Moderate	n/a	Good	Good	Fail
Gill Beck Guiseley from Source to River Aire	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	n/a	Fail	Good	Fail
Lin Dike from Source to River Aire	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	n/a	Fail	Good	Fail
Low/Wortley/Pudsey Becks	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	n/a	Good	Good	Fail
Meanwood Beck from Source to River Aire	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	n/a	Good	Good	Fail
Milshaw Beck to Low/Wortley/Pudsey Bks	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	n/a	Fail	Good	Fail
Oulton Beck from Source to River Aire	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Good	Good	Good	Fail
Stank Beck catchment (trib of Wharfe)	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	n/a	Good	Good	Fail
Thorner Beck Catchment (trib of Wharfe)	Good	Good	Poor / bad	Poor / bad	n/a	Good	Good	Fail
Wyke Beck from Source to River Aire	Moderate	Poor / bad	Moderate	Moderate	Good	Fail	Good	Fail



3.13 WATER RESOURCES

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

MAP 8: RESTRICTED AREAS FOR WATER LICENSING IN LEEDS DISTRICT



3.14 FLOOD RISK

Leeds has produced a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) which defines the four flood zones:

- zone 1 is areas of low flood probability;
- zone 2 is areas of medium flood probability;
- zone 3a is areas of high flood probability; and
- zone 3b is the functional floodplain.

The SFRA shows that there is a considerable amount of land within the District, which falls within zone 3a and therefore there is a serious potential flooding problem. The Local Plan (Natural Resources & Waste Local Plan therefore resists development in any functional floodplain (Policy Water 3) and requires evidence to show a proposed development can pass the Sequential Test and possibly the Exceptions Test set out in the NPPF (Policy Water 4).

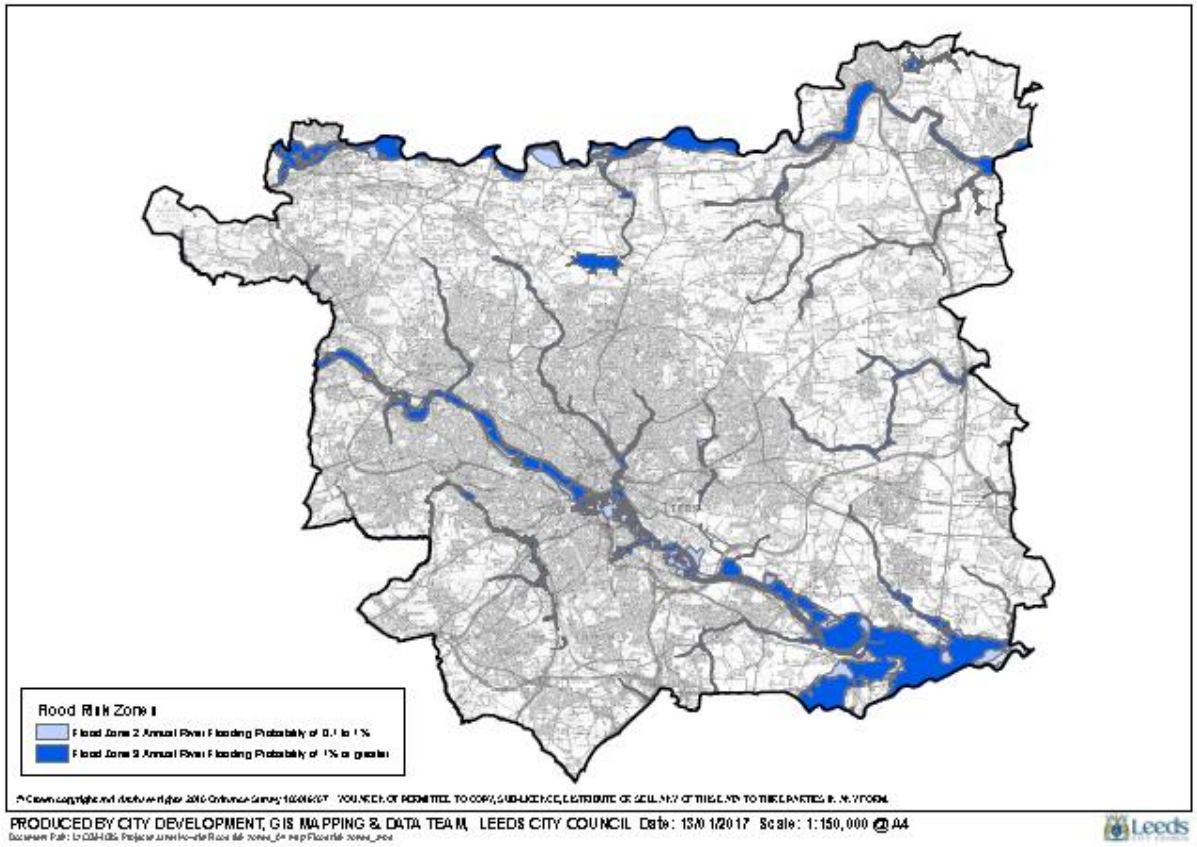
INDICATOR	EN12: PLANNING PERMISSIONS GRANTED CONTRARY TO ENVIRONMENT AGENCY ADVICE ON FLOOD RISK AND WATER QUALITY

The Environment Agency are a key consultee on issues relating to flood risk and water quality. In 2020/21, the EA recorded a total of 16 decisions whereby objections where made from EA on the basis of flood risk. Of these 16 decisions, 15 decisions were made which followed advice from the EA with one approval that was made with an outstanding objection from EA. This decision (19/05779/FU) was in part due to an administration error whereby a EA re-consultation letter was mistakenly never sent out, although nevertheless, it was considered by the Planning Officer in the assessment that the revised Flood Risk Assessment which received no objection from LCC Flood Risk Management was considered acceptable in this regard with suitable flood risk mitigation measures in place. There were no objections from the Environment Agency relating to water quality.

This indicates that consultation procedures are on the whole working well between the Environment Agency and Leeds City Council. Environment Agency advice is crucial in helping the authority to manage flood risk and where flood risk cannot be mitigated to a satisfactory level the application will be refused. Whilst one decision was approved with an outstanding objection in place, it was considered that revised information was received following this and which was considered acceptable by LCC Flood Risk Management ensuring adequate mitigation measures were in place.

The areas of flood risk are shown on Map 9 below.

MAP 9 - FLOOD RISK ZONE IN LEEDS (SOURCE: ENVIRONMENT AGENCY)



3.15 AIR QUALITY

Leeds currently meets UK Air Quality Directive Standards (as translated from EU law) for particulate matter. Both PM2.5 and PM10 targets are comfortably achieved, with Leeds also coming close to achieving its aspiration of meeting the PM2.5 annual mean target of 10 µg/m3 set by the World Health Organisation.

There are two objectives to be achieved for Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2) specified in the UK Air Quality Regulations: an annual mean not to be exceeded of 40 µg/m3, and an hourly mean of 200 µg/m3 not to be exceeded on more than 18 occasions per year. Leeds continues to meet the regulatory limits for the hourly average, however NO2 concentrations at some specific locations across Leeds are exceeding the annual average limit of 40 µg/m3, making Leeds non-compliant with the UK and EU objectives.

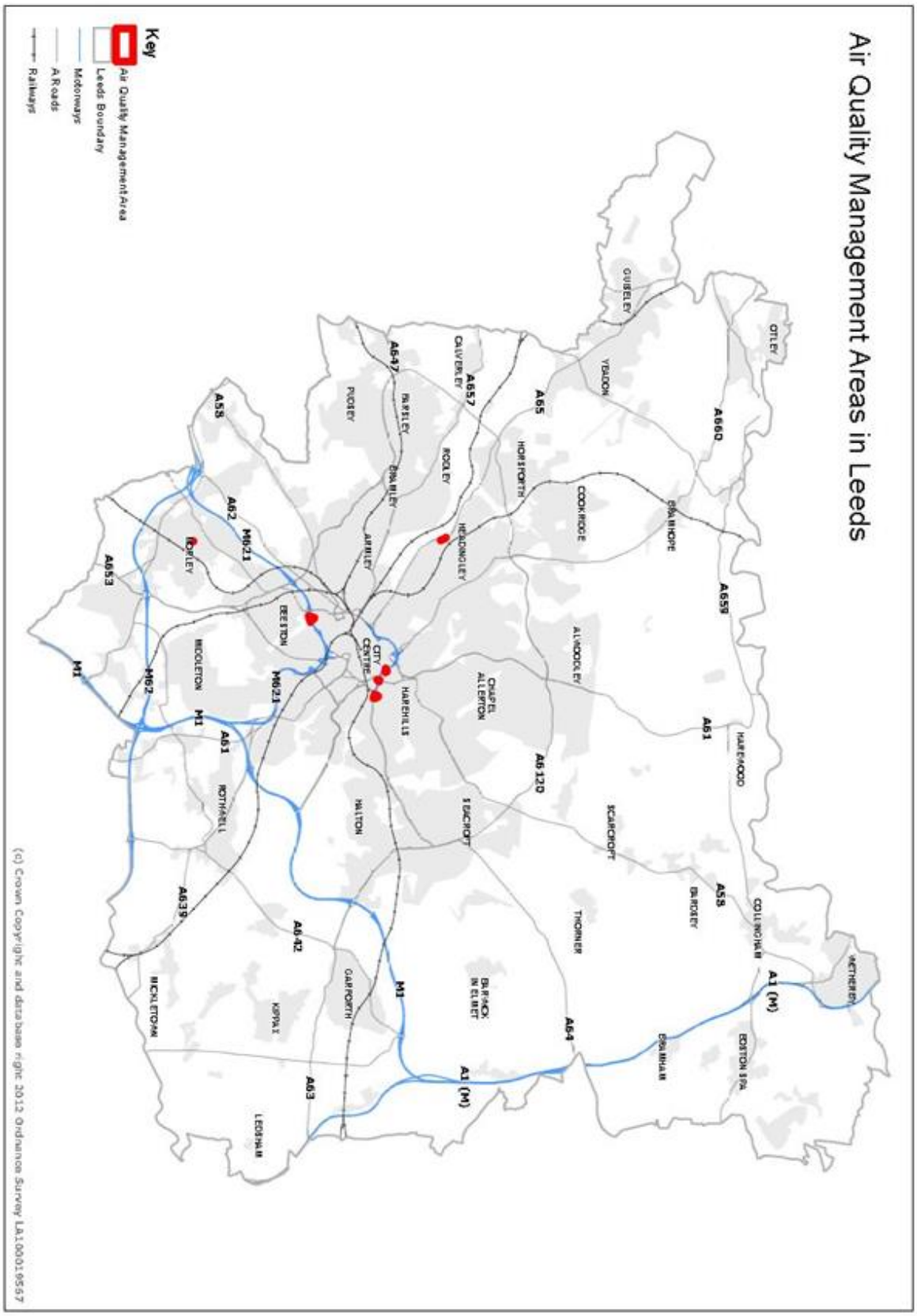
The UK Strategy requires Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) to be designated where there is relevant exposure to homes and schools. Leeds has designated AQMAs where public exposure is a concern and monitoring data shows that concentrations of NO2 exceed the annual mean objective.

In 2018 only one of the six AQMAs recorded annual mean nitrogen dioxide concentrations greater than the annual mean objective of 40µg/m^3. One of the AQMAs met the objective and the other four areas recorded annual averages below the annual mean objective of 40µg/m_3. The information set out in Table 65 shows annual average concentrations recorded at each of the AQMAs.

TABLE 61: DECLARED AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT AREAS IN LEEDS (2018)			
AQMA Name	**Pollutants and Air Quality Objectives**	**City / Town**	**One Line Description**
AQMA 1 Ebor Gardens	Has met NO2 limit of 40µg/m3 (40µg/m3)	Leeds	Residential properties on Burmantofts St. and Haslewood Close. Originally declared in 2001, it was extended in 2010 to include Burmantofts St. and York Road.
AQMA 2 Caspar Apartments	Has not exceeded NO2 limit of 40µg/m3 (30µg/m3)	Leeds	Caspar Apartments. Originally declared in 2001, it was extended in 2010 to include North Street and the slip road onto the A58(M)
AQMA 3 The Normans	Has not exceeded NO2 limit of 40µg/m3 (39µg/m3)	Kirkstall, Leeds	Residential properties in the 'Normans' in the immediate vicinity of, and including, Abbey Road.
AQMA 4 The Tilburys	Has not exceeded NO2 limit of 40µg/m3 (31µg/m3)	Leeds	Residential properties in the 'Tilburys' and 'Eustons' in the vicinity of, and including, the M621 together with on and off slip roads.
AQMA 5 Pool in Wharfedale	Exceeded NO2 limit of 40µg/m3 (52µg/m3)	Pool in Wharfedale	Residential properties, particularly at the back of the footpath adjacent to the A658 (Main Street) through the village.
AQMA 6 Chapel Hill, Morley	Has not exceeded NO2 limit of 40µg/m3 (35µg/m3)	Morley	Residential properties with a frontage on Chapel Hill in the 'Morley Bottoms' area of the town.

The Air Quality Directive has a requirement to meet the objective level where there is public access within 15m of the kerb for at least 100m of the relevant road network (essentially A roads and Motorways) but excludes with 25m of a junction.

MAP 10: AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT AREAS IN LEEDS



3.16 TRANSPORT

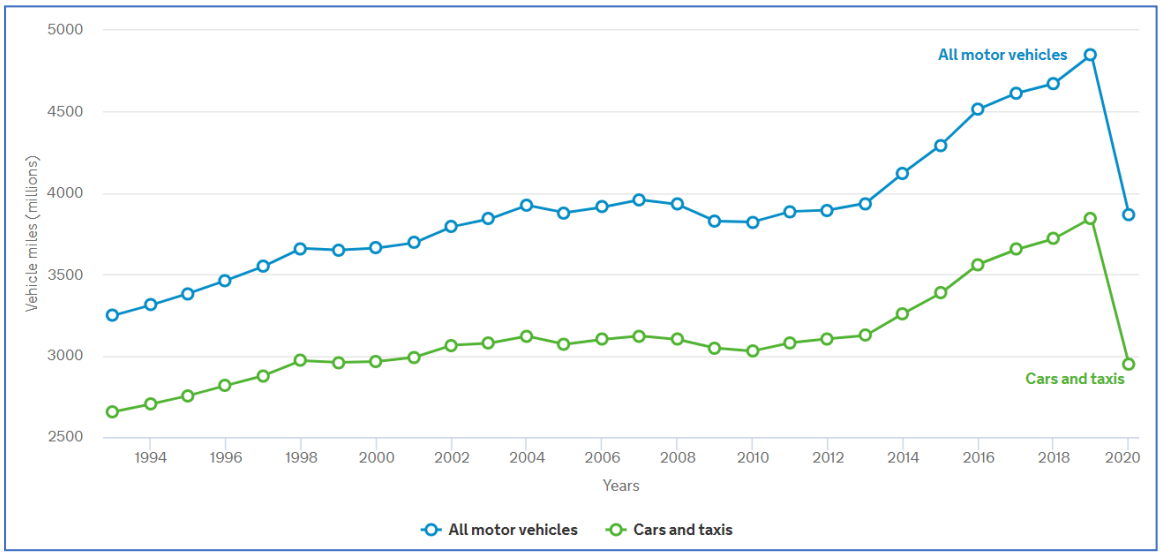
Traffic levels in Leeds

INDICATOR	EN13: TRAFFIC LEVELS IN LEEDS	
Reason for selection	To measure effects on traffic levels in Leeds based on DfT road traffic statistics.	
Geographies	Leeds	
SA objectives	SA11, SA14	
How sustainability is measured	+	Decrease in the number of vehicle miles on Leeds roads.
	-	Increase in the number of vehicle miles on Leeds roads.
Source and details	DfT Road Traffic Statistics	
Website	https://roadtraffic.dft.gov.uk/local-authorities/63	
Updates	Annual	
Limitations	• The data for Leeds would need to be compared to the national average to separate out local issues from the national trend • Relies on an external dataset.	

Current baseline and trends

As Chart 19 shows, there has been a long-term growth in traffic levels on Leeds road with a more pronounced level of growth between 2013 and 2019. Traffic levels dropped sharply in 2020 with this being attributed to the Covid-19 pandemic response.

CHART 19: ANNUAL TRAFFIC BY VEHICLE TYPE IN LEEDS IN VEHICLE MILES (MILLIONS)



Source: DfT Road Traffic Statistics, 2020

Mode of travel to work

INDICATOR	EN14: MODE OF TRAVEL TO WORK	
Reason for selection	To measure effects on mode of travel to work based on journeys approaching Leeds City Centre in the morning peak period (Core Strategy Monitoring Framework Indicator 35).	
Geographies	Leeds	
SA objectives	SA3, SA7, SA11, SA14	
How sustainability is measured	+	▪ Reduction in the number of car / taxi trips to the city centre. ▪ Reduction in the modal share of car/taxi trips to the city centre. ▪ Increase in modal share by public transport ▪ Increase in modal share by active travel modes (walk and cycle) ▪ Increase in number of walking / cycle trips
	-	▪ Increase in the number of car / taxi trips to the city centre. ▪ Increase in the modal share of car/taxi trips to the city centre. ▪ Reduction in modal share by public transport ▪ Reduction in modal share by active travel modes (walk and cycle) ▪ Reduction in number of walking / cycle trips
Source and details	Leeds City Council Annual Mode share survey	
Website	TBC	
Updates	Annual (when available)	
Limitations	• Model share only relates to trips to the city centre and is therefore only indicative of all modal share	

Current baseline and trends

Table 62 shows the results of the annual mode share survey undertaken each spring on radial routes approaching the city centre during the morning peak period (0700 – 0930). This reveals a downward trend in car mode share between 2012-15 and increased use of more sustainable modes. 2016-2017 saw a slight increase in car mode share however the decrease in 2018 took the share to the lowest level in recent years. Rail, cycling and walking have all increased over this period.

TABLE 62: ANNUAL MODE SHARE SURVEY FOR CITY CENTRE IN MORNING PEAK

Mode	Year 2012	Year 2013	Year 2014	Year 2015	Year 2016	Year 2017	Year 2018[14]
	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons
Rail	17,879	18,530	20,205	20,628	21,937	21,112	22,009
Bus	27,931	32,983	36,031	39,435	32,650	31,993	32,238
Car and taxi	77,352	80,769	80,790	82,531	78,727	76,824	76,583
Motorcycle	629	578	610	655	577	517	527
Cycle	1,614	1,731	2,038	2,157	2,003	1,881	2,289
Walk	5,748	5,555	6,787	6,457	7,035	5,531	8,507

[14] Sustainability score indicates change since 2013 (short term 5 year trend).

TABLE 62: ANNUAL MODE SHARE SURVEY FOR CITY CENTRE IN MORNING PEAK							
Active travel sub-total	***7,362***	***7,286***	***8,825***	***8,614***	***9,038***	***7,412***	***10,796***
Total	**131,153**	**140,146**	**146,461**	**151,863**	**142,929**	**137,858**	**142,153**
	Mode share	**Mode share**	**Mode share**	**Mode share**	**Mode share**	**Mode share**	**Mode share**
	(%)	**(%)**	**(%)**	**(%)**	**(%)**	**(%)**	**(%)**
Rail	13.6	13.2	13.8	13.6	15.3	15.3	15.5
Bus	21.3	23.5	24.6	26.0	22.8	23.2	22.7
Public transport sub-total	***34.9***	***36.7***	***38.4***	***39.6***	***38.1***	***38.5***	***38.2***
Car and taxi	59.0	57.6	55.2	54.3	55.1	55.7	53.9
Motorcycle	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Cycle	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6
Walk	4.4	4.0	4.6	4.3	4.9	4.0	6.0
Active travel sub-total	***5.6***	***5.2***	***6.0***	***5.7***	***6.3***	***5.4***	***7.6***
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Road Safety and Accidents

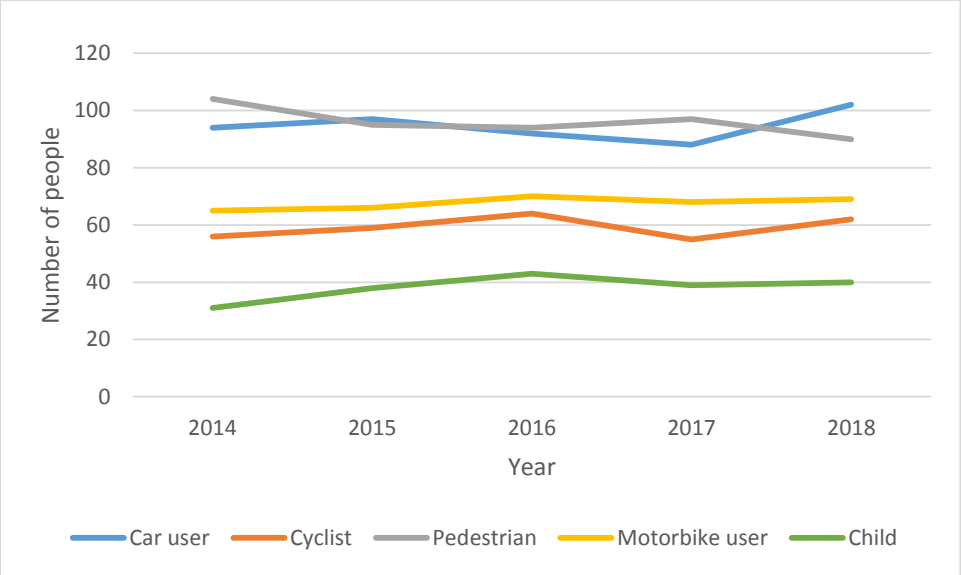
INDICATOR	EN15: ROAD CASUALITIES IN LEEDS	
Reason for selection	To measure effects on road safety and accidents in Leeds	
Geographies	Leeds	
SA objectives	SA3, SA14	
How sustainability is measured	**+**	Decrease in the number of road casualties and number of people killed or seriously injured on Leeds roads.
	-	Increase in the number of road casualties and number of people killed or seriously injured on Leeds roads.
Source and details	Leeds City Council	
Website	TBC	
Updates	Annual	
Limitations	TBC	

Current baseline and trends

The overall number of road casualties in Leeds fell for the third consecutive year for all categories of road users in 2018 (most recent data) as shown in Table 63 and Chart . However the number of people killed or seriously injured rose 4% to 337, and 26 people died in road traffic collisions – a rise of 73% compared to 2017. Further analysis of those killed or seriously injured shows that the increase in casualties is particularly noticeable in car users and cyclists, whereas there is a sustained reduction in the number of pedestrians suffering serious injuries.

TABLE 63: ALL ROAD CASUALTIES IN LEEDS					
Road user	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**
All	2,532	2,664	2,550	2,203	1,995
Car user	1,392	1,523	1,455	1,253	1,072
Cyclist	340	321	347	281	286
Pedestrian	406	385	388	321	315
Motorbike user	192	192	181	170	144
Child	253	254	299	239	217

CHART 20: NUMBER OF PEOPLE KILLED OR SERIOUSLY INJURED ON LEEDS ROADS.



3.17 ACCESSIBILITY TO EMPLOYMENT AND KEY SERVICES

The DfT publish datasets relating to journey times to employment centres and key services. The council are currently exploring how this data can be used to assess the relative accessibility of different parts of the district.

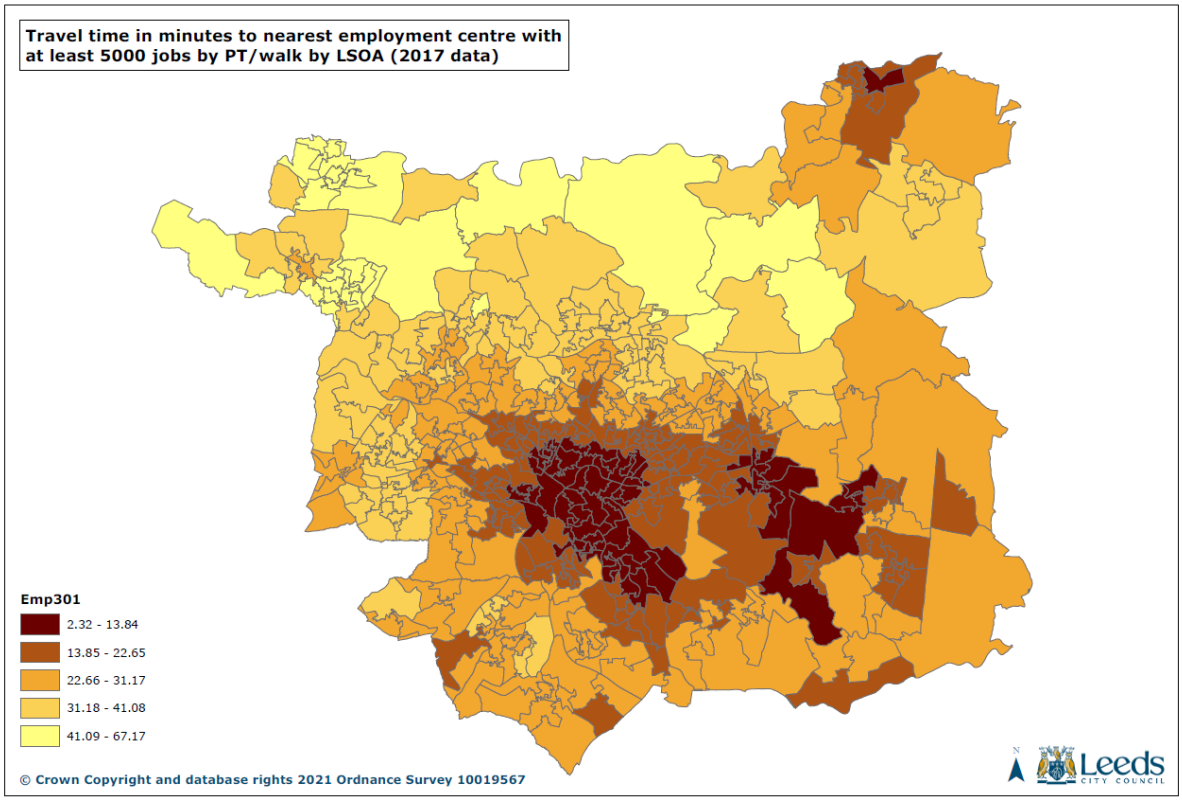
INDICATOR	EN16: JOURNEY TIMES TO EMPLOYMENT AND KEY SERVICES BY PUBLIC TRANSPORT/WALK	
Reason for selection	To measure effects on accessibility (journey times) by public transport / walking to employment centres and the following key services: primary schools; secondary schools; further education; GPs; hospitals food stores; and town centres .	
Geographies	Leeds; LSOAs	
SA objectives	SA3, SA11, SA15	
How sustainability is measured	**+**	▪ Reduction in travel time by PT/walk to nearest employment centres / key service by LSOA. ▪ Increase in number of employment centres / key services within 15/30 minutes journey times by PT/walk by LSOA[15] ▪ Increase in % users within 15/30 minutes journey times by PT/walk of employment centres / key services by LSOA
	-	▪ Increase in travel time by PT/walk to nearest employment centres / key service by LSOA. ▪ Reduction in number of employment centres / key services within 15/30 minutes journey times by PT/walk by LSOA ▪ Increase in % users within 15/30 minutes journey times by PT/walk of employment centres / key services by LSOA
Source and details	DfT Journey time statistics (latest data from 2017), amped by Leeds City Council	
Website	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/journey-time-statistics-data-tables-jts#journey-times-to-key-services-jts01	
Updates	Annual	
Limitations	▪ Only provides an average journey time assessment for each LSOA. Specific sites and areas within LSOA will have different journey times particularly in LSOAs which cover larger geographic areas ▪ The reliant on continued publication of statistics by the DfT ▪ Data is produced two years in arrears so difficult to identify short term trends. ▪ Some town centres in the Local Plan are not included in the DfT assessment.	

Current baseline

The council have prepared a number of maps showing accessibility to employment centres and key services by LSOA. This are set out below:

[15] 15 minutes used for primary school, GPs, food store and town centres. 30 minutes for employment centres; secondary school; further education and employment centres based on Core Strategy accessibility standard

MAP 11: TRAVEL TIME TO LARGE EMPLOYMENT CENTRES



PRODUCED BY CITY DEVELOPMENT, GIS MAPPING & DATA TEAM, LEEDS CITY COUNCIL Date: 11/07/2021 Created by: NF
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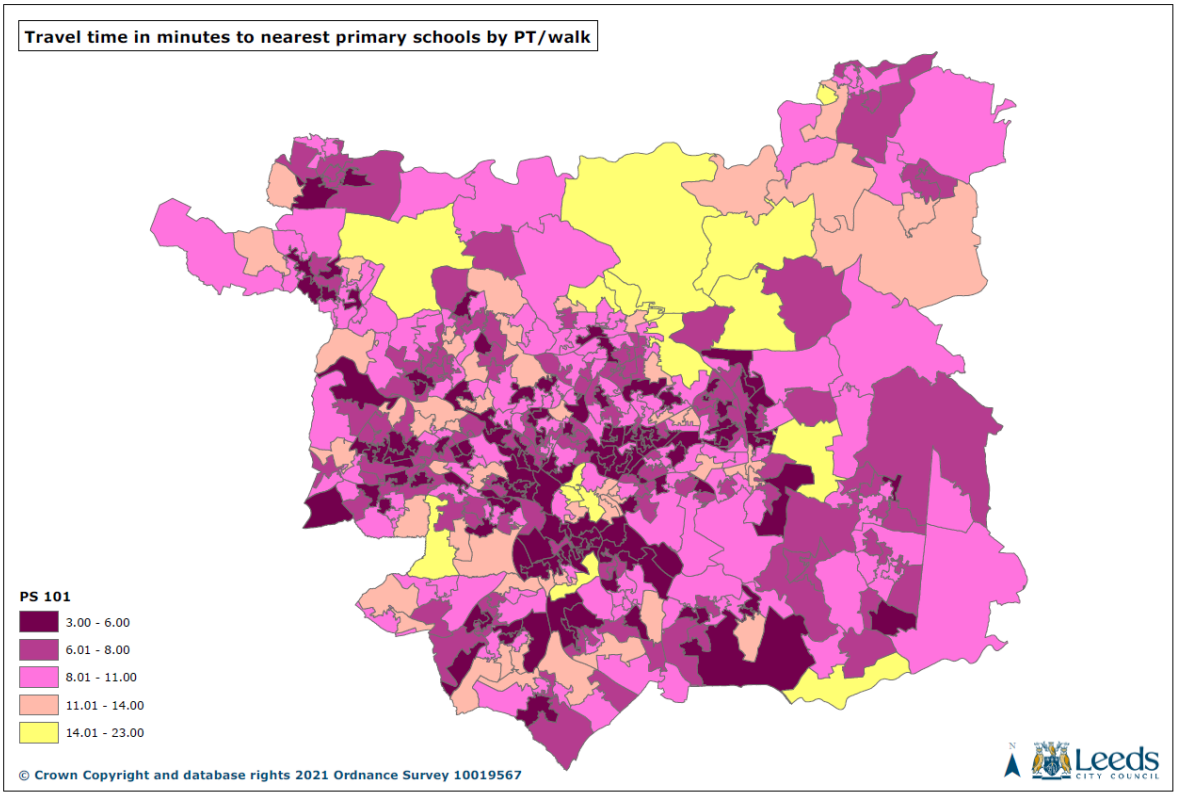
MAP 12: TRAVEL TIME TO PRIMARY SCHOOLS



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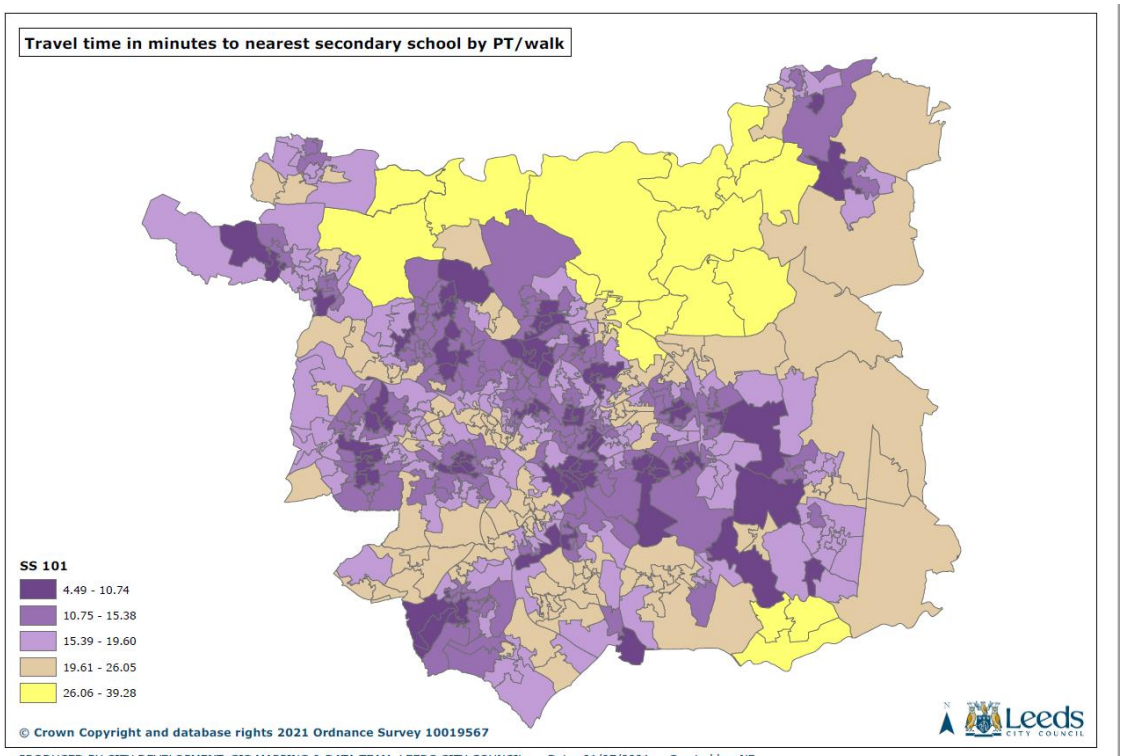
MAP 13: TRAVEL TIME TO SECONDARY SCHOOLS



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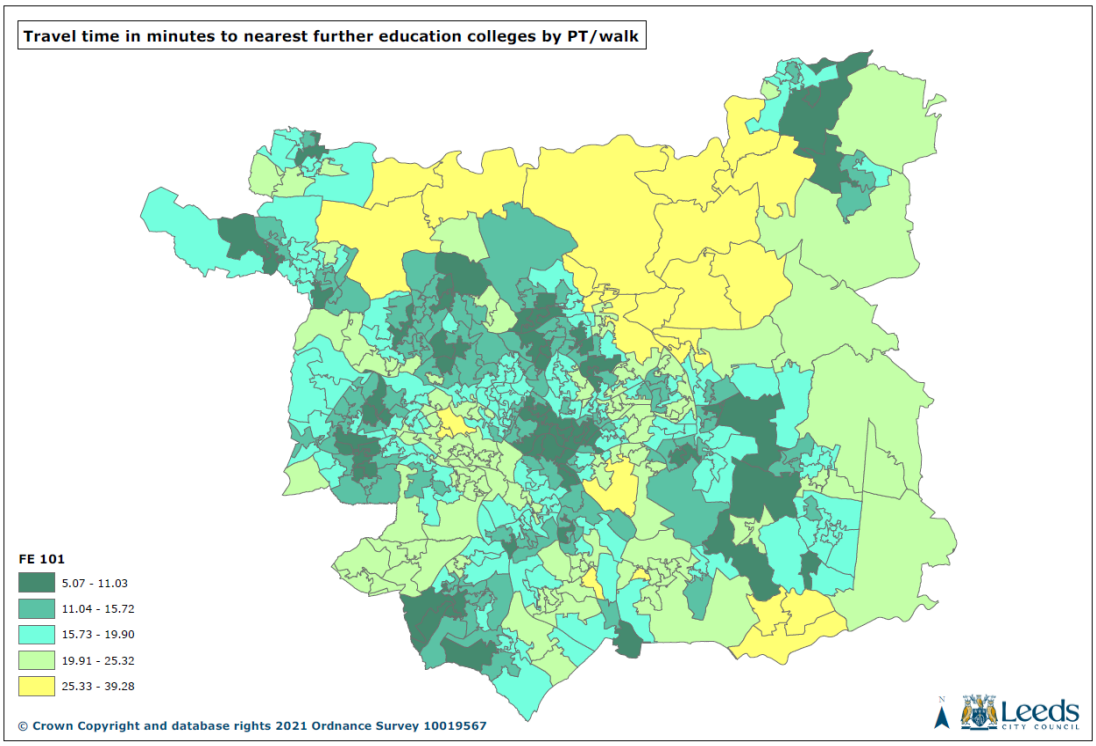
MAP 14: TRAVEL TIME TO FURTHER EDUCATION



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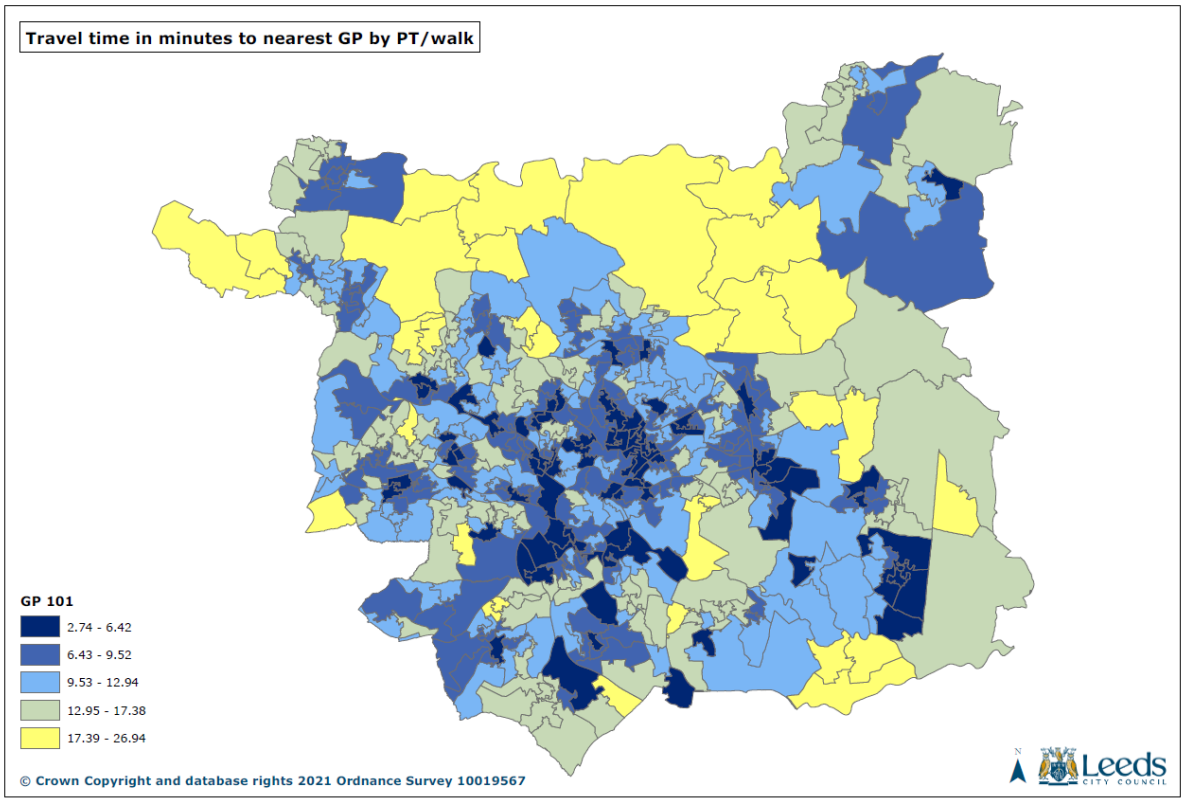
MAP 15: TRAVEL TIME TO GP SURGERIES



PRODUCED BY CITY DEVELOPMENT, GIS MAPPING & DATA TEAM, LEEDS CITY COUNCIL Date: 29/06/2021 Created by: NF

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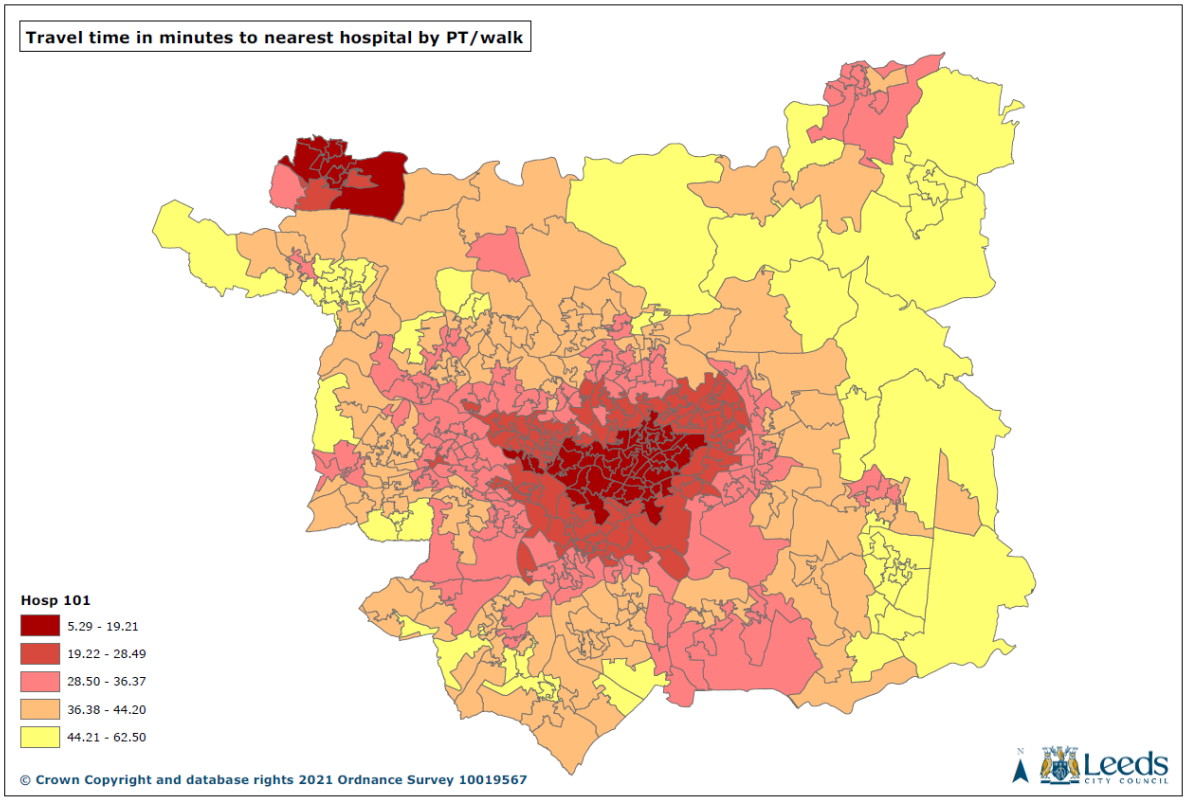
MAP 16: TRAVEL TIME TO HOSPITALS



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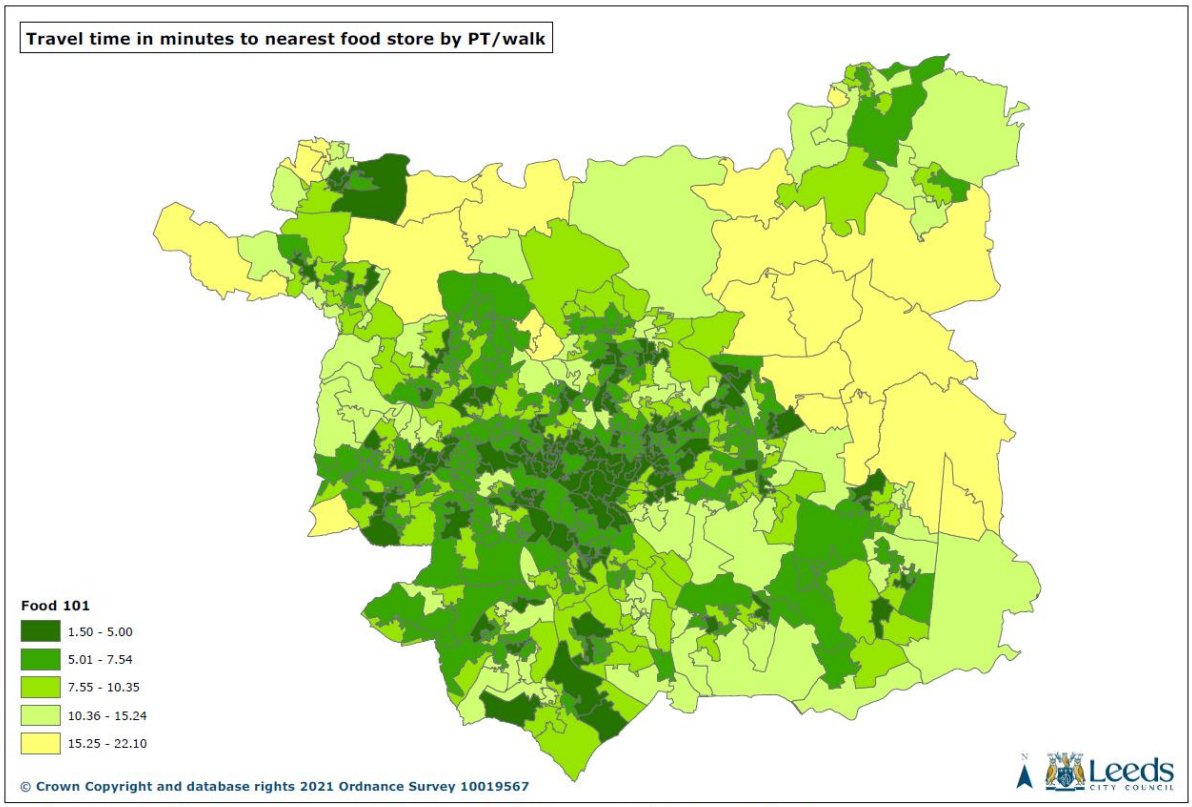
MAP 17: TRAVEL TIME TO FOOD STORES



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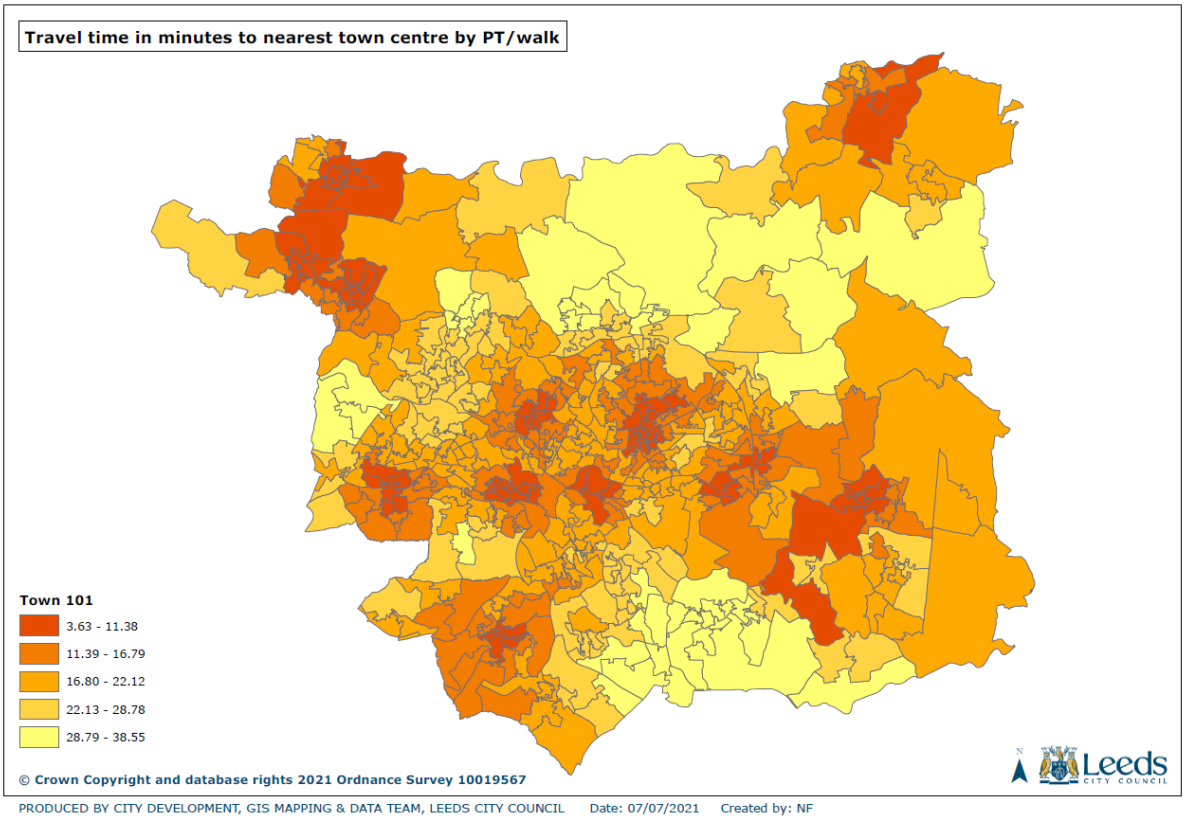
Path: L:\FPI\GIS Team\01Policy and Plans Group\Transport Accessibility to Key Services\07 Food stores\Food Accessibility.mxd

MAP 18: TRAVEL TIME TO TOWN CENTRES



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3.18 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

Map 19 below gives an indication of the location of Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Registered Parks and Gardens and Historic Battlefield within the Leeds district. More detailed maps showing the historic environment of each HMCA can be found in the subsequent sections of this document.

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

There are 2366 Listed Buildings designations in Leeds representing over 3300 listed buildings and structures – 46 at Grade I, 102 at Grade II* and 2218 at Grade II status. These are included in the National List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historical Interest and are thereby given special protection. This list is continuing to grow as further buildings are identified by Historic England.

The Historic England Heritage at Risk Register now includes all designated heritage assets with the exception of Grade II Listed Buildings. For Leeds in 2020 the list includes:

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

INDICATOR	EN17: NUMBER OF HERITAGE BUILDINGS AT RISK

Grade II listed buildings at risk are identified annually through a Heritage at Risk list produced by the Council. In 2020 112 buildings were identified – of which 98 were Grade II listed.

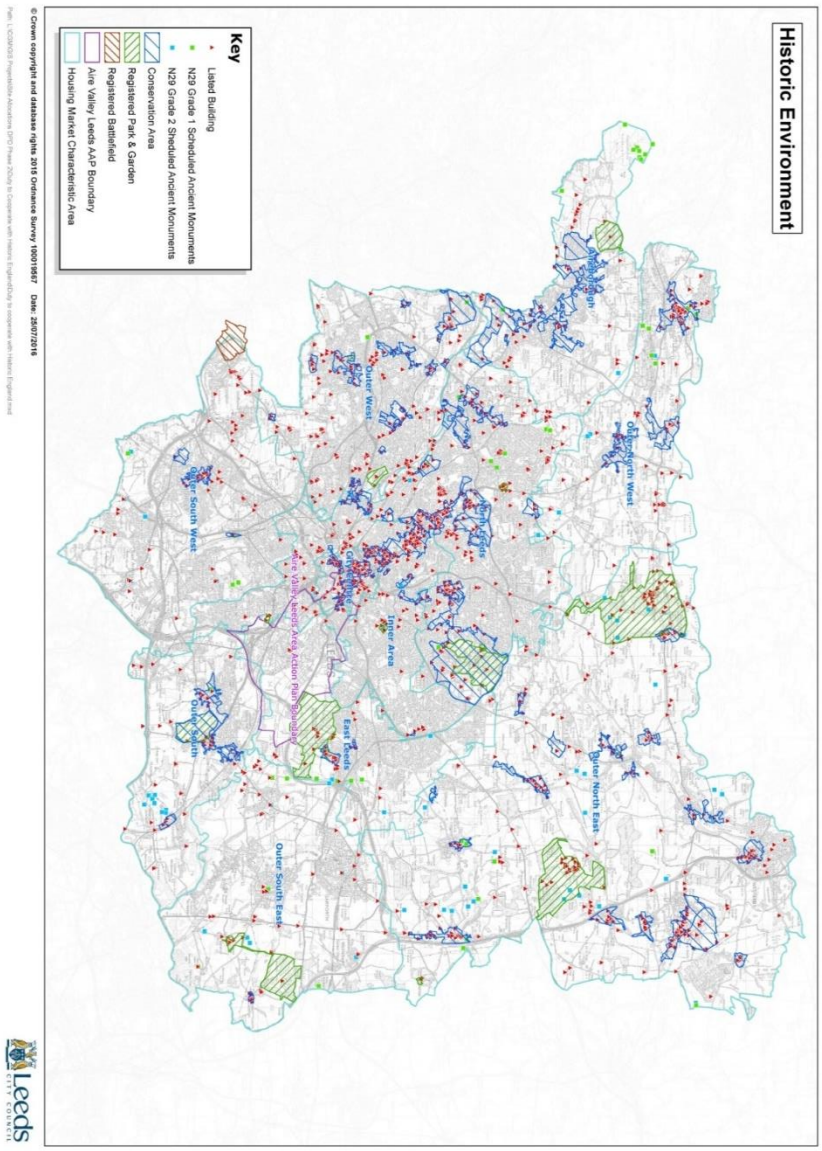
Historic England also maintains registers of both Historic Parks and Gardens and Historic Battlefields. Leeds has 15 historic parks and gardens:

Armley House (Gotts Park) - Grade II
Beckett Street Cemetery – Grade II
Bramham Park – Grade I
Harewood House – Grade I
High Royds Hospital – Grade II
Hunslet Cemetery – Grade II
Lawnswood Cemetery – Grade II
Ledston Hall Park – Grade II*
Lotherton Hall – Grade II
Oulton Hall – Grade II
Parlington Estate – Grade II
Pudsey Cemetery – Grade II*
Roundhay Park – Grade II
Temple Newsham – Grade II
York Gate Gardens – Grade II
and one historic battlefield at Adwalton Moor near Drighlington.

The most important archaeological sites are designated as Scheduled Monuments. Consent is required from the Secretary of State for any works to them; there are 60 such sites within the Leeds district.

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

MAP 19: HERITAGE ASSETS IN LEEDS DISTRICT



3.19 Landscape

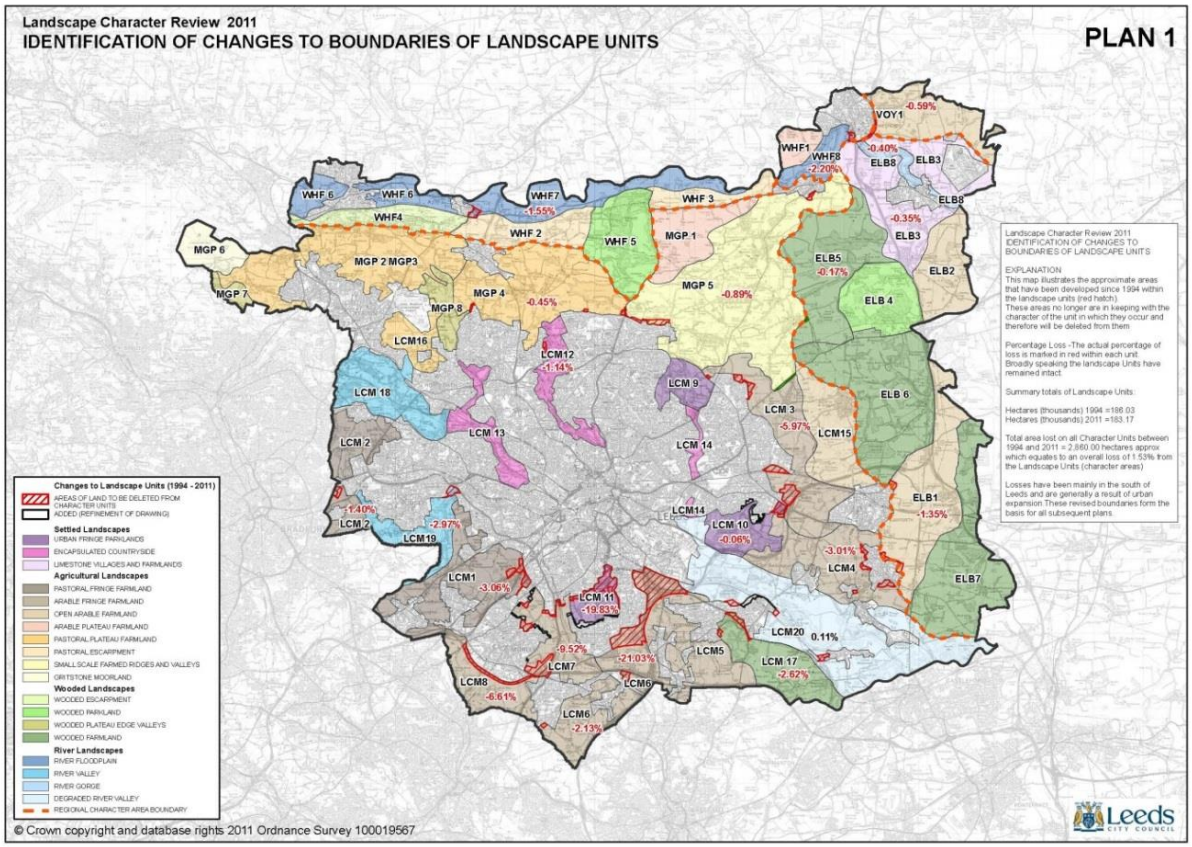
The following maps show the results of the Landscape Character Assessment Review from 2011; this is the most recent update of this data since the 1996 Landscape Quality Assessment. The maps are supported by a written document that describes in detail the features of each landscape character area. The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

Map 20 below illustrates the approximate areas that have been developed since 1994 within the landscape units. These areas are no longer in keeping with the character of the unit in which they occur and have therefore been deleted from them. The second map fixes the new boundaries to the landscape character areas.

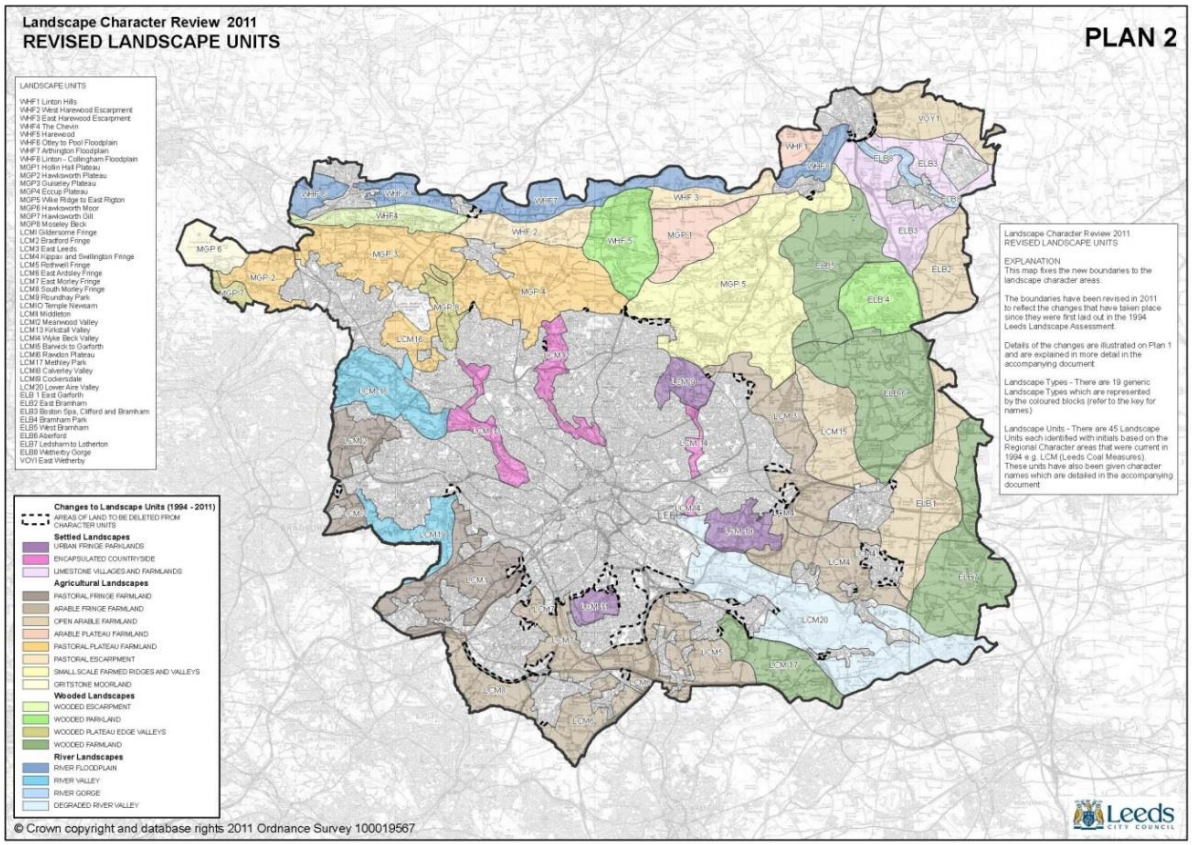
Map 21 below shows the new boundaries of the landscape character areas, as amended in the 2011 review. The boundaries were revised to reflect the changes that have taken place since they were first laid out in the 1994 assessment.

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

MAP 20: CHANGES TO BOUNDARIES OF LANDSCAPE UNITS IN LEEDS (2011 BASEDATE)



MAP 21: BOUNDARY OF LANDSCAPE UNITS IN LEEDS (2011 BASEDATE)



3.20 NOISE

Noise complaints

The following statistics have been provided by Leeds City Council's Environmental Health and show the number of commercial noise complaints in Leeds in the year 2016/17. This provides an indication of the main sources of noise complaints. The highest number of compliant relate to commercial/industrial activities, licenced premises and construction sites. Further work will be undertaken to bring the evidence up to date and to consider whether a quantitative indicator can be developed which compares trends in compliants. However, even without an appropriate quantitative indicator this data provides context to the consideration of noise in the sustainability appraisal and where the main issues are likely to arise..

TABLE 64: NOISE RELATED COMPLIANTS TO LEEDS CITY COUNCIL ENVIRONMENT HEALTH BY TYPE (2016/17)	
Complaints Type	**Number**
Noise - Air-Con Units/Ventilation/Chillers Count	34
Noise - Buskers Count	14
Noise - Church Bells/Clocks/Calls Prayer Count	3
Noise - Commercial Alarms (intnl/extnl) Count	72
Noise - Commercial/Industrial Activities Count	281
Noise - Construction Sites Count	183
Noise - Delivery/Collection Vehicles Count	75

Noise - Fairgrounds Count	8
Noise - Farming Activities Count	5
Noise - Farming Bird Scarers Count	7
Noise - Fireworks (Commercial Premises) Count	14
Noise - Ice Cream Van Chimes Count	8
Noise - Licensed Premises Count	289
Noise - Low Frequency Count	25
Noise - Major Domestic Building Works Count	16
Noise - Mobile Plant/Machinery Count	4
Noise - Motor Vehicles (On Private Land) Count	32
Noise - PA Systems & Loud Speakers Count	58
Noise - Patrons Entrng/Extng Buildings Count	17
Noise - Roadworks Count	20
Noise - Shooting Count	1
Noise - Taxis Count	5
Noise - Transport Not Constructn Related Count	9
Noise - Vehicle Repairs Count	5

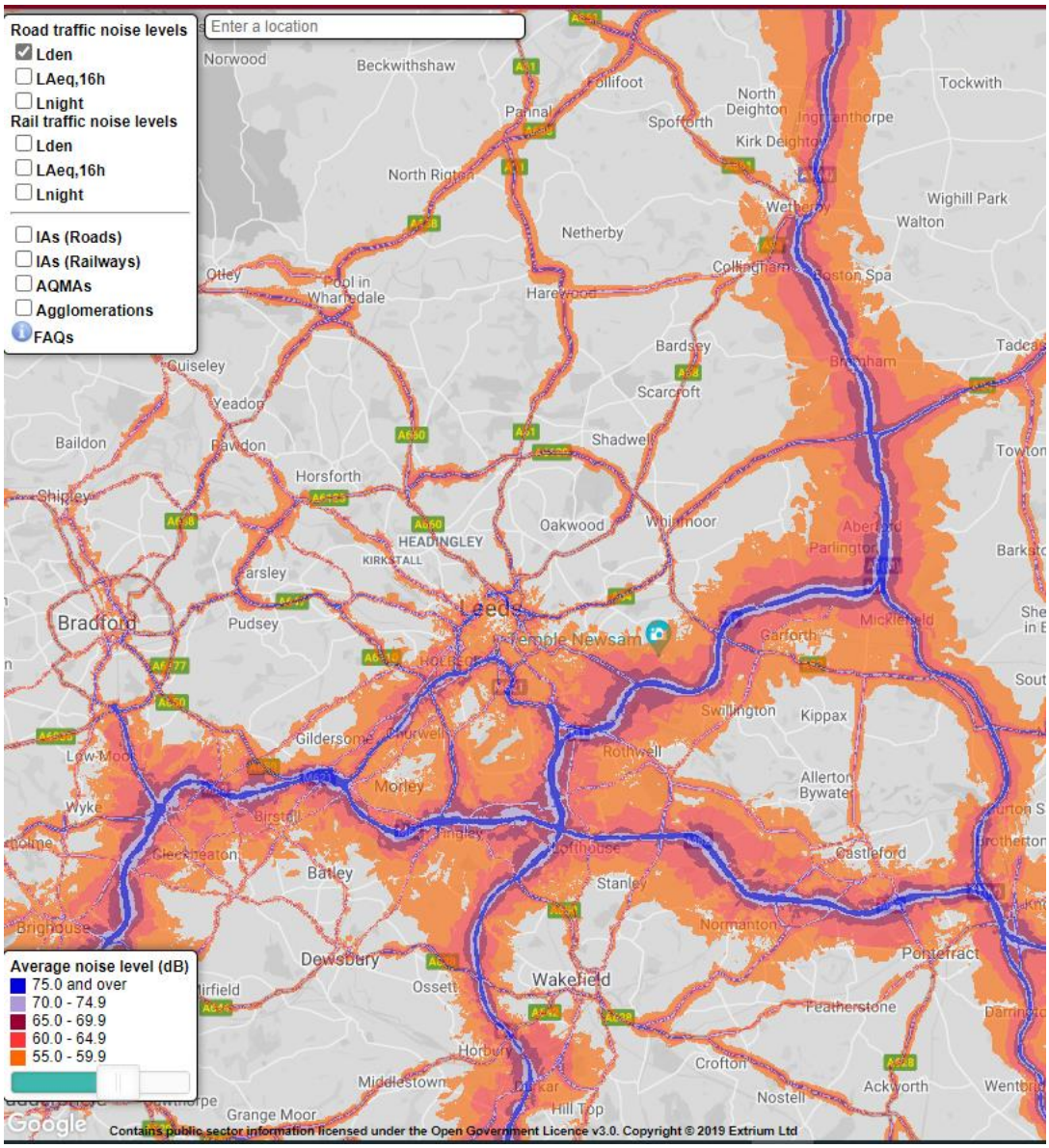
Road Noise

In common with most urban areas in the UK, road traffic is the primary source of environmental noise experienced in Leeds. The World Health Organisation (WHO) recognises noise as one of the top environmental hazards to health and well-being in Europe. It causes sleep disturbance, annoyance and there is growing evidence that long-term exposure to high levels of environmental noise is associated with illnesses like heart attacks and strokes.

Transport related environmental noise is not sensitive to changes to vehicle flows, a 25% decrease in traffic flow will reduce the resultant noise level by 1dB(A), which is unlikely to be perceptible – a 3dB(A) change is often needed to be perceptible to the human ear. However, other environmental effects such as congestion, exhaust emissions and severance can lead to a cumulative deterioration in environmental conditions and a perceived increase in noise nuisance.

Map 22 indicates the levels of road noise calculated in the area, expressed using the "day, evening, night level" (Lden) measure. L_{den} is a standard used to express noise level over an entire day, with a penalty imposed on sound levels during evening and night due to the higher nuisance perception during quieter hours. From this it may be seen that many areas Leeds experience high levels of traffic noise, principally associated with the motorway and trunk road networks.

MAP 22: AVERAGE ROAD NOISE LEVELS AROUND LEEDS (Lden)

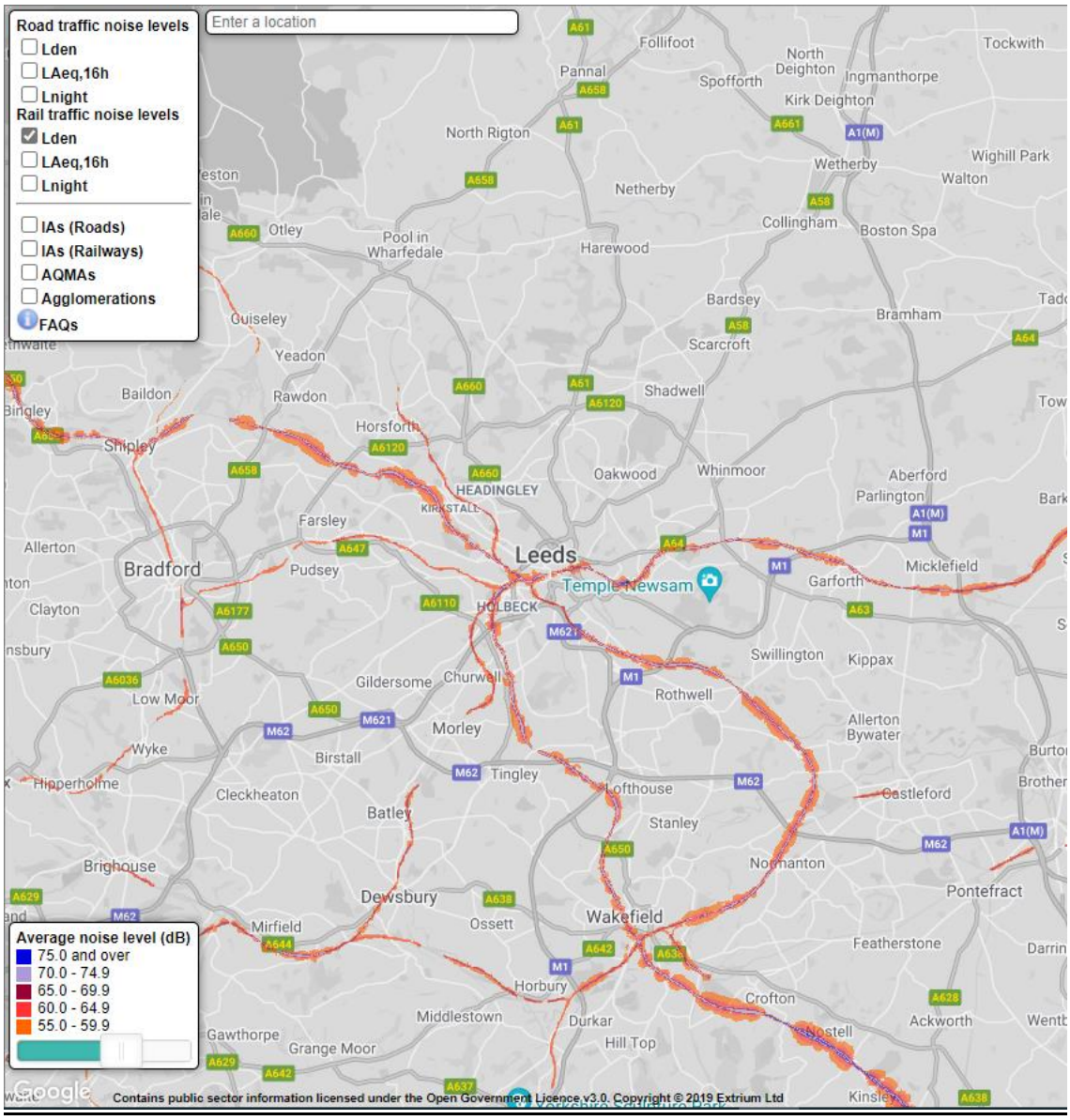


Source: Extrium Noise Viewer (http://www.extrium.co.uk/noiseviewer.html)

Rail Noise

As Map 22 shows, rail noise effects a much smaller area of Leeds than road noise. It is nevertheless an important consideration where new rail infrastructure is proposed or for development proposals in close proximity to rail lines.

MAP 22: AVERAGE ROAD NOISE LEVELS AROUND LEEDS (Lden)



Source: Extrium Noise Viewer (http://www.extrium.co.uk/noiseviewer.html)

3.21 Light Pollution

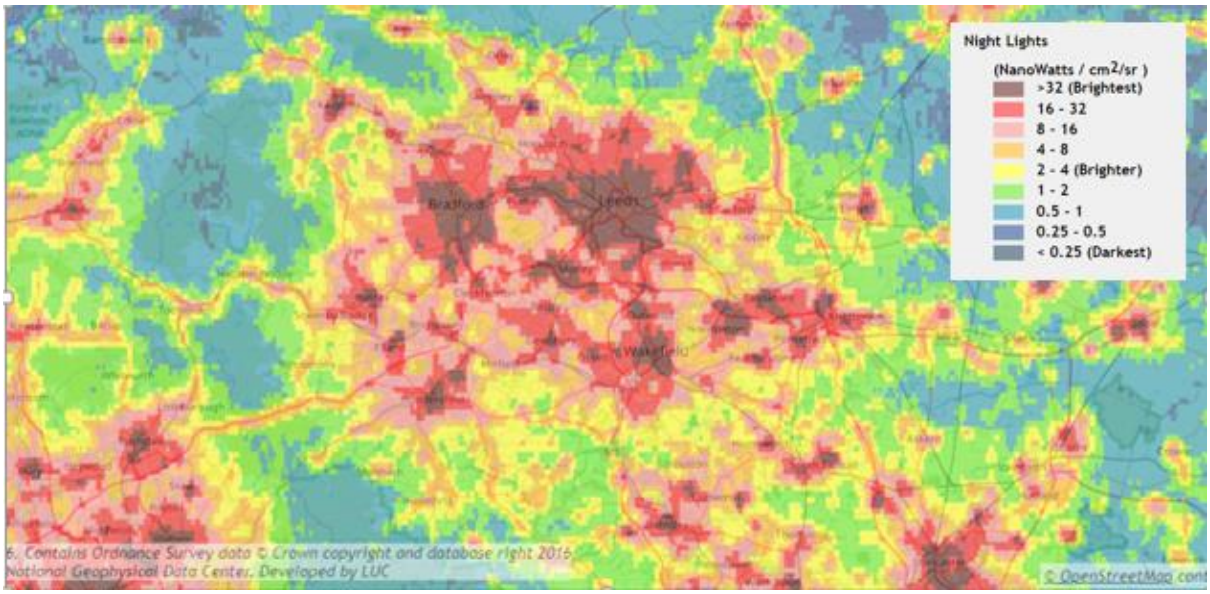
Light pollution is a generic term referring to artificial light which shines where it is neither wanted or needed. According to the CPRE's report 'Night Blight: Mapping England's light pollution and dark skies' (2016) there are 3 broad categories of light pollution:

- Skyglow – the pink or orange glow in the night sky around towns and cities, caused by the scattering of light by airborne dust and water droplets.
- Glare – the uncomfortable brightness of a light source.
- Light intrusion – light spilling beyond the boundary of the property on which a light is located, sometimes shining through windows and curtains.

All of these types of pollution can be associated with street lighting. There is also increasing awareness that light pollution can impact on wildlife by interrupting natural rhythms including migration, reproduction and feeding patterns.

In 2015 West Yorkshire was found to be the brightest county in the UK based on average light levels detected by a satellite survey reported on by the CRPE, as shown in Map 23. However, research undertaken in 2015 (Skyglow: Light Pollution and the UK's changing Skies, www.hillarys.co.uk/skyglow, 2015) found that satellite observed light pollution (skyglow) in Yorkshire had reduced by 29% between 1992 and 2012, and the research predicts light pollution would continue to reduce over the next decade, with a further decrease of 21% expected by 2025 based on trends from the previous two decades.

MAP 23: SATELLITE OBSERVED SKYGLOW OVER LEEDS IN 2015 (www.nightblight.cpre.org.uk)



LED street lighting replacement schemes have been undertaken by a number of local authorities, and analysis of these schemes has shown a significant reduction in upward light pollution (CPRE, 2016). Further improvements are possible through dimming schemes, whereby the brightness of street lighting is reduced for periods overnight where it is less needed. In 2019 Leeds City Council embarked on a streetlight replacement scheme, whereby all 92,000 street lamps in the district will be converted to LED lighting over a four-year period.

3.22 ODOUR

Odour complaints

The following statistics have been provided by Leeds City Council's Environmental Health and show the number of odour related complaints in Leeds in the year 2016/17. This provides an indication of the main sources of odour related. The highest number of compliant relate to commercial/industrial activities. Further work will be undertaken to bring the evidence up to date and to consider whether a quantitative indicator can be developed which compares trends in compliants. However, even without an appropriate quantitative indicator this data provides context to the consideration of odour in the sustainability appraisal and where the main issues are likely to arise

TABLE 64: ODOUR RELATED COMPLIANTS TO LEEDS CITY COUNCIL ENVIRONMENT HEALTH BY TYPE (2016/17)	
Complaints Type	**Number**
Odour - Agricultural Count	25
Odour - Commercial/Industrial Premises Count	110
Odour - Cooking at Commercial Premises Count	25
Odour - Sewage Works Count	10
Odour/Light - Licensed Premises Count	1

3.23 WASTE

This section sets out the indicators, baseline data and trend information relating to waste arising in Leeds.

MUNICIPAL WASTE ARISING

INDICATOR	**EN18: MUNICIPAL WASTE ARISING**	
Reason for selecting indicator	To measure effects in relation to amount of municipal waste produced and type of waste management process used against the waste hierarchy (reduce > reuse > recycle > recover (e.g. energy recovery) > dispose (e.g. landfill)	
Geographies	Leeds	
SA objectives	SA16	
How sustainability is measured	**+**	▪ Reduction in municipal waste produced in total and/or per household ▪ Increase in proportion of waste recycled/re-used or composted ▪ Reduction in quantity of waste sent to landfill
	-	▪ Increase in munical waste produced in total and/or per household ▪ Reduction in proportion of waste recycled/re-used or composted ▪ Increase in quantity of waste sent to landfill
Source and details	TBC	
Website	TBC	
Updates	Published annually	
Limitations	▪ Doesn't cover commercial waste streams ▪ Need to explore whether total municipal waste or household waste only is the most appropriate indicators to use to measure trends	

Context

"A zero waste, high recycling society" is part of the vision set out in the Leeds Local Plan which will be achieved through reducing waste produced, maximising reuse, maximise recycling and composting waste, recovering energy from waste and providing sufficient management facilities in appropriate and accessible locations to minimise the amount of waste going to landfill.

Current Baseline

The last available data for waste arising in Leeds in 2018/19 shows that Leeds households produced 301,000 tonnes of waste. The total quantity of municipal waste processed, including trade waste, was 316,000 tonnes. 38% of waste was recycled, reuse or composted; 60% was incinerated to produce energy (electricity and heat) and 2% was sent to landfill.

TABLE 65: WASTE ARISING BY WASTE STREAM (TONNES)

Treatment type	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Recycling/Reuse						
Household Waste	91,268	88,472	77,675	78,652	76,348	76,995
*Trade Waste	1,227	1,307	1,467	3,569	3,758	2,526
Sub-total Municipal Waste Recycling/Reuse	**92,495**	**89,779**	**79,142**	**82,221**	**80,106**	**79,521**
Composting						
Household Waste	42,107	42,561	41,153	43,576	41,026	39,483
Trade Waste	1,211	1,145	1,020	1,014	879	794
Sub-total Municipal Waste Composted	**43,318**	**43,706**	**42,173**	**44,590**	**41,905**	**40,277**
Sub-total - Recycling/Reuse and Composting						
Household Waste	133,375	131,033	118,828	121,215	117,374	116,478
Trade waste	2,438	2,452	2,487	4,583	4,637	3,236
Sub-total Municipal waste sent for recycling / reuse or composting	**135,813**	**133,485**	**121,315**	**125,798**	**122,011**	**119,714**
% of total municipal waste	41.7%	41.2%	36.6%	36.9%	37.0%	37.8%
Energy Recovery						
Household Waste	30,668	41,670	124,141	178,930	183,500	181,484
Trade Waste	234	85	120	1,931	1,473	8,258
Sub-total Municipal Waste sent for Energy Recovery	**30,902**	**41,755**	**124,261**	**180,861**	**184,973**	**189,742**

TABLE 65: WASTE ARISING BY WASTE STREAM (TONNES)						
Treatment type	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**2015/16**	**2016/17**	**2017/18**	**2018/19**
% of total municipal waste	9.5%	12.9%	37.5%	53.1%	56.1%	60.0%
Landfill						
Household Waste Landfilled	141,700	132,914	66,194	14,787	5,150	2,938
Trade Waste Landfilled	18,487	16,956	20,287	19,984	5,594	3,869
Total Municipal Waste Landfilled	**160,187**	**149,870**	**86,481**	**34,771**	**10,744**	**6,807**
% of total municipal waste	49.2%	46.3%	26.1%	10.2%	3.3%	2.2%
Total Waste						
Total Household Waste	305,359	305,618	309,163	314,931	306,024	300,900
Total Municipal Waste	**325,572**	**323,967**	**331,710**	**340,490**	**329,892**	**316,447**
Households						
No. of Households	342,150	342,150	343,710	346,490	349,659	352,408
Waste per household (tonnes)	0.89	0.89	0.90	0.91	0.88	0.85

Table 65 shows that overall municipal waste arising reduced has reduced over the last year from 326,000 tonnes to 316,000 tonnes in 2018/19. Within this overall figure, waste produced by households fell from 305,000 to 301,000 tonnes over the period.

The major trend over the period has been a dramatic reduction in the proportion of waste sent to landfill from 49% to 2% of all waste over the period. As a result landfill has been almost eliminated as a source of waste disposal. Landfill has been replaced by energy recovery following the opening of the recycling and energy recovery facility (RERF) at Cross Green in 2015. Energy recovery is now the major method of municipal waste treatment at 60% of the total. This has moved overall waste treatment up the waste hierarchy and helped reduce the city's carbon emissions and improve sustainability.

The proportion of waste reused/recycling or composted has fallen from 42% to 38% between 2013/14 and 2018/19, although there was a small increase in the latest year. Whilst this a negative trend taken in isolation, this must be viewed in relation to a mainly positive progress highlighted above.

TABLE 66: CHANGES IN HOUSEHOLD WASTE ARISING BY TYPE					
Trend summary	**Change in total Household Waste (tonnes)**	**Waste per household (tonnes)**	**Change in % waste recycled**	**Change in % sent to landfill**	**Overall Trend**
Latest year (current)	- 5,124	- 0.03	+ 0.8%	- 1.1%	**+**
Last 5 years (short term)	- 4,459	- 0.04	- 3.9%	- 47 %	**+**

Table 66 shows **positive** trends against the selected indicators in both the current year and over the short term (5 year period).

APPENDIX 5 – SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK

The table below shows how the Baseline information topics and proposed indicator link to the SA Objectives

REF	NAME	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	BASELINE	PROPOSED SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS
SA1	Employment	▪ Create more jobs (permanent and temporary) ▪ Improve physical access to jobs ▪ Improve skills & access to training	1.1 – Employment 1.3 – Earnings	EC01: Number of jobs and employment rates EC04: Gross Weekly Pay – Full time workers
SA2	Business investment / economic growth	▪ Promote economic development: - Offices, industry & distribution - Retail & commercial leisure - Tourism & culture - Energy sector - Minerals & waste sectors - Construction sector (e.g. housebuilding) ▪ Increase/maintain vibrancy of centres ▪ Promote improved ICT networks & technological innovation ▪ Promote growth & diversity of rural economy	1.2 – Business land & premises 1.4 – Retail and city, town & local centres 1.5 - Tourism 1.6 – Natural resources, minerals and quarries 1.7 – Digital connectivity 2.2 – Housing land supply & delivery	EC02: Change in stock of business floorspace EC03: Floorspace developed for business use EC05: Health of city, town and local centres EC06: Domestic & international visitors EC07: Visitor accommodation EC08: Aggregate production & landbanks EC10: Digital connectivity SC01: Housing approvals & completions

REF	NAME	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	BASELINE	PROPOSED SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS
SA3	Health	▪ Increase energy efficiency of dwellings and reduce energy bills & fuel poverty ▪ Increase quality of housing ▪ Increase access to employment ▪ Increase provision of and access to green infrastructure ▪ Encourage more physical exercise ▪ Promote safer streets ▪ Reduce poor air quality affecting residents ▪ Maintain amenity ▪ Increase/maintain access to health facilities ▪ Increase/maintain access to fresh food	2.6 – Health 1.1 - Employment 2.5 – Crime 2.8 – Fuel poverty 3.3 – Energy efficiency of buildings 3.4 – Green space 3.5 – Green infrastructure 3.15 – Air quality 3.16 - Transport 3.17 – Accessibility to employment & key services 3.20 – Noise 3.22 – Odour	SC05: Public health EC01: Number of jobs & employment rates SC04: Crime rates SC07: Fuel poverty EN03: Building energy performance EN04: Quantity & accessibility of green space EN06: Access to natural green space EN14: Modes of travel to work EN15: Road casualties in Leeds EN16: Journey times to employment and key services by public transport/walk
SA4	Crime	▪ Reduce crime rates ▪ Reduce fear of crime ▪ Promote safer streets	2.5 – Crime	SC04: Crime rates
SA5	Culture	▪ Increase/maintain arts facilities (museums, galleries, theatres) ▪ Increase/maintain community facilities inc. religious buildings ▪ Promote tourism ▪ Promote sports, entertainment and cultural events ▪ Support university and further education sectors ▪ Support creative sector	1.4 – Retail and city, town and local centres 1.5 – Tourism	EC05: Health of city, town and local centres EC06: Domestic & international arrivals EC07: Visitor accommodation

REF	NAME	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	BASELINE	PROPOSED SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS
SA6	Housing	▪ Meet housing delivery targets ▪ Provide appropriate mix of housing types & sizes - Affordable housing - Size of dwellings - Specialist needs (older people / independent living) ▪ Improve quality/standard of housing	2.2 – Housing land supply & delivery 2.3 – Older persons accommodation	SC01: Housing approvals & completions SC02: Older persons accommodation
SA7	Social inclusion	▪ Provide services & facilities appropriate for the needs of BME groups, older people, young people and disabled people ▪ Reduce economic & social deprivation ▪ Reduce disparities in levels of economic and social deprivation ▪ Create opportunities for people from different communities to have increased contact with each other ▪ Increase/maintain accessibility to employment and key services & facilities: - Employment locations (define) - Centres and/or food stores - Schools - Health facilities	1.1 – Employment 1.2 – Earnings 1.4 – Retail and city, town & local centres 2.3 – Older persons accommodation 2.4 – Education, skills & training 2.5 – Crime 2.6 – Health 2.7 – Deprivation and inequality 2.8 – Fuel poverty 2..9 – Neighbourhood Planning 3.17 – Accessibility to employment and key services	EC01: Number of jobs & employment rates EC04: Gross Weekly Pay – Full time workers EC05: Health of city, town and local centres SC02: Older persons accommodation SC03: Educational attainment & attendance SC04: Crime rates SC05: Public health SC06: Deprivation and inequality SC07: Fuel poverty EN14: Journey times to employment and key services by public transport/walk
SA8	Green space, sports and recreation	▪ Increase/maintain quantity of greenspace & indoor ▪ Increase/maintain indoor and outdoor sports facilities ▪ Increase quality of greenspace ▪ Improve accessibility to greenspace	3.4 – Green space 3.5 – Green infrastructure	EN04: Quantity & accessibility of green space EN06: Access to natural green space

REF	NAME	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	BASELINE	PROPOSED SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS
		▪ Increase/maintain the public rights of way network		
SA9	Efficient use of land	▪ Promote brownfield development and minimise greenfield development ▪ Promote higher density development ▪ Minimise loss of Green Belt land ▪ Minimise loss of high-quality agricultural land Prevent unacceptable risk from land instability	3.8 – Agriculture & soils 3.9 – Previously developed land 3.10 – Density of development	EN09: Housing development on previously developed land EN10: Housing densities
SA10	Biodiversity /Geodiversity	▪ Protect & enhance existing habitats including long term management ▪ Protect & enhance protected & important species ▪ Protect & enhance designated nature conservation sites ▪ Increase green infrastructure provision ▪ Protect sites of geological interest ▪ Contributes to biodiversity net gain	3.5 – Green infrastructure 3.6 – Geology 3.7 – Biodiversity 3.7 – Biodiversity net gain	EN05: Tree planting EN06: Access to natural green space EN07: Condition of SSSIs EN08: Biodiversity net gain
SA11	Climate Change mitigation	▪ Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport - Transport infrastructure - Accessibility of services & facilities ▪ Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from buildings ▪ Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from energy generation & distribution	3.1 – Carbon dioxide emissions 3.2 – Renewable energy generation 3.3 – Energy efficiency of buildings 3.5 – Green infrastructure 3.16 – Transport 3.17 – Accessibility to employment and key services	EN01: Carbon dioxide emissions EN02: Renewable energy generation EN03: Building energy performance EN05: Tree planting EN13: Traffic levels in Leeds City Council EN14: Mode of travel to work EN16: Journey times to employment & key services by public transport/walk

REF	NAME	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	BASELINE	PROPOSED SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS
SA12	Climate Change adaption	▪ Increase green infrastructure provision ▪ Prepare for likelihood of increased flooding ▪ Build capacity for biodiversity to adapt to climate change	3.4 – Green space 3.5 – Green infrastructure 3.7 – Biodiversity net gain 3.15 – Flood risk	EN04: Quantity and accessibility of green space EN05: Tree planting EN06: Access to natural green space EN08: Biodiversity net gain EN12: Planning permissions granted contrary to EA advice on flood risk
SA13	Flood risk	▪ Reduce risk of flooding from rivers ▪ Reduce risk of surface water flooding	3.15 – Flood risk	EN12: Planning permissions granted contrary to EA advice on flood risk
SA14	Transport network	▪ Increase proportion of journeys by non-car modes ▪ Ease congestion on road network ▪ Make environment more attractive for non-car users ▪ Encourage freight transfer from road to rail/water ▪ Reduce transport-related accidents	3.16 - Transport	EN13: Traffic levels in Leeds City Council EN14: Mode of travel to work EN15: Road casualties in Leeds
SA15	Accessibility to jobs/facilities	▪ Appropriate provision of key services and facilities - Schools - Health facilities ▪ Increase/maintain accessibility to employment and key services & facilities: - Employment locations - Centres and/or food stores - Schools - Health facilities	1.4 – Retail and city, town & local centres 3.17 – Accessibility to employment and key services	EC05: Health of city, town and local centres EN16: Journey times to employment and key services by public transport/walk

REF	NAME	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	BASELINE	PROPOSED SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS
SA16	Waste	▪ Provide or safeguard facilities for waste management - storage (at source) - recycling - recovery - processing	3.23 – Waste	EN18: Municipal waste arising
SA17	Air Quality	▪ Avoid exposure to air pollution ▪ Impact of policy/proposal on air quality	3.15 – Air quality	Under consideration
SA18	Water Quality	▪ Improve the quality of water bodies (rivers, streams, lakes and groundwater)	3.12 – Water quality	Water body classifications for Leeds
SA19	Land/soil Quality	▪ Promote remediation of contaminated land	3.8 – Agriculture & soils 3.11 – Contaminated land	Under consideration
SA20	Amenity	▪ Reduce/avoid exposure to: - noise pollution - light pollution - odour ▪ Avoid inappropriate development within HSE Major Hazard Zones	3.20 – Noise 3.21 – Light pollution 3.22 - Odour	Under consideration
SA21	Landscape & Townscape	▪ Maintain/enhance special landscape areas ▪ Protect enhance landscape features e.g. trees, hedgerows ponds, dry stone walls ▪ Increase quality & quantity of woodland ▪ Maintain/enhance landscape character of the area ▪ Provide landscape features in new development	3.19 - Landscape	Under consideration

REF	NAME	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	BASELINE	PROPOSED SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS
		▪ Ensure development in urban areas is appropriate to its setting ▪ Encourage innovative and distinctive urban design ▪ Protects nationally important landscapes		
SA22	Historic environment	▪ Conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets: - Listed buildings - Conservation areas - Historic parks & gardens - Scheduled ancient monuments - Registered battlefields - Non-designated heritage assets (local list) ▪ Reduce no of heritage assets 'at risk'	3.18 – Historic environment	EN17: Number of heritage buildings at risk
SA23	Energy / resource efficiency	▪ Increase energy and water efficiency of buildings/development ▪ Increase energy from renewable/low carbon sources ▪ Promote low carbon energy distribution such as heat networks ▪ Safeguard land designated for minerals use and promote prior extraction.	1.6 – Natural resources, minerals & quarries 3.2 – Renewable energy generation 3.3 – Energy efficiency of buildings	EC09: Aggregate production & landbanks EN02: Renewable energy generation EN03: Building energy performance

APPENDIX 6 A – RESULTS TABLES ASSESSING REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES AGAINST SA OBJECTIVES

Sustainability Appraisals of reasonable alternatives as part of the Local Plan Update																										
Topic / Policy Proposal	**Option**	**SA01**	**SA02**	**SA03**	**SA04**	**SA05**	**SA06**	**SA07**	**SA08**	**SA09**	**SA10**	**SA11**	**SA12**	**SA13**	**SA14**	**SA15**	**SA16**	**SA17**	**SA18**	**SA19**	**SA20**	**SA21**	**SA22**	**SA23**
Sustainable Infrastructure / Leeds Station and HS2	1: No new policy – rely on existing local and national policy	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	2: New policy addressing Leeds Station	+	++	++	N	N	N	++	+	N	N	++	-	-	++	++	N	++	N	N	N	++	+ +	N
	3: New policy addressing strategic rail upgrades	+	+	+	N	N	N	+	+	N	+	+	N	N	N	+	N	+	N	N	N	+	+	N
	4: New policy addressing outlying stations (i.e. new stops or improvements to existing stations)	+	+	+	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	+	N	N	+	+	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	N
Sustainable Infrastructure / Mass Transit	1: No new policy – rely on existing local and national policy	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	2: New policy addressing the development of Mass Transit in Leeds	+	++	++	++	N	N	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	++	N	++	N	N	N	++	N	N
	3: New policy, focusing on sustainable transport more generally	+	++	++	N	N	N	++	N	N	N	++	N	N	++	++	N	++	N	N	N	N	N	N
Sustainable Infrastructure / Digital Connectivity	1: No new policy – rely on emerging national policy	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	2: Introduce a new policy	+	+	+	N	+	+	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Green Infrastructure / Biodiversity: Delivery of BNG	1: Retain G9 and rely on Environment Act and national policy	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	2: Presumption in favour of retaining existing and enhancing biodiversity on-site and scope for off site delivery	N	+	++	N	+	N	+	+	N	++	N	++	N	N	N	N	++	+	N	N	++	N	N
Green Infrastructure / Biodiversity: Expansion of network	1: Retain G9 and rely on Environment Act and national policy	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	2: Greater measures to create natural corridors e.g. city-to-countryside 'green corridors'	N	N	++	N	+	N	+	++	N	++	N	++	N	N	N	N	++	++	N	N	++	N	N
Green Infrastructure / Biodiversity: Net gain level	1: Retain G9 and rely on Environment Act and national policy	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	2: Minimum of 10% - as required in the Environment Act with guidance on implementation	-	+	++	N	+	-	++	++	N	++	N	++	N	N	N	N	++	+	N	N	++	+	N
	3: More than 10%	N	N	++	N	+	- -	++	++	N	++	N	++	N	N	N	N	++	+	N	N	++	+	N
Green Infrastructure / Biodiversity: Protection	1: Retain G9 and rely on Environment Act and national policy	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	2: Greater presumption against loss of specified habitats	-	N	++	N	N	-	+	++	N	++	N	++	N	N	N	N	++	+	N	N	++	N	N
Green Infrastructure /	1: Retain G9 and rely on Environment Act and national policy	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

Biodiversity: Wider environmental net gain	2: Seek biodiversity net gain only	-	N	++	N	N	-	+	++	N	++	N	++	N	N	N	N	++	+	N	N	++	N	N
	3: Seek broader environmental gain across all natural capital	-	N	++	N	++	-	++	++	N	++	N	++	N	N	N	N	++	+	N	N	++	N	N
Green Infrastructure / Green Space: Green Space Improvement and New	1: To remove Policy G5 and use the G4 Policy to apply to the whole City. Clarification on determination criteria for on/off site provision.	N	N	++	N	++	N	++	++	+	+	N	++	N	N	+	N	+	+	N	N	++	N	N
	2: To remove Policy G5 and use the G4 Policy to apply to the whole City.	N	N	++	N	++	N	++	++	+	+	N	++	N	N	+	N	+	+	N	N	++	N	N
	3: To establish whether the City Centre needs a different approach and to change Policy accordingly if needed	N	N	++	N	++	N	++	++	+	+	N	++	N	N	+	N	+	+	N	N	++	N	N
	4: To keep current arrangements	N	N	+	N	++	N	+	+	N	N	N	+	N	N	+	N	+	+	N	N	+	N	N
Green Infrastructure / Green Infrastructure: Definitions and Standards	1: To ensure that a GI Spatial Policy aligns with National Policy objectives and provides a strong connection from the national policy aims to specific Policies.	N	N	++	N	++	N	++	++	+	++	+	+	N	+	+	N	++	N	N	N	++	N	N
	2: Keep as is	+	+	+	N	+	N	+	+	N	+	+	+	N	+	+	N	+	+	N	+	+	N	N
Green Infrastructure / Green Space: Green Walls and Roofs	1: A blanket demand for Green Walls and Roofs on certain types of building with non-provision governed by exception	N	+	+	N	+	+	+	+	N	N	+	++	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	++	N	+
	2: Support and Encouragement for appropriate Green Walls and Roofs.	N	+	+	N	+	+	+	+	N	N	+	+	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	++	N	+
	3: No Change	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Green Infrastructure / Green Space: Maintenance	1: Separate out Maintenance element of G4 and create a new Policy that clearly defines our expectations.	N	N	++	N	++	N	++	++	N	++	N	++	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	++	N	N
	2: Clear link between 5.5.18.1 and G4(b) to be made with supporting possible SPD defining what is in a maintenance agreement	N	N	++	N	++	N	++	++	N	++	N	++	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	++	N	N
	3: Changes to supporting text to strengthen maintenance arrangements	N	N	+	N	+	N	+	+	N	+	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	+	N	N
	4: Leave current arrangement as is	N	N	+	N	+	N	+	+	N	+	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	+	N	N
Green Infrastructure / Green Space: Placemaking Native Flora	1: A policy demand that evidence of the use of native species is provided with exception criteria	N	+	+	N	N	N	N	+	N	++	N	N	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	+	N	N
	2: Recommend that certain native Species are use or encourage the use of Native species	N	+	+	N	N	N	N	+	N	++	N	+	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	+	N	N
	3: Rely on Other National Policy/Legislation	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Green Infrastructure / Green Space: Protection	1: Clarify policy as to what is covered	N	N	++	N	++	N	++	++	N	++	N	++	N	N	+	N	++	N	N	N	++	N	N
	2: No Change.	N	N	++	N	++	N	++	++	N	++	N	++	N	N	+	N	+	N	N	N	++	N	N
Green Infrastructure / Green Space: Protection - G6 Sequential Approach	1: A 4th test on G6 a) to c) where evidence needs to be supplied that other sites have been considered.	N	N	++	N	++	N	++	++	N	++	N	++	N	N	+	N	+	N	N	N	++	N	N
	2: No Change	N	N	++	N	++	N	++	++	N	++	N	++	N	N	+	N	+	N	N	N	++	N	N

Green Infrastructure / Green Space: Quality	1: Separate out Quality element of G4 and create a new Policy that clearly defines our expectations.	N	+	++	N	++	N	++	++	N	++	N	++	N	N	+	N	+	+	N	N	++	N	N
	2: Explain the definition of quality and good design, possibly in an SPD	N	+	++	N	++	N	++	++	N	++	N	++	N	N	+	N	+	+	N	N	++	N	N
	3: Strengthen the current supporting text of 5.5.17	N	N	+	N	N	N	+	++	N	+	N	+	N	N	N	N	+	+	N	N	+	N	N
	4: Rely on Existing Policy.	N	N	+	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	+	N	N
Green Infrastructure / Identification, Protection, Enhancement and extension of Green Infrastructure: Environmental Justice	1: Clearly define Council wide GI objectives based on strategic deficiency and ensure that the Policies creating Green Space show how they are to address this at a strategic level	N	N	++	N	+	N	+	++	N	++	N	++	N	N	N	N	+	+	N	N	+	N	N
	2: As Option 1 but without the option to combine s106 funding for strategic schemes	N	N	+	N	N	N	+	++	N	+	N	+	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	N
	3: Rely on Other National Policy/Legislation	N	N	+	N	N	N	+	+	N	+	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Green Infrastructure / Protection, Enhancement and Extension of Green and Blue Infrastructure	1: To redefine Policy G1 so it clearly defines Green and Blue Infrastructure and asks for an assessment of the site	N	+	++	N	++	N	++	++	+	+	+	++	N	+	+	N	++	+	N	N	++	N	N
	2: To redefine Policy G1 so it clearly defines Green and Blue Infrastructure	N	+	+	N	+	N	+	+	+	+	+	+	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	+	N	N
	3: Use existing Policy	N	+	+	N	+	N	+	+	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	+	N	N
Green Infrastructure / Local Food Production: Ability to Grow Food Locally	1: Insist that all new Housing schemes above a certain level create growing facilities	N	N	++	N	++	-	++	++	N	++	N	++	N	+	N	N	+	N	N	N	+	N	N
	2: To do nothing	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Green Infrastructure / Local Food Production: Fruit Tree in Garden	1: To create standards that allow for the planting of fruit trees for all new residential and commercial development. Immediately TPO the trees	N	N	+	N	N	N	+	N	N	+	N	+	N	+	N	N	+	N	N	N	++	N	N
	2: Encourage food growing as multi-functional Green Space provision on all housing schemes	N	N	+	N	+	N	+	+	N	+	N	+	N	+	+	N	+	N	N	N	++	N	N
	3: To make the provision a request in policy but not to require it	N	N	+	N	N	N	+	N	N	+	N	+	N	+	N	N	+	N	N	N	+	N	N
	4: To do nothing	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Green Infrastructure / Nature Conservation: Biodiversity	1: Retain G8 and G9 and reply on legislation and national policy	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	2: Stronger requirement and link to maximising biodiversity in nature conservation policy	-	N	++	N	N	-	++	++	N	++	N	++	N	N	N	N	++	+	N	N	++	N	N
Green Infrastructure / Nature Conservation: Protection and enhancement	1: Retain G8 and rely on legislation and national policy.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	2: Increase protection and enhancement of specified habitats and sites	-	N	++	N	N	-	+	++	N	++	N	++	N	N	N	N	++	+	N	N	++	N	N
	3: Presumption in favour of retaining all natural capital	- -	N	++	N	N	- -	N	++	+	++	N	++	+	N	N	N	++	++	N	N	++	N	N
Green Infrastructure /	1: Retain G8	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

Nature Conservation: Update	2: Update terms, references, documents, wording of G8	N	N	++	N	N	N	++	++	N	++	N	++	N	N	N	N	++	+	N	N	+	N	N
Green Infrastructure / Trees: Increase canopy	1: Retain G2 and reply on updates to NPPF	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	2: Seek additional tree planting	N	-	++	N	+	-	+	++	N	++	N	++	+	N	N	N	+	+	N	N	++	N	N
	3: Allocate sites for tree planting	N	N	++	N	+	-	+	++	N	++	N	++	+	N	N	N	+	+	N	N	++	N	N
	4: CPO land for tree planting	N	+	++	N	N	N	+	++	N	++	N	++	+	N	N	N	+	+	N	N	++	N	N
Green Infrastructure / Trees: Protection	1: Retain G2 and LAND2 and rely on national policy	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	2: Limit protection/the 'presumption to retain' to certain trees	N	N	++	N	N	N	++	+	N	++	N	++	N	N	N	N	++	N	N	N	++	N	N
	3: Extend protection/the presumption to retain to all trees	-	N	++	N	+	-	++	++	N	++	N	++	N	N	N	N	++	+	N	N	++	N	N
	4: Extend protection/the presumption to retain to trees and other natural features such as hedgerows	N	N	++	N	+	-	++	++	N	++	N	++	+	N	N	N	++	+	N	N	++	N	N
Green Infrastructure / Trees: Replacement	1: Retain LAND2 and 3 for 1 replacement	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	2: Increase level of replacement based on numbers	N	+	++	N	N	-	++	++	N	++	N	++	+	N	N	N	++	+	N	N	++	N	N
	3: Tree replacement based on carbon sequestration	N	+	++	N	N	-	++	++	N	++	N	++	+	N	N	N	++	+	N	N	++	N	N
	4: Base replacement on more factors than just carbon sequestration	N	+	++	N	N	-	++	++	N	++	N	++	+	N	N	N	++	+	N	N	++	N	N
	5: Replacement based on canopy cover	N	+	++	N	N	-	++	++	N	++	N	++	+	N	N	N	++	N	N	N	++	N	N
Green Infrastructure / Trees: Specific species	1: Retain G2 and rely on national policy	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	2: Seek the use of native and local species, fruit trees, those that attract wildlife	N	N	++	N	N	N	++	++	N	++	N	++	N	N	N	N	++	N	N	N	+	N	N
Place Making / Strategic Placemaking	1: No new policy – rely on existing local and national policy	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	2: Amended / new policy wording with text references (signposting) only to Climate Emergency and Health & Well Being	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	3: Amended/ new policy addressing criteria for 20minNH and presumption for asks if criteria not met	+	++	+	N	+	N	++	+	++	N	+	N	N	+	+	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	N
	4: Amended / new policy addressing presumption in favour of higher density (presumption in support of urban intensification within service centres / travel nodes and sustainable transport corridors)	N	+	N	N	N	+	+	N	++	N	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	5: Presumption against car-based development (drive thru's etc) + variations for geography & type of scheme and quantity of parking	N	N	+	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	+	N	N	+	+	N	+	N	N	N	+	N	N
	6: Presumption against all greenfield development (to protect carbon adaptation assets)	N	N	+	N	N	-	N	+	++	+	+	++	+	N	+	N	+	N	+	N	+	N	N

Place Making / Design	1: No new policy – rely on existing local and national policy	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	2: New policy wording with text references only to climate change, high quality, resilient adaptable and healthy places	+	+	+	N	N	N	+	+	N	N	+	+	+	N	+	+	+	N	N	N	+	N	N
	3: New Policy providing overarching place making principles	+	+	++	+	N	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	N	+	++	+	+
	4: New Policy providing overarching place making principles and requirement for design codes	+	N	++	+	N	+	+	+	+	+	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	N	N	+	++	N	+
	5: New policy focused on requirement for Health Check (Health Impact Assessment)	N	N	++	+	N	+	+	+	N	N	+	N	N	N	+	N	+	N	N	++	+	N	+
Carbon Reduction / Whole Life Carbon Assessment	1: No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	2: Require a whole life-cycle carbon assessment to be submitted in support of all planning applications and adopt a benchmark target through future plan review	+	+	+	N	N	+	+	N	+	N	+	N	N	+	+	+	+	N	N	N	+	N	+
	3: Require a whole life-cycle carbon assessment that meets a Council benchmark figure to be submitted in support of all major planning applications	+	+	+	N	N	-	+	N	+	N	++	N	N	+	+	+	+	N	N	N	+	-	++
Carbon Reduction / Operational Carbon	1: No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy	+	+	+	N	N	+	+	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	+	N	+
	2: Require all development to be built so that carbon emissions associated with the building's operational energy are zero or negative	+	+	++	N	N	-	+	N	N	N	++	N	N	N	N	N	++	N	N	N	-	-	++
	3: Require all major development to be built so that carbon emissions associated with the building's operational energy are zero or negative	+	+	++	N	N	-	+	N	N	N	++	N	N	N	N	N	++	N	N	N	-	-	++
Carbon Reduction / Building Standards	1: No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy	+	+	+	N	N	N	+	N	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	+	N	+
	2: Require development to achieve a specific sustainable construction rating / standard	+	+	++	N	N	-	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	++	+	-	++
Carbon Reduction / Renewable Energy Target	1: No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy	N	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	+
	2: Set a new target for renewable energy	+	+	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	++	N	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	+
	3: Set potential capacity for renewable energy generation in Leeds	+	+	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	++	N	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	+
Carbon Reduction / Renewable Energy Location	1: No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy	+	N	+	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	+
	2: New criteria based policy to guide locations for renewable energy	+	+	+	N	N	N	+	N	-	N	++	N	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	++
	3: Allocate areas for renewable energy	+	+	+	N	N	N	+	N	-	N	++	N	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	++
Carbon Reduction /	1: No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy	+	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	+	+	N	N	N	N	N	+

Heat Network	2: Review existing policies - require applications to connect to the heat network within identified district heat network development areas	+	+	+	N	N	+	+	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	N	+	+	N	N	N	N	N	++
	3: Review – Amend policy to include reference to other heating technology if not within an area suitable for a heat network	N	N	++	N	N	++	++	N	N	N	++	N	N	N	N	+	++	N	N	N	N	N	++
Carbon Reduction / Resilience to Heat	1: No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy	N	N	+	N	N	+	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	2: Introduce a policy to increase new development's resilience to heat beyond building regulations	N	N	+	N	N	+	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Carbon Reduction / Energy Storage Target	1: No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	2: Introduce an energy storage target	+	+	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	+
	3: Set potential capacity for energy storage in Leeds	+	+	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	+
Carbon Reduction / Energy Storage Location	1: No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	2: Introduce a criteria based policy to guide the location of energy storage	+	+	+	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	+
	3: Allocate areas for energy storage	+	+	+	N	N	N	+	N	-	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	+
Flood Risk / Avoiding Development on the Floodplain	1: No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy	N	-	+	N	N	N	N	N	-	N	N	+	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	2. Restrict all development other than water compatible and essential infrastructure in the functional flood plain,	N	-	+	N	N	N	N	N	-	N	N	+	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	2: Restrict all development in high flood risk areas, regardless of whether a sequential test can be passed	- -	-	-	N	N	- -	N	N	- -	N	N	++	++	N	N	N	N	+	-	N	+	N	N
	4: Restrict accommodation for elderly and disabled people in high flood risk areas. This would be treating elderly and disabled accommodation as a highly vulnerable use because of potential mobility issues and their impact on safe evacuation.	N	N	N	N	N	N	- -	N	-	N	N	++	++	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	++	N	N
Flood Risk / Functional Floodplain in the Urban Area (Currently zone 3aii)	1: No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy	-	-	-	N	N	+	-	N	++	-	N	- -	-	N	N	N	N	-	+	N	N	N	N
	2: Limitations on urban expansion in unprotected areas with a very high probability (1 in 20) of flooding, flood zone 3b (previously mapped as zone 3aii).	N	N	+	N	N	-	+	N	- -	++	+	++	++	+	N	N	N	++	N	N	- -	- -	N
	3: Limitations on urban expansion in unprotected areas with a very high probability (1 in 20) of flooding that are currently mapped as zone 3aii so that only the footprint of existing buildings can be redeveloped.	N	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	-	+	+	++	++	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	N	N
Flood Risk / Flood Risk Assessments	1. No new policy – rely on existing Policy Water 6	N	-	N	N	N	-	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	2. Revise Policy Water 6 to reflect need to take account of climate change in flood risk assessments	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	++	++	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Flood Risk / Residual Risk	1.Rely on existing NRW Policy Water 5: Zones of Rapid Inundation	N	N	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

	2. Revise Policy Water 5 to remove reference to defined Zones of Rapid Inundation and base policy on updated SFRA.	N	+	N	N	N	+	N	N	+	N	N	-	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Flood Risk / Managing Surface Water - increasing SuDs	1: No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	+	N	+	+	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	+	N	N	N
	2: New policy to increase the use of sustainable drainage measures	+	N	++	N	N	N	N	+	-	++	++	++	+	N	N	N	+	++	+	N	++	N	+ +	N
Flood Risk / Managing Surface Water - source locations	1: No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy, no requirement for measures at source locations	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	2: Implementing natural flood risk management measures at source locations to manage surface water run off	N	N	+	N	N	N	N	+	-	+	+	+	++	N	N	N	+	+	N	N	+	N	N	N
Flood Risk / Resilience	1: No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy	-	-	-	N	N	-	-	N	N	N	N	+	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	2: Set new standards for flood resilience in new development, eg define what is meant by safe access and egress, evacuation routes and resilient construction	N	N	+	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	N	++	++	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N
Flood Risk / PD rights and porous paving	1: Permitted development rights remain in place leading to increased loss of natural drainage areas through urban creep	N	+	-	N	N	N	N	-	++	-	N	- -	- -	N	N	N	N	-	N	N	- -	- -	N	N
	2: Limit permitted development rights for new developments to ensure open areas that are needed for flood risk management are retained	N	-	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	++	++	N	N	N	N	++	N	N	+	N	N	N
	3. Set requirements to use permeable materials in new development to include use of permeable material and inclusion of soft landscaped area in front gardens	N	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	++	++	N	N	N	N	++	N	N	+	N	N	N
Flood Risk / Increased Flood Risk in Future	1. Rely on existing flood risk zones to undertake flood risk sequential and guide future allocation documents and windfall documents	N	+	-	N	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	-	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	2. Revised policy to require that future flood zones identified through climate change modelling in the SFRA are taken account of in the application of the sequential test	N	-	+	N	N	N	N	N	-	N	N	++	++	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

TABLE KEY				
Major Positive	Minor Positive	Neutral / No Effect	Minor Negative	Major Negative
++	+	N	-	--

APPENDIX 6 B – RESULTS TABLES ASSESSING POLICIES AGAINST SA OBJECTIVES

Sustainability Appraisals of policies revised as part of the Local Plan Update (version as of ____/2022)																								
Policy		**SA01**	**SA02**	**SA03**	**SA04**	**SA05**	**SA06**	**SA07**	**SA08**	**SA09**	**SA10**	**SA11**	**SA12**	**SA13**	**SA14**	**SA15**	**SA16**	**SA17**	**SA18**	**SA19**	**SA20**	**SA21**	**SA22**	**SA23**
Policy SP0	Climate change mitigation and adaptation	+	+	+	N	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	++	N	+	+	N	+	+	N	N	+	N	++
		Policy commentary: The policy would have a range of positive effects, particularly with regard to climate change mitigation and adaption, as it requires that developments minimise their carbon emissions and maximise renewable energy generation. Other positive effects stem from the policy's requirements for quality master-planning and design; protections and improvements to biodiversity; support for active travel; and the creation of thriving places. Some uncertainties exist as to the effect the policy will have on SA1, SA2, SA3 and SA5, however as the policy encourages the creation of "Thriving and accessible places" and requires that new proposals "maximise wellbeing for all" it is considered reasonable that the effects of the policy be recorded as positive. It is considered that there are no negative effects of the policy.																							
Policy SP1	Location of Development	+	+	+	N	+	++	+	N	++	N	+	+	+	+	+	N	+	N	+	N	+	N	N
		Policy commentary: The proposed amendment to Policy SP1 aligns and is a consequential policy amendment to link the strategic location of growth policy to the proposed new policy on 20min NH principles. As such the impacts of the policy are considered in the round alongside Policy X on 20minNH as the direct influencer on the positive scores. The main areas of positives are within the SA objectives of SA6 (housing) and SA(efficient and prudent use of land). The inclusion of reference to 20min NH principles in SP1 brings indirect positives in the following SA objectives: SA1 (employment) (SA2 economic growth) SA3 (health) SA5 (culture) SA7 (social inclusion and community cohesion) SA11 (climate mitigation) SA12 (climate adaptation) SA13 (flood risk) SA14 (transport network) SA15 (accessibility) SA17 (air quality) SA19 (land and soil quality) and SA21 (landscape and townscape quality). These positives rely on further details of existing and proposed policies responding more technically to each of the positively scored SA objective "topics".																							
Policy SP1a	Achieving 20 Minute Neighbourhoods in Leeds	+	++	++	+	+	+	++	++	++	+	++	+	N	++	+	N	++	N	++	N	N	N	N
		Policy commentary:																						

Sustainability Appraisals of policies revised as part of the Local Plan Update (version as of ____/2022)																								
Policy		**SA01**	**SA02**	**SA03**	**SA04**	**SA05**	**SA06**	**SA07**	**SA08**	**SA09**	**SA10**	**SA11**	**SA12**	**SA13**	**SA14**	**SA15**	**SA16**	**SA17**	**SA18**	**SA19**	**SA20**	**SA21**	**SA22**	**SA23**
		This policy scores positively across SA2 (economic growth) SA3 (Health) SA7 (social inclusion and community cohesion); SA8 (green space) SA9 (efficient and prudent use of land) SA11 (climate change mitigation) SA14 (transport network) SA17 (air quality and SA19 (land and soil) with less direct positives related to SA4 (crime) SA5 (culture) SA6 (housing) SA12 (climate adaptation) and SA15 (accessibility). These are positives you would expect to see through a strategic approach to placemaking focusing windfall development to locations that have good accessibility to services and facilities.																						
Policy SP1b	Achieving Well-Designed Places	N	+	++	++	N	++	++	+	++	++	+	++	+	+	N	+	+	N	N	+	++	++	+
		Policy commentary: The policy has a positive or significant positive effect for the majority of the SA objectives reflecting that it requires development to contribute to high quality sustainable places design with all development being based on a thorough understanding appraisal and assessment of the site and its context and therefore responding positively and achieving high quality and well-designed places which has inherently, positive outcomes. Whilst the policy itself does not include detailed requirements for addressing eg green space provision (SA8), biodiversity (SA10), housing (SA6), crime (SA6) accessibility (SA15) pollution (SA17, SA19), flood risk (SA13) and climate change (SA11, SA12, SA23), the objective of the policy to provide a high quality and well-designed environment supports the majority of the SA objectives indirectly. The objective of the policy would support improving design and place making for climate change mitigation and adaptation (SA11 and SA12), health outcomes (SA3), community cohesion (SA7) and inclusive growth (SA7 and SA2) and accessibility (SA15) for all sectors and areas of the Leeds district, thereby supporting landscape and townscape quality (SA21). Given the theme of the policy, SA12 (climate adaptation) and SA3 (health) has a significant positive effect with benefits including the provision of improvements to green infrastructure, sustainably built (building fabric, water use and storage and energy efficient) housing as well as other buildings, mitigation of air quality (reduced greenhouse gas emissions benefitting health outcomes).A significant positive effect is also identified for SA20 (Amenity) which includes addressing the causes of noise, light and odour pollution which would provide a healthy living environment.																						
Policy SP11a	Mass Transit and Rail Infrastructure	+	++	++	++	N	N	++	++	N	+	++	+	++	++	++	N	++	+	N	N	++	++	N
		Policy commentary: Overall, this policy scores positively against a number of the SA objectives. The positive benefits that would result from an increase in accessibility (and so access to jobs, services and facilities) brought about by improvements to the rail network or the creation of a mass transit network contributes to the positive scores against a variety of objectives (including SA1, SA1, HA2, SA8, SA14 and SA15). The direct benefits this would have in reducing the need to travel by car - and the consequential reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from transport - also contributes to the positive score for the health and climate change objectives (SA3, SA11 and SA12).																						

Sustainability Appraisals of policies revised as part of the Local Plan Update (version as of ____/2022)																								
Policy		**SA01**	**SA02**	**SA03**	**SA04**	**SA05**	**SA06**	**SA07**	**SA08**	**SA09**	**SA10**	**SA11**	**SA12**	**SA13**	**SA14**	**SA15**	**SA16**	**SA17**	**SA18**	**SA19**	**SA20**	**SA21**	**SA22**	**SA23**
		In a number of instances, the specific requirements outlined in the policy have directly influence the SA scoring. For example, the policy includes specific requirements in relation to the provision of well-designed and safe connections to key destinations (SA4), holistically designing schemes to ensure their positive to stimulate positive place-making is maximised and responding to the distinct characters of places along its routes (SA21), capitalising on opportunities to create new green and blue infrastructure (SA8 and SA10), minimising and reducing flood risk, and using SUDs to reduce run off and improve water quality (SA13 and SA18) and protecting and enhancing heritage assets (SA22). This results in positive scores against these objectives.																							
Policy SP11b	Leeds Station	++	++	++	++	+	N	++	+	N	N	++	-	-	++	+	N	++	N	N	N	++	++	N
		Policy commentary: This option scores positively against a number of objectives. It reflects that redevelopment of the station is likely to bring about an increase in commercial floorspace, delivering benefits relating to SA1 (Employment) and SA2 (Business investment / economic growth). The improved environment, and better rail performance that it would enable, may encourage more people to use rail services and increase accessibility, and overall would result positive outcomes against a number of objectives, including SA2 (Business investment / economic growth), SA3 (Health), SA7 (Social inclusion & community cohesion), SA11 (Climate change mitigation), SA14 (Transport Network), SA15 (Accessibility) and SA17 (Air Quality). A number of the scores are follow from specific requirements set out in the policy. This includes SA8 (Green space, sports & recreation), where the positive score reflects that the policy supports the transformation of City Square into an outstanding public space. SA4 (Crime) scores positively due to the requirements for improvements to the Dark Arches and the arches to the south of Trevelyan Square. Similarly, the positive score for SA22 (Historic Environment) reflects the requirements of the policy for development to preserve and enhance the historic assets in its vicinity. The negative scores for SA12 (Climate change mitigation) and SA13 (Flood Risk) reflect that some of the land around the station is in a flood risk zone and the policy is encouraging development here. This would, however be mitigated by the specific requirements within the policy that relate to flood risk.																							
Policy SP13	Protecting, maintaining, enhancing and extending Green and Blue Infrastructure	N	N	++	N	++	N	++	++	+	++	+	++	N	+	+	N	++	+	N	N	++	N	N
		Policy commentary: There are no negative Sustainability outcomes. The health benefits of Green Space (SA3 and SA8) are well documented. This includes the Mental health and Social/Cultural positivity (SA5 and SA7) that will be brought to Leeds. In terms of Placemaking and sustainability the proximity of well Green Space to communities is critical (SA21). Ultimately the overall aim of the Local Plan Update 'Climate Change' will be mitigated (SA12) with other associated benefits such as Air Quality, Water Quality (SA18) and Biodiversity (SA10).																							

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Policy EN1	Climate Change – Carbon Dioxide Reduction	N	+	+	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	++	N	N	N	N	+	+	N	N	N	N	-	++
		Policy commentary: The policy would result in a better quality of development within Leeds, that would promote innovation (SA2) whilst combatting the impacts of climate change through more energy efficient development that promotes the use renewable energy (SA11 & SA23) across Leeds (SA7). It also promotes the reuse and recycling of material through WLCCAs (SA16). Whilst the policy promotes the reuse of buildings, it may be more technologically difficult for listed and protected buildings to meet the operational energy policy standards (SA22).																							
Policy EN1A	Embodied Carbon	+	+	++	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	++	N	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	+	N	++
		Policy commentary: The policy would require all new major developments to deliver net zero operational carbon buildings, which would improve the quality of buildings (SA21, SA3, SA17) across Leeds (SA7). It would also promote the delivery of innovative development (SA2) and reduce the amount of carbon emitted through built development (SA11,SA23). As the requirement would go beyond building regulation requirements, it would create a Leeds centric barrier for developers to overcome which may impact the rate of housing delivery, however this is balanced against an improved quality of development (SA6). Requiring net zero operational carbon developments would also promote investment and increase skills and knowledge within the renewable energy sector (SA1/SA2).																							
Policy EN1B	Operational Energy	+	+	+	N	N	+	+	N	+	N	+	N	N	+	+	+	+	N	N	N	+	N	+
		Policy commentary: EN1 Part B would require major applications to consider and make efforts to reduce their whole life cycle carbon emissions through a RICS assessment and minors to meet a sustainability checklist. This would result less carbon emissions associated to new development (SA23, SA11, SA16,) and an improved quality of development (SA3, SA6, SA9, SA17, SA21).																							
Policy EN2	Sustainable Construction Standards	+	+	++	N	N	-	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	++	+	-	++
		Policy commentary: The policy would require an application to meet HQM Level 4 and BREEAM Outstanding. The standards would ensure that new development within Leeds is of high quality, and this is reflected in the SA results (SA3, SA6, SA7, SA10, SA 11, SA12, SA17, SA21). Whilst the previous SA accounted for a slow down in delivery due to a perceived financial burden, viability testing has shown that it is not an issue. Restricting developers to certain standards may be more difficult for certain development (SA22) and therefore the policy will have to consider flexibility for those types.																							

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Policy EN3	Renewable Energy Generation	+	+	+	N	N	N	+	N	+	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	+
		Policy commentary: The intent of the policy is to identify the renewable energy generation potential of Leeds and opportunity areas for where that could be delivered. This would encourage and promote new renewable energy development in Leeds leading to new employment possibilities (SA1, SA2) and an increase in renewable energy produced (SA11, SA23). The opportunity areas identified through the evidence base include agricultural, green field and green belt land, so renewable energy applications would be expected in these locations (SA9).																							
Policy EN4	District Heating	N	N	++	N	N	++	++	N	N	N	++	N	N	N	N	+	++	N	N	N	N	N	++
		Policy commentary: The Local Plan Update amends Policy EN4, which promotes connections to the heat district network, to include other low carbon heating technologies where it is not technically possible to connect to a network. Therefore this would result in the increase in use of low carbon heat technologies (SA11), resulting in better quality housing (SA6, SA3, SA17) across Leeds (SA7).																							
Policy EN9	New Drive thru' Development	N	+	+	N	N	N	+	N	+	N	+	N	N	+	+	N	+	N	N	+	N	N	N
		Policy commentary: The policy scores positively against SA2 (economic growth) SA3 (health) SA7 (social inclusion and community cohesion) SA9 (efficient and prudent use of land) SA11 (climate mitigation) SA14 (transport network) SA15 (accessibility) SA17 (air quality) and SA20 (amenity) reflecting that stronger controls on the location of drive thrus has inherently positive outcomes on health, air quality and amenity.																							
Policy G1	Protecting, maintaining, enhancing and extending Green and Blue Infrastructure within outside areas of GBI	N	+	++	N	++	N	++	++	+	+	+	++	N	+	+	N	++	+	N	N	++	N	N
		Policy commentary: There are no negative Sustainability outcomes. The health benefits of Green Space (SA3 and SA8) are well documented. This includes the Mental health and Social/Cultural positivity (SA5 and SA7) that will be brought to Leeds. In terms of Placemaking and sustainability the proximity of well Green Space to communities is critical (SA21). Ultimately the overall aim of the Local Plan Update 'Climate Change' will be mitigated (SA12) with other associated benefits such as Air Quality, Water Quality (SA18) and Biodiversity (SA10).																							
Policy G2a	Protection Of Trees, Woodland And Hedgerows	N	N	++	N	+	-	++	++	N	++	N	++	+	N	N	N	++	+	N	N	++	N	N
		Policy commentary: There is a minimal negative sustainability effect with regard to Housing delivery. All the others are positive.																							

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		The protection of all trees, woodland and hedgerows will have significant positive effects on the protection and quality of green space which provides opportunities for recreation and sport and be beneficial to physical wellbeing. They can also foster greater social contact and mixing which benefits mental well-being. It will also have a significant positive effect on the level of biodiversity as trees and hedgerows are valuable natural assets in their own right as well as providing important habitats for other flora and fauna. Trees and hedgerows store carbon and release oxygen into the atmosphere thereby helping to reduce carbon levels in the atmosphere which contribute to climate change. They also store pollutants which can reduce air quality. Trees and hedgerows are important and often highly valued features within the landscape and townscape. Some are protected by TPOs or conservation area designation but many aren't therefore additional protection will have a significant positive effect on landscape and townscape quality. This level of protection could limit the developable area on a site and therefore limit the amount of development and the massing and layout of a scheme. However, putting the natural environment at the heart of scheme design and designing to preserve existing trees and hedgerows could balance the often conflicting needs to protect nature and build, and create an attractive, healthy and sustainable environment for the development and its residents (links to design policy). The policy does allow for the removal of trees & hedgerows subject to full justification. Reducing the developable area could impact on the viability of a scheme and potentially reduce delivery of planning obligations e.g. affordable housing. A 'planning balance' decision would need to be made.																							
Policy G2b	Ancient Woodland, Long Established Woodland, Ancient Trees, Veteran Trees	-	N	++	N	N	-	++	++	N	++	N	++	N	N	N	N	++	+	N	N	++	N	N
		Policy commentary: The policy will deliver significant positive effects in terms of health (SA3), social inclusions & community cohesion (SA7), green space, sport and recreation (SA8), biodiversity and geodiversity (SA10), climate change adaptation (SA12), air quality (SA17) and Landscape and townscape quality (SA21). It will also have a positive effect on water quality (SA18). The protection of these habitats could reduce the developable area thereby limiting the amount of development and the delivery of obligations such as affordable housing, however such protection is widely supported at a national level policy and guidance that developers should not be expecting to develop these areas and should be expecting to provide buffers. They should know this has to be taken into account in site selection, scheme design and viability assessments.																							
Policy G2c	Tree replacement	N	+	++	N	+	-	++	++	N	++	N	++	+	N	N	N	++	+	N	N	++	N	N
		Policy commentary:																						

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		The policy will deliver significant positive effects in terms of health (SA3), social inclusion & community cohesions (SA7), green space, sport and recreation (SA8), biodiversity and geodiversity (SA10), climate change adaptation (SA12), air quality (SA17) and Landscape and townscape quality (SA21). It will also have a positive effect on business investment/economic growth (SA2), culture (SA5), flood risk (SA13) and water quality (SA18). Tree replacement on the potential scale required through the carbon sequestration methodology could reduce the developable area thereby limiting the amount of development and the ability to deliver obligations such as affordable housing, however the policy allows for off-site planting or a commuted sum. The policy will only be relevant if existing trees are removed therefore it is hoped it will encourage tree retention, especially due to the potential number of trees and cost that would be required. With regard to Specific Species - the policy will deliver significant positive effects in terms of health (SA3), social inclusion & community cohesion (SA7), green space, sport and recreation (SA8), biodiversity and geodiversity (SA10), climate change adaptation (SA12), air quality (SA17) and a positive effect on landscape and townscape quality (SA21).																							
Policy G4a	Green Space Improvement And New Green Space Provision	N	N	++	N	++	N	++	++	+	+	N	++	N	N	+	N	+	+	N	N	++	N	N
		Policy commentary: There are no negative Sustainability outcomes. The health benefits of Green Space (SA3 and SA8) are well documented. This includes the Mental health and Social/Cultural positivity (SA5 and SA7) that will be brought to Leeds. In terms of Placemaking and sustainability the proximity of well Green Space to communities is critical (SA21). Ultimately the overall aim of the Local Plan Update 'Climate Change' will be mitigated (SA12) with other associated benefits such as Air Quality, Water Quality (SA18) and Biodiversity (SA10). It should be noted that Policy G4 covers the whole City. As a consequential result of this Policy G5 is to be deleted.																							
Policy G4b	Quality of Green And Blue Space	N	+	++	N	++	N	++	++	N	++	N	++	N	N	+	N	+	+	N	N	++	N	N
		Policy commentary: There are no negative Sustainability outcomes. The health benefits of Green Space (SA3 and SA8) are well documented. This includes the Mental health and Social/Cultural positivity (SA5 and SA7) that will be brought to Leeds. In terms of Placemaking and sustainability the proximity of well Green Space to communities is critical (SA21).																							

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		Ultimately the overall aim of the Local Plan Update 'Climate Change' will be mitigated (SA12) with other associated benefits such as Air Quality, Water Quality (SA18) and Biodiversity (SA10).																						
Policy G4c	Maintenance of Green Space	N	N	++	N	++	N	++	++	N	++	N	++	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	++	N	N
		Policy commentary: The aim of this Policy is to ensure that newly created green Space as a result of G4 is maintained. This is largely an extant Policy in G4. There are no negative Sustainability outcomes. The health benefits of Green Space (SA3 and SA8) are well documented. This includes the Mental health and Social/Cultural positivity (SA5 and SA7) that will be brought to Leeds. In terms of Placemaking and sustainability the proximity of well Green Space to communities is critical (SA21). Ultimately the overall aim of the Local Plan Update 'Climate Change' will be mitigated (SA12) with other associated benefits such as Air Quality, Water Quality (SA18) and Biodiversity (SA10).																							
Policy G6	Protection of existing Green Space	N	N	++	N	++	N	++	++	N	++	N	++	N	N	N	N	++	N	N	N	++	N	N
		Policy commentary: There are no negative Sustainability outcomes. The health benefits of Green Space (SA3 and SA8) are well documented. This includes the Mental health and Social/Cultural positivity (SA5 and SA7) that will be brought to Leeds. In terms of Placemaking and sustainability the proximity of well Green Space to communities is critical (SA21). Ultimately the overall aim of the Local Plan Update 'Climate Change' will be mitigated (SA12) with other associated benefits such as Air Quality, Water Quality (SA18) and Biodiversity (SA10). It should be noted that there is General under provision of Green Space across the City that will also be mitigated by this Policy.																							
Policy G8a	Protection Of Important Species And Habitats	-	N	++	N	N	-	+	++	N	++	N	++	N	N	N	N	++	+	N	N	++	N	N
		Policy commentary: The policy will deliver significant positive effects in terms of health (SA3), green space, sport and recreation (SA8), biodiversity and geodiversity (SA10), climate change adaptation (SA12), air quality (SA17) and Landscape and townscape quality (SA21). It will also have a positive effect on social inclusion & community cohesion (SA7).																							

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		The protection of species and habitats could reduce the developable area thereby limiting the amount of development, however such protection is clearly embedded in national legislation and policy therefore developers should not be expecting to develop a designated site and should take this into account in site selection, scheme design and viability assessments. The policy resists any adverse impacts though does allow for mitigation measures to reduce negative impacts: i.e. minimise/reduce effects, restore/replace damage, off-set/compensate for damage.																						
Policy G8b	Leeds Habitat Network	-	N	++	N	N	-	+	++	N	++	N	++	N	N	N	N	++	+	N	N	++	N	N
		Policy commentary: The policy will deliver significant positive effects in terms of health (SA3), green space, sport and recreation (SA8), biodiversity and geodiversity (SA10), climate change adaptation (SA12), air quality (SA17) and Landscape and townscape quality (SA21). It will also have a positive effect on social inclusion & community cohesion (SA7) and water quality (SA18). The wider protection of habitats beyond those that are formally designated could reduce the developable area thereby limiting the amount of development, however the policy does not preclude development entirely. Development must not significantly damage the LHN and any adverse effects must be compensated for via enhancement and expansion of the network. Development schemes should be designed with nature and habitats at their heart so as to protect and enhance rather than destroy what is already there. Links to design policies and 20 minute neighbourhoods. Policies G1, G6, G8A, G9, G2A, G2B and G2C compliment this policy along with those green space policies which deliver and maintain high quality green space.																						
Policy G9	Biodiversity Net Gain	-	+	++	N	++	-	++	++	N	++	N	++	N	N	N	N	++	+	N	N	++	N	N
		Policy commentary: Requiring a minimum of 10% net gain and having clear requirements in terms of the location, delivery, management and maintenance of biodiversity improvements have direct positive effects and has resulted in a double positive for health (SA3), social inclusion & community cohesions (SA7), green space, sports & recreation (SA8), biodiversity & geodiversity (SA10), climate change adaptation (SA12), air quality (SA17) and landscape & townscape quality (SA21). It will also have a positive effect on business investment /economic growth (SA2) due to potential positive effects on agriculture of diversification of farms and the role rural areas can play in delivering off-site BNG. There are also single positive effects on culture (SA5) and water quality (SA18). The delivery of 10% BNG could reduce the developable area of sites and therefore the ability to deliver the quantity of housing and employment development. Nevertheless, whilst the policy prioritises on-site BNG, it does allow for off-site delivery where this is justified. Creative design with the natural environment and BNG at its heart could reduce these risks and create a more attractive, more healthy environment for future occupiers.																						

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Policy F1	Food Resilience	N	N	++	N	++	-	++	++	N	++	N	++	N	+	N	N	+	N	+	N	++	N	N
		Policy commentary: Policy F1 took two previous Options and combined them into one Policy. Added to this are the points which support modern and innovative sustainable techniques and those which support sustainable diversification. There are no negative Sustainability outcomes. The health benefits of Green Space (SA3 and SA8) are well documented. This includes the Mental health and Social/Cultural positivity (SA5 and SA7) that will be brought to Leeds. In terms of Placemaking and sustainability the proximity of well Green Space to communities is critical (SA21). Ultimately the overall aim of the Local Plan Update 'Climate Change' will be mitigated (SA12) with other associated benefits such as Air Quality, Water Quality (SA18) and Biodiversity (SA10).																							
Policy P10	Development Principles for High-Quality Design & Healthy Place Making	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	+	++	++	++	++
		Policy commentary: The policy has a significant positive effect for the majority of the SA objectives reflecting that it requires development to contribute to high quality design and sustainable places with all development being based on a thorough understanding, appraisal and assessment of the site and its context and therefore responding positively and achieving high quality and well-designed places which has inherently, positive outcomes. The policy include detailed requirements for retaining, contributing and reinforcing local distinctiveness, addressing green space provision (SA8), biodiversity (SA10), Efficient and prudent use of the land (SA9), accessibility (SA15) pollution (SA17, SA19), flood risk (SA13) and climate change (SA11, SA12, SA23), the objective of the policy to provide a high quality and well-designed environment supports the majority of the SA objectives with only water quality and land and soil quality scoring positive reflecting that design does not have direct influences on these and are dealt with in other areas of the plan. The objective of the policy would support improving design and place making for climate change mitigation and adaptation (SA11 and SA12), health outcomes (SA3), community cohesion (SA7) and inclusive growth (SA7 and SA2) and accessibility (SA15) for all sectors and areas of the Leeds district, thereby supporting landscape and townscape quality (SA21). Given the theme of the policy, SA12 (climate adaptation) and SA3 (health) has a significant positive effect with benefits including the provision of improvements to green infrastructure, sustainably built (building fabric, water use and storage and energy efficient) housing as well as other buildings, mitigation of air quality (reduced greenhouse gas emissions benefitting health outcomes).A significant positive effect is also identified for SA20 (Amenity) which includes addressing the causes of noise, light and odour pollution which would provide a healthy high quality designed living environment (both buildings and spaces).																							

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Policy P10a	The Health Impacts of Development	N	N	++	N	N	+	+	+	N	+	+	+	+	N	+	N	+	N	+	++	+	N	+
		Policy commentary: The policy has a positive or significant positive effect for the majority of the SA objectives reflecting that it requires development to contribute to reducing the causes of ill health, improving health and reducing health inequalities which are all inherently positive outcomes. Whilst the policy itself does not include detailed requirements for addressing e.g. green space provision (SA8), biodiversity (SA10), housing (SA6), accessibility (SA15) pollution (SA17, SA19), flood risk (SA13) and climate change (SA11, SA12, SA23), the objective of the policy to provide a healthy living environment, enabling healthy lifestyles, and addressing adverse health impacts supports the majority of the SA objectives indirectly. The objective of the policy would support improving health outcomes for all sections and areas of the Leeds district, thereby supporting social inclusion and community cohesion (SA7) e.g. by providing access to key services and facilities (including health facilities). Given the theme of the policy, SA3 (Health) has a significant positive effect with benefits including the provision of fresh food, green infrastructure, local services, improved housing, mitigation of air quality and energy efficient buildings (reduced greenhouse gas emissions benefitting health outcomes).A significant positive effect is also identified for SA20 (Amenity) which includes addressing the causes of noise, light and odour pollution which would address adverse health impacts and provide a healthy living environment.																						
Policy DC1	Digital Connectivity	+	+	+	N	+	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
		Policy commentary: The proposed policy introduces digital connectivity for all new build developments, this increases opportunity in terms of accessibility for new housing and commercial development., impacting directly on economic growth, culture, and housing.																						
Water Policy 1	Water Efficiency *(relocation of Policy from NRWP to CS)*	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
		Policy commentary: This policy scores neutral as this only involves a relocation of this policy from the Natural Resources and Waste Plan to the Core Strategy in the interests of clarity and easy reading of the Local Plan, and involves no change to the policy wording.																						
Water Policy 2	Protection of Water Quality *(relocation of Policy from NRWP to CS)*	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
		Policy commentary:																						

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		This policy scores neutral as this only involves a relocation of this policy from the Natural Resources and Waste Plan to the Core Strategy in the interests of clarity and easy reading of the Local Plan, and involves no change to the policy wording.																						
Water Policy 3	Functional Flood Plain	N	-	+	N	N	N	N	N	-	N	N	+	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
		Policy commentary: This policy scores positive for heath, climate change adaptation and flood risk because it restricted inappropriate development at the sites at the highest risk of flooding in undeveloped area. This is a restriction on the location of economic development so a minor negative effect is noted. However, the policy ensures that development will be more robust in addressing future risk from flooding which can impact of economic activities.																						
Water Policy 5	Residual Risk	N	+	N	N	N	+	N	N	+	N	N	-	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
		Policy commentary: The policy is based on up to date flood risk data from the SFRA 2022 .It allows some development to take place in areas of residual risk including brownfield land behind defences but this is mitigated by requirement for a detailed breach assessment at the planning application stage.																						
Water Policy 6	Flood Risk Assessments	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	++	++	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
		Policy commentary:																						
Water Policy 6a	Safe access and egress	N	N	+	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	N	++	++	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	+	N	N
		Policy commentary:																						
Water Policy 7	Sustainable Drainage	+	N	++	N	N	N	N	+	-	++	++	++	++	N	N	N	+	++	+	N	++	N	++
		Policy commentary:																						
Water Policy 4	Land at increased risk of flooding	N	-	+	N	N	N	N	N	-	N	N	+	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
		Policy commentary:																						
Water Policy 8		N	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	++	++	N	N	N	N	++	N	N	+	N	N

Sustainability Appraisals of policies revised as part of the Local Plan Update (version as of ____/2022)																								
Policy		**SA01**	**SA02**	**SA03**	**SA04**	**SA05**	**SA06**	**SA07**	**SA08**	**SA09**	**SA10**	**SA11**	**SA12**	**SA13**	**SA14**	**SA15**	**SA16**	**SA17**	**SA18**	**SA19**	**SA20**	**SA21**	**SA22**	**SA23**
	Porous paving, loss of front gardens and permitted development rights	**Policy commentary:**																						

TABLE KEY				
Major Positive	Minor Positive	Neutral / No Effect	Minor Negative	Major Negative
++	+	N	-	- -

APPENDIX 7 A – SUMMARY REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES & REASON FOR SELECTING PREFERRED OPTION

The sustainability appraisal assesses the policies and alternatives in terms of their impact on the SA Objectives. The reasonable alternatives and commentary and narrative for each of the options are as follows:

Commentary on each Option and reason for selecting preferred Options		
Topic / Policy Proposal	**Option**	**Commentary**
Sustainable Infrastructure / Leeds Station and HS2	1: No new policy – rely on existing local and national policy	Not introducing a new policy and relying on existing local/national policy would have a neutral effect. Existing policy within the Local Plan, combined with guidance in the South Bank SPD and documents such as the Leeds Integrated Station Plan, could be used to help make decisions on planning applications relating to development in / around Leeds Station, and related to the development of new rail infrastructure (in instances where planning permission is required). This would be likely to help limit negative effects, but may not secure the benefits that might be possible. As the LPU would not have a role in this, the scoring is neutral. A potential variation for this option would be to develop an SPD, development brief or design code to guide the development of Leeds Station and surrounds. This could lead to different impacts in the long term, and help secure some more positive outcomes, but as this would not be determined by this LPU it would not change the scoring here.
	2: New policy addressing Leeds Station	This option scores positively against a number of objectives. It reflects that redevelopment of the station is likely to bring about an increase in commercial floorspace, delivering benefits relating to SA1 (Employment) and SA2 (Business investment / economic growth). The improved environment, and better rail performance that it would enable, may encourage more people to use rail services, and overall would result positive outcomes against a number of objectives, including SA3 (Health), SA7 (Social inclusion & community cohesion), SA11 (Climate change mitigation), SA14 (Transport Network), SA15 (Accessibility) and SA17 (Air Quality). A number of the scores are dependent on the exact content / wording of the policy. This includes SA8 (Green space, sports & recreation), where the positive score suggested would be dependent on the policy directly referencing / supporting schemes that will deliver new civic space (such as at City Square and New Station Street). Similarly, the positive score for SA22 (Historic Environment) would be dependent on what the policy says regarding the impact of development on the heritage assets in the vicinity of the station. The negative scores for SA12 (Climate change mitigation) and SA13 (Flood Risk) reflect that some of the land around the station is in a flood risk area, and the policy would be encouraging development in flood risk

Commentary on each Option and reason for selecting preferred Options		
Topic / Policy Proposal	**Option**	**Commentary**
		areas. The negatives would, however, be mitigated by other policies of the plan which address flood risk. The SA scoring needs to be kept under review as work on policy wording progresses to ensure that this potential is realised, and scores may need to be refined.
	3: New policy addressing strategic rail upgrades	This option would deliver a number of positive benefits. These are all scored as single positives at the current point in time due to the limited information known about the nature of rail infrastructure upgrades that may potentially come under this policy, their potential impacts and the extent to which the policy might be able to secure benefits relating to the SA objectives. Overall, the principle of supporting strategic rail upgrades results in positive scores against a number of objectives, due to the potential that this offers to support an increase in the proportion of journeys by non-car modes and reduce CO2 emissions from public transport. This includes SA1 (Employment), SA2 (Business investment / economic growth), SA3 (Health), SA7 (Social inclusion & community cohesion), SA11 (Climate change mitigation), SA14 (Transport Network), SA15 (Accessibility) and SA17 (Air Quality). A number of the scores are dependent on the exact content / wording of the policy. This includes SA8 (Green space, sports & recreation) which is dependent on the policy addressing green space and public rights of way. Similarly SA10 (Biodiversity & Geodiversity) is based on the policy including requirements relating to GI provision, SA13 (Flood Risk) is based on it including SUDs requirements, and SA12 (Climate change adaption) is dependent on it addressing both GI and flood risk. SA21 (Landscape & townscape quality) is dependent on it addressing issues relating to landscape and/or design, and SA22 (Historic Environment) is dependent on how it addresses the impact that proposals could have on heritage assets. The SA scoring needs to be kept under review as any work on policy wording progresses, and scores may need to be refined.
	4: New policy addressing outlying stations (i.e. new stops or improvements to existing stations)	The commentary for this option is the same as Option 3 above as the same level of uncertainty exists for the scope of this Option and is anticipated to bring a similar level of benefit, although possibly being more scaled-down in nature.
	Overall comparison between options: When comparing the scores for these options, it is important to recognise that they are targeted at different aspects of sustainable transport and so would achieve different things. They are also not mutually exclusive options. Both options 2 and 3 achieve positive scores against objectives that benefit from improvements the public transport, accessibility and reductions in CO2 emissions from transport. Option 2 achieves positive scores against a number of additional objectives, as the policy could include specific requirements of development associated with mass transit. This could help secure the delivery of wider benefits as part of this very large scale infrastructure project, which would not be replicated by other types of sustainable transport schemes (which inevitably would be smaller scale). Further work is needed to determine the extent to which potential positives can be secured through detailed policy wording, and to consider the extent to which new policy would be adding to existing policy. This may result in scores being refined.	

Commentary on each Option and reason for selecting preferred Options		
Topic / Policy Proposal	**Option**	**Commentary**
Sustainable Infrastructure / Mass Transit	1: No new policy – rely on existing local and national policy	Overall, not introducing a new policy and relying on existing local/national policy would have a neutral effect. Existing policy within the Local Plan, and in associated strategies such as Connecting Leeds / WYCA Mass Transit Vision etc, would be likely to help limit negative effects, but may not secure the benefits that might be possible. Approval for the Mass Transit scheme will be sought through the Transport and Works Act. The absence of up-to-date policy for major infrastructure schemes does not prevent their delivery, but can be a risk as one consideration in this process is whether the proposals are in conformity with Statutory Plans. However, this option has been scored on the basis that Mass Transit would proceed even if no new policy was in place (but as the LPU would not have a direct role in influencing this, then the scoring remains neutral). There are some potential variations within this option (to work with WYCA to create a West Yorkshire policy, or to delay policy on Mass Transit until LPU2 or when there is more certainty) and they would score similarly in the SA. These two alternatives could lead to different impacts in the long term, but as this would not be determined by this LPU, it would not change the scoring now.
	2: New policy addressing the development of Mass Transit in Leeds	Overall this option scores positively against a range of SA objectives. The scoring reflects that having a policy in place may help to support the delivery of mass transit and help secure the delivery of wider potential positive outcomes (as consideration will be made as to whether the proposal is in accordance with statutory plans). The resultant improvements in the transport network would encourage use of public transport, improve accessibility to a range of services and facilities, and help to reduce CO2 emissions from transport. Accordingly, the policy scores positively against SA1 (Employment), SA2 (Business investment / economic growth), SA3 (Health), SA11 (Climate change mitigation), SA14 (Transport network), SA15 (Accessibility), SA17 (Air Quality). A number of the scores are dependent on the exact content / wording of the policy. This includes the scores against SA4 (Crime), SA7 (Social inclusion & community cohesion), SA7 (Social inclusion & community cohesion), SA8 (Green space), SA9 (Efficient & prudent use of land), SA10 (Biodiversity and Geodiversity), SA12 (Climate change adaption), SA13 (Flood Risk), SA21 (Landscape & Townscape quality). The policy has potential to specifically address these objectives by including specific requirements relating to them within the policy wording, and so directly help to secure positive outcomes. Some of the SA objectives which are already benefitted by a mass transit system in principle will also be positively impacted by policy wording. For example, SA3 (Health) and SA7 (Social inclusion & community inclusion) score positively on the basis of supporting mass transit in itself, but policy wording could also help to secure wider benefits. The SA scoring needs to be kept under review as any work on policy wording progresses, and scores may need to be refined.
	3: New policy, focusing on sustainable transport more generally	Overall this option scores positively against a number of SA objectives. The scoring reflects that supporting improvements to public transport would encourage use of public transport, improve

Commentary on each Option and reason for selecting preferred Options		
Topic / Policy Proposal	**Option**	**Commentary**
		accessibility to a range of services and facilities, and help to reduce CO2 emissions from transport. Accordingly, the policy scores positively against SA1 (Employment), SA2 (Business investment / economic growth), SA3 (Health), SA7 (Social inclusion & community cohesion), SA11 (Climate change mitigation), SA14 (Transport network), SA15 (Accessibility) and SA17 (Air Quality). This scoring is dependent on the content of the policy, and it adding support or requirements over and above existing policy. Further work is needed to determine the extent to which there is scope to add to the requirements of existing policy within the constraints of the planning system. Further work is also needed to consider potential detailed policy wording. The SA scoring needs to be kept under review as this work processes, and scores may need to be refined.
	Overall commentary between options: When comparing the SA scores for these Placemaking- strategic options it is important to recognise that they are not mutually exclusive options. Both Options, 3, 4 , 5 and 6 achieve the most positive scores against economic growth, health, social cohesion, efficient use of land, climate change mitigation and adaption, accessibility, air quality and landscape & townscape quality which you would expect to see through a strategic approach to placemaking focused on the provision and access to services and facilities. Option 6 score a negative against housing delivery, though this needs to be worked through to understand impact on housing land supply and could be balanced with Option 4. Both Option 3 and 5 and 6 achieve positive scores against a number of additional objectives (subject to how the policy(ies) are finally worded) and could easily be combined to achieve the most positive SA outcome. Further work is needed to determine the extent to which potential positives can be secured through detailed policy wording, and to consider the extent to which new policy would be adding to existing policy. This may result in scores being refined.	
Sustainable Infrastructure / Digital Connectivity	1: No new policy – rely on emerging national policy	The details of any emerging national guidance are not yet known and as such it is difficult to assess the potential policy implications until these are known.
	2: Introduce a new policy which sets out a requirement to provide gigabit capable network infrastructure for all new build development as part of site development	Introduce a single policy. This would ensure that both commercial and residential development meet this minimum requirement and by doing so improve digital connectivity for the City
Green Infrastructure / Biodiversity: Delivery of BNG	1: Retain G9 and rely on Environment Act and national policy	Baseline
	2: Presumption in favour of retaining existing and enhancing biodiversity on-site and scope for off site delivery	Establishing a presumption in favour of retaining and enhancing biodiversity on-site or off-site will have direct positive effects and has resulted in a double positive for health (SA3), biodiversity & geodiversity (SA10), climate change adaptation (SA12), air quality (SA17) and landscape & townscape quality (SA21). It will also have a positive effect on business investment /economic growth (SA2), culture (SA5), social inclusion & community cohesions (SA7), green space, sport & recreation (SA8) and water quality (SA18). Overall the option will have significant positive effects on sustainability, especially in terms of environmental, climate and health benefits. G9 currently seeks a net gain in biodiversity commensurate with the scale of development though the Environment Act introduces a mandatory 10% gain which will come into force late

Commentary on each Option and reason for selecting preferred Options		
Topic / Policy Proposal	**Option**	**Commentary**
		2023. Enhancing biodiversity will therefore be a legal requirement and will deliver enhancements on or off-site.
Green Infrastructure / Biodiversity: Expansion of network	1: Retain G9 and rely on Environment Act and national policy	Baseline
	2: Greater measures to create natural corridors e.g. city-to-countryside 'green corridors'	Creating natural green corridors will have direct positive effects and has resulted in a double positive for health (SA3), green space, sports & recreation (SA8), biodiversity & geodiversity (SA10), climate change adaptation (SA12), air quality (SA17). Water quality (SA18) and landscape & townscape quality (SA21). It will also have a positive effect on culture (SA5) and social inclusion & community cohesions (SA7). Overall the option will have significant positive effects on sustainability, especially in terms of environmental, climate and health benefits. Creating more natural corridors could limit certain types of development within these areas, especially if these corridors are delivered within the urban area where most development is focussed but also where there is often the least amount and lowest quality of open space and opportunities for nature.
Green Infrastructure / Biodiversity: Net gain level	1: Retain G9 and rely on Environment Act and national policy	Retaining existing policies is the baseline position so no positive or negative effects.
	2: Minimum of 10% - as required in the Environment Act with guidance on implementation	Requiring a minimum of 10% net gain and having clear requirements in terms of the location, delivery, management and maintenance of biodiversity improvements have direct positive effects and has resulted in a double positive for health (SA3), social inclusion & community cohesions (SA7), green space, sports & recreation (SA8), biodiversity & geodiversity (SA10), climate change adaptation (SA12), air quality (SA17) and landscape & townscape quality (SA21). It will also have a positive effect on business investment /economic growth (SA2) due to potential positive effects on agriculture of diversification of farms and the role rural areas can play in delivering off-site BNG. There are also single positive effects on culture (SA5) and water quality (SA18). The delivery of 10% BNG could reduce the developable area of sites and therefore the ability to deliver the quantity of housing and employment development. Nevertheless, whilst the policy prioritises on-site BNG, it does allow for off-site delivery where this is justified. Creative design with the natural environment and BNG at its heart could reduce these risks and create a more attractive, more healthy environment for future occupiers
	3: More than 10%	Fixing BNG at more than 10% will have greater positive effects in terms of environmental, health and social impacts though these do not show clearly in higher scorings for indicators such as SA8, SA10 and SA12 than the minimum 10% net gain in Option 2. This is due to the scoring reflecting the "directness" of the effect i.e. the effect is very direct whether the increase is 10% or more, and some positives being cancelled out by greater negatives. Seeking a higher % of net gain is likely to further limit and restrict the developable area and therefore the amount of

Commentary on each Option and reason for selecting preferred Options		
Topic / Policy Proposal	**Option**	**Commentary**
		development that can be delivered. In addition, the additional BNG will impact on the viability of schemes which could result in a reduction in planning gain such as affordable housing provision.
Green Infrastructure / Biodiversity: Protection	1: Retain G9 and rely on Environment Act and national policy	Retaining existing policies and using national policy is the baseline position so no positive or negative effects.
	2: Greater presumption against loss of specified habitats	Scores very positively on environmental and health factors. Slightly negative impacts on housing and employment due to greater levels of protection resulting in less developable area and potentially a reduced ability to deliver obligations such as affordable housing.
Green Infrastructure / Biodiversity: Wider environmental net gain	1: Retain G9 and rely on Environment Act and national policy	Retaining existing policies and using national policy is the baseline position so no positive or negative effects.
	2: Seek biodiversity net gain only	The option will have significant positive effects on environmental and health factors and positive effects on social inclusion and community cohesion. Some negative effects could affect employment and housing delivery due to reduced developable area and greater requirements for BNG which could result in less provision of other obligations such as affordable housing. BNG can be delivered off site therefore the impact on developable area may not impact significantly, subject to viability assessments etc.
	3: Seek broader environmental gain across all natural capital	This option would result in significant positive effects in terms of health (SA3), culture (SA5), social inclusion & community cohesions (SA7), green space, sports & recreation (SA8), biodiversity & geodiversity (SA10), climate change adaptation (SA12), air quality (SA17) and landscape & townscape quality (SA21). There would also be a positive effect on water quality (SA18). It is likely to result in negative effects on development due to a potential reduction in developable area and additional requirements in terms of environmental improvements across all natural capital, not just BNG. Examples of natural capital include: minerals; water; waste assimilation; carbon dioxide absorption; arable land; habitat; fossil fuels; erosion control; recreation; visual amenity; biodiversity; temperature regulation and oxygen. Demonstrable gains in all these elements would put an increased burden on development which could result in viability challenges and a reduction in other benefits such as affordable housing.
Green Infrastructure / Green Space: Green Space Improvement and New	1: To remove Policy G5 and use the G4 Policy to apply to the whole City. Clarification on determination criteria for on/off site provision.	It should be noted that there is General under provision of Green Space across the City that will also be mitigated by this Policy. This option would bring health benefits (SA3 and SA8) which are well documented, including Mental health and Social/Cultural positivity (SA5 and SA7) that will be brought to Leeds. In terms of Placemaking and sustainability the proximity of well Green Space to communities is critical (SA21). Ultimately the overall aim of the Local Plan Update 'Climate Change' will be mitigated (SA12) with other associated benefits such as Water and Air Quality (SA17 and SA18).
	2: To remove Policy G5 and use the G4 Policy to apply to the whole City.	The commentary for this Option is the same as Option 1, with the only difference being the inclusion of decision-making criteria. Whilst the criteria will help with regard to the

Commentary on each Option and reason for selecting preferred Options		
Topic / Policy Proposal	**Option**	**Commentary**
		implementation of the Policy, it is unlikely however to make a difference against the test of the sustainability criteria.
	3: To establish whether the City Centre needs a different approach and to change Policy accordingly if needed	The commentary for this Option is the same as Option 1 with similar results being scored, with it being envisaged that any changes for a new approach / system would not create a 'worse' system in light of Climate Change and Bio-Diversity and Sustainability requirements as this would likely be contrary to current National Policy.
	4: To keep current arrangements	This option generally scored positive, and relies upon the assumption of wider Climate Change and Bio-Diversity and Sustainability requirements which would help influence green space requirements (i.e. national policy). This generally scored lower than the other options as this does not expand upon the requirements of existing (or such prospective) policy.
Green Infrastructure / Green Infrastructure: Definitions and Standards	1: To ensure that a GI Spatial Policy aligns with National Policy objectives and provides a strong connection from the national policy aims to specific Policies.	The health benefits of Green Space (SA3 and SA8) are well documented. This includes the Mental health and Social/Cultural positivity (SA5 and SA7) that will be brought to Leeds. In terms of Placemaking and sustainability the proximity of well Green Space to communities is critical (SA21). Ultimately the overall aim of the Local Plan Update 'Climate Change' will be mitigated (SA12) with other associated benefits such as Air Quality, Water Quality (SA18) and Biodiversity (SA10).
	2: Keep as is	Whilst the outcomes are largely positive the Policy as is merely seeks to enhance certain areas that are defined. The commentary for this Option is similar to Option 1 in that green space brings wide health and placemaking benefits, although this Option will only have some mitigation in terms of the overall aim of the Local Plan Update.
Green Infrastructure / Green Space: Green Walls and Roofs	1: A blanket demand for Green Walls and Roofs on certain types of building with non-provision governed by exception	There are a number of potential minor positive effects against SA objectives, however concerns were identified in relation to the combination of the option alongside an options to require renewable energy generation on buildings (option x) as it would not be possible to require both given the potential of roof space to accommodate solar panel to generate energy. Preference was to focus on renewable energy given its importance to achieving net zero which can be better delivered through renewable energy than green roofs or walls.
	2: Support and Encouragement for appropriate Green Walls and Roofs.	There are a number of potential minor positive effects against SA objectives where green walls or roofs are appropriate. It is considered that a more flexible approach to the provision of green wall and roofs allows for more direct carbon neutral measures such as solar panels to be provided.
	3: No Change	Scored as neutral as to baseline position to assess option 1 and 2 against. Both option 1 and 2 scored more positively against SA objectives.
Green Infrastructure /	1: Separate out Maintenance element of G4 and create a new Policy that clearly defines our expectations.	See below

Commentary on each Option and reason for selecting preferred Options		
Topic / Policy Proposal	**Option**	**Commentary**
Green Space: Maintenance	2: Clear link between 5.5.18.1 and G4(b) to be made with supporting possible SPD defining what is in a maintenance agreement	See below
	3: Changes to supporting text to strengthen maintenance arrangements	See below
	4: Leave current arrangement as is	See below
	<u>Overall comparison between options:</u> Option 1 Chosen - Implicitly sustainability is about something that lasts. It is not possible to police all Green Space that is created as a result of development in the City and check that it still exists at time intervals. Therefore we must ensure that the most robust maintenance mechanisms exist. There is also a prosaic reason from a political perspective. Green space that lose their maintenance mechanisms invariably fall back under the purview of the Council, for which we have been paid no maintenance finances. Lastly it was important that any Green Spaces created have the greatest levels of protection as they invariably support measures that help mitigate Climate Change. With the above in mind there was a political and practical will to ensure that any changes were as strong as could be and thus Option 1 was considered the most appropriate course.	
Green Infrastructure / Green Space: Placemaking Native Flora	1: A policy demand that evidence of the use of native species is provided with exception criteria	There are a number of potential positive effects against SA objectives, however. The option has been rejected as a complete reliance on native species may have negative implications for the resilience of new planting to a changing climate and disease.
	2: Recommend that certain native species are used or encourage the use of native species	As measured against Option 1, this option provides a more balanced approach that does not completely rely on native species which may in some circumstance be more vulnerable to climate change and disease.
	3: Rely on Other National Policy/Legislation	Scored as neutral as to baseline position to assess option 1 and 2 against. Both option 1 and 2 scored more positively against SA objectives
Green Infrastructure / Green Space: Protection	1: Clarify policy as to what is covered	Preferred Option – see below.
	2: No Change.	This Option was not considered reasonable compared to the Option of adding further clarity to existing policy for the reasons set out below.
	<u>Overall comparison between options:</u> Option 1 Chosen – Option 1 seeks basic clarification of what is covered by the existing relevant policy, thus is just a technical update and provides further 'soundness'. This is therefore a preferred option compared to no further change and has been scored to have a more major positive impact upon air quality.	
Green Infrastructure / Green Space: Protection - G6 Sequential Approach	1: A 4th test on G6 a) to c) where evidence needs to be supplied that other sites have been considered.	This Option was not considered reasonable for the reasons set out below.
	2: No Change	Preferred Option – see below.

Commentary on each Option and reason for selecting preferred Options		
Topic / Policy Proposal	**Option**	**Commentary**
	Overall comparison between options: Option 2 Chosen – This Option was a significant change to include a 4th test that would ask for developers to effectively sequentially assess other sites. This was considered unreasonable as there is no National Policy provision for this (unlike Flood Risk and Retail). It was also unclear whether there was any evidence if this would further protect Green Space as the other criteria were largely based on an 'or' approach., thus Option 2 was the preferred Option.	
Green Infrastructure / Green Space: Quality	1: Separate out Quality element of G4 and create a new Policy that clearly defines our expectations.	See below.
	2: Explain the definition of quality and good design, possibly in an SPD	See below.
	3: Strengthen the current supporting text of 5.5.17	See below.
	4: Rely on Existing Policy.	See below.
	Overall comparison between options: Option 4 would rely on existing Policy. The existing policy asked for 'Quality' by referring back to some generalised supporting text (5.5.17) that did little to clarify what we meant by Quality. Anecdotal and some empirical evidence has shown that it was difficult to implement concepts of quality without defining what quality means. The lack of clear definition can result in poor quality Green Space. It is difficult to refuse an application where the challenge would be on a definition of Quality where one does not exist. With this in mind Options 4 was rejected. Option 3 sought to strengthen the generic supporting text but it was felt that this was too weak. Clarity in the Policy is always seen as a better option. Option 2 and Option 1 had the same outcome as they aim to specify and define 'Quality' in relation to green space. However, given that any definition would likely be part of a series of discrete principles, it was felt that these were best in a separate Policy to ensure maximum weight as well as effectiveness in terms of soundness and clarity at implementation stage. It was therefore decided that Option 1 would be the preferred Option.	
Green Infrastructure / Identification, Protection, Enhancement and extension of Green Infrastructure: Distribution of new green space	1: Clearly define Council wide GI objectives based on strategic deficiency and ensure that the Policies creating Green Space show how they are to address this at a strategic level	Selected option which is Included in supporting text to policy G4a There are a number of potential positive effects against SA objectives. This allows for the greatest opportunity for green space delivery to where it is needed the most if it is not feasible to provide on green space to address the needs of the development.
	2: As Option 1 but without the option to combine s106 funding for strategic schemes	As above but with lower positive effects.
	3: Rely on Other National Policy/Legislation	Scored as neutral as to baseline position to assess option 1 and 2 against. Both option 1 and 2 scored more positively against SA objectives
Green Infrastructure /	1: To redefine Policy G1 so it clearly defines Green and Blue Infrastructure and asks for an assessment of the site	Preferred Option for the reasons set out below.

Commentary on each Option and reason for selecting preferred Options		
Topic / Policy Proposal	**Option**	**Commentary**
Protection, Enhancement and Extension of Green and Blue Infrastructure	2: To redefine Policy G1 so it clearly defines Green and Blue Infrastructure	See below.
	3: Use existing Policy	See below.
	Overall comparison between options: The redefining of GBI is an iterative process to ensure an accurate reflection of National and International policy and guidance. However, the current Policy G1 has limited impact due to its structure and its aims. Attaching an overarching GBI assessment means that improvements and appropriate changes can be identified on a site by site basis (application by application) and then acted upon to reflect Placemaking and Climate Chang mitigation. This is line with the latest national NPPF requirements with regard to Climate Change and the protection of nature. This also sites neatly under the proposed SP13. The GBI assessment allows a natural progression to the other G policies such as BNG and the Green Space. Thus, Option 1 was considered the most appropriate and preferred Option, and scored much higher on numerous range of SA compared to other Options.	
Green Infrastructure / Local Food Production: Ability to Grow Food Locally	1: Insist that all new Housing schemes above a certain level create growing facilities	This has been selected as the preferred Option, although in a more relaxed form, as explained and for the reasons set out below.
	2: To do nothing	See below.
	Overall comparison between options: It was considered that this new policy was required to help mitigate Climate Change and to support relevant National Policy Outcomes, and Option 2 was considered to be insufficient to help meet these challenges. Option 1 therefore became the preferred Option, although it was appreciated that it would be unreasonable to insist on growing facilities to be provided for certain types of development, although nevertheless, the aims of this should still be encouraged wherever possible. It was therefore considered that a new policy be developed which supports modern and innovative sustainable techniques and those that support sustainable diversification in regards to local food production. This would work intrinsically with the chosen Preferred Option for the policy proposal below on fruit trees.	
Green Infrastructure / Local Food Production: Fruit Tree in Garden	1: To create standards that allow for the planting of fruit trees for all new residential and commercial development. Immediately TPO the trees	This Option was considered unreasonable for the reasons set out below.
	2: Encourage food growing as multi-functional Green Space provision on all housing schemes	Preferred Option, in combination with Option 3 – see below.
	3: To make the provision a request in policy but not to require it	Preferred Option, in combination with Option 2 – see below.
	4: To do nothing	This Option was considered unreasonable for the reasons set out below.
	Overall comparison between options: It was considered that this new policy was required to help mitigate Climate Change and to help support relevant National Policy Outcomes, and Option 4 was considered to be insufficient to help meet these challenges. Option 1 was considered to be unreasonable as this insists on fruit trees to be provided new	

Commentary on each Option and reason for selecting preferred Options		
Topic / Policy Proposal	**Option**	**Commentary**
	development and places restrictions on such trees, which may hinder viability as well as pose future issues in the future (such as maintenance). In addition, as allotments are recognised as a 'Green Space' type, it was also understood that it would be unreasonable to demand any extra green space provision separate from G4. Thus, Options 2 and 3 became the preferred Options and a combination of both shall help assist the development on any new food resilience policy. A GBI assessment as required elsewhere in policy would help inform the typology to ensure the right type of green space is provided, and it is expected that any provision can be part of a multifunctional area. Therefore, any policy should support a quota of 'public' fruit trees based on number of houses / gardens provided on site as part of green space design. This would work intrinsically with the chosen Preferred Option for the policy proposal above on local food production.	
Green Infrastructure / Nature Conservation: Biodiversity	1: Retain G8 and G9 and reply on legislation and national policy	Retaining existing policies and using national policy is the baseline position so no positive or negative effects.
	2: Stronger requirement and link to maximising biodiversity in nature conservation policy	The option will deliver significant positive effects in terms of health (SA3), social inclusion & community cohesion (SA7), green space, sport and recreation (SA8), biodiversity and geodiversity (SA10), climate change adaptation (SA12), air quality (SA17) and Landscape and townscape quality (SA21). It will also have a positive effect on water quality (SA18). A stronger requirement and link between biodiversity and nature conservation could reduce the developable area thereby limiting the amount of development, however protection of nature and biodiversity is embedded in national legislation and policy so this should not be an unexpected consideration. Careful site selection and scheme design could facilitate development and the protection and enhancement of biodiversity.
Green Infrastructure / Nature Conservation: Protection and enhancement	1: Retain G8 and rely on legislation and national policy.	Retaining existing policies and using national policy is the baseline position so no positive or negative effects.
	2: Increase protection and enhancement of specified habitats and sites	The policy will deliver significant positive effects in terms of health (SA3), green space, sport and recreation (SA8), biodiversity and geodiversity (SA10), climate change adaptation (SA12), air quality (SA17) and Landscape and townscape quality (SA21). It will also have a positive effect on social inclusion & community cohesion (SA7) and water quality (SA18). The greater protection of species and habitats could reduce the developable area thereby limiting the amount of development and delivery of obligations such as affordable housing, however the protection of habitats is clearly embedded in national legislation and policy therefore developers should not be expecting to develop designated site and should take this into account in site selection, scheme design and viability assessments. Additional protection could be accommodated in schemes through careful design and putting the natural environment at the heart of schemes. Mitigation measures could reduce negative impacts: i.e. minimise/reduce effects, restore/replace damage, off-set/compensate for damage.
	3: Presumption in favour of retaining all natural capital	The policy will deliver significant positive effects in terms of health (SA3), green space, sport and recreation (SA8), biodiversity and geodiversity (SA10), climate change adaptation (SA12), air

Commentary on each Option and reason for selecting preferred Options		
Topic / Policy Proposal	**Option**	**Commentary**
		quality (SA17), water quality (SA18) and Landscape and townscape quality (SA21). It will also have a positive effect on efficient & prudent use of land (SA9) and flood risk (SA12). These wider positive effects are due to the wider scale of protection for all natural capital rather than focussing on narrower issues such as biodiversity, designated sites etc. Such wide spread protection will have an effect on the delivery of development by potentially reducing the developable area thereby limiting the amount of development and putting delivery of obligations such as affordable housing at risk due to limited development and potentially viability challenges. However, legislation such as the Environment Act and the Climate Change Act does provide a legal basis for protection and mitigation actions. Many existing Local Plan policies and proposed policies through LPU1 will help to protect and mitigate negative effects on wider elements of natural capital.
Green Infrastructure / Nature Conservation: Update	1: Retain G8	Retaining existing policy is the baseline position so no positive or negative effects.
	2: Update terms, references, documents, wording of G8	Updating terms and references in G8 will deliver significant direct positive effects in terms of health (SA3), socail cohesion & community cohesion (SA7) green space, sport and recreation (SA8), biodiversity and geodiversity (SA10), climate change adaptation (SA12) and air quality (SA17). It will also have a positive effect on water quality (SA17) and landscape & townscape quality (SA21). As the changes will be relatively small scale, the resulting effects on development will be relatively small scale.
Green Infrastructure / Trees: Increase canopy	1: Retain G2 and reply on updates to NPPF	Retaining existing policies and using national policy is the baseline so no positive or negative effects.
	2: Seek additional tree planting	It is difficult to determine what difference seeking new planting and allocating land for planting would make therefore both options have been scored the same The policy will deliver significant positive effects in terms of health (SA3), green space, sport and recreation (SA8), biodiversity and geodiversity (SA10), climate change adaptation (SA12), air quality (SA17), water quality (SA18) and Landscape and townscape quality (SA21). It will also have a positive effect on business investment/economic growth (SA3), social inclusion & community cohesion (SA7 and flood risk (SA13). Additional planting could reduce the developable area thereby limiting the amount of development as well as delivery of obligations such as affordable housing. However careful site selection and having the natural environment at the heart of scheme design could help to accommodate development and more trees. Any policy could allow off-site planting/commuted

Commentary on each Option and reason for selecting preferred Options		
Topic / Policy Proposal	**Option**	**Commentary**
		sum in acknowledgement of the impact on development though this would still effect viability along with other demands such as biodiversity. Existing schemes such as the White Rose Forest have the mechanisms and the ability to plant trees with developer contributions or in partnership with developers therefore delivery could be relatively easy.
	3: Allocate sites for tree planting	It is difficult to determine what difference seeking new planting and allocating land for planting would make therefore both options have been scored the same. The policy will deliver significant positive effects in terms of health (SA3), green space, sport and recreation (SA8), biodiversity and geodiversity (SA10), climate change adaptation (SA12), air quality (SA17), water quality (SA18) and Landscape and townscape quality (SA21). It will also have a positive effect on business investment/economic growth (SA3), social inclusion & community cohesion (SA7 and flood risk (SA13). Allocating sites for tree planting could remove potential development sites, especially urban sites and non-green belt sites. This could reduce the amount of development and impact on where development can be delivered, however it is likely that other development sites could be found and allocated. Tree planting in green belt would minimise poential impacts on development however the highest levels of carbon and pollutants and the lowest amount of trees are often in more highly built up areas therefore this is where the most need for trees is.
	4: CPO land for tree planting	Compulsory purchase is a legal mechanism by which certain bodies (known as 'acquiring authorities') can acquire land without the consent of the owner. Compulsory purchase powers can support the delivery of a range of development, regeneration and infrastructure projects in the public interest. Tree planting does not fall under one of these categories therefore CPO powers cannot be used. This option is therefore considered unreasonable.
	• Option 2 has been disregarded as no longer running with separate additional planting policy. WHY? No formula / matrix to calculate new planting •	
Green Infrastructure / Trees: Protection	1: Retain G2 and LAND2 and rely on national policy	Retaining existing policies and using national policy is the baseline so no positive or negative effects.
	2: Limit protection/the 'presumption to retain' to certain trees	Some protection will have direct positive effects on health (SA3), social inclusion & community cohesions (SA7), green space, sports & recreation (SA8), biodiversity & geodiversity (SA10), climate change adaptation (SA12), air quality (SA17) and landscape & townscape quality (SA21). Due to the limited degree of protection, these positive effects are likely to be limited too, though any positive effects are valued. The extent of protection is not considered to be sufficient to cause notable negative effects.

Commentary on each Option and reason for selecting preferred Options		
Topic / Policy Proposal	**Option**	**Commentary**
		The option does not specify which particular trees would be given protection under "limited protection". If this option was pursued, this would need to be determined using agreed criteria. Trees in conservation areas and those that are subject to a TPO would be protected outside this policy. Ancient woodlands and ancient trees are also given some protection if they are e.g. designated wildlife sites or the home of a legally protected species, though many veteran trees are not protected The NPPF states that development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats should be refused unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy. Ancient woodland, long established woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees would be prime candidates to be included in a limited policy.
	3: Extend protection/the presumption to retain to all trees	Giving greater protection to all trees will increase the direct positive effects and has resulted in a double positive for health (SA3), social inclusion & community cohesions (SA7), green space, sports & recreation (SA8), biodiversity & geodiversity (SA10), climate change adaptation (SA12), air quality (SA17) and landscape & townscape quality (SA21). Greater retention of trees will also have a positive effect on culture (SA5) and water quality (SA18). Retention of all trees is likely to limit the developable area of sites and therefore the ability to deliver the quantity of housing and employment development. Nevertheless, more creative design with trees and the natural environment considered early and at the heart of scheme design could reduce these risks and create a more attractive, healthy environment for future occupiers of development. There could be provision for removal if such action is fully justified and supported by evidence.
	4: Extend protection/the presumption to retain to trees and other natural features such as hedgerows	Option 4 is a slight expansion of Option 3 (i.e. the inclusion of other natural features beyond that of just trees), so just as with Option 3, giving greater protection to all trees will increase the direct positive effects and has resulted in a double positive for health (SA3), social inclusion & community cohesions (SA7), green space, sports & recreation (SA8), biodiversity & geodiversity (SA10), climate change adaptation (SA12), air quality (SA17) and landscape & townscape quality (SA21). Greater retention of trees will also have a positive effect on culture (SA5), flood risk (SA13) and water quality (SA18). Retention of all trees as well as other natural features is likely to limit the developable area of sites and therefore the ability to deliver the quantity of housing development. Nevertheless, more creative design with trees, natural features and the natural environment considered early and at the heart of scheme design could reduce these risks and create a more attractive, healthy environment for future occupiers of development. There could be provision for removal if such action is fully justified and supported by evidence.
Green Infrastructure /	1: Retain LAND2 and 3 for 1 replacement	Retaining existing policies is the baseline position so no positive or negative effects.

Commentary on each Option and reason for selecting preferred Options		
Topic / Policy Proposal	**Option**	**Commentary**
Trees: Replacement	2: Increase level of replacement based on numbers	See below.
	3: Tree replacement based on carbon sequestration	See below.
	4: Base replacement on more factors than just carbon sequestration	See below.
	5: Replacement based on canopy cover	See below.
	<u>Overall comparison between options:</u> Difficult to know if replacement based on canopy cover will generate more trees than a replacement method based on carbon sequestration or numbers only therefore assessed them generally the same based on this uncertainty. A replacement methodology based on either Options 2-5 will have significant positive effects in terms of health (SA3), social inclusion & community cohesions (SA7), green space, sport and recreation (SA8), biodiversity and geodiversity (SA10), climate change adaptation (SA12), air quality (SA17) and Landscape and townscape quality (SA21). It will also have a positive effect on business investment/economic growth (SA2), flood risk (SA13) and water quality (SA18). Increasing the number of replacement trees required could reduce the developable area thereby limiting the amount of development and a scheme's ability to deliver obligations such as affordable housing. Nevertheless, Policy G2C does allow for off-site planting or the payment of a commuted sum in lieu of on-site provision which could allow for more development. The provision of open space/greenspace/landscaping/trees/biodiversity net gain should be embedded in schemes from the outset and be accommodated in scheme layouts.	
Green Infrastructure / Trees: Specific species	1: Retain G2 and rely on national policy	Retaining existing policies is the baseline position so no positive or negative effects.
	2: Seek the use of native and local species, fruit trees, those that attract wildlife	The policy will deliver significant positive effects in terms of health (SA3), social inclusion & community cohesion (SA7), green space, sport and recreation (SA8), biodiversity and geodiversity (SA10), climate change adaptation (SA12), air quality (SA17) and a positive effect on landscape and townscape quality (SA21). Planting native/local species, fruit trees or those attracting wildlife will not directly result in increased planting, rather it will guide planting required through other policies.
Place Making / Strategic Placemaking	1: No new policy – rely on existing local and national policy	Not introducing a new policy and relying on existing local/national policy would have a neutral effect. Existing policy within the Local Plan and in National Planning Guidance and Strategy (Connecting Leeds) would help limit negative effects but may not secure the benefits that might be possible. Existing Spatial Policy does not prevent good place making delivery and if we were SA'ing existing polices there would be an assumption of more positive scores. However, this option is about scoring the status quo and relying on changes at the national level to influence the location and sustainability of development.

Commentary on each Option and reason for selecting preferred Options		
Topic / Policy Proposal	**Option**	**Commentary**
	2: Amended / new policy wording with text references (signposting) only to Climate Emergency and Health & Well Being	Similar to Option 1, this option scores neutrally across the SA scores. The scoring reflects that relying on updating relevant textual cross references and up to date climate change language within existing design policy may help to identify issues but has limited impact on delivering those benefits directly. Any resultant improvements are likely to be limited to reliance on existing policy wording (and assumptions made as to the potential policies coming through the other LPU topics, where relevant). Accordingly, the policy scores neutrally. The SA scoring needs to be kept under review as any work on policy wording will require the scores and assumptions on this option to be refined.
	3: Amended/ new policy addressing criteria for 20minNH and presumption for asks if criteria not met	This option scores the most positives (alongside Option 6) across all the SA scores. The scoring reflects that having a new policy dedicated to criterial for 20minNH and development asks is likely to score positively against a number of SA objectives dependant on the final wording. This scoring is dependent on the content of the policy, and it adding requirements over and above existing policy. Further work is needed to determine the extent to which there is scope to add to the requirements of existing policy within the constraints of the planning system. Further work is also needed to consider potential detailed policy wording. The SA scoring needs to be kept under review as this work processes, and scores may need to be refined.
	4: Amended / new policy addressing presumption in favour of higher density (presumption in support of urban intensification within service centres / travel nodes and sustainable transport corridors)	A new policy dedicated to setting out higher densities is likely to score positively dependant on the final wording and this is demonstrated by the positive scores against SA2 (economy), SA6 (housing),SA7 (social inclusion and community cohesion); SA9(efficient and prudent use of land) and SA15 (accessibility). This scoring is dependent on the content of the policy. Further work is also needed to consider potential detailed policy wording. The SA scoring needs to be kept under review as this work processes, and scores may need to be refined particularly in understanding where this policy may create additional burden onto existing facilities and services.
	5: Presumption against car-based development (drive thru's etc) + variations for geography & type of scheme and quantity of parking	Similar to Options 3, this policy option scores positively across a number of the SA scores. There are variables within this option for final policy wording, ranging from narrowly focused, considering just those uses that attract and are planned around car access (like drive thru's), or expanded to consider geography and or site specific requirements relating to hierarchy of street users within location and design. The SA scores against SA3 (health) SA7 (social inclusion and community cohesion); SA11 (climate change mitigation), SA14 (transport network) SA15(accessibility) and SA17(air quality) reflect the focus that a presumption against car priority for and within development would have in achieving positive outcomes in this regard. Overall compared to Options 3 and 6, this option scores less positively but it may not be mutually exclusive. This scoring is dependent on the content of final policy wording. The SA scoring needs to be kept under review as this work processes, and scores may need to be refined.

Commentary on each Option and reason for selecting preferred Options		
Topic / Policy Proposal	**Option**	**Commentary**
	6: Presumption against all greenfield development (to protect carbon adaptation assets)	This option scores positively overall with a slight query on its impact to housing supply if a presumption against all GF development is written into policy. Similar to Options 3 and 5 with some added benefits across SA8 (Greenspace), SA10 (biodiversity and geodiversity), SA13 (flood risk) and SA19 (land and soil quality). Any comparison between options needs to be considered against this policy not being mutually exclusive. This scoring is dependent on the content of final policy wording. The SA scoring needs to be kept under review as this work processes, and scores may need to be refined.
	Overall comparison between options: When comparing the SA scores for these Placemaking- strategic options it is important to recognise that they are not mutually exclusive options. Both Options, 3, 4 , 5 and 6 achieve the most positive scores against economic growth, health, social cohesion, efficient use of land, climate change mitigation and adaption, accessibility, air quality and landscape & townscape quality which you would expect to see through a strategic approach to placemaking focused on the provision and access to services and facilities. Option 6 score a negative against housing delivery, though this needs to be worked through to understand impact on housing land supply and could be balanced with Option 4. Both Option 3 and 5 and 6 achieve positive scores against a number of additional objectives (subject to how the policy(ies) are finally worded and could easily be combined to achieve the most positive SA outcome. Further work is needed to determine the extent to which potential positives can be secured through detailed policy wording, and to consider the extent to which new policy would be adding to existing policy. This may result in scores being refined.	
Place Making / Design	1: No new policy – rely on existing local and national policy	Not introducing a new policy and relying on existing local/national policy would have a neutral effect. Existing policy within the Local Plan and in National Planning Guidance (alongside the National Design Code and supported by existing LCC SPD guidance within N4L and BFTT would likely help limit negative effects but may not secure the benefits that might be possible. Existing design policy does not prevent good place making delivery and if we were SA'ing existing polices there would be an assumption of more positive scores. However, this option is about scoring the status quo and relying on changes at the national level to influence design and would not be considered to have a local impact in influencing significant change and therefore the scoring remains neutral). There is a potential variation within this option (to consider review and updating of guidance within the N4L and BFTT SPDs, but this would likely score similarly in the SA as SPDs cannot introduce new policy requirements.
	2: New policy wording with text references only to climate change, high quality, resilient adaptable and healthy places	This option scores positively against a range of SA objectives. The scoring reflects that having the relevant textual cross references and up to date climate change/health & wellbeing language within existing design policy may help to support the delivery of good design and place making. Any resultant improvements are however limited to reliance of existing policy wording (and assumptions made as to the potential policies coming through the other LPU topics, where

Commentary on each Option and reason for selecting preferred Options		
Topic / Policy Proposal	**Option**	**Commentary**
		relevant). Accordingly, the policy scores positively against SA1 (Employment), SA2 (Business investment / economic growth), SA3 (Health), SA7 (social inclusion and community cohesion), SA8 (Greenspace), SA11 (Climate change mitigation), SA12 (Climate change adaptation), SA13 (flood risk), SA15 (Accessibility), SA16 (waste), SA17 (Air Quality) and SA21 (landscape and townscape quality). A number of the scores are dependent on the exact wording of the policy. This includes the scores against SA8 (Green space), SA11 (climate change mitigation), SA12 (Climate change adaption), SA13 (Flood Risk), SA16 (waste), SA17 Air Quality and SA21 (Landscape & Townscape quality). It has been assumed in the scoring that through the other LPU policy topics (Carbon Reduction, Flood Risk , Green Infrastructure and Sustainable Infrastructure) some of the specifics will be addressed elsewhere and having the relevant high level policy wording/ links (design policy) to those other policy areas will capture and secure positive outcomes. The SA scoring needs to be kept under review as any work on policy wording in the other topic areas progresses, the scores and assumptions on this option may needed to be refined.
	3: New Policy providing overarching place making principles	This option scores the most positives across all the SA scores (except culture and land and soil quality). The scoring reflects that having a new policy dedicated to setting out design principles is likely to score positively against a number of SA objectives dependant on the final wording. This scoring is dependent on the content of the policy, and it adding support or requirements over and above existing policy. Further work is needed to determine the extent to which there is scope to add to the requirements of existing policy within the constraints of the planning system. Further work is also needed to consider potential detailed policy wording. The SA scoring needs to be kept under review as this work processes, and scores may need to be refined.
	4: New Policy providing overarching place making principles and requirement for design codes	Similar to Option 4, this policy option scores most positively across the majority of SA scores, reflecting that having a new policy dedicated to setting out design principles plus a specific requirement for design codes (details to be determined) is likely to score positively against a number of SA objectives dependant on the final wording and this is demonstrated by the positive scores against SA3(Health); SA11 (Climate mitigation), SA12 (climate adaptation) and SA21 (landscape and townscape quality). This scoring is dependent on the content of the policy. Further work is also needed to consider potential detailed policy wording. The SA scoring needs to be kept under review as this work processes, and scores may need to be refined.
	5: New policy focused on requirement for Health Check (Health Impact Assessment)	Again similar to Options 3 and 4, this policy option scores positively across the majority of the SA scores, reflecting that this option is an alternative version to Option 3 and 4 with the requirement that development submits a Health Impact Assessment. The SA scores against SA3 (health) and SA20 most clearly reflect the focus that HIA's would have in achieving positive outcomes in this regard. Overall compared to Options 3 and 4, this option scores less positively

Commentary on each Option and reason for selecting preferred Options		
Topic / Policy Proposal	**Option**	**Commentary**
		as this option focuses on the introduction of a health check (i.e. how the development responds to impacts on health and well-being) rather than wider land use and design matters. Option 5 is not considered to be mutually exclusive to Option 3 and 4 This scoring is dependent on the content of the policy. The SA scoring needs to be kept under review as this work processes, and scores may need to be refined.
	Overall comparison between options: When comparing the SA scores for these Placemaking- Design options it is important to recognise that they are not mutually exclusive options. Both Options, 3, 4 and 5 achieve the most positive scores against health, housing, social cohesion, climate change mitigation and adaption, amenity and landscape & townscape quality which you would expect to see through a design led policy. Option 5 scoring lesser as is primarily focused on the introduction of a health check (i.e. how the development responds to impacts on health and well being rather than wider land use and design matters). Both Option 3 and 4 achieve positive scores against a number of additional objectives (subject to how the policy(ies) are finally worded and could easily be combined to achieve the most positive SA outcome. Further work is needed to determine the extent to which potential positives can be secured through detailed policy wording, and to consider the extent to which new policy would be adding to existing policy. This may result in scores being refined.	
Carbon Reduction / Whole Life Carbon Assessment	1: No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy	There is no national policy requirement for applications to submit a whole life cycle carbon assessment. Therefore, the outcome of relying on current/national policy would be neutral.
	2: Require a whole life-cycle carbon assessment to be submitted in support of all planning applications and adopt a benchmark target through future plan review	This policy option would require major applications to consider and make efforts to reduce their whole life cycle carbon emissions assessment. This would result less carbon emissions associated to new development (SA23, SA11, SA16,) and an improved quality of development (SA3, SA6, SA9, SA17, SA21).
	3: Require a whole life-cycle carbon assessment that meets a Council benchmark figure to be submitted in support of all major planning applications	This policy option would require major applications to provide a whole life cycle carbon assessment meet a benchmark figure. This would result less carbon emissions associated to new development (SA23, SA11, SA16,) and an improved quality of development (SA3, SA9, SA17, SA21). Meeting a target may be difficult for developers to meet, as it is new aspect of sustainability within the industry, so may create viability issues which would have an impact on housing delivery (SA6). It may also be more difficult to implement within protected buildings and change of use applications (SA22).
	Overall comparison between options: As there is no national policy requirement (Option 1) for whole life cycle carbon assessments, any policy would improve sustainability with regards to the whole life cycle carbon of a development. Requiring applicants to provide an assessment (Option 2) would ensure that the development industry can transition to the undertaking of assessments and the methods required to submit one before a target is set. Introducing a target without a period of transition (Option 3) may result in the stymie of development as the targets may be too challenging to meet (SA6) with the lack of knowledge and skills within the industry. The most appropriate option presently would be requiring applications to provide a whole life carbon cycle assessment for a period of time before setting a target through a plan review, once the industry has adapted to the assessment process and allowing the Council to set realistic targets.	

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Carbon Reduction / Operational Carbon	1: No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy	The 'do nothing' scenario is based upon current EN1 policy and does not presume the Future Homes Standard and Future Building Standards will be in force by 2025. Whilst scores are generally positive, the current policies won't go far enough to meet the Council's climate objectives.
	2: Require all development to be built so that carbon emissions associated with the building's operational energy are zero or negative	The policy would require all new major developments to deliver net zero operational carbon buildings. This would result a reduction of carbon emitted through built development (SA11,SA23, SA3), and an increase in the amount of skills and knowledge of reducing carbon within the building industry (SA1, SA2). Subject to viability and policy wording, the requirement of all development being net zero carbon operational energy may create a financial barrier to development for new development and the refurbishment of protected buildings (SA21, SA22, SA6). A transitional approach would only result in the above SA results, but over a longer period of time.
	3: Require all major development to be built so that carbon emissions associated with the building's operational energy are zero or negative	The policy would require all new major developments to deliver net zero operational carbon buildings. This would result a reduction of carbon emitted through built development (SA11,SA23, SA3), and an increase in the amount of skills and knowledge of reducing carbon within the building industry (SA1, SA2). Subject to viability and policy wording, the requirement of all development being net zero carbon operational energy may create a financial barrier to development for new development and the refurbishment of protected buildings (SA21, SA22, SA6). A transitional approach would only result in the above SA results, but over a longer period of time.
	Overall comparison between options: Reliance upon current and national policy (Option 1) would only go some way in meeting the Council's climate priorities, and results in only a single positive for SA11 and SA23. In order to meet the Council's zero carbon by 2030 target, development would have to go beyond current and future building regulations and be carbon net zero. A policy requiring carbon emissions associated with the building's operational energy (Options 2)are zero or negative would vastly improve the energy efficiency (SA23) of a development whilst requiring less carbon intensive sources to power it (SA11). However, the requirement of all development being net zero carbon operational energy may create a financial barrier to development for new development and the refurbishment of protected buildings (SA21, SA22, SA6). This will need to be addressed through viability testing and policy wording, that may include exceptions to the policy. The SA also concludes that there will be no difference in outcome between if the policy only applies to all major applications (Option 2) rather than all (including householder and minor) applications (Option 3).	
Carbon Reduction / Building Standards	1: No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy	There is no current national policy requirement. The Council does currently have Core Strategy EN2, which sets a target of BREEAM Excellent for non-domestic buildings and water standard for residential applications. It is evident that retaining these policies would result in several positive scores, however this is unlikely to go far enough to meet the Council's corporate priorities and is only relevant to non-domestic buildings.

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Topic / Policy Proposal	**Option**	**Commentary**
	2: Require development to achieve a specific sustainable construction rating / standard	The policy would require an application to meet a construction standard put forward by the Council. This would improve the quality of new development, both domestic and non domestic (SA1, SA2, SA7, SA8, SA9, SA10, SA13, SA14, SA15, SA16, SA18) whilst creating more energy efficient and resilient homes and places to work (SA23, SA11, SA12). However requiring new development to meet a desired standard may restrict developers where it may not be appropriate for their type of development, such as listed buildings (SA22). It may also add a financial burden for new construction, which may impact the delivery of new development (SA6).
	Overall comparison between options: Relying on existing policy (Option 1) would continue to see sustainability improvements within new developments in Leeds, however this would continue to be a requirement in non-domestic buildings only. Introducing a new standard (Option 2) for all buildings would see improvements within residential buildings also, and therefore see greater impacts on climate change mitigation (SA11), amenity (SA20) and energy efficiency (SA23). The policy would have to consider flexibility where the proposed standards may not be suitable for that type of development (e.g listed buildings).	
Carbon Reduction / Renewable Energy Target	1: No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy	Current target found within the Natural Resources and Waste Plan is out of date. The current target is not found within any policy, however is found within the NRWLP and is monitored through the AMR. Can provide evidence and justification for new renewable development.
	2: Set a new target for renewable energy	Introduce a new renewable energy target for several renewable energy types. This would be more up to date than the current policy found within the NRWLP and provide more robust evidence and justification for new renewable energy development (SA11) which would provide cleaner (SA3/SA17) energy (SA23) within Leeds. This would also promote investment within the renewable energy sector (SA1/SA2).
	3: Set potential capacity for renewable energy generation in Leeds	Introduce potential capacity figures for several renewable energy types. This would be more up to date than the current policy found within the NRWLP, although not be like for like replacement of the targets, and provide more robust evidence and justification for new renewable energy development (SA11) which would provide cleaner (SA3/SA17) energy (SA23) within Leeds. This would also promote investment within the renewable energy sector (SA1/SA2).
	Overall comparison between options: The current target is out of date, by introducing a new target (Option 2) within a policy, it should provide more robust evidence and justification for new renewable energy development (SA11) within Leeds. Whilst setting targets and capacities result in similar SA outcomes, adopting capacities over targets is a more reasonable policy option. Targets have been set previously that refer to development already within the pipeline and Council led projects. Capacity takes account of the geographical potential of renewable energy types, and the potential for renewable energy development external of the Council's own projects.	
Carbon Reduction / Renewable Energy Location	1: No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy	The Leeds Local plan has CS Policy EN3 and NRWLP Policies E1 and E2 which currently relate to renewable energy. The Core Strategy does not currently have renewable energy opportunity area mapping, which makes it hard to determine applications for solar and especially wind. The policies would still help aid the development of new renewable energy schemes; however new policy would provide the potential for more applications.

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Topic / Policy Proposal	**Option**	**Commentary**
	2: New criteria based policy to guide locations for renewable energy	Replace CS Policy EN3 and NRWLP Policies E1 and E2. Will also add new policies relating to other energy types (solar etc.) Minus for SA9 makes the assumption that a criteria based policy, alongside identified areas of opportunity, could identify the use of the Green Belt as areas for renewable energy development if VSC can be evidenced. This option assumes future criteria directs development to least sensitive locations assumes that energy generation would come through.
	3: Allocate areas for renewable energy	Makes the assumption that the allocation process would ensure that habitats/conservation areas will be protected, and therefore biodiversity indicators remain neutral. Allocation land would sterilise the land for other land uses whilst requiring a significant alteration to the LPU's timescales if a call to sites process is required.
	Overall comparison between options: Current policy (Option 1) lists a set of criteria for certain renewable energy types to comply with, however does not have opportunity area mapping to help guide locations and comply with national policy requirements. Therefore updating current criteria based policy whilst introducing opportunity area mapping (Option 2) will assist with the delivery of renewable energy generation within Leeds (SA23 and SA11). It is likely that this mapping will identify opportunity areas within the Green Belt (SA9), however application would still have to comply with national policy and demonstrate Very Special Circumstances. Allocation of land (Option 3) would sterilise the land for other land uses whilst requiring a significant alteration to the LPU's timescales if a call to sites process is required. It also results in the same sustainability outcome as introducing opportunity areas (Option2). Based on the above, updating and amending existing criteria based policy whilst introducing opportunity area mapping is the most sustainable way forward.	
Carbon Reduction / Heat Network	1: No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy	This option does not take into account opportunity areas for district heating networks in the UK, which is proposed by the government as this hasn't formally been adopted yet.
	2: Review existing policies - require applications to connect to the heat network within identified district heat network development areas	A policy that would require connections when within the LDO or where technically possible. This goes beyond current policy wording where it states 'where technically viable'.
	3: Review – Amend policy to include reference to other heating technology if not within an area suitable for a heat network	A policy that amends existing policy to promote the use of other low carbon heating technologies if not possible to connect to a new or existing heat network.
	Overall comparison between options: Current policy would still encoruage and result in connections to the existing heat network and promote new networks (Options 1). This results in an increase in low carbon heat (SA23), which is delivered through the recycling of material (SA16). Amending the policy (Option 2) to require connection to a network would increase connections, however not all development may be able to connect to a network or use a low carbon heat source. By amending the current policy (Option 3) to also require new development to consider another type of low carbon heating technology, it would ensure that all new development seeks to deliver low cost and carbon heating. This results in less carbon being used to heat properties (SA23, SA11) and lower energy costs for the end users (SA6/SA7).	
Carbon Reduction / Resilience to Heat	1: No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy	Takes regard of the recent update to Building Regulations Part F and introduction to Part O, which will come into effect in June, which would result in a better quality of housing (SA6/SA7) that reduces the health impacts of overheating (SA3).

Commentary on each Option and reason for selecting preferred Options		
Topic / Policy Proposal	**Option**	**Commentary**
	2: Introduce a policy to increase new development's resilience to heat beyond building regulations	A new policy would not be able to go beyond building regulations, which have just been updated in June 2022. Therefore adopting a policy would result in a similar outcome.
	Overall comparison between options: Changes to Building Regulations (Option 1) will result in new development being more resilient to extreme heat (SA6, SA3 and SA7). A new policy (Option 2) will not go beyond what is required by building regulations and other proposed policies (sustainable construction standards, green infrastructure and placemaking). Taking this into account, not adopting a new policy that directly refers to heat resilience will result in the same sustainable outcome as adopting a bespoke policy.	
Carbon Reduction / Energy Storage Target	1: No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy	No national requirement to provide target therefore the SA outcome is all neutral.
	2: Introduce an energy storage target	Introduce an energy storage target. This would help provide planning justification for new energy storage infrastructure that are often required for large renewable energy development (SA11/SA23). This would also promote investment within the renewable energy sector (SA1/SA2).
	3: Set potential capacity for energy storage in Leeds	Introduce an energy storage capacity figure. This would help provide planning justification for new energy storage infrastructure that are often required for large renewable energy development (SA11/SA23). This would also promote investment within the renewable energy sector (SA1/SA2).
	Overall comparison between options: There is no local energy stroage requirement located within the current Leeds' Local Plan (Option 1). Introducing a target (Option 2) should provide more robust evidence and justification for energy storage development (SA11) within Leeds that can aid the development of other renewanble energy development and store energy from the grid (SA23) . Introducing a capacity (Option 3) results in the same SA outcomes as introducing a target. Due to the nature of energy storage, and its requirement/dependency being based upon the unknown potential delivery of renewable energy and future grid capacity, it is better to set a capacity figure over a target.	
Carbon Reduction / Energy Storage Location	1: No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy	There is currently no national policy that directly refers to energy storage. Therefore the outcome would remain neutral if we were not to adopt a policy.
	2: Introduce a criteria based policy to guide the location of energy storage	The policy would require energy storage applications to meet a set of criteria within the policy. This would ensure that energy storage applications are delivered in appropriate locations (SA7, SA3). The policy would also ensure that energy storage development is delivered to a high quality (SA2, SA1) and provides infrastructure to facilitate renewable energy schemes (SA23, SA11).
	3: Allocate areas for energy storage	The policy would identify and safeguard suitable land for energy storage development. This would ensure that energy storage applications are delivered in appropriate locations (SA7, SA3). The policy would also ensure that energy storage development is delivered to a high quality (SA2, SA1) and provides infrastructure to facilitate renewable energy schemes (SA23, SA11). By safeguarding land, it would restrict the potential land uses that can be developed and may also include green belt land (SA9).

Commentary on each Option and reason for selecting preferred Options		
Topic / Policy Proposal	**Option**	**Commentary**
	Overall comparison between options: Adopting a policy that helps dictate the location of energy storage facilities (Option 2) would be an improvement on relying on national policy (Option 1). Having a criteria based policy would ensure that energy storage applications are delivered in appropriate locations, to a high quality (SA2, SA1) and provides infrastructure to facilitate renewable energy schemes (SA23, SA11). Going one step further and safeguarding land for energy storage (Option 3) would restrict land to that use type, and not reflect the flexibility in location (near renewable energy/rid capacity) required by this type of development. Therefore, a policy that aids the location of energy storage development through a set of criteria is the most appropriate policy option.	
Flood Risk / Avoiding Development on the Floodplain	1: No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy	
	2 – Restrict all development other than water compatible and essential infrastructure uses in functional flood plan.	
	3: Restrict all development in high flood risk areas, regardless of whether a sequential test can be passed.	
	4: Restrict accommodation for elderly and disabled people in high flood risk areas. This would be treating elderly and disabled accommodation as a highly vulnerable use because of potential mobility issues and their impact on safe evacuation.	
Flood Risk / Functional Floodplain in the Urban Area (Currently zone 3aii)	1: No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy	See below.
	2: Limitations on urban expansion in unprotected areas with a very high probability (1 in 20) of flooding, flood zone 3b (previously mapped as zone 3aii).	See below.
	3: Limitations on urban expansion in unprotected areas with a very high probability (1 in 20) of flooding that are currently mapped as zone 3aii so that only the footprint of existing buildings can be redeveloped.	Preferred option – see below.
	Overall comparison between options: Relying on existing policy was considered to be inappropriate as it would not go far enough to deal with increased likelihood of flooding as a result of climate change (SA12 and SA13), and would thus harm the delivery of employment and housing sites (SA1, SA2, SA6) as well as social impacts as a result of increased flooding (SA3, SA7). Options 2 and 3 have a more restrictive approach in seeking to adapt to climate change by limiting development in unprotected areas with a high probability of flooding, which would ensure for more limited damage on buildings (commercial and residential etc). However, this would reduce the amount of developable land (SA9) particularly in the City Centre, and would not allow for the redevelopment of particular assets (e.g. Listed Buildings) in these areas (SA21, SA22). Thus, the more flexible approach offered in Option 3 allowing for existing buildings to be redeveloped mitigates these impacts and adequate defensive measures can be implemented during redevelopment to ensure these buildings can be better protected than existing.	
Flood Risk / Managing Surface Water - increasing SuDs	1: No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy	See below.
	2: New policy to increase the use of sustainable drainage measures	Preferred option – see below.

Commentary on each Option and reason for selecting preferred Options		
Topic / Policy Proposal	**Option**	**Commentary**
	Overall comparison between options: Relying on existing policy was considered to not go far enough to mitigate or adapt to climate change (SA11 and SA12) hence Option 2 for new policy was the preferred Option. New policy with greater emphasis on the provision of sustainable drainage to reduce surface water run-off would help contribute reduce flood risk (SA13), improve water quality (SA18), improve landscape and amenity benefits (SA8 and SA20) and improve biodiversity (SA10) alongside other policy measures, which in turn contributes to wider social, economic and health benefits (SA1, SA3, SA6).	
Flood Risk / Managing Surface Water - source locations	1: No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy, no requirement for measures at source locations	
	2: Implementing natural flood risk management measures at source locations to manage surface water run off	
Flood Risk / Resilience	1: No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy	See below.
	2: Set new standards for flood resilience in new development, eg define what is meant by safe access and egress, evacuation routes and resilient construction	Preferred option – see below.
	Overall comparison between options: Relying on existing policy was considered to not go far enough to ensure that development is appropriately adapted to flood risk, thus it was considered the preferred Option for a new revised policy setting out standards for better flood resilience. Additional requirements for development to implement flood defences and measures (e.g. building design, flood gates, raised electrics and specialised construction methods and materials etc) would place some level of burden on developers, although this is considered to be mitigated by the reduced longer-term impacts as a result of flooding (SA1, SA2, SA6) and would improve the safety and well-being of future occupiers through more resilient buildings (SA3). Adapting buildings also allows for efficient use of land (SA9).	
Flood Risk / PD rights and porous paving	1: Permitted development rights remain for new development.	
	2: Limit future permitted development rights for new developments to ensure open areas that are needed for flood risk management are retained.	
	4. No limits on permitted development rights but set requirements to use permeable materials and include soft landscape areas.	
Flood Risk / Increased Flood Risk in Future	1. Rely on existing flood risk zones to undertake flood risk sequential and guide future allocation documents and windfall documents	
	2. Revised policy to require that future flood zones identified through climate change modelling in the SFRA are taken account of in the application of the sequential test	

APPENDIX 7 B – SIGNIFICANT AND CUMULATIVE EFFECTS OF THE PLAN PROPOSALS

Significant Effects

The significant effects of the proposed Local Plan Update policies and modifications have already been discussed as part of the commentary provided within the SA Scoring Table in Appendix 6B.

Cumulative Effects

The cumulative effects of the plans against each SA objectives is set out in the table below:

CUMULATIVE EFFECTS OF THE PLAN PROPOSALS
The cumulative effects of the proposed Local Plan Update policies and modifications are set out for each of the SA Objectives below.
SA1 - Employment
The policies regarding place-making and design tend to bring some benefits for employment, although it is noted that a fair amount of the green infrastructure policies would bring a negative effect on employment, albeit only minor. This is likely due to less developable areas being available as well as greater restrictions being placed on site (e.g. BNG).
SA2 - Business Investment / Economic Growth
None of the policies are to cause negative effects on this Objective. Spatial policies on transport in Leeds have been assessed to bring major positive benefits for business investment / economic growth which is likely due to improved transport networks and accessibility across the City Region and beyond, allowing for increased opportunities for growth.
SA3 - Health
A significant portion of the policies are to bring major benefits for health with no negative effects being scored, indicating that the Local Plan Update would contribute greatly for this SA Objective in Leeds. All of the green infrastructure policies have unsurprisingly scored major positives which is likely down to the well-noted benefits that good access to high quality green spaces has on physical wellbeing and mental health. Spatial transport policies have also scored major benefits for health, which is likely due to the emphasis on availability and access to local services. Design and place-making policies have also scored major benefits which is a likely result of the anticipated benefits that good design would bring to the Leeds population and the holistic approach which is being sought (i.e. inclusion of green infrastructure).
SA4 - Crime
None of the policies are to result in negative effects on crime in Leeds. Design and place-making policies have scored major positives for this Objective as a likely result of the emphasis on ‘designing out crime’ by promoting safer and more inclusive streets through crime prevention design principles.

SA5 - CULTURE
None of the policies are to result in negative effects on Leeds' local and regional culture. A substantial of the green infrastructure policies have scored positively for this Objective which may be a result of the increased opportunities for spaces for sports and recreation and the ability to hold larger outdoor events, as well as green spaces being able to act as a focal point / centre for communities to strengthen a sense of local character and identity.
SA6 - HOUSING
It is noted that a substantial amount of the green infrastructure policies are to bring negative effects on housing, albeit these have been scored to be minor. It is expected that these policies would have some impact upon the delivery of housing and on viability due to less area on site being developable, as well as greater restrictions being placed on developers (such as BNG and increased planting). However, it is likely that these have not been scored as major negatives due to the opportunities that good design encompassing green and blue infrastructure in the early stages of schemes can bring and not totally hinder development. The design and place-making policies score major positive benefits as these would improve the quality of housing developments.
SA7 - SOCIAL INCLUSION & COMMUNITY COHESION
None of the policies are to result in a negative effect on this Objective. In fact, nearly all of these policies are to bring either a minor or major positive benefit in terms of social inclusion and community cohesion. It is anticipated that the spatial transport policies would allow for increased accessibility between areas in Leeds, but also a greater emphasis on local areas through the development of 20-minute neighbourhoods and delivery of mass transit allows for key local services and employment sites to be available within reach without the need of private transport. It is also anticipated that an increased provision of well-designed places and the delivery of good green infrastructure would help local areas by providing places people want to live, work and enjoy and bringing the well-noted social benefits which good design expects to bring.
SA8 - GREEN SPACE, SPORTS & RECREATION
None of the policies are to result in any negative effects on this Objective. It is unsurprising that all of the green infrastructure policies are to bring a major positive benefit for this Objective given the increased requirements in provision, delivery and quality of green spaces and biodiversity which subsequently allows for greater opportunity for participation in sports and recreation. Transport policies have also resulted in positive benefits as a likely result of the emphasis on locality and for key services (such as green space) being easily accessible and within reach.
SA9 - EFFICIENT & PRUDENT USE OF LAND
The provision of renewable energy generation has been scored to result in a minor negative for this Objective, as this would typically involve greenfield / Green Belt / agricultural sites due to the requirements of such energy production (e.g. wind turbines, solar farms) and does not play a positive role in encouraging high density development. In fact, if brownfield sites would be available for renewable energy production, this would result in less land being available for other uses (i.e. housing, employment) which are typically not compatible together due to issues on amenity etc. However, this has only scored minor negatives which may be a result of these uses not requiring a significant amount of land for the geographical range these

would serve, and thus the harm on the Region as a whole would not be significantly detrimental. Elsewhere, place-making and design policies would provide major positives as these encourage high density and well designed development which make good use of land.

SA10 - BIODIVERSITY & GEODIVERSITY

None of the proposed policies are to bring any negative effects on this Objective. All of the green infrastructure policies are to score positively, which is unsurprising given the emphasis and increased requirements in provision, delivery and quality of green spaces as well as biodiversity and species / habitats protection and improvements including for the need of biodiversity net gain.

SA11 - CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION (GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS)

None of the proposed policies are to bring any negative effects on this Objective for Climate Change mitigation. Spatial transport policies have scored major positively as a likely result as this would result in less emissions with a reduced need to travel generally through services being more accessible through 20-min neighbourhoods (i.e. walkability and cycling) and the increased emphasis on public transport. Climate change policies have also provided a major benefit for this policy due to improved construction standards and requirements and a general aim of carbon dioxide reduction in the City.

SA12 - CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

The policy on addressing Leeds Station scores negatively for this Objective, likely as a result of this falling within a Flood Risk Zone and thus this policy would be encouraging development in this and would be contrary to adapting to climate change. However, it is likely that this has been scored as a minor due to the opportunities of this being addressed and mitigated through other policies and preventative measures. Green infrastructure policies have all scored positively toward this Objective due to the emphasis on providing, expanding and protecting green infrastructure which plays a critical role in adapting to climate change (e.g. less water run-off, increase of water capacity, SUDs etc). Design and place-making policies also are to bring a positive benefit due to the role in which good design can bring in the same way as green infrastructure provision.

SA13 - FLOOD RISK

As with Objective SA12 above, the policy on Leeds Station scores a minor negative due to encouraging development in a Flood Risk Zone and which would place it at natural risk from flooding. However, due to the established location of the station and the impracticality of relocating the Station, other preventative and defence measures can be utilised and designed in to reduce the risk of flooding and thus can be mitigated by other policies. Unsurprisingly, policies on flood risk provide major benefits for this Objective due to the general aims of such policies discoursing development in flood risk areas and encouraging for sustainable drainage methods and design. In fact, a positive scoring has been provided in policy on mass transit on the basis of policy wording which integrates flood alleviation and drainage measures, and seeks to minimise flooding to nearby areas.

SA14 - TRANSPORT NETWORK (INFRASTRUCTURE)

None of the proposed policies are to bring negative effects on this Objective. Spatial transport policies seek to provide major positive benefits, which is unsurprising given the general aims of such policies seek to expand the provision of public transport and to expand the capacity of Leeds Station, as well as an emphasis on 20 minute

neighbourhoods which encourages walkability and better access to local key services. It is also anticipated that such policies would encourage non-car travel through the provision of better designed streets, which works intrinsically with design and place-making policies which also score positively for this Objective.
SA15 - ACCESSIBILITY TO EMPLOYMENT, SERVICES & FACILITIES
None of the proposed policies are to bring negative effects on this Objective.
SA16 - WASTE
None of the proposed policies are to bring any negative effects on this Objective, although no policies are to provide any major positive effects either. It is likely that this is a result of waste management falling outside of the remit of the Local Plan Update in this instance, although some minor positives have been scored on climate change policies which may encourage more sustainable methods of waste management.
SA17 - AIR QUALITY
None of the proposed policies are to bring any negative effects on air quality. Spatial transport policies are to bring a major positive benefit on this Objective as a likely result of an emphasis on reduced need of travel and increased use of public transport and an anticipated reduced gas emissions which impact air pollution. Numerous green infrastructure policies also score positively which is a likely result of the increased requirements of planting and tree coverage which would naturally improve air quality through absorbing carbon dioxide.
SA18 - WATER QUALITY
None of the proposed policies are to bring any negative effects on water quality.
SA19 - LAND AND SOILS QUALITY
None of the proposed policies are to bring any negative effects on land quality.
SA20 - AMENITY
None of the proposed policies are to bring any negative effects on amenity, with few bringing major positive benefits. Policies on the Health Impacts of development and design have been scored to provide major positive benefits, which is unsurprising given the aims and principles of these policies seeking to promote and enable healthy living environments and places and seeks to address adverse health impacts, which is intrinsic to ensuring adequate amenity.
SA21 - LANDSCAPE & TOWNSCAPE QUALITY
None of the proposed policies have been scored to provide negative effects on this Objective, and with a substantial amount of the policies being scored to provide a positive benefit. All green infrastructure polices are to provide a major positive benefit for the landscape quality of Leeds, which is unsurprising given the scope of such policies which seek to deliver, protect and enhance green space and species of various types and of high quality which would add significant value and character to local areas feeding in and contributing to a wider green space network. This is also similar to place-making and design policies as well as policy on sustainable drainage which also have an emphasis on providing green space and natural features as a key design principle, further enhancing this.

SA22 - HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
Policies on carbon dioxide reduction and sustainable construction methods have been scored a minor negative on this Objective, and is likely a result of the challenges and implications such restrictive policies have on having historic meeting these requirements. The complexity and nature of these historic assets might mean that standard retrofitting or refurbishments practices to achieve net zero carbon operational energy might not be possible or more difficult to implement, which in turn would impact upon viability and the 'attractiveness' of re-using Listed Buildings, particularly those that are more at risk. Mass transit and Leeds Station policies have been scored major positives, although this is on the basis of policy wording which emphasises the protection and enhancement of historic assets in the delivery of these. Design policies have also scored major positives, which is a likely result of the significant impact historic assets have on the character and identity of places.
SA23 - ENERGY & RESOURCE EFFICIENCY
None of the proposed policies are to bring any negative effects on this Objective. It is unsurprising that sustainability policies which seek to address climate change mitigation and adaption through an emphasis on reduced emissions, sustainable construction standards and the roll-out of district heating score major positives given the direct correlation with the aims of this Objective.

APPENDIX 8 – PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES

[To be finalised]

A number of potential negative effects were identified at the reasonable alternatives assessment stage for the options that were selected and developed into detailed policies. As a result, a number of mitigation measures for have been incorporated with the policies. These include:

Development viability

It is noted that many of the policy requirements being proposed in the Local Plan Update could impose additional costs on development which could impact on its viability. Potential impacts were noted in the assessment of reasonable alternatives. The cumulative impact on development viability has been robustly assessed as part of the economic viability assessment which concludes that the cumulative requirements of the Local Plan Update can be delivered as part of viable schemes.

Scale of development

The potential impact of some requirements on the delivery of smaller development, such as household or other minor development has been considered in the preparation of policies. Smaller development has been specifically excluded from a number of policy requirements (examples to be included).

APPENDIX 9 – HABITATS REGULATIONS ASSESSMENT

See separate appendix.

APPENDIX 9 – MONITORING FRAMEWORK

Table 1: New and amended monitoring Indicators

ID	Indicator
Revised 24	~~Green Infrastructure and Space obtained through development process~~ Collection/spend of commuted sums toward Green Space projects and Open Space projects in the City Centre.
Revised 25	~~Amount of greenspace lost to redevelopment~~ Net gain/loss of Green Space
XX	Net gain/loss of Strategic GBI
XX	Net change in tree canopy coverage
XX	Net change in woodland area
XX	Loss of ancient woodland
XX	Loss of long established woodland
XX	Building energy performance • Building energy performance for domestic buildings (EPC Lodgements) • Building energy performance for non-domestic buildings (EPC Lodgements)
XX	Proportion of new dwellings completed in locations meeting defined 20 minute neighbourhood standard
XX	Net gain in biodiversity through new development.
XX	Performance against health indicators set out in Public Health England Local Authority Health Profiles
XX	Consent & delivery of mass transit and rail upgrades in Leeds
XX	Number of users of Leeds Station
XX	Consent & delivery of key station improvement works

Proposed Indicators by Policy

Amended Policies

Spatial Policy 1: Location of Development (amendment)	
ID	**Indicator**
24	Collection/spend of commuted sums toward Green Space projects and Open Space projects in the City Centre.
25	Net gain/loss of Green Space
xx	Proportion of new dwellings completed in locations meeting defined 20 minute neighbourhood standard

All other indicators for SP1 are unchanged

Spatial Policy 13: Protecting, Maintaining, Enhancing & Extending Green & Blue Infrastructure (amendment)	
ID	**Indicator**
xx	Net gain/loss of Strategic GBI

Policy EN1: Carbon Dioxide Reduction (replacement)	
ID	**Indicator**
42	Renewable energy generation
49	Carbon Dioxide emissions reduction in Leeds District by major emitter
XX	Building energy performance • Building energy performance for domestic buildings (EPC Lodgements) Building energy performance for non-domestic buildings (EPC Lodgements)

Policy EN2: Sustainable Design and Construction (replacement)	
ID	**Indicator**
41	Air Quality in Leeds
42	Renewable energy generation
49	Carbon Dioxide emissions reduction in Leeds District by major emitter
XX	Building energy performance • Building energy performance for domestic buildings (EPC Lodgements) • Building energy performance for non-domestic buildings (EPC Lodgements)

Policy EN3: Renewable Energy Generation (replacement)	
ID	**Indicator**
42	Renewable energy generation

Policy EN4: District Heating (amendment)	
ID	**Indicator**
42	Renewable energy generation
49	Carbon Dioxide emissions reduction in Leeds District by major emitter

Policy G1: Protecting, enhancing and extending green and blue infrastructure within and outside areas of GBI (amendment)	
ID	**Indicator**
XX	Net gain/loss of Strategic GBI

Policy G4A: Green space improvement and new green space provision (amendment)

ID	Indicator
25	Net gain/loss of Green Space

Policy G6: Protection of existing green space (amendment)	
ID	**Indicator**
25	Net gain/loss of Green Space

Policy G9: Biodiversity net gain (amendment)	
ID	**Indicator**
XX	Net gain in biodiversity through new development

Policy Water 3: Functional Flood Plain (replacement)	
ID	**Indicator**
39	Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk and water quality

Policy Water 4: Land identified in the SFRA as being at increased flood risk in the future (replacement)	
ID	**Indicator**
39	Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk and water quality

Policy Water 5: Residual Risk (replacement)	
ID	**Indicator**
39	Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk and water quality

Policy Water 6: Flood Risk Assessments (replacement)	
ID	**Indicator**
39	Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk and water quality

Policy Water 7: Sustainable Drainage (replacement)	
ID	**Indicator**
39	Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk and water quality

New Policies

Policy SP0: Climate change mitigation and adaptation	
ID	**Indicator**
25	Net gain/loss of Green Space
42	Renewable energy generation
xx	Proportion of new dwellings completed in locations meeting defined 20 minute neighbourhood standard

Policy G2a: Protection of trees, woodland and hedgerows	
ID	**Indicator**
38	Increase in the amount of tree cover in the District
xx	Area of woodland cover

Policy G2b: Ancient woodland, long established woodland, ancient trees, veteran trees	
ID	**Indicator**
xx	Loss of ancient woodland
xx	Loss of long established woodland

Policy G2c: Tree replacement	
ID	**Indicator**
38	Increase in the amount of tree cover in the District

Policy G4b: Quality of new green space	
ID	**Indicator**
38	Increase in the amount of tree cover in the District

Policy G4c: Maintenance of green space	
ID	**Indicator**

Policy G8a: Protection of important species and habitats	
ID	**Indicator**
37	Quality of existing Sites of Special Scientific Interest in Leeds

Policy G8b: Leeds Habitat Network	
ID	**Indicator**
XX	Loss of Leeds Habitat Network through development

Policy F1: Food resilience	
ID	**Indicator**

Policy DP1: Achieving well-designed places	
ID	**Indicator**

Policy DP2: Development principles for high-quality design and healthy place making	
ID	**Indicator**
XX	Performance against health indicators set out in Public Health England Local Authority Health Profiles

Policy XX: Achieving 20 minute neighbourhoods in Leeds	
ID	**Indicator**
XX	Proportion of new dwellings completed in locations meeting defined 20 minute neighbourhood standard

Policy EN9: New drive-thru developments	
ID	**Indicator**
	Air Quality

Policy P10A: The health impacts of development	
ID	**Indicator**
XX	Performance against health indicators set out in Public Health England Local Authority Health Profiles

Policy TX: Mass transit and rail infrastructure	
ID	**Indicator**
XX	Consent & delivery of mass transit and rail upgrades in Leeds

Policy TX: Leeds station	
ID	**Indicator**
XX	Number of users of Leeds Station
XX	Consent & delivery of key station improvement works

Policy DC1: Digital Connectivity	
ID	**Indicator**

Policy Water 6a: Safe access and egress	
ID	**Indicator**
39	Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk and water quality

Policy Water 8 – Porous Paving and Loss of Front Gardens	
ID	**Indicator**