Local Plan Update

Leeds Local Plan

(PLACEHOLDER FRONT COVER)

Sustainability Appraisal (Draft)

Development Plan Document

September 2023 (Pre-submission changes draft)

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

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 by the Core Strategy Selective Review), 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 1 below lists the requirements of the SEA Directive (Schedule 2) and identifies where these requirements have been covered within the SA report.

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

SEA Directive requirements	Where covered in 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 3
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 4
3. The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.	Section 3.2 and Appendix 4
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 4
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 5
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 6A, 6B, 7A, 7B, 8 and 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 8
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 and Appendices 5, 6A and 6B
9. A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with regulation 17.	Appendix 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 Part 6 of the Habitats Regulations 2017 (as amended), plans must be screened and assessed for their impacts on European wildlife sites. 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.

2.0 APPRAISAL 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 1 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 against a range of Decision-Making Criteria 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 then similarly 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 which is set out in further detail in Section 3.3 below, and with the summary result tables and commentary presented in Appendices 6A and 7A. Following this, the draft policies may be amended accordingly 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 1 above).

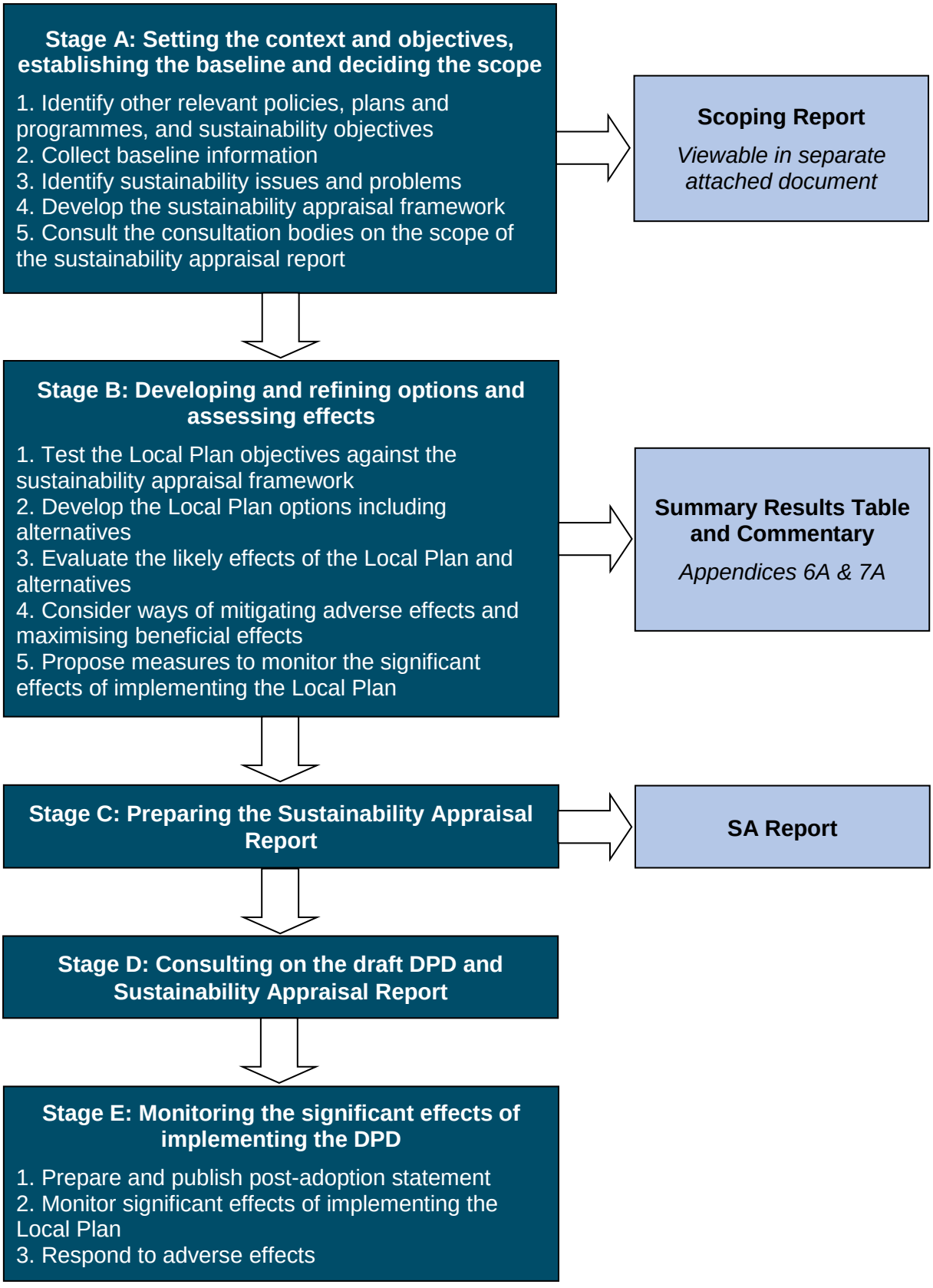
Stage D informs the public, statutory consultation bodies and other interested parties of the results and recommendations of the SA, and provides opportunity to comment. Comments on the SA can lead to changes to the sustainability issues and information used to inform the assessment (Stage A), to the 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 as a separate attached document.

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.

2.5. Discounting of Unreasonable Alternatives

As part of the options appraisal process a number of potential options have been discounted as being unreasonable and have therefore not been scored. Some of these options have been derived from discussions with stakeholders and include some comments captured as part of the Regulation 18 Scoping consultation held from July to September 2021. The primary driver for options being considered to be unreasonable was their lack of alignment to the stated objectives, scope and subject of the Plan.

At Executive Board on the 23rd June 2021 the initial scope of the LPU was agreed as: "Update and create new policies; make consequential changes, within the Adopted Leeds Core Strategy (amended 2019), the Natural Resources and Waste Local Plan (2013) and Unitary Development Plan (2006), which focus on: carbon reduction, flood risk, green infrastructure, place-making and sustainable infrastructure in order to adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change and ensure the delivery of sustainable development within the Leeds Metropolitan District for a period of at least 16 years from Adoption". This was subsequently reflected in the consultation material (approved by Executive Board), which sought consultees' views on a scope that focussed on the need to update and improve existing policies and make new ones, to help address climate change and the climate emergency declaration, through the 5 topic areas:

- Carbon Reduction
- Flood Risk
- Green Infrastructure
- Placemaking
- Sustainable Infrastructure

Following public consultation from July to September 2021, this scope has seen minor amendments. DPP endorsed a revised scope in January 2022, as follows:

“Having regard to the objective of the Local Plan Update to update and improve existing policies and make new ones to address climate change, and the climate emergency declaration to achieve net zero emissions by 2030, the scope of the Plan will update and create new policies; making consequential changes, within the Adopted Leeds Core Strategy (amended 2019), the Natural Resources and Waste Local Plan (2013) and Unitary Development Plan (2006) which focus on: carbon reduction, flood risk, green and blue infrastructure (including biodiversity and nature conservation), place-making and sustainable infrastructure in order to adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change and ensure the delivery of sustainable development within the Leeds Metropolitan District for a period of at least 15 years from Adoption”.

As such, suggestions that the plan should include updated requirements for land uses, such as housing (including affordable housing) and employment, were not considered to conform to the above scope and objectives of the Plan.

Likewise, suggestions for new policies that went beyond planning powers, such as a requirement to retrofit existing homes, have also not been assessed.

3.0 SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES, BASELINE AND CONTEXT

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

The preparation of the plan must take into account the relationship between the 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 3 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 in a separate document) 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 Selective Review. 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 2 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 5.

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 5.

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 2: SA Objectives

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

4.0 APPRAISAL OF LOCAL PLAN UPDATE POLICIES

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

1.1. This LPU proposes to amend the following policies:

- Amended Policy EN1: (renumbered and split into
  - EN1 Part A: Embodied Carbon; and
  - EN1 Part B: Operation Energy)
- Amended Policy EN2: Sustainable Construction Standards
- Amended Policy EN3: Renewable Energy Generation
- Amended Policy EN4: District Heating
- Amended Natural Resources and Waste Policy Water 1: Water Efficiency
- Amended Natural Resources and Waste Policy Water 2: Protection of the Water Environment
- Amended Natural Resources and Waste Policy Water 3: Functional Flood Plain Zone 3b
- Amended Natural Resources and Waste Policy Water 4: Land at Increased Risk of Flooding
- Amended Natural Resources and Waste Policy Water 5: Residual Risk
- Amended Natural Resources and Waste Policy Water 6: Flood Risk Assessments
- Amended Natural Resources and Waste Policy Water 7: Sustainable Drainage
- Amended Spatial Policy 13: Protecting, Maintaining, Enhancing and Extending Strategic Green and Blue Infrastructure
- Amended Policy G1: Protecting, Maintaining, Enhancing and Extending Green and Blue Infrastructure
- Amended Policy G4 (renumbered as G4a): Green and Blue Space Improvement and New Green and Blue Space Provision
- Amended Policy G6: Protection of Existing Green and Blue Space
- Amended Policy G9: Biodiversity Net Gain
- Amended Policy P10: Development principles for high-quality design and healthy place making

1.2. The LPU proposes the following new policies:

- Policy SP0: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation
- Policy Water 6a: Safe access and escape
- Policy Water 8: Porous paving, loss of front gardens and permitted development rights.
- Policy G2A: Protection of Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows
- Policy G2Ba: Ancient Woodland, Ancient Trees and Veteran Trees
- Policy G2Bb: Long Established Woodland
- Policy G2C: Tree Replacement
- Policy G4B: High Quality and Beautiful of New Green and Blue Space
- Policy G4C: Maintenance of Green and Blue Space
- Policy G8A: Protection of Important Species and Habitats
- Policy G8B: Leeds Habitat Network
- Policy G10: Biodiversity Enhancements for Species

- Policy F1: Food System Resilience
- Policy SP1A: Achieving complete, compact and connectedPlaces
- Policy EN9: New Drive Thru' Development
- Policy SP1B: Achieving Well-designed Sustainable Places
- Policy P10A: The Health Impacts of Development
- Policy SP11a: Mass transit and rail infrastructure
- Policy SP11b: Leeds Station
- Policy DC1: Digital Connectivity

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

Appendix 6A provides the SA scoring for each policy proposal option, and Appendix 6B provides detailed commentary for each option as well as outlining the reason for selecting each preferred option. Appendix 7A 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 (--).

5.0 SUMMARISING 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 7A.

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 7B 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 8 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.

6.0 HABITATS REGULATIONS ASSESSMENT

6.1 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.

7.0 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 A – 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 3.
• 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 3 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 3 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 5 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 5 • 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 5
• 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 5.

APPENDIX 1 B - CONSULTATION RESPONSES TO REGULATION 19 CONSULTATION STAGE

SA CONSULTEE COMMENTS
Environment Agency
Objectives
• Disagree previous comments regarding adding a SA Objective focusing on the water environment & water resources is adequately reflected within SA18 Water Quality – which refers to water quality only, and therefore the physical habitat / geomorphology element relating to the Water Framework Directive is excluded. This should be updated to make clear reference to this.
• Consider a new SA Objective to cover the capacity and quality of water supply systems
Policies, Plans and Programmes
• Policies G1, SP13 and Water 2 as unsound because they do not enable the delivery of sustainable development due to the lack of specific reference to the Humber River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) in the Regional Policies Section of the SA • No reference to Environment Act 2021, The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 or EU Directive on Assessment & Management of Environmental Noise
Baseline Information
• Update baseline information to include information and data on water availability to consider the capacity and quality of water supply systems
SA Framework
• Welcomes inclusion of indicator to monitor biodiversity net gain, although would still encourage a new indicator that considers the kilometers of rivers protected and enhanced via WFD and through biodiversity net gain
Historic England
• No comments
Natural England
SA Framework
• Potential for negative impacts from loss of agricultural land is identified in cumulative assessment of SA9, although scoring against Policy EN3 does not reflect this where a positive score has been given. • No evidence in the appraisal of the consideration of valuable agricultural land and soils in relation to SA19.
• Like to see further details of mitigation measures available to reduce the impact of solar development, in particular, on agricultural land – e.g. use of steel piles rather than concrete bases for the panels and good soil handling.

- Advise an additional indicator for Objectives SA9 and SA19 are included in Appendix 1 measuring the area cover of agricultural land in classifications 1 to 3a.
- Indicator EN06 refers to Natural England mapping and Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt), and is recommended the SA includes the more recent information on ANGSt.
- Potential landscape impacts on Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) should be considered in the SA.
- Little detail is provided regarding assessment of the impact of policies on SSSIs. Concerns are broadly in line with those detailed for internationally designated sites which should be considered in the assessment in relation to the sustainability of policies and options.
- Advise the outcome of any further assessment under the Habitats Regulations should be reflected in the assessment
- Concerned about the assessment of EN3 and EN4 against SA10 which has been scored as neutral, thus this assessment should be revised or commentary provided on how impacts can eb avoided or mitigated.

APPENDIX 2 – SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SCOPING REPORT

Please see attached separate document to view the Sustainability Appraisal 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 official draft was released July 2021 to guide actions worldwide through 2030 to preserve and protect nature and its essential services to people. Parties to the UN Convention of Biological Diversity are expected to meet in December 2022 (COP15) to finalise and adopt the framework.	• Aichi Biodiversity Targets - national targets https://www.cbd.int/nbsap/targets/ • Post2020 Global Biodiversity Framework: 21 targets for 2030, four goals to achieve the vision of "living in harmony with nature" by 2050, and 21 associated action targets addressing threats to biodiversity,	Ensure consideration is made on impact of biodiversity to help meet national and global goals and targets at the local-level.

KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LPU AND SA
•	meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing, and tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming by 2030.	
2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015)		
• A universal agenda which sets out a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity, seeking to eradicate poverty in all its forms. This was launched at a UN Summit in September 2015. The Agenda is strongly grounded in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and relevant international human rights treaties, and emphasises the responsibilities of all states to respect, protect and promote human rights – with a strong emphasis on the empowerment of women and vulnerable groups (e.g. children, young people, persons with disabilities, older persons, refugees, internally displaced persons and migrants). • Sets out 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets to achieve this Agenda. These are integrated and indivisible, and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental.	• 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets in areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet: people. planet, prosperity, peace and partnership.	Ensure LPU aligns with the aim and targets of this Agenda
EUROPEAN POLICIES		
European Directive on Ambient Air Quality (2008/50/EC)		
The 2008 ambient air quality directive (2008/50/EC) sets legally binding limits for concentrations in outdoor air of major air pollutants that impact public health such as particulate matter (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$) and nitrogen dioxide (NO_2). As well as having direct effects, these pollutants can combine in the atmosphere to form ozone, a harmful air pollutant (and potent greenhouse gas) which can be transported great distances by weather systems. 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		

KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LPU AND SA
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		
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 (July 2021)		
The planning system has three overarching objectives in the interests of sustainable development: • Economic objective – to help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right types is available in the right places and at the right time 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 that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering		Wide ranging implications for policy development

KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LPU AND SA
well-designed, beautiful and safe places, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities' health, social and cultural well-being; and • Environmental objective – to protect and enhance our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, improving biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy. <u>Plan-making:</u> • The planning system should be genuinely plan-led. Succinct and up-to-date plans should provide a positive vision for the future of each area; a framework for addressing housing needs and other economic, social and environmental priorities; and a platform for local people to shape their surroundings. • Plans should: a) be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development11; b) be prepared positively, in a way that is aspirational but deliverable; c) be shaped by early, proportionate and effective engagement between planmakers and communities, local organisations, businesses, infrastructure providers and operators and statutory consultees; d) contain policies that are clearly written and unambiguous, so it is evident how a decision maker should react to development proposals; e) be accessible through the use of digital tools to assist public involvement and policy presentation; and f) serve a clear purpose, avoiding unnecessary duplication of policies that apply to a particular area (including policies in this Framework, where relevant). <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 • 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 which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth, having regard to Local Industrial Strategies and other local policies for economic development and regeneration • 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		

KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LPU AND SA
• Be flexible enough to accommodate needs not anticipated in the plan, allow for new and flexible working practices (such as live-work accommodation), and to enable 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 • 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.		

KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LPU AND SA
Promoting sustainable transport • 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. Supporting high quality communications • Planning policies and decisions should support the expansion of electronic communications networks, including next generation mobile technology and full fibre broadband connections Making effective use of land • 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. Achieving well-designed places • Plans should set out a clear design vision and expectations to provide as much certainty as possible. Design policies should be developed with local communities so they reflect local aspirations, and are grounded in an understanding and evaluation of each area's defining characteristics. • To provide maximum clarity about design expectations at an early stage, all local planning authorities should prepare design guides or codes consistent with the principles set out in the National Design Guide and National Model Design Code, and which reflect local character and design preferences. Design guides and codes provide a local framework for creating beautiful and distinctive places with a consistent and high quality standard of design • Trees make an important contribution to the character and quality of urban environments, and can also help mitigate and adapt to climate change. Planning policies and decisions should ensure that new streets are tree-lined50, that opportunities are taken to incorporate trees elsewhere in developments (such as parks and community orchards), that appropriate measures are in place to secure the long-term maintenance of newly-planted trees, and that existing trees are retained wherever possible Protecting Green Belt land • 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 Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change		

KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LPU AND SA
• The planning system 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		

KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LPU AND SA
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, as amended by the Planning Act 2008		
Section 19 (1A) of the 2004 Act as amended by Section 182 of the 2008 Act put a legal duty on local planning authorities for them to ensure that, taken as a whole, plan policy contributes to the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change. Section 19(1A) states: 'Development plan documents must (taken as a whole) include policies designed to secure that the development and use of land in the local planning authority's area contribute to the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change.'		
Neighbourhood Planning Act 2017		
The planning related parts of the Act cover the following matters: • Neighbourhood Planning • Local Development Documents • Planning Conditions • Permitted Development Rights Relating To Drinking Establishments • Development of New Towns By Local Authorities • Planning Register		
Housing and Planning Act 2016		
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 National Heritage List for England - (NHLE)		
Official, up to date, register of all nationally protected historic buildings and sites in England - listed buildings, scheduled monuments, protected wrecks, registered parks and gardens, and battlefields.		Considering for updating and new policies
Buildings at Risk Register – Historic England (Nov 22)		
Provided annually. The Register includes buildings and structures, places of worship, archaeological sites, battlefields, wrecks, parks and gardens, and conservation areas known to be at risk as a result of neglect, decay or inappropriate development.		Considering for updating and new policies
Historic England Advice and Guidance notes		
Planning Advice Notes – guidance on all aspects of heritage in the planning process		Considering for updating and new policies
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>		Consideration of possible new natural environment designations and initiatives affecting potential site allocations. Closer links between greenspace accessibility and public health.

KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LPU AND SA
• 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		
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.
The Flood and Water Management Act 2010		
This addresses the threats of flooding and water scarcity. Responsibilities set out under the Flood Risk Regulations make the Environment Agency responsible for managing flood risk from main rivers, the sea and reservoirs.	Lead local flood authorities are responsible for local sources of flood risk, in particular from surface run-off, groundwater and ordinary watercourses. Local authorities are responsible for ensuring that new requirements for preliminary flood risk assessments and for approval of sustainable drainage systems are met.	
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).	As part of this process, four carbon budgets (each covering a five year period) have been approved by	

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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.	Parliament and are now set in law as follows: 2008 to 2012 – 23% reduction from 1990 levels. 2013 to 2017 – 29% reduction from 1990 levels. 2018 to 2022 – 35% reduction from 1990 levels by 2020. 2013 to 2027 - 50% reduction from 1990 levels by 2025. Climate Change Act 2008 in England and Wales The 2008 Act contains the following key provisions: Legally binding targets of at least an 80% cut in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, with an interim target of at least 34% by 2020 (against a 1990 baseline). A carbon budgeting system to cap emissions over five-year periods, with three budgets set at any particular time. The first carbon budget ran from 2008 to 2012. The next three carbon budgets run from 2013 to 2017, 2018 to 2022 and 2023 to 2027. Government must report to Parliament on its policies and proposals to meet the budgets.	
UK Climate Impacts Programme (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		

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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.		
Heat and buildings Strategy (2021)		
Published by the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy in October 2021, it sets out how the UK will decarbonise homes, and commercial, industrial and public sector buildings, as part of setting a path to net zero by 2050. The strategy aims to provide a clear direction of travel for the 2020s and set out the strategic decisions that need to be taken this decade.		
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 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		

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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
Housing and Economic Needs Assessment NPPG (2019)		
Sets out a standard methodology for assessing local housing need that the NPPF expects strategic policy-making authorities to follow. The standard method uses a formula to identify the minimum number of homes expected to be planned for, in a way which addresses projected household growth and historic under-supply. This identifies a minimum annual housing need figure, and does not produce a housing requirement figure. This also sets out guidance on how to calculate affordable housing need. The NPPG also sets out guidance on how to plan for economic need, including for determining the type of employment land which is needed and helping to forecast future need through preparing a robust and up-to-date evidence base.		Wide ranging implications for update to housing and employment evidence base and targets, as well as consideration on potential site allocations.
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)		
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)		

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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). ▪ 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).		Wide ranging implications for identifying site allocations, including consideration of air and water quality, conserving resources, energy efficiency, built and natural environment, and waste

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Integrated Rail Plan for the North and Midlands		
• Sets out the Government's plan for delivering and sequencing major rail investment in the North and Midlands, A total of £96 billion of investment is planned. This includes improvements to the rail network serving Leeds as part of the Northern Powerhouse Rail, Transpennine Route Upgrade and East Coast Main Lain improvements. It commits to building a Mass Transit System for Leeds and West Yorkshire, It confirms that Phase 2 of HS2 will not extend to Leeds (as had originally been intended) but commits to a further review to look at how HS2 trains can be brought to Leeds in the future.		Context to transport policies, and potential implications for overall accessibility across Leeds.
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		

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;
	All waterbodies are required to reach 'good' ecological status or potential by 2027.	Context to sustainability, conservation and flood risk policies

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• 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.		
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: • 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		Context to flood risk and general sustainability policies
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	Context to biodiversity and nature conservation policies

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	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 • 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.		Provides insightful data and context for

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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.		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
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Homes England Strategic Plan 2018 to 2023		
Homes England is an executive non-departmental public body, sponsored by the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities. Homes England is the government's housing accelerator. This 5-year plan spans financial year 2018 to 2019 to financial year 2022 to 2023 and explains what we'll do to improve housing affordability, helping more people access better homes in areas where they are needed most. Key priorities include: • unlock public and private land where the market will not, to get more homes built where they are needed • ensure a range of investment products are available to support housebuilding and infrastructure, including more affordable housing and homes for rent, where the market is not acting • improve construction productivity • create a more resilient and competitive market by supporting smaller builders and new entrants, and promote better design and higher quality homes • offer expert support for priority locations, helping to create and deliver more ambitious plans to get more homes built • effectively deliver home ownership products, providing an industry standard service to consumers	Total completed new homes: • supported by Homes England • which are additional to the market • supported indirectly	Make housing delivery a top priority, particularly in areas of England with the greatest need, by continually developing ambitious plans. LPAs encouraged to work with one another to share best practice and, where appropriate, partner for delivery.

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First Homes Ministerial Statement 24th May 2021		
The Ministerial Statement established First Homes as a type of discounted market sale affordable housing. First Homes • must be discounted by a minimum of 30% against the market value; • must be sold to a person or persons meeting the First Homes eligibility criteria; • will have a restriction registered on the title to ensure the discount (as a percentage of current market value) and certain other restrictions are passed on at each subsequent title transfer; and, • after the discount has been applied, the first sale must be at a price no higher than £250,000 (outside London). First Homes are the government's preferred discounted market tenure and should account for at least 25% of all affordable housing units delivered by developers through planning obligations.	At least 25% of all affordable housing is First Homes	
REGIONAL POLICIES		
West Yorkshire Transport Strategy 2040		
The Plan sets out 3 objectives: • Economy. to create a more reliable, less congested, better connected transport network • Environment: to have a positive impact on our built and natural environment and increase resilience against climate change • People and Place: put people first to create a strong sense of place – increasing access in a safe, inclusive way and encouraging walking and cycling for health and other benefits	10 year targets (by 2027): • 25% more trips made by bus • 75% more trips made by rail • 300% more trips made by bicycle Leeds: • Focus on creating connections to key growth areas (South Bank), employment hub (LBA), Leeds City Region enterprise zone and East Leeds • Long-term strategic approach and solution to Inner Ring Road • Improve access to air travel and ports • Improve strategic road reliability • Redeveloped Leeds station • Local level = new rail franchises • Enhanced station provision – new stations Key objectives/policies: • Inclusive growth, environment, health and wellbeing • Road network • Places to live and work • One system public transport	Public transport and active travel a priority Key growth areas – safeguarding connections to these areas. Access to air travel & ports could have implications for safeguarding possible routes. One system public transport & smart futures could support implementation of mobility hubs

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	• Smart futures • Asset management and resilience	
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 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.	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 • to become a NEET-free City Region • to make good progress on Headline Indicators of growth and productivity, employment, earnings,	

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	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		
The plan sets out six key area which the AONB aims to make progress towards: • Wildlife • Landscape • Living and Working in the AONB	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

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• Heritage and the Historic Environment • Climate Change • Understanding and Enjoyment		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 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.		Context for site allocations as well as for flood risk and management policies

KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LPU AND SA
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.		
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
West Yorkshire: State of the Region Report 2021		

KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LPU AND SA
State of the Region 2021 is the first annual review of the performance of West Yorkshire against key socio-economic and environmental indicators. The Strategic Economic Framework (SEF) is underpinned by a monitoring and impact section, the purpose of which is to measure the progress West Yorkshire is making against the five priorities and the overall vision of the SEF. • Boosting Productivity: Helping businesses to grow, and invest in the region and their workforce, to drive economic growth, increase innovation and create jobs. • Enabling Inclusive Growth: Enabling as many people as possible to contribute to, and benefit from, economic growth in our communities and towns, irrespective of their background • Tackling the Climate Emergency: Growing our economy while cutting emissions and caring for our environment Delivering 21st Century Transport: Creating efficient transport infrastructure to connect our communities, making it easier to get to work, do business and connect with each other.	A key element of the monitoring and impact approach is a basket of 40 headline indicators including planning related outcomes such as number of net additional dwellings delivered and housing affordability.	The Local Plans of the five West Yorkshire local authorities have a key influence on the full range of SEF indicators, facilitating inclusive growth, regeneration, housing delivery and helping to address the climate emergency
Leeds City Region Housing Vision (2019)		
This vision sets out the collective aims, ambitions and principles for creating good places to live in the Leeds City Region. The West Yorkshire Combined Authority, the Leeds City Region Enterprise Partnership and the City Region's local authorities are committed to working together, using their respective powers and resources, to create well-connected neighbourhoods which support inclusive growth. All recognise they have a part to play in turning our collective vision into reality. Its ambitions are; Enabling inclusive growth ○ Building inclusive neighbourhoods for towns and cities of the future ○ Putting people first: quality of place is as important as important as delivery of new homes. New housing has to be a good offer in places where people choose to live Delivering 21st century transport ○ Connecting communities, spreading prosperity, extending opportunity Reducing carbon emissions ○ Creating people centred growth through a clean, high quality development approach Boosting productivity Delivering 65,000 new homes over the next five years to support economic growth	n/a (the vision does not set targets, but does reflect the targets set out in the Strategic Economy Plan).	Sets context to spatial strategy and housing proposals.
Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2015)		
The document requires: • that local planning authorities should make their own assessment of need for the purposes of planning • to ensure that local planning authorities, working collaboratively, develop fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites • to encourage local planning authorities to plan for sites over a reasonable timescale • that plan-making and decision-taking should protect Green Belt from inappropriate development • to promote more private traveller site provision while recognising that there will always be those travellers who cannot provide their own sites	Local planning authorities should, in producing their Local Plan: a) identify and update annually, a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide 5 years' worth of sites against their locally set targets b) identify a supply of specific, developable sites, or broad locations for	Sets context and requirements for G&T policies and locations of sites.

KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LPU AND SA
• that plan-making and decision-taking should aim to reduce the number of unauthorised developments and encampments and make enforcement more effective • for local planning authorities to ensure that their Local Plan includes fair, realistic and inclusive policies • to increase the number of traveller sites in appropriate locations with planning permission, to address under provision and maintain an appropriate level of supply • to reduce tensions between settled and traveller communities in plan-making and planning decisions • to enable provision of suitable accommodation from which travellers can access education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure for local planning authorities to have due regard to the protection of local amenity and local environment	growth, for years 6 to 10 and, where possible, for years 11-15	
West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER)		
The HER is a publicly accessible record of West Yorkshire's historic environment. It contains information on all known archaeological sites, historic buildings, find-spots and historic landscapes within West Yorkshire, ranging from finds of flint tools left by our ancestors 10,000 years ago to Cold War sites of the late 20th century. Managed by WYASS.		
LOCAL POLICIES		
Leeds Adopted Local Plan		
The Local Plan is the name for the collection of documents that together make up the overall planning framework for Leeds. This includes the **Site Allocations Plan**, **Core Strategy** (as amended by the Core Strategy Selective Review), the Leeds **Unitary Development Plan** (saved policies), the **Natural Resources & Waste Local Plan,** the **Aire Valley Leeds Area Action Plan**, and all made **Neighbourhood Plans**.		
Site Allocations Plan (2019): The Site Allocations Plan was adopted in July 2019. The plan identifies sites for housing, employment, retail and greenspace to ensure that enough land is available in appropriate locations to meet the growth targets set out in the Core Strategy. This includes, as appropriate, any onsite requirements developers will be expected to provide, for example greenspace and local infrastructure (roads, schools, and flood storage). It also sets out which sites will come forward at what stage (phasing). The SAP was challenged following its adoption, which was heard in the High Court in February 2020, which then issued its decision on 8th June 2020 and ordered relief on 7th August 2020. The effect of this relief is that all 37 housing and mixed use sites in the green belt will be remitted back to the Secretary of State and the Planning Inspectorate for further examination. The Council submitted main modifications to the remitted part of the SAP on 26th March 2021 for independent examination, Examination hearings were held from 14th to 17th September 2021, with consultation on the Inspector's Proposed Main Modifications from 17th December 2021 to 28th January 2022. Following the publication of the Integrated Rail Strategy a further examination hearing in relation to one of the remitted sites at Barrowby Lane, Manston was held on 18th May 2022. Consultation on the Inspector's Further Proposed Main Modifications in relation to the site at Barrowby Lane, Manston was held from 16th December 2022 to 27th January 2023. The Inspector's Report is awaited.	• Supports the targets already set out in the Core Strategy • Housing targets by HMCA	Implications for new site allocations and strategy

KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LPU AND SA
Leeds Core Strategy (as amended by the Core Strategy Selective Review 2019): 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. The Spatial Vision for Leeds sets out the long-term vision for the Leeds district to 2028 and is supported by 24 Objectives. 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.	• A key target for the Plan is a 52k (net) housing requirement, with the distribution of growth via 11 Housing Market Characteristic Areas (HMCAs). • Key employment target for 1,000,000sqm of office floorspace and 493ha of general employment land across the district • City Centre target of 655,000sqm of office floorspace and 31,000sqm of net additional retail space	Wide ranging implications for identifying sites for allocation
Aire Valley Leeds Area Action Plan (AVLAAP) (2017): The AVLAAP was adopted by the City Council in November 2017. This provides the planning framework to guide the regeneration of an area known as 'Aire Valley Leeds' in the Lower Aire Valley. This area contains over 400 hectares of development land which can help meet Leeds' need for housing and provide new jobs. The plan will be used in determining planning applications within the Plan boundary area alongside other local planning policies.		Considerations for updating area specific policies, targets and allocations
Leeds Unitary Development Plan (UDP) (2006): The original UDP was prepared in the 1990s and approved in 2001, which was then reviewed in 2006. The UDP provide a framework for all new developments and is used as a basis for making decisions regarding land use and planning applications. This still forms part of the Development Plan for Leeds, with the saved UDP policies being contained in the CSSR and SAP.		Considerations for retention or updating of saved policies and allocations

KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LPU AND SA
Leeds Natural Resources & Waste Local Plan (2013): The Leeds Natural Resources & Waste Local Plan was adopted by the City Council in January 2013. The plan sets out where land is needed to enable the City to manage natural resources, like minerals, energy, waste and water over the next 15 years, and identifies specific actions which will help us use our natural resources in a more efficient way.	Annual aggregate provision of: • 146,000 tonnes sand and gravel • 440,000 tonnes crushed rock • Switch from road-based freight to waterborne and rail freight Annual waste stream provision of: • 383,979 tonnes MSW • 1,212,000 tonnes C&I • 1,556,000 tonnes CD&E • 103,026 tonnes hazardous • Ongoing progress towards increasing non-landfill waste management and safeguarding of existing sites By 2026, production of: • 20MW wind power • 10MW micro-generation • 35MW energy from waste	Consider relevant policies and designations in identifying sites for allocation

KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LPU AND SA
Made Neighbourhood Plans: The following areas have all been through the neighbourhood planning process and the plans have been made: • Aberford (November 2019) • Alwoodley (July 2018) • Bardsey cum Rigton (November 2017) • Barwick in Elmet and Scholes (November 2017) • Boston Spa (November 2017) • Bramham (March 2019) • Clifford (March 2017) • Collingham (June 2017) • Garforth (September 2023) • Headingley (January 2023) • Holbeck (April 2018) • Horsforth (May 2020) • Kippax (March 2019) • Linton (March 2018) • Otley (November 2021) • Oulton and Woodlesford (December 2021) • Scarcroft (March 2019) • Shadwell (June 2021) • Thorp Arch (January 2018) • Walton (October 2018) • Wetherby (February 2020)		Sets out local considerations which may need to be considered as part of LPU
Supplementary Planning Documents and Guidance		
Leeds City Council has produced numerous Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) and Guidance (SPGs) on a broad range of topics to help provide advice on policies in the Local Plan. Adopted SPGs and SPDs form part of the Local Development Framework and are taken into account when making planning decisions. Leeds has 18 adopted SPDs, 2 SPDs at pre-adoption stage and 21 SPGs (including 7 area specific planning guidances).		Sets out detailed planning considerations which may need to be considered as part of LPU
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		Provides an overarching vision for local economic progress.

KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LPU AND SA
• 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 It is anticipated that a new plan for Inclusive Growth Leeds will be updated and published in summer 2023		
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 • Health and wellbeing • Sustainable infrastructure • Child-friendly city • Age-friendly Leeds • Culture • Housing • Safe, strong communities	• Employment in Leeds • GVA per head • Number of new business start-ups and scale-ups • Business survival rate • 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	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
Leeds Best City Ambition (2022)		
The Best City Ambition is the Councils overall vision for the future of Leeds. At is heart is the mission to tackle poverty and inequality and improve quality of life for everyone who calls Leeds home. This mission will be achieved by focusing on improving outcomes across the 3 Pillars of the Best City Ambition; Health & Wellbeing, Inclusive Growth and Zero Carbon. The 3 Pillars are at the centre of the Best City Ambition. They capture the things that will make the biggest difference to improving people's lives in Leeds – and many of the big challenges we face and the best opportunities we have relate to all 3. The Best City Ambition aims to help partner organisations and local communities in every part of Leeds to understand and support the valuable contribution everyone can offer – no matter how big or small – to making Leeds the best city in the UK.	No specific targets	Provides an overarching vision for Leeds that all Council Strategies (including LPU, need to align with.
Leeds Health & Wellbeing Strategy 2016-2021		
The Health and Wellbeing Strategy is about how we put in place the best conditions in Leeds for people to live fulfilling lives – a healthy city with high quality services. It has a bold ambition for Leeds to be the best city for health and well-being, and the vision that 'Leeds will be a healthy and caring city for all ages, where people who are the poorest improve their health the fastest'. The strategy establishes 12 priority areas, including 'housing and the environment enable all people of Leeds to be healthy', 'a strong economy with quality, local jobs', 'get more people, more physically active, more often. The strategy seeks 5 outcomes: 1. People will live longer and have healthier lives 2. People will live full, active and independent lives 3. Peoples quality of life will be improved by access to quality services 4. People will be actively involved in their health and their care People will live in health, safe and sustainable communities.	The strategy sets out 21 indicators. Of particularly relevance to planning, this includes; - People affording to heat their home - Physically active adults	Objectives relevant to overall spatial strategy, and planning for housing, economic development and accessibility.
Connecting Leeds Transport Strategy		
Sets out the vision for Leeds to be a city where you don't need a car, where everyone has an affordable zero carbon choice in how they travel. The strategy sets out how we plan to tackle the climate emergency, deliver inclusive growth and improve health and wellbeing. An Action Plan to 2024 was published in 2021 which sets out measures on policy development, infrastructure delivery, mobility and service and network management and maintenance to help deliver the Transport Strategy in the short-term.	• Mode split targets (increase walking journeys by 33%, train by 100%, bus by 130%, bike by 400% and decrease car journeys by 30%) • Reduce length of car trips by 30% Vision Zero – zero people killed or seriously injured on Leeds roads by 2040	Overarching transport principles which will guide and shape spatial and strategic policies and implications for site allocations
Leeds Air Quality Strategy 2021 – 2030 and Action Plan		

KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LPU AND SA
The Leeds' Air Quality Strategy 2021 to 2030 and action plan sets out intended steps to eliminate the city's remaining outdoor Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) and achieve the World Health Organisation targets for air quality by 2030. This includes actions to tackle air pollution from transport, home, industry and agriculture. We will also work with the health and care sector to ensure that the most vulnerable residents understand how best to protect themselves from pollutants.	Aligns with WHO air quality targets on particulate matter (PM): Fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) 5 µg/m3 annual mean 15 µg/m3 24-hour mean Coarse particulate matter (PM_{10}) 15 µg/m3 annual mean 45 µg/m3 24-hour mean	Key sustainability issue
Leeds Housing Strategy (2022-2027)		
The vision of this document is "meeting the city's housing needs and providing high quality affordable homes in thriving and inclusive communities, with appropriate support for those who need it." The Strategy has 6 key themes • Meeting affordable housing need - Increasing new affordable housing and effectively meeting demand. • Improving housing quality - Achieving carbon zero homes and improving the quality of all homes. • Reducing homelessness and rough sleeping - Improving our offer to marginalised groups, ensuring the right housing and support offer. • Thriving and inclusive communities - Ensuring community safety, reducing poverty and maximising inclusion. • Improving health through housing - Reducing health inequalities, with housing integrated into care, digitalisation and safeguarding. Child and age friendly housing - Ensuring that housing and support needs of youngest and oldest are met.	Relevant Target outcomes • Delivered 800 new affordable homes per year 2022-25 • Made as many homes as possible zero carbon by 2030 • Delivered £100m in low carbon retrofit to council housing by 2025 • Delivered 1,000 extra care units by 2028 Met targets new accessible homes delivered via the planning system	LPU will need to be aligned with, support and help deliver the ambitions and outcomes set out in the Leeds Housing Strategy.
Leeds Affordable Housing Growth - a Partnership Action Plan		
The Action Plan has been written in partnership with a number of Registered Providers active in Leeds, WYCA and West Yorkshire Housing Partnership and sets out a united direction of travel and ambition over the next 3 years. It is a collective statement that all partners will continue to work together, influence policy, align efforts and tools, drive forward positive change and innovation and meet the growing demands and housing needs of current and future tenants. This is not an adopted planning document.	No specific targets but contains several actions and commitments as well as details of how these will be monitored, and the partners will be held accountable in terms of delivering a step change in the amount of affordable housing delivered.	Working closely with, and maximising affordable housing delivery by, Registered Providers is important to the overarching aim of LPU2040 to increase the delivery of affordable housing to meet need in terms of number, type, size, tenure and location
Leeds Joint Strategic Assessment 2021		

KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LPU AND SA
The **Leeds Joint Strategic Assessment** (Leeds JSA) aims to provide a shared understanding of key health and wellbeing needs and inequalities within Leeds. It includes analysis of the wider factors that influence health and wellbeing. The JSA does not attempt to set out the current policy response, rather, its primary purpose is to inform commissioners and policy makers about the future needs of the city to better enable effective strategic planning, priority setting and commissioning decisions.	No specific targets. It underpins Leeds's strategic framework including the statutory Health and Wellbeing strategy, our Inclusive Growth strategy and is available to support the future planning of other partners and organisations across the city.	Making planning decisions to support the wellbeing of everyone in Leeds but especially those living in our low-income communities and those facing personal or environmental challenges.
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		
The Waste Strategy will be reviewed by 2021, the Council have published an interim strategy for the intervening period.	Review planning policy and develop 'best practice' planning guidance to	Safeguard land for waste facilities in

KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LPU AND SA
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	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	the location of new development

KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LPU AND SA
• Develop and agree localised waste crime action plans for Leeds to tackle all aspects of environmental crime.		
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	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
	recreational facilities, in development sites in conjunction with PPG17 PA3: Seek to secure section 106 planning agreements for path improvements within development sites PA4: Seek to secure section 106 funding for path improvements in the vicinity of new development sites PA5: Seek to secure that developers provide suitable alternative routes for paths affected by development PA6: Seek to secure that non definitive routes are recognised on planning applications and provisions made for them	
Conservation Areas (boundary only) and Conservation Appraisals and Management Plans		
There are 80 Conservation Areas in Leeds. 54 have appraisals and management plans which provide a description of the special character and appearance of the Conservation Area.	There are 80 Conservation Areas in Leeds. 54 have appraisals and management plans which provide a description of the special character and appearance of the Conservation Area.	There are 80 Conservation Areas in Leeds. 54 have appraisals and management plans which provide a description of the special character and appearance of the Conservation Area.
Non-Designated Heritage Assets / Local Heritage / Heritage Assets (not Listed, ancient monument, etc)		
Through SAP – Inspectors requested that a local list is provided through the AMR of NDHA/local heritage assets be produced. This includes: • SAP 2019 • Leeds Aire Valley Local Area Action Plan 2017 • Made Neighbourhood Plans (2019 onwards) • Positive buildings in Conservation Areas In addition, we are seeking to create a local list (on-going)		Consider potential effect of relevant site allocations on the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and consideration of updating and new policies
Gypsy and Traveller Pitch Requirement Study (2013/14)		
Assesses the needs arising for permanent residential gypsy and traveller pitches across Leeds from 2014 to 2029, and informs Policy H7 of the Core Strategy	Identifies the following needs:	Consider the residual needs not met for the current plan period.

KEY OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO PLAN AND SA	KEY TARGETS AND INDICATORS	IMPLICATIONS FOR LPU AND SA
	• 62 pitches for Gypsies and Travellers (of no more than 15 pitches per site), and 15 plots for Travelling Showpeople (to be accommodated on either one or two sites),	
Negotiated Stopping Strategy (2014)		
Negotiated Stopping describes an agreement between the local authority and G&T who wish to temporarily visit Leeds. The agreement may apply to a location that G&Ts have chosen themselves to pull onto, or it may be applied to another area of land that the City Council suggests.	The Gypsy and Traveller Pitch Requirement Study which formed part of the needs assessment identified negotiated stopping as a preference from 6 households which resulted in a requirement for 9 negotiated stopping pitches.	Consider whether there is the need for 9 negotiated stopping pitches is up to date.
Gypsy and Traveller Design Guide (2021)		
The Design Guide outlines good practice and design principles, to be used in design of Council provided sites and for those submitting planning applications on private sites. It is not an adopted planning document.	N/A	Can help consider site selection criteria for G&T pitches.
Site Improvement Plan: Kirk Deighton (SIP115) (2014)		
http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5267982863302656		
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 has been updated to reflect a baseline of 2021 as part of the submission version of the plan, with the previous baseline information being accessible in the previous SA Scoping Report.

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 (2021/22):

In 2021, the number of Leeds residents in employment averaged 385,500, which was a decrease of 9.2% from the previous year. This represented an employment rate of 72.7% for all residents aged between 16 and 64.

TABLE 1: NUMBER OF RESIDENTS IN EMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT RATES; 2012-21				
Year	Number of residents in employment (Leeds)	Employment rate (%)		
		Leeds	Yorkshire & Humber	Great Britain
2012	348,900	68.6	68.9	70.6
2013	349,500	68.2	69.7	71.3
2014	357,200	68.9	70.6	72.4
2015	392,400	74.9	72.5	73.6
2016	391,400	74	72.5	74
2017	399,300	76.6	73.4	74.9
2018	399,100	75	73.6	75.1
2019	397,800	74.6	73.7	75.8
2020	424,500	80.2	74.2	75.3
2021	385,500	72.7	73.8	74.9
5 YEAR AVERAGE	**401,240**	**75.8**	**73.7**	**75.2**

Trend data:

Leeds employment rates compares negatively to the regional 73.8% employment rate and the national 74.9% employment rate. However, some caution should be had with looking at the annual figures as a baseline due to variations between one year and the next, so a five year average has been shown to help smooth out any annual variation. The 5 year average for Leeds is higher than the regional and national figures.

TABLE 2: TRENDS IN NUMBER OF RESIDENTS IN EMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT RATES					
Trend summary	Change in number in employment in Leeds	Change in rate % in employment rate in Leeds	Change in % in employment in Yorkshire & Humber	Change in % in employment in Great Britain	Overall Trend
Last year (current)	-39,000	-7.5	-0.4	-0.4	**-**
Last 5 years (short term)	-5,900	-1.3	+1.3	+0.9	**-**
Last 10 years (medium term)	+40,300	+4.9	+6.2	+5.0	**+/-**
Last 15 years (long term)	+5,700	-3.3	+1.9	+2.3	**-**

The number of residents in employment and the employment rate has decreased in Leeds in both the current and short term, with increases over the medium and long term. There has been a slight decrease in the regional and national employment figures over the last year, although not to the same extent as Leeds' employment loss. In fact, Leeds has performed negatively against the regional and national figures for all trends. The overall trend is therefore assessed to be **negative** over the short, medium and long term against this indicator.

Employee Jobs by Type and Industry (EC01b)

Current Baseline (2021/22):

In 2021, there were 472,000 employee jobs based in Leeds (excluding the self-employed) representing a peak year for employee jobs in Leeds since 2015, as well as seeing the largest annual increase in the same period.

TABLE 3: EMPLOYEE JOBS BASED IN LEEDS		
Year	**Leeds Employee Jobs (Total)**	**Annual % Change**
2015	432,000	-
2016	433,000	+0.2%
2017	446,000	+3.0%
2018	461,000	+3.4%
2019	462,000	+0.2%
2020	451,000	-2.4%
2021 (provisional)	472,000	+4.7%

Trend data:

Data for employee jobs is available from 2011 onwards, allowing for short and medium-term trends to be identified, as well as with comparisons to be made with the regional and national figures.

TABLE 4: CHANGE IN EMPLOYEE JOBS BASED IN LEEDS					
Trend summary	**Leeds Employee Jobs change (No of jobs)**	**% change Leeds district**	**% change Yorkshire & Humber**	**% change Great Britain**	**Overall Trend**
Last year (current)	+21,000	+4.7%	+4.3%	+3.0%	**+**
Last 5 years (short term)	+39,000	+9.0%	+4.4%	+4.0%	**+**
Last 10 years (medium term)	+75,000	+18.9%	+11.9%	+11.3%	**+**

Leeds has seen continual and steady growth in employee jobs in all years, with the exception of 2020 which saw the only drop in employee jobs in Leeds. However, this is likely to be a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and end of the furlough scheme, with provisional data from 2021 indicating

a strong recovery for Leeds. Leeds has performed strongly against the comparable regional and national figures, indicating strong employment growth in the District. The overall trend is therefore assessed to be **positive** over the short and medium term for which data is available.

Contextual data:

Of the 472,000 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, with a decrease having been seen in the proportion of full time workers over the last few years for the local and regional figures and a slight increase in the national figure. Table 5 below shows the breakdown of employee jobs by industry for Leeds, Yorkshire & Humber and Great Britain, and demonstrates that Leeds has a diverse economy with large numbers of people employed across a range of economic sectors.

TABLE 5: EMPLOYEE JOBS BY TYPE AND INDUSTRY (2021)				
	Leeds (Employee Jobs)	**Leeds (%)**	**Yorkshire & Humber (%)**	**Great Britain (%)**
Total Employee Jobs	472.000	-	-	-
Full-time	322,000	68.4	65.8	68.1
Part-time	148,000	31.4	34.2	31.9
Employee Jobs By Industry				
B: Mining And Quarrying	150	0.0	0.1	0.1
C: Manufacturing	30,000	6.4	11.8	7.6
D: Electricity, Gas, Steam And Air Conditioning Supply	2,500	0.5	0.3	0.4
E: Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management And Remediation Activities	4,00	0.8	0.7	0.7
F: Construction	18,000	3.8	4.6	4.9
G: Wholesale And Retail Trade; Repair Of Motor Vehicles And Motorcycles	51,000	10.8	13.6	14.4
H: Transportation And Storage	22,000	4.7	5.6	5.1
I: Accommodation And Food Service Activities	26,000	5.5	7.1	7.5
J: Information And Communication	28,000	5.9	3.1	4.5
K: Financial And Insurance Activities	25,000	5.5	2.9	3.5
L: Real Estate Activities	8,000	1.7	1.5	1.8
M: Professional, Scientific And Technical Activities	48,000	10.2	6.4	8.9
N: Administrative And Support Service Activities	56,000	11.9	8.9	8.9
O: Public Administration And Defence; Compulsory Social Security	19,000	4.0	4.7	4.6
P: Education	45,000	9.6	9.7	8.8
Q: Human Health And Social Work Activities	66,000	14.0	14.8	13.7

TABLE 5: EMPLOYEE JOBS BY TYPE AND INDUSTRY (2021)				
	Leeds (Employee Jobs)	Leeds (%)	Yorkshire & Humber (%)	Great Britain (%)
R: Arts, Entertainment And Recreation	10,000	2.1	2.1	2.3
S: Other Service Activities	10,000	2.1	2.0	1.9

Source: ONS Business Register and Employment Survey

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

- Administrative & support service activities +2.0%
- Financial & Insurance Activities +2.0%
- Professional, Scientific and technical activities +1.3%

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; -3.6%
- Accommodation & Food Service Activities -2.0%
- Manufacturing -1.2%
- Construction -1.1%

It should be noted that whilst these sectors are relatively smaller within the Leeds economy than the national one, they still 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 2021 version of the REM forecast that full time equivalent (FTE) employment in Leeds would grow by 63,000 jobs or 17.4% between 2019 and 2036 from 362,000 to 425,000 jobs. The three largest growth sectors were forecast to be:

- Construction of buildings +2.6%
- Air & Water Transport +2.2%
- Computing & Information Services +2.0%
- Non-Metallic Mineral Products +1.4%
- Land Transport, Storage & Post +1.3%
- Professional Services +1.2%
- Residential Care & Social Work +1.2%
- Media Activities +1.1%
- Specialised Construction Activities +1.1%
- Other Private Services +1.1%
- Health +1.1%

There was forecast to be a small decline in net FTE jobs across some industrial sectors, with the largest decreases seen in extraction and mining (-4.2%), printing (-3.0%), agriculture, forestry & fishing (-2.7%), transport equipment (-1.7%), metal products (-1.1%) and wood & paper (-1.0%).

These forecasts take into account associated impacts from the Covid-19 pandemic, with most sectors of the economy having been impacted by lockdown measures taken to combat the pandemic. There is likely to have been significant volatility in economic forecasts over this period, particularly over the short term where they may still have some levels of uncertainty.

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%)[1].

Trend data

CHART 1: STOCK OF TOTAL BUSINESS FLOORSPACE AND PROPERTIES IN LEEDS; 2000-2021

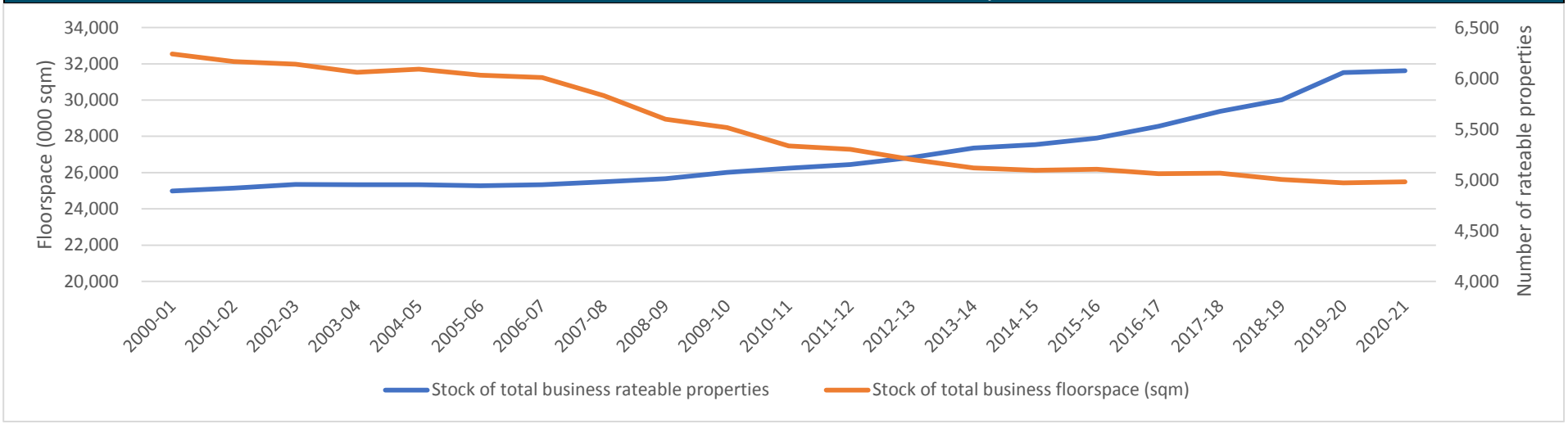


Chart 1 shows the long terms trend for the total stock of business floorspace in Leeds based on data available from the VOA which goes back to 2000/01. The overall stock of business floorspace has reduced over the last 20 year with most of the fall having taken place in the period around and following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

Table 6 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.

TABLE 6: CHANGE IN TOTAL BUSINESS FLOORSPACE

Trend summary	Leeds Floorspace change (sqm)	% change Leeds district[2]	% change Yorkshire & Humber	% change England	Overall Trend

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

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

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 2022)

As of April 2022, Leeds was estimated to have an existing stock of 1.81m sqm of office floorspace. This represents over half of the total office stock in the West Yorkshire county and 28% in the Yorkshire & Humber region, compared to 20% for all business floorspace. This indicates the relative importance of the office sector in Leeds to the regional economy.

Trend data

Chart 2 below shows that the stock of office floorspace and properties have generally increased in Leeds since 2001, although with slower increases in the 2010s and slight decreases in the 2020s. There has been a decrease in stock of office floorspace by 2% from the previous year, and an overall decrease of 3.7% since 2012, although with an overall increase of 12.5% since 2002. The number of office properties has increased by 22.3% since 2012 and 61.7% since 2002.

CHART 2: STOCK OF OFFICE FLOORSPACE AND PROPERTIES IN LEEDS; 2000-2021

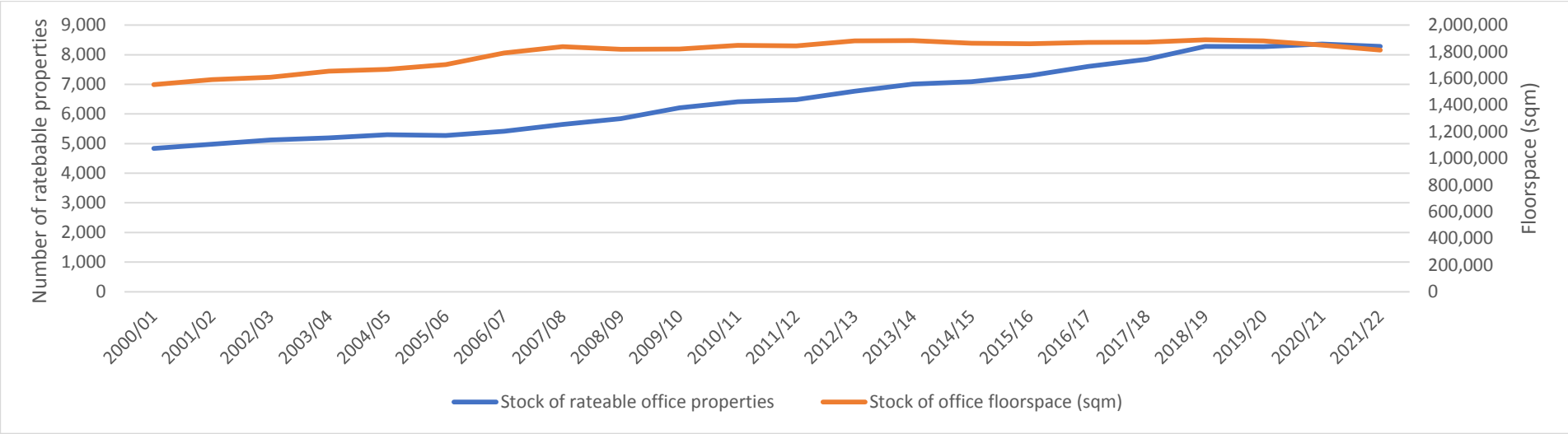


TABLE 7: TRENDS IN OFFICE FLOORSPACE STOCK (SQM) IN LEEDS

Area	One year trend			Average five year trend			Average ten year trend		
	2021-22 (current)	2020-21 (previous)	Change (%)	2017-22 (current)	2012-17 (previous)	Change (%)	2012-22 (current)	2002-12 (previous)	Change (%)
Leeds	1,812,000	1,850,000	**-2.1%**	1,861,000	1,872,000	**-0.6%**	1,867,000	1,760,000	**+6.1%**
Yorkshire & Humber	6,520,000	6,596,000	**-1.2%**	6,658,000	6,867,000	**-3.0%**	6,763,000	6,398,000	**+5.7%**
England	81,260	83,012	**-2.1%**	84,113	86,447	**-2.7%**	85,280	82,949	**+2.8%**
OVERALL TREND	**+/-**			**+**			**+**		

Table 7 summarises the short, medium and long term trends in the change in stock of office floorspace in Leeds and compares this to the regional and national average. Office floorspace stock in the current five year period (2017-22) has decreased by 0.6% compared to the last five year period (2012-17), although with a 6.1% increase in the current ten year trend period from the previous period. The one year trend is in line with the national figure, with the five year and ten year trends performing much better than the regional and national figures. This indicates that Leeds is typically showing strong resilience and recovery in light of significant changes to the market (e.g. economic recessions, Brexit, Covid-19).

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 2022)

As of April 2022, Leeds was estimated to have an existing stock of just under 5.0 million sqm of industrial floorspace. This represents just under 12% of the total industrial stock in the Yorkshire & Humber region.

Trend data

CHART 3: STOCK OF TOTAL INDUSTRIAL FLOORSPACE AND PROPERTIES IN LEEDS; 2000-2021

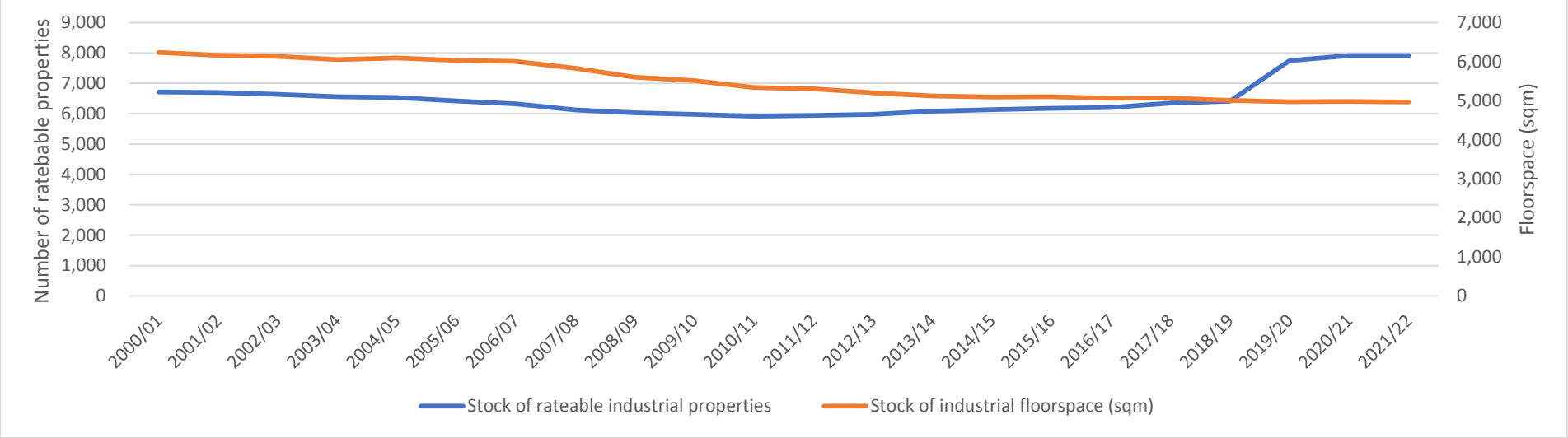


Chart 3 shows the overall stock industrial floorspace has reduced over the last 20 years with most significant fall taking place in the period around and following the 2008-09 recession, with a slower decline since 2012 and having remained stable since. There has been a decrease in industrial floorspace stock of 0.3% from the previous year, a decrease of 4.5% since 2012 and an overall decrease of 20.3% since 2002. However, the number of industrial properties has increased by 19.1% since 2002, with a large increase having been seen in 2019.

TABLE 8: TRENDS IN INDUSTRIAL FLOORSPACE STOCK (SQM) IN LEEDS

Area	One year trend			Average five year trend			Average ten year trend		
	2021-22 (current)	2020-21 (previous)	Change (%)	2017-22 (current)	2012-17 (previous)	Change (%)	2012-22 (current)	2002-12 (previous)	Change (%)

Leeds	4,965,000	4,980,000	**-0.3%**	4,997	5,116	**-2.3%**	5,056	5,789	**-12.7%**
Yorkshire & Humber	41,752,000	41,529,000	**+0.5%**	41,405	40,333	**+2.7%**	40,869	41,705	**-2.0%**
England	316,436,000	314,099,000	**+0.7%**	313,264	307,658	**+1.8%**	310,461	319,962	**-3.0%**
OVERALL TREND	**-**			**-**			**-**		

Table 8 summarises the short, medium and long term trends in the change in stock of industrial floorspace in Leeds and compares this to the regional and national averages. Industrial floorspace stock in the current five year period (2017-22) has decreased by 2.3% compared to the previous five year period (2012-17), which compares negatively to the regional and national averages which have instead seen increases. The current ten year period has seen a greater decrease of 12.7% from the previous ten year period, which is significantly more than the reductions seen in the regional and national figures and which is a sign of concern.

The rise in industrial properties and the decrease in floorspace may indicate that the number of industrial businesses are continuing to rise in Leeds, with the reduction in floorspace not necessarily indicating a reducing industrial market. Instead, this may reflect a change in the types of industrial premises in Leeds, with a rise in premises which take up less floorspace which might be a result of large parcels of land not being available in the supply, which might otherwise be achieved in other regions. Other factors, including a shift away from the industrial sector to other employment sectors and redevelopment of existing older industrial stock for other uses (e.g. for leisure and residential), may also explain the reasons for this declining trend.

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. The overall trend is assessed to be **negative** over all trend periods against this indicator.

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: STOCK OF TOTAL RETAIL FLOORSPACE AND PROPERTIES IN LEEDS; 2000-2021

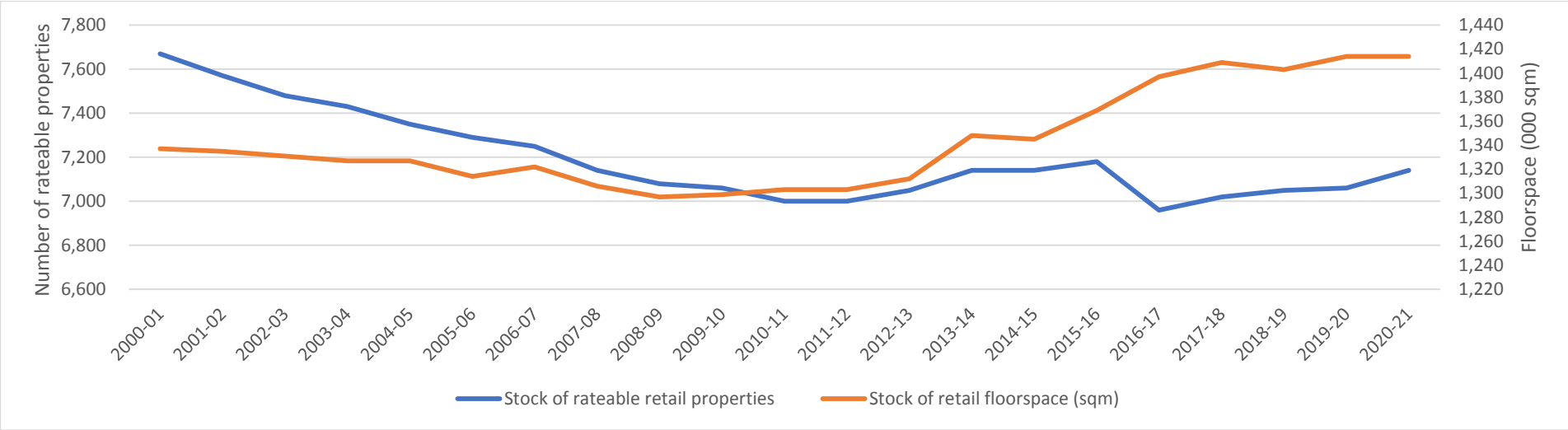


Chart 4 shows the overall stock industrial floorspace has increased over the last 10 years following a period of slight decline of the 2000s decade.

TABLE 9: 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 9 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)

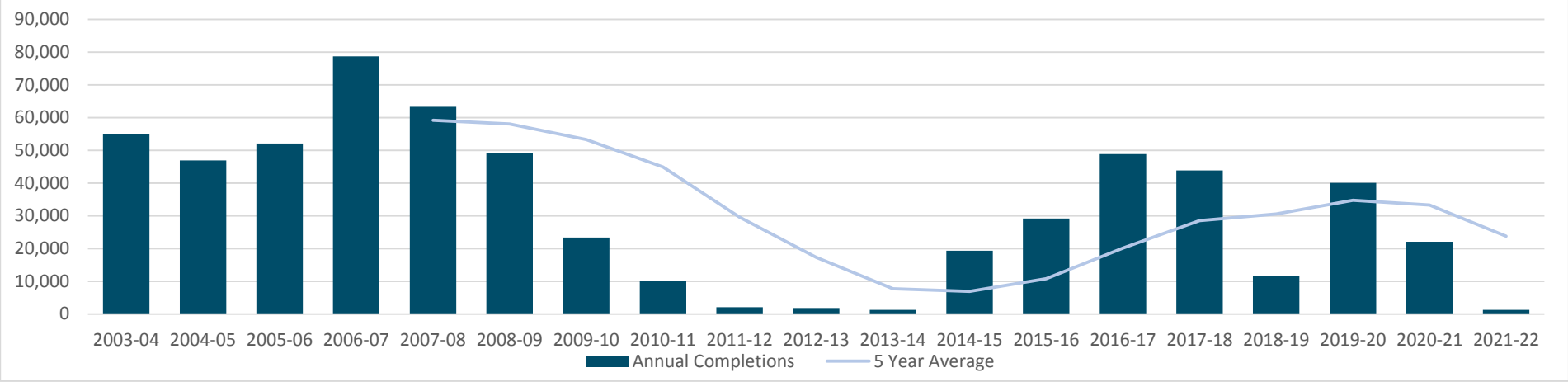
TABLE 10: OFFICE FLOORSPACE DEVELOPED IN LEEDS		
Year	**Land Area (ha)**	**Floorspace (sqm)**
2017-18	1.46	43.866
2018-19	1.64	11,562
2019-20	2.92	40,101
2020-21	0.96	22,113
2021-22	0.29	1,275
TOTAL	**9**	**122,717**
Average	***1.8***	***24,543***

Table 10 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[3].

[3] 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.

Trend data

CHART 5: OFFICE FLOORSPACE COMPLETIONS (SQM) IN LEEDS PER ANNUM; 2000-2021



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.

Table 11 below 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.

TABLE 11: 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[4]	Overall Trend

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

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%	**+/-**
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%	**-**

EC03b: Industrial / Distribution floorspace

Current Baseline (March 2022)

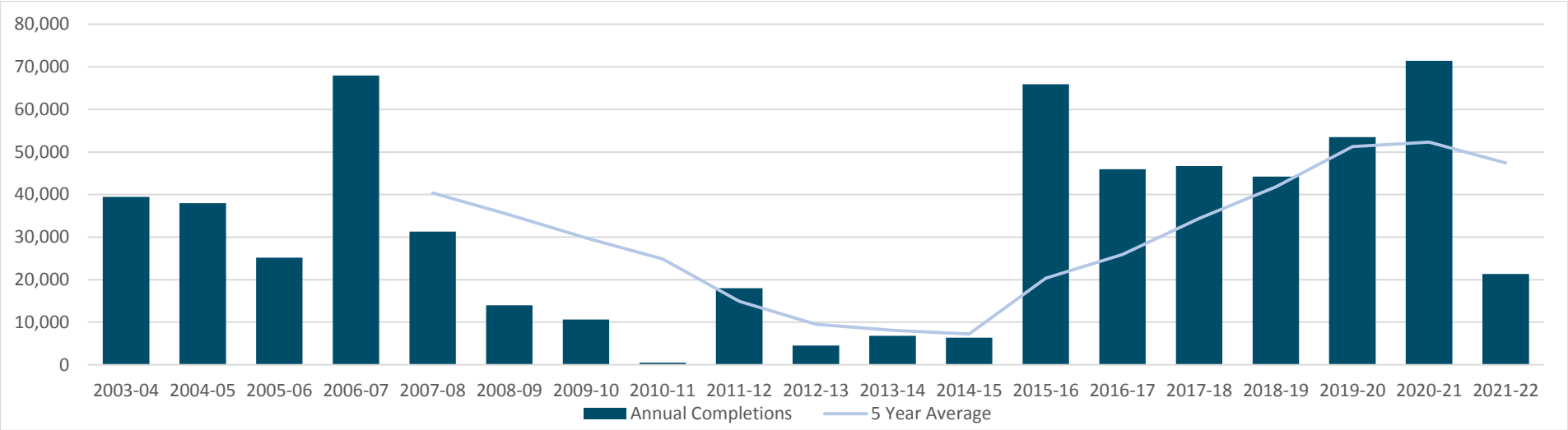
Table 12 shows the amount of land and floorspace developed for industrial/distribution uses in the district over the 5 most recent year for which data is available. For comparison, the existing target for industrial/distribution development is 23.5 hectares or **88,000 sqm per annum**[5].

TABLE 12: INDUSTRIAL / DISTRIBUTION FLOORSPACE DEVELOPED IN LEEDS		
Year	**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

CHART 6: : INDUSTRIAL FLOORSPACE COMPLETIONS (SQM) IN LEEDS PER ANNUM; 2000-2021

[5] 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.



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 13: 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[6]**	**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%	**-/+**
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 13 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

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

is even further below the target as a result of the very low level of completions in the 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 (2021/22)

The median gross weekly full-time pay of Leeds residents was £591.90, up by £14 the previous year. This was over 5% higher than the regional average but 3.6% lower than the national (GB) average. The gap between the Leeds average and national average has varied over the last five years, having narrowed in 2020 but has increased further in the current period.

TABLE 14: MEDIAN GROSS WEEKLY PAY – FULL TIME WORKERS (£)					
Year	Leeds	Yorkshire & Humber	England	Leeds as % of regional average	Leeds as % of national average

2015	498.40	480.60	529.00	103.7%	94.2%
2016	527.90	498.30	540.90	105.9%	97.6%
2017	536.60	502.30	552.30	106.8%	97.2%
2018	545.50	520.40	570.50	104.8%	95.6%
2019	557.20	540.80	587.50	103.0%	94.8%
2020	574.90	540.40	587.10	106.4%	97.9%
2021	591.90	563.00	613.30	105.1%	96.5%

Source: ONS annual survey of hours and earnings

The average male weekly full-time pay was £634.20 and average female pay £527.60, up from £603.80 and £544.30 from the previous year respectively. The pay disparity between full-time male and female workers is 18.3%, up from 10.4% the previous year. This is reflective of the regional 18.9% and national 16.8% figures, and whilst this is cause for concern, this appears to be a trend seen across the country.

Trend data

TABLE 15: CHANGE IN MEDIAN GROSS WEEKLY PAY – FULL TIME WORKERS				
Trend summary	**% change Leeds**	**% change Yorkshire & Humber**	**% change England**	**Overall Trend**
Last year (current)	+ 3.0%	+ 4.2%	+ 4.5%	**-**
Last 5 years (short term)	+ 12.1%	+ 13.0%	+ 13.4%	**-/+**
Last 10 years (medium term)	+ 43.1%	+ 52.3%	+ 51.4%	**-**
Last 15 years (long term)	+ 60.8%	+ 69.0%	+ 66.6%	**-**

The trend data shows that average pay growth in Leeds has consistently underperformed the regional and national averages in the last 15 years. The overall trend is assessed to be **negative** over the current, medium and long terms against this indicator with a neutral scoring over the short term as this aligned with the comparable regional and national figures.

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; low overall 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,	

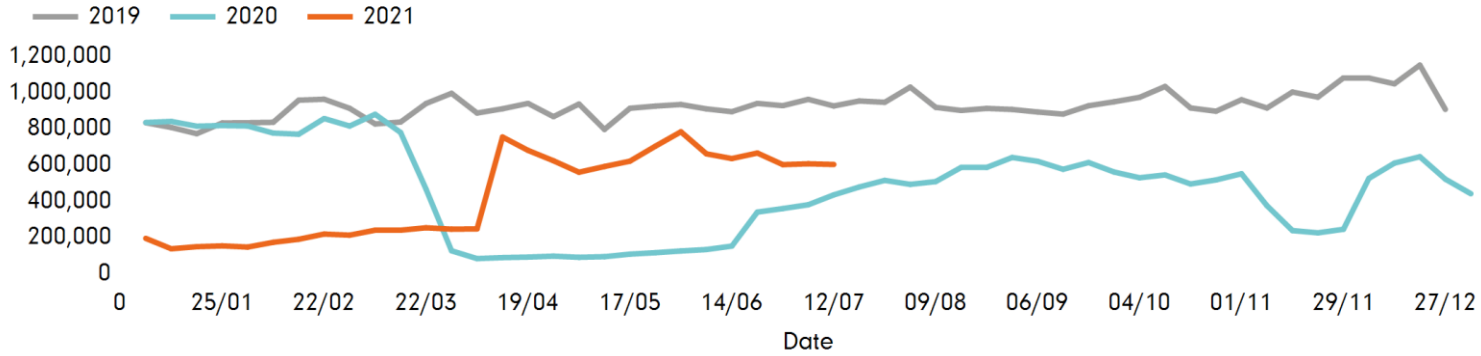
The Council is currently undertaking a 'health check' for all town and local centres across the District. The intention is that this will provide a consistent basis for monitoring the health of individual centres over time and comparing the health of centres in Leeds with one another, with this being conducted every two years. 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 unit and overall centre surveys have been conducted as of 2022 for all local and town centres, although analysis is still ongoing on these to collate and extract data. It is anticipated that results and analysis from these surveys will be reported on and establish a baseline position within the Sustainability Appraisal report at a later stage of the plan preparation process.

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: LEEDS CITY CENTRE FOOTFALL BY WEEK; 2019-2021



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 / 2021)

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 by local authority 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 16: 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. The most recent data is for 2021. In 2021, Leeds had 53,000 staying visits, down by 84% in 2019. However, it is likely that this is a result of COVID-19 and associated impacts from lockdown restrictions, and is a trend seen across the country. In fact, Leeds' national rank for most visited town/city in the country for overseas visitors increased by two places to 11th. This is a **positive** trend, although this would need to be monitored to ensure the decline in international visitors is not a long term trend.

TABLE 17: 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
2021*	53	11

Source: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics
*Due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, 2021 data is 'incomplete' as it excludes Dover data for Q1-Q2 and Eurotunnel data for the whole year.

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 18: 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	+2	**-/+**
Last 5 years (short term)	+109	- 31	+3	**+**
Last 10 years (medium term)	+511	+105	-1	**+**
Last 15 years (long term)	N/A	+148	+1	**+**

As Table 18 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 having a strong national ranking 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, and is likely to be skewed by COVID-19 and the associated impacts on travel due to national and international restrictions.

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

Visitor Accommodation

As of December 2022, Leeds has 68 hotels, 15 guest houses and 181 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 explored

1.6 Natural Resources, Minerals and Quarries

Context:

Mineral Resources in Leeds

Leeds has extensive areas of surface coal and sand and gravel and these are protected from sterilisation by mineral safeguarding areas. Surface coal is extensive across the urban area as shown on the Coal Resource Map (https://www.leeds.gov.uk/docs/coal%20resource%20map.pdf), however there are areas that have been worked out historically. The sand and gravel resource follows much of the river valleys of the River Wharfe and River Aire as shown on the Sand and Gravel Resource Map. There is a ridge of magnesian limestone, running down the eastern edge of the district as shown on the Magnesian Limestone Resource Map. This is part of the Cadeby and Brotherton formations running in a band 200 kilometre long, generally 8 to 12 kilometre wide, up the centre of northern England from Nottingham to Sunderland, dating from the Permian period. These formations have historically been extensively quarried and continue to be an important source of construction aggregates, industrial minerals, building stones and agricultural lime. The suitability of magnesian limestone for a particular purpose depends upon its strength and composition, which is variable throughout the Cadeby and Brotherton Formations. In the Leeds District there is only one quarry on the magnesian limestone (Highmoor Quarry) and this is primarily used for building stone. Aggregates are defined in the NPPF as a mineral of local and national importance. Since the Cadeby Formation does not contribute significant amounts for aggregate purposes, Leeds has not defined a mineral safeguarding area for the magnesian limestone resource.

The Upper Bowland Shale Gas Resource extends across into the Leeds District. The Government issue licences for the exploration of shale gas and Licence PEDL275 is in the south east of the district as shown on the Shale Gas Licence Map. This licence was surrendered in 2020 by Hutton Energy Ltd however a new licensing round for oil and gas projects will be underway shortly and will be managed/issued by the North Sea Transition Authority (NSTA) and may include the re-issue of PEDL275.

Current Extraction in Leeds

Building stone, crushed rock aggregate, sand and gravel, brisk clay and coal have traditionally been produced in Leeds. However, the sand and gravel is not of sufficient quality for concrete making purposes meaning that Leeds is reliant on imports of sand and gravel, much of which comes from the Yorkshire Dales and Peak District National Parks. Sand and gravel working ceased in Leeds in 2013, however there have been discussions in 2022 regarding the working of a new extraction site in the area of search at Methley. In 2019 small quantities of marine sand and gravel began to

enter the Leeds market coming from the Humber Licence area via the Aire and Calder Navigation by barge to a wharf at Knostrop Depot close to the mineral processing facilities at Cross Green.

Minerals are worked at 7 quarries at present. There is one clay quarry which contains a brickworks helping to make Leeds self-sufficient in bricks. Leeds is also 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. Sandstone is one of the primary mineral resources in Leeds, yielding the highest tonnage and commanding a high value.

The Natural Resources & Waste Local Plan (2013) makes provision for an expansion of magnesian limestone quarrying within the Leeds District by identifying 2 preferred areas for future magnesian limestone extraction. These preferred areas relate to a potential extension to Highmoor Quarry and a potential new quarry at Hook Moor, Micklefield.

There are currently no coal working sites in Leeds except where coal is removed from development sites as part of site preparation. Where possible, former workings have been restored to provide a beneficial use for biodiversity and recreation, such as at St Aidan's country park. 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.

Active quarries in Leeds:

- Hawksworth Quarry, Guiseley (Mineral: Sandstone)
- Moor Top Quarry, Guiseley (Mineral: Sandstone)
- Howley Park Quarry & Brickworks, Morley (Minerals: Sandstone and Clay)
- Britannia Quarry, Morley (Mineral: Sandstone)
- Highmoor Quarry, Bramham (Mineral: Magnesian Limestone)
- Blackhill Quarry, Bramhope (Mineral: Sandstone)
- Arthington Quarry, Bramhope (Mineral: Sandstone). No quarrying is currently taking place but reserves remain

The annual tonnages and sales from each quarry is confidential competitive market information. This information is instead gathered annually and fed into the annual West Yorkshire Local Aggregate Assessment Report (WYLAA) which contains total tonnages and sales for each of the 5 West Yorkshire Authorities.

The WYLAA 2022 includes the following:

TABLE 19: WEST YORKSHIRE CRUSHED ROCK AND SAND & GRAVEL SALES; 2011-2021

Note: all figures in million tonnes	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	AVERAGE
Crushed Rock Sales	0.43	0.79	0.78	1.03	1.03	1.10	1.03	1.04	0.86	1.07	**0.57**	**0.93**
Sand & Gravel Sales	0.08	0.07	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**0.07**

Movement of Aggregate (Barge)

Currently only a relatively limited amount of aggregate is transported to / within West Yorkshire by barge. The known current activity comprises a single operator barging marine dredged sand and gravel into Leeds (Knostrop Wharf) at a rate of approximately 75,000 tonnes per annum of material.

However, industry have advised of the potential to substantially increase the quantities of aggregate barged into West Yorkshire utilising existing unused commercial wharf infrastructure in Leeds and Wakefield. Lack of wharf availability is a major barrier to this expansion occurring - highlighting the key importance of safeguarding existing wharfs from alternative uses/ potentially sterilising development.

the Canal and River Trust have obtained planning permission to construct a new aggregate wharf facility at Stourton (Leeds) and estimate that the initial capacity of this facility would be approximately 200,000 tonnes of aggregates per year. One of the purposes of this facility is to facilitate the water borne transportation of marine won aggregates landed at the Humber into West Yorkshire. This would allow increased access of marine aggregates into the West Yorkshire market through a transportation option which has a lower environmental cost than HGV haulage.

Table 20 set out the currently available information on aggregate wharf sites and their capacity based on information provided by the Canal and River Trust, LCC and industry stakeholders.

TABLE 20: ESTIMATES OF ACTUAL WHARF AGGREGATE THROUGHPUT & POTENTIAL CAPACITY			
Wharf	**Status**	**Estimated Current Aggregate Throughput (tonnes per annum)**	**Potential Capacity (tonnes per annum)**
Old Mill Lane, Knostrop	Active	75,000	150,000
Bridgewater Road, Cross Green	Inactive	-	Unknown
Skelton Grange Road, Stourton (Port of Leeds)	Inactive	-	1,000,000
Haigh Park Road, Stourton	Inactive	-	Unknown
Fleet Lane, Woodlesford	Inactive	-	Unknown
Whitwood*	Inactive	-	156,000
Wharf adjacent to the former Ferrybridge Power Station coal stockyard*	Inactive	Unknown	Unknown
C&RT Estimate of Total Potential Aggregate Capacity of Aire & Calder Navigation Wharfs (subject to infrastructure improvements)		**2,000,000**	

*to note – these wharfs are outside of the Leeds District boundary

Movement of Aggregate (Rail)

Crushed rock limestone is transported by train from Buxton (Derbyshire) to Stourton (Leeds) and from Dry Rigg, Acrow, Ingleton and Swinden Quarries to Cross Green (Leeds). The two aggregate offloading facilities at Cross Green are operated by Tarmac and Hanson the Stourton facility is operated by Cemex.

The Cemex aggregate rail depot in Leeds could have been lost due to the impact of HS2 meaning additional rail aggregate offloading infrastructure in Leeds would have been required to compensate for this capacity reduction. A site has been allocated in Leeds to provide additional rail offloading capacity however, evidence indicates that irrespective of the loss of the eastern leg of HS2 and the allocation of this site, there will remain a shortfall in aggregate rail offloading capacity to serve West Yorkshire.

In addition, interest has recently been expressed in utilising a rail connected site off Wheldon Road (Castleford) as an aggregate rail depot. Although the site is constrained by its location within a Housing Zone where the delivery of over 4,000 new houses is proposed, the rail depot is referenced in the current land allocation and the site has already been partly prepared under a planning consent by the laying down of a suitable hardstanding. At the time of writing this report no firm information is available on whether this potential new aggregate rail depot will be brought forward or not.

It is therefore essential, that the existing rail depots are retained, and potential new sites are safeguarded. Currently the distribution of aggregate into West Yorkshire by rail is limited by the capacity and uneven geographical spread of active aggregate capable rail depots.

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

This is based on the share of consumption generally attributable to Leeds which is approximately 40% of the WY sub-regional apportionment, on a per capita basis.

Current baseline (2021):

Aggregate Production

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INDICATOR	EC08: AGGREGATE PRODUCTION

TABLE 21: AGGREGATE REQUIREMENTS AND PRODUCTION; 2021 (2019 & 2020 DATA)			
Aggregate	**Requirement (tonnes)**	**Production / Sales (tonnes)**	**Difference**
Sand and gravel	146,000	0	-146,000
Crushed rock	440,000	640,006	+200,006

Latest data available from 2021 shows that 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

The National Planning Policy Framework (para 213) includes a minimum landbank requirement for both crushed rock and sand and gravel of 10 years of sales. The West Yorkshire Local Aggregate Assessment 2021 indicates a generally upwards trend of Crushed Rock Aggregate Landbank and generally downwards trend of the Sand and Gravel Landbank as Table XX shows, taking into account a new uplifted methodology. Leeds intends to address the shortage in supply of sand and gravel by importing marine aggregate.

TABLE 22: WEST YORKSHIRE AGGREGATE RESERVES, SALES & LANDBANK				
Aggregate	**Reserve 2021**	**10 yr Annual Sales Average 2012-2021**	**22% Uplifted Aggregate Apportionment**	**Landbank**
Sand and Gravel	330,000	70,000	84,700	3 Years 10 Months
Crushed Rock	35,000,000	930,100	1,125,000	30 years and 10 months

There has been a generally upwards, but recently plateauing/ declining, trend of the Crushed Rock Aggregate Landbank and consistently downwards trend of the Sand and Gravel Landbank. There has however been some increase in the Sand and Gravel landbank since 2021.

The Sand and Gravel landbank of 3 Years and 10 Months is substantially below the minimum landbank required by paragraph 213(f) of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), indicating that the release of additional reserves is required. Sand and gravel reserves and extraction rates in West Yorkshire are now at a very low level - with the vast majority of the sand and gravel consumed within West Yorkshire being sourced either from quarries located in other mineral planning authorities or from marine won sources. There is some prospect of the release of additional reserves - with a planning application having been granted in 2022 for a new sand and gravel quarry in Wakefield with a 1.6 million tonne estimated reserve to be worked at a rate of 150,000 tonnes per year and with all mineral to be transported by barge. However this only maintains the current low levels of production and avoid the complete collapse of the sand and gravel extraction industry within West Yorkshire rather than making any significant inroads into addressing the current trade imbalance.

The crushed rock aggregate landbank of 30 Years and 10 Months is significantly greater than the 10 year 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.

Recycled and Secondary Aggregate (RSA) Production

RSA producers have recently been included in the annual aggregate survey which helps to gain a more accurate understanding of RSA production in West Yorkshire, although these returns are incomplete and cannot be relied upon. Instead, recent guidance has been prepared by the Aggregates Working Party (AWPs) to generate an estimate of RSA production using the Waste Data Interrogator has been applied. This data is set out in Table 23 below, and which shows that Leeds produces approximately 0.32 million tonnes of RSA (nearly 45% of the total West Yorkshire figure). This is up from 20% as reported in the 2021 WYLAA.

TABLE 23: WEST YORKSHIRE LOCAL AUTHORITY ESTIMATES OF RSA PRODUCTION (2021)						
	Leeds	**Bradford**	**Kirklees**	**Wakefield**	**Calderdale**	**TOTAL**
Inferred recycled aggregate production	331,956	67,116	76,932	244,198	17,721	**737,922**
Hardcore produced	72,024	2,237	590	25,716	13,031	**113,598**

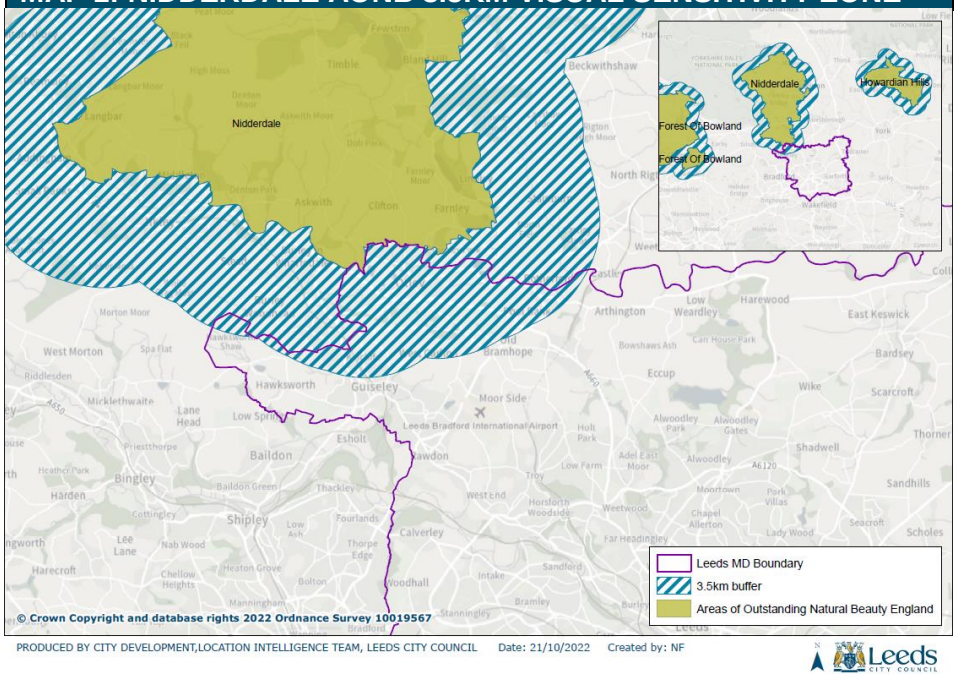
Buffer Zones

The Natural Resources and Waste Local Plan doesn't define buffer zones around mineral extraction sites, however these are shown on the Council's internal CAPS Uniform system. Buffer zones are needed to ensure that land used or safeguarded for mineral activity is not prejudiced by having inappropriate development located adjacent to it. Conversely, sensitive development should not be located adjacent to minerals sites due to the potential for the adverse impact of noise, dust and odour.

The CAPS Uniform system applies the following buffer zone distances:
1. Mineral processing facilities, such as concrete and asphalt plants: 25 metres
2. Rail sidings and canal wharves: 25 metres
3. Quarries and brickworks: 100 metres
4. Mineral Safeguarding Areas: 100 metres

For unconventional hydrocarbons (shale gas), whilst Nidderdale AONB is outside the Leeds administrative boundary, the adopted North Yorkshire County Council Minerals and Waste Joint Plan applies a 3.5km visual sensitivity zone around the AONB. This 3.5km zone extends into the North-Western corner of the Leeds administrative boundary as shown on the map below:

MAP 1: NIDDERDALE AONB 3.5KM VISUAL SENSITIVITY ZONE



For proposed hydrocarbon development the North Yorkshire County Council Minerals and Waste Joint Plan Policy M16 requires consideration of the impact of views within the visual sensitivity zone.

1.7 DIGITAL CONNECTIVITY

Leeds City Region is promoting the spread of superfast broadband across the area. 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 has developed a new indicator on digital connectivity to measure the proportion of households with access to gigabit capable broadband, as well as measures on average broadband speeds. Digital connectivity has been proposed to be within the scope of Local Plan Update 1, which has just undergone formal Regulation 19 public consultation which closed in December 2022.

INDICATOR	EC10: DIGITAL CONNECTIVITY

Reason for selecting	To measure the effects of digital provision and digital infrastructure across the District. This is measured by the proportion of households with gigabit / full fibre broadband and mean broadband download and upload speeds.	
Geographies	Leeds	
SA objectives	SA2, SA5, SA7	
How sustainability is measured	**+**	▪ Increase in proportion of households with gigabit / full fibre broadband ▪ Increase in mean broadband download and upload speeds
	-	▪ Decrease in proportion of households with gigabit / full fibre broadband ▪ Decrease in mean broadband download and upload speeds
Source and details	Think Broadband provides data on broadband coverage and speed at local authority level. This uses an independent model which verifies and supplements data from Ofcom and allows for more regular publication.	
Website	https://labs.thinkbroadband.com/local/E08000035	
Updates	Live data – daily / weekly / monthly updates as appropriate	
Limitations	▪ Relies upon external data with independent methodology so may not be entirely reliable ▪ Only refers to broadband coverage and may not necessarily relate to proportion of households with broadband type installed ▪ Broadband speeds are crowd sourced and measured from analysis of online users using a speed test service	

Current position (2022):

Think Broadband provides data on the estimated broadband coverage for households in Leeds. Annual data is provided below as of April for each year. This shows that as of April 2022, 87.3% of households in Leeds had gigabit broadband coverage and 64.9% had full fibre coverage, with 89.3% of households having ultrafast broadband coverage. Gigabit and full fibre broadband was not available in Leeds until 2016, which has been steadily increasing since, with significant increases seen in 2021. Over 98% of households had fibre and superfast coverage. Average download speed in Leeds was 99Mbps and average upload speeds was 23.3Mbps, up from 9.2Mbps (+976%) and 1.3Mbps (+1692%) ten years previously.

TABLE 24: BROADBAND HOUSEHOLD COVERAGE BY TYPE AND SPEED AND AVERAGE SPEEDS IN LEEDS; APRIL 2012-2022

Year	Broadband coverage by type			Broadband coverage by speed type		Average Upload and Download Speeds	
	Gigabit coverage	Full fibre coverage (%)	Fibre coverage (%)	Superfast (>30 Mbps)	Ultrafast (>100 Mbps)	Download speeds (Mbps)	Upload speeds (Mbps)
2012	0%	0%	81.4%	80.5%	66.4%	9.2	1.3
2013	0%	0%	87.3%	86%	66.4%	17	2.6
2014	0%	0%	89.9%	88.4%	66.4%	19.1	2.7
2015	0%	0%	94.9%	92.7%	66.4%	30.7	6.2
2016	1.1%	1.1%	96.5%	94.2%	68.9%	24.1	4
2017	1.2%	1.2%	97.1%	96%	70.9%	29.2	5.1
2018	2.1%	2.1%	97.7%	97%	74%	35.5	8.1
2019	12.2%	12.2%	97.9%	97.2%	79%	37.8	7.5

2020	32.4%	32.4%	98.3%	97.6%	83.8%	48.5	10.5
2021	86.2%	49.5%	98.6%	98.1%	88.5%	66.8	12.9
2022	87.3%	64.9%	98.5%	98.1%	89.3%	99	23.3

2.0 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 25 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 25: 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 & Census 2021 data

Age distribution

Table 26 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 26: 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 and religion

The following table sourced from the 2021 Census shows that Leeds is made up of diverse and multicultural communities, and which has continued to grow from 2011.

This shows that Leeds' has a slightly lower population identifying as "White" than the national figure, with a slightly higher proportion of Leeds' population identifying as "Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African" (+1.4% difference), "Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups" (+0.7%), "Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh" (+0.1%) and "other ethnic groups" (+0.1%). In addition, more of Leeds' population identifies with no religion compared to the national figure (+3% difference), with a higher proportion of Leeds' population identifying as Muslim (+1.3%), Hindu (+0.6%), Sikh (+0.3%), Buddhist (+0.1%) with less identifying as Christian (-3.9%). There has been an increase in population all ethnic minority groups in Leeds from 2011, with an increase of 2.1% for "Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African", 2% in "Asian, Asian British, Asian Welsh", 1.2% in "Other ethnic groups" and 0.6% in "Mixed or Multiple", with a 6% decrease seen in the "White" ethnic group.

As for religion, there is a clear trend in a reduction of people as identifying as Christian (-13.6%) with a subsequent rise in those identifying with no religion (+12%) and with little change in all other religions. This is a trend which is also being replicated at the national level, and is likely to reflect a wider and long-term change in societal beliefs.

TABLE 27: POPULATION BREAKDOWN BY ETHNICITY AND RELIGION FOR LEEDS AND ENGLAND; CENSUS 2021 AND 2011

Ethnicity	Leeds Census 2011	Leeds Census 2021	Leeds Change 2011-21	England Census 2021	Leeds / England Difference
"Asian, Asian British, Asian Welsh"	7.7%	**9.7%**	+2.0%	9.6%	+0.1%
"Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African"	3.5%	**5.6%**	+2.1%	4.2%	+1.4%
"Mixed or Multiple"	2.7%	**3.3%**	+0.6%	3.0%	+0.3%
"White"	85.0%	**79.0%**	-6.0%	81.0%	-2.0%
"Other ethnic group"	1.1%	**2.3%**	+1.2%	2.2%	+0.1%

Religion	Leeds Census 2011	Leeds Census 2021	Leeds Change 2011-21	England Census 2021	Leeds / England Difference
Buddhist	0.4%	**0.4%**	0.0%	0.5%	-0.1%
Christian	55.9%	**42.3%**	-13.6%	46.2%	-3.9%
Hindu	0.9%	**1.1%**	+0.2%	1.7%	-0.6%
Jewish	0.9%	**0.8%**	-0.1%	0.5%	+0.3%
Muslim	5.4%	**7.8%**	+2.4%	6.5%	+1.3%
Sikh	1.2%	**1.2%**	+0.0%	0.9%	+0.3%
Other religion	0.3%	**0.4%**	+0.1%	0.6%	-0.2%
No religion	28.2%	**40.2%**	+12.0%	37.2%	+3.0%
Not answered	6.8%	**5.8%**	-1.0%	6.0%	-0.2%

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 28: 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 29: 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, 29,362 new homes have been delivered between 1st April 2012 and 31st March 2022.

TABLE 30: 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

TABLE 30: NEW HOUSING COMPLETIONS BY TYPE						
Year	Core Strategy Policy SP6	Type			Demolitions	Total
		New and net converted units	Empty homes	Older persons housing (C2)		
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
2020/21	3,247	2,950	0	66	7	3,009
2021/22	3,247	3,264	0	51	26	3,289
TOTAL	**28,041**	**26,621**	**2,418**	**596**	**273**	**29,362**

As shown in Table 31, the balance of performance at April 2022 against Core Strategy (as amended) 1 April 2017 baseline is -712 having seen two years in deficit and three years in surplus.

TABLE 31: 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
2020/21	3,247	2,950	0	66	7	3,009	-238
2021/22	3,247	3,264	0	51	26	3,289	+25
TOTAL	**12,988**	**12,002**	**-18**	**286**	**21**	**12,249**	**-712**

Housing Stock by Type

According to the 2021 Census, Leeds had a total of 341,500 households occupying 341,035 dwellings and 431 caravans. This was an increase of 2.6% from 2011. This saw a substantial increase in detached houses, as well as increases in semi-detached houses, all types of flats and for caravans, with significant decreases in flats in converted or shared houses as well as terraced houses. For comparison, England had 24,782,800 households occupying 23,336,191 dwellings and 99,894 caravans.

The dwellings are split into the following types:

TABLE 32: HOUSING STOCK BY TYPE						
House type	**Leeds**					**England (2021) %**
	2021		**2011**		**% Change**	
	Number	**%**	**Number**	**%**		
Whole house or bungalow	**266,001**	**77.9**	**259,844**	**78.1**	**+2.4%**	**77.4**
Detached	52,788	15.5	48,361	14.5	+9.2%	22.9
Semi-detached	127,950	37.5	122,757	36.9	+4.2%	31.5
Terraced (including end terrace)	85,263	25	88,726	26.7	-3.9%	23.0
Flat, maisonette or apartment	**72,719**	**21.3**	**72,449**	**21.8**	**+0.4%**	**22.2**
Purpose built block of flats or tenement	59,601	17.5	59,519	17.9	+0.1%	-
Part of a converted or shared house (inc bedsits)	9,078	2.7	10,175	3.1	-10.8%	-
In commercial building	2,315	0.7	2,755	0.8	-16.0%	-
Caravan, mobile or temporary structure	**431**	**0.1**	**381**	**0.1**	**+13.1%**	**0.4**
TOTAL HOUSING STOCK	**341,466**	**100%**	**332,674**	**100%**	**+2.6%**	**100%**

Housing Stock by Bedrooms

According to the Census 2021, Leeds has seen an increase in all housing types by bedroom number. The largest increase was seen for houses with 4+ bedrooms from 2011 by 20.7% and for one bedroom houses by 6.2%. Leeds has more one and two bedroom houses compared to the national figure, and less three and 4+ bedrooms.

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

TABLE 33: HOUSING STOCK BY NUMBER OF BEDROOMS						
Dwellings by bedroom	**Leeds**					**England (2021) %**
	2021		**2011**		**% Change**	
	Number	**%**	**Number**	**%**		
0 Bedrooms	0	0	736	0.2	**-100.0%**	**0.0%**
1 Bedroom	42,204	12.4	39,752	12.4	**+6.2%**	**11.4%**
2 Bedrooms	100,486	29.4	97,037	30.3	**+3.6%**	**27.1%**
3 Bedrooms	129,735	38.0	125,874	39.3	**+3.1%**	**40.4%**
4+ Bedrooms	69041	20.2	57,197	17.8	**+20.7%**	**21.1%**

Housing Delivery by Type and Size (SL01b)

2020/21 sees a continued resurgence of the city centre, with a continued dominance of flats and apartment completions, being the highest year yet for such completions during the current Plan Period. There was an increase in terraced and semi-detached properties from the previous period, and a continued decrease in 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 2021/22, 1 bedroomed units continued to represent the largest share of completions at 36.2%, with 3 bedroom completions at 24% and 2 bedroom at 24%, and 4+ bedrooms decreasing from previous years to 14.7%.

These figures do not necessarily align with the Core Strategy Policy H4 target splits which seeks for the highest proportion to be 2 bedroom properties (at 50%) and the lowest to be 1 and 4+ bedroom properties (at 10% each). There is therefore an substantial oversupply of 1 bedroom properties and a slight oversupply of 4+ bedroom properties, and a significant undersupply of 2 bedroom properties and slight undersupply of 3 bedroom properties. This is a continued trend over the current Plan Period.

TABLE 34: COMPLETIONS BY HOUSE TYPE (2021/22)

Year	Flat and apartments	Housing units (includes bungalows)			Total
		Terrace	Semi Detached	Detached	
2021/22	1,899	680	375	310	3,264
%	**58.2%**	**20.8%**	**11.5%**	**9.5%**	**100.0%**

TABLE 35: COMPLETIONS BY NUMBER OF BEDROOMS (2021/22)

Type	1	2	3	4+	Total
Flats/Apartments	1175	683	34	7	1,899
Houses/Bungalows	8	100	783	474	1,365
TOTAL	**1,183**	**783**	**817**	**481**	**3,264**
%	**36.2%**	**24.0%**	**25.0%**	**14.7%**	**100.0%**
Core Strategy H4 target	**10%**	**50%**	**30%**	**10%**	100%

TABLE 36: ANNUAL COMPLETIONS BY HOUSE TYPE (2017-22)

Year	Flats and apartments	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
2020/21	1,814	516	336	343	3,009
2021/22	1,899	680	375	310	3,264
TOTAL	**8,438**	**2,999**	**2,007**	**1,881**	**15,325**
AVERAGE	**1,688**	**600**	**401**	**376**	**3,065**

Tenure Mix

According to the 2021 Census, 57.6% of dwellings in Leeds is owner occupied and 42.4% is rented. Despite the overall number of owner occupied dwellings increasing, the proportion of owner occupied dwellings has decreased since 2011 whilst the proportion of rented properties has increased. 2021 saw the largest % increase in private rented properties (20.7%) as well as owned outright (14.5%), with a decrease in owned with a mortgage or shared ownership (-3.3%) and socially rented properties (-0.9%). Leeds has a lower proportion of owner occupied dwellings than England and Wales, and subsequently a higher proportion of rented

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

TABLE 37: TENURE MIX OF DWELLINGS IN LEEDS

Tenure	Leeds					England & Wales (2021) %
	2021		2011		% Change	
	Number	%	Number	%		
Owner occupied	**196,531**	**57.6%**	**187,909**	**59.5**	**4.6**	**62.5%**
Own outright	95,452	28.0%	83,385	26.4	14.5	32.8%
Owns with a mortgage, loan or shared ownership	101,079	29.6%	104,524	33.1	-3.3	29.7%
Rented	**144,935**	**42.4%**	**127,833**	**40.5**	**13.4**	**37.4%**
Social rented	69,742	20.4%	70,377	22.3	-0.9	17.1%
Private rented or lives rent free	75,193	22.0%	62,310	19.7	20.7	20.3%

Affordability by type / status / constituency

House price statistics are available from the Land Registry, which provides average house prices in the District by type and status of property for each year at April since 2012. As of April 2022, the average house price in Leeds was £227,353. This was an increase of 65.4% from the average house price in 2012. The data below shows that house prices for all types gradually increased from 2012 to 2020, and which sharply increased since 2020. Detached houses have seen the largest increase in house price by 73.7% from 2012. This is a general trend seen in all geographical areas. Leeds has a much lower average house price than the England and U.K. average, although is slightly higher than the regional average, and has remained this way since 2012.

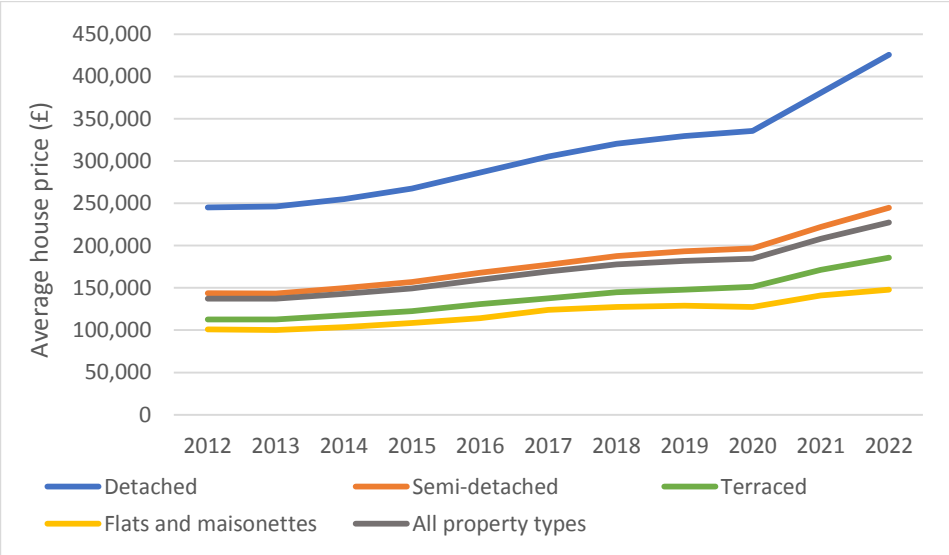
TABLE 38: AVERAGE HOUSE PRICE (£) BY HOUSE TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS; 2012-2022

Year	Leeds					Yorkshire & The Humber (all property types)	England (all property types)	U.K. (all property types)
	Detached	Semi-detached	Terraced	Flats and maisonettes	All property types			

2012	245,096	143,893	112,681	100,985	137,459	128,045	176,543	167,854
2013	246,383	143,485	112,569	100,235	137,275	127,980	179,900	170,335
2014	254,888	149,733	117,436	103,652	142,861	135,527	194,251	183,532
2015	267,612	156,808	122,493	108,350	149,443	138,435	205,936	193,225
2016	286,323	168,100	130,890	114,285	159,600	148,145	223,784	208,443
2017	305,290	177,360	137,802	124,006	169,293	153,248	235,021	218,642
2018	320,433	187,506	145,027	127,601	177,656	157,431	242,396	225,910
2019	329,641	193,159	148,011	128,795	181,829	161,839	244,662	228,749
2020	335,729	196,798	151,146	127,594	184,528	160,140	246,424	230,318
2021	380,775	222,023	171,361	141,023	208,040	179,999	267,500	250,210
2022	425,771	244,945	185,941	147,899	227,353	198,749	295,928	277,986

Chart 8: Average house price (£) by house type; 2000-2022

Chart 9: Average house price by geographical region; 2012-2022



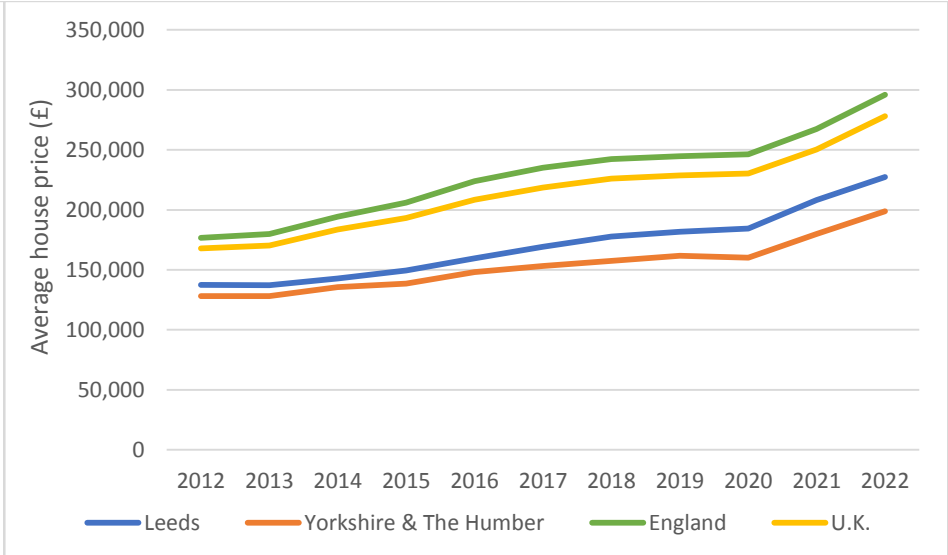


Table 39 shows the average house sale price in Leeds by house status (new build and existing) for each year at April since 2012. As of April 2022, the average house price for a new build in Leeds was £310,050 and an existing property was £221,647.

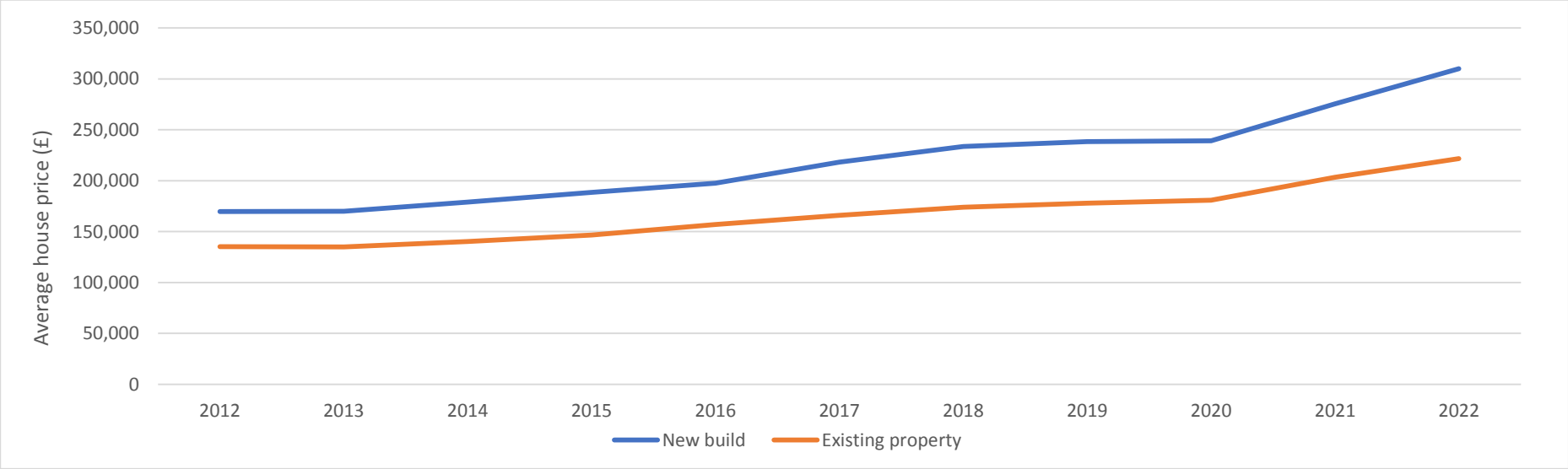
This is substantially higher than the regional figures of £257,031 and £194,534, although is much lower than the national figures of £369,329 and £290,223.

New build house prices have increased at a much higher rate than existing properties, increasing by 82.7% with a sharper increase between 2020 and 2022 compared to 63.8% for existing properties.

TABLE 39: AVERAGE HOUSE PRICE (£) IN LEEDS BY HOUSE STATUS; 2012-2022		
Date	**New build**	**Existing property**

2012	169,708	135,281
2013	170,089	135,021
2014	178,932	140,364
2015	188,441	146,748
2016	197,434	156,962
2017	218,272	165,915
2018	233,671	173,831
2019	238,345	178,013
2020	239,185	180,918
2021	275,619	203,513
2022	310,050	221,647

CHART 10: Average house price (£) by house status; 2000-2022



The House of Commons Library provides more localised data at the constituency and level, providing an indication of affordability of house prices in these areas. The data below shows that as of March 2022, the highest median house prices are in Leeds North East, Leeds North West and Elmet & Rothwell and the lowest median house prices being Leeds Central, Leeds West and Leeds East. The highest price increases in the last 5 years has been in Leeds East and Morley & Outwood, and in the last 10 years being in Leeds West and Leeds North East.

TABLE 40: MEDIAN HOUSE PRICE (£) IN LEEDS BY CONSTITUENCY; 2012-2022					
Constituency	**Median house price (£)**			**% Change**	
	2012	**2017**	**2022**	**5 year**	**10 year**
Elmet & Rothwell	170,500	201,950	250,000	23.8%	46.6%
Leeds Central	97,000	115,000	142,725	24.1%	47.1%
Leeds East	120,000	142,000	191,000	34.5%	59.2%
Leeds North East	180,000	228,000	290,000	27.2%	61.1%
Leeds North West	168,000	219,050	267,250	22.0%	59.1%
Leeds West	105,000	130,000	169,773	30.6%	61.7%
Morley & Outwood	131,000	153,000	203,750	33.2%	55.5%
Pudsey	160,000	190,500	234,000	22.8%	46.3%

Affordable Housing Delivery

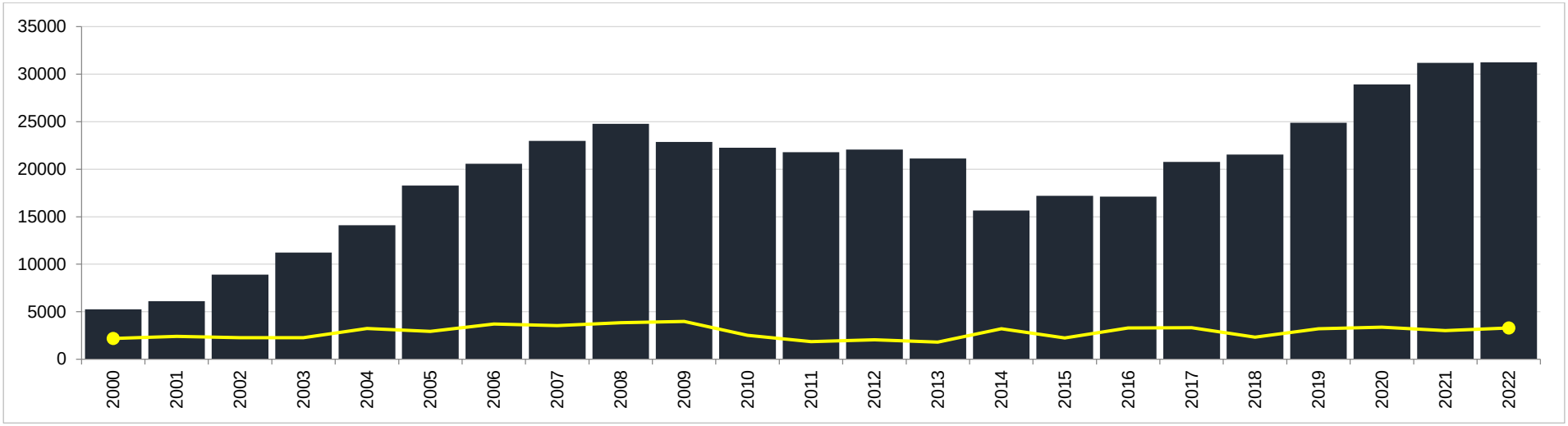
The data below shows the delivery of affordable housing in Leeds for each year by Section 106 agreements, grant assistance and LCC programmes and non-assistance. A total of 556 affordable homes were delivered in 2021/22. A total of 3,862 affordable homes have been delivered in the current Plan Period. The highest affordable housing delivery vehicle is grant assisted completions.

TABLE 41: 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
2020/21	127	369	99	595
2021/22	138	366	52	556
TOTAL	**1,052**	**1,779**	**1,031**	**3,862**

New Housing Permissions by Type/HMCA

Leeds currently has an outstanding stock of over 31,250 permitted dwellings on sites with planning approval. More planning permissions have been granted 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.

CHART 11: STOCKS OF PLANNING PERMISSIONS AND COMPLETIONS; 2000-2022



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 Areas. 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 keeps 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 42: NET ADDITIONAL DWELLINGS BY HOUSING MARKET CHARACTERISTIC AREA (EXC. EMPTY HOMES); 2021/22					
Location	**Core Strategy Policy SP7 indicative target (%)**	**Total housing gain (gross)**	**Demolished and/or lost units**	**Total change (net)**	**% of Total change (net)**
Aireborough	3%	29	0	29	1%
City Centre	16%	985	0	985	33%
East Leeds	17%	108	0	108	4%
Inner Area	15%	743	0	743	25%

TABLE 42: NET ADDITIONAL DWELLINGS BY HOUSING MARKET CHARACTERISTIC AREA (EXC. EMPTY HOMES); 2021/22					
Location	**Core Strategy Policy SP7 indicative target (%)**	**Total housing gain (gross)**	**Demolished and/or lost units**	**Total change (net)**	**% of Total change (net)**
North Leeds	9%	272	22	250	8%
Outer North East	8%	109	1	108	4%
Outer North West	3%	251	1	250	8%
Outer South	4%	14	1	13	0%
Outer South East	7%	179	0	179	6%
Outer South West	11%	410	0	410	14%
Outer West	7%	164	1	163	6%
TOTAL	**100%**	**3,264**	**26**	**3,238**	**100%**

Housing Delivery by Settlement Hierarchy

Breaking housing delivery down by settlement hierarchy, 2021/22 saw the continued majority of housing delivery being in the Main Urban Area, the City Centre and major settlements, in line with Core Strategy Policies SP1. Nevertheless, the distribution has slightly changed over the last few years 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 (18%) was considerably higher than the 2% target.

TABLE 43: NET ADDITIONAL DWELLINGS BY LOCATION WITHIN THE SETTLEMENT HIERARCHY; 2021/22				
Location	**Total housing gain (gross)**	**Demolished and/or lost units**	**Total change (net)**	**% of Total change (net)**
Main Urban Area	**1,188**	**21**	**1,167**	**41%**
City Centre	**985**	**0**	**985**	**34%**
Major Settlements	**395**	**0**	**395**	**14%**
Garforth	63	**0**	**63**	2%
Guiseley/Yeadon/Rawdon	28	**0**	**28**	1%
Morley	138	**0**	**138**	5%
Otley	148	**0**	**148**	5%
Rothwell	7	**0**	**7**	0%
Wetherby	11	**0**	**11**	0%
Smaller Settlements	**181**	**3**	**178**	**6%**
Villages/Rural/Outside Hierarchy	**515**	**2**	**513**	**18%**

TABLE 43: NET ADDITIONAL DWELLINGS BY LOCATION WITHIN THE SETTLEMENT HIERARCHY; 2021/22				
Location	**Total housing gain (gross)**	**Demolished and/or lost units**	**Total change (net)**	**% of Total change (net)**
TOTAL	**3,264**	**26**	**3,238**	**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 indicator	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 Leeds 2020/21 AMR: https://www.leeds.gov.uk/planning/planning-policy/evidence-and-monitoring/authority-monitoring-report	
Updates	Annually	

Current baseline (2021/22):

There are only a few C2 care homes built each year in Leeds. This makes it difficult to makes meaningful comparison of trends. 51 units (beds) were delivered in 2021/22 across four schemes. The largest scheme provided 38 beds (19/03431/FU).

The rolling five-year trend provides a more useful measure. This has averaged just over 100 units per annum over the most recent 5 year period.

Insufficient data is available to assess trends meaningfully. However, looking at the five year rolling average, there appears to be a gradual increase in the provision of C2 housing units each year, with the five year average in the current period being the highest seen during the current plan period.

TABLE 44: 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
2020/21	132	90.4
2021/22	51	100.6

2.4 Education, Skills and Training

Context

Schools

Leeds has 226 primary schools , 45 secondary 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 over 1,250 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 2021/22.	
Website	Gov.uk / https://department-for-education.shinyapps.io/neet-comparative-la-scorecard/	
Updates	Annually.	
Limitations	Further work required to bring data up to date.	

Educational Attainment

Current baseline (2021/22)

Key Stage 2: Data is published each year by the DfE on the proportion of children in Key Stage 2 reaching the expected standard of reading, writing and mathematics (pupils achieving 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). Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, no data was published for the 2020 or 2021 periods, and the latest data was published in September 2022 for the 2021/22 period.

In 2021/22, an average of 70.3% of pupils in Leeds schools were meeting the expected standard at Key Stage Two, down from 74% in 2018/19. However, Leeds continues to underperform against the regional and national averages. Splitting this down by gender, girls outperform boys at Key Stage 2 in Leeds for reading and writing and boys slightly outperforming girls in mathematics which is a trend seen at the regional and national level.

TABLE 45: CHILDREN REACHING THE EXPECTED STANDARD IN READING, WRITING AND MATHEMATICS (2021/22)									
Subject	**Leeds (%)**			**Yorkshire & Humber (%)**			**England (%)**		
	Boys	**Girls**	**Total**	**Boys**	**Girls**	**Total**	**Boys**	**Girls**	**Total**
Reading	68	78	73	68	78	73	70	80	75
Writing	61	73	67	62	76	69	63	77	70
Mathematics	72	71	71	71	69	70	73	71	72
AVERAGE	**67**	**74**	**70.3**	**67**	**74.3**	**70.7**	**68.7**	**76**	**72.3**

Key Stage 4: Data is published each year by the DfE on GCSE attainment at Key Stage 4 level. It is worth noting that in 2020 and 2021, all GCSEs in England were reformed with a new 9-1 grading system (rather than A*-G) meaning year on year comparisons will be limited. 2020 and 2021 are also not comparable due to cancellation of exams due to COVID-19 and changes to the way GCSE grades were awarded and 2022 is not comparable due to changes in grading assessments. Therefore, comparisons with past years will not be made.

Table 46 below shows the proportion of pupils achieving any pass, a Grade 4 ('standard pass') or Grade 5 ('strong pass') and the average Attainment 8 score (score of a pupil's all 8 subjects, with English and Maths counted twice). In 2021/22, 51.0% of pupils in Leeds schools achieved a strong pass (grade 5 or above) in English and Maths GCSEs, outperforming the regional and national figures. The average Attainment 8 score for Leeds is 10.7, which is slightly higher than the regional figure although slightly less than the national figure.

TABLE 46: PUPILS ACHIEVING GCSE PASS SCORES (2021/22)									
GCSE Pass Score	**Leeds**			**Yorkshire & Humber (%)**			**England (%)**		
	Boys	**Girls**	**Total**	**Boys**	**Girls**	**Total**	**Boys**	**Girls**	**Total**
Any pass at GCSE or equivalent (%)	94.6	97.6	96.0	95.7	97.7	96.7	96.3	97.8	97.0
Grade 4 or above in English and Maths GCSEs (%)	64.8	71.4	68.0	63.5	69.3	66.3	66.2	71.6	68.8
Grade 5 or above in English and Maths GCSEs (%)	47.1	55.1	51.0	44.4	50.6	47.4	47.1	52.6	49.8
Average score per pupil from GCSEs in open Attainment 8 slots	9.7	11.8	10.7	9.2	11.4	10.2	10.9	13.2	12.0

Educational / Training Attendance

Current baseline (2021/22):

Proportion of 16-17 years old participating in education and training: As at March 2022, 90.5% of 16-17 year olds in Leeds were in some form of education or training in Leeds, down by 1% the previous year. This breaks down to 83.1% in full time education, 4.8% apprenticeship and 2.5% other. This compares to 91.9% to Yorkshire & Humber and 92.9%.
Proportion of 16-17 years old not in education, employment or training (NEET): As of the end of 2021, 7.8% of 16-17 year olds in Leeds were classified as NEET or activity not known, down by 0.1% the previous year. This compares to 5.3% for Yorkshire & Humber and 4.7% to England.

2.5 Crime

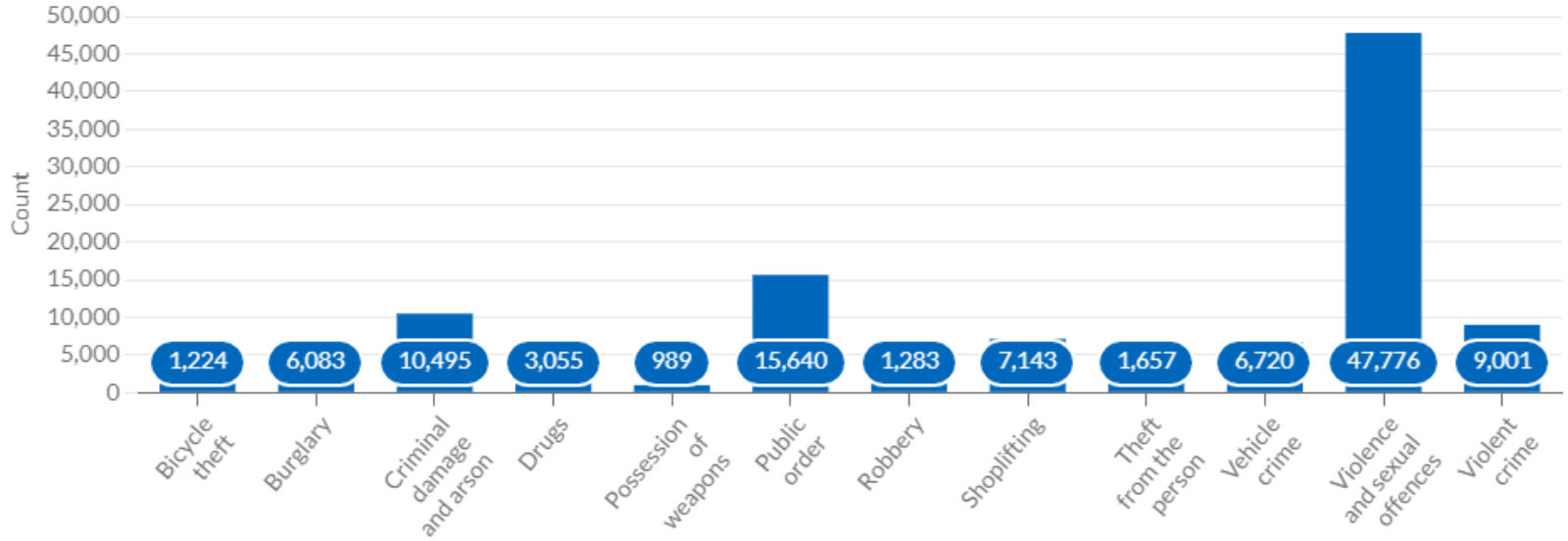
This section sets out the indicators, baseline data and trends and contextual information relating to crime levels in Leeds.

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 (2021/22)

There were 112,976 crime cases in Leeds during the most recent 12 month period (September 2021 to August 2022). This represented a 12 month rolling crime rate of 142.4 per 1000 population. This crime rate has been slowly increasing since 2020. This was higher than the regional and national figures. Crime rates by type are summarised in Chart 12 below, captured from Leeds Observatory:

CHART 12: CRIME COUNT BY TYPE IN LEEDS (SEP 21 – AUG 22)



Trends

CHART 13: MONTHLY CRIME RATES FOR LEEDS, YORKSHIRE & HUMBER AND ENGLAND; 2020-2022

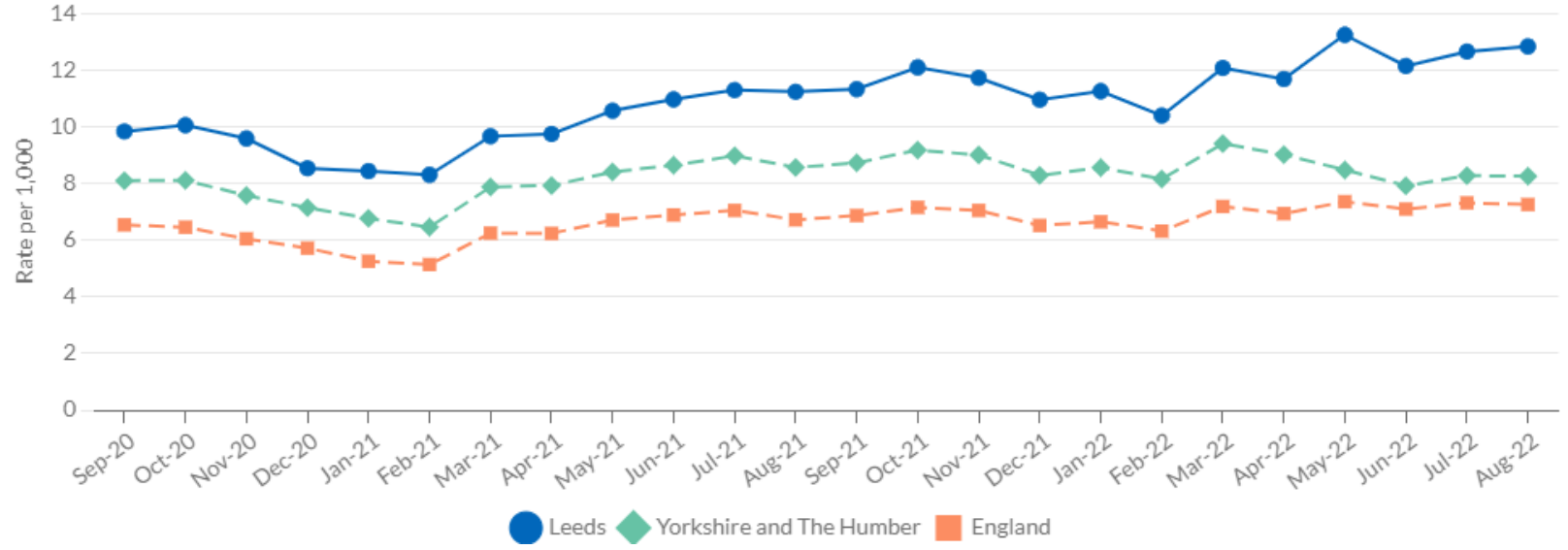


Chart 13 above shows recent trends in the total crime rate. There is no clear trend other than reduced crime rate at the latter end of the Covid-19 related lockdowns in Winter 2020-21, and a sustained increased during most of 2021 with fluctuations since. The trend is Leeds broadly reflects the regional and national picture, although at a higher rate.

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 most recent health profile for Leeds included the following key indicators:

TABLE 47: LIFE EXPECTANCY AND CAUSES OF DEATH

Indicator	Period	Count	Recent Trend	Value (Local)	Value (Regional)	Value (National)
Life expectancy at birth (Male)	2020	-	-	77.3	77.6	78.7
Life expectancy at birth (Female)	2020	-	-	81.4	81.7	82.6
Under 75 mortality rate from all causes	2020	2,467	→	405.9	396.2	358.5
Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases	2020	460	→	76.6	82.5	73.8
Under 75 mortality rate from cancer	2020	800	→	133.9	135.4	125.1
Suicide rate	2018-20	273	-	13.3	12.5	10.4

TABLE 48: INJURIES AND ILL HEALTH						
Indicator	**Period**	**Count**	**Recent Trend**	**Value (Local)**	**Value (Regional)**	**Value (National)**
Killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties on England's roads	2020	298	-	77	89.7	86.1
Emergency Hospital Admissions for Intentional Self-Harm	2020/21	1,385	↓	164.8	172.7	181.2
Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over	2020/22	720	→	588	539	529
Percentage of cancers diagnosed at stages 1 and 2	2019	1,803	→	55.0%	53.4%	55.0%
Estimated diabetes diagnosis rate	2018	-	-	77.2%	81.9%	78.0%
Estimated dementia diagnosis rate (aged 65 and over)	2022	5,897	→	66.2%	63.1%	62.0%

TABLE 49: CHILD HEALTH						
Indicator	**Period**	**Count**	**Recent Trend**	**Value (Local)**	**Value (Regional)**	**Value (National)**
Under 18s conception rate / 1,000	2020	236	↓	19.8	16.5	13
Infant mortality rate	2018-20	128	-	4.6	4.2	3.9
Year 6: Prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity)	2019/20	1,375	→	20.8%	21.9%	21.0%
TABLE 50: HEALTH PROTECTION						

Indicator	Period	Count	Recent Trend	Value (Local)	Value (Regional)	Value (National)
Excess winter deaths index	2019-20	290	-	14.1%	16.6%	17.4%
TB incidence (three year average)	2018-20	185	-	7.8	5.9	8.0

TABLE 51: BEHAVIOURAL RISK FACTORS

Indicator	Period	Count	Recent Trend	Value (Local)	Value (Regional)	Value (National)
Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions - Under 18s	2018/19 - 2020/21	125	-	24.6	27.2	29.3
Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow) [*New method*]	2020/21	3,312	→	473	489	456
Smoking Prevalence in adults (18+) - current smokers (APS) [*2020 definition*]	2020	-	-	13.3%	12.9%	12.1%
Percentage of physically active adults	2020/21	-	-	71.1%	65.2%	65.9%
Percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese	2020/21	-	-	63.6%	66.5%	63.5%

TABLE 52: INEQUALITIES

Indicator	Period	Count	Recent Trend	Value (Local)	Value (Regional)	Value (National)
Deprivation score (IMD 2019)	2019	-	-	30.0%	27.6%	24.5%
Smoking prevalence in adults in routine and manual occupations (18-64) - current smokers (APS) [*2020 definition*]	2020	-	-	25.6%	22.3%	21.4%
Inequality in life expectancy at birth (Male)	2018-20	-	-	11.4%	10.7%	9.7%
Inequality in life expectancy at birth (Female)	2018-20	-	-	9.7%	8.8%	7.9%

TABLE 53: WIDER DETRIMENTS OF HEALTH

Indicator	Period	Count	Recent Trend	Value (Local)	Value (Regional)	Value (National)

Children in relative low income families (under 16s)	2020/21	37,937	↑	24.6%	25.2%	18.5%
Children in absolute low income families (under 16s)	2020/21	32,408	↑	21.0%	21.5%	15.1%
Average Attainment 8 score	2020/21	411,635	-	49.7	49.2	50.9
Percentage of people in employment	2020/21	402,100	→	78.2%	73.8%	75.1%
Homelessness - households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act	2020/21	6,222	-	18.6	11.4	11.3
Violent crime - hospital admissions for violence (including sexual violence)	2018/19-2020/21	1,250	-	48.8	47.3	41.9

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

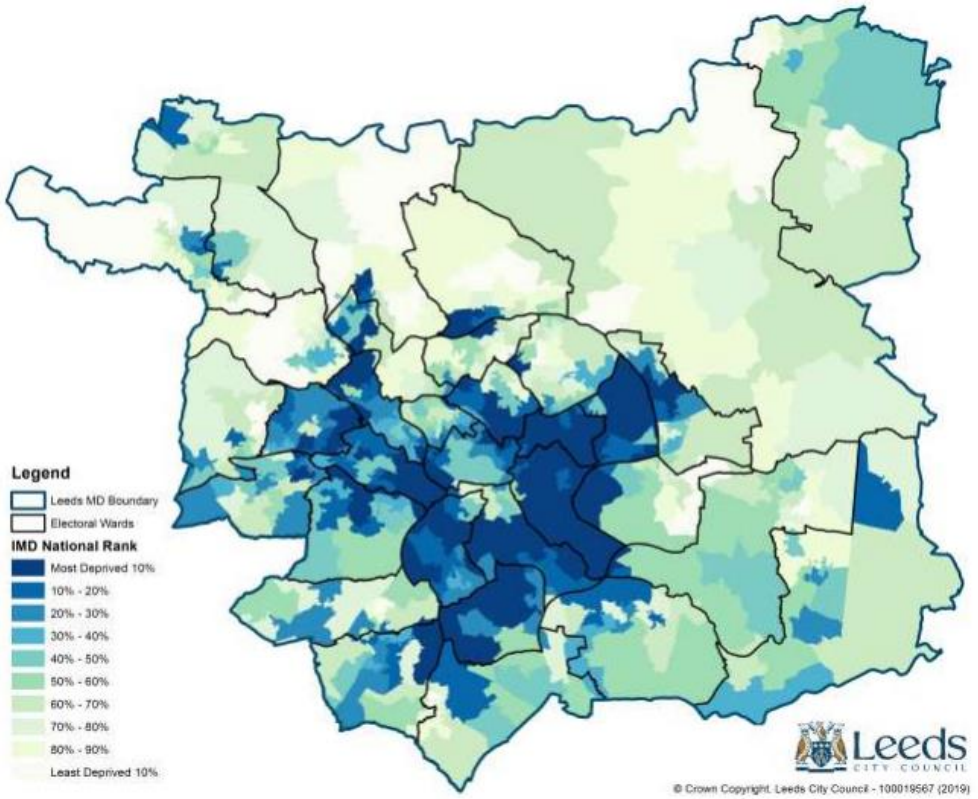
How sustainability is measured	+	Reduced proportion of Leeds LSOAs in bottom 1% and 10% nationally.
	-	Increased proportion of Leeds LSOAs in bottom 1% and 10% nationally.
Source and details	Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.	
Website	Leeds Observatory – Deprivation	
Updates	Last 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.	

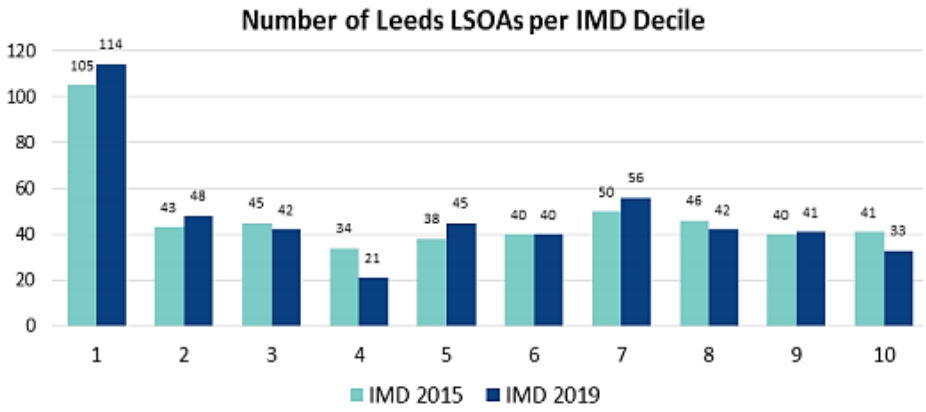
Current baseline (2019)

There are 482 LSOAs of which 114 (24%) are ranked in the most deprived 10% nationally and 2.5% in the most 1% deprived. Map 2 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 2: INDICES OF DEPRIVATION IN LEEDS BY DECILE

CHART 14: NUMBER OF LSOAs PER IMD DECILE





Trends

TABLE 54: CHANGE IN PERCENTAGE OF LEEDS LSOAS IN MOST DEPRIVED 1% AND 10% NATIONALLY			
Year	**% 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%	**-/+**

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 2022 for 2020 data	
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 (2020):

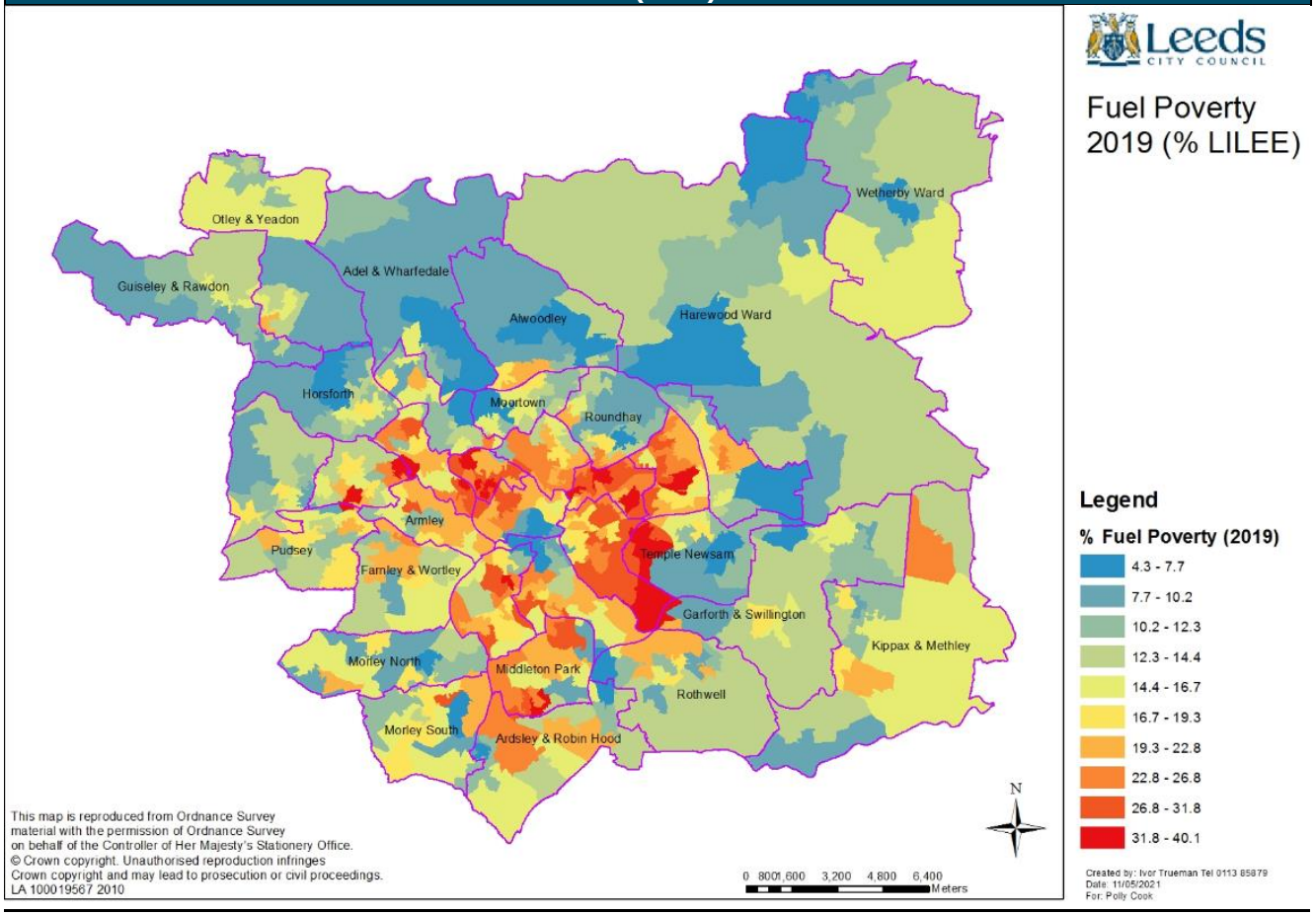
As of 2020, over 60,000 Leeds households were classified as being fuel poor, equating to 17.6% of total households which is up from 16.8% the previous year. This is slightly higher than the regional figure, and significantly higher than the national figure.

TABLE 55: FUEL POOR HOUSEHOLDS (2020)			
Area	**Households**	**Fuel Poor Households**	**% Fuel Poor Households**
Leeds	345,757	60,802	17.6

Yorkshire & Humber	2,395,086	418,084	17.5
England	23,868,877	3,158,206	13.2

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 3: FUEL POVERTY BY LSOA IN LEEDS (2019)

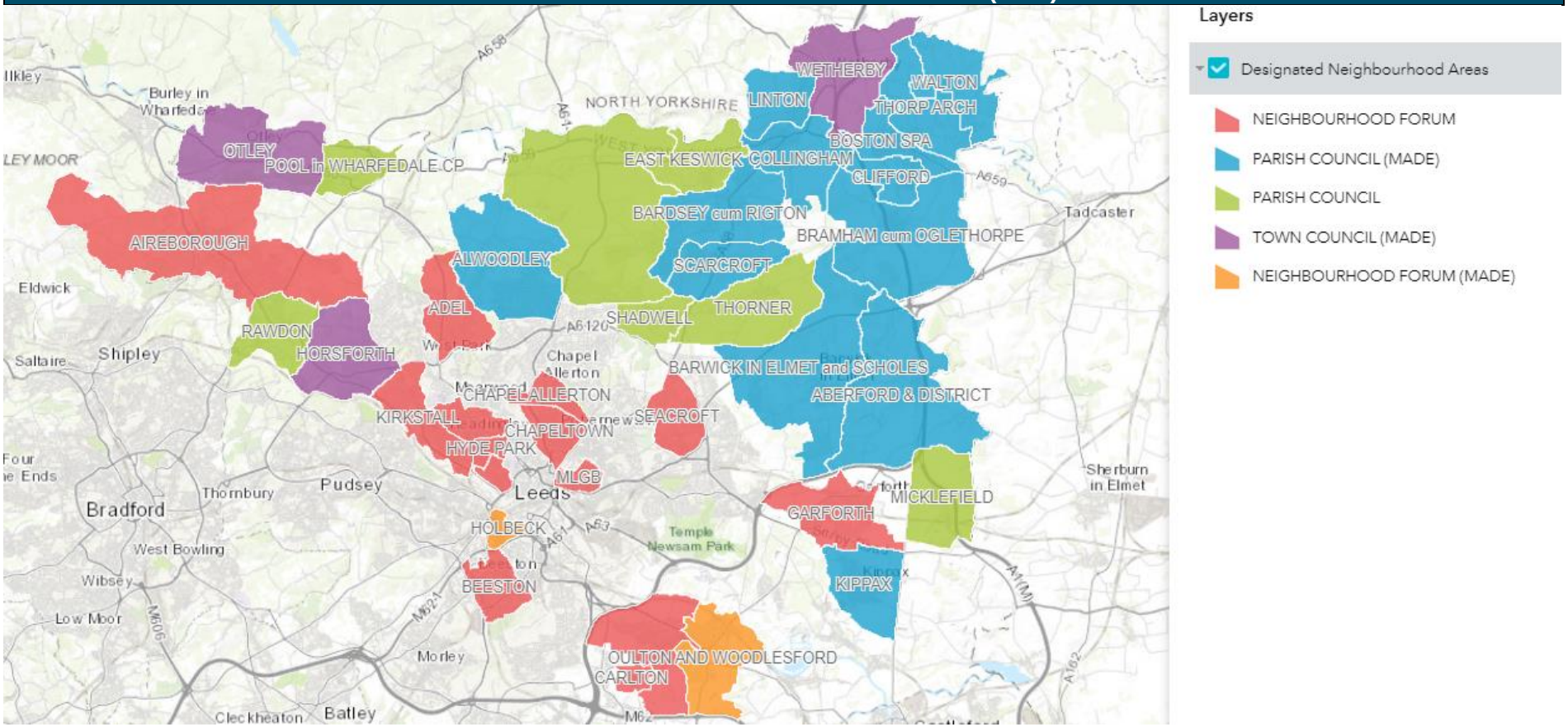


2.9 Neighbourhood Planning

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 32 made Neighbourhood Plans and a further 6 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).

MAP 4: MAP OF NEIGHBOURHOOD AREAS AND FORUM DESIGNATIONS IN LEEDS (2022)



2.10 Social Progress Index

Context:

The Social Progress Index (SPI) is a tool to help measure inclusive growth in Leeds. It provides us with an indication of how well Leeds is progressing on inclusive growth, and it helps us build a better understanding of what is happening across the Wards in the District. Composed of multiple dimensions, it can be used to benchmark success and provide a holistic, spatial, transparent, outcome-based measure of wellbeing that is independent of economic indicators.

The SPI is composed of three dimensions: **Basic Human Needs**, **Foundations of Wellbeing**, and **Opportunity**, with four components under each whose underlying concepts relate to, and are guided by questions in the framework we seek to answer with available data:

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

Each component is further defined by a selection of outcome based indicators that respond to the questions posed. The component, dimension, and overall index scores are scaled from 0 to 100 to provide an intuitive index for the interpretation of absolute performance, benchmarked against the best and worst-possible scenarios in terms of social progress performance.

The Social Progress Index was designed by a global non-profit organisation called the Social Progress Imperative as a method of providing a comprehensive measure of the real quality of life across communities that measures outcomes or the lived experience.

The City of Leeds SPI measures social progress using a detailed framework of 45 indicators across 33 wards. Policymakers, businesses, organisations and citizens can use the index to compare their communities against others on different facets of social progress, allowing the identification of specific areas of strength or weakness.

Current baseline (2020):

Preliminary data is available between 2018 and 2020, although further analysis is ongoing with partners on this first iteration of the Leeds Social Progress Index. This analysis will highlight areas where we should focus our resource to improve peoples lived experiences as residents in Leeds. The online SPI model can be found at: https://www.inclusivegrowthleeds.com/leeds-social-progress-index.

Leeds saw a growth in Overall Index score between 2018 and 2019 and across all three dimensions, albeit only a small gains of 2.1 2019-2020 showed a slight drop in the Overall Index score and a significant drop on the Basic Human Need dimension, with further analysis being needed to investigate the reasons for this. Looking from the 2018 baseline, the overall SPI score has increased by 3.5%; with Basic Human Need decreasing slightly by 2.0%. Foundations of Wellbeing increasing by 11.1% and Opportunity increasing by 2.4%. The key extracts from the SPI model can be viewed below.

TABLE 56: KEY EXTRACTS FROM LEEDS SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX MODEL (2020)

Dimension	2018 Score	2019 Score	2020 Score	Key Comments
Leeds Overall SPI Score	**60.2**	**63.0**	**62.3**	• *Burmontofts & Richmond Hill; Rothwell and Weetwood saw the largest drop in index score between 2018-20 and 19-20.* • *Adel & Wharfedale; Farnley & Wortley and Hunslet & Riverside saw the biggest gain in index score between 2018-20, whilst Farnley & Wortley , Horsforth and Hunslet & Riverside gained the most between 2019-20.* • *They were the only 3 wards to present a drop in overall index between 2018-20 overall, however between 2019-20, 22 out of the 33 wards (67%) showed a drop in index score for the overall SPI index.*
Basic Human Need	65.8	68.5	64.5	• *Burmontofts & Richmond Hill and Weetwood showed the largest drops between 2018-20 and 19-20 periods – Little London & Woodhouse showed a large drop between 2018-20 whilst Rothwell showed the largest drop between 2019-20.* • *Horsforth and Hunslet & Riverside both showed the largest gains between 2018-20 and 2019-20, with Alwoodley also showing one of the largest gains between 2018-20. Headingley & Hyde park also showed one of the largest gains between 2019-20.* • *Only 3 wards showed a gain in Basic Human Need index score between 2019-20. Between 2018-20, 15 wards showed a positive BHN gain.*
Foundations of Wellbeing	55.8	60.5	62.0	• *Harewood and Hunslet & Riverside showed the largest FOW Index score gains across both 2018-20 and 2019-20. Adel & Wharfdale also showed the l largest rise n FOW index score between 2018-20, whilst Farnley & Wortley showed one of the largest rises between 1029-20.* • *Armley, Crossgates & Whinmoor and Moortown showed the lowest index growth score (although all gains still) between 2018-20, whilst in 2019-20 Arnley, Burmantofts & Richmond Hill and Gipton & Harehills all showed a drop in FOW index score.* • *ALL wards showed a FOW gain in index score between 2018-20, with only 8 out of the 33 wards (24%) showing a FOW index score drop from 2019-20.*
Opportunity	59.0	60.1	60.4	• *Morley South, Rothwell and Temple Newsam wards showed the largest opportunity index score drop 2018-20, with Garforth & Swillingotn, Middleton Park and Rothwell also showing the largest losses between 2019-20.* • *Farley & Wortley and Little London & Woodhouse show OPP index gains in both the 2018-20 and 2019-20 periods, whilst Gipton & Harehills showing one of the largest gains across 2018-20 and Hunslet & Riverside with one of the largest gains across 2019-20.* • *The Opportunity Index was significantly more balanced - with 22 of the wards (66%) showing index score gains across the 2018-20 period. 15 wards (45%) showed a drop in OPP index score for the 2019-20 period.*

Further analysis is required to explore the information identified in the SPI model, and which is anticipated to be reported on at a later stage of consultation to form part of the baseline information. The next iteration of the Leeds Social Progress Index is also due mid-2023, and which will provide an update to the Leeds Index Score over the 2020-2022 period and is anticipated to be more indicative of the effects of the Covid pandemic on the social and environmental factors across the Leeds Wards. It will also include more indicators that make up the index scores, which will provide a more rounded and accurate measure.

3.0 Environmental Profile

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)

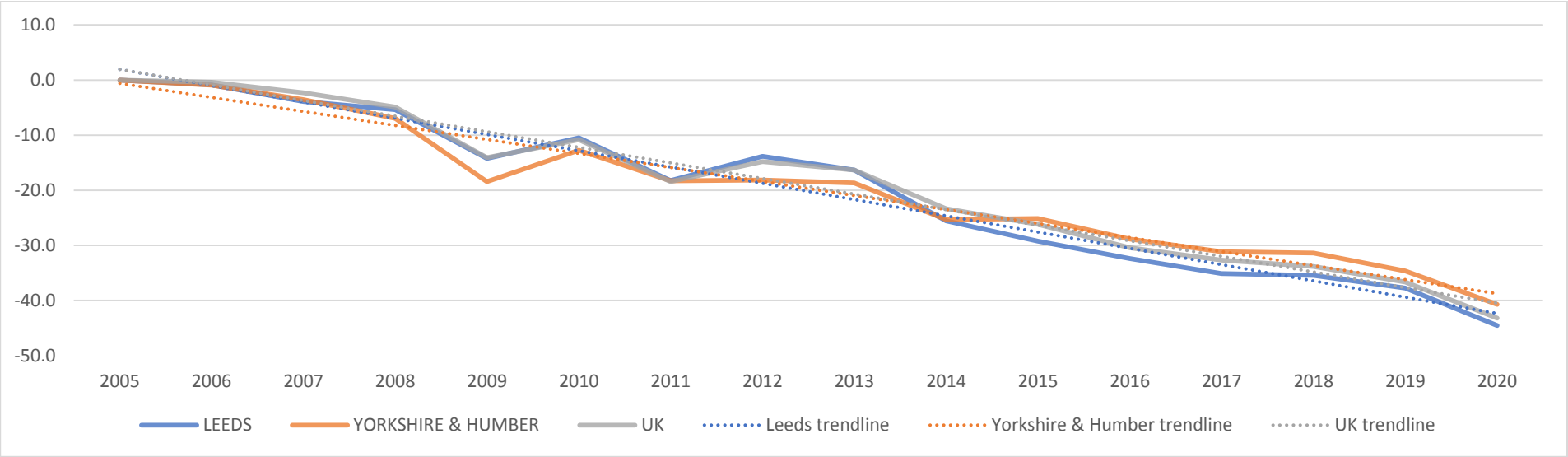
Current Baseline (2020)

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 5,088kt in 2005 to 2,822kt in 2019, which is a reduction of 44.5%. Both the Yorkshire and Humber region (40.7%) and the UK (43.2%) have also seen a similar reduction in CO2 emissions but to a slightly less extent to the reduction seen for Leeds. The most up to date data is from 2020 (as there is a two-year delay in data reporting), which would mean the latest data may be skewed temporarily by impacts from COVID-19 (such as less commercial energy usage and travel).

TABLE 57: TOTAL AND % CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS (KT CO2); BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA						
YEAR	LEEDS		YORKSHIRE AND HUMBER		UK	
	ESTIMATED CO2 EMISSIONS	% CHANGE FROM 2005	ESTIMATED CO2 EMISSIONS	% CHANGE FROM 2005	ESTIMATED CO2 EMISSIONS	% CHANGE FROM 2005
2005	5,087.9	0.0	53,239.0	0.0	538,856.75	0.0
2006	5,045.9	-0.8	52,773.0	-0.9	536,833.98	-0.4
2007	4,891.5	-3.9	51,362.0	-3.5	526,567.18	-2.3
2008	4,816.6	-5.3	49,562.2	-6.9	512,648.48	-4.9
2009	4,364.9	-14.2	43,440.7	-18.4	463,126.94	-14.1
2010	4,556.1	-10.5	46,481.2	-12.7	480,576.62	-10.8
2011	4,160.3	-18.2	43,504.5	-18.3	439,598.24	-18.4
2012	4,385.7	-13.8	43,584.2	-18.1	459,394.25	-14.7
2013	4,258.9	-16.3	43,314.1	-18.6	451,115.27	-16.3
2014	3,787.5	-25.6	39,782.6	-25.3	413,046.25	-23.3
2015	3,600.9	-29.2	39,871.9	-25.1	398,022.39	-26.1
2016	3,439.7	-32.4	37,890.9	-28.8	375,058.37	-30.4
2017	3,302.1	-35.1	36,663.0	-31.1	362,945.27	-32.6
2018	3,284.0	-35.5	36,531.2	-31.4	356,593.45	-33.8
2019	3,168.7	-37.7	34,800.6	-34.6	341,551.21	-36.6
2020	2,822.1	-44.5	31,574.8	-40.7	305,992.72	-43.2

This data is further illustrated in Chart 15 below, showing the carbon reduction at the local, regional and national levels with linear trendlines shown.

CHART 15: REDUCTION IN CARBON EMISSIONS (%) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS; 2005-2020



Trends:

TABLE 58: TOTAL AND % CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS (KT CO2) TRENDS; BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA						
PERIOD	LEEDS		YORKSHIRE AND HUMBER		UK	
	ACTUAL CHANGE IN CO2 EMISSIONS	AVERGAE ANNUAL % CHANGE	ACTUAL CHANGE IN CO2 EMISSIONS	AVERGAE ANNUAL % CHANGE	ACTUAL CHANGE IN CO2 EMISSIONS	AVERGAE ANNUAL % CHANGE
Latest year (current position)	-346.7	-10.9	-3,225.8	-9.3	-35,558.5	-10.4
Last 5 years (short-term)	-778.8	-4.3	-8,297.1	-4.2	-92,029.7	-4.6
Last 10 years (medium-term)	-1,734.0	-3.8	-14,906.3	-3.2	-174,583.9	-3.6
Total years (long-term)	-2,265.81	-3.0	-21,664.2	-2.7	-232,864.0	-2.9

Table 58 provides the trend data for carbon dioxide emissions, and shows overall **positive** progress against the current, medium and long terms showing typically stronger reductions against the comparable regional and national figures, with a neutral scoring given against the short term due to performing slightly poorer than the national figure for this period. Nevertheless, in order for Leeds to meet the target of net-zero by 2030, further intervention may be needed in order to speed up the rate of carbon reduction.

Table 59 below shows the reduction in CO_2 emissions in Leeds, which has shown an overall decrease of nearly 45% for all major emitters since

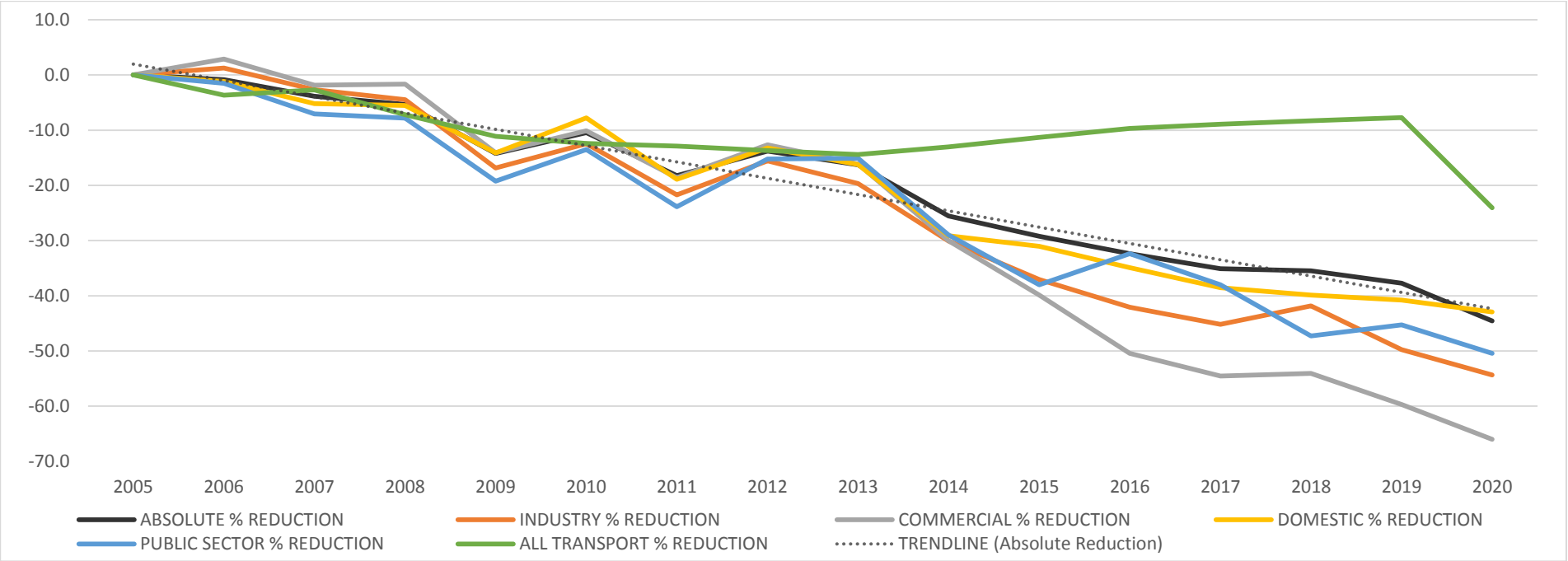
2005. The table breaks down the CO_2 reduction for all other major emitters, with a general decrease shown in all, albeit with a slower rate of reduction in transportation and the greatest rate of reduction seen for commercial. The rate of reduction for transportation has fluctuated over the years, with a rise seen during 2013 and 2019 presenting cause of concern, although with a significant reduction seen recently since 2018, although it is likely that this is a result of less travel due to COVID-19.

TABLE 59: CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS REDUCTION IN LEEDS DISTRICT BY MAJOR EMITTERS; 2005-2020

YEAR	CO_2 EMISSIONS (K TONNES)	ABSOLUTE CO_2 REDUCTION (K TONNES)	ABSOLUTE % REDUCTION	PER CAPITA % REDUCTION	INDUSTRY % REDUCTION	COMMERCIAL % REDUCTION	DOMESTIC % REDUCTION	PUBLIC SECTOR % REDUCTION	ALL TRANSPORT % REDUCTION
2005	5087.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2006	5045.9	42.0	-0.8	-1.0	1.3	2.9	-1.2	-1.5	-3.7
2007	4891.5	196.3	-3.9	-4.3	-2.7	-1.9	-5.2	-7.1	-2.7
2008	4816.6	271.3	-5.3	-6.2	-4.5	-1.7	-5.5	-7.8	-7.2
2009	4364.9	723.0	-14.2	-15.2	-16.8	-14.1	-14.1	-19.2	-11.1
2010	4556.1	531.8	-10.5	-12.0	-12.4	-10.1	-7.8	-13.5	-12.4
2011	4160.3	927.6	-18.2	-19.9	-21.7	-18.6	-18.9	-23.9	-12.9
2012	4385.7	702.2	-13.8	-16.4	-15.6	-12.6	-13.2	-15.2	-13.7
2013	4258.9	829.0	-16.3	-19.1	-19.6	-16.1	-16.2	-15.1	-14.4
2014	3787.5	1300.4	-25.6	-28.5	-30.1	-30.0	-29.1	-29.0	-13.0
2015	3600.9	1487.0	-29.2	-32.7	-37.0	-39.9	-31.0	-38.0	-11.3
2016	3439.7	1648.2	-32.4	-36.4	-42.1	-50.4	-34.9	-32.4	-9.7
2017	3302.1	1785.8	-35.1	-39.2	-45.2	-54.5	-38.6	-38.0	-8.9
2018	3284.0	1803.9	-35.5	-39.9	-41.8	-54.0	-39.9	-47.3	-8.3
2019	3168.7	1919.2	-37.7	-42.3	-49.8	-59.7	-40.8	-45.3	-7.7
2020	2822.1	2265.8	-44.5	-49.0	-54.4	-66.0	-42.9	-50.4	-24.1

This data is further illustrated in Chart 16 below, with a linear trendline also showing a general rate of reduction in CO_2 emissions since 2005.

CHART 16: REDUCTION IN CARBON EMISSIONS (%) IN LEEDS BY MAJOR EMITTER; 2005-2020



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 60: RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY NUMBER OF INSTALLATIONS AT LOCAL AUTHORITY LEVEL 2014-2021

YEAR	SOLAR	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	-	-	-	0	5	1	0	1	0	**4,584**
2015	6,779	25	2	1	-	-	0	5	1	0	1	0	**6,814**
2016	7,108	29	2	2	-	-	0	5	2	0	2	0	**7,150**
2017	7,305	29	3	2	-	-	0	5	2	0	2	0	**7,348**
2018	7,514	27	3	3	-	-	0	5	2	0	2	0	**7,556**
2019	8,494	27	3	3	-	-	0	5	2	0	2	0	**8,536**
2020	8,790	27	3	3			0	5	2	0	2	0	**8,832**
2021	9,195	27	3	3	-	-	0	5	2	0	2	0	**9,237**

Since 2014, the number of installations and energy capacity for all renewable sources has increased, with the exception of landfill gas which has remained the same. The greatest increases in installations was for solar panels which has doubled since 2014 (likely due to the ease and practicality of installing these on numerous buildings and the ability to retrofit existing properties), and is a trend seen nationally. 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 Local Plan Update will directly 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 61: RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY IN LEEDS 2014-2021 (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	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**	0.6
2021	42.2	12.4	0.6	1.6	13.8	15.2	2.3	**88.1**	4.1

CHART 17: RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY IN LEEDS; 2021

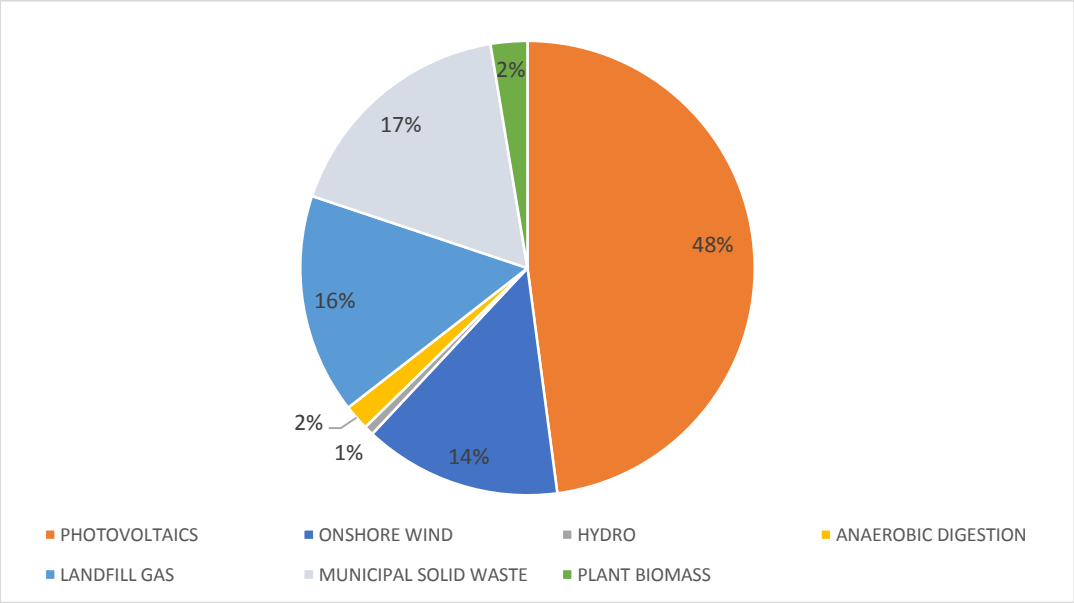


Table 61 above shows the capacity of renewable energy sources within Leeds in 2014-2021. Total renewable energy capacity has over doubled since 2014, with the largest increases seen in solar power, municipal solid waste and onshore wind. 2021 saw the largest annual increase in energy capacity since 2018.

This data is further illustrated in Chart 17 to the side.

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 62: RENEWABLE ENERGY GENERATION IN LEEDS 2014-2021 (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
2021	34,526	28,629	1,939	8,847	48,283	[X]	**122,223**	-19,953

[X] - *there was some generation but it has been suppressed to prevent the output of individual plants being revealed*

CHART 18: RENEWABLE ENERGY GENERATION IN LEEDS; 2021

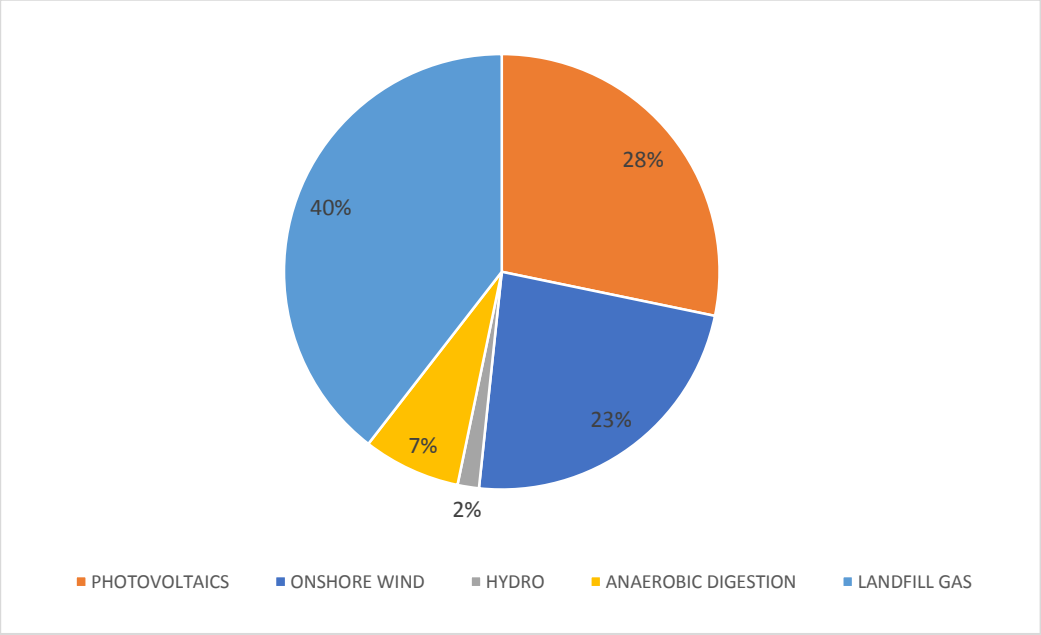


Table 62 above shows the amount of energy generated for each renewable energy source in Leeds for 2014-2021. Generation for landfill gas remains the highest for all years, although decreasing year-on-year, with significant increases in onshore wind and solar power since 2014, and with general increases seen in all other sources. 2021 saw decreases in all generation types, with the exception of anaerobic digestion which remained the same. Renewable energy production has increased by around a third, with annual increases in production seen each year - with the exception of 2018 and 2021.

This data is further illustrated in Chart 18 to the side.

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	Live tables on Energy Performance of Buildings Certificates - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) (Tables D1, A, NB1)	
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. 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).

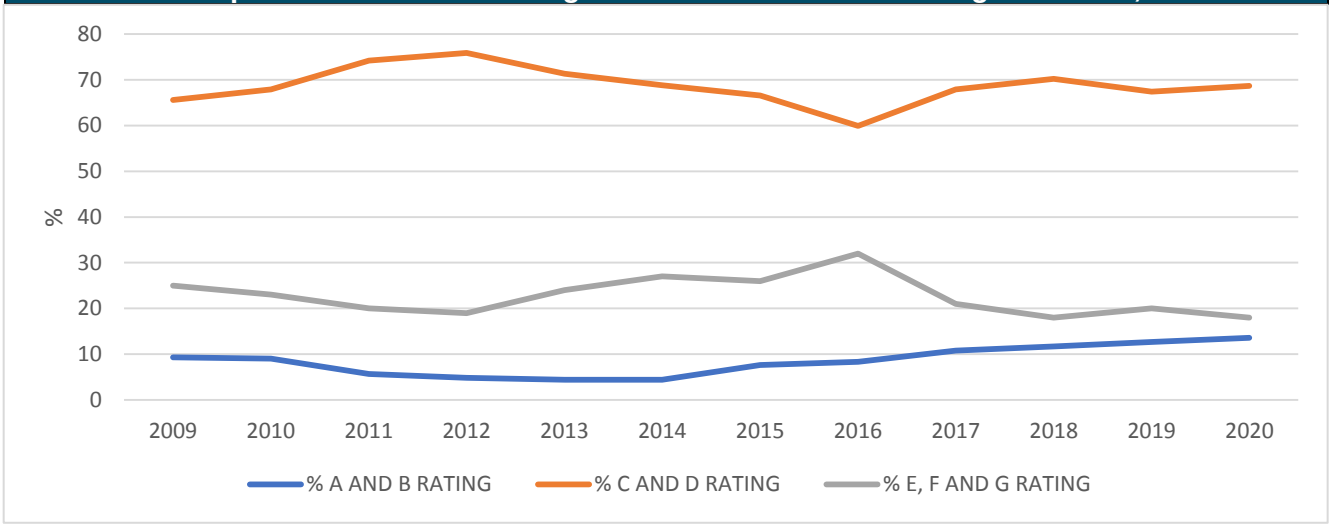
NEW ENERGY PERFORMANCE BUILDING CERTIFICATES FOR DOMESTIC PROPERTIES EV03A

TABLE 63: NEW EPC LODGEMENTS FOR DOMESTIC BUILDINGS IN LEEDS; 2009 - 2020

YEAR	LEEDS			YORKSHIRE & HUMBER			ENGLAND		
	% A AND B RATING	% C AND D RATING	% E, F AND G RATING	% A AND B RATING	% C AND D RATING	% E, F AND G RATING	% A AND B RATING	% C AND D RATING	% E, F AND G RATING
2009	9.3	65.6	25	8.0	64.9	27	10.0	63.8	26
2010	9.0	67.9	23	8.0	66.4	26	10.1	64.0	26
2011	5.7	74.2	20	6.4	70.6	23	8.4	68.6	23
2012	4.8	75.9	19	5.4	74.1	20	8.3	72.1	20
2013	4.4	71.3	24	4.6	69.5	26	6.7	70.8	23
2014	4.4	68.8	27	4.9	67.0	28	7.3	68.4	24
2015	7.6	66.6	26	7.8	63.5	29	11.2	64.7	24
2016	8.3	59.9	32	8.2	59.8	32	12.7	62.5	25

2017	10.8	67.9	21	13.6	63.5	23	17.2	64.1	19
2018	11.7	70.2	18	14.0	68.1	18	16.9	66.4	17
2019	12.7	67.4	20	12.9	71.6	16	16.5	68.4	15
2020	13.6	68.7	18	12.0	71.8	16	15.0	70.1	15

CHART 19: Proportion of new EPC Lodgements for domestic buildings in Leeds; 2009-2020



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 19 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 which is further being expanded upon in Local Plan Update which is seeking to review current 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.

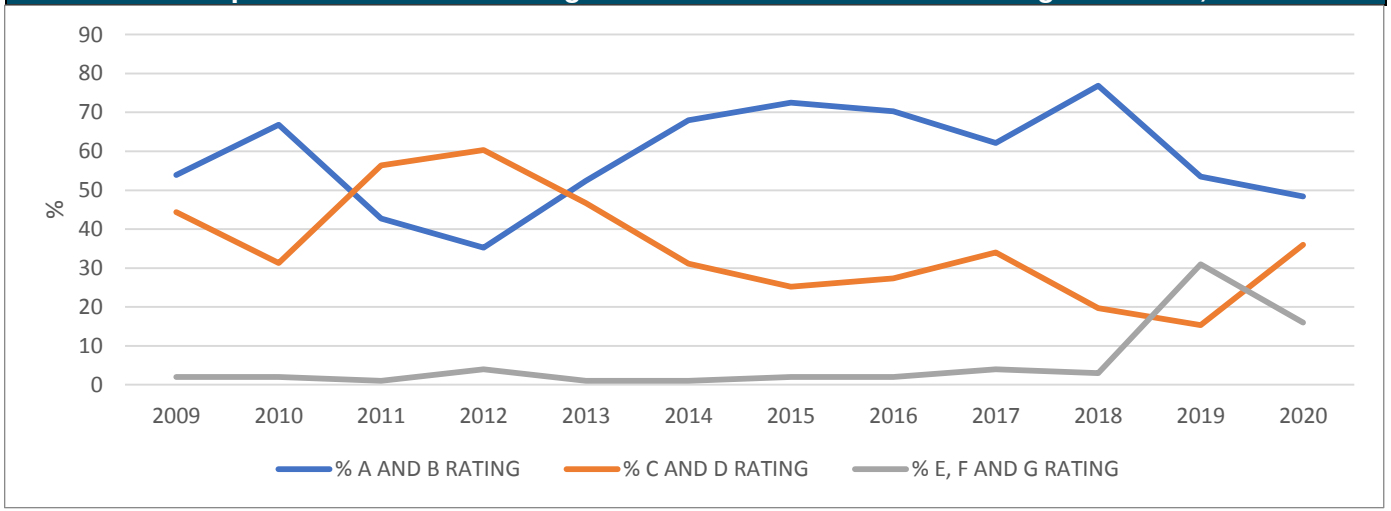
NEW ENERGY PERFORMANCE BUILDING CERTIFICATES FOR NEW DOMESTIC PROPERTIES (EN03B)

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 64: EPCS OF NEW EPC LODGEMENTS FOR NEW DOMESTIC BUILDINGS IN LEEDS; 2009 -2020

YEAR	LEEDS			YORKSHIRE & HUMBER			ENGLAND		
	% A AND B RATING	% C AND D RATING	% E, F AND G RATING	% A AND B RATING	% C AND D RATING	% E, F AND G RATING	% A AND B RATING	% C AND D RATING	% E, F AND G RATING
2009	53.9	44.4	2	52.6	45.5	2	63.1	35.0	2
2010	66.8	31.3	2	57.8	40.1	2	69.3	29.0	2
2011	42.7	56.4	1	50.1	48.5	1	57.7	41.6	1
2012	35.2	60.3	4	44.7	53.5	2	59.0	40.4	1
2013	52.4	46.7	1	59.0	40.2	1	68.1	31.1	1
2014	68.0	31.1	1	67.7	31.4	1	75.0	24.1	1
2015	72.5	25.2	2	75.5	23.5	1	78.6	19.7	2
2016	70.3	27.3	2	71.4	27.3	1	77.2	21.4	1
2017	62.1	34.0	4	76.9	21.4	2	82.6	16.4	1
2018	76.9	19.7	3	78.7	19.5	2	81.8	16.7	1
2019	53.5	15.3	31	78.4	14.4	7	83.2	15.2	2
2020	48.4	36.0	16	74.3	20.8	5	82.9	15.7	1

CHART 20: Proportion of new EPC Lodgements for new domestic buildings in Leeds; 2009-2020



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 which is being further expanded upon within Local Plan Update which is seeking to review current 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

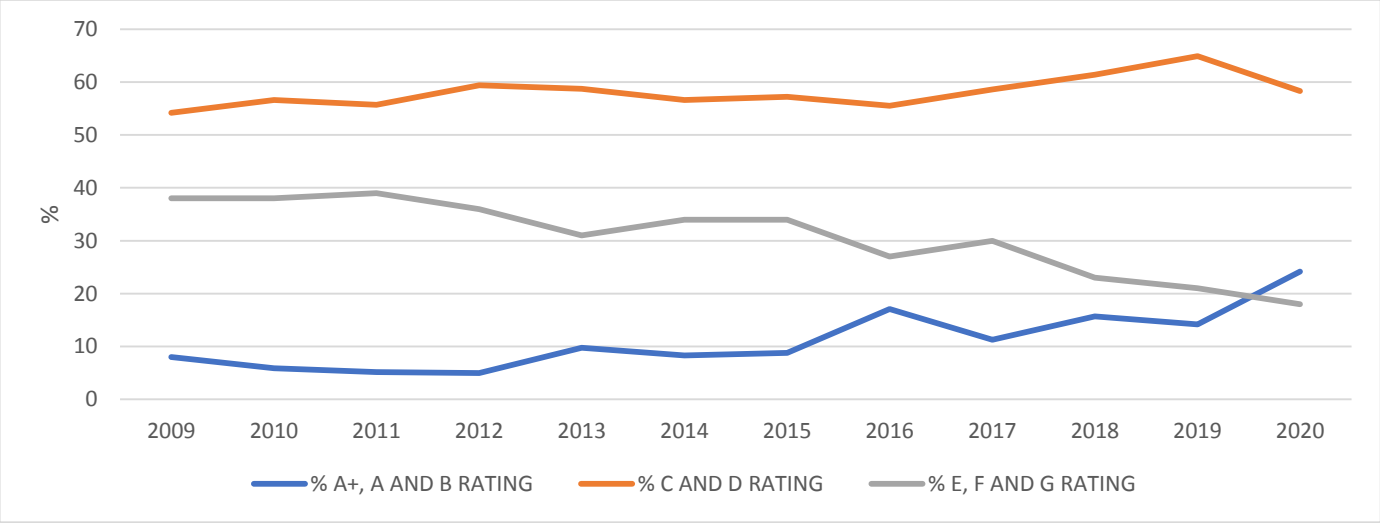
This below details EPC lodgements for all non-domestic building types. This helps provide a broad overview of Leeds' existing non-domestic building stock.

TABLE 65: EPC LODGEMENTS FOR NON-DOMESTIC BUILDINGS IN LEEDS; 2009 - 2020

YEAR	LEEDS			YORKSHIRE & HUMBER			ENGLAND		
	% A AND B RATING	% C AND D RATING	% E, F AND G RATING	% A AND B RATING	% C AND D RATING	% E, F AND G RATING	% A AND B RATING	% C AND D RATING	% E, F AND G RATING
2009	8.0	54.2	38	7.8	55.7	37	7.5	56.3	36
2010	5.9	56.6	38	6.4	56.6	37	7.5	55.8	37
2011	5.2	55.7	39	9.0	54.7	36	8.2	57.3	34
2012	5.0	59.4	36	6.9	56.5	37	6.8	55.8	37
2013	9.8	58.7	31	8.4	55.9	36	8.6	56.8	35
2014	8.3	56.6	34	8.8	55.5	36	10.0	56.1	34
2015	8.8	57.2	34	8.9	54.7	36	10.5	55.6	34
2016	17.1	55.5	27	12.6	54.1	33	11.3	57.3	31
2017	11.3	58.6	30	10.5	58.0	32	11.4	60.4	28
2018	15.7	61.4	23	12.5	62.7	25	12.9	63.0	24
2019	14.2	64.9	21	13.4	63.7	23	14.8	65.0	20
2020	24.2	58.3	18	15.6	63.7	21	16.8	65.2	18

CHART 21: Proportion of new EPC Lodgements for non-domestic buildings in Leeds; 2009-2020

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 which is being expanded upon further within Local Plan Update which is seeking to review current 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, which reported 5,413 ha of green space in the district. Preliminary work has been done to update these green space figures, as shown in Table 66 below which shows the total area of green and open space and historic parks and gardens in Leeds, as well as the percentage cover of each typology across the district. It is worth noting that some of these typologies may overlap and caution should be made when adding these figures together.

This shows that greenspace in the District has increased substantially with 6,233ha of green and open space in the District. This is likely a result of increased provision of on-site and off-site greenspace through strengthened policies (i.e. CSSR Policy G4) and improvements to monitoring. It is hoped that this figure will increase significantly in the next couple years as work on the City Centre Aire Park continues, which is expected to bring 2ha of new greenspace when the first phase completes in 2023.

TABLE 66: GREEN AND BLUE INFRASTRUCTURE NETWORK IN LEEDS; BY TYPOLOGY		
Typology	**Total Area (ha)**	**% Cover of Leeds**
Green Space & Open Space	6,233	**11.3%**
Historic Parks & Gardens	2,477	**4.5%**

The overall trend is assessed to be **positive** for this indicator, showing increased greenspace provision across the District. It is anticipated that a more comprehensive greenspace audit will be conducted at a later stage to support the development of Leeds Local Plan 2040, which will set out the current green space stock in Leeds by typology.

3.5 Green Infrastructure

Strategic Green Infrastructure

Current baseline:

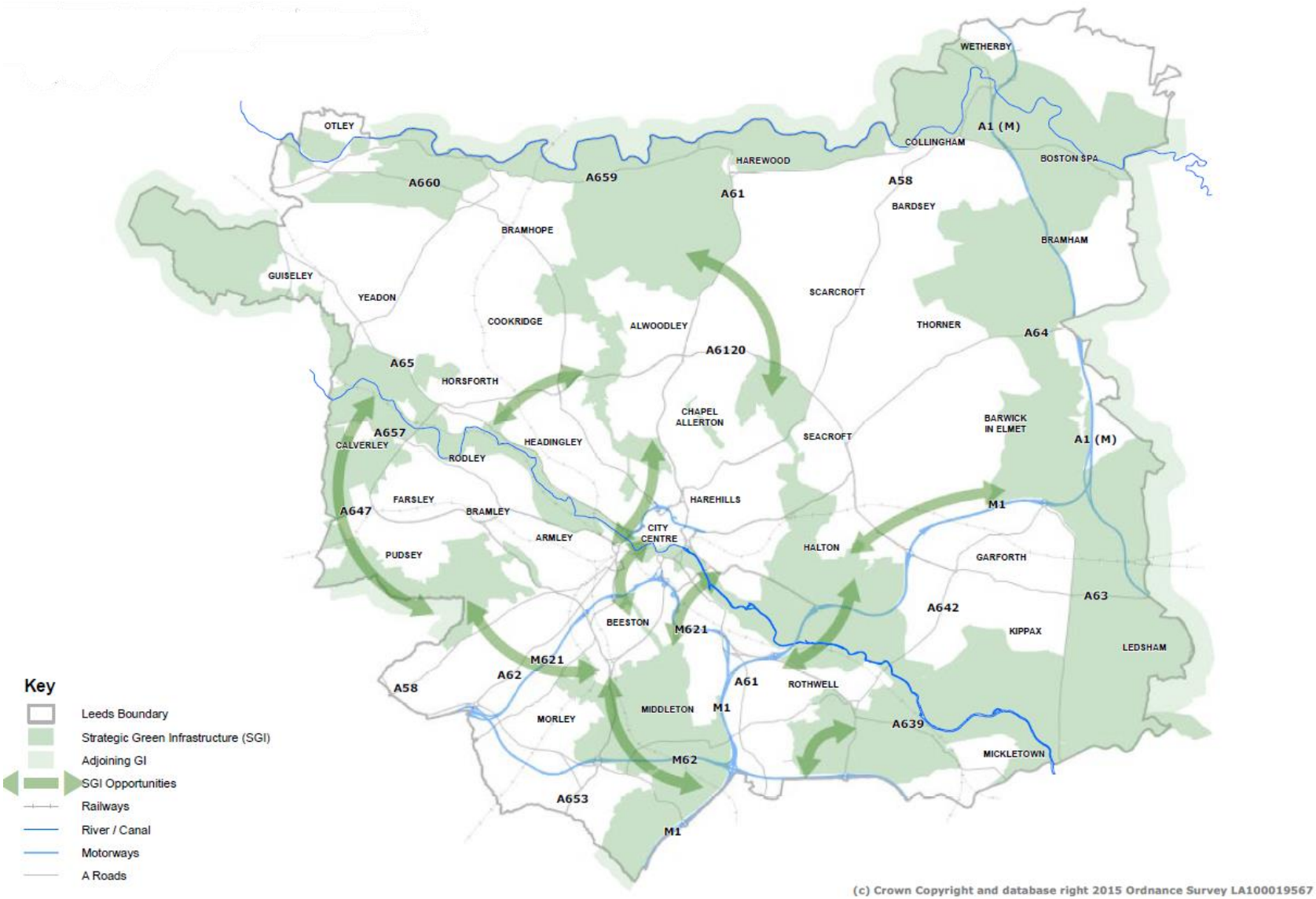
Leeds has an extensive Green Infrastructure network that is a characteristic feature of the district. These corridors are important for wildlife, local distinctiveness and character. They also enable communities to access green space for sport, recreation and exercise close to where they live, including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

Table 67 below shows that a substantial portion of Leeds is covered by Green and Blue Infrastructure (GBI). Habitat Networks make up the highest proportion of all of the GBI typologies in Leeds at 21/7%, followed by green and open spaces (11.3%) and woodlands (10.0%). Lakes, dams and ponds are the highest proportion of blue infrastructure in Leeds at 9.1%. It is worth noting some of these typologies overlap meaning the total area of the GBI Network might exceed that of the total area of the district. The LPA have only started collecting such data for the 2020/21 period, so comparisons cannot be made with previous years although this does allow a baseline position to be set on the GBI network.

TABLE 67: GREEN AND BLUE INFRASTUCTURE NETWORK IN LEEDS; BY TYPOLOGY			
Green / Blue Infrastructure	**Typology**	**Total Area (ha)**	**% Cover of Leeds**
Green Infrastructure	Habitat Network	11,955	**21.7%**
	Green Space & Open Space	6,233	**11.3%**
	Woodland	5,499	**10.0%**
	Nature Conservation Sites	3,590	**6.5%**
	Historic Parks & Gardens	2,477	**4.5%**
	Ancient Woodland	2,212	**4.0%**
Blue Infrastructure	Functional Floodplain	747	**1.4%**
	Lakes, Dams & Ponds	4,998	**9.1%**
	Rivers & Canals	319	**0.6%**

There are important opportunities to enhance and extend Green Infrastructure; which are shown on Map 5 below extracted from the Core Strategy:

MAP 5: STRATEGIC GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE MAP; EXTRACTED FROM LEEDS CORE STRATEGY (2014)



Work is underway in developing an interactive Green and Blue Infrastructure map which would help illustrate the coverage of GBI across Leeds and help draw spatial analysis and comparisons.

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:

i) Total length of path network of 850km across 1400 public rights of way, broken down to specific categories. 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

Context:

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 Action Plan and Leeds City Council's White Rose Forest Strategy were both launched in 2021. 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, ONS	
Website	https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/environmentalaccounts/articles/carbondioxideemissionsandwoodlandcoveragewhereyoulive/2021-10-21	
Updates	Being prepared.	
Limitations	TBC	

Current baseline (2020/21):

Table 68 below shows the total area of woodland and ancient woodland cover in Leeds, as well as the percentage cover of each typology across the district. This shows 10% of Leeds is covered by woodland, with 4% of this being ancient woodland.

TABLE 68: GREEN AND BLUE INFRASTRUCTURE NETWORK IN LEEDS; BY TYPOLOGY			
Green / Blue Infrastructure	**Typology**	**Total Area (ha)**	**% Cover of Leeds**
Green Infrastructure	Woodland	5,499	10.0%
	Ancient Woodland	2,212	4.0%

This is the first publication of such data from the ONS meaning comparisons with past years cannot be made. However, data is available for neighbouring authorities allowing comparisons to be made spatially. Leeds has the highest proportion of woodland cover than all other adjoining local authorities (Bradford (6%), Selby (6%), Harrogate (7%), Wakefield (8%) and Kirklees (9%)), and which also compares similarly to the national figure of 10% showing good comparative coverage.

As for new tree planting in Leeds, the work undertaken by The Arium in 2021/22 builds upon that done in 2020/21 where just over 44ha of new woodland trees were planted across 72 sites. No data was provided in regards to the number of trees planted for this period so no comparison can be made between the two years, nor any previous data prior to 2021 to make any analysis on trends, although this shows continued strong progress for the planting of new trees and creation of new woodlands in Leeds.

Natural Green Space

Natural England are currently preparing to launch the full Green Infrastructure network, although have published a beta GI Mapping database, which is available online. This plots out Leeds' green infrastructure and access of communities to natural green space using the Accessible Natural Greespace Standard (ANGSt). As this GI Framework and mapping database is developed, the council will explore how this information can be used to establish 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	ONS, Natural England Green Infrastructure map (beta)	
Website	https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/environmentalaccounts/datasets/accesstogardensandpublicgreenspaceingreatbritain, https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/GreenInfrastructure/Map.aspx	
Updates	Being prepared.	
Limitations	• Doesn't take into account quality or type of greenspace	

Current baseline:

The Natural England beta GI mapping database shows that 27.3% of Leeds' population lives within 300m of a natural green space, which compares positively to neighbouring authorities (Bradford – 25.0%, Kirklees – 21.2%, Wakefield – 20.9%, Harrogate – 19.6%, Selby – 6.3%). Given the current beta stage of the GI mapping database, with some reported margins for error in the source data, generalisations and assumptions, processing errors / data corruption and time lags which have not been wholly addressed in the current version, caution should be noted in some of the datasets.

Table 69 below shows how accessible public greenspace is in relation to the average number, distance and size of parks, public gardens and playing fields in Leeds, Yorkshire & Humber and England, using data from ONS (2020). This is the first publication of data so no comparisons can be made with previous years, although this does show that Leeds performs much better than the regional and national averages, having a larger average number of greenspaces accessible within 1000m with a shorter average distance to the nearest public greenspace. On average, Leeds has larger parks within accessible reach than the Yorkshire & Humber average, although is less than the national average.

TABLE 69: ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC GREENSPACE (PARKS, PUBLIC GARDENS, PLAYING FIELDS); BY AREA; 2020

Geographical Area	Average number of public greenspaces within 1,000 m radius	Average distance to nearest public greenspace (m)	Average size of nearest public greenspace (m2)	Average combined size of public greenspaces within 1,000 m radius (m2)
Leeds (local)	**5.0**	**345**	**73,374**	**327,063**
Yorkshire & Humber (regional)	4.3	384	57,072	226,774
England (national)	4.4	385	94,586	379,882

The overall trend is assessed to be **positive** for this indicator, showing good accessibility to public and natural greenspace and which compares positively to regional and national figures. This data would need to be monitored and explored further as Natural England's Green Infrastructure mapping database develops.

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

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

Leeds has the following Local Sites (non-statutory):

- Local Wildlife Sites: 105
- Local Geology Sites: 11
- Local Nature Reserves: 14

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.

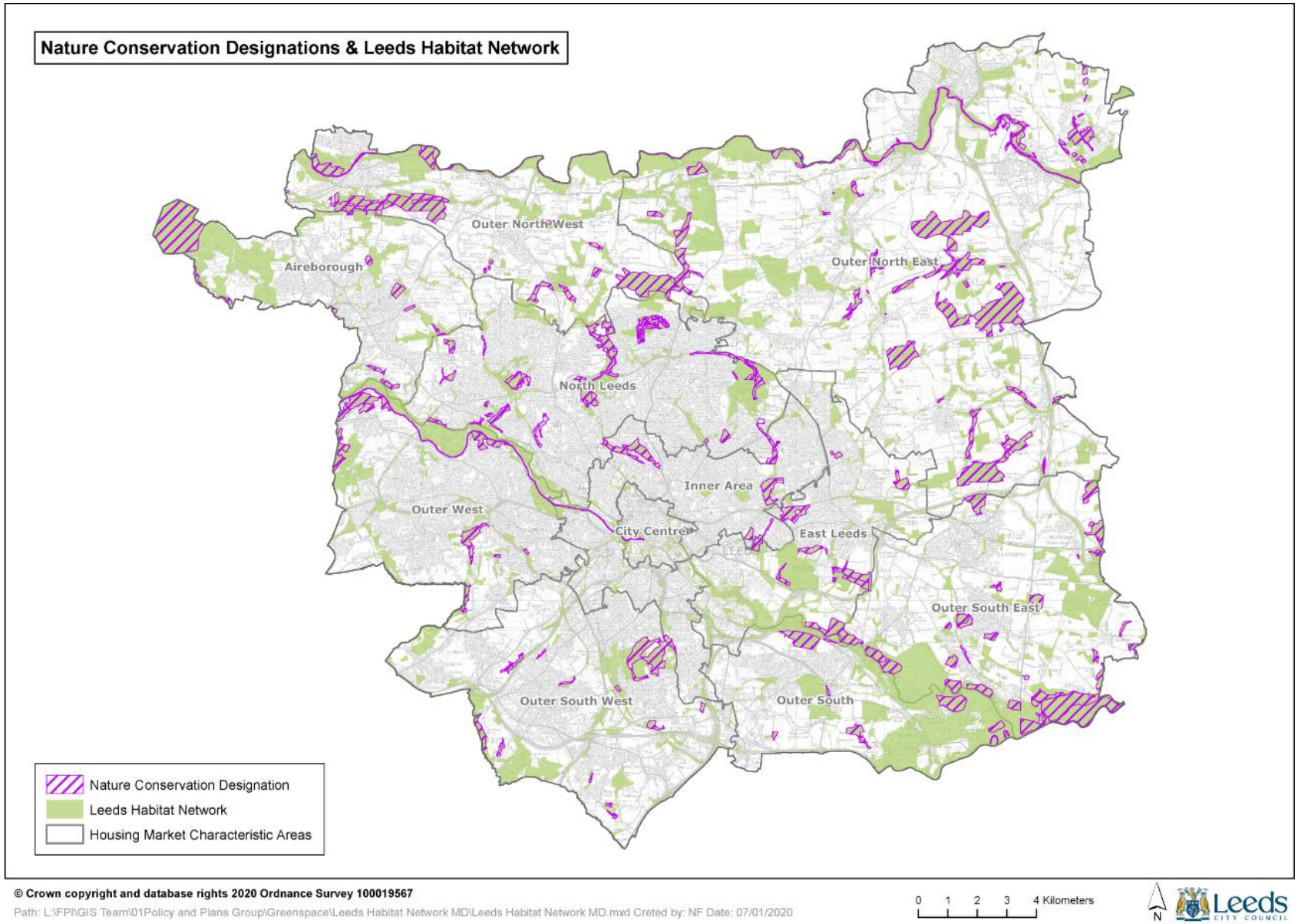
The Leeds Habitat Network map was created in 2012 and was created to help implement Core Strategy Policy G9 “Biodiversity Improvements” (i) and (iii). The Network aims to protect the integrity and connectivity of areas in Leeds with nature conservation value, as well as guiding the best locations for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

As of 2021/22, 21.7% of Leeds is covered by Habitat Networks (11,955ha) and 6.5% of Leeds being covered by Nature Conservation Sites (3,590ha). Map 6 below shows the nature conservation designations and Leeds Habitat Network as of November 2017. To note, work is underway in developing an updated interactive map showing current protected sites in Leeds.

MAP 6: NATURE CONSERVATION DESIGNATIONS & LEEDS HABITAT NETWORK (2017)



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	https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SiteSearch.aspx	
Updates	Limited	
Limitations	▪ Only covers SSSIs and not other nature conservation designations.	

Current baseline

Leeds has 17 nationally important Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), with each having more than one entry on the Natural England's register to recognise the different habitats within the site and their differing conditions as shown in Table 70. The majority of these are in a "favourable" or "unfavourable - recovering" condition, with East Keswick Fitts, Linton Common, part of Mickletown Ings (21.42ha) and part of Yeadon Brickworks and Railway Cutting (2.59ha) are "unfavourable – declining" and with part of Roach Lime Hills (0.66ha) being "destroyed."

TABLE 70: QUALITY OF SITES OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST IN LEEDS

SSSI	Area	Date last surveyed	Main Habitat	Condition 2021/22
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 (last surveyed May 2012)	14.74	June 2022	CALCAREOUS GRASSLAND – Lowland	Unfavourable - no change
			BROADLEAVED, MIXED AND YEW WOODLAND – Lowland	Favourable
		May 2012	DWARF SHRUB HEATH - Lowland	Unfavourable - Recovering
Hook Moor	2.28	June 2010, July 2010	NEUTRAL GRASSLAND - Lowland, NEUTRAL GRASSLAND - Lowland, NEUTRAL GRASSLAND - Lowland, 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 2011	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	4.74	June 2010, July 2015	CALCAREOUS GRASSLAND - Lowland	Destroyed
				Unfavourable - recovering
South Pennine Moors SSSI	20945	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, Feb 2022	BOGS - Upland	Unfavourable – recovering
				Favourable
Town Close Hills SSSI	11.55	July 2021	BROADLEAVED, MIXED AND YEW WOODLAND – Lowland	Unfavourable - recovering
		July 2021, March 2022	NEUTRAL GRASSLAND - Lowland	
Yeadon Brickworks and Railway Cutting SSSI	3.22	April 2022	EARTH HERITAGE	Unfavourable - Declining
		June 2010		Favourable

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 received royal assent on 9th November 2021.

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

Work is underway to collect and monitor data from planning applications to provide baseline data to measure progress against the proposed indicators. The methodology on this is still being prepared and finalised, and the baseline data for this is expected to be published at a later stage of consultation.

Leeds Habitat Network

(explanatory text)

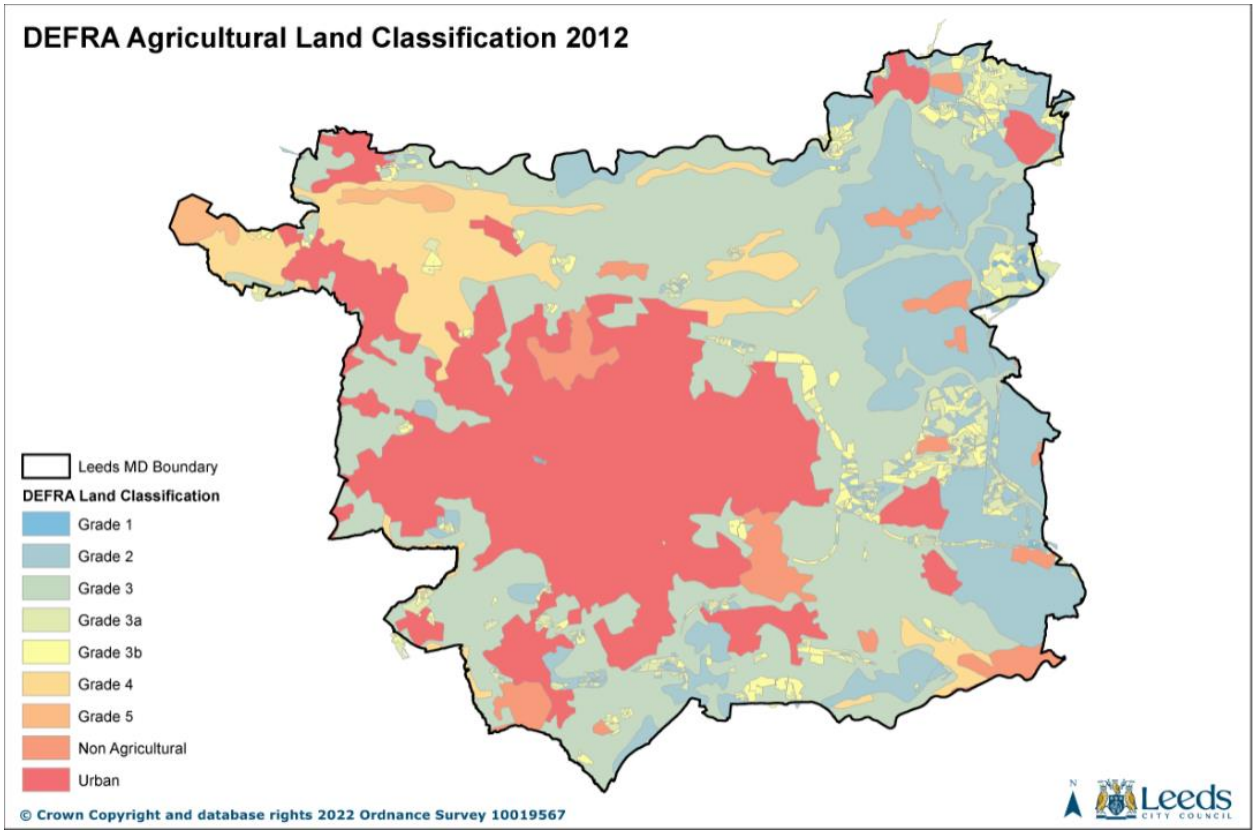
INDICATOR	EN08A: HABITAT NETWORK	
Reason for selection	To measure effects on the protection and expansion of the Leeds Habitat Network.	
Geographies	Leeds & smaller areas	
SA objectives	SA10	
	+	Overall increase in the Habitat Network across the District

How sustainability is measured	-	Overall decrease in the Habitat Network across the District
Source and details	To be developed	
Website	TBC	
Updates	TBC	
Limitations	• Depends on level of data available	

Current baseline information

MAP 7: DEFRA AGRICULTURAL LAND CLASSIFICATIONS; 2012

3.8 AGRICULTURE & SOILS



Map 7 to the side shows the classification of agricultural land across Leeds, including the subdivision of grade 3 into 3a and 3b where this information is available. This map is a composite compiled from different data sources available which were 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.

This map shows that whilst the majority of Leeds is classified as 'Urban', the highest proportion of agricultural is classified as Grade 3 and Grade 2. Most of the higher grade agricultural land lies to the north, east and part south of the District with very small areas of Grade 1 agricultural land.

Data is only available from DEFRA on the classification of agricultural land in Leeds, with 2012 being the latest and only data available. Therefore, no comparisons with past years can be made.

3.9 PREVIOUSLY DEVELOPED LAND

Housing on Greenfield and Brownfield Land

Table 71 below shows the split of planning permissions between brownfield and greenfield sites and that greenfield approvals continued to fall in 2018/19-2020/21, with the lowest approvals in 2019/20 since 2014/15. Brownfield completions also continued to increase with a record year in 2018/19, with a fall in 2019/20 although with growth again in 2020/21. This reflects the general trend in a decrease in total permissions during these periods. The proportion of development completed on brownfield sites has remained relatively stable over the past few years, with the highest proportion of 87% being recorded in 2020/21 – the highest since 2014/15.

This aligns with national policy which has continued to place emphasis on locating development on brownfield sites, although still seeks more flexibility, choice and competition in housing land market to boost delivery which inevitably results in an increased focus on some greenfield sites, as per allocations in the Site Allocations Plan.

INDICATOR	EN09: HOUSING DEVELOPMENT ON PREVIOUSLY-DEVELOPED LAND

TABLE 71: 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%
2020/21	6,259	941	7,200	87%
TOTAL	**41,545**	**12,615**	**54,160**	**77%**

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. As can be seen in Table 72 below, new development continued to far exceed indicative densities set out in the Core Strategy within the City Centre and Major Settlements, as well as in the Main Urban Area, which has been a

continued trend since 2013/14 helping to achieve the effective and efficient use of land throughout Leeds. Leeds reached a peak year for densities in the City Centre and Main Urban Area in 2021/22.

However, this pressure on density has resulted on pressure on internal space on new dwellings, and in some circumstances, has resulted in impacts on accessibility, sustainability, and quality of life / health. The Core Strategy Selective Review (adopted September 2019) seeks to address this by reflecting the Nationally Described Space Standards (NDSS) of 2015 and sets new internal space requirements for new dwellings, and which may mean densities may fall slightly as this policy is complied with and implemented.

The indicative target of 40 dwellings/ha in rural areas was last exceeded in 2019/20 and has been decreasing since.

INDICATOR	EN10: HOUSING DENSITIES			
TABLE 72: 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
2020/21	475.0	93.8	51.1	23.2
2021/22	**992.6**	**124.6**	**79.6**	**22.3**
Average	455.5	92.1	71.6	28.4
Policy H3 minimum (dwellings/hectare)	65	40	35	30
Indicator				

3.11 LAND USE

Current position (2022):

DLUHC publish datasets relating to the amount of land in different uses. This shows that at October 2022 the majority of land in Leeds is in a non-developed use, with transport and utilities accounting for nearly half of the land identified as being developed.

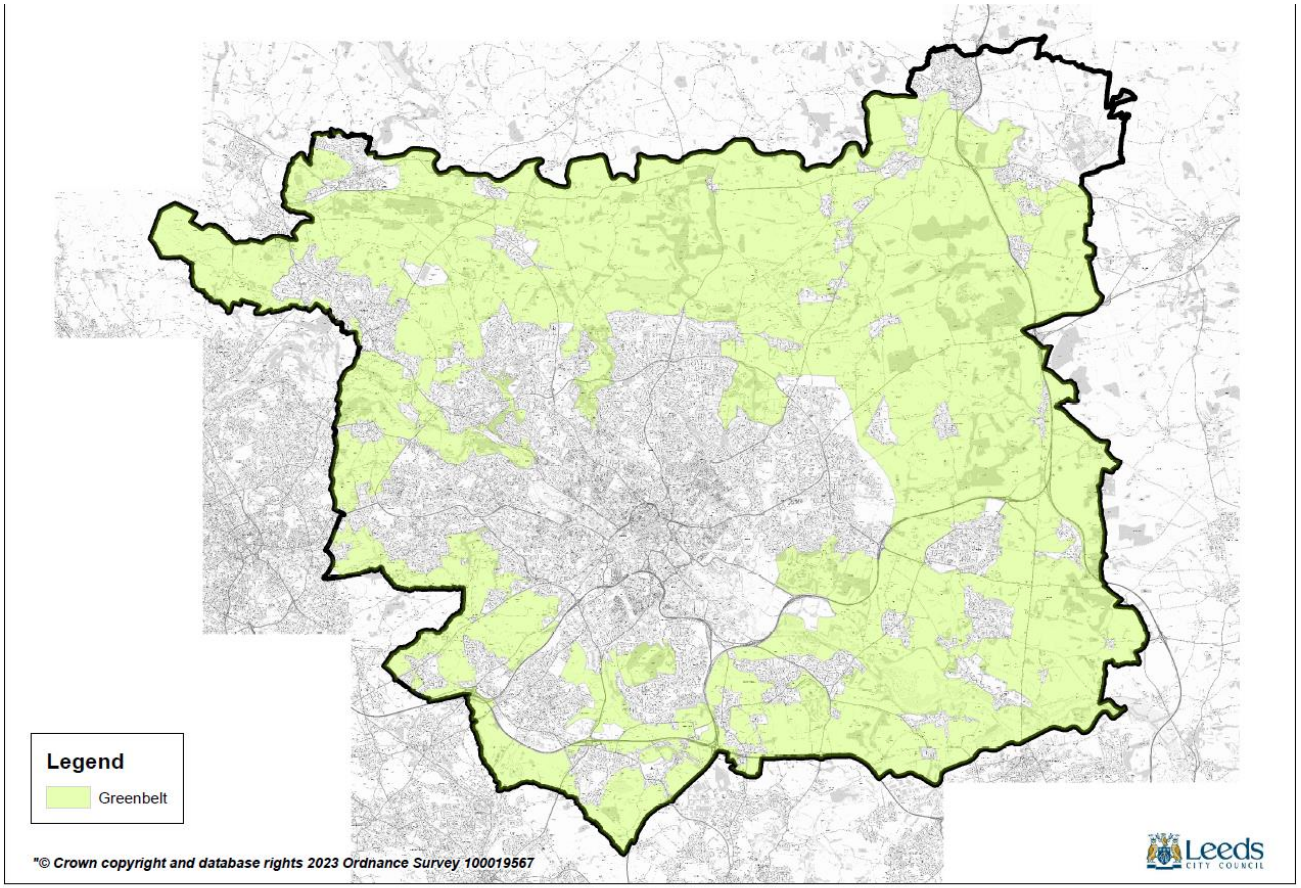
TABLE 73: LAND IN LEEDS BY DEVELOPED USES; 2022								
Year	**Community Service**	**Defence**	**Industry & Commerce**	**Minerals & Landfill**	**Residential**	**Transport & Utilities**	**Unknown Developed Use**	**TOTAL**
Overall	1,175ha	1ha	710ha	101ha	1,955ha	5,158	2,216ha	**11,316ha**

TABLE 73: LAND IN LEEDS BY DEVELOPED USES; 2022								
Year	**Community Service**	**Defence**	**Industry & Commerce**	**Minerals & Landfill**	**Residential**	**Transport & Utilities**	**Unknown Developed Use**	**TOTAL**
	(2.1%)	(0%)	(1.3%)	(0.2%)	(3.5%)	(9.3%)	(4.0%)	**(20.5%)**
Within Green Belt	228ha	0ha	29ha	97ha	75ha	1,336ha	490ha	**2,255ha**

TABLE 74: LAND IN LEEDS BY NON-DEVELOPED USES; 2022						
Year	**Agriculture**	**Forest, open land and water**	**Outdoor recreation**	**Residential gardens**	**Undeveloped land**	**TOTAL**
Overall	11,316ha (44.1%)	7,291ha (13..2%)	3,506ha (6.4%)	6,657ha (12.1%)	1,809ha (3.3%)	**43,621ha (79.1%)**
Within Green Belt	22,265ha	5,901ha	2,439ha	561ha	430ha	**31,595**

Vacant land in Leeds equates to 234ha of land (0.4%) overall, with 13ha of this being within the Green Belt. The extent of Leeds Green Belt can be seen in Map 8 below, which covers 61.4% of the District.

MAP 8: GREEN BELT IN LEEDS



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 9 to the right.

MAP 9: 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 (2019):

Table 75 shows a summary of water body classifications for water bodies in Leeds, with the latest data published by the Environment Agency being from 2019. In terms of ecological water quality, there has been no change in the quality of all water bodies since 2013 indicating stability. Only two water bodies have 'poor / bad' ecological water quality, although with neither having 'good' quality. As for chemical water quality, 2019 saw all water bodies 'fail' after having all having 'good' quality in the previous period, indicating a sudden and significant deterioration.

INDICATOR	EN11: WATER BODY CLASSIFICATION FOR LEEDS DISTRICT

TABLE 75: SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENT AGENCY WATER BODY CLASSIFICATIONS FOR LEEDS DISTRICT

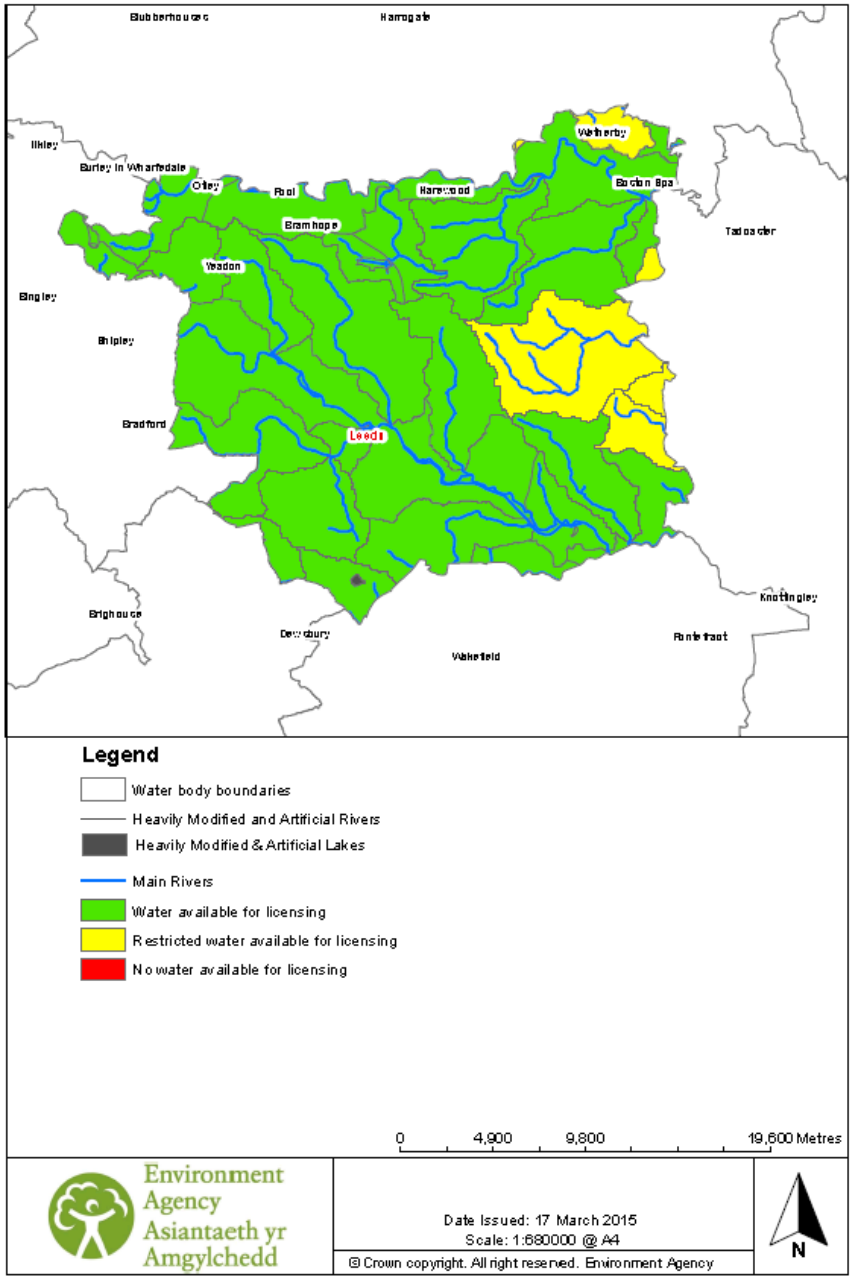
Water body	Ecological water quality				Chemical water quality			
	2010	2013	2016	2019	2010	2013	2016	2019
Eccup reservoir					N/A			
Aire from Gill Beck (Baildon) to River Calder								
Carlton Beck from Source to River Aire					N/A			
Cock Beck Catchment (trib of Wharfe)					N/A			
Collingham Bk Catchment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

Ecological water quality		**Chemical water quality**
Good		Good
Moderate		-
Poor / bad		Fail

MAP 10: RESTRICTED AREAS FOR WATER LICENSING IN LEEDS DISTRICT

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. Map 10 to the right illustrates water resource availability in Leeds including restricted areas for water licensing (for water-based business and industry).



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. 8.0% of the District is covered by Flood Zone 2, and 5.7% is covered by Flood Zone 3. 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 2021/22, the EA recorded a total of 30 decisions whereby objections where made from EA on the basis of flood risk. Of these 30 decisions, 29 decisions (96.5%) were made which followed advice from the EA with one approval that was made with an outstanding objection from EA on the basis of no flood risk assessment. This decision (21/02729/FU) was in part due to misadministration whereby an Environment Agency re-consultation letter was not sent out following a flood risk assessment being received by the Planning Officer at a later stage of the application process. Nevertheless, the Planning Officer determined that the submitted flood risk assessment was acceptable after receiving no objection from LCC Flood Risk Management. This is similar to what occurred in the previous 2020/21 period.

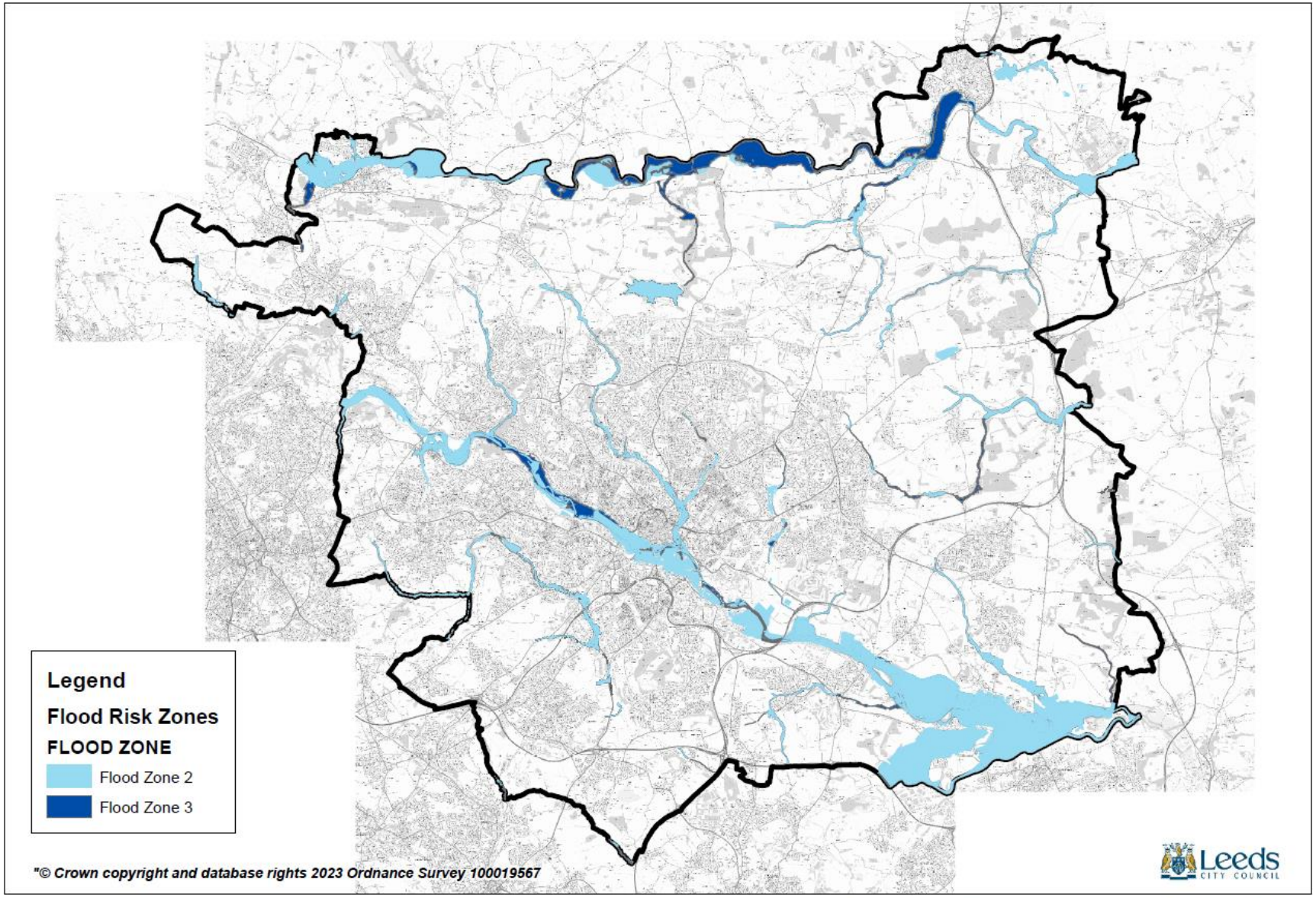
Only one objection was received from the Environment Agency in regards to water quality, and which was subsequently withdrawn. Advice from the Environment Agency was therefore followed for all planning permissions.

On the whole, this indicates that proper consultation procedures are on the whole working well between the LPA and the Environment Agency, although it is hoped that misadministration errors such as the above are not repeated again (as was a similar case in the previous period).

Below shows the Flood Risk zones in Leeds as of 2022:

INCLUDE SFRA MAP?

MAP 11: FLOOD RISK ZONES IN LEEDS



PRODUCED BY CITY DEVELOPMENT. GIS MAPPING & DATA TEAM. LEEDS CITY COUNCIL Scale : NTS

Document Path: L:\FP\GIS Team\01Policy and Plans Group\Flood Risk Zones & Green Belt\Flood Risk Zones & Green Belt.mxd

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. 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.

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, with Leeds also having met annual NO2 concentration limits of 40 µg/m3 at some specific locations across Leeds, making Leeds compliant with the UK and EU objectives.

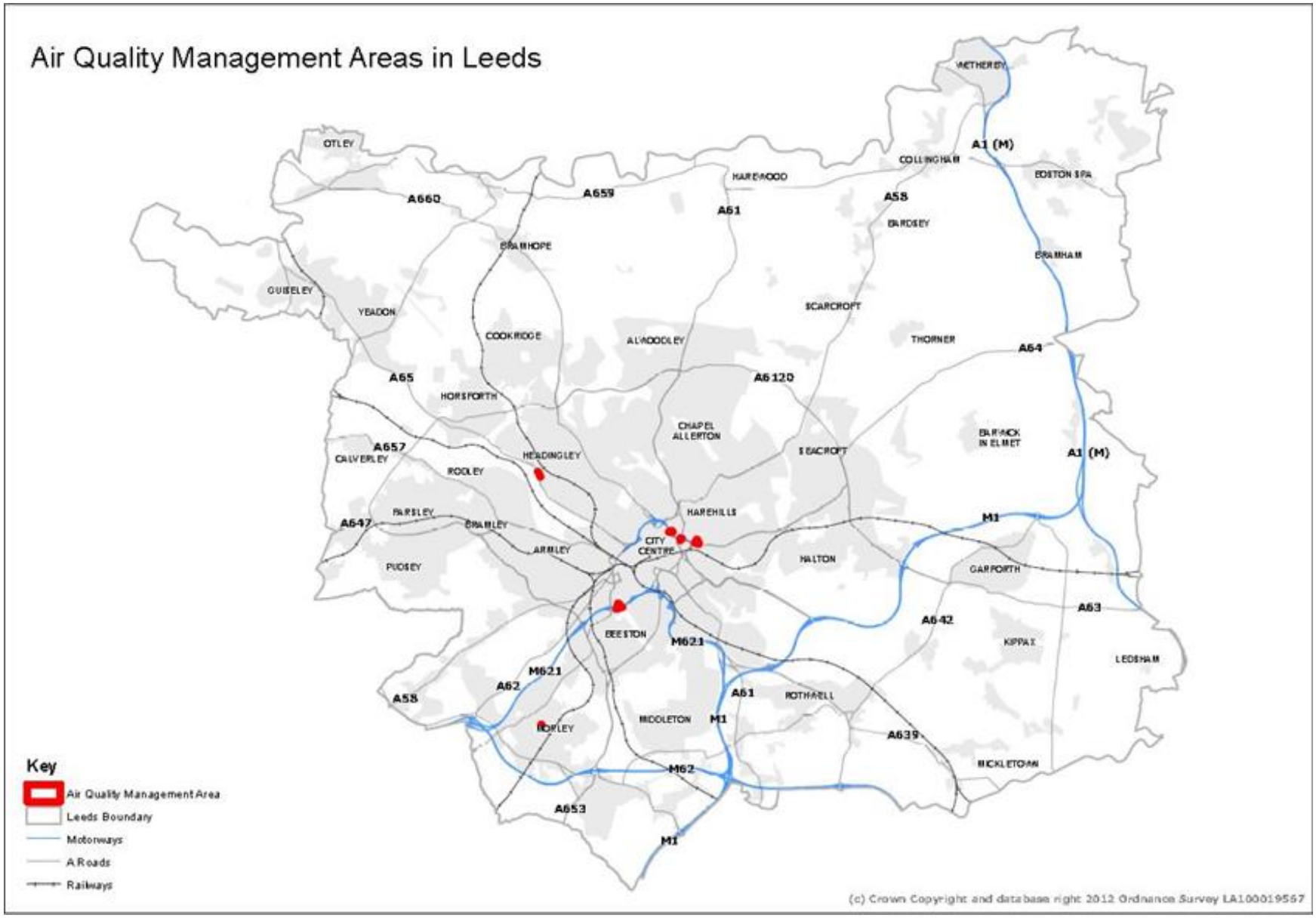
The UK Strategy requires Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) to be designated where there is relevant exposure to homes and schools. Leeds has designated AQMAs where public exposure is a concern and monitoring data shows that concentrations of NO2 exceed the annual mean objective. There are currently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

In 2021, all six designated AQMAs recorded nitrogen dioxide concentrations lower than the annual mean objective of 40µg/m3, which is an improvement from 2018 whereby one of the AQMAs had higher concentrations than the annual mean objective and a further AQMA meeting the objective. Table 76 below shows the annual average concentrations recorded at each of the AQMAs, with Map 12 showing the locations of these.

TABLE 76: DECLARED AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT AREAS IN LEEDS (2021)

AQMA Name	Pollutants and Air Quality Objectives	City / Town	One Line Description
AQMA 1 Ebor Gardens	Has not exceeded NO2 annual mean objective of 40µg/m3 (26µg/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 annual mean objective of 40µg/m3 (26µg/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 annual mean objective of 40µg/m3 (33µg/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 annual mean objective of 40µg/m3 (25µg/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	Has not exceeded NO2 annual mean objective of 40µg/m3 (38µg/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 annual mean objective of 40µg/m3 (25µg/m3)	Morley	Residential properties with a frontage on Chapel Hill in the 'Morley Bottoms' area of the town.

MAP 12: AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT AREAS IN LEEDS


Air Quality Management Areas in Leeds
OTLEY
A660
A659
A61
A58
A1 (M)
COLLINGHAM
EDSTON SPA
BARDSEY
GRAMHAM
GUISELEY
YEADON
COOKRIDGE
ALWOODLEY
SCARCROFT
THORNER
A64
A65
A6120
HORSFORTH
CHAPEL ALLERTON
A657
CALVERLEY
RODLEY
BARWICK IN ELMET
A1 (M)
BARSLEY
A647
BRAMLEY
ARMLEY
CITY CENTRE
HALTON
M1
GARFORTH
A63
PUDSEY
BEESTON
M621
A642
KIPPAX
LEEDS
A62
A58
A61
ROTHWELL
MIDDLETON
M1
A639
M62
A653
M1
Key
Air Quality Management Area
Leeds Boundary
Motorways
A Roads
Railways
(c) Crown Copyright and database right 2012 Ordnance Survey LA100019567

Leeds also has automatic monitoring sites which continuously monitors NO2 concentrations currently across nine sites, including two Automatic Urban and Rural Network (AURN) sites which are part of DEFRA's national monitoring network. Leeds Centre is fully DEFRA owned, and Headingley Affiliated is a site owned by the Council which houses both the Council and DEFRA's equipment. Table 77 below shows the annual mean NO2 concentrations for these sites in 2021.

TABLE 77: LEEDS NO2 AUTOMATIC AIR QUALITY MONITORING SITES; 2021

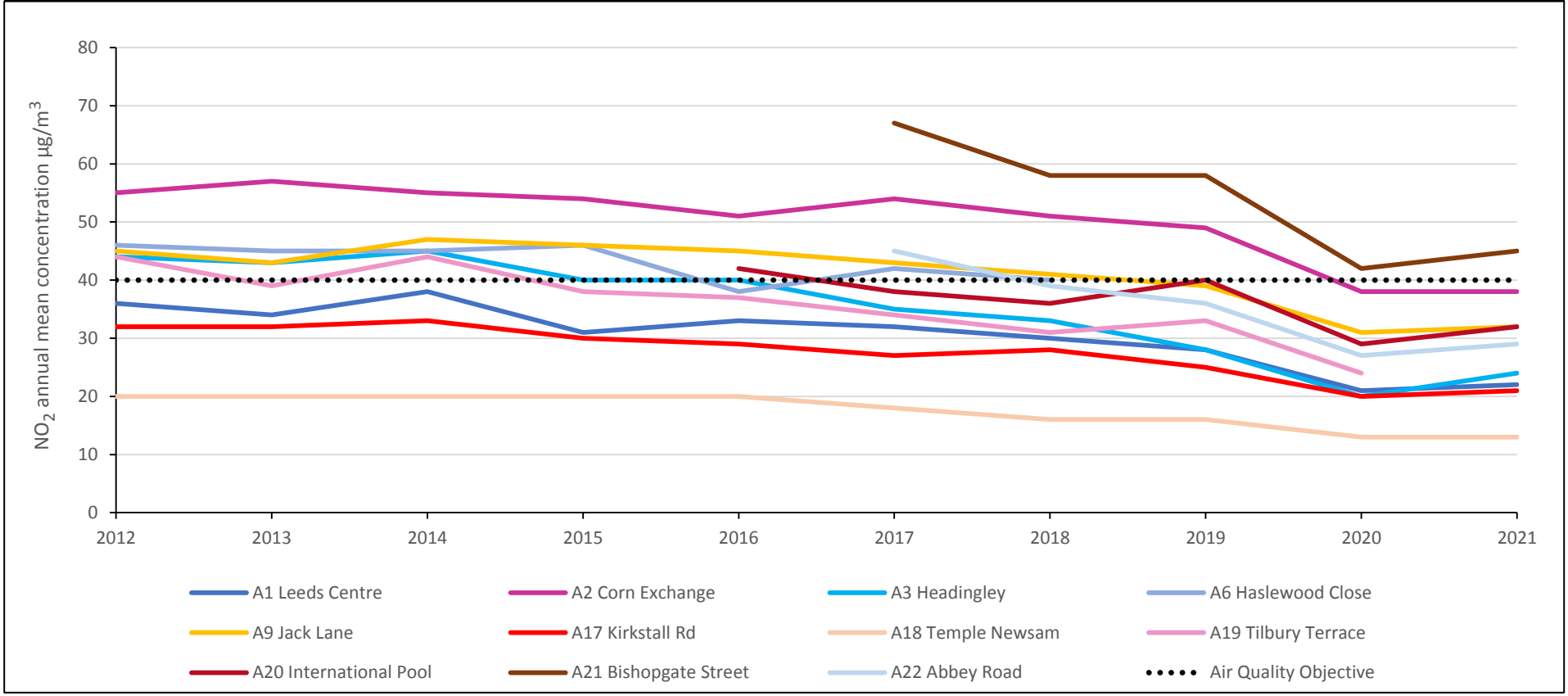
Site Name	Site Type	Annual Mean NO2µg/m3
Leeds Centre AURN	Urban Centre	22
Corn Exchange	Kerbside	38
Headingley Affiliated AURN	Kerbside	23
Jack Lane	Roadside	32
Kirkstall Rd	Roadside	21
Temple Newsam	Background	13
International Pool	Roadside	32
Bishopgate Street	Roadside	45
Abbey Road	Roadside	29

Of these sites, Bishopgate Street exceeded the NO2 national air quality annual mean objective of 40µg/m3 in 2021. It's hoped that the City Square redevelopment and new road layout will improve air quality in the vicinity of Bishopgate Street by reducing overall traffic. Table 78 and Chart 22 below shows the long term trend of NO2 concentrations at all continuous analysing sites since 2012. This shows gradual improvement for all sites across the long term, with a significant drop in NO2 levels in 2020 as a likely impact of COVID-19 lockdowns and reduced traffic flows, with a subsequent uptick as life returned to 'normal'. It is hoped that data from 2022 will continue the pre-COVID improving trend.

TABLE 78: ANNUAL MEAN NO2 CONCENTRATION (NO2 µG/M3) FOR AUTOMATIC AIR QUALITY MONITORING SITES; 2012-2021

Site Name	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2012-2021 % Change
A1 Leeds Centre	36	34	38	31	33	32	30	28	21	22	-38.9%
A2 Corn Exchange	55	57	55	54	51	54	51	49	38	38	-30.9%
A3 Headingley	44	43	45	40	40	35	33	28	20	23	-47.7%
A6 Haslewood Close	46	45	45	46	38	42	40	-	-	-	-13.0% *(2012-2018)*
A9 Jack Lane	45	43	47	46	45	43	41	39	31	32	-28.9%
A17 Kirkstall Rd	32	32	33	30	29	27	28	25	20	21	-34.4%
A18 Temple Newsam	20	20	20	20	20	18	16	16	13	13	-35.0%
A19 Tilbury Terrace	44	39	44	38	37	34	31	33	24	-	-45.5% *(2012-2020)*
A20 International Pool	-	-	-	-	42	38	36	40	29	32	-23.8% *(2016-2021)*
A21 Bishopgate Street	-	-	-	-	-	67	58	58	42	45	-32.8% *(2017-2021)*
A22 Abbey Road	-	-	-	-	-	45	39	36	27	29	-35.6% *(2017-2021)*

CHART 22: LEEDS NO2 AUTOMATIC AIR QUALITY MONITORING SITES; 2012-2021



3.16 TRANSPORT

Traffic levels in Leeds

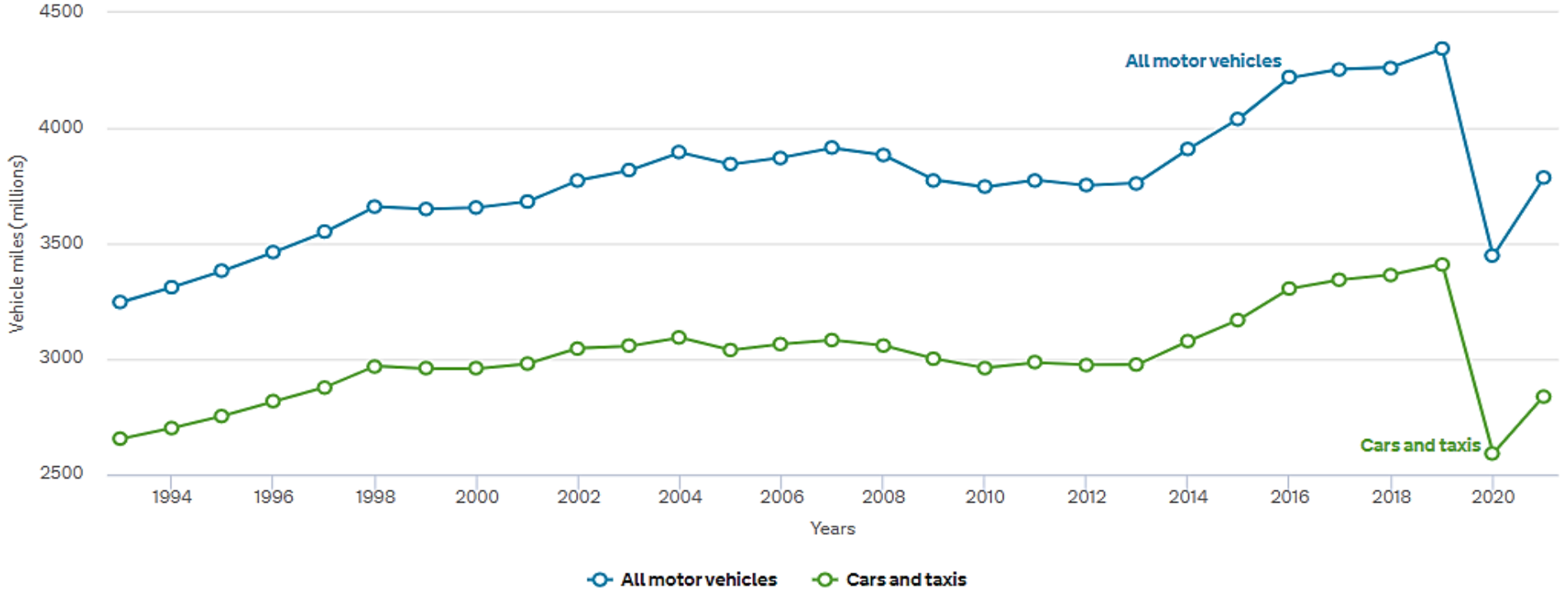
INDICATOR	EN13: TRAFFIC LEVELS IN LEEDS	
Reason for selection	To measure effects on traffic levels in Leeds based on DfT road traffic statistics.	
Geographies	Leeds	
SA objectives	SA11, SA14	
How sustainability is measured	+	Decrease in the number of vehicle miles on Leeds roads.
	-	Increase in the number 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 figures to separate out local issues from national trend • Relies on an external dataset.

Current baseline and trends

As Chart 23 below shows, there has been a long-term growth in traffic levels on Leeds' roads with a more pronounced level of growth between 2013 and 2019 after seeing a slight reduction between 2007 and 2013. Traffic levels dropped sharply in 2020 with this being attributed to the Covid-19 pandemic response resulting in less travel locally and nationally, with 2021 seeing a sharp increase as lockdown restrictions began to ease. This still remains lower the pre-pandemic levels, although this will need to be monitored to see whether vehicle miles have began to decrease.

CHART 23: ANNUAL TRAFFIC BY VEHICLE TYPE IN LEEDS IN VEHICLE MILES (MILLIONS); 1993-2021



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 79 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). The latest data available is from 2019, with no recent data having been made available since, likely as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. It is worth noting that the data below does not therefore represent an accurate picture of the current position of travel.

This shows a continued increase in total journeys, with the only modes increasing from the previous year being bus journeys (+10.4%) and car and taxi journeys (+0.6%). Despite this slight increase in car and taxi journeys, there has been a general downtrend in car modal share since since 2015, with 2018 seeing the lowest share in recent years. For all sustainable transport methods (i.e. rail, bus, cycling and walking), there has been a 4.0% increase from 2018 and a 27% increase from 2012. Rail, bus, cycling and walking have all increased since 2012, although with some slight decreases in 2019 for rail, cycle and walking from 2018.

It is important to note that COVID-19 is likely to have a significant effect on travel patterns over the short and long terms, and this will need to be monitored when data next becomes available. For example, office commutes may decrease over the long term as working from home becomes more common place reducing the overall journeys made, although the mode of transport may be different than before the pandemic.

TABLE 79: MODAL SHARE FOR JOURNEYS APPROACHING LEEDS CITY CENTRE (CALENDAR YEARS); 2012-2019								
Mode	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**
	Persons	**Persons**	**Persons**	**Persons**	**Persons**	**Persons**	**Persons**	**Persons**
Rail	17,879	18,530	20,205	20,628	21,937	21,112	22,009	21,896
Bus	27,931	32,983	36,031	39,435	32,650	31,993	32,238	35,595
Car and taxi	77,352	80,769	80,790	82,531	78,727	76,824	76,583	77,070
Motorcycle	629	578	610	655	577	517	527	446
Cycle	1,614	1,731	2,038	2,157	2,003	1,881	2,289	2,019
Walk	5,748	5,555	6,787	6,457	7,035	5,531	8,507	8,162
TOTAL	**131,153**	**140,146**	**146,461**	**151,863**	**142,929**	**137,858**	**142,153**	**145,188**
	% Mode share	**% 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	15.1
Bus	21.3	23.5	24.6	26.0	22.8	23.2	22.7	24.5
Car and taxi	59.0	57.6	55.2	54.3	55.1	55.7	53.9	53.1
Motorcycle	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Cycle	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.4
Walk	4.4	4.0	4.6	4.3	4.9	4.0	6.0	5.6

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	https://www.leeds.gov.uk/parking-roads-and-travel/connecting-leeds-and-transforming-travel/road-safety/road-traffic-collision-statistics	
Updates	Annual	
Limitations	TBC	

Current baseline and trends

Table 80 shows that the number of road collisions fell sharply in Leeds in 2020, likely due to COVID-19, and which significantly rose in 2021 although remaining slightly lower than the pre-pandemic levels. Table 81 shows that the overall number of road casualties follows a similar trend, although the 2021 figure is much higher than those seen before the pandemic meaning that despite the number of collisions decreasing, the number of serious and fatal casualties have been recorded. It is important to note that West Yorkshire Police changed the system to how road traffic collisions were recorded in April 2021 from a manual to an automatic system, and whilst this would not necessarily impact on the total number of casualties being recorded, it is likely to have resulted in an increased proportion of causalities being classified as serious. 63% of those killed or seriously injured ('KSI') are not in a vehicle – such as pedestrians (28%), cyclists (17%), or on powered two wheelers such as motorbikes, mopeds and scooters (18%). Crashes are nearly twice as likely to inflict fatal or serious injuries on these road-users.

TABLE 80: ALL COLLISIONS ON ROADS IN LEEDS; 2017-2021

Collision Type	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	TOTAL
Slight	1,409	1,239	1,129	783	1,034	**5,594**
Serious	291	285	299	202	325	**1,402**
Fatal	11	23	21	10	19	**84**
TOTAL	**1,711**	**1,547**	**1,449**	**995**	**1,378**	**7,080**

TABLE 81: FATAL AND SERIOUS INJURY CASUALTIES IN LEEDS BY ROAD-USER; 2017-2021

Road-user	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		TOTAL		
	Serious	Fatal	Serious	Fatal	Serious	Fatal	Serious	Fatal	Serious	Fatal	Serious	Fatal	KSI
Car occupant	81	6	92	8	105	6	74	7	152	7	**504**	**34**	**538**
Pedestrian	90	7	75	15	96	8	54	1	100	9	**415**	**40**	**455**
Powered two-wheeler or passenger	66	2	67	2	56	6	34	2	60	3	**283**	**15**	**298**
Pedal cyclist or passenger	55	0	61	1	61	2	48	1	49	0	**274**	**4**	**278**
Goods vehicle occupant	7	0	8	0	10	0	5	0	15	0	**46**	**0**	**46**
Bus occupant	9	0	6	0	3	0	1	0	9	0	**28**	**0**	**28**
Taxi occupant	1	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	2	0	**10**	**0**	**10**
Horse rider	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	**0**	**1**
TOTAL	**309**	**15**	**311**	**26**	**334**	**22**	**220**	**11**	**387**	**19**	**1561**	**93**	**1,654**
	324		**337**		**356**		**231**		**406**		**3308**		

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.

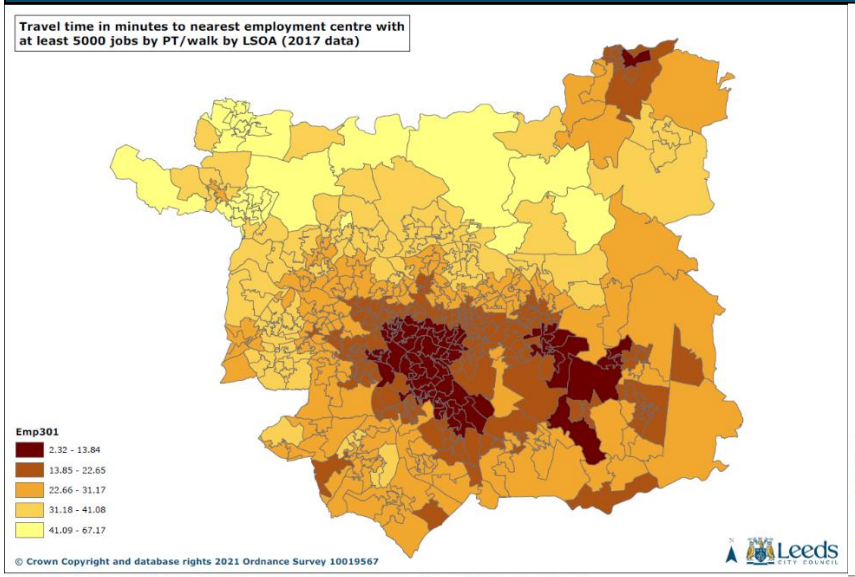
INDICATOR	EN16: JOURNEY TIMES TO EMPLOYMENT AND KEY SERVICES BY PUBLIC TRANSPORT/WALK	
Reason for selection	To measure effects on accessibility (journey times) by public transport / walking to employment centres and the following key services: primary schools; secondary schools; further education; GPs; 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[7] ▪ 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 (2021/22):

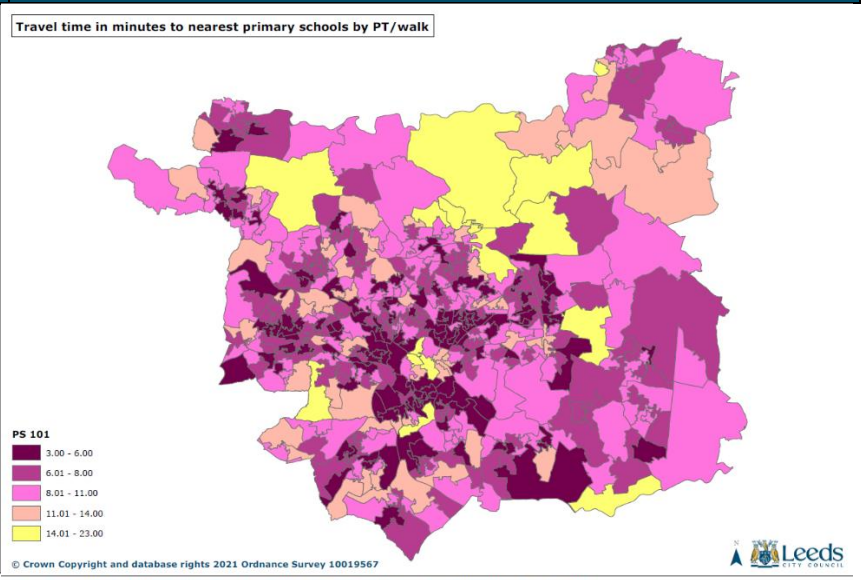
The council have prepared a number of maps showing accessibility to employment centres and key services by LSOA. This are set out below:

[7] 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

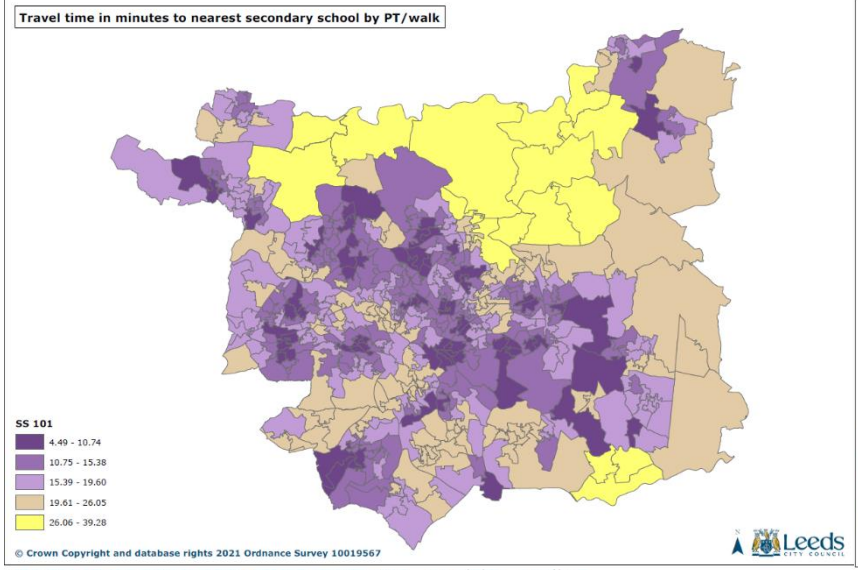
MAP 14: TRAVEL TIME TO LARGE EMPLOYMENT CENTRES



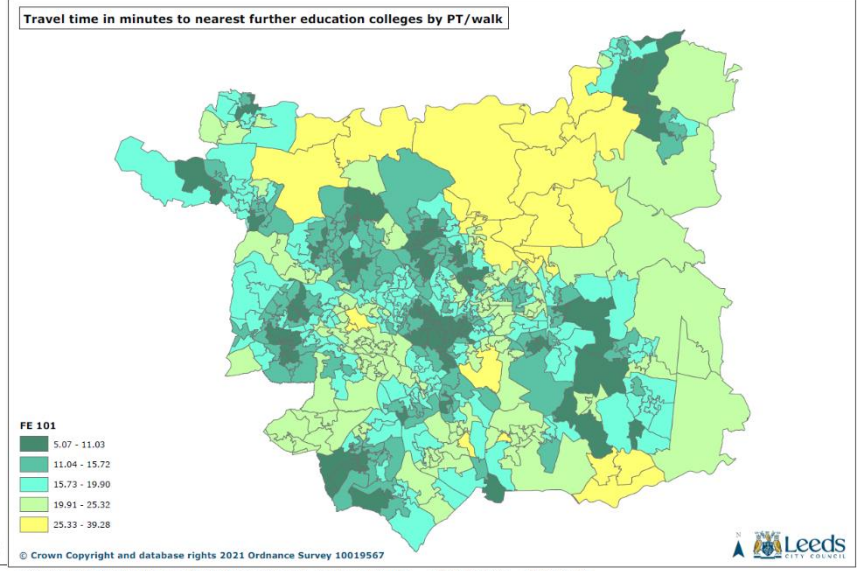
MAP 15: TRAVEL TIME TO PRIMARY SCHOOLS



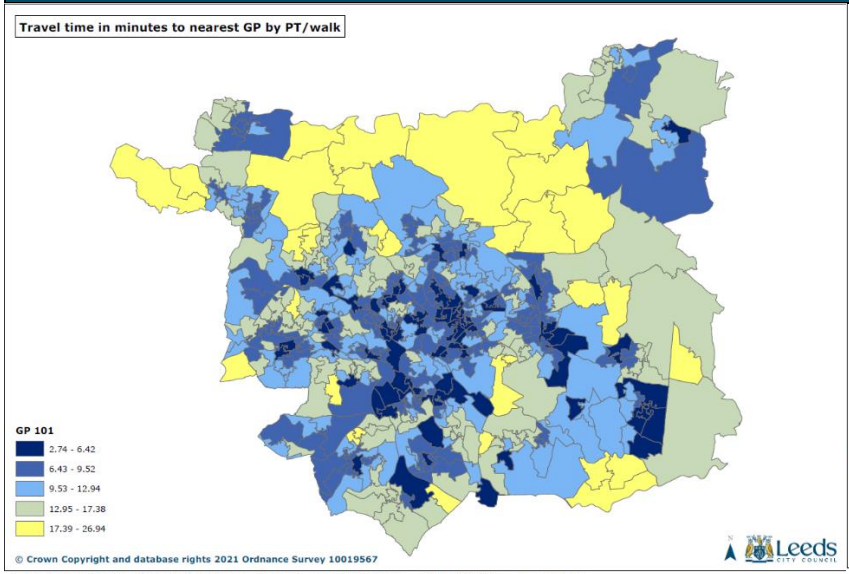
MAP 16: TRAVEL TIME TO SECONDARY SCHOOLS



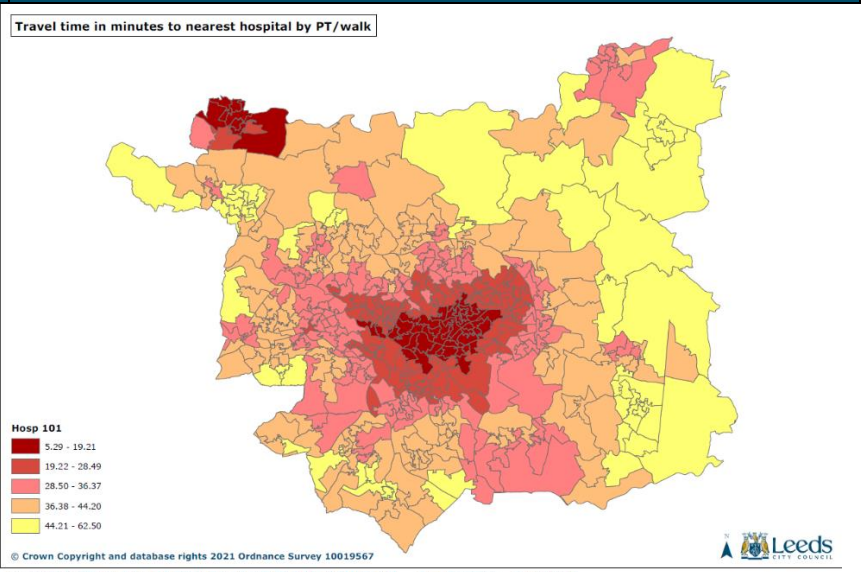
MAP 17: TRAVEL TIME TO FURTHER EDUCATION



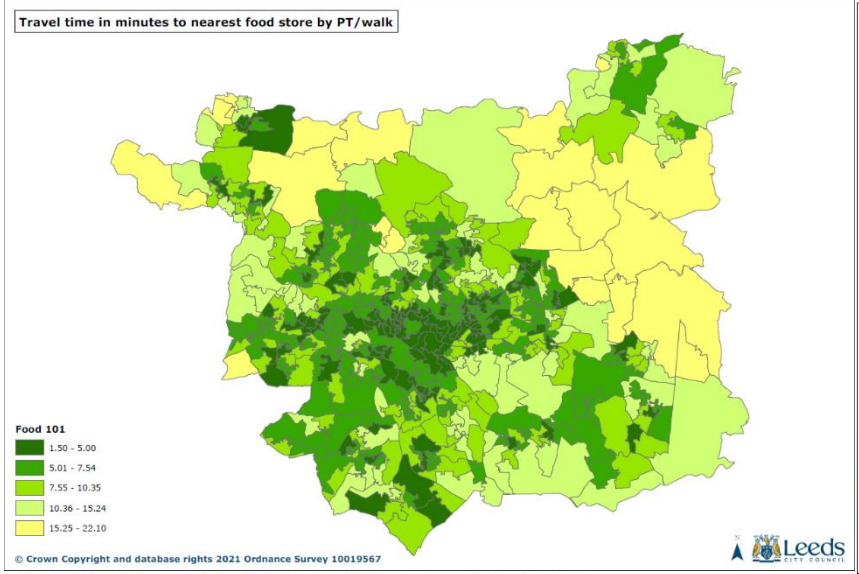
MAP 18: TRAVEL TIME TO GP SURGERIES



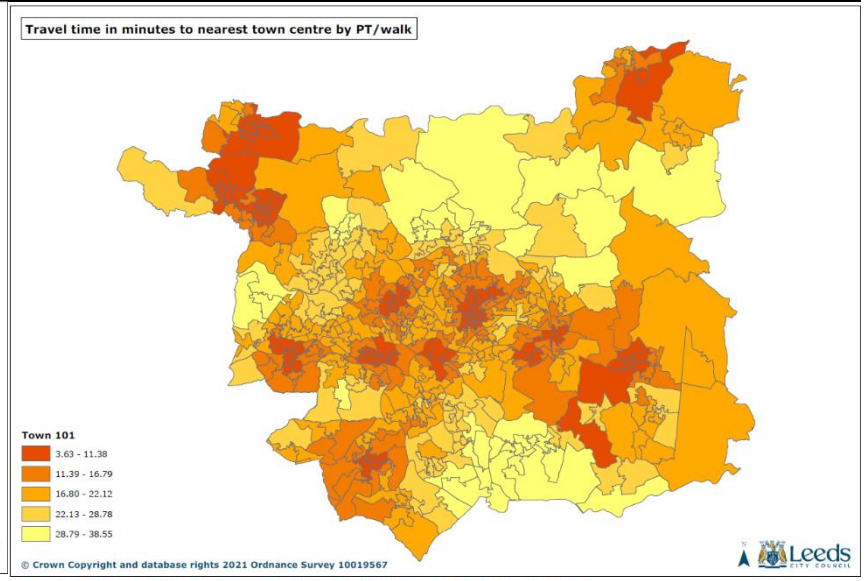
MAP 19: TRAVEL TIME TO HOSPITALS



MAP 20: TRAVEL TIME TO FOOD STORES



MAP 21: TRAVEL TIME TO TOWN CENTRES



3.18 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

Map 22 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.

There are 80 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 2,485 Listed Buildings designations in Leeds representing over 3300 listed buildings and structures – 48 at Grade I, 105 at Grade II* and 2,332 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. In addition, there are 60 Scheduled Monuments, 15 Registered Park and Gardens and 1 Battlefield.

INDICATOR	EN17: NUMBER OF HERITAGE BUILDINGS AT RISK

The Historic England Heritage at Risk Register now includes all designated heritage assets with the exception of Grade II Listed Buildings. For Leeds in 2022 the list includes:

- 13 buildings and structures
- 4 places of worship
- 9 Scheduled Monuments
- 2 Historic Parks and Gardens
- 1 Registered Battlefield
- 5 Conservation Areas

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:

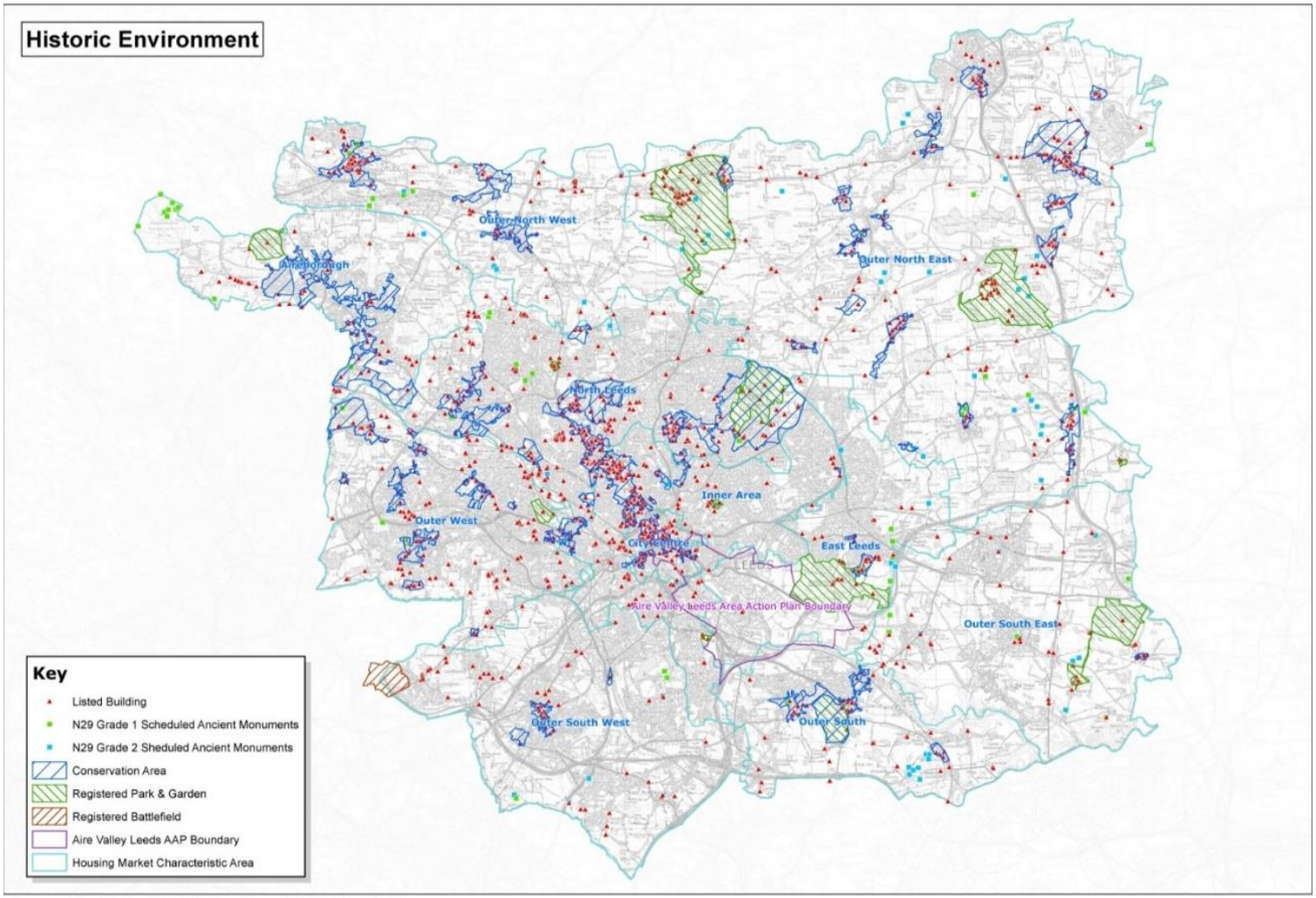
- Armley House (Gotts Park) - Grade II
- Beckett Street Cemetery – Grade II
- Bramham Park – Grade I
- Harewood House – Grade I
- High Royds Hospital – Grade II
- Hunslet Cemetery – Grade II
- Lawnswood Cemetery – Grade II
- Ledston Hall Park – Grade II*
- Lotherton Hall – Grade II
- Oulton Hall – Grade 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 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. Work is ongoing in collating and identifying a list of locally non-designated heritage assets.

Archaeology

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.

MAP 22: HERITAGE ASSETS IN LEEDS DISTRICT



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

Leeds CITY COUNCIL

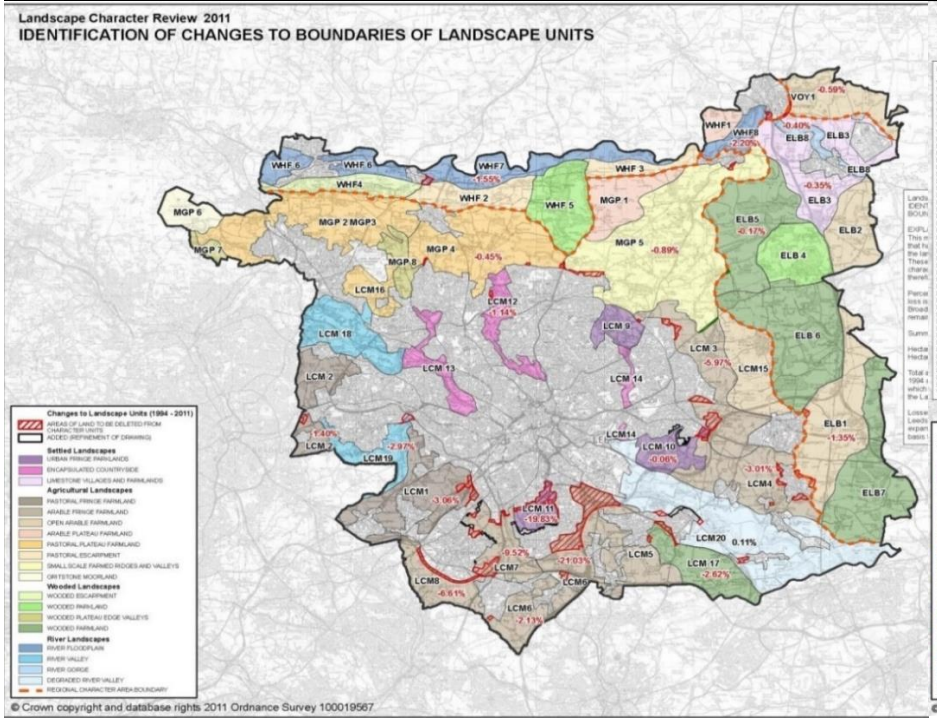
3.19 Landscape

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.

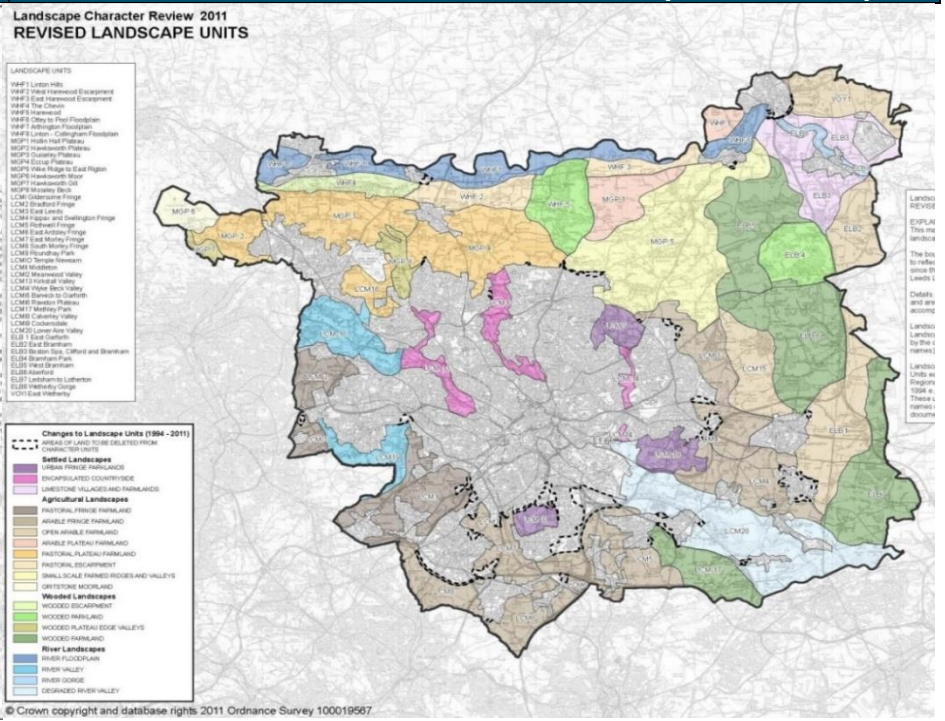
Map 23 below illustrates the approximate areas that have been developed since 1994 within the landscape units. These areas are no longer in keeping with the character of the unit in which they occur and have therefore been deleted from them. The second map fixes the new boundaries to the landscape character areas. Map 24 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 23: CHANGES TO LANDSCAPE UNIT BOUNDARIES (2011)



MAP 24: BOUNDARY OF LANDSCAPE UNITS (2011 UPDATE)



3.20 NOISE

Noise complaints (2021/22)

The following statistics have been provided by Leeds City Council's Environmental Health and show the number of daytime (08:00-18:00) and out of hours (18:00-03:30) in Leeds between 1st April 2021 and 31st March 2022. This provides an indication of the main sources of noise complaints. The highest number of daytime compliants relate to commercial/industrial activities, licenced premises and construction sites compared to out of hour complaints mainly relating to domestic noise issues. This data provides context to the consideration of noise in the sustainability appraisal and where the main issues are likely to arise.

TABLE 82: DAYTIME NOISE RELATED COMPLIANTS TO LEEDS CITY COUNCIL ENVIRONMENT HEALTH BY TYPE (2021/22)

Complaints Type	Number
Noise - Air-Con Units/Ventilation/Chillers Count	24
Noise - Buskers Count	12
Noise - Church Bells/Clocks/Calls Prayer Count	3
Noise - Commercial Alarms (intnl/extnl) Count	26
Noise - Commercial/Industrial Activities Count	237
Noise - Construction Sites Count	88
Noise - Delivery/Collection Vehicles Count	27
Noise - Fairgrounds Count	15
Noise - Farming Activities Count	5
Noise - Farming Bird Scarers Count	2
Noise - Fireworks (Commercial Premises) Count	1
Noise - Ice Cream Van Chimes Count	11
Noise - Licensed Premises Count	279
Noise - Low Frequency Count	8
Noise - Major Domestic Building Works Count	8
Noise - Mobile Plant/Machinery Count	26
Noise - Motor Vehicles (On Private Land) Count	13
Noise - PA Systems & Loud Speakers Count	11
Noise - Patrons Entrng/Extng Buildings Count	13

TABLE 82: DAYTIME NOISE RELATED COMPLIANTS TO LEEDS CITY COUNCIL ENVIRONMENT HEALTH BY TYPE (2021/22)	
Complaints Type	**Number**
Noise - Roadworks Count	5
Noise - Shooting Count	3
Noise - Taxis Count	0
Noise - Transport Not Constructn Related Count	3
Noise - Vehicle Repairs Count	2
TOTAL	**822**

TABLE 83: OUT OF HOURS NOISE RELATED COMPLIANTS TO LEEDS CITY COUNCIL ENVIRONMENT HEALTH BY TYPE (2021/22)	
Complaints Type	**Number**
Alarm	198
Banging on walls/ceiling/floor	829
Building Site	76
DIY	140
Dog Barking	318
Domestic Abuse (call 999)	3
Music	5,697
Noise associated with Licensed Premises	39
Other	297
Party	1,396
Shouting	1,352
TV	314
TOTAL	**10,659**

Road and Rail Noise (2017)

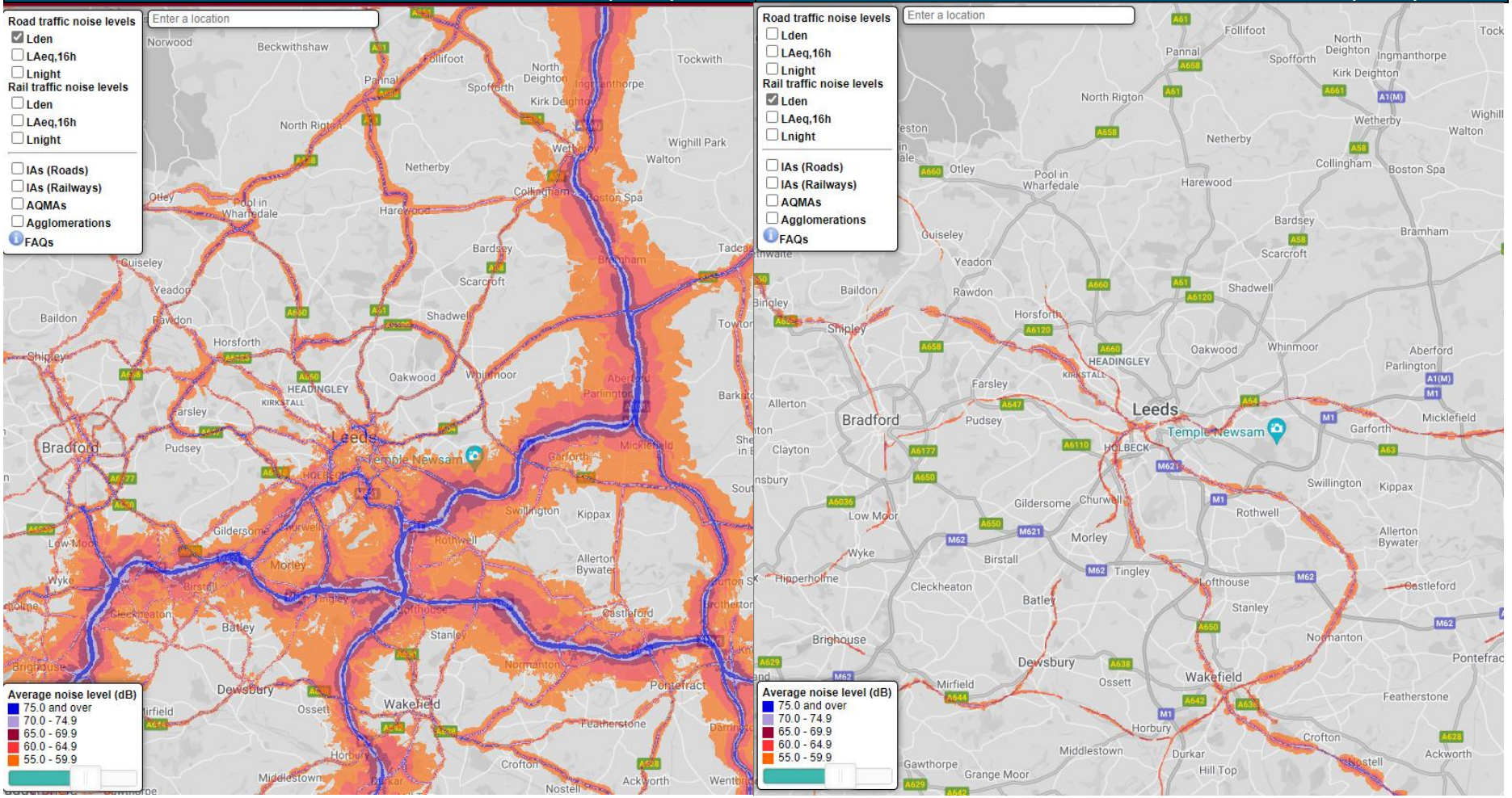
In common with most urban areas in the UK, road traffic is the primary source of environmental noise experienced in Leeds. The World Health Organisation (WHO) recognises noise as one of the top environmental hazards to health and well-being in Europe. It causes sleep disturbance, annoyance and there 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 25 below 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. As Map 26 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 25: AVERAGE ROAD NOISE LEVELS IN LEEDS (Lden); 2017

MAP 26: AVERAGE RAIL NOISE LEVELS IN LEEDS (Lden); 2017



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.

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.

Two other external data sources have been found showing the extent of light pollution in Leeds.

Online data presented on Light Pollution Map extracts data from NASA's VIIRS and provides annual data on light radiance. An rough polygon has been drawn to indicate the Leeds district to allow annual comparisons to be made. In 2021, the mean radiance for this area was 15.2nW/cm^2/sr and the sum radiance was 66,258 nW/cm^2/sr. This is shown in Map 27 and Chart 24 below, and shows that the mean radiance has decreased year on year since 2012 (with the exception of 2013), dropping by approximately 12%.

MAP 27: LIGHT POLLUTION IN LEEDS (LIGHT POLLUTION MAP); 2021

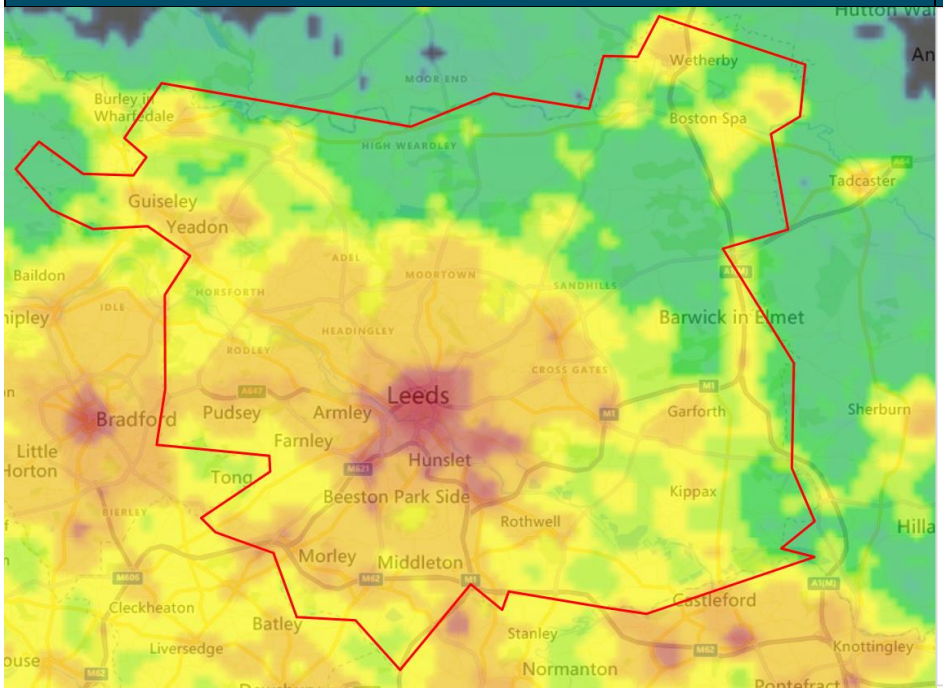
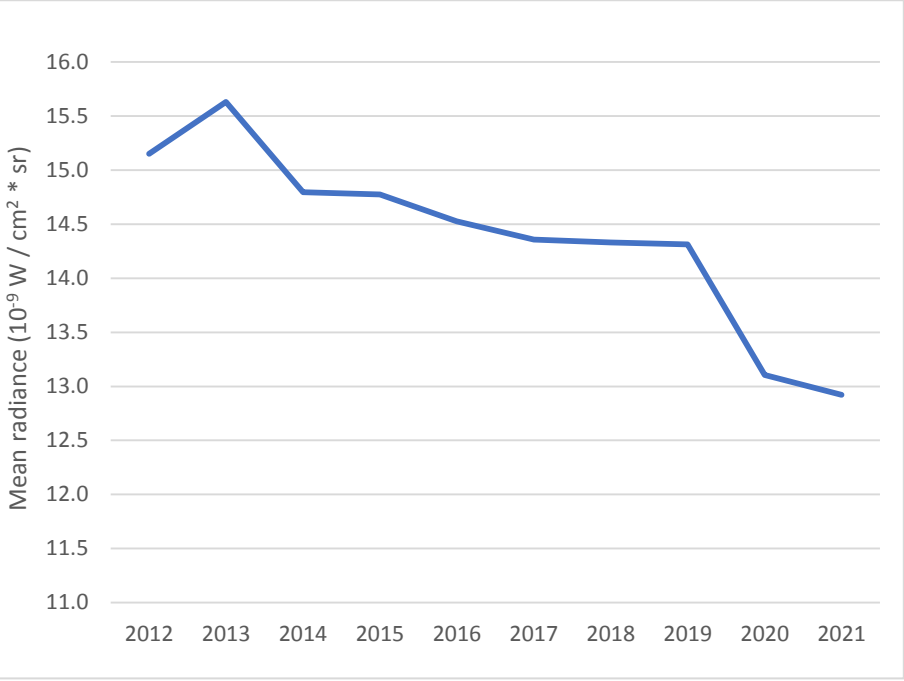
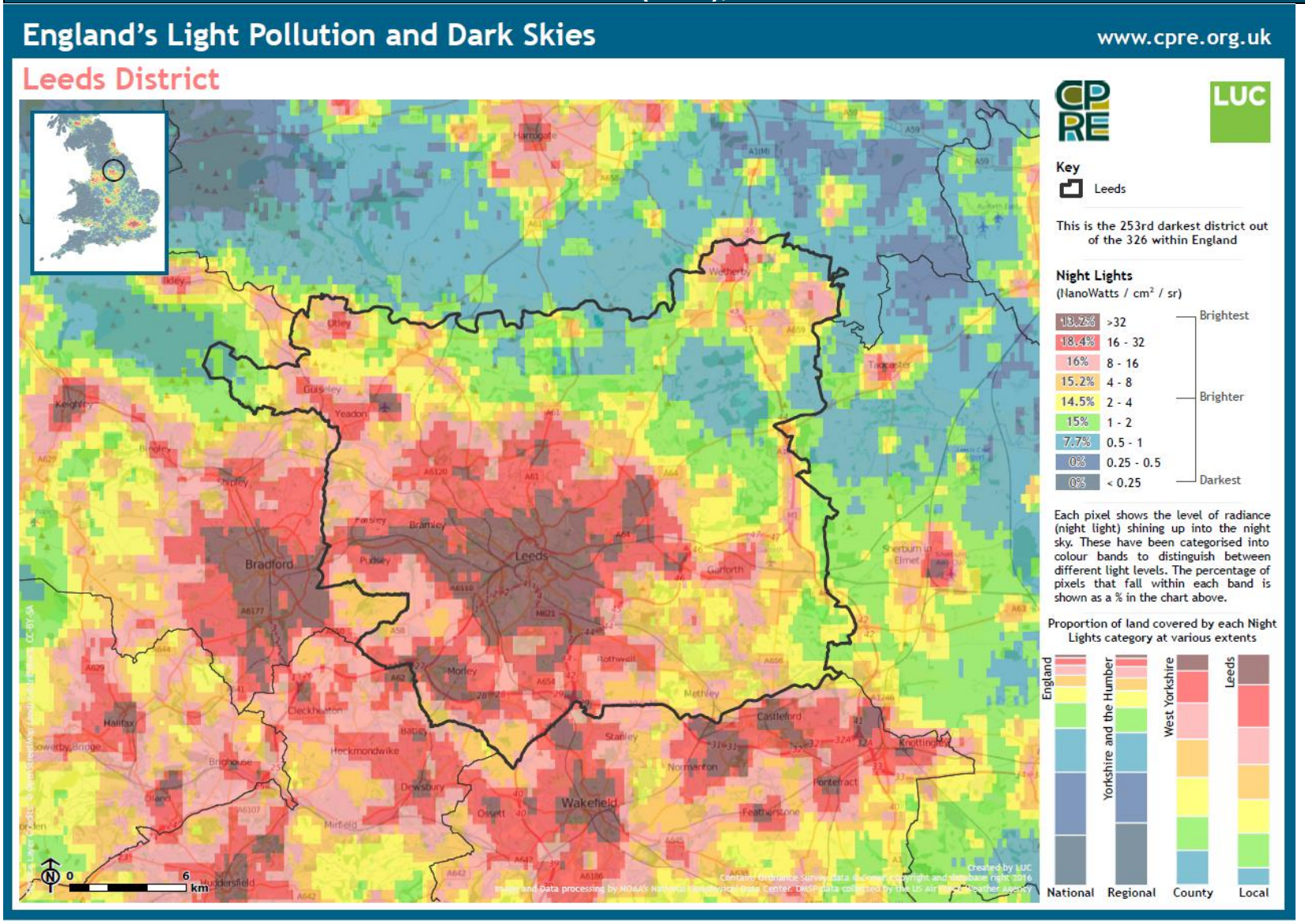


CHART 24: MEAN LIGHT RADIANCE (10^{-9} W / CM^2 * SR) IN LEEDS; 2012-2021



Online data from CPRE extracts data from U.S National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and provides a more insightful reliable snapshot of light radiance in the Leeds district in 2016. No other time periods in this data are provided, although this does allow for some comparisions to be made with other geographical regions. This shows that 13.2% of the District is in the brightest radiance category (>32nW/cm^2/sr) and 18.4% of the District in the second brightest radiance category (16-32nW/cm^2/sr) representing the highest proportion. None of the District lies within the two darkest radiance categories (0-0.5nW/cm^2/sr). This is shown below in Figure 2 below.

FIGURE 2: SNAPSHOT OF LIGHT POLLUTION IN LEEDS (CPRE); 2016



3.22 ODOUR

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 2021/22. This provides an indication of the main sources of odour related. The highest number of compliant relate to agricultural and commercial activities. This data provides context to the consideration of odour nuisance in the sustainability appraisal and where the main issues are likely to arise.

TABLE 84: ODOUR RELATED COMPLIANTS TO LEEDS CITY COUNCIL ENVIRONMENT HEALTH BY TYPE (2021/22)

Complaints Type	Number
Odour - Agricultural Count	209
Odour - Commercial/Industrial Premises Count	60
Odour - Cooking at Commercial Premises Count	26
Odour - Other	13
Odour - Sewage Works Count	4
Odour/Light - Licensed Premises Count	6
TOTAL	**318**

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 municipal 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	Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator	
Website	https://www.data.gov.uk/dataset/d8a12b93-03ef-4fbf-9a43-1ca7a054479c/2021-waste-data-interrogator	
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 (2021/22):

The latest available data for waste arising in Leeds in 2021/22 shows that the total of waste collected in Leeds was just under 336,000 tonnes of waste, up from 5.1% the previous year. 36% of waste was recycled, reuse or composted; 62% was incinerated to produce energy (electricity and heat) and under 1% was sent to landfill. This is shown in Table 85 below, and illustrated in Charts 25 and 26.

TABLE 85 : MANAGEMENT OF COLLECTED WASTE IN LEEDS (TONNES)

Treatment Type	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Landfill	148,933	85,528	37,560	27,962	10,576	2,467	2,102
Incineration (Energy from Waste)	41,756	124,259	177,910	180,767	186,961	181,177	208,028
Recycled-Composted	133,276	121,256	123,161	125,165	119,612	126,526	121,033
Other	0	0	0	2	165	9,521	4,809
TOTAL	**323,965**	**331,043**	**338,630**	**333,895**	**317,313**	**319,691**	**335,972**

CHART 25: COLLECTED WASTE MANAGEMENT IN LEEDS; 2020/21

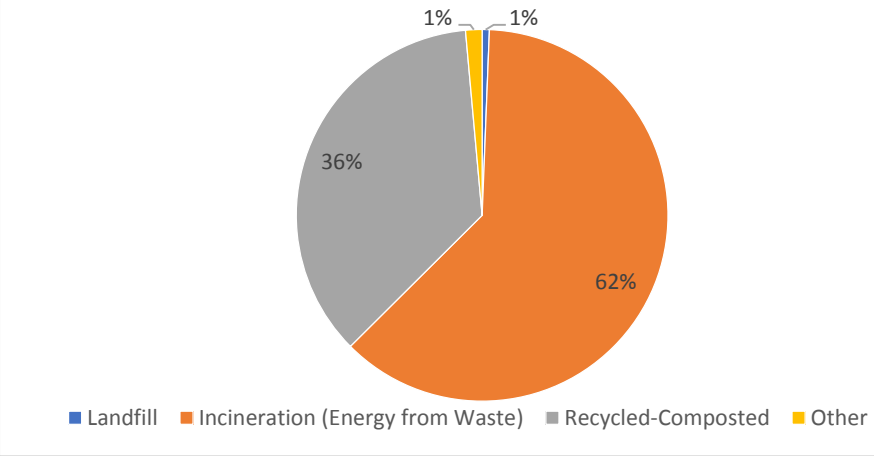
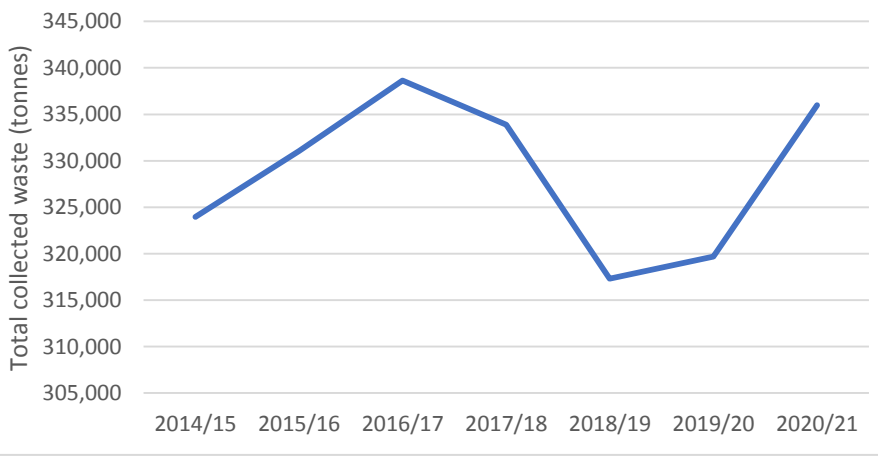


CHART 26: TOTAL COLLECTED WASTE IN LEEDS; 2014-2021



The Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator also provides some key indicators on waste, as shown in Table 85 below and illustrated in Charts 27 and 28. This shows that , 35.1% of household waste was sent for reuse, recycling or composting, and 0.6% of all municipal waste was sent to landfill. 556.3kg of residual household waste (non-hazardous waste material that cannot be re-used or recycled) was generated per household, and 394.4kg of household waste was collected per person.

TABLE 85: KEY MEASURES ON WASTE

Indicator	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting	42.90%	38.40%	37.90%	38.40%	38.70%	38.20%	35.10%
Percentage of municipal waste sent to landfill	46.00%	25.80%	11.10%	8.40%	3.30%	0.80%	0.60%
Residual household waste per household (kg/household)	510.3	553.8	561.2	554.5	515.2	527.6	566.3
Collected household waste per person (kg)	398.7	396.6	398.2	398.7	370.7	378.8	394.4

CHART 27: KEY MEASURES ON WASTE (1); 2020/21

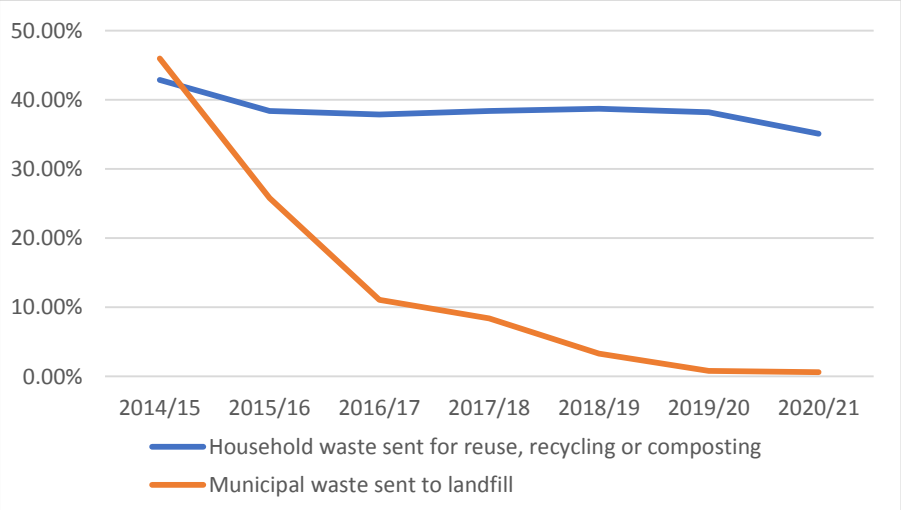
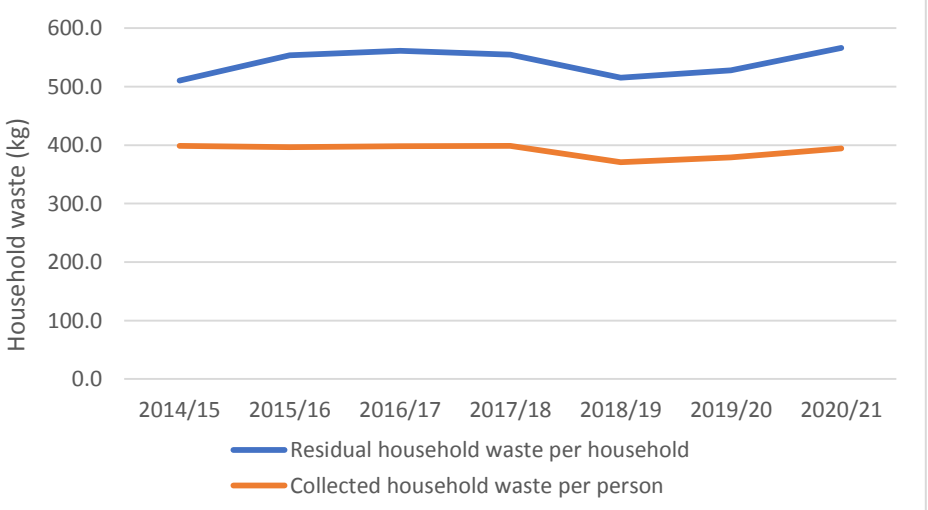


CHART 28: KEY MEASURES ON WASTE (1); 2020/21



Trend data:

Total waste in Leeds has increased from 2014, with fluctuations being seen within this timeframe. 2020/21 saw the second highest year for collected waste in Leeds since 2014. However, whilst total waste has increased, the waste being sent to landfill has significantly decreased by 98.6% since 2014 with a subsequent increase in incineration of waste by 398.2%. Recycling has slightly decreased by 9.2%.

The amount of residual household waste per household has increased by 11% from 2014, although the amount of total collected household waste per person has slightly decreased 1.1%. The waste measured for both these indicators were much higher in 2020/21 than that of recent years.

The DEFRA Natural Waste Hierarchy states that waste prevention should be the highest priority on managing waste, then re-use, recycling / composting and when that is not possible treated including energy recovery, with landfill disposal being the last option. The annual increase in waste from 2014 shows that the generation of waste is not being prevented, and the continued decrease in recycled / composted waste also does not align with the priorities in the Waste Hierarchy. A positive sign is in the significant increase in incineration / energy from waste and significant decrease in waste being sent to landfill, although nevertheless, these are still the last two priorities in the hierarchy.

Despite a significant reduction in waste being sent to landfill, the overall trend is considered to be **negative**.

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
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	2.5 – Crime	SC04: Crime rates

REF	NAME	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	BASELINE	PROPOSED SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS
		▪ Reduce fear of crime ▪ Promote safer streets		
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
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	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	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

REF	NAME	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	BASELINE	PROPOSED SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS
		- Schools - Health facilities	3.17 – Accessibility to employment and key services	
SA8	Green space, sports and recreation	▪ Increase/maintain quantity of greenspace & indoor ▪ Increase/maintain indoor and outdoor sports facilities ▪ Increase quality of greenspace ▪ Improve accessibility to greenspace ▪ Increase/maintain the public rights of way network	3.4 – Green space 3.5 – Green infrastructure	EN04: Quantity & accessibility of green space EN06: Access to natural green space
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 Area covered by agricultural land in classifications 1 to 3a.
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

REF	NAME	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	BASELINE	PROPOSED SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS
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
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

REF	NAME	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	BASELINE	PROPOSED SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS
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
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 ▪ Minimise loss of high-quality agricultural land ▪ Prevent unacceptable risk from land instability	3.8 – Agriculture & soils 3.11 – Contaminated land	Area covered by agricultural land in classifications 1 to 3a.
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	3.19 - Landscape	Under consideration

REF	NAME	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	BASELINE	PROPOSED SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS
		▪ Protect enhance landscape features e.g. trees, hedgerows ponds, dry stone walls ▪ Increase quality & quantity of woodland ▪ Maintain/enhance landscape character of the area ▪ Provide landscape features in new development ▪ Ensure development in urban areas is appropriate to its setting ▪ Encourage innovative and distinctive urban design ▪ Protects nationally important landscapes (including Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (OANB)		
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 – RESULTS TABLES ASSESSING REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES AGAINST SA OBJECTIVES

		SA01	SA02	SA03	SA04	SA05	SA06	SA07	SA08	SA09	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16	SA17	SA18	SA19	SA20	SA21	SA22	SA23
Climate Change Mitigation & Adaption (Policy SP0)	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 setting net zero carbon reduction targets and how they will be achieved through new development	+	+	+	N	N	+	+	++	++	++	~~++~~	++	++	++	+	N	+	+	N	N	+	N	++
Climate Change Mitigation & Adaption (Policy SP0)	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
		Not introducing a new policy and relying on existing local/national policy would have a neutral effect. This is used to create a baseline position against which new options can be assessed effectively.																						
	2: New policy setting net zero carbon reduction targets and how they will be achieved through new development	+	+	+	N	N	+	+	++	++	++	~~++~~	++	++	++	+	N	+	+	N	N	+	N	++
		This option scores positively against many objectives with major direct positives effects noted for green space (SA8); efficient use of land (SA9); biodiversity (SA10) climate change mitigation and adaptation (SA11 & SA12); flood risk (SA13); transport network (SA14) and energy & resource efficiency (SA12). Other indirect positive effects are noted with the scores against employment (SA1), economic development (SA2) and housing (SA7) being given on the potential growth of the low carbon economy in Leeds that will be encouraged as a result and for a positive impact on the quality of housing provided. It is acknowledged that there is some uncertainty associated with these latter predictions and it will depend on the specific wording of policies and ensuring there is no negative impact on the viability of development.																							
	Overall comparison between options: Option 2 has a large number of potential positive benefits particularly against environmental objectives compared to the existing policy position. The approach bring clarity as to how net zero will be achieved in Leeds underpinning the approach to be taken in the Local Plan Update.																							
Sustainable Infrastructure / Leeds Station(SP11B)	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
		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	+	++	++	N	N	N	++	+	N	N	++	-	-	++	++	N	++	N	N	N	++	++	N
		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 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	+	+	+	N	N	N	+	+	N	+	+	N	N	N	+	N	+	N	N	N	+	+	N

		SA01	SA02	SA03	SA04	SA05	SA06	SA07	SA08	SA09	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16	SA17	SA18	SA19	SA20	SA21	SA22	SA23
		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)	+	+	+	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	+	N	N	+	+	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	N
		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. Options 2, 3, and 4 all achieve positive scores against objectives that benefit from improvements the public transport, accessibility and reductions in CO2 emissions from transport. Option 2 (and to a lesser extent option 3) also scores positively in relation to a number of other objectives, due to the potential for policies to include requirements that would help ensure proposals delivered benefits against other aspects of sustainability. The scores for Option 2 are more strongly postive as there is greater clarity about the development that might come forwarded under this policy, and how the policy could influence it. When drafting policies, option 2 was taken forward through proposed policy SP11b (Leeds Station). Option 3 has also been taken forward as part of Policy SP11a (Mass Transit and Rail Infrastructure)																							
Sustainable Infrastructure / Mass Transit and Rail Infrastructure (Policy SP11A)	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
		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.																							
	2A: New policy addressing the development of Mass Transit in Leeds	+	++	++	++	N	N	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	++	N	++	N	N	N	++	N	N
	2B. New policy addressing the development of Mass Transit and Rail Infrastructure in Leeds, including	+	++	++	++	N	N	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	++	N	++	N	N	N	++	N	N

		SA01	SA02	SA03	SA04	SA05	SA06	SA07	SA08	SA09	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16	SA17	SA18	SA19	SA20	SA21	SA22	SA23
	specific reference to bridge crossings and support for park & ride sites																							
	2B. New policy addressing the development of Mass Transit and Rail Infrastructure in Leeds, including specific reference to bridge crossings and support for park & ride sites	+	++	++	++	N	N	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	++	N	++	N	N	N	++	N	N
		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.																							
	2B. New policy addressing the development of Mass Transit and Rail Infrastructure in Leeds, including specific reference to bridge crossings and support for park & ride sites	+	++	++	++	N	N	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	++	N	++	N	N	N	++	N	N
	2B. New policy addressing the development of Mass Transit and Rail Infrastructure in Leeds, including specific reference to bridge crossings and support for park & ride sites	+	++	++	++	N	N	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	++	N	++	N	N	N	++	N	N
		Scores are the same as option 2A. Overall this option scores positively against a range of SA objectives. The addition of policy wording providing supporting for park and ride facilities linked to the mass transit network does not change the scoring of the policy when compared to option 2A. This reflects that the policy already scored positively on the basis of improving accessibility, encouraging use of public transport, and reducing CO2 emissions from transport. Similarly, the addition of text regarding bridge crossings does not change the overall scoring as option 2A was already scored on the basis of the policy ensuring impacts on routes are minimised.																							
	3: New policy, focusing on sustainable transport more generally	+	++	++	N	N	N	++	N	N	N	++	N	N	++	++	N	++	N	N	N	N	N	N
		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 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: Options 2a, 2b and 3 achieve positive scores against objectives that benefit from improvements the public transport, accessibility and reductions in CO2 emissions from transport. Option 2a and 2b also achieve 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).																							

		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 / Digital Connectivity (No new policy)	The need for the policy has been overtaken by changes in national legislation. Since the end of the consultation period changes have been made to the Building Regulations (2010) which require digital connectivity to be provided for all developments being equipped with gigabit-ready physical infrastructure. The updated Building Regulations are fairly comprehensive setting out a requirement for new dwellings and new buildings or when existing buildings are subject to major renovation works. Given the new Building Regulations came into immediate effect from the 26 December 2022 the proposed policy in LPU1 is no longer needed and will be withdrawn from LPU1. As such there are no reasonable alternatives to be assessed																							
Green Infrastructure / Biodiversity: Delivery of BNG (Policy G9)	1: No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy and legislation	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
		Retaining existing policies is the baseline position so no positive or negative effects.																						
	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
		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 2023. Enhancing biodiversity will therefore be a legal requirement and will deliver enhancements on or off-site.																							
	Overall comparison between options: Option 2 has been assessed as having significant positive effects across a range of SA objectives compared to the existing baseline position and is to be taken forward through an amendment to Policy G9 which can provide local requirements in terms of process, management, maintenance and information.																							
Green Infrastructure / Biodiversity: Expansion of network (Policy G9)	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
		Retaining existing policies is the baseline position so no positive or negative effects.																						
	2: Greater measures to specify delivery of off-site in specific locations included within and adjacent to nature conservation sites and the Leeds Habitat Network	N	N	++	N	+	N	+	++	N	++	N	++	N	N	N	N	++	++	N	N	++	N	N
		Option 2 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.																							

		SA01	SA02	SA03	SA04	SA05	SA06	SA07	SA08	SA09	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16	SA17	SA18	SA19	SA20	SA21	SA22	SA23
		Expanding the network outside existing designated areas 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.																						
	Overall comparison between options: Option 2 has been assessed as having significant positive effects across a range of SA objectives compared to the existing baseline position and is to be taken forward through an amendment to Policy G9 and the introduction of Policy G8B to give greater focus on delivery in particular locations..																							
Green Infrastructure / Biodiversity: Net gain level (Policy G9)	1: No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy and legislation	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
		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	-	+	++	N	+	-	++	++	N	++	N	++	N	N	N	N	++	+	N	N	++	+	N
		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%	N	N	++	N	+	- -	++	++	N	++	N	++	N	N	N	N	++	+	N	N	++	+	N
		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 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.																						
	Overall comparison between options: Option 2 has been assessed as having significant positive effects across a range of SA objectives compared to the existing baseline position and is to be taken forward through an amendment to Policy G9. Option 3 has significant benefits against some objectives but it is noted that there are some potential impact on delivery of development based on a financial burden that would be greater than required by legislation. A minimum of 10% becomes mandatory in November 2023 and the Council has yet to assess the impact of this and whether a higher minimum % is justified.																							
GBI / Biodiversity: Protection (Policy G9)	1: No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy and legislation	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
		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	-	N	++	N	N	-	+	++	N	++	N	++	N	N	N	N	++	+	N	N	++	N	N
		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.																						
	Overall comparison between options: Policy G9 has been amended to focus specifically on the mechanism for delivering on-site and off-site BNG within the legislative framework. It was not considered appropriate to make specific reference to different types of habitats within this mechanism. Policies G2B, G8A and G8B afford specific protection to different types of habitat.																							
GBI / Biodiversity: Wider environmental net gain (Policy G9)	1: No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy and legislation	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
		Retaining existing policies and using national policy is the baseline position so no positive or negative effects.																						
	2: Seek biodiversity net gain only	-	N	++	N	N	-	+	++	N	++	N	++	N	N	N	N	++	+	N	N	++	N	N
		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.																						

		SA01	SA02	SA03	SA04	SA05	SA06	SA07	SA08	SA09	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16	SA17	SA18	SA19	SA20	SA21	SA22	SA23
	3: Seek broader environmental gain across all natural capital	-	N	++	N	++	-	++	++	N	++	N	++	N	N	N	N	++	+	N	N	++	N	N
		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.																							
	Overall comparison between options: Option 2 has been assessed as having significant positive effects across a range of SA objectives compared to the existing baseline position and is to be taken forward through an amendment to Policy G9. Policy G9 has been amended to focus specifically on the mechanism for delivering on site and off-site BNG within the legislative framework. It was not considered appropriate to make broader environmental gain in this policy. Policy SP13 and G1 seek to address the broader environment gain associated with provision of green and blue infrastructure.																							
GBI / Biodiversity: Enhancements for Species (Policy G10)	1: No new policy - rely on existing national policy and legislation	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
		Retaining existing policies and using national policy is the baseline position so no positive or negative effects.																						
	2: Seek features that will benefit and support a range of species, including integral swift nesting features and bat roosting features.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	++	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
		This option scores positively on some environmental/biodiversity factors and has little impact on other considerations as the provision of features does not necessarily impact on the availability of developable land. Features are not especially costly therefore there should not be a significant impact on viability.																						
	Overall comparison between options: Option 2 has been assessed as having positive effects for especially the biodiversity and nature related SA objectives compared to the existing baseline position and has been taken forward through the introduction of a new policy - Policy G10. This seeks biodiversity enhancements for species which are important for their continued existence. This is not covered by Biodiversity Net Gain which focuses on habitat rather than species. Whilst protecting and increasing habitat is vital, providing features and infrastructure for species is also important.																							
GBI / Green Space: Green Space Improvement and New (Policy G4A)	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	N
		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.	N	N	++	N	+	N	++	++	N	+	N	++	N	N	+	N	+	+	N	N	++	N	N
		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 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	N	N	++	N	+	N	++	++	N	+	N	++	N	N	+	N	+	+	N	N	++	N	N
		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 Biodiversity and Sustainability requirements as this would likely be contrary to current National Policy.																							
	4. As option1 but reduce (or eliminate) the dwelling	N	N	++	N	+	N	++	++	N	+	N	++	N	N	+	N	+	+	N	N	++	N	N

		SA01	SA02	SA03	SA04	SA05	SA06	SA07	SA08	SA09	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16	SA17	SA18	SA19	SA20	SA21	SA22	SA23
	threshold for requiring provision of green space.																							
		This option scored the same as option 1 overall. However, it is noted that the positive effects of this policy would be greater than option 1 because a larger number of sites would be required to provide green space and thus overall provision would be increased. It is considered to be the most positive of the reasonable alternative assessed overall. However, this option may have a impact on the viability of small housing schemes and this would need to be specifically tested as part of the strategic viability assessment work.																						
	5: No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy and legislation	N			N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
		Retaining existing policies and using national policy is the baseline position so no positive or negative effects.																						
	6. Set requirements relating to the provision of specific green space typologies rather than one overall	N			N	++	N	++	N	++	++	+	++	+	+	N	+	+	N	++	N	N	N	++	N	N
		It is accepted that this option is preferred. Currently, however, we do not have the evidence to accurately demand specific typologies of Green Space in specific areas. This evidence is proposed as future work in LPU 2040.																						
	Overall comparison between options: It is clear from the above that the most sustainable option in light of the appraisal is Option 6. However, as has been stated in the commentary accompanying this option it is felt by Leeds that the evidence we have is not yet available to implement this. The next best Option, which provides better Green Space in the City Centre and clarifies the on-site/off-site approach is Option 1.																							
GBI / GBI: Definitions and Standards (Policy SP13/G1)	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
		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: : No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy and legislation	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
		Retaining existing policies and using national policy is the baseline position so no positive or negative effects.																						
	Overall comparison between options: Option 1 has been assessed as having significant positive effects across a range of SA objectives compared to the existing baseline position and is to be taken forward through an amendment to Policy SP13 and G1.																							
GBI / Green Space: Green Walls and Roofs (Policy G1)	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	+
		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 option to require renewable energy generation on buildings (option 2) 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.	N	+	+	N	+	+	+	+	N	N	+	+	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	++	N	+
		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.																							

		SA01	SA02	SA03	SA04	SA05	SA06	SA07	SA08	SA09	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16	SA17	SA18	SA19	SA20	SA21	SA22	SA23		
	3: : No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy and legislation	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
		Retaining existing policies and using national policy is the baseline position so no positive or negative effects																								
	Overall comparison between options: In light of the of the outcomes of the appraisals above It can be seen that Option1 was, by a slight gain against Option 2 in SA12, the better option. However as stated in the commentary of the options above on 1 and 2, given the need for renewables it was felt that Option 2 was the preferred Option.																									
GBI / Green Space: Maintenance (Policy G4C)	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		
		See below																								
	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		
		See below																								
	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		
		See below																								
	4: : No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy and legislation	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
		Retaining existing policies and using national policy is the baseline position so no positive or negative effects																								
	5. Reduce maintenance period for commuted sums from 15 years to 10 years	N	N	-	N	-	N	N	--	N	-	-	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
		The 15 years increase from the current 10 years was part of Option 3. This strengthened the maintenance of created Green Space by increasing length of any arrangement to 15 years. The evidence for this increase is contained in the background paper. But keeping the current 10 years is considered detrimental to the aims of achieving climate change objectives.																								
	Overall comparison between options: Option 1 selected – This option ensures that newly created green space as a result of G4A is maintained and thus the long term positive effects of green space provision are retained. The health benefits of Green Space (SA3 and SA8) are well documented. This includes the Mental health and Social/Cultural positivity (SA5 and SA7). In terms of Placemaking and sustainability the proximity of Green Space to communities is critical (SA21). 'Climate Change' will be mitigated (SA12) with other associated benefits such as Air Quality, Water Quality (SA18) and Biodiversity (SA10). The other options do not provide the clear policy basis to require maintenance of green space. This ultimately means that the longer term any positive benefits of green space provision are lost or lessoned.																									
GBI / Green Space: Placemaking Native Flora (Policy G4B)	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		
		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 use or encourage the use of Native species	N	+	+	N	N	N	N	+	N	++	N	+	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	+	N	N		
		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.																								

		SA01	SA02	SA03	SA04	SA05	SA06	SA07	SA08	SA09	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16	SA17	SA18	SA19	SA20	SA21	SA22	SA23	
	3: Allow species selection to be agreed as part of planning process using design criteria in Policy G4B	N	+	+	N	N	N	N	+	N	++	N	+	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	+	N	N	
	3: Allow species selection to be agreed as part of planning process using design criteria in Policy G4B	N	+	+	N	N	N	N	N	+	N	++	N	+	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	+	N	N	
	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. The Policy criteria coupled with negotiation through the planning process are likely to have the best result in terms of sustainability.																								
	4: : No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy and legislation. Policy has Quality design principles and uses latest best guidance.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	Retaining existing policies and using national policy is the baseline position so no positive or negative effects																								
	Overall comparison between options: There are a number of potential positive effects against SA objectives in Option 1, 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. The Policy criteria coupled with negotiation through the planning process are likely to have the best result in terms of sustainability. With this in mind it is considered that Option 3 is the most sustainable and therefore preferred.																								
GBI / Green Space: Protection (Policy G6)	1: Clarify policy as to what is covered	N	N	++	N	++	N	++	++	N	++	N	++	N	N	+	N	++	N	N	N	++	N	N	
	Preferred Option – see below.																								
	2: : No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy and legislation	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	Retaining existing policies and using national policy is the baseline position so no positive or negative effects.																								
	Overall comparison between options: 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.																								
GBI / Green Space: Protection - G6 Sequential Approach (Policy G6)	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	
	Preferred Option – see below.																								
	2: : No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy and legislation	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	Retaining existing policies and using national policy is the baseline position so no positive or negative effects																								
	Overall comparison between options: 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.																								
GBI / 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	

		SA01	SA02	SA03	SA04	SA05	SA06	SA07	SA08	SA09	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16	SA17	SA18	SA19	SA20	SA21	SA22	SA23		
(Policy G4B)																										
		See below.																								
	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
		See below.																								
	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
		See below.																								
	4: : No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy and legislation	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
		Retaining existing policies and using national policy is the baseline position so no positive or negative effects																								
	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.																									
GBI / Identification, Protection, Enhancement and extension of GBI: Environmental Justice (Policy SP13)																										
	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
		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	N	N	+	N	N	N	+	++	N	+	N	+	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	N
		As above but with lower positive effects.																								
	3: : No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy and legislation	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
		Retaining existing policies and using national policy is the baseline position so no positive or negative effects																								
	Overall comparison between options:																									
Green Infrastructure / Protection, Enhancement and	1A: 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

		SA01	SA02	SA03	SA04	SA05	SA06	SA07	SA08	SA09	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16	SA17	SA18	SA19	SA20	SA21	SA22	SA23		
Extension of Green and Blue Infrastructure (Policy G1)																										
		Preferred Option - see below.																								
	1B. As Option 1A but apply a threshold of 150 units to trigger requirement to prepare an assessment.	N	+	+	N	+	N	++	+	+	+	+	+	N	+	+	N	+	+	N	N	+	N	N		
		Representation options given below.																								
	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		
		See below.																								
	3: : No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy and legislation	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N		
		Retaining existing policies and using national policy is the baseline position so no positive or negative effects																								
	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. Option 1B (representation response) was for a figure of 150 units or a similar phased approach. The Policy ensures that the applicant addresses all the relevant GBI issues appropriate to the development. If the development is minor and the impact minimal, then the assessment will be as such. It is not the expectation that a full expensive assessment of all the Policy requirements will be undertaken. Rather that everything in the list has been considered, even if (with good reason) they are summarily dismissed. Thus the trigger is not needed. It is also noted that the trigger of 150 units appears to arbitrary and have little evidential base. Ultimately this approach is detrimental to the sustainability objectives compared to the preferred option.																									
Green Infrastructure / Local Food Production: Ability to Grow Food Locally (Policy F1)	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		
		Preferred Option, although in a more relaxed form – see below.																								
	2: : No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy and legislation	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N		
		Retaining existing policies and using national policy is the baseline position so no positive or negative effects																								
	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 /	1: To create standards that allow for the planting of fruit trees for all new residential and commercial	N	N	+	N	N	N	+	N	N	+	N	+	N	+	N	N	+	N	N	N	++	N	N		

		SA01	SA02	SA03	SA04	SA05	SA06	SA07	SA08	SA09	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16	SA17	SA18	SA19	SA20	SA21	SA22	SA23		
Local Food Production: Fruit Tree in Garden (Policy F1)	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	N	N	+	N	+	N	+	+	N	+	N	+	N	+	+	N	+	N	N	N	++	N	N		
		Preferred Option, in combination with Option 3 – see below.																								
	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		
		Preferred Option, in combination with Option 2 – see below.																								
	4: : No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy and legislation	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
		Retaining existing policies and using national policy is the baseline position so no positive or negative effects																								
	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 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.																									
GBI / Nature Conservation : Biodiversity (Policies G8A, G8B & G9)	1: : No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy and legislation	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
		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	-	N	++	N	N	-	++	++	N	++	N	++	N	N	N	N	++	+	N	N	++	N	N		
		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.																									
	Overall comparison between options: Option 2 has been assessed as having significant positive effects across a range of SA objectives compared to the existing baseline position and is to be taken forward through new and amended Policies G8A, G8B, G9 and G10. All policies more strongly recognise the importance of biodiversity in addressing climate change, give greater protection and greater emphasis to expanding and enhancing biodiversity.																									

		SA01	SA02	SA03	SA04	SA05	SA06	SA07	SA08	SA09	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16	SA17	SA18	SA19	SA20	SA21	SA22	SA23		
Green Infrastructure / Nature Conservation : Protection and enhancement (Policies G8A & G8B)	1: : No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy and legislation	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
		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	-	N	++	N	N	-	+	++	N	++	N	++	N	N	N	N	++	+	N	N	++	N	N		
		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	- -	N	++	N	N	- -	N	++	+	++	N	++	+	N	N	N	++	++	N	N	++	N	N		
		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 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.																								
	Overall comparison between options: Option 2 has been assessed as having significant positive effects across a range of SA objectives compared to the existing baseline position and is to be taken forward through a new and amended Policies G8A, G8B. A number of negative effects were noted against Option 3 particularly relating to its impact on the delivery of development. The outcomes sought by Option 3 were also thought to be covered in other plan polices so any additional burden would not be justified.																								
GBI / Nature Conservation : Update (Policies G8A & G8B)	1: : No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy and legislation	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
		Retaining existing policy is the baseline position so no positive or negative effects.																								
	2: Update terms, references, documents, wording of G8	N	N	++	N	N	N	++	++	N	++	N	++	N	N	N	N	++	+	N	N	+	N	N		
		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.																								
	Overall comparison between options:																								

		SA01	SA02	SA03	SA04	SA05	SA06	SA07	SA08	SA09	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16	SA17	SA18	SA19	SA20	SA21	SA22	SA23		
	Option 2 has been assessed as having significant positive effects across a range of SA objectives compared to the existing baseline position and is to be taken forward through a new and amended Policies G8A, G8B. Updating terms and references make the policy more robust and applicable.																									
GBI / Trees: Increase canopy (Policies G2A,& G2D	1: : No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy and legislation	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
	Retaining existing policies and using national policy is the baseline so no positive or negative effects.																									
	2: Seek additional tree planting	N	-	++	N	+	-	+	++	N	++	N	++	+	N	N	N	+	+	N	N	++	N	N		
	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 sum in acknowledgement of the impact on development though this would still affect 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	N	N	++	N	+	-	+	++	N	++	N	++	+	N	N	N	+	+	N	N	++	N	N		
	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	N	+	++	N	N	N	+	++	N	++	N	++	+	N	N	N	+	+	N	N	++	N	N		
	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.																									
	Overall comparison between options: • Option 4 Is not considered to be reasonable because CPO powers cannot be used. Options 2 and 3 were assessed as having significant positive effects against a number of environmental objectives but have not been taken forward as specific policies. A number of proposed policies will deliver positive outcomes (SP13, G1, G2A, G2D, G9 which will result in an increase in the tree canopy delivered through new development.																									
GBI / Trees: Protection (Policies G2A, G2B & G2C)	1: No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy and legislation	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
	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	N	N	++	N	N	N	++	+	N	++	N	++	N	N	N	N	++	N	N	N	++	N	N		
	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.																									

		SA01	SA02	SA03	SA04	SA05	SA06	SA07	SA08	SA09	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16	SA17	SA18	SA19	SA20	SA21	SA22	SA23		
		The extent of protection is not considered to be sufficient to cause notable negative effects. 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	-	N	++	N	+	-	++	++	N	++	N	++	N	N	N	N	++	+	N	N	++	N	N		
		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	N	N	++	N	+	-	++	++	N	++	N	++	+	N	N	N	++	+	N	N	++	N	N		
		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.																									
	5:As Option 4 but also include a policy detailing protection of ancient woodland including a buffer area, veteran trees and introduce a local designation for long established woodland with specific protection including a buffer.	Option 5 is an expansion of Option 4 (i.e. the inclusion of policies to protect ancient woodland and veteran trees locally designated long established woodlands beyond that of just trees, woodland and hedgerows), 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.																									
		Overall comparison between options: Option 5 has been assessed as having significant positive effects across a range of SA objectives compared to the existing baseline position and is to be taken forward through a new and amended Policies G2A, G2B & G2C.																									
GBI / Protection of Long Established Woodland (Policy G2C)	1: No new policy - rely on existing national guidance	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N		
		Retaining existing national guidance is the baseline so no positive or negative effects.																								
	2: Introduce protection of Long Established Woodland	N	N	++	N	N	N	++	+	N	++	N	++	N	N	N	N	++	N	N	N	++	N	N		
		Protecting Long Established Woodlands 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.																									

		SA01	SA02	SA03	SA04	SA05	SA06	SA07	SA08	SA09	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16	SA17	SA18	SA19	SA20	SA21	SA22	SA23		
		The extent of protection is not considered to be sufficient to cause notable negative effects. This will give added protection to valuable woodland which has not current have its own protection nationally, is only mentioned in national guidance and is the ancient woodland of the future. It will provide important habitats which will support a wider range of biodiversity, sequestrate and store carbon and other pollutants and contribute to the landscape and amenity of places.																								
	Overall comparison between options: Option 2 has been assessed as having significant positive effects across a range of SA objectives compared to the existing baseline position and it reflects recent Government guidance. It is to be taken forward through a new PolicyiG2C.																									
As option 2GBI / Trees: Replacement (Policy G2D)	1: No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy and legislation	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
	Retaining existing policies is the baseline position so no positive or negative effects.																									
	2: Increase level of replacement based on numbers	N	+	++	N	N	-	++	++	N	++	N	++	+	N	N	N	++	+	N	N	++	N	N		
	A replacement methodology based on either Options 2 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).																									
	3: Tree replacement based on carbon sequestration	N	+	++	N	N	-	++	++	N	++	N	++	+	N	N	N	++	+	N	N	++	N	N		
	As Option 2 above.																									
	4: Base replacement on more factors than just carbon sequestration	N	+	++	N	N	-	++	++	N	++	N	++	+	N	N	N	++	+	N	N	++	N	N		
	.As Option 2 above.																									
	5: Replacement based on canopy cover	N	+	++	N	N	-	++	++	N	++	N	++	+	N	N	N	++	N	N	N	++	N	N		
	As Option 2 above.																									
	Overall comparison between options: 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. Based on the effectiveness of the policy, its link to the wider focus of the Local Plan Update to address the climate emergency and the tree replacement methodology devised by the United Bank of Carbon/University of Leeds based on achieving carbon sequestration parity, Option 3 has been taken forward as the basis for Policy G2D.																									
GBI / Trees: Specific species (Policy G2D)	1: : No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy and legislation	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
	Retaining existing policies is the baseline position so no positive or negative effects.																									

		SA01	SA02	SA03	SA04	SA05	SA06	SA07	SA08	SA09	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16	SA17	SA18	SA19	SA20	SA21	SA22	SA23		
	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
		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.																								
	Overall comparison between options: Option 2 was assessed as having some positive sustainability effects but Policy G2D has been developed in relation to carbon sequestration mitigation using the methodology developed by UBoC and the University of Leeds which does not explicitly consider the use of e.g. fruit trees and those that attract wildlife. Using such terms in not justified. .																									
Place Making / Strategic Placemaking (Policies SP1A , SP1 & EN9)	1: No new policy – rely on existing local and national policy and legislation	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
		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.																								
	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	N	N
		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 complete, compact & connected places and presumption for asks if criteria not met	+	++	+	N	+	N	++	+	++	N	+	N	N	+	+	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
		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)	N	+	N	N	N	+	+	N	++	N	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
		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.																								

		SA01	SA02	SA03	SA04	SA05	SA06	SA07	SA08	SA09	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16	SA17	SA18	SA19	SA20	SA21	SA22	SA23	
	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
	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.																								
	6: Presumption against all greenfield development (to protect carbon adaptation assets)	N	N	+	N	N	-	N	+	++	+	+	++	+	N	+	N	+	N	+	N	+	N	N
	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. As a reasonable alternative suggestion to consider SP1 in a wider context and through the emerging LLP2040, the proposed change to SP1 is no longer being carried forward through LPU. This option has been considered (Option1) and relies on existing Local and national policy and legislation until the LLP2040 is taken forward. Option 3 has been taken forward within new policy SP1A and Option 5 within new policy EN9.																								
Place Making / Design (Policy SP1B, P10 and P10a)	1: No new policy – rely on existing local and national policy and legislation	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	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	+	+	+	N	N	N	+	+	N	N	+	+	+	N	+	+	+	N	N	N	+	N	N
	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 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).																								

		SA01	SA02	SA03	SA04	SA05	SA06	SA07	SA08	SA09	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16	SA17	SA18	SA19	SA20	SA21	SA22	SA23	
		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	+	+	++	+	N	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	N	+	++	+	+	
		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	+	N	++	+	N	+	+	+	+	+	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	N	N	+	++	N	+	
		Similar to Option 3, this policy option scores most positively across the majority of SA scores, reflecting that having a new policy dedicated to setting out design principles <u>plus</u> 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)	N	N	++	+	N	+	+	+	N	N	+	N	N	N	+	N	+	N	N	++	+	N	+	
		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 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.																								
	<u>Overall comparison between options:</u> 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). Option 3 has been taken forward within new policy SP1B and P10 and Option 5 within new policy P10a.																								
Carbon Reduction / Whole Life Carbon Assessment (Policy EN1A)	1: No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy and legislation	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
		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	+	+	+	N	N	+	+	N	+	N	+	N	N	+	+	+	+	N	N	N	+	N	+	
		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).																							

		SA01	SA02	SA03	SA04	SA05	SA06	SA07	SA08	SA09	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16	SA17	SA18	SA19	SA20	SA21	SA22	SA23	
	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	+	-	++
		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.																							
Carbon Reduction / Operational Carbon (Policy EN1B)	1: No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy and legislation	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	Relying upon existing policy would be based upon current EN1 policy and does not presume the Future Homes Standard and Future Building Standards will be in force by 2025..																								
	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	-	-	++
	The policy would require all 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).																								
	2B. Require all development to be built so that carbon emissions associated with the building's operational energy are zero or negative with a transition period introduced to delay implementation to 2028 and with specific exemption for type of development where it would not be feasible to achieve net zero.	+	+	++	N	N	-	+	N	N	N	++	N	N	N	N	N	++	N	N	N	-	-	++
	The policy would require all developments to deliver net zero operational carbon buildings after a transition period. 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.																								
	4: 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	-	-	++
	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																								

		SA01	SA02	SA03	SA04	SA05	SA06	SA07	SA08	SA09	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16	SA17	SA18	SA19	SA20	SA21	SA22	SA23
	also concludes that there will be no difference in outcome between if the policy only applies to all major applications (Option 4) rather than all (including householder and minor) applications (Option 2 and3). A transitional approach to net zero has been deemed appropriate to address potential feasibility issues within the supply chains to meet operationally net zero development.																							
Carbon Reduction / Building Standards (Policy EN2)	1: No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy and legislation	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	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.																							
	2: Require development to achieve a specific sustainable construction rating / standard	+	+	++	N	N	-	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	++	+	-	++
	The policy would require major residential applications meet a construction standard put forward by the Council. This would improve the quality of new development, (SA1, SA2, SA7, SA8, SA9, SA10, SA13, SA14, SA15, SA16, SA18) whilst creating more energy efficient and resilient homes (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). BREEAM Excellent is remaining as the policy requirement for major non domestic applications, which would have no SA impact compared to the baseline relying on existing policy.																							
	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 (Policy EN3)	1: No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy and legislation	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	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. The baseline is neutral.																							
	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	+
	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).																							
	3A: Set potential capacity for renewable energy generation in Leeds in policy	+	+	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	++	N	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	+
	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). However without indication of market interest and allocations within the plan, it would not be in the Council's interest to set targets with the capacity figures provided.																							
	3B. Set potential capacity for renewable energy generation in Leeds as context within supporting text	+	+	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	++	N	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	+
	3B. Set potential capacity for renewable energy generation in Leeds as context within supporting text	+	+	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	++	N	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	+
	3B. Set potential capacity for renewable energy generation in Leeds as context within supporting text	+	+	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	++	N	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	+

		SA01	SA02	SA03	SA04	SA05	SA06	SA07	SA08	SA09	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16	SA17	SA18	SA19	SA20	SA21	SA22	SA23
		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). However without indication of market interest and allocations within the plan, it would not be in the Council's interest to set targets with the capacity figures provided. Placement of the capacity figures within the supportive text would provide further clarity on how they can be used for monitoring purposes.																							
	Overall comparison between options: The current target is out of date, by introducing a new target (Option 3a), 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 (Policy EN3)	1: No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy and legislation	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	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. The baseline is neutral.																							
	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	++
	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	+	+	+	N	N	N	+	N	-	N	++	N	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	++
	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 (Policy EN4)	1: No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy and legislation	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	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. The baseline is neutral.																							
	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	++
	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	N	N	++	N	N	++	++	N	N	N	++	N	N	N	N	+	++	N	N	N	N	N	++
	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.																							

		SA01	SA02	SA03	SA04	SA05	SA06	SA07	SA08	SA09	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16	SA17	SA18	SA19	SA20	SA21	SA22	SA23
	Overall comparison between options: Current policy would still encourage 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 (No policy)	1: No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy and legislation	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	Baseline scoring.																							
	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	N	N	N
	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 (Policy EN3)	1: No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy and legislation	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	No national requirement to provide target therefore the SA outcome is all neutral.																							
	2: Introduce an energy storage target	+	+	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	+
	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).																							
	3A: Set potential capacity for energy storage in Leeds in policy	+	+	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	+
	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).																							
	3B. Set potential capacity for renewable energy storage in Leeds as context within supporting text	+	+	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	+
	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). However without indication of market interest and allocations within the plan, it would not be in the Council's interest to set targets with the capacity figures provided. Placement of the capacity figures within the supportive text would provide further clarity on how they can be used for monitoring purposes.																							
	Overall comparison between options: There is no local energy storage 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 and within the supportive text																							
Carbon Reduction / Energy Storage Location (Policy EN3)	1: No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy and legislation	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

		SA01	SA02	SA03	SA04	SA05	SA06	SA07	SA08	SA09	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16	SA17	SA18	SA19	SA20	SA21	SA22	SA23
		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	+	+	+	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	+
		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	+	+	+	N	N	N	+	N	-	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	+
		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).																						
	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.																							
Water Quality (Water 2)	1. No new policy – rely on existing local and national policy and legislation.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	2.Ask for a water framework assessment.	N	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	+	+	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	++	+	++	+	N	N
		The policy requires applications for development within 10 metres of a water body to be accompanied by a Water Framework Assessment. This will be assessed by the Environment Agency to ensure that there is no harmful impact to sensitive water bodies adjacent ot close to the proposed development.																						
	Overall comparison between options: Option 2 has direct positive effects for water quality (SA18) and amenity (SA20). This is because by ensuring that applications for development within 10metres of a water body are accompanied by a water framework assessment we can make sure measures are in place to mitigate any impacts of the development on water quality and thereby reduce exposure to pollution.																							
Flood Risk / Avoiding Development on the Floodplain (Water 3 & 4)	1: No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy and legislation	N	-	+	N	N	N	N	N	-	N	N	+	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
		This option scores positively for heath, climate change adaptation and flood risk because it restricts inappropriate development at the sites at the highest risk of flooding in undeveloped areas (presuming functional floodplain would be defined using the latest SFRA data). This is a restriction on the location of economic development (which could include brownfield land in undeveloped areas) so a potential minor negative effect is noted. However, the policy ensures that the location of development will be more robust in addressing future risk from flooding which could otherwise negatively impact of economic activities during and after flood events.																						
	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
		This option scores positively for heath, climate change adaptation and flood risk because it restricts inappropriate development at the sites at the highest risk of flooding in undeveloped areas (based on the latest SFRA data). This is a restriction on the location of economic development (which could include brownfield land in undeveloped areas) so a potential minor negative effect is noted. However, the policy ensures that the location of development will be more robust in addressing future risk from flooding which could otherwise negatively impact of economic activities during and after flood events.																						
	3: 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
		This option would be more restrictive on development in all high flood risk area (including Zone 2 and 3A) which could include significant areas of brownfield land and existing developed areas such as the city centre. This restrictive approach could impact on employment and economic development (SA1 & SA2), housing delivery (SA6)																						

		SA01	SA02	SA03	SA04	SA05	SA06	SA07	SA08	SA09	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16	SA17	SA18	SA19	SA20	SA21	SA22	SA23	
		and make efficient use of previously developed (SA9). This option has more positive effects on health (SA3) climate change adaptation (SA12) and managing flood risk (SA13) than option 1 and 2, taking a more precautionary approach to future flood risk.																							
	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
		This option would be more restrictive on development in high flood risk areas (Zone 2 or 3) than option 1 and 2 although it is less clear whether this would have a major impact on economic development or housing delivery as is the case for option 3 because it would affect relatively few developments. A positive effect is noted for health (SA3) as this approach would reduce risk to vulnerable groups during and after flood events. It would however restrict choice for the elderly and disabled in relation to housing locations which scores negatively in relation to social inclusion, given risks to vulnerable groups can potentially be managed in accordance with other plan policies (e.g. proposed Policy Water 6A – Safe access and egress).																							
	Overall comparison between options Option 2 was selected and forms Part 1 of amended Policy Water 3. Option 1 was rejected because it was considered that the wording of the policy needed to reflect the wording used in the latest 2022 update to the SFRA in terms of clarifying the specific purpose of functional flood plan in undeveloped areas. Option 3 was rejected because there were potentially significant negative impacts on economic development and housing delivery in locations that could otherwise support sustainable development with good access to services and facilities (e.g. parts of the city centre). Whilst Option 2 is less positive in relation to managing flood risk (taking a less precautionary approach) it is considered that this risk can be mitigated through the application of other proposed flood risk plan policies. Option 4 was rejected because a negative effect was identified in relation to equality and social inclusion and because it was considered that other plan policies (e.g. proposed Water 6A) can ensure that safe access and egress are maintained taking into account the specific needs of vulnerable groups.																							
Flood Risk / Functional Floodplain in the Urban Area (Currently zone 3aii) (Water 3)	1: No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy and legislation	N	N	-	N	N	N	-	N	++	-	N	- -	-	N	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	N
		This option would not go far enough to address increased risk of flooding as a result of climate change and would not be based on the latest available evidence on flood risk probabilities set out in the SFRA update nor the latest Government guidance on the definition of functional floodplain which has changed from 5% (1 in 20 year) annual probability of flooding to 3.3% (1 in 30 year). This could potentially lead to areas at a high risk of flooding lying outside the defined functional flood plain.																							
	2: Limitations on urban development in functional floodplain with a very high probability (1 in 30) of flooding, flood zone 3b (previously mapped as zone 3aii).	-	-	+	N	N	-	+	N	- -	+	+	++	++	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	-	- -	N
		Option 2 has a more restrictive approach in seeking to adapt to climate change by limiting development in unprotected areas with a high probability of flooding defined by the latest evidence in the SFRA and using the latest Government guidance, 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 (SA22).																							
	3: Limitations on urban development in functional floodplain with a very high probability (1 in 30) of flooding that are currently defined 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
		Option 3 has similar outcomes to Option 2 but offers a more flexible approach 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..																							

		SA01	SA02	SA03	SA04	SA05	SA06	SA07	SA08	SA09	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16	SA17	SA18	SA19	SA20	SA21	SA22	SA23	
	Overall comparison between options: Relying on existing policy was considered to be inappropriate as it would not go far enough to address increased likelihood of flooding as a result of climate change (SA12 and SA13) with potential indirect social impacts as a result of increased flooding (Health SA3 and Social Inclusion) 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 (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 / Flood Risk Assessments (Water 6)	1. No new policy – rely on existing local and national policy and legislation	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	N
	Overall comparison between options:																								
Flood Risk / Residual Risk (Water 5 and Water 6A)	1. No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy and legislation	N	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
	Overall comparison between options:																								
Flood Risk / Managing Surface Water - increasing SuDs (Water 7)	1: No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy and legislation	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	+	N	+	+	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	+	N	N	N
	See below.																								
	2: New policy to increase the use of sustainable drainage measures	+	N	++	N	N	N	N	+	-	++	++	++	+	N	N	N	+	++	+	N	++	N	++	
	Preferred option – see below.																								
	Overall comparison between options: Relying on existing policy was considered to not go far enough to mitigate and adapt to climate change (SA11/SA12 or mitigate flood risk SA13) hence Option 2 for new policy was the preferred Option. A replacement 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).																								

		SA01	SA02	SA03	SA04	SA05	SA06	SA07	SA08	SA09	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16	SA17	SA18	SA19	SA20	SA21	SA22	SA23	
Flood Risk / Managing Surface Water - source locations (Not progressed)	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
		No new policy was selected because there was insufficient evidence to underpin an alternative policy approach (see option 2 below)																							
	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
		This option is not considered to be a reasonable alternative as there is insufficient evidence to support development of a policy which linked source locations with downstream impacts.																							
	Overall comparison between options: N/A																								
Flood Risk / Resilience (Water 5 & Water 6A)	1: No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy and legislation	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
		Retaining existing policies is the baseline position so no positive or negative effects																							
	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
		Option 2 had a number of positive sustainability effects included major positive effects in relation to climate change adaptation (SA12) and flood risk (SA13)																							
	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 and would improve the safety and well-being of future occupiers through more resilient buildings (SA3).																								
Flood Risk / PD rights and porous paving (Water 8)	1: No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy and legislation	N	+	-	N	N	N	N	-	++	-	N	- -	- -	N	N	N	N	-	N	N	- -	- -	N	N
		Potential to have a of number sustainability effects. Incremental loss of natural drainage areas within property curtilages is assessed to have a negative effect on climate change adaption (SA12) and mitigating flood risk (SA13) objectives as this will likely cause an increase in surface water run-off (and potentially flooding) during heavy rain. This has potential indirect negative effects on health (SA3), biodiversity (SA10), water quality (SA18) and townscape (SA21). The less restrictive approach allowed by permitted development has potentially positively effects in relation to economic development (SA2).																								
	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
		Limiting PD rights would have a number of positive sustainability effects through reducing surface water run-off (and the associated risks of flooding during heavy rain events). This is reflect in positive scores against SA objectives for climate change adaptation (SA12), mitigating flood risk (SA13), water quality (SA18), health (SA3) and a negative effect on economic development (SA2).																								

		SA01	SA02	SA03	SA04	SA05	SA06	SA07	SA08	SA09	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16	SA17	SA18	SA19	SA20	SA21	SA22	SA23	
	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	
	This approach would apply to when planning permission is required for new development. The policy requires retention of 50% of existing soft landscaping area for parking on front gardens. This approach was considered to reduce flood risk relating to heavy rain events compared to the baseline position. As a result, the option scored positively against climate change adaptation (SA12); flood risk mitigation (SA13), health (SA3), water quality (SA18) and townscape (SA21).																								
	Overall comparison between options: For the reasons set out above, Option 3 was the preferred option and thus included as new policy Water 8.																								
Flood Risk / Increased Flood Risk in Future (Water 4)	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	
	The existing policy provide a baseline position with which to compare the reasonable alternatives. On the presumption that the probability of flood event is likely to increase in future as a result of climate change, the existing position has been assessed against being negative in terms of climate change adaptation (SA12); mitigating flood risk (SA13) and health (SA3) because it could allow development that is currently in lower flood risk zones to pass the flood risk sequential and exception tests without taking account of whether there will be an increased risk of flooding in future.																								
	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	
	The option proposes to revise existing Policy Water 4 to ensure that the sequential and exception tests consider potential future flood risk areas. This would score positively in relation to climate change adaptation (SA12) and mitigating flood risk (SA13) and indirectly in relation to health (SA3). There are potential for negative scores in relation to economic development (SA2) and efficient use of land (SA9) because the policy could prevent development of land (including brownfield land) following application of the sequential and exception test to future flood risk areas compared to the current policy approach.																								
	Overall comparison between options There are positive and negative effects associated with both options. Option 2 was selected because it is considered that it allows for future risk to be taken into account in the application of the flood risk sequential test. This is important given it is expected that the risk of flooding will increase in future and the data is available through the recently updated SFRA and is based on a precautionary approach. This could potentially limit development on sites which would pass a sequential an exception test based on current flood risk zones. However, overall there should be little impact, given sites in higher flood risk zone can pass a sequential test if alternative sites in lower flood risk areas are not available.																								
Flood Risk / Flood Risk Assessment Requirements (Water 6)	1. No new policy - rely on existing local and national policy and legislation	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	Retaining existing policies is the baseline position so no positive or negative effects.																								
	2. Amend Policy Water 6 to require Flood Risk Assessments to take specific account of Government climate change allowances and to demonstrate climate change has been allowed for in reducing flood risk to an acceptable level.	N	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	++	++	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	The option would ensure that climate change is reflected fully in Flood Risk Assessments and thus scores positively with respect to climate change adaption (SA12) and managing flood risk (SA13). No negative sustainability effects are noted relative to the existing policy position.																								

		SA01	SA02	SA03	SA04	SA05	SA06	SA07	SA08	SA09	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16	SA17	SA18	SA19	SA20	SA21	SA22	SA23
	Overall comparison between options Option 2 has been selected. This option has positive effects in relation to climate change adaption (SA12) and managing flood risk (SA13) relative to the existing policy																							

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

APPENDIX 7 A – RESULTS TABLES ASSESSING POLICIES AGAINST SA OBJECTIVES

Sustainability Appraisals of policies revised as part of the Local Plan Update																								
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 SP1A	Achieving complete, compact and connected places	+	++	++	+	+	+	++	++	++	+	++	+	N	++	+	N	++	N	++	N	N	N	N
		Policy commentary: 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																							

Sustainability Appraisals of policies revised as part of the Local Plan Update																								
Policy		**SA01**	**SA02**	**SA03**	**SA04**	**SA05**	**SA06**	**SA07**	**SA08**	**SA09**	**SA10**	**SA11**	**SA12**	**SA13**	**SA14**	**SA15**	**SA16**	**SA17**	**SA18**	**SA19**	**SA20**	**SA21**	**SA22**	**SA23**
		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). 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																						

Sustainability Appraisals of policies revised as part of the Local Plan Update																								
Policy		**SA01**	**SA02**	**SA03**	**SA04**	**SA05**	**SA06**	**SA07**	**SA08**	**SA09**	**SA10**	**SA11**	**SA12**	**SA13**	**SA14**	**SA15**	**SA16**	**SA17**	**SA18**	**SA19**	**SA20**	**SA21**	**SA22**	**SA23**
		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).																						
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 EN1B	Carbon Reduction: Operational Energy	+	+	++	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 after a transitional period, 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																						

Sustainability Appraisals of policies revised as part of the Local Plan Update																								
Policy		**SA01**	**SA02**	**SA03**	**SA04**	**SA05**	**SA06**	**SA07**	**SA08**	**SA09**	**SA10**	**SA11**	**SA12**	**SA13**	**SA14**	**SA15**	**SA16**	**SA17**	**SA18**	**SA19**	**SA20**	**SA21**	**SA22**	**SA23**
		developments would also promote investment and increase skills and knowledge within the renewable energy sector (SA1/SA2).																						
Policy EN1A	Carbon Reduction: Embodied Carbon	+	+	+	N	N	+	+	N	+	N	+	N	N	+	+	+	+	N	N	N	+	N	+
		Policy commentary: EN1 Part A 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 Excellent. 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.																						
Policy EN3	Renewable Energy Generation	+	+	+	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) and this produces a negative score that is mitigated through the detailed criteria in the policy.																						
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

Sustainability Appraisals of policies revised as part of the Local Plan Update																								
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 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. 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																						

Sustainability Appraisals of policies revised as part of the Local Plan Update																								
Policy		**SA01**	**SA02**	**SA03**	**SA04**	**SA05**	**SA06**	**SA07**	**SA08**	**SA09**	**SA10**	**SA11**	**SA12**	**SA13**	**SA14**	**SA15**	**SA16**	**SA17**	**SA18**	**SA19**	**SA20**	**SA21**	**SA22**	**SA23**
		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, 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. Developers should know this has to be taken into account in site selection, scheme design and viability assessments.																						
Policy G2C	Long Established Woodland	-	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. Developers should know this has to be taken into account in site selection, scheme design and viability assessments.																						
Policy G2D	Tree replacement	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 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).																						

Sustainability Appraisals of policies revised as part of the Local Plan Update																								
Policy		**SA01**	**SA02**	**SA03**	**SA04**	**SA05**	**SA06**	**SA07**	**SA08**	**SA09**	**SA10**	**SA11**	**SA12**	**SA13**	**SA14**	**SA15**	**SA16**	**SA17**	**SA18**	**SA19**	**SA20**	**SA21**	**SA22**	**SA23**
		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). 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

Sustainability Appraisals of policies revised as part of the Local Plan Update																								
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 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). 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																							

Sustainability Appraisals of policies revised as part of the Local Plan Update																								
Policy		**SA01**	**SA02**	**SA03**	**SA04**	**SA05**	**SA06**	**SA07**	**SA08**	**SA09**	**SA10**	**SA11**	**SA12**	**SA13**	**SA14**	**SA15**	**SA16**	**SA17**	**SA18**	**SA19**	**SA20**	**SA21**	**SA22**	**SA23**
		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. Changes have been made to the policy to give more clarity on the mechanisms and processes used to assess, deliver and maintain biodiversity net gain (on-site and off-site), how these will be applied, the types of biodiversity units and the importance of strategic significance. Whilst these give more details of requirements, they do not change the fundamental principles and key purposes of the policy therefore the scoring has not changed																							

Sustainability Appraisals of policies revised as part of the Local Plan Update																								
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 G10	Biodiversity Enhancement for Species	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	++	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
		Policy commentary: The sustainability effects of this policy are very specifically focused with one positive effect noted against SA10 (biodiversity/geodiversity) due to it requiring bird and bat friendly measures within buildings. There is some uncertainty about the effect of the policy on development as it may introduce higher costs but as these are expected to be marginal it was assessed as being neutral.																						
Policy F1	Food System 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).																						

Sustainability Appraisals of policies revised as part of the Local Plan Update																								
Policy		**SA01**	**SA02**	**SA03**	**SA04**	**SA05**	**SA06**	**SA07**	**SA08**	**SA09**	**SA10**	**SA11**	**SA12**	**SA13**	**SA14**	**SA15**	**SA16**	**SA17**	**SA18**	**SA19**	**SA20**	**SA21**	**SA22**	**SA23**
		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).																						
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.																						
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	+
		Policy commentary: This policy involves minor changes to the existing policy to extend the requirement to development under 10 dwellings. This should have a minor positive benefit in relation to resource efficiency (SA23).																						
Water Policy 2	Protection of Water Quality	N	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	+	+	+	N	N	N	N	N	++	+	++	+	N	N
		Policy commentary: This policy scores positively for water quality (SA18) and amenity (SA20). This is because by ensuring that applications for development within 10metres of a water body are accompanied by a water framework																						

Sustainability Appraisals of policies revised as part of the Local Plan Update																								
Policy		**SA01**	**SA02**	**SA03**	**SA04**	**SA05**	**SA06**	**SA07**	**SA08**	**SA09**	**SA10**	**SA11**	**SA12**	**SA13**	**SA14**	**SA15**	**SA16**	**SA17**	**SA18**	**SA19**	**SA20**	**SA21**	**SA22**	**SA23**
		assessment we can make sure measures are in place to mitigate any impacts of the development on water quality and thereby reduce exposure to pollution.																						
Water Policy 3	Functional Flood Plain	N	-	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	+	++	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
		Policy commentary: Amended Water Policy 3 is derived from two options. Part 1 reflects Option 2 under the 'Avoiding Development on the Floodplain' options and Part 2 reflects Option 3 under the 'Functional Floodplain in the Urban Area' options. The overall policy scores reflect the combined effects of the two parts of the option. This policy scores positively for heath, climate change adaptation and flood risk because it restricts inappropriate development at the sites at the highest risk of flooding in undeveloped areas and does not allow further development (except than on the footprint of existing buildings) in the area of the urban area at the highest risk of flooding. This is a restriction on the location of economic development, including brownfield land, is a potential minor negative effect is noted. However, the policy ensures that the location of development will be more robust in addressing future risk from flooding which could otherwise negatively impact of economic activities during and after flood events.																							
Water Policy 5	Residual Risk	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
		Policy commentary: Policy ensures that climate change is reflected fully in Flood Risk Assessments and thus scores positively with respect to climate change adaption (SA12), managing flood risk (SA13) and health (SA3). No negative sustainability effects are noted relative to the existing policy position.																						
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	N	N
		Policy commentary:																						

Sustainability Appraisals of policies revised as part of the Local Plan Update																								
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 sets detailed requirement to ensure that development located in areas at risk of flooding provides safe access and egress for people in a flood event. This has positive benefits in relation to heath (SA3), social inclusion (SA7), climate change mitigation (SA12), mitigating flood risk (SA13) and townscape (through promoting good design). No negative sustainability impacts have been identified.																						
Water Policy 7	Sustainable Drainage	+	N	+	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	N	++	++	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	+	N	N
		Policy commentary: The replacement policy requires 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).																						
Water Policy 4	Land at increased risk of flooding	N	-	++	N	N	N	N	+	-	++	++	++	++	N	N	N	+	++	+	N	++	N	++
		Policy commentary: Policy scores positively in relation to climate change adaptation (SA12) and mitigating flood risk (SA13) and indirectly in relation to health (SA3). There are potential for negative scores in relation to economic development (SA2) and efficient use of land (SA9) because the policy could prevent development of land (including brownfield land) following application of the sequential and exception test to future flood risk areas compared to the current policy approach.																						
Water Policy 8	Porous paving and loss of front gardens	N	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	-	N	N	++	++	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
		Policy commentary: This policy was considered to reduce flood risk relating to heavy rain events compared to the baseline position. As a result, the option scored positively against climate change adaptation (SA12); flood risk mitigation (SA13), health (SA3), water quality (SA18) and townscape (SA21)																						

TABLE KEY

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

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 7A.

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

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. Where possible, potential negative effects identified at the options stage were mitigated through the wording of the specific requirements of policies or were reassessed when further evidence became available. As a result, very few of the proposed policies assessed at Appendix 7 are identified as having negative effects against the SA Framework.

Examples of approaches taken to mitigate the potential negative effects of policies are set out below:

Development viability and reduced land take

It is noted that many of the policy requirements being proposed in the Local Plan Update could impose additional costs or burdens on development which could in turn impact on its viability. Thus potential negative effects were noted against sustainability objectives SA2 (economic development) and SA6 (housing delivery). This scoring reflected the potential for the requirements to make some development unviable and thus reduce the level of commercial or residential development activity compared to an option to not include the policy requirement.

However, the cumulative impact on development viability has been robustly assessed as part of the strategic Economic Viability Statement (EVS) (August 2022). This concludes that the cumulative requirements of the Local Plan Update can be delivered as part of viable schemes taking into consideration all policy requirements. As a result the impact of all specific requirements set out in amended or new policies (which have a cost), have been tested at an individual policy level and at a cumulative strategic level in the Local Plan Update and are considered to not impact the viability of development to the extent that it would inhibit the amount of development taking place at the strategic level. The strategic viability of developments will aslo be tested at Examination by an Inspector and this could potentially impact the wording of policies at later stages of the process.

Whilst viable, some policy requirements such as biodiversity net gain (Policy G9) are likely to reduce the proportion of development sites available for built development. This has been assessed as a negative effect in relation to economic development (SA2) and housing delivery (SA6) where the policy will increase the land take over existing policy requirements. This effect has not been mitigated, as any negative effects must be balanced against the significant positive effects resulting from the policy. Overall, these policies are considered to have net sustainability benefits.

Scale and type of development

The potential impact of some requirements on the delivery of smaller development, such as householder, other minor development or changes of use have been considered in the preparation of policies. Smaller development has been specifically excluded from a number of policy requirements. For example, proposed revised Policy EN1 (Part B) specifically excludes a list of types of development such as changes of use and smaller extensions from the operational energy requirements. It was recognised that the requirements in the policy were likely to be unfeasible and/or unviable for these types of development. To have included all development in the

policy requirement would have likely result in less development or more vacant properties than the existing baseline position and as such a more proportionate approach was taken with such policies.

APPENDIX 9 – HABITATS REGULATIONS ASSESSMENT

See separate document.

APPENDIX 10 – MONITORING FRAMEWORK

Table 3: 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
New 46	Building energy performance • Building energy performance for domestic buildings (EPC Lodgements) • Building energy performance for non-domestic buildings (EPC Lodgements)
New 47	Net gain/loss of Strategic GBI
New 48	Area of woodland cover
New 49	Loss of ancient woodland
New 50	Loss of long-established woodland
New 51	Loss of Leeds Habitat Network through development
New 52	Net gain in biodiversity through new development
New 53	Enhancements delivered through development
New 54	Performance against health indicators set out in Public Health England Local Authority Health Profiles
New 55	Consent & delivery of mass transit and rail upgrades in Leeds
New 56	Number of users of Leeds Station
New 57	Consent & delivery of key station improvement works

Proposed Indicators by Policy

New Policies

Policy SP0: Climate change mitigation and adaptation	
ID	**Indicator**
N/A	All new and revised Indicators set out under specific policies below

Policy EN1: Carbon Dioxide Reduction (replacement)	
ID	**Indicator**
42	Renewable energy generation
49	Carbon Dioxide emissions reduction in Leeds District by major emitter
46	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
46	Building energy performance • Building energy performance for domestic buildings (EPC Lodgements) • Building energy performance for non-domestic buildings (EPC Lodgements)

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

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

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 6: Flood Risk Assessments (replacement)

ID	Indicator
39	Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk and water quality

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 5: Residual Risk (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

Policy Water 8 – Porous Paving and Loss of Front Gardens

ID	Indicator
TBC*	

Spatial Policy 13: Protecting, Maintaining, Enhancing & Extending Green & Blue Infrastructure (amendment)

ID	Indicator
47	Net gain/loss of Strategic GBI

Policy G1: Protecting, enhancing and extending green and blue infrastructure within and outside areas of GBI (amendment)

ID	Indicator
47	Net gain/loss of Strategic GBI

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

Policy G2b: Ancient woodland, ancient trees, veteran trees	
ID	**Indicator**
49	Loss of ancient woodland

Policy G2C: Long established woodland	
ID	**Indicator**
50	Loss of long-established woodland

Policy G2D: Tree replacement	
ID	**Indicator**
38	Increase in the amount of tree cover in the District

Policy G4A: Green space improvement and new green space provision (amendment)	
ID	**Indicator**
25	Net gain/loss of Green Space

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**
TBC	

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

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
51	Loss of Leeds Habitat Network through development

Policy G9: Biodiversity net gain (amendment)

ID	Indicator
52	Net gain in biodiversity through development

Policy G10: Biodiversity enhancements for Species

ID	Indicator
53	Enhancements delivered through development

Policy F1: Food resilience

ID	Indicator
TBC*	

Policy SP1A: Achieving complete, compact and connected places

ID	Indicator
54	Proportion of new dwellings completed in locations meeting defined SP1A standard

Policy EN9: New drive-thru developments

ID	Indicator
41	Air Quality
49	Carbon Dioxide emissions reduction in Leeds District by major emitter (transport)

Policy SP1B: Achieving well-designed sustainable places

ID	Indicator
TBC*	

Policy P10: Development principles for high-quality design and healthy place making (replacement)

ID	Indicator
55	Performance against health indicators set out in Public Health England Local Authority Health Profiles

Policy P10A: The health impacts of development

ID	Indicator
55	Performance against health indicators set out in Public Health England Local Authority Health Profiles

Policy SP11A: Mass transit and rail infrastructure	
ID	**Indicator**
56	Consent & delivery of mass transit and rail upgrades in Leeds

Policy SP11B: Leeds station	
ID	**Indicator**
57	Number of users of Leeds Station
58	Consent & delivery of key station improvement works

** TBC – To be confirmed – further work is required is develop an appropriate indicator to measure the effects of this policy. This will be finalised in the final SA Report accompanying the submitted plan.*