



**A meeting of the Council will be held in the Civic Hall, Leeds on Wednesday, 11th July, 2018 at 1.00 pm**

**Members of the Council are invited to attend and transact the following business:**

- 1 Minutes of the last Meeting** 1 - 6

To approve the minutes of the Council Meeting held on 24<sup>th</sup> May 2018.
- 2 Declarations of Interest**

To receive any declarations of interest from Members
- 3 Communications**

To receive such communications as the Lord Mayor, the Leader, Members of the Executive Board or the Chief Executive consider appropriate.
- 4 Deputations**

To receive deputations in accordance with Council Procedure Rule 10.
- 5 Recommendations of the Executive Board - Submission of the Leeds Core Strategy Selective Review** 7 - 348

To consider the report of the Director of City Development setting out recommendations from the Executive Board on 27<sup>th</sup> June 2018 to Full Council in respect of the Submission of the Leeds Core Strategy Selective Review.
- 6 Report on the Appointment of Honorary Recorder** 349 - 352

To consider the report of the Chief Executive seeking Council approval for the appointment of an Honorary Recorder of Leeds following the retirement of His Honour Judge Collier QC.
- 7 Report on Appointments** 353 - 356

To consider the report of the City Solicitor on appointments.

- 8            **Report on Scrutiny at Leeds City Council - Annual Report 2017/18**            357 - 372

To consider the report of the City Solicitor presenting the Scrutiny Boards Annual Report to Council, prepared in accordance with Article 6 of the Constitution.

- 9            **Report on Amendments to the Executive Arrangements**            373 - 378

To consider the report of the City Solicitor presenting to Council an amendment to the Leader's executive arrangements for the 2018/19 Municipal year.

- 10          **Questions**

To deal with questions in accordance with Council Procedure Rule 11.

- 11          **Minutes of the Health and Wellbeing Board and the Executive Board**            379 - 412

To receive the minutes in accordance with Council Procedure Rule 2.2(i).

- 12          **Report on Devolution**            413 - 422

To consider a report of the Chief Executive updating Members on matters related to the progress of Devolution, Transport and matters regarding the Leeds City Region LEP and the West Yorkshire Combined Authority.

- 13          **White Paper Motion (in the name of Councillor Buckley) - Transport**            423 - 424

This Council notes the continuing decline in bus patronage in Leeds, down by 18% in the last 20 years. Given this background Council believes that now, more than ever, Leeds should be looking to develop a long term and ambitious transport plan that will deliver improved air quality, boost growth and jobs and provide a 21<sup>st</sup> century transport system that residents in Leeds deserve.

This Council welcomes the ongoing consultation but requests a report to be brought to Executive Board as soon as possible refreshing the Council's approach to transport set out in the interim Leeds Transport Strategy with a view to establishing a truly ambitious transport strategy and securing the necessary investment to deliver it.

- 14          **White Paper Motion (in the name of Councillor Lay) - NHS and Health Care Funding**            425 - 426

Whilst this Council welcomes the recent moderate funding increase announced by the Government to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the NHS it notes with some concern that opportunities to improve Social Care have been

missed again. We find this particularly disappointing when Government itself has clearly recognised the link between the health and social care sectors with the creation of the Cabinet post of Secretary of Health and Social Care.

In the Council's opinion social care is and remains an integral and crucial element to providing safe, effective and timely care in the NHS and the wider health and social care sectors. Furthermore it is Council's view that social care requires 'parity of esteem', a long term funding solution and support, like NHS funding, from central taxation.

Council's also notes that future funding for social care in the City cannot continue to be passed onto communities in the form of the Social Care Precept. This Council therefore calls on Government to seek to introduce a single ring-fenced tax for health and social care in line with the recently produced report 'Health and Social Care - Delivering a Secure Funding Future'. This single tax would replace the current National Insurance taxation and provisions and would be fairer, transparent and equitable.

Furthermore this Council calls on Government to seek to introduce an independent Office of Budget Responsibility of Health and Social Care who would oversee and be responsible for the spending of this ring-fenced tax.

Finally, it is the view of this Council that only such radical proposals will secure the future of the NHS for a further thirty years and help bring to an end the prolonged period of underfunding for and neglect of Social Care.

15      **White Paper Motion (in the name of Councillor Blake) - Inclusive Growth**      427 - 428

This Council believes Inclusive Growth is key to addressing inequalities, poverty and social exclusion in Leeds.

Council therefore welcomes commitments from major stakeholders in the city to implement the Inclusive Growth Strategy and will work to encourage other stakeholders and businesses in Leeds to pledge their support.

Council calls for a future State of the City meeting to monitor progress on the implementation of the strategy.

Tom Riordan  
Chief Executive

Civic Hall  
Leeds  
LS1 1UR

Please note: this meeting may be filmed for live or subsequent broadcast via the City Council's website on the internet - at the start of the meeting the Lord Mayor will confirm if all or part of the meeting is to be filmed. The images and sound recording may be used for training purposes by the Council. Generally the public gallery is not filmed. However, by entering the Council Chamber and using the public seating area you are consenting to being filmed and to the possible use of those images and sound recordings for webcasting and/or training purposes. If you have any queries regarding this, please contact the City Solicitor.

### **Third Party Recording**

Recording of this meeting is allowed to enable those not present to see or hear the proceedings either as they take place (or later) and to enable the reporting of those proceedings. A copy of the recording protocol is available from the clerk.

Use of Recordings by Third Parties– code of practice

- a) Any published recording should be accompanied by a statement of when and where the recording was made, the context of the discussion that took place, and a clear identification of the main speakers and their role or title.
- b) Those making recordings must not edit the recording in a way that could lead to misinterpretation or misrepresentation of the proceedings or comments made by attendees. In particular there should be no internal editing of published extracts; recordings may start at any point and end at any point but the material between those points must be complete.



Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Leeds City Council held  
Civic Hall, Leeds on Thursday, 24th May, 2018

**PRESENT:** The Lord Mayor Councillor Jane Dowson in the Chair.

**WARD**

**ADEL & WHARFEDALE**

Barry John Anderson  
Caroline Anderson  
Billy Flynn

**ALWOODLEY**

Dan Cohen  
Neil Alan Buckley  
Peter Mervyn Harrand

**ARDSLEY & ROBIN HOOD**

Karen Renshaw  
Ben Garner  
Lisa Mulherin

**ARMLEY**

Alice Smart  
James McKenna  
Alison Natalie Kay Lowe  
**BEESTON & HOLBECK**

Angela Gabriel  
Gohar Almas  
Andrew Scopes

**BRAMLEY & STANNINGLEY**

Kevin Ritchie  
Caroline Gruen  
Julie Heselwood

**BURMANTOFTS & RICHMOND HILL**

Ron Grahame  
Asghar Khan  
Denise Ragan

**WARD**

**CALVERLEY & FARSLEY**

Andrew Carter  
Amanda Carter  
Peter Carlill

**CHAPEL ALLERTON**

Eileen Taylor  
Mohammed Rafique  
Jane Dowson

**CROSS GATES & WHINMOOR**

Pauleen Grahame  
Peter John Gruen  
Jessica Lennox

**FARNLEY & WORTLEY**

Ann Blackburn  
David Blackburn  
Matt Gibson

**GARFORTH & SWILLINGTON**

Mark Dobson  
Sarah Field  
Suzanne McCormack

**GIPTON & HAREHILLS**

Salma Arif  
Arif Hussain  
Kamila Maqsood

**GUISELEY & RAWDON**

Graham Latty  
Pat Latty  
Paul John Spencer Wadsworth

**HAREWOOD**

Matthew James Robinson  
Sam Firth  
Ryan Stephenson

**HEADINGLEY & HYDE PARK**

Jonathon Pryor  
Alison Garthwaite  
Neil Walshaw

**HORSFORTH**

Dawn Collins  
Jonathon Taylor  
Jackie Shemilt

**HUNSLET & RIVERSIDE**

Elizabeth Nash  
Mohammed Iqbal  
Paul Wray

**KILLINGBECK & SEACROFT**

Paul Drinkwater  
David Jenkins  
Katie Dye

**KIPPAX & METHLEY**

Mary Elizabeth Harland  
James Lewis  
Keith Ivor Wakefield

**KIRKSTALL**

Hannah Bithell  
Fiona Elizabeth Venner  
John Anthony Illingworth

**LITTLE LONDON & WOODHOUSE**

Kayleigh Brooks  
Javaid Akhtar  
Gerry Harper

**MIDDLETON PARK**

Kim Groves  
Judith Blake  
Paul Anthony Truswell

**MOORTOWN**

Rebecca Charlwood  
Sharon Hamilton  
Mohammed Shahzad

**MORLEY NORTH**

Robert Gettings MBE JP  
Andy Hutchison  
Thomas Leadley

**MORLEY SOUTH**

Judith Elliott  
Neil Dawson  
Wyn Kidger

**OTLEY & YEADON**

Colin Campbell  
Sandy Edward Charles Lay  
Ryk Downes

**PUDSEY**

Simon Seary  
Mark Harrison  
Richard Alwyn Lewis

**ROTHWELL**

Barry Stewart Golton  
Carmel Harrison  
Karen Bruce

**ROUNDHAY**

Eleanor Tunnicliffe  
Angela Wenham  
Jacob Goddard

**TEMPLE NEWSAM**

Debra Coupar  
Helen Hayden  
Michael Lyons

**WEETWOOD**

Jonathan Bentley  
Christine Knight  
James Gibson

**WETHERBY**

Norma Harrington  
Alan James Lamb  
Gerald Wilkinson

## **1 Opening Remarks**

The Lord Mayor reminded all those present that the Annual Meeting was to be webcast and referred to the recent death of a former Deputy Lord Mayor, Honorary Alderman Mrs Marian Monks.

Council stood in silent tribute.

## **2 Issue of Papers for the Meeting**

The Lord Mayor indicated that, following the dispatch of the Summons with accompanying reports on Wednesday 16th May 2018, further papers originally identified on the Summons as to follow were circulated to Members on Wednesday 23rd May 2018.

## **3 Election of Lord Mayor**

It was moved by Councillor Andrew Carter, seconded by Councillor J McKenna, supported by Councillors Campbell, Leadley, M Dobson and D Blackburn and

**RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY** – That Councillor Graham Naylor Latty be elected Lord Mayor of the City of Leeds to hold Office until the election of his successor.

The meeting was suspended to allow for Councillor Latty to accept the Chain of Office and to take the Chair.

## **4 Election of Vice Chair of Council**

It was moved by Councillor Dowson, seconded by Councillor Cohen and

**RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY** – That Councillor Wilkinson be appointed Vice Chairman of Council to hold Office until immediately after the election of the Lord Mayor at the Annual Meeting of Council in 2019.

## **5 Vote of Thanks to the Retiring Lord Mayor**

Councillor Blake moved a vote of thanks to the retiring Lord Mayor, Councillor Jane Dowson. This was seconded by Councillor Lamb and supported by Councillors Golton, Elliott, Field and A Blackburn and

**RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY** – That a vote of thanks be moved for the retiring Lord Mayor, Councillor Jane Dowson.

## **6 Minutes of the last Meeting**

It was moved by Councillor Dowson, seconded by Councillor Cohen and

**RESOLVED** – That the minutes of the meeting held on 28<sup>th</sup> March 2018 be approved.

## **7 Declarations of Interest**

There were no declarations of interests.

## **8 Announcements**

There were no announcements.

## **9 Appoint the Leader of Council**

It was moved by Councillor J Lewis, seconded by Councillor Dowson and

**RESOLVED** – That Councillor J Blake be elected as Leader of the Council

**10 Recommendations of the General Purposes Committee - Amendments to the Constitution**

It was moved by Councillor Blake seconded by Councillor Dowson and

**RESOLVED** – That the recommendations of the General Purposes Committee with regard to amendments to the Constitution, as detailed in the report of the City Solicitor, be approved.

**11 Establishment of Committees and Appointments**

It was moved by Councillor Dowson seconded by Councillor Harper and

**RESOLVED** – That Schedules 8(a) to (c) and Schedules 8(e) and (f) be approved and that the City Solicitor be authorised, in consultation with the appropriate Whip, to change appointments made during the period between this meeting and the next ordinary meeting of Council.

**12 Appointment of Community Committee Chairs**

It was moved by Councillor Dowson seconded by Councillor Harper that in accordance with Community Committee Procedure Rules where the nomination for the chair of a Community Committee is unopposed, the Lord Mayor invited those Members of the Community Committee present at the Council meeting to elect that nominee.

The nominees were as follows;

Inner North West Community Committee - Councillor Akhtar  
Outer North West Community Committee - Councillor Wadsworth  
Inner North East Community Committee - Councillor Taylor  
Outer North East Community Committee - Councillor Wilkinson  
Inner East Community Committee - Councillor A Hussain  
Inner West Community Committee - Councillor Heselwood  
Inner South Community Committee - Councillor Gabriel

Upon being put to the vote those Members listed to vote in respect of the appointment of the Chair for their respective Community Committees;

**RESOLVED** – That the Chair for each Community Committee be appointed as set out above.

**13 Appointment of Chair of Community Committee - Outer East Community Committee**

It was moved by Councillor Dowson seconded by Councillor Harper that in accordance with Community Committee Procedure Rules that the appointment of the Chair of the Outer East Community Committee be determined by those Members of the Community Committee present at the Council meeting.

The 2 nominees were Councillor Field and Councillor Harland.

Upon being put to the vote those Members listed to vote in respect of the appointment of the Chair for the Outer East Community Committee;

**RESOLVED** – That Councillor Harland be appointed Chair of the Outer East Community Committee.



**14 Appointment of Chair of Community Committee - Outer South Community Committee**

It was moved by Councillor Dowson seconded by Councillor Harper that in accordance with Community Committee Procedure Rules that the appointment of the Chair of the Outer South Community Committee be determined by those Members of the Community Committee present at the Council meeting.

The 2 nominees were Councillor Bruce and Councillor Elliott.

Upon being put to the vote those Members listed to vote in respect of the appointment of the Chair for the Outer South Community Committee;

**RESOLVED** – That Councillor K Bruce be appointed Chair of the Outer South Community Committee.

On the requisition of Councillors Elliott and Leadley the voting on the appointment was recorded as follows;

Those in favour of Councillor Bruce – 7

Bruce, Dawson, Garner, Golton, Harrison, Mulherin and Renshaw.

Those in favour of Councillor Elliott – 5

Elliott, Gettings, Hutchison, Kidger and Leadley

ABSTAIN - 0

**15 Appointment of Chair of Community Committee - Outer West Community Committee**

It was moved by Councillor Dowson seconded by Councillor Harper that in accordance with Community Committee Procedure Rules that the appointment of the Chair of the Outer West Community Committee be determined by those Members of the Community Committee present at the Council meeting.

The 2 nominees were Councillor D Blackburn and Councillor Carlill.

Upon being put to the vote those Members listed to vote in respect of the appointment of the Chair for the Outer West Community Committee;

**RESOLVED** – That Councillor D Blackburn be appointed Chair of the Outer West Community Committee.

**16 Scheme of Delegation (Council Functions)**

It was moved by Councillor Dowson seconded by Councillor Harper and

**RESOLVED** – That the Officer Delegation Scheme (Council (Non-Executive) Functions) as detailed in Schedule 10 be approved.

**17 Executive Arrangements**

It was moved by Councillor Dowson seconded by Councillor Harper and

**RESOLVED** – That the list presented by the Leader setting out the arrangements for the discharge of Executive Functions, as detailed in Schedule 11, be noted.

**18 Council Meeting Dates 2018/2019**

It was moved by Councillor Dowson seconded by Councillor Harper and

**RESOLVED** – That the dates of the meetings of the Council for the Municipal Year 2018/19, as detailed in Schedule 12 be approved.

Council rose at 8.35 pm

**Report of Director of City Development**

**Report to Full Council**

**Date: 11<sup>th</sup> July 2018**

**Subject: Submission of the Leeds Core Strategy Selective Review**

Are specific electoral wards affected? If yes, name(s) of ward(s): ALL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Are there implications for equality and diversity and cohesion and integration?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Is the decision eligible for call-in?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Does the report contain confidential or exempt information? If relevant, access to information procedure rule number: Appendix number:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

**Summary of main issues**

1. Leeds is recognised internationally and nationally, as a leading UK Core City and in taking forward Best Council Plan priorities for inclusive growth, 21<sup>st</sup> Century infrastructure, and environmental enhancement, the Local Plan for Leeds has a key role to play. It is therefore crucial that Leeds has an up to date Local Plan in place, which sets out a vision and a framework for the future development of the District. It is a critical tool in guiding decisions about individual development proposals because it (together with any Neighbourhood Plans that have been made) forms the starting point for considering whether planning applications can be approved. The Local Plan also has a key role in seeking to coordinate infrastructure and investment decisions.
2. The Core Strategy (CS) is the overarching Local Plan document for Leeds and was adopted in November 2014; outlining the spatial development strategy for Leeds up to 2028. It sets the strategic framework for other documents within the Council's Local Plan including prioritising development on brownfield land within the main urban area and major settlements. The CS sets out the quantum and distribution of new homes, employment and retail space and an assessment of whether this quantum of development can be provided in a sustainable manner following consideration of other policy constraints, such as flood risk and environmental protection and opportunities, such as regeneration. The CS is a key route to achieve the objectives of the Best Council Plan. It deals with one of the biggest challenges Leeds faces: ensuring that enough new homes of the right quality, type, tenure and affordability, are delivered in the right places to meet growing population needs and are supported by 21<sup>st</sup> Century infrastructure. The Adoption of the Leeds CS (in November 2014) was a major

achievement for a District the size and complexity of Leeds and a number of local authorities have still yet to adopt their own. Its adoption has enabled the Council to adopt an Aire Valley Leeds Area Action Plan (2017) and progress the Site Allocations Plan to examination, which in turn help defend against speculative development.

3. In January 2015 a commitment was made by Council to review the CS within three years. It was subsequently recommended by a joint Scrutiny Board that work should commence following release of official Government statistics (the 2014-based sub-national household projections) in July 2016. In February 2017 Executive Board endorsed the scope of a Core Strategy Selective Review (CSSR), which focussed on a discreet number of targeted policy areas where there had either been significant changes to the evidence base, national planning policy changes or operational issues of implementation. The selective matters for review concern the housing requirement, affordable housing, housing standards, accessible housing, green space, the role that buildings play in preparing for and preventing climate change and electric vehicle charging.
4. In February 2018 Executive Board endorsed draft policies for public consultation between March and April 2018. As part of the CSSR proposals, there are plans for a lower, but still challenging, housing requirement than is set out in the Adopted CS. This is on the basis of revised national household projections coupled with the conclusions of a Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) and taking into account draft changes to national guidance on calculating housing numbers. Members should note that changes to Government Guidance were consulted on during the period of CSSR preparation and these included a new standardised way of measuring housing needs. The Government's approach does not take into account economic policy and would establish needs for just over 42,000 homes between 2017 and 2033; whilst the CSSR proposals are for just under 52,000 homes for the same period. The proposed figure set in the CSSR is considered to be necessary and sound as it reflects the economic role that Leeds plays at the heart of the City Region, as evidenced by the SHMA. Council is also recommended to consider that the Government's figures provide an insufficient uplift for affordable housing needs, whereas the Council's calculations (including through a local housing needs survey as part of the SHMA) indicate that affordable housing needs are significant. A higher housing requirement would enable the delivery of proportionately more affordable homes as a result.
5. Following Council approval in January 2018, a Revised Submission Draft Site Allocations Plan was submitted to the Secretary of State in March 2018 and will form the basis for hearing sessions in July as part of the continued Examination. These revisions – including, reducing the level of Green Belt release to allow for a trajectory of lower housing numbers - are complementary to the Submission Draft CSSR.
6. The CSSR, once adopted, will provide a key part of the strategic planning framework for the District as a whole. The proposed new housing requirement will enable the Council to undertake a targeted SAP review (in respect of Broad Locations), in planning for this revised level of growth between 2017 and 2033 and to consider the extent of any future Green Belt release for development. Given that the housing requirement is lower than the Adopted Core Strategy it is highly likely that the need for Green Belt release will be significantly reduced. In taking this approach forward the City Council will need to have regard to the outcome of the SAP Examination and the Inspectors Report, together with national guidance and local circumstances at the time of undertaking the SAP review.

7. On the 27<sup>th</sup> June 2018 Executive Board recommended that Council approves the submission of the CSSR along with supporting evidence and background documents and that Council provides authority to the independent planning inspector and Chief Planning Officer to help facilitate the effective examination of the plan. This report is included as **Appendix 1**.

## **Recommendations**

8. Council is invited to:
  - i. Approve the Submission Draft of the Core Strategy Selective Review (**Appendix 2**) for submission to the Secretary of State for independent examination pursuant to Section 20 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 as amended;
  - ii. Approve the statutory Sustainability Appraisal (**Appendix 3b**) and Habitats Regulations Assessment (**Appendix 4**) for submission to the Secretary of State for independent examination, pursuant to Section 20 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 as amended;
  - iii. Grant authority to the independent inspector appointed to hold the Public Examination, to recommend modifications to the Submission Draft Plan, pursuant to Section 20 (7C) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 as amended;
  - iv. Delegate authority to the Chief Planning Officer, in consultation with the Executive Member, to (a) approve the detail of any updates or corrections to the submission material and any further technical documents and supporting evidence required to be submitted alongside the Submission plan for consideration at future hearing sessions, (b) continue discussions with key parties and suggest to the Inspector any edits and consequential changes necessary to be made to the Submission Draft Core Strategy Selective Review following Council approval during the Examination and (c) prepare and give evidence in support of the Submission Plan at Examination.

## 1. Purpose of this report

- 1.1. The purpose of this report is to seek Council approval to submit the Submission Draft Core Strategy Selective Review to the Secretary of State for independent examination.
- 1.2. The Core Strategy Selective Review includes amendments to the Adopted Core Strategy (contained in **Appendix 2** of this report) as follows:
  - reviewing the housing requirement in Policy SP6, housing distribution in SP7, with a Plan period of 2017 - 2033
  - introducing new minimum space standards for new housing in Policy H9 and new accessibility standards in Policy H10
  - updating policy requirements for Affordable Housing by amending Policy H5
  - reviewing the requirement for green space in new housing developments by amending Policy G4 and making minor amendments to Policies G5 and G6
  - incorporating new national policy regarding Code for Sustainable Homes by updating the wording of Policies EN1 and EN2 and a consequential change to EN4
  - introducing a new Policy for Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure (EN8)

## 2. Background information

- 2.1. The CSSR was commenced in early 2017 and followed the statutory stages of development plan preparation including two rounds of public consultation. Further details are set out in section 2 of the report to Executive Board of 27<sup>th</sup> June 2018 (**Appendix 1**).
- 2.2. The Policies are supported by a range of technical documents and evidence based documents. These are available on the CSSR web-site at

<https://www.leeds.gov.uk/your-council/planning/core-strategy-introduction/leeds-core-strategy-selective-review>

## 3. Main issues

- 3.1. The CSSR has focussed on a small number of policy changes as set out in paragraph 1.2 above. The remainder of the Core Strategy will remain unchanged from when it was adopted in 2014 as its key spatial strategy remains fit for purpose.
- 3.2. At the meeting of 27<sup>th</sup> June 2018, Executive Board resolved to recommend that Council approves the submission of the CSSR as set out in the recommendations of this report. The Executive Board cover report is at **Appendix 1**.
- 3.3. Preparation of the CSSR has been overseen by Development Plan Panel as set out in paragraph 2.5 of **Appendix 1**, with requisite approvals given by Executive Board. Meetings of Scrutiny Board (Infrastructure, Investment & Inclusive Growth) and Development Plan Panel were both held on 20<sup>th</sup> June 2018, and individual statements of the Scrutiny Board and Development Plan Panel made available to Executive Board.

3.4. The Executive Board report (**Appendix 1**) summarises the key consultation issues raised with the draft policies and amendments considered necessary in Section 3.

#### **4. Corporate Considerations**

##### **4.1. Consultation and Engagement**

4.1.1. Preparation of Local Plan documents, including the selective review of the Core Strategy are subject to the provisions of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) Regulations 2012 which require a minimum level of public consultation as well as compliance with the Council's Statement of Community Involvement. The consultation on the scope of the review was carried out for 6 weeks from June until July 2017. Promotion of the consultation involved notifying statutory consultees, neighbouring local authorities and people / organisations who had commented on the original Core Strategy. Details were provided on the Council website and in Libraries and One Stop Shops were notified. Consultation on the proposed Submission Draft policies ("Publication Draft" stage) was undertaken from February to March 2018. A summary of these activities and the outcomes of consultation at both stages are included within a Report of Consultation available on the web-site link at paragraph 2.2 above.

4.1.2. At formal consultation stage the proposed draft policies of the CSSR have been supported by a comprehensive range of evidence and supporting documents. These are available on the web-site link at paragraph 2.2 above. A key requirement of plan preparation is a Sustainability Appraisal which tests proposals and their reasonable alternatives against a collection of social, environmental and economic objectives. This is included as **Appendix 3b**. A non-technical summary is also included at **Appendix 3a**.

4.1.3. One of the considerations of both Development Plan Panel and the infrastructure, investment & inclusive growth Scrutiny Board on 20<sup>th</sup> June was for a non-technical summary of the CSSR to accompany its submission and be included as a document on the web-site and in local libraries, so as to enable improved understanding of technical terminology by local residents, especially as they relate to affordable housing and household growth.

##### **4.2. Equality and Diversity / Cohesion and Integration**

4.2.1. Equality has been an integral part of the preparation of the Core Strategy Selective Review, not least as a result of the specific opportunities that CSSR policies have for the provision of quality housing to meet a range of needs and how these objectives specifically help support the Council's inclusive growth agenda. Due regard has been given to the equality characteristics and an equality screening has been prepared and was considered by Executive Board. Equality diversity, cohesion and integration has been an important part of the formulation of policies of the Core Strategy Selective Review. Equality Impact Assessment screenings have been undertaken at key stages of the process to ensure that policies are embedded in equality considerations.

##### **4.3. Council Policies and Best Council Plan**

4.3.1. The Best Council Plan (2018/19 – 2020/21) is relevant in terms of its priorities for Inclusive Growth, Health & Wellbeing, Safe, Strong Communities, Better Lives for

People with Care & Support Needs and 21st Century Infrastructure (including Low Carbon). The quantity of homes that Leeds plans for will have ramifications for economic growth, but also meeting needs of a growing population. The CSSR will also provide the ability to improve the range and quality of dwellings delivered to ensure the needs of particular groups such as the elderly are met, and that health and wellbeing of residents is improved. Proposed Policy H10 (Accessible Housing Standards) should be of particular benefit to households with mobility issues including the elderly. In terms of public health and wellbeing, there are important linkages between the proposed revised and new Policies set out in the CSSR and the Council's priorities. Improved Space and Access Standards, the provision of Affordable Housing (in meeting housing needs), together with the protection and provision of green space make an important contribution to local amenity and quality of life across the District. It should be noted also, in terms of facilitation the delivery of the Local Plan, Infrastructure Delivery Plans (IDPs) are in place to provide a framework to capture planned and proposed infrastructure to support the District's ambitions and a framework to engage with a wide range of infrastructure and service providers (Health, Public Transport and Education).

#### **4.4. Resources and Value for Money**

4.4.1. The cost of preparation of the CSSR will be met from existing budgets.

#### **4.5. Legal Implications, Access to Information, and Call-In**

4.5.1. The preparation of the CSSR as a development plan document is in compliance with the provisions of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) Regulations 2012 (as amended).

4.5.2. As a development plan document the CSSR falls within the Council's budget and policy framework. It is not the subject of call in. However as part of that framework, the infrastructure, investment & inclusive growth Scrutiny Board discussed the Submission Draft Plan at its meeting on 20<sup>th</sup> June 2018 and its recommendations were considered by Executive Board.

#### **4.6. Risk Management**

4.6.1. The Government is currently in the process of reviewing national planning policy concerning housing matters. A Housing White Paper was published in February 2017 followed by a consultation paper in September 2017 ('planning for the right homes in the right places') and draft changes to the NPPF in March 2018. These included proposals on how local housing requirements should be calculated. Consequent, national planning policy in respect of housing issues is in the process of a dynamic period of change. There is a risk that changes to national policy expected to be confirmed at the end of July 2018 could mean the CSSR Submission Draft Plan is not in full conformity with national policy. For example, there are proposals for a standard flat rate of 10% of all housing to be affordable, but at a more intermediate level than that provided by the CSSR Policy H5.

4.6.2. To address this, as considered by Executive Board (**Appendix 1** paragraphs 2.11 and 2.12) the CSSR is being prepared in accordance with transitional arrangements in the revised NPPF. Notwithstanding this, so as to reduce this risk, officers have tried to anticipate the direction of travel as closely as possible, as a basis to 'future proof the document'. Moreover, it is important to note that the local evidence base



for policy objectives, such as affordable housing carry weight in the plan-making process.

## 5. Conclusions

- 5.1. This report sets out Submission Draft policies for the CSSR covering the housing requirement for a new plan period of 2017 – 2033, updating affordable housing and green space policies, introducing new policies on housing standards (size and accessibility) and updating the sustainable construction Policies EN1 and EN2 to reflect national advice and introducing a new policy on electric vehicle charging points.
- 5.2. The Plan has been positively prepared, in line with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, including as it relates to community consultation, sustainability appraisal, the Duty to Cooperate and the need for robust and up to date technical evidence. To that end, the Submission Draft policies are considered to be sound and ready for independent Examination.

## 6. Recommendations

- 6.1. Council is invited to:
  - i. Approve the Submission Draft of the Core Strategy Selective Review (**Appendix 2**) for submission to the Secretary of State for independent examination pursuant to Section 20 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 as amended;
  - ii. Approve the statutory Sustainability Appraisal (**Appendix 3b**) and Habitats Regulations Assessment (**Appendix 4**) for submission to the Secretary of State for independent examination, pursuant to Section 20 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 as amended;
  - iii. Grant authority to the independent inspector appointed to hold the Public Examination, to recommend modifications to the Submission Draft Plan, pursuant to Section 20 (7C) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 as amended;
  - iv. Delegate authority to the Chief Planning Officer, in consultation with the Executive Member, to (a) approve the detail of any updates or corrections to the submission material and any further technical documents and supporting evidence required to be submitted alongside the Submission plan for consideration at future hearing sessions, (b) continue discussions with key parties and suggest to the Inspector any edits and consequential changes necessary to be made to the Submission Draft Core Strategy Selective Review following Council approval during the Examination and (c) prepare and give evidence in support of the Submission Plan at Examination.

## 7. Background Documents

- 7.1. There are a number of technical background documents, which will accompany the Submission Draft Plan and have been made available to Development Plan Panel and Executive Board. These are on the CSSR web-site at <https://www.leeds.gov.uk/your-council/planning/core-strategy-introduction/leeds-core-strategy-selective-review>

## **8. Appendices**

Appendix 1 – Covering Report to Executive Board 27<sup>th</sup> June 2018

Appendix 2 – Core Strategy Selective Review, Submission Draft Policies

Appendix 3 – Sustainability Appraisal and Non-Technical Summary

Appendix 4 – Habitats Regulations Assessment

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**Report of Director of City Development**

**APPENDIX 1**

**Report to Executive Board**

**Date: 27<sup>th</sup> June 2018**

**Subject: Submission of the Leeds Core Strategy Selective Review**

Are specific electoral wards affected? If yes, name(s) of ward(s): ALL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Are there implications for equality and diversity and cohesion and integration?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Is the decision eligible for call-in?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Does the report contain confidential or exempt information? If relevant, access to information procedure rule number: Appendix number:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

**Summary of main issues**

1. The Best Council Plan (2018/19 – 2020/21) (BCP) states that Leeds is a growing city with a population estimated at 781,700; an increase of around 50,000 people in the last decade. It recognises that one of the biggest challenges Leeds faces is to provide enough homes to meet this growth. In so doing it seeks to ensure that new homes are of the right quality, type, tenure and affordability, and are delivered in the right places. The BCP acknowledges that the Adopted Core Strategy (CS), which sets the statutory strategic spatial Planning framework for Leeds is a key route to achieve these objectives; complementing the ambition of the Leeds Housing Strategy (2016 – 2021) to effectively meet housing need to make Leeds the best place to live. Within this context it is important to ensure that the CS is based on the most up to date evidence and reflects the direction of national guidance.
2. The CS is one of a number of documents comprising the Leeds Local Plan (others include the Adopted Aire Valley Leeds Area Action Plan (2017), Adopted Natural Resources and Waste Plan (2013) and highly advanced Site Allocations Plan). The Adoption of the Leeds CS (in November 2014) was a major achievement for a District the size and complexity of Leeds and a number of local authorities have still yet to adopt their own. Failing to have an up to date Local Plan means the threat of formal Government intervention and/or a loss of control over planning decisions via penalties within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).
3. In February 2017 Executive Board endorsed a selective review of the CS which focussed on a discreet number of targeted policy areas where there had either been

significant changes to the evidence base, national planning policy changes or operational issues of implementation. The selective matters for review concern the housing requirement, affordable housing, housing standards, accessible housing, green space, the role that buildings play in preparing for and preventing climate change and electric vehicle charging. The Board recognised that overall the focus of the strategic approach and spatial strategy in the Adopted CS remains up-to-date, fit for purpose and appropriate. Central to the approach is the integration of a range of economic, environmental and social policy objectives, which together help to cumulatively address key aspects of the BCP around: safer and stronger communities, inclusive growth, housing, culture, health and wellbeing, 21<sup>st</sup> century infrastructure and a child-friendly city. This is achieved by a CS strategy with a priority for the majority of new development within the main urban area and major settlements, where the use of brownfield land and regeneration programmes can be boosted. In addition, policies for place making, for high quality and affordable homes - of the right mix in the right place to meet local needs (including encouraging more homes in the City Centre) and supporting strategic employment hubs (for inclusive growth) are integral to the approach. Linked to this also, is the imperative to match where people live and work, in sustainable locations, whilst maximising existing infrastructure, transport hubs and respecting local character and distinctiveness. A fundamental component of the CS also is to support public health via the protection and enhancement of the environment, including the important role of Green Infrastructure and local child-friendly green spaces.

4. In February 2018 Executive Board considered the proposed submission documents (referred to as the 'Publication Draft' Plan) for the CSSR (the draft policies supported by an evidence base, wider consultation with relevant directorates and details of where reasonable alternatives to the matters being addressed in the policies had been considered, assessed and discounted). The Board endorsed these policies for public consultation (under Regulation 19) with a range of statutory bodies, specific representative groups, representatives of the house building industry, landowners and the general public. Consultation took place between March and April 2018 and elicited 175 separate representations (with an additional 83 standard letters from Aireborough residents objecting to the proposed approach to housing distribution). The report summarises the main representations received and the Council's response to these, including where changes to the Submission Draft CSSR policies have been made as a result.
5. As part of the CSSR proposals, Executive Board also considered that the Council plans for a lower but still challenging housing requirement than is set out in the Adopted CS on the basis of revised national population projections, the conclusions of a Strategic Housing Market Assessment and taking into account draft changes to national guidance on calculating housing numbers. Following Council approval in January 2018, a Revised Submission Draft Site Allocations Plan was submitted to the Secretary of State in March 2018 and will form the basis for hearing sessions in July as part of the continued Examination. These revisions – including, reducing the level of Green Belt release to allow for a trajectory of lower housing numbers - are complementary to the Submission Draft CSSR.
6. The CSSR, once adopted, will provide a key part of the strategic planning framework for the District as a whole. The proposed new housing requirement will enable the Council to undertake a targeted SAP review (in respect of Broad Locations), in planning for this revised level of growth up to 2033 and to consider the extent of any future Green Belt release for development. Given that the housing requirement is lower than the Adopted Core Strategy it is highly likely that the need for future Green Belt release

will be significantly reduced. In taking this approach forward the City Council will need to have regard to the outcome of the SAP Examination and the Inspectors Report, together with national guidance and local circumstances at the time of undertaking the SAP review.

7. In line with Government Guidance allowing a flexible approach to Local Plan preparation (which enables a specific focus on specific documents and/or policy areas) the remainder of the Core Strategy will at a future point be subject to review and updating as necessary.

## Recommendations

8. Executive Board is invited to:
  - i) Note the representations made in response to the recent consultation on the 'Publication Draft' proposed submission draft CSSR documents (under Regulation 19 of The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012). Note the consequential changes made to the policies, which as amended now form the Core Strategy Selective Review Submission Draft Plan;
  - ii) Note the resolutions of Development Plan Panel and Scrutiny;
  - iii) Recommend Council:
    - a) Approve the Submission Draft of the Core Strategy Selective Review (**Appendix 1**) for independent examination pursuant to Section 20 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 as amended.
    - b) Approve the Sustainability Appraisal Report (**Appendix 2**) in support of the Plan, along with supporting evidence and background documents, for Submission to the Secretary of State for independent examination, pursuant to Section 20 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 as amended
    - c) Grant authority to the independent inspector appointed to hold the Public Examination, to recommend modifications to the Submission Draft Plan, pursuant to Section 20 (7C) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 as amended;
    - d) Delegate authority to the Chief Planning Officer, in consultation with the Executive Member, to (a) approve the detail of any updates or corrections to the submission material and any further technical documents and supporting evidence required to be submitted alongside the revised Submission plan for consideration at future hearing sessions, (b) continue discussions with key parties and suggest to the Inspector any edits and consequential changes necessary to be made to the revised Submission Draft Core Strategy Selective Review following Council approval during the Examination and (c) prepare and give evidence in support of the revised Submission Plan at Examination.



## **1. Purpose of this report**

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to invite that Executive Board recommends to Council that it approves the Core Strategy Selective Review alongside supporting material and evidence for submission to the Secretary of State so that it may be subject to independent examination by the Planning Inspectorate.
- 1.2 The Core Strategy Selective Review includes amendments to the Adopted Core Strategy (contained in Appendix 1 of this report) as follows:
- reviewing the housing requirement in Policy SP6, housing distribution in SP7, with a Plan period of 2017 - 2033
  - introducing new minimum space standards for new housing in Policy H9 and new accessibility standards in Policy H10
  - updating policy requirements for Affordable Housing by amending Policy H5
  - reviewing the requirement for green space in new housing developments by amending Policy G4 and making minor amendments to Policies G5 and G6
  - incorporating new national policy regarding Code for Sustainable Homes by updating the wording of Policies EN1 and EN2 and a consequential change to EN4
  - introducing a new Policy for Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure (EN8)
- 1.3 The Policies are supported by a Sustainability Appraisal Report (Appendix 2 of this report) and Non-Technical Summary (Appendix 3) alongside relevant supporting material including:
- Report of Consultation ((see para. 7.1(a)) setting out details of the consultation activities occurring at each regulatory stage, representations made on the Plan at Regulation 19 stage, the Council's response to these and the changes proposed as a result)
  - Duty to Cooperate ((see para. 7.1(b)) Statement (setting out continuous engagement with statutory prescribed bodies (including neighbouring authorities and statutory agencies) as set out in Section 33A(1)(c) of the Act))
  - amendments to the Core Strategy Monitoring Framework ((see para. 7.1(c))
- 1.4 The Plan is also supported by an evidence base including:
- Economic Viability Study 2018 (undertaken by GVA consultants) available on the CSSR web-site
  - Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2017 (undertaken by ARC4 consultants) available on the CSSR web-site
  - Background Papers (including further information following Submission Draft Publication on Water Management in support of amended Policy EN2) available on the CSSR web-site.

## 2. Background information

- 2.1 The Leeds Core Strategy was Adopted in 2014 and sets the strategic and spatial planning framework for the Leeds Metropolitan District and is the overarching document within the Leeds Local Plan (which also comprises an Adopted Natural Resources and Waste Plan, an Adopted Aire Valley Leeds Area Action Plan and Saved Unitary Development Plan policies). The highly advanced Site Allocations Plan (currently at independent examination) will also form part of the Local Plan. The planning system in England and Wales is “plan-led”, which means that an up to date and Adopted Plan is necessary to promote good growth and investment whilst ensuring that speculative and inappropriate development can be resisted. It remains a priority for national government that full local plan coverage be in place and for plans to be subject to regular reviews.
- 2.2 Executive Board resolved to undertake a selective review of the Core Strategy in February 2017. It agreed a targeted scope of the Review focussing on: updating the housing requirement for a revised plan period of 2017 – 2033, updating affordable housing and green space policies, introducing new policies on housing standards (size and accessibility) and updating the sustainable construction Policies EN1 and EN2 to reflect national advice. In addition to these matters the Council also reflected upon messages from Government on electric vehicle technologies and introduced a policy on electric vehicle charging as part of its Submission Draft policies.
- 2.3 Given the importance of ensuring that the District of Leeds plans for sufficient levels of housing growth, a targeted scope was considered necessary to swiftly progress the Review. Public consultation took place on the scope of the CSSR1 19th June to 31st July 2017 and helped to inform policy drafting.
- 2.4 Executive Board considered and endorsed the ‘Publication Draft’ proposed submission documents<sup>2</sup> on 7th February 2018. These were subsequently consulted upon between 9th February and 23rd March 2018 with a headline position statement on comments received provided to Development Plans Panel in April 2018. Members are reminded that at this time, alternatives to the approaches taken were set out around the following key issues:
- Alternative housing requirement levels
  - Approaches to distribution including considering the amendment of HMCA boundaries
  - Levels of affordable housing provision

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<sup>1</sup> Regulation 18 of The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012

<sup>2</sup> Regulation 19 of The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012

## Development Plan Panel Resolutions

2.5 The CSSR material has been considered by the Council's Development Plan Panel in meetings and workshops as follows. The resolution of DPP on 20<sup>th</sup> June 2018 will be provided as a supplementary note to Executive Board.

<b>Date</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>DPP Resolution</b>
<b>05.08.17</b>	Report on progress made on the CSSR including: outcome of initial consultation on scope of the Plan (Regulation 18); headlines from the evidence base (including the Strategic Housing Market Assessment and Affordable Housing)	Noted progress; hold a workshop for Members and officers from relevant sections; ensure that public are clear on intent of Council to continue with SAP at the same time as the CSSR
<b>04.10.17</b>	Workshop with DPP and officers discussing levels of housing growth, merits of amending HMCA boundaries, levels of affordable housing, viability, housing standards, approach to greenspace contributions and environmental standards	Discuss thematic matters and have opportunity to shape and steer policy development
<b>21.11.17</b>	Outcomes of the workshop and options for progressing a revised housing requirement for the CSSR in light of SHMA and viability assessment work considering four options: 42,384, 51,952, 55,648 and 60,528 homes between 2017 and 2033.	Endorsed draft publication / submission policies to meet 51,952 homes between 2017 and 2033
<b>19.12.17</b>	'Publication Draft' proposed submission CSSR policies and documents. Clarified that HMCA and affordable zone boundary re-assessment is not evidenced nor advised without reviewing the implications for CIL and can be considered at a future date.	Endorsed all policies excepting Policy H5 - affordable housing, with calls for more consideration of higher targets in the city centre and inner area zones, Policy G4 – greenspace, with calls for consideration of wording, Policy H9 – space standards, with calls for clarification over HMOs.
<b>16.01.18</b>	'Publication Draft' proposed submission CSSR policies and documents taking account of DPP proposals on 19 <sup>th</sup> December 2017 and as a result increasing affordable targets in inner and city centre from 5% to 7% and amending wording of Policies G4 and H9.	Resolved to recommend to Executive Board that policies be subject of consultation.
<b>17.04.18</b>	Initial feedback on the scale and nature of public consultation responses made to the Core Strategy Selective Review Draft Submission Plan	Noted
<b>20.06.18</b>	To consider recommendations as per para 7 of this report and make comments to Executive Board. Comments will be provided to Executive Board as a supplementary note.	To be considered

## Scrutiny Board (Infrastructure, Investment & Inclusive Growth) Resolutions

- 2.6 Scrutiny Board (Infrastructure, Investment & Inclusive Growth) will consider this report and its background material at its meeting on 20<sup>th</sup> June 2018. The resolution of Scrutiny Board will be provided to Executive Board as a supplementary note.

## Site Allocations Plan Examination

- 2.7 Members are reminded that the CSSR is being progressed concurrently but independently of the Leeds Site Allocations Plan (SAP). The SAP is currently at Examination and is being considered by an independent Inspector against the Adopted CS, including its housing requirement.
- 2.8 However, in January 2018, Council resolved to submit a Revised Draft SAP so as to reflect Government Guidance "*Planning for the Right Homes in the Right Places*". This was on the basis that a draft nationally prescribed starting point for housing growth for Leeds was set at 42,600 homes – creating a strong likelihood that the SAP, on its course at the time, would release land from the Green Belt that may in time be found to be unnecessary. To that end, the SAP revisions concern ensuring that land availability in line with the NPPF provides for the requirement and plan period as set out in the Adopted CS, but that a pool of land, remaining in the Green Belt and therefore protected from development is identified as Broad Locations. These may be released for housing/mixed-uses or deleted upon a future SAP Review once the CSSR housing requirement is adopted. The amended SAP is, as a result, complementary to the draft policies in the CSSR in that it anticipates likely lower housing targets in Leeds and ensures that Green Belt is not needlessly released at this stage.
- 2.9 The CSSR, once adopted, will provide a key part of the strategic planning framework for the District as a whole. The proposed new housing requirement will enable the Council to undertake a targeted SAP review (in respect of Broad Locations), in planning for this revised level of growth up to 2033 and to consider the extent of any future Green Belt release for development. Given that the housing requirement is lower than the Adopted Core Strategy it is highly likely that the need for future Green Belt release will be significantly reduced. In taking this approach forward the City Council will need to have regard to the outcome of the SAP Examination and the Inspectors Report, together with national guidance and local circumstances at the time of undertaking the SAP review.

## Wider Local Plan Review

- 2.10 The focus of the CSSR is to introduce revised policies, considered to be necessary, to respond to changes in the evidence base, shifts in National Policy and guidance and/or which raise implementation issues, to ensure that this plan remains fit for purpose. It is not within the scope of the review to re-open discussion about other parts of the Leeds Adopted CS, which remain in place as part of the statutory plan for Leeds. Notwithstanding this, the Government encourages local authorities to review and update as necessary its Local Plan on a rolling basis. Development Plan Panel are kept up to date with the work programme of this review through detailed reports and the Local Development Scheme which is available on the Council's web-site and provides for a 3 year work programme of plan review and update.

## National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Review

- 2.11 The NPPF has been through a process of review over the past 18 months starting with the Housing White Paper. The Council has responded to each of the consultation stages with its latest submission to the Ministry for Housing and Local Government being sent in May. The Council is advised that the final draft NPPF will be published in July 2018.
- 2.12 It is important to note that the NPPF contains provisions for local authorities who are mid-way through their plan-making process. This is relevant to Leeds for the CSSR and allows the Council to submit a plan to the Secretary of State under transitional arrangements. The transitional arrangements apply to all development plans in preparation, submission and examination, within a 6 month period, following the introduction of the new NPPF.

### **3. Main issues**

- 3.1 The selective review of the Core Strategy is focused on several discreet policy areas only. **Appendix 1** sets out the Submission Draft policies and shows the changes made to the initial “publication” draft proposed submission policies as a result of the recent consultation. This is illustrated via tracked changes for information only, so that Executive Board can see the proposed changes to the policies, which were endorsed previously in February 2018. The submission draft to be submitted to Council for approval will not contain these tracked changes.
- 3.2 The derivation of each policy, main comments received at ‘Publication Draft’ proposed submission policies stage and changes proposed as a result are set out and summarised in turn below. A more detailed report of the consultation activities is provided in the Report of Consultation ((see para. 7.1(a)).

### The Housing Requirement for 2017 – 2033 – Policy SP6

- 3.3 The changes to the demographic evidence base for Leeds have changed significantly since the Adopted CS. A revised Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) has been completed based on the latest 2014-based sub-national household projections (produced by the Office of National Statistics). The SHMA, following a methodology set out in current national guidance, uses these as a starting point and considers wider policy objectives of the District, including its role in the Leeds City Region as a centre of employment, the need for housing throughout all parts of Leeds to meet local needs and the needs for affordable housing. Executive Board considered the headline alternatives provided by the SHMA in February 2018 and acknowledged calls for the District to plan to the lowest alternative of 42,384 (which was provided by the Government’s draft revised methodology in the revisions to the NPPF and introduced in the “*Planning for the Right Homes in the Right Places*” consultation in 2017). The figure of 51,952 was endorsed by the City Council as it reflected the need for more affordable homes and the economic growth of the City (avoiding the situation where people who wished to work in Leeds could not find a home and as a result place avoidable pressure on transport infrastructure by living outside the District and commuting in).

- 3.4 327 individual representations on this matter have been received. 298 objecting to the policy and 29 supporting it.
- 3.5 The consultation responses follow three themes: first, some local people and community groups are supportive of the lowering of the CS figure; second, object on the basis that the lowest figure should have been used (a standard letter from 83 residents in Aireborough follows this theme); third, housebuilders suggest the figure is too low, fails to have regard to the job growth scenarios of the Leeds Growth Strategy and ignores the higher growth scenarios of the SHMA 2017 without justification. The allowances for windfall development, empty homes and demolitions are also questioned. There are also calls for the housing requirement to be expressed as a minimum.
- 3.6 In response, the approach taken is derived from the SHMA, has been objectively assessed and is in line with national guidance and scores comparatively more favourably when assessed against wider policy objectives in the sustainability appraisal. The approach takes the household projections as a starting point and reflects the District's role within the wider City Region and ambitions for job growth providing a level of realistic uplift so as to ensure that Leeds provides sufficient homes to match estimated jobs and address affordable housing needs. This aligns with the spatial strategy in the CS and the distribution of homes throughout Leeds. It is considered that expressing the housing requirement as a minimum would align with the Adopted Core Strategy and be consistent with national guidance. A change is therefore proposed to draft Policy SP6.
- 3.7 Nonetheless it is recognised that much concern of local people stems from previous targets set in an upward economic cycle and delivery subsequently affected by a downturn. To that end, the publication draft submission policy is proposed to be amended by the addition of a further paragraph at 4.6.6 at **Appendix 1**. This seeks to ensure that the Council is not subjected to blunt and generic penalties in national guidance around land supply that have no bearing on the effects of wider macro-economic events on the local housing market, local circumstances and the attitudes of house builders.
- 3.8 Regarding the proposed plan period for housing supply of 2017 – 2033 some residents felt that this was a deliberate attempt to obscure and confuse the public over the calculation of the housing requirement and its alignment with the SAP. They suggested the period of 2012 – 2028 should be retained, or at least dwelling requirements calculated for 2012-28 and 2028-33. In response, the officers are of the view, and Development Plan Panel endorsed, that the approach is in line with national guidance and any other plan period would not be sound as the NPPF advocates that plans are for a minimum of 15 years. Notwithstanding this the Council has addressed the broader point by taking specific steps to ensure that the overlapping plan periods of CSSR and SAP are complementary and not detrimental to the Green Belt (as paragraph 2.8 explains).

#### Housing Distribution – Policy SP7

- 3.9 The CSSR retains the indicative distribution levels of housing as proportions of the total requirement between the 11 Housing Market Characteristic Areas.

- 3.10 111 representations on this matter have been received. 94 objecting to the policy and 17 supporting it.
- 3.11 Calls for the HMCAs to be revised have been considered because some consider that there are anomalies in the boundaries between areas. Due to the HMCAs being inextricably linked with the SAP and the wider evidence base, amendments are neither desirable nor technically beneficial to the Plan. Some resident and community responses claim that there is no case to build on Green Belt with a lower housing requirement and that the distribution should be varied to reflect this factor. In such a circumstance the agreed spatial strategy of the Adopted CS would not be addressed and local needs would fail to be met locally. Moreover, pressure would be placed on a city centre and inner area which is already taking a significant proportion of housing, with consequent implications for infrastructure. In contrast, the development industry felt there needs to be a wide distribution of housing land supply in different housing markets in order to optimise overall delivery of housing. The Council agrees and is satisfied that the framework of the Adopted CS, SAP and CSSR will deliver this objective.
- 3.12 It is also suggested that the HMCA percentages lack evidence of delivery, and there are concerns from developers about deliverability and achievability of the targets given that the City Centre, Inner and East HMCAs account for nearly 50% of the distribution. The inference being that relatively low market areas would find it harder to build more homes. This is a familiar criticism from some landowners and parts of the housebuilding industry, keen to see more greenfield and Green Belt release in Leeds. Monitoring reveals that this is not the case and in 2016/17, 46% of all new homes completed were in the City Centre, Inner and East Leeds HMCAs, in line with the CS indicative target of 48% and forecast to continue on the basis of: i) planning permissions granted in these areas, ii) the front loading of specific projects such as the East Leeds Extension and South Bank proposals and iii) the Council's regeneration interventions on brownfield land throughout these HMCAs e.g. Council House Building Programme, Housing Investment Land Strategy, and Private Sector Acceleration Programme. Moreover, the EVS supports a continued focus of development in these areas.
- 3.13 The proposal to delete the aspect of Policy SP7 which related to the settlement hierarchy, on the basis that they are now unnecessary and duplicate Policy SP1, has met with very limited representation.

#### Affordable housing – Policy H5

- 3.14 Policy H5 sets affordable housing requirements in terms of affordable housing targets, thresholds and tenures, based on evidence on need in the Strategic Housing Market Assessment and Economic Viability Assessment. The policy proposes to retain the existing affordable housing policies for zone 1 (35%) and zone 2 (15%), and increase them for zone 3 (5% to 7%) and zone 4 (5% to 7%). The policy also specifies an approach to Build to Rent offering developers a choice of three options for determining their affordable housing contribution; one of these based on the latest draft NPPF approach to a 20% national target.
- 3.15 78 representations on this matter have been received. 75 objecting to the policy and 3 supporting.

- 3.16 Responses from the local community raised concerns about the non-affordable remainder of dwellings on a site being accessible to middle income households. The Council acknowledges that planning policy can only do so much in the delivery of affordable housing and that policies on the matter are limited by the viability tests sets out in Government guidance. In addition, there are other routes for the provision of affordable housing and in Leeds over the past 5 years of the 2,002 affordable homes built 25% are from S106; the remainder are from HCA, Registered provider and City Council programmes. Moreover, the housing mix policies of the CS seek to ensure a greater delivery of 1-bed and 2-bed homes, which in general can be more affordable market options. The spatial strategy of the CS (remaining unchanged by the CSSR) aims to deliver a balanced spread of housing opportunities through all market areas but with a focus on the City Centre and Inner areas. It was also noted from a handful of representors, that on-site delivery should be the priority. There may be occasions where off site provision is the most appropriate solution given the individual circumstances and the Council would not want to restrict flexibility in this regard.
- 3.17 Housebuilders have objected to the increase in the proportion of affordable housing sought in the City Centre and Inner areas. They claim that it has the propensity to affect investment decisions on new housing schemes in the City Centre, and is without evidential foundation. They also point to viability issues raised in the EVS about Zone 2. This disappointing approach of housebuilders reflects a misunderstanding of the methodology of the EVS. The Council is confident that the modest increases are justified by the SHMA and the EVS and reflect evidence of improving markets, which in turn allow for greater numbers of much needed affordable homes in the City Centre and Inner areas.
- 3.18 Build-to-rent developers have objected to the affordable housing requirements for build-to-rent in Policy H5. It is suggested that the 20% national target is not applicable locally unless it is viability tested, which Leeds have not done. The Council contend that the policy offers flexibility to follow two options that have been viability tested; one using the Council's affordable housing policy targets and thresholds (including for social rented and intermediate housing); the other being the commuted sum equivalent. The national guidance option may be viable in certain instances subject to local assessment.

#### Housing Standards (i) Nationally Described Space Standards – Policy H9

- 3.19 Policy H9 introduces new policy on minimum space standards for new dwellings and as such is about improving the quality of housing. Government policy allows local authorities to adopt the space standards as nationally defined (Nationally Described Space Standards – NDSS) provided that a local planning authority can demonstrate a need, viability and not undermine housing supply. The effect of the NDSS has been included in the Economic Viability Study with the conclusion that most residential development in Leeds will remain viable subject to the proposals for policy on affordable housing, green space and accessible housing standards set out in this report being applied. Members of Development Plan Panel were concerned that the standards of all homes in Leeds should be improved. However, it has been acknowledged in the policy that HMOs and Purpose Built Student Accommodation (PBSA) are exempt from NDSS and as a consequence the policy proposes separate standards derived from NDSS, to be included as Supplementary Planning Document.



- 3.20 53 representations on this matter have been received. 39 objecting to the policy and 4 supporting.
- 3.21 Housebuilders have contended that the Council has not demonstrated a need for the policy approach and that they have no evidence that housing is not of sufficient quality to meet needs. They also note that the policy will affect their ability to provide smaller dwellings. In response the Council maintains that it is imperative for meeting wider BCP objectives that the general health and wellbeing benefits that accrue from living in well-designed homes are needed in Leeds. The Council recognises that better space standards offer a multitude of both privacy and sociability benefits which new residents in Leeds should be entitled to share. These include: impacts on family life; the opportunity for children to engage in uninterrupted private study, which increases educational attainment and also applies to adults working from home, thus ensuring a better work-life balance and less pressure on transport infrastructure; the importance of adaptability to changing needs and lifestyles and physical requirements.
- 3.22 There were also concerns raised that space standards will impact and inhibit capacities of sites. This is not the case and the changes to the greenspace policy taking together with the proposals to increase dwelling sizes do not create lower densities or stymie delivery of dwellings.

#### Housing Standards (ii) Accessible Housing Standards – Policy H10

- 3.23 Policy H10 introduces new policy in relation to accessible housing standards and is again about improving the quality of housing. The policy requires new residential development to provide two types of accessible accommodation defined in Building Regulations: M4(2) a general level of accessibility roughly equivalent to the old “lifetime homes” standard (to apply to 30% of new dwellings) and M4(3) wheelchair accessible dwellings (that can be “accessible” or “adaptable”) (to apply to 2% of all new dwellings). All types of new build development providing dwellings should provide the accessible dwellings with the exception of Purpose Built Student Accommodation which has standards set under a different part of the Building Regulations.
- 3.24 113 representations on this matter have been received. 104 objecting to the policy and 9 supporting.
- 3.25 The main concern raised was from housebuilders about the need for the policy and the viability of the proposals. They also contended that the policy should only apply to specific geographical areas. The Council considers that the aging population in Leeds creates a pressing need for the design and delivery of new homes which are accessible. The EVS has justified that the policy is viable. The Council is of the view that needs for accessible dwellings be met throughout all areas.
- 3.26 Some consider that the policy is hard to comprehend. In response the Council has revised the policy and supporting paragraphs to make them clearer.

#### Green Space – Policy G4, G5 and G6

- 3.27 Policy G4 sets out the green space requirement for new residential developments. An analysis of planning permissions given since adoption of the Core Strategy in

November 2014 found that green space is not being delivered on-site as expected by Policy G4. The findings of the EVS, sets out appropriate levels of greenspace, when assessed at a cumulative level with the other policies which have viability implications. This means that high, medium and low density schemes will be able to meet the requirement and remain viable. The proposed green space policy has also been tested by number of bedrooms; such an approach provides a more equitable split whereby schemes with a larger number of bedrooms would provide more green space than those with fewer bedrooms. A conclusion of the Member workshop was that different parts of Leeds require different green space solutions and that policy needs to be responsive, by providing on-site provision in some cases and commuted sums to improve existing spaces in others.

- 3.28 133 representations on this matter have been received. 98 objecting to the policy and 6 supporting.
- 3.29 Concern was raised from housebuilders that the policy is not viable and that the EVS does not explicitly consider the approach by bedroom. The Council confirms that this is not the case and the EVS has appropriately justified the policy.

#### Climate Change Reduction - Policies EN1, EN2

- 3.30 When originally included in the adopted Core Strategy in 2014, Policies EN1 and EN2 expected development to be designed to exceed sustainable construction and CO2 reduction standards set in Building Regulations. However, a written ministerial statement (WMS) released by the Government in 2015 reduced the role of town planning in setting these standards and placed reliance upon Building Regulations. At the same time the Code for Sustainable Development (which applied to residential development) was replaced by a new set of Building Regulation standards. However, the WMS made special provision for local authorities who already had policies such as EN1 and EN2 prior to the changes. This allowed planning policy concerning residential development to continue to seek higher standards for renewable energy and water consumption. After publication of the WMS, Leeds set out revised approach for EN1 and EN2 on the LCC webpage for the Core Strategy. The aim of this was to reflect the up to date position as a result of national changes. The CSSR provides opportunity to incorporate these changes into the Core Strategy itself. The requirements for non-residential development of Policies EN1 and EN2 remain unchanged.
- 3.31 54 representations on this matter have been received. 45 objecting to the policy and 8 supporting it and 1 neutral.
- 3.32 Developers and housebuilders have raised concerns that the policy is too onerous and will render schemes unviable. They also consider that the policy goes beyond what national guidance envisages. The Council wishes to see quality extended to all aspects of new development including as it relates to climate change adaptation and mitigation and the policy is considered to be justified in meeting these objectives in a manner which has been shown to raise no viability issues for developers (in the EVS). The additional requirements are further evidenced in a new background paper on water consumption (available on the Councils web-site).
- Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure – Policy EN8

- 3.33 A new policy for electric vehicle charging points is proposed. The aim of this is to introduce for new developments the provision of electric vehicle charging points.
- 3.34 40 representations on this matter have been received. 33 objecting to the policy and 7 supporting.
- 3.35 The main comment received related to the viability of installing electric vehicle charging and a concern that the Council requires significantly more expensive “fast-charge” points. This is not the case and the Council considers that up front infrastructure costs are minimal as has been set out in the EVS. One representor expressed concern that developers of flats could avoid the provision of charging points by not dedicating spaces to dwellings. The Council has recognised this and amended the policy to address that issue.

#### Viability Assessment

- 3.36 The Economic Viability Study (EVS) provides baseline evidence for the CSSR and has been prepared in accordance with industry and planning guidance and provides an independent assessment of whole plan viability. The report has also been prepared in accordance with the RICS Guidance Note – ‘Financial Viability in Planning’ and ‘Viability Testing - Local Plans’ Harman Report. The most important function of the EVS is to bring together and consider the cumulative impact of the proposed changes to the CSSR policies in accordance with paragraph 174 of the NPPF. However, it should be recognised that this assessment will not provide a precise answer to the viability of every single development likely to take place during the plan period. Instead, it provides high level assurance that the submission draft policies will not undermine the viability of the development needed to deliver the plan.
- 3.37 In assessing the cumulative impact on viability of the policies, individual policies were firstly tested and then these were tested in combination to assess appropriate policy levels at a cumulative level i.e. in combination. The policies which are viability tested are those which have an impact on cost and therefore viability, such as affordable housing, green space, housing standards and sustainability policies. These are tested within the context of existing policies in the adopted Core Strategy which also have an impact on viability and the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). The EVS also factored in any changes in the housing market in Leeds since the last EVS was undertaken (Jan 2013), CIL rate increase as a result of indexation which is applied on an annual basis and changes to affordable housing benchmarks.
- 3.38 The EVS concludes that the policies set out in **Appendix 1** can all be achieved without affecting development viability. This includes the introduction of three new policy areas: the minimum space standards, accessible housing standards and the introduction of electric vehicle charging points. The EVS also concludes that if new policies are required there is currently no headroom to increase the level of provision in existing policies.
- 3.39 A significant number of comments on the matters above relate specifically to concerns about viability of development. To be compliant with national guidance local planning authorities need to ensure that plan policies do not render schemes unviable. GVA, the consultants who authored the EVS, have been sent all representations relating to viability; to consider whether they raise any soundness issues for the evidence base. It is considered that the submission draft policies remain viable and are deliverable at

a strategic plan level and therefore do not need to be amended on that basis. Setting policies which are generally viable to willing landowners and developers at the plan making stage is a fundamental desire of Government to provide clarity for investors and speed up of decision making at the planning application stage.

#### Further Representations on Matters Not Covered by the CSSR

- 3.40 Representations were also received on the following matters that are not within the scope of the CSSR:
- Review the need for employment land up to 2033
  - Review strategic Green Belt
  - Review green, social and community infrastructure to support communities where housing growth is proposed
  - Review transport infrastructure and transport priorities
  - Review of housing site release policy H1 and housing mix policy H4.
- 3.41 This is a selective review of the Core Strategy and focuses on specific policy areas which are in need of review at this time. However it is also recognised that a more comprehensive review will be required in the future which addresses all wider policy areas given the Core Strategy was adopted in November 2014. Local planning authorities must review and update as necessary policies in their Local Plans.

#### Sustainability Appraisal

- 3.42 The aim of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is to assess the potential environmental, economic and social impact of the revised policies of the CSSR. The appraisal should ensure that the CSSR, contributes towards achieving sustainable development and highlight any mitigation which is necessary to ensure that policies are sustainable. The Council uses an SA framework for its Local Plan documents, which is updated at the individual plan-making stage to take account of shifts in baseline information, relevant plans, programmes and policies and monitoring information.
- 3.43 At the proposed submission draft policies stage of plan preparation which involved public consultation in February and March 2018, a SA Report was published alongside the policies of the Plan and specifically sent to the three statutory consultees – Environment Agency, Natural England and Historic England for comment. They have generally all been supportive of proposals to revise the SA framework, which includes recasting the sustainability objectives and drafting a clearer set of decision making criteria. In turn this has enabled use of a systematic scoring process within a database framework. The suggestions of the consultees have been incorporated into the SA process and report. One issue raised by Historic England (and covered in **Appendix 3**) is a concern that the housing distribution for the Outer North East should have a significant negative effect on the historic environment because it has led to the proposed allocation of Parlington. In response no change to the Plan is recommended because 1) the Parlington allocation is outside the scope of the CSSR (and part of the Site Allocations Plan); 2) many parts of Leeds have heritage assets and there are no strategic heritage reasons in the Outer North East that require specific strategic policy mitigations at the Core Strategy strategic level. There is no evidence to suggest that as an HMCA the Outer North East would be unable to deliver 8% of housing growth without significant impact on heritage. It

is therefore, for other plans to address specific impacts of specific sites e.g. through their own SA and subsequent mitigation if needed via site requirements.

- 3.44 The SA framework has been updated and all the policy proposals in **Appendix 1** have been appraised, along with reasonable policy alternatives (which includes a “do nothing” option or responds to suggestions by consultees e.g. for higher or lower options). The results of the sustainability appraisal are set out in the SA Report, **Appendix 2**. A non-technical summary of this report is available at **Appendix 3** to this report and includes a summary of the framework alongside details of the appraisals undertaken and associated commentary.

#### Duty to Cooperate

- 3.45 The preparation of development plan documents is subject to the statutory duty to cooperate in order to assess impacts of proposed plan policies on neighbouring local authorities and other prescribed bodies such as Highways England. The Council services a bi-monthly meeting of the Leeds City Region Strategic Planning Duty to Cooperate (LCRSPDtC) Group which forms part of the framework of groups under the Combined Authority Portfolio Holders board. At the LCRSPDtC meeting of 25th July 2017, Leeds City Council reported the proposals for the Core Strategy Selective Review, including presentation of the DtC Table of Issues and Impacts, the formal Regulation 18 consultation period for comments, the results of the Strategic Housing Market Assessment in framing an new housing requirement for Leeds and evidence of need for Gypsy and Traveller site provision. No particular concerns about impacts on other local authorities were raised, although there was a general interest in the proposed change to the housing requirement. Engagement through this group has been continuous with regular updates on progress and all members have been sent the Duty to Cooperate Report ((see para. 7.1(b)) which supports the submission plan.

#### Next Steps / Timetable

- 3.46 Submission to the Secretary of State in the Summer following approval by Council at its July meeting would enable, subject to the availability of the Inspectorate, an Examination before the end of the year and Adoption early 2019. Submission in July/August would be slightly ahead of the timetable originally agreed by Executive Board in February 2017 but still assist in meeting the anticipated Adoption date of Winter 2018 as set out in the Council’s Local Development Scheme.
- 3.47 Submission of the Plan is a key milestone in its preparation and enables the Council to give weight to its policies subject to the level of unresolved objection on them.

## **4. Corporate Considerations**

### **4.1 Consultation and Engagement**

- 4.1.1 Preparation of development plan documents, including the selective review of the Core Strategy are subject to the provisions of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) Regulations 2012 which require a minimum level of public consultation as well as compliance with the Council’s Statement of Community Involvement. The consultation on the scope of the review was carried out for 6 weeks from June until July 2017. Promotion of the consultation involved notifying statutory consultees, neighbouring local authorities and people / organisations who had commented on the

original Core Strategy. Details were provided on the Council website and in Libraries and One Stop Shops were notified. Consultation on the proposed Submission Draft policies (“Publication Draft” stage) was undertaken from February to March 2018. A summary of these activities and the outcomes of consultation at both stages are included within the Report of Consultation ((see para. 7.1(a)).

- 4.1.2 At formal consultation stage the proposed draft policies of the CSSR have been supported by a comprehensive range of evidence and supporting documents. These are available on the Council’s Core Strategy Selective Review web-site at <https://www.leeds.gov.uk/your-council/planning/core-strategy-introduction/leeds-core-strategy-selective-review> and include: Strategic Housing Market Assessment, 2017, Economic Viability Study Update, 2018, Review of Implementation of Green Space Policy G4, 2017, Permitted Dwelling Size Measurement Exercise, 2017, Accessible Housing Need Assessment 2018, RIBA Case for Space 2011, DCLG Housing Standards Review – Cost Impacts, EC Harris 2014, Review of Changes to EN1 and EN2 following Written Ministerial Statement 2015 and an Air Quality Background Paper, 2018.
- 4.1.3 Following consultation and taking account of issues raised and prior to Submission of the Plan the Council has also prepared a Water Efficiency Background Paper to help support proposed changes to Policy EN2. This supports the requirement for maximum water consumption standards in new homes and clarifies that it is viable.
- 4.1.4 A Screening Assessment has been carried out to determine if the policies of the Leeds CSSR require an Appropriate Assessment under the Habitats Regulations (Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (SI 2017 1012)). This is required as a result of the European Habitats Directive. The Council requires the endorsement of Natural England to the process that it has undertaken to comply with these regulations. Following an initial response from Natural England on the proposed submission draft policies the Council has made some amendments to its screening assessment. Endorsement of the process from Natural England is anticipated prior to consideration of the material by Council.

## **4.2 Equality and Diversity / Cohesion and Integration**

- 4.2.1 Equality has been an integral part of the preparation of the Core Strategy Selective Review. Due regard has been given to the equality characteristics and an equality screening has been prepared and is attached at Appendix 4. Equality diversity, cohesion and integration has been an important part of the formulation of policies of the Core Strategy Selective Review. Equality Impact Assessment screenings have been undertaken at key stages of the process to ensure that policies are embedded in equality considerations.

## **4.3 Council Policies and Best Council Plan**

- 4.3.1 The Best Council Plan (2018/19 – 2020/21) is relevant in terms of its priorities for Inclusive Growth, Health & Wellbeing, Safe, Strong Communities, Better Lives for People with Care & Support Needs and 21st Century Infrastructure (including Low Carbon). The quantity of homes that Leeds plans for will have ramifications for economic growth, but also meeting needs of a growing population. The CSSR will also provide the ability to improve the range and quality of dwellings delivered to ensure the needs of particular groups such as the elderly are met, and that health and wellbeing of residents is improved. Proposed Policy H10 (Accessible Housing Standards) should be of particular benefit to households with mobility issues including

the elderly. In terms of public health and wellbeing, there are important linkages between the proposed revised and new Policies set out in the CSSR and the Council's priorities. Improved Space and Access Standards, the provision of Affordable Housing (in meeting housing needs), together with the protection and provision of green space make an important contribution to local amenity and quality of life across the District. It should be noted also, in terms of facilitation the delivery of the Local Plan, Infrastructure Delivery Plans (IDPs) are in place to provide a framework to capture planned and proposed infrastructure to support the District's ambitions and a framework to engage with a wide range of infrastructure and service providers (Health, Public Transport and Education).

#### **4.4 Resources and Value for Money**

4.4.1 The cost of preparation of the CSSR will be met from existing budgets.

#### **4.5 Legal Implications, Access to Information, and Call-In**

4.5.1 The preparation of the CSSR as a development plan document is in compliance with the provisions of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) Regulations 2012 (as amended).

4.5.2 As a development plan document the CSSR falls within the Council's budget and policy framework. It is not the subject of call in. However as part of that framework, the infrastructure, investment & inclusive growth Scrutiny Board will discuss the Submission Draft Plan at its meeting on 20<sup>th</sup> June 2018 and its recommendations are to be submitted to the meeting as noted at paragraph 2.6.

#### **4.6 Risk Management**

4.6.1 The Government is currently in the process of reviewing national planning policy concerning housing matters. A Housing White Paper was published in February 2017 followed by a consultation paper in September 2017 ('planning for the right homes in the right places') and draft changes to the NPPF in March 2018. These included proposals on how local housing requirements should be calculated. Consequent, national planning policy in respect of housing issues is in the process of a dynamic period of change. There is a risk that changes to national policy expected to be confirmed in July 2018 could mean the CSSR Submission Draft Plan is not in full conformity with national policy. For example, there are proposals for a standard flat rate of 10% of all housing to be affordable, but at a more intermediate level than that provided by the CSSR Policy H5.

4.6.2 To address this, as set out in paragraphs 2.10 and 2.11 the CSSR is being prepared in accordance with the transitional arrangements in the NPPF. Notwithstanding this, so as to reduce this risk officers have tried to anticipate the direction of travel as closely as possible, as a basis to 'future proof the document'. Moreover, it is important to note that the local evidence base for policy objectives, such as affordable housing carry weight in the plan-making process.

### **5. Conclusions**

5.1 This report sets out Submission Draft policies for the CSSR covering the housing requirement for a new plan period of 2017 – 2033, updating affordable housing and

green space policies, introducing new policies on housing standards (size and accessibility) and updating the sustainable construction Policies EN1 and EN2 to reflect national advice and introducing a new policy on electric vehicle charging points. It reminds Members of the steps thus far taken to get to this advanced stage of plan preparation and notes the main issues raised at consultation on the proposed submission documents.

## 6. Recommendations

### 6.1 Executive Board is invited to:

- i) Note the representations made in response to the recent consultation on the proposed submission draft CSSR documents “Publication Draft” (under Regulation 19 of The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012). Note the consequential changes made to the policies, which as amended now form the Core Strategy Selective Review Submission Draft Plan;
- ii) Note the resolutions of Development Plan Panel and Scrutiny;
- iii) Recommend Council:
  - a) Approve the Submission Draft of the Core Strategy Selective Review (**Appendix 1**) for independent examination pursuant to Section 20 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 as amended.
  - b) Approve the Sustainability Appraisal Report (**Appendix 2**) in support of the Plan, along with supporting evidence and background documents, for Submission to the Secretary of State for independent examination, pursuant to Section 20 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 as amended
  - c) Grant authority to the independent inspector appointed to hold the Public Examination, to recommend modifications to the Submission Draft Plan, pursuant to Section 20 (7C) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 as amended;
  - d) Delegate authority to the Chief Planning Officer, in consultation with the Executive Member, to (a) approve the detail of any updates or corrections to the submission material and any further technical documents and supporting evidence required to be submitted alongside the revised Submission plan for consideration at future hearing sessions, (b) continue discussions with key parties and suggest to the Inspector any edits and consequential changes necessary to be made to the revised Submission Draft Core Strategy Selective Review following Council approval during the Examination and (c) prepare and give evidence in support of the revised Submission Plan at Examination.



## **7. Background Documents<sup>3</sup>**

7.1 There are a select number of background documents, which will accompany the Submission Draft Plan and are available in support of the policies proposed in this report. These, unlike other already published documents listed in paragraph 4.1.2, are meant to be prepared at this stage of the plan making process and are set out below. As noted in paragraph 4.1.4 a Habitats Regulations Screening opinion is awaited from Natural England and will be made available as part of the material for Full Council.

- a) Report of Consultation
- b) Duty to Cooperate Background Paper
- c) Core Strategy Monitoring Framework (as amended by the CSSR)
- d) Note on a maximum water consumption standard for Leeds.

## **8. Appendices**

1. Core Strategy Selective Review, Submission Draft Policies
2. Core Strategy Selective Review Sustainability Appraisal
3. Core Strategy Selective Review Sustainability Appraisal - Non-Technical Summary
4. Equality, Diversity, Cohesion and Integration Screening Document

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<sup>3</sup> The background documents listed in this section are available to download from the Council's website, unless they contain confidential or exempt information. The list of background documents does not include published works.

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# Core Strategy Selective Review

Proposed Policy and Paragraph Changes  
to the Adopted Leeds Core Strategy

Submission Draft Plan  
Leeds Local Plan  
Development Plan Document  
July 2018



## **Explanatory updates to the Core Strategy**

[The following text will be inserted after the “Contents Page” and before the “Introduction” of the Adopted Core Strategy]

### **Updating the Core Strategy**

- i. The Core Strategy was originally adopted in November 2014
- ii. An update of the Core Strategy was adopted in 2019, which focussed on the following selected areas of policy:
  - Reviewing the housing requirement in Policy SP6 and housing distribution in SP7, with a Plan period of 2017 - 2033
  - Introducing new minimum space standards for new housing in Policy H9 and new accessibility standards in Policy H10
  - Updating policy requirements for affordable housing by amending Policy H5
  - Reviewing the requirement for greenspace in new housing developments by amending Policy G4 and making minor amendments to Policies G5 and G6
  - Incorporating new national policy regarding Code for Sustainable Homes by updating the wording of Policies EN1 and EN2 and a consequential change to EN4
  - Introducing a new Policy for Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure EN8
- iii. The updated policies and text have been incorporated into this single updated Core Strategy Document
- iv. It should be noted that the Plan period of 2017 – 2033 applies to Policy SP6, which sets the housing requirement. Other Policies of the plan adopted in 2014 continue to work to the original plan period of 2012 – 2028. These include policies SP9 and EC2 which set out the required quantities of general employment and office space; policy H7 which sets the quantity of accommodation required for Gypsy and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople and policy EN6 which sets out quantities of waste to be planned for.

## **Policy SP6: Review of Leeds' Housing Requirement**

[The following text will replace section 4.6 of the Core Strategy 2014]

### **4.6. Housing Development**

- 4.6.1. It is anticipated that the population of Leeds will rise from 784,458 in 2017 to 856,819 in 2033. This raises major challenges for Leeds in seeking to meet the complex demographic needs of the existing population, together with the implications of an ageing and growing population over the Plan period. It is important that planning for such growth forms part of an overall strategy, which gives emphasis not only to a sufficient housing land supply in appropriate locations but also the quality, type and affordability of homes in meeting local needs. This needs to be achieved within an overall framework, which gives priority to delivering sustainable development, promoting regeneration and job growth, whilst maintaining local character, distinctiveness and environmental quality.
- 4.6.2. Within this context, the following Housing growth principles are established.
- i. Ensure housing growth is linked to the creation of sustainable neighbourhoods throughout the City (see Spatial Policy SP1),
  - ii. Set a realistic target for the delivery of new homes (see Spatial Policy SP6),
  - iii. Ensure housing growth targets reflect local housing needs, now and in the future, in terms of tenure, type and size, (see Spatial Policy SP6 and Policy H4),
  - iv. Enhance the distinctiveness of existing neighbourhoods and quality of life of local communities through the design and standard of new homes (see Policies H9, H10, P10 and EN2),
  - v. Facilitate the development of brownfield and regeneration sites, (see Spatial Policies 1, 3 and 6),
  - vi. Agree a range of mechanisms to deliver additional affordable homes, (see Policy H5),
  - vii. Work in partnership to find ways to facilitate housing growth (see Section 6 Implementation and Delivery)
- 4.6.3. Spatial Policy 6 sets out the housing requirement for Leeds over the period 2017 – 2033. The requirement draws upon evidence of the Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2017 and Government consultation paper “Building the Right Homes in the Right Places”. The policy will be implemented through the identification of land supply in the Site Allocations Plan and a Housing Implementation Strategy.
- 4.6.4. The net requirement of 51,952 dwellings is converted to a gross requirement by taking account of the anticipated loss of dwellings over the plan period, estimated as 150 dwellings per annum based on recent trends of demolition in Leeds. To account for demolitions and other dwelling losses of 150 dwellings per annum (2,400 over the plan period) the gross housing requirement for the plan period of 2017 – 2033 is 54,352 dwellings.
- 4.6.5. As a large post-industrial city Leeds will continue to experience continual urban regeneration and renaissance involving the recycling of previously developed

land (PDL) for windfall housing and other uses. Leeds has a long and well recorded history of windfall housing being delivered as a source of land for development. Windfall comprises two components: dwellings of schemes of less than the SHLAA threshold (less than 5 dwellings in most cases) and dwellings of schemes that were unpredicted in the SHLAA. This has been continuously monitored by the City Council since the 1980s. There is no evidence to change the allowance of 500 dwellings per annum set out in the original Core Strategy; the equivalent of 8,000 dwellings over the plan-period. This stock of supply reduces the level of land to identify from 54,352 dwellings (gross) to 46,352 dwellings (gross).

- 4.6.6. In reflecting the wider and longer term aspirations of the District (and its City Region role) the housing requirement takes into account the benefits of economic uplift. However, the Council will need to closely monitor the delivery and implementation of the housing requirement, including the roles and responsibilities of house builders throughout Leeds, seek to ensure effective build-out rates and assess any causes of under-delivery. Notwithstanding this commitment, wider economic drivers and uncertainties, such as the UK's departure from the European Union, could potentially impact upon these aspirations, requiring local solutions, which maintain the Core Strategy's overall approach. This overall approach is intended to ensure that the City is as resilient as possible in delivering agreed priorities whilst managing unforeseen change against the context of national planning policy and its penalties for under delivery.

#### **SPATIAL POLICY 6: THE HOUSING REQUIREMENT AND ALLOCATION OF HOUSING LAND**

The provision of 51,952 (net) new dwellings will be accommodated between 2017 and 2033, with a target that at least 3,247 dwellings per year should be delivered.

Delivery of 500 dwellings per annum (8,000 over the plan period) is anticipated on small and unidentified sites.

Guided by the Settlement Hierarchy, the Council will identify 46,352 dwellings (gross) to support the distribution in Spatial Policy 7, using the following considerations:

- i. Sustainable locations (which meet standards of public transport accessibility – see the Well Connected City chapter), supported by existing or access to new local facilities and services, (including Educational and Health Infrastructure),
- ii. Preference for brownfield and regeneration sites,
- iii. The least impact on Green Belt purposes,
- iv. Opportunities to reinforce or enhance the distinctiveness of existing neighbourhoods and quality of life of local communities through the design and standard of new homes,
- v. The need for realistic lead-in-times and build-out-rates for housing construction,

- vi. The least negative and most positive impacts on green infrastructure, green corridors, green space and nature conservation,
- vii. Avoiding areas of flood risk and only where this is not possible, then mitigating flood risk.

### **Distribution of Housing Land**

- 4.6.7. The Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) 2017 shows there are unmet housing needs for affordable housing and for a range of types and sizes of market dwellings in all parts of Leeds. The Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) 2017 shows that Leeds has a large stock of brownfield housing sites within the Main Urban Area. However, in providing a choice and competition in the market for land and to meet local needs throughout the District the delivery of the spatial strategy of the Core Strategy will depend upon having a wide portfolio of sites in different housing markets.
- 4.6.8. Policy SP7 provides an indication of the overall scale and distribution of development that will need to be planned for (combining information from the SHMA and SHLAA) in different Housing Market Characteristic Areas. The percentage figures in the second column, are intended as a guide rather than rigid targets. These areas were agreed through the SHMA 2011 and reflect functional submarkets. The distribution reflects the quantum of housing growth that accord with the housing growth principles and overall spatial strategy (the focus upon opportunities within the Settlement Hierarchy) and the potential availability of suitable sites (derived from the SHLAA). Areas with the highest potential include the City Centre, Inner Areas, North Leeds and East Leeds where opportunities for development of previously developed land and regeneration are greatest. Major growth can also be accommodated in the outer areas of Outer South East and Outer South West including a combination of previously developed land opportunities in the Major Settlements but urban extensions too. These provide sustainable locations in terms of public transport connections, proximity to jobs and avoidance of special landscape. The other areas provide opportunity for modest growth, including urban extensions where appropriate.

## **SPATIAL POLICY 7: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSING LAND AND ALLOCATIONS**

The distribution of housing (excluding windfall) will be planned based on Housing Market Characteristic Areas as follows:

<b>Housing Market Characteristic Area</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Aireborough	3%
City Centre	15.5%
East Leeds	17%
Inner Area	15%
North Leeds	9%
Outer North East	8%
Outer North West	3%
Outer South	4%
Outer South East	7%
Outer South West	11%
Outer West	7%



## **Policy H5: Review of Affordable Housing Policy**

[The following text will replace paragraphs 5.2.12 – 5.2.17 of the Core Strategy 2014. The remaining paragraphs of section 5.2. of the Core Strategy are unchanged except for being consequently renumbered.]

### **H5 Affordable Housing**

- 5.2.12 In conformity with national planning guidance, affordable housing will be required to meet local needs informed by the Leeds Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA 2017) and the Economic Viability Study 2017.
- 5.2.13 The Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2017) identifies an annual need of 1230 affordable housing dwellings across Leeds. It also suggests that 67.2% of affordable dwellings are needed for affordable or social rent (as defined in the NPPF), and 32.8% are needed for intermediate tenures as defined in the NPPF. Policy H5 translates this need into requirements for affordable housing that have been viability tested. It should be noted that Leeds City Council is investing heavily to improve the City Centre and Inner Areas of Leeds and it is expected that progressive regeneration activity will improve the strength of these housing markets so that higher affordable housing targets can be achieved through Plan Review in the early 2020s. Targets are set for provision of affordable housing in the 4 affordable zones with a mix of affordable types relating to low earnings of households.
- 5.2.14 The 40% and 60% requirement for a mix of Intermediate and Social Rented affordable to include affordable) dwellings (as defined by the NPPF), means that developers are expected to provide a mix of affordable dwellings that will be affordable to households on low and very low earnings or income. Social Rented (as defined by the NPPF) is the label for types of affordable housing typically rented by registered providers which is affordable to very low earning and low income households. Intermediate affordable housing sits between the price of market housing and the price of social rented affordable housing. Typically intermediate affordable housing will include shared ownership and other discounted sale products. The City Council calculates benchmark prices to establish the price at which Social Rented and Intermediate dwellings should be made available by developers. In practice this means that dwellings should be made available by developers to Registered Providers at prices which are affordable enough for households on these earnings: households on lower quartile earnings for Intermediate affordable housing; households on lower decile earnings for Social Rented affordable housing. Registered Providers are then expected to make the affordable dwellings available for the tenures expected.
- 5.2.15 For affordable dwellings to be suitably integrated throughout the development this means that the affordable dwellings ought to be mixed in with the corresponding size and type of market dwellings on a site. For example, in a development with a mix of houses and flats, the affordable provision should be partly mixed in with the houses and partly with the flats.

- 5.2.16 Build to rent developments in Leeds can either provide affordable housing on-site as advised in national guidance or in line with the first paragraphs of Policy H5. If developers prefer to pay a commuted sum in lieu of on-site provision, this should be calculated on the basis of paragraph 5.2.21. Regarding requirements in national guidance, consultation currently suggests 20% of total dwellings as “Affordable Private Rent” dwellings with rents to be 20% lower than market rents in the local area and agreement of eligibility criteria with secure arrangements that continue in perpetuity.
- 5.2.17 For development schemes led by Registered Providers for social housing the Council will take a flexible approach to determining the appropriate quantity and type of affordable housing taking into account the needs of the area and the wider benefits of development.
- 5.2.18 Purpose built student accommodation will not be required to provide affordable housing.
- 5.2.19 Secure arrangements in the form of S106 agreements, must be agreed to ensure delivery and that affordability embodied within affordable housing is maintained for future people of Leeds in housing need in perpetuity.
- 5.2.20 Applicants may choose to submit individual viability appraisals to verify that the affordable housing target cannot be met. In such cases, affordable housing provision may be reduced accordingly. Where developments are expected to take more than five years to complete, the Council will normally expect permitted schemes to make provision for a review of the scheme’s viability, to determine whether the level of affordable housing being provided across the scheme as a whole is appropriate. The Government currently expects Local Plan policies to be reviewed after 5 years and the minimum targets set out in Policy H5 are likely to be reviewed in any event as part of this process.
- 5.2.21 As a general principle, commuted sums should be calculated to ensure that the required quantity and type of affordable dwellings can be delivered in the locality of the development, assuming involvement of Registered Providers. This will be equivalent to the differential between affordable price and market price (free of restrictions) with adjustment for any locality delivery costs. Locality can be defined as the surrounding streets or whether the site is within a defined settlement or established neighbourhood but this will be a matter of judgement depending on size of site and character of the area; postcode sector boundaries may be helpful indicators. Locality is important for calculating sums not necessarily for determining where commuted sum money is spent, which may include strategic priorities elsewhere in Leeds. Provision that results in 4 or less affordable dwellings may be converted into an equivalent financial contribution.

## **POLICY H5: AFFORDABLE HOUSING**

On major housing developments, affordable housing provision should be provided on-site at the target levels specified in the following zones:

<b>Zone</b>	<b>Minimum Target</b>
1	35%
2	15%
3	7%
4	7%

The mix of affordable housing should be designed to meet the identified needs of households as follows:

- 40% affordable housing for Intermediate or equivalent affordable tenures
- 60% affordable housing for Social Rented or equivalent affordable tenures

The affordable units should be a pro-rata mix in terms of sizes and house types of the total housing provision, unless there are specific needs which indicate otherwise, and they should be suitably integrated throughout a development site.

Affordable housing provision should be on site, unless off site provision or a financial contribution can be robustly justified.

Build-to-rent developments shall provide either:

- i) on-site, according to national policy advice, currently 20% Affordable Private Rent dwellings at 80% of local market rents administered by a management company with appropriate arrangements for identifying households in need, including city council nomination rights, which apply in perpetuity, or
- ii) on-site, the percentage of affordable housing specified for zones 1-4 and mix of Intermediate and Social Rented types of affordable housing set out in the first paragraphs of this Policy, or
- iii) a commuted sum in lieu of on-site provision of affordable housing of option ii).

\* Major development means either:

- provision of 10 or more dwellings (or where the number of dwellings is not known, development is to be carried out on a site having an area of 0.5 hectares or more) or
- provision of a building or buildings where the floor space to be created would be 1,000 square metres or more; or
- development on a site having an area of 1 hectare or more;



## **Policy H9: New Policy on Minimum Space Standards- Nationally Described Space Standard**

[The text below should be inserted after Policy H8 of the Core Strategy 2014; paragraphs 5.2.41 – 5.2.60 under the heading “b Supporting Employment Opportunities” should be re-numbered to follow the paragraphs of Policy H10]

### **H9 Minimum Space standards for new dwellings**

- 5.2.41 There has been growing concern that the internal space of new dwellings is getting smaller with implications for accessibility, for sustainability and for quality of life including health. This section seeks to improve the quality housing provided in Leeds to create a healthy and sustainable living environment for current and future generations.
- 5.2.42 Policy H9 covers internal space within new dwellings setting requirements for the Gross Internal (floor) Area of new dwellings at a defined level of occupancy as well as floor areas and dimensions for key parts of the home, notably bedrooms, storage and floor to ceiling height. These reflect exactly the Nationally Described Space Standards (NDSS) of 2015.
- 5.2.43 The standard Gross Internal Areas set out in Policy H9 are organised by storey height to take account of the extra circulation space needed for stairs to upper floors, and deal separately with one storey dwellings (typically flats) and two and three storey dwellings (typically houses). These are set out in the table below.
- 5.2.44 Individual dwelling types are expressed with reference to the number of bedrooms (denoted as ‘b’) and the number of bedspaces (or people) that can be accommodated within these bedrooms (denoted as ‘p’). A three bedroom (3b) home with one double bedroom (providing two bed spaces) and two single bedrooms (each providing one bed space) is therefore described as 3b4p.
- 5.2.45 This allows for different combinations of single and double/twin bedrooms to be reflected in the minimum Gross Internal Area standards. The breakdown of the minimum Gross Internal Area therefore allows not only for the different combinations of bedroom size, but also for varying amounts of additional living, dining, kitchen and storage space; all of which are related to the potential occupancy.
- 5.2.46 Regarding development of Purpose Built Student Accommodation, the NDSS were not designed with student housing in mind. There are clear differences between student and general housing in that students live in student accommodation for only a fixed period of time, other accommodation (communal rooms) is often provided and there are no standards for dwellings with 7 or more bedrooms. Provision of reasonable space standards is still important for student accommodation, and this will need to be judged on a case by case basis, and via the application of any national standards that might be created in the future. Houses in multiple occupation (HMOs) are not

dwellings (class C3 of the use class order), so the space standards of Policy H9 will not apply to proposals for new HMOs. Nevertheless, it is reasonable for HMOs to provide adequate levels of amenity for residents in terms of space, light and ventilation. Further guidance will be provided through supplementary planning guidance.

## **POLICY H9 – MINIMUM SPACE STANDARDS**

All new dwellings should comply with the following standards:

The standard requires that:

- a. the dwelling provides at least the gross internal floor area and built-in storage area set out in Table 1 below
- b. a dwelling with two or more bedspaces has at least one double (or twin) bedroom
- c. in order to provide one bedspace, a single bedroom has a floor area of at least 7.5m<sup>2</sup> and is at least 2.15m wide
- d. in order to provide two bedspaces, a double (or twin bedroom) has a floor area of at least 11.5m<sup>2</sup>
- e. one double (or twin bedroom) is at least 2.75m wide and every other double (or twin) bedroom is at least 2.55m wide
- f. any area with a headroom of less than 1.5m is not counted within the Gross Internal Area unless used solely for storage (if the area under the stairs is to be used for storage, assume a general floor area of 1m<sup>2</sup> within the Gross Internal Area)
- g. any other area that is used solely for storage and has a headroom of 900-1500mm (such as under eaves) is counted at 50% of its floor area, and any area lower than 900mm is not counted at all
- h. a built-in wardrobe counts towards the Gross Internal Area and bedroom floor area requirements, but should not reduce the effective width of the room below the minimum widths set out above. The built-in area in excess of 0.72m<sup>2</sup> in a double bedroom and 0.36m<sup>2</sup> in a single bedroom counts towards the built-in storage requirement
- i. the minimum floor to ceiling height is 2.3m for at least 75% of the Gross Internal Area

### Minimum gross internal floor areas and storage (m<sup>2</sup>)

Number of bedrooms	Number of bed spaces (persons)	1 storey dwellings	2 storey dwellings	3 storey dwellings	Built-in storage
1b	1p	39 (37) <sup>2</sup>			1.0
	2p	50	58		1.5
2b	3p	61	70		2.0
	4p	70	79		
3b	4p	74	84	90	2.5
	5p	86	93	99	
	6p	95	102	108	
4b	5p	90	97	103	3.0
	6p	99	106	112	
	7p	108	115	121	
	8p	117	124	130	
5b	6p	103	110	116	3.5
	7p	112	119	125	
	8p	121	128	134	
6b	7p	116	123	129	4.0
	8p	125	132	138	

2. Where a one person flat has a shower room rather than a bathroom, the floor area may be reduced from 39m<sup>2</sup> to 37m<sup>2</sup>.

Development of student accommodation and houses in multiple occupation (HMOs) will not be subject to the space standards as set out in the Table above. Instead such development should reflect the NDSS with appropriate adjustments to address the particular characteristics of these types of development. They should also meet standards of general amenity for occupiers to include adequate space, light and ventilation. Further guidance will be provided through a Supplementary Planning Document.

#### Notes

- i. The Gross Internal Area of a dwelling is defined as the total floor space measured between the internal faces of perimeter walls that enclose the dwelling. This includes partitions, structural elements, cupboards, ducts, flights of stairs and voids above stairs. The Gross Internal Area should be measured and denoted in square metres (m<sup>2</sup>).
- ii. If the area under the stairs is to be used for storage, assume a general floor area of 1m<sup>2</sup> within the Gross Internal Area
- iii. Any other area that is used solely for storage and has a headroom of 900-1500mm (such as under eaves) is counted at 50% of its floor area, and any area lower than 900mm is not counted at all
- iv. Built-in wardrobes and en-suite bathrooms count towards the Gross Internal Area and bedroom floor area requirements, but should not reduce the effective width of the room below the minimum widths set out above. The built-in area in excess of 0.72m<sup>2</sup> in a double bedroom and 0.36m<sup>2</sup> in a single bedroom counts towards the built-in storage requirement
- v. The standards are organised by numbers of storeys to take account of extra circulation space needed for stairs between floors.

## **Policy H10: New Policy on Accessible Housing Standards**

### **Accessible housing**

- 5.2.48 Changes to national planning policy and the Building Regulations in 2015 enable Local Authorities to require the provision of accessible dwellings as part of new residential developments to meet the needs of residents. In Leeds there is an evidenced need for housing which is suitable for disabled people, older people and families with young children. The provision of dwellings which meet the optional accessible housing standards provided in Part M volume 1 of the Building Regulations can help meet this need.
- 5.2.49 The optional accessible housing standard M4(2) 'accessible and adaptable dwellings' contained within Part M volume 1 of the Building Regulations provides a higher level of accessibility and adaptability than standard dwellings (standard dwellings' are those which meet the requirements of M4(1)) of Part M volume 1 of the Building Regulations). The optional accessible housing standard M4(3) 'wheelchair user dwellings' provides a standard for dwellings which are accessible for wheelchair users or can be easily adapted to be suitable for wheelchair users.
- 5.2.50 15.8% of households in Leeds contain 1 or 2 members with a disability, 23.2% contain a member aged 65 years or over and 11.8% contain a child aged 4 years or younger, 3.3% of households contain a wheelchair user who requires adaptations to their home to ensure it is more accessible for them now or anticipate they will need adaptations in the next 5 years (SHMA Household Survey 2017). All of these residents could benefit from the design features of M4(2) accessible and adaptable dwellings, or M4(3) wheelchair user dwellings.
- 5.2.51 Under the Building Regulations the housing standards contained within Part M volume 1 only apply generally to new-build dwellings. The Building Regulations define student accommodation as hotel accommodation in relation to Part M, with accessible hotel accommodation, and therefore student accommodation, being covered by Part M volume 2 of the Building Regulations. For this reason, planning policy requirements for accessible housing do not apply to propose built student accommodation.
- 5.2.52 M4(3) of Part M volume 1 of the Building Regulations 'wheelchair user dwellings' provides 2 standards:
- wheelchair adaptable' dwellings
  - wheelchair accessible dwellings

Wheelchair adaptable dwellings are homes that are designed to be easily adapted to meet the needs of wheelchair users. Wheelchair accessible dwellings are homes which are readily usable by wheelchair users at the point of completion, and provide all the necessary fixtures and fittings specified by the standard. National policy states that planning policy requirements for wheelchair accessible homes should only be applied to those dwellings where the local authority is responsible for allocating or nominating a person to live



in that dwelling. Unless the Local Authority has this responsibility, wheelchair user dwellings required by this policy should be M4(3) wheelchair *adaptable* dwellings. In most cases it is expected that market housing for sale and specific affordable dwellings provided through planning requirements will be wheelchair adaptable. Only where Leeds City Council is nominating a wheelchair user as an occupier (such as new council housing) will be wheelchair accessible dwellings be required.

5.2.53 Where M4(2) and M4(3) dwellings are to be provided within the same block or share the same approach route, the approach route and block communal arrangements from the highest category of dwelling served should be provided.

5.2.54 Where the size of development means that the percentage requirements for M4(2) or M4(3) dwellings generate less than 1 dwelling, if the figure generated is 0.5 of a dwelling or more this should be rounded up to 1 dwelling, if it is below 0.5 then the dwelling does not need to be provided.

5.2.55 To provide choice for people who require accessible housing, the breakdown of size, type and tenure of M4(2) and M4(3) dwellings should reflect the breakdown of housing proposed overall as closely as possible, unless there is evidenced need for additional accessible housing in one particular tenure.

5.2.56 Whilst dwellings in accordance with the optional accessible housing standards should be agreed in terms of their size and form on submitted drawings, the provision of accessible housing should be secured via planning condition. This allows the building control body to check dwellings compliance against the provisions of the applicable optional building regulations standards (M4(2) or M4(3)).

5.2.57 Planning conditions should specify:

- Which and how many dwellings within the development are required to satisfy M4(2)\* accessible and adaptable dwellings standards
- Which and how many dwellings within the development are required to satisfy M4(3)\* wheelchair adaptable dwellings standards
- Which and how many dwellings within the development are required to satisfy M4(3)\* wheelchair accessible dwellings standards

\*contained within Part M volume 1 of the Building Regulations

## **H10. ACCESSIBLE HOUSING STANDARDS**

New build residential developments should include the following proportions of accessible dwellings:

- 30% of dwellings meet the requirements of M4(2) 'accessible and adaptable dwellings' of Part M Volume 1 of the Building Regulations.
- 2% dwellings meet the requirement of M4(3) 'wheelchair user dwellings', of Part M Volume 1 of the Building Regulations.

Where the scale of development would generate more than one accessible dwelling, the mix of sizes, types and tenures of M4(2) and M4(3) dwellings should reflect the mix of sizes, types and tenures of the development as a whole as closely as possible (unless there is evidenced need for additional accessible housing in one particular tenure).

The required number, mix and location of accessible dwellings should be clearly illustrated on drawings and via planning condition.

## **Policy G4: Review of Green Space in Residential Development Policy**

[The text below should replace paragraphs 5.5.9 – 5.5.18 of the Core Strategy 2014. Policy G3 is retained; Policy G4 is being replaced with a new version]

### **Green Space**

#### Introduction and Aims

5.5.9 The overall aim of the Core Strategy green space policies is to use the development process through the Local Plan to strategically deliver the best type and the best quality of green space to where it is most needed in Leeds.

#### Standards (Surplus and Deficiencies)

5.5.10 Leeds is a City which benefits from good overall provision of green space. However, this is not distributed evenly across the City and as a result, some areas have very little local green space and some of it is of a poor quality. Policy G3 sets standards for the quantity, accessibility and quality of green space to be expected in Leeds derived from evidence of Leeds' Open Space and Recreation Assessment. Whilst it is recognised that the existing urban form of Leeds offer limited scope to achieve all of the standards, particularly in the inner areas, the most needs to be made of the development opportunities that do arise to optimise quantity, accessibility and quality as appropriate.

*[Nb Policy G3 is not part of the Selective Review. It is shown here to help understanding.]*

### **POLICY G3: STANDARDS FOR OPEN SPACE, SPORT AND RECREATION**

The following open space standards will be used to determine the adequacy of existing supply and appropriate provision of new open space:

Type	Quantity (per thousand people)	Accessibility	Quality*
Parks and gardens	1 hectare	720 metres	Good (7)
Outdoor sports provision	1.2 hectares (excludes education provision)	Tennis court 720 metres, bowling greens and grass playing pitches 3.2 km, athletics tracks, synthetic pitches 6.4 km	Good (7)
Amenity Green Space	0.45 hectares	480 metres	Good (7)
Children and Young People's equipped play facilities	2 facilities	720 metres	Good (7)
Allotments	0.24 hectares	960 metres	Good (7)
Natural green space	0.7 hectares main urban area and major settlements, 2 hectares other areas	720 metres and 2 km from site of 20 hectares	Good (7)
City Centre open space provision all types (including civic space)	0.41 hectares	720 metres	Good (7)

\* Sites were scored out of 10. See the Leeds Open Space, Sport and Recreation Assessment for information about quality standards.

## New Housing Development

5.5.11 People moving into in an area or general increases in population place a greater burden on existing green space. Therefore it is appropriate that new housing development makes provision to address this burden by

- providing green space on-site,
- providing green space off-site,
- providing commuted sums in lieu of on-site provision. Sums can be used to provide green space, to enhance existing green space or to improve connections to existing green space or
- a combination of these options.

The calculation of green space provision in Policy G4 is based upon a green space requirement for different sizes of dwellings. Where it is agreed that only part of this requirement is provided as new green space (on or off-site) the remainder should normally be provided as a commuted sum (see below for calculation).

## Eligible Development

5.5.12 Green space will be sought from developments of 10 or more dwellings (class C3 of the Use Class Order). Residential institutions (Class C2 of the Use Class Order) will not be expected to provide green space. Any hybrid developments (sui generis mix of C2 and C3 use classes) will need to be judged on their merits.

## Determining if on-site or off-site provision (including contributions) will be appropriate

5.5.13 Different parts of Leeds have different needs and opportunities for greenspace provision. Inner city areas often have the highest needs and the least opportunities for new provision. There will also be a number of individual site circumstances that will need to be considered in deciding when greenspace ought to be provided on-site or not.

5.5.14 Factors favouring on-site provision include:

- i) Local deficits of existing green space
- ii) Sufficiently large, suitably shaped and reasonably level sites to accommodate green space.
- iii) Distances from existing green spaces exceeding the standards of Policy G3. The quality of existing green space will also need to be taken into account.
- iv) Lack of other residential development sites nearby that could deliver green space
- v) The development generating a need for play facilities that does not currently exist in the locality
- vi) Potential to combine green space provision with requirements for Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems

## Provision of Green Space

- 5.5.15 Provision of new greenspace needs to be appropriate to the needs of the development and locality. The key consideration will be the surpluses and/or deficiencies of different types of green space in the local area. The standards of Policy G3 including accessibility distances can be used identify particular deficiencies applicable to each development site and this can help determine what types of green space ought to be provided.
- 5.5.16 Determining the appropriate location of green space within a development will be a matter for discussion depending on the circumstances of the locality, site and development proposed. Aggregated, fragmented spaces, scattered across development sites will not be acceptable due to their limited functionality. However, it is recognised that there is a role for smaller areas of green space like 'pocket parks' in densely developed areas, subject to suitable management arrangements being in place.
- 5.5.17 It is important that any new green space of any typology is planned, situated and designed to make a positive contribution to the overall design concept and character of development.
- 5.5.18 As the green space requirement is expressed as an amount of green space per dwelling, high density developments (65dph (net)) usually found in or on the edge of town centres may generate requirements for greenspace that cannot be delivered on-site. For such schemes an expected level of 20% of green space should be provided on-site with the residual being provided off-site or in the form of a commuted sum. However, it is accepted that there may be particular site circumstances to justify a higher or lower quantity than 20% on-site.
- 5.5.19 Any provision of new green space will need to be accompanied by appropriate arrangements to secure the on-going maintenance of the space. Where the City Council is asked to adopt spaces, a financial contribution will be required to cover maintenance. Where independent or private arrangements are to be used the Council will need to be satisfied that these are robust, efficacious and legally enforceable. In particular the Council will need to be satisfied as to the quality of the maintenance and that any legacy arrangements associated with the private company passing on their obligations or becoming insolvent do not result in the Council accepting the extra maintenance cost burden.
- 5.5.20 Where new green space is provided it should be openly accessible to the public. Exceptions may be for operational reasons such as security of allotments or membership of sports clubs.
- 5.5.21 Where a need for play facilities is identified careful consideration should be given to safety and security issues. If security cannot be ensured through

appropriate siting of play facilities, it may be appropriate to seek a different type of greenspace irrespective of need.

5.5.22 Some forms of green space suffer in terms of usability due to poor drainage (for example sports pitches). Any new green space should have acceptable and appropriate levels of sustainable drainage.

5.5.23 Where green space provision is to be accepted off-site it needs to be reasonably related to the development. In most cases this should mean within the accessibility distances specified in Policy G3, but exceptions could include sites connected by high frequency public transport corridors or green space additions to City Parks or strategic facilities that would be used by residents of the development.

### Financial Contributions

5.5.24 As an alternative to provision of green space, financial contributions may (where appropriate and in compliance with the policy) help meet the demands of new residents on existing green spaces. Leeds has calculated green space contributions in the same way for many years based on the costs of laying out space, maintenance and a factor for the expected number of children in a development:

- Agreeing the quantity of the green space requirement that will be converted into a commuted sum, ie the remainder not delivered on-site or off-site.
- Laying out costs. Standard laying out costs for Green Space.
- The established practice is to add a per-child contribution factor, of which ten percent will be required for flats and 62% for houses (thus 10%/62% of number of flats/houses multiplied by per-child contribution amount).
- A 10 year maintenance sum for the relevant quantity of green space.
- A maintenance cost for on-site play space if other arrangements are not made.
- All of the above will be adjusted annually using a SPONS index figure.

The Council will provide a detailed calculation on its website updated annually with the latest SPONS figures. If green space is to be laid out by the developer for adoption by the city council, a 10 year maintenance sum should be calculated.

5.5.25 As long as national planning policy specifies that not more than 5 S106 contributions can be pooled toward particular projects, it will be necessary for planning obligations to be specific about the greenspace improvement that is to be made. Leeds City Council, having regard to local need and opinion, will advise developers what greenspace improvement (including improving access to greenspace) projects require funding. Schemes must be reasonably related to the development site; in most cases this should mean within the accessibility distances specified in Policy G3, but exceptions could include schemes

connected by high frequency public transport corridors or improvements to City Parks or strategic facilities that would be used by residents of the development.

#### **POLICY G4: GREEN SPACE IMPROVEMENT AND NEW GREEN SPACE PROVISION**

Residential developments of 10 dwellings or more will be expected to provide the following quantities of on site green space per residential unit or where this quantity of green space is unachievable or inappropriate on-site, equivalent off-site provision, financial contribution or combinations thereof should be sought:

1 bedroom dwelling	23sqm
2 bedroom dwelling	33sqm
3 bedroom dwelling	44sqm
4 bedroom dwelling	54sqm
5 or more bedroom dwelling	66sqm
Student bedspaces	18sqm

In determining whether this quantity of provision should be delivered on-site, off-site or as a commuted sum, consideration of the circumstances set out in paragraph 5.5.14 will indicate whether green space should be provided on-site.

Where the factors of paragraph 5.5.14 expect green space to be provided on site:

- a) The *type* of green space provided should be decided taking account of the following factors:
  - i) Calculations of local surplus and deficiency
  - ii) Mix of dwellings and need for play facilities
  - iii) Practicality of on-site delivery
  - iv) Policy & proposals of an applicable Neighbourhood Plan
- b) Arrangements for on-going maintenance must be agreed
- c) Green space should be accessible to members of the public
- d) Green space should positively contribute to the overall design and character of development (see paragraph 5.5.17)

If off-site financial contributions are to be accepted the core components of the calculation are as follows:

- The costs of laying out space
- Maintenance (general and play facilities) and
- A per-child factor (see paragraph 5.5.23 above)

Financial contributions will be used effectively to meet local needs for greenspace.



[The text below should be added to the Glossary after the definition of “Soundness”]

## SPONS

An External Works and Landscape Price Book is updated annually to provide costings for hard and soft landscaping and related external works. It is widely used by the industry and provides a national benchmark for the cost of laying out green space.

## Policy G5: Open space provision in the city centre

[A minor amendment in italics is proposed to G5 regarding on-site commuted sums in lieu. This amendment creates greater flexibility in the allocation of contributions to priority open space City Centre schemes.]

### **POLICY G5: OPEN SPACE PROVISION IN THE CITY CENTRE**

...

In areas of adequate open space supply or where it can be demonstrated that not all the required on site delivery of open space can be achieved due to site specific issues, *contributions in lieu of provision will be required towards identified open space and public realm projects.*

## **Policy G6: Protection and redevelopment of existing green space**

[A minor amendment in italics is proposed to G6 to continue the protection of pedestrian corridors in the City Centre protected in the UDP.]

### **POLICY G6: PROTECTION AND REDEVELOPMENT OF EXISTING GREEN SPACE**

Green space (including open space *and pedestrian corridors* in the City Centre) will be protected from development unless one of the following criteria is met:

- (i) There is an adequate supply of accessible green space/open space within the analysis area and the development site offers no potential for use as an alternative deficient open space type, as illustrated in the Leeds Open Space, Sport and Recreation Assessment, or,
- (ii) The green space/open space is replaced by an area of at least equal size, accessibility and quality in the same locality, or
- (iii) Where supported by evidence and in the delivery of wider planning benefits, redevelopment proposals demonstrate a clear relationship to improvements of existing green space quality in the same locality.

## **Policy EN1    Review of Policy to reflect Written Ministerial Statement of 25<sup>th</sup> March 2015**

[The text below will replace paragraphs 5.5.31 – 5.5.38 of the Core Strategy 2014. The new paragraphs below have consequent re-numbering from changes to paragraphs associated with Policy G5. Paragraphs 5.5.39 – 5.5.62 are unchanged except for being renumbered 5.5.48 – 5.5.71]

### **Energy and Natural Resources**

#### **Climate Change**

5.5.38 The Climate Change Act 2008 established a new approach to managing and responding to climate change in the UK. The Act created a legally binding target to reduce the UK's emissions of greenhouse gases to at least 80% below 1990 levels by 2050. This is delivered through a series of five year 'carbon budgets', designed to ensure that the Council make steady progress towards this long term target. A carbon budget is a cap on the total quantity of greenhouse gas emissions emitted in the UK over a specified time. Under a system of carbon budgets, every tonne of greenhouse gas emitted between now and 2050 will count. Where emissions rise in one sector, corresponding falls in another sector will have to be achieved.

5.5.39 In May 2009, the Government introduced legislation creating the first three legally binding carbon budgets. The budgets are 2008-2012 (22% reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions below 1990 levels), 2013-2017 (28% reduction) and 2018-2022 (34% reduction).

5.5.40 These carbon budgets, whilst owned and delivered at a national level, will have a profound effect on all activities at a local level. Policy tools and financial incentives have been put in place to drive down emissions from transport, housing and business across the country. As Leeds is forecast to grow both in terms of housing numbers and new business premises, it is particularly important to ensure that these are as close to zero emission as possible, as soon as possible, to avoid the need for deeper cuts in other sectors.

5.5.41 The Leeds Climate Change Strategy (2009) was developed through the Leeds Initiative in partnership with the public, private and third sector. This contains a target to reduce emissions from Leeds by 80% between 1990 and 2050. In 2016 the Council adopted a further target to reduce emissions by 60% between 2005 and 2030. By 2015 the City had reduced emissions by 32.4%. Leeds is a growing City and all new development that is not carbon neutral adds to total emissions from Leeds (both on site emissions and emissions associated with transport). Therefore, there is a strong policy imperative to constrain emissions from all development as soon as possible.

5.5.42 The Core Strategy climate change policies are designed so that new development contributes to our ambitious carbon reduction targets. However, the Council aim to do this in a flexible way that supports developers to achieve carbon reductions at lowest cost and in a way that benefits future building occupants. Building Regulations set a minimum energy efficiency standard applicable to all buildings, and in order to keep on track to achieve the 2050 target, the Government have indicated that they will increase this standard over the next decade. Developers currently have to demonstrate that proposed developments are within the Target Emissions Rate, however the Government policy is on emphasis on consistent, national building regulations as the mechanism for promoting low and zero carbon homes. Local planning authorities should balance the need for national consistency with the spirit of the localism agenda to reflect local socio-economic and environmental factors. Therefore the Council is seeking 10% of the energy demand of new development to come from renewable or low carbon energy sources. This will also help to reduce fuel bills, improve business competitiveness and create jobs in the energy service sectors.

5.5.43 For non-residential development, the Council is seeking a 20% improvement in carbon emissions beyond the building regulations standard. Economies of scale mean that energy efficiency measures are less costly on larger developments so the policies are only applied to 'major development.' Policy EN1 is highly flexible, allowing developers to choose the most appropriate and cost effective carbon reduction solution for their site. Developers are however, encouraged to take a 'fabric first' approach and, over time, supplement this with increasing use of heat networks and low/zero carbon technologies. The cost implications of installing carbon reduction measures are much lower when included in a new building than when they are retrofitted. Ambitions for an energy efficiency policy for residential development are set out in the Planning and Energy Act 2008 and Building Regulations. Carbon dioxide reductions achieved through low carbon energy will contribute to meeting the 20% reduction in CO2 emissions.

5.5.44 The term in the policy "where feasible" means that where it is not technically possible to include low carbon or renewable energy measures, or if the measures would be harmful to heritage objectives, then the policy requirements will not be sought. For mixed use sites the developer may choose how to meet the target across the whole of the development.

### **POLICY EN1: CLIMATE CHANGE – CARBON DIOXIDE REDUCTION**

All developments of 10 dwellings or more, or over 1,000 square metres of floorspace, (including conversion) where feasible, will be required to provide a minimum of 10% of the predicted energy demand of the development from low carbon or renewable energy.

All non-residential developments of over 1,000 square metres of floorspace, (including conversion) where feasible, will be required to reduce total predicted carbon dioxide emissions to achieve 20% less than the Building Regulations Target Emission Rate, Part L 2013.

If it can be demonstrated that renewable or low carbon energy generation is not practical, it may be acceptable to provide in lieu of provision, a contribution equivalent to the cost of providing the 10%, which the council will use towards off-site low carbon schemes. Wherever possible, the low carbon projects would be linked with local projects that would bring local benefits.

Applicants will be required to submit an Energy Assessment (EA) with their application based on expected end user requirements to demonstrate compliance with this Policy.

Where end user requirements change significantly, an updated EA should be submitted prior to construction.

## **Policy EN2    Review of Policy to reflect Written Ministerial Statement of 25<sup>th</sup> March 2015**

### **Sustainable Design and Construction**

5.5.45 The Vision for Leeds (2011–2030), City Priority Plan (2011–2015) and Council Business Plan (2011-2015), commit the City as a whole and the Council specifically, to make Leeds a lower carbon City. City carbon reduction targets are to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 40% between 2005 and 2020. At the same time climate change adaptation needs to be addressed systematically and progressively in regard to the built environment and development across the City. To ensure there is a consistent approach to development improvements the Building Research Establishment's (BRE) approach has been identified as an independent and systematic methodology based on a robust environmental weighting system that covers a wide range of sustainable construction issues yet allows flexibility in relation to site and developer options for non-residential development. For residential development, requirements for energy efficiency are contained within the Building Regulations.

5.5.46 The Council will require developers to apply the Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM), to major non-residential development in the District. As the additional costs of attaining improved sustainable construction outcomes are best met by economies of scale, this requirement applies only to major development of over 1,000 square metres. In cases involving conversions, refitting, refurbishment, and historic buildings, a pragmatic approach will be taken with the expectation that the BRE methodology will still be applied, with agreed areas of lower achievement if shown to be appropriate. The BRE methodology allows for flexibility across a wide range of environmental areas, and consistently improves key environmental issues, covering improvements to; energy and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, water use, materials, surface water run-off, waste, pollution, health and well-being, management and ecological value. For residential development, requirements for energy efficiency are contained within the Building Regulations.

5.5.47 The term in the policy “where feasible” means that where it is not technically possible to meet the standard or if it would be harmful to heritage objectives then the policy requirements will not be sought.

## **POLICY EN2: SUSTAINABLE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION**

Non-residential developments of 1,000 or more square metres (including conversion) where feasible are required to meet the BREEAM standard of 'excellent'.

Residential developments of 10 or more dwellings (including conversion) where feasible are required to meet a maximum water consumption standard of 110 litres per person per day.



## **Policy EN4: DISTRICT HEATING**

[A consequential minor amendment in ~~strike through text~~ is proposed to Paragraph 5.5.49 and Policy EN4 to reflect changes to Policies EN1 and EN2.

5.5.49 The Department of Energy and Climate Change's (DECC) document, The Future of Heating (2013) says, "Local authorities are in the best position to undertake the Energy Master planning of areas suitable for heat networks and the initial assessment of the feasibility of projects. They are well placed to act as 'brokers', for example putting together prospective promoters of projects with prospective providers and customers for heat." In addition, local authorities are encouraged to consider low carbon and renewable heat networks through the National Planning Policy Framework published in 2012. The framework encourages local planning authorities to identify opportunities for development that can draw their energy supply from decentralised, renewable or low carbon energy supply systems and for co-locating potential heat customers and suppliers. Future Energy Yorkshire have completed a study which recommends the establishment of a strategic body ('Energy Leeds') whose role would be to take responsibility for the delivery of energy related activities. These activities could include the co-ordination and delivery of heat networks. ~~This role is particularly important to enable developments to reach code levels 5 and 6 of the Code for Sustainable Homes (as required under Policy EN2).~~ Heat distribution is most likely to be viable in areas of higher density. Opportunities exist around Leeds City Centre (for example major development proposals for the Victoria Gate area, in the provision of an new energy centre, low carbon heating, cooling, electricity generation and potentially other utilities), the Aire Valley, the

universities and St James University Teaching Hospital, as a consequence of high heat loads, which offer the potential for low carbon energy for local communities.

#### **POLICY EN4: DISTRICT HEATING**

Where technically viable, appropriate for the development, and in areas with sufficient existing or potential heat density, developments of 1,000 sqm or more or 10 dwellings or more (including conversions where feasible) should propose heating systems according to the following hierarchy:

- (i) Connection to existing District heating networks,
- (ii) Construction of a site wide District heating network served by a new low carbon heat source,
- (iii) Collaboration with neighbouring development sites or existing heat loads/sources to develop a viable shared District heating network,
- (iv) In areas where District heating is currently not viable, but there is potential for future District heating networks, all development proposals will need to demonstrate how sites have been designed to allow for connection to a future District heating network.

Carbon savings and renewable energy generation achieved under this policy will contribute to EN1(i) and EN1(ii).

## Policy EN8: New Policy on Electric Vehicle Charging

[The text below will be inserted after Policy EN7: Minerals of the Core Strategy 2014]

### Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure

5.5.72 Air quality has become a major area of concern in Leeds. The 2008 Ambient Air Quality Directive (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 (PM10 and PM2.5) and nitrogen dioxide (NO2). This is also transposed into the UK Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010. Leeds was identified in December 2015 by DEFRA as one of six locations in England that is not expected to meet air quality standards by 2020.

5.5.73 Air quality problems in the district are mainly attributable to transport and this means that it is necessary for Leeds to implement measures to ensure a reduction in transport emissions. Planning policy has a key role to play in this through a number of policies and mechanisms that interact together, including the appropriate location of development according to a settlement hierarchy. This includes the inclusion of a choice of sustainable means of travel, so that people are encouraged to choose other means of travel than the private car and through the provision of a network of green infrastructure that can help to mitigate poor air quality. However, given the need for action now to prevent air pollution becoming worse, it is necessary to increase provision of EVCPs in new homes and all other premises. These requirements will be monitored and the policy may be updated accordingly as new technologies emerge.

### **EN8: ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING INFRASTRUCTURE**

All applications for new development which include provision of parking spaces will be required to meet the minimum standard of provision of electric vehicle charging points. This requires:

- i) Residential: 1 charging point per parking space and 1 charging point per 10 visitor spaces
- ii) Office/Retail/Industrial/Education: charging points for 10% of parking spaces ensuring that electricity infrastructure is sufficient to enable further points to be added at a later stage.
- iii) Motorway Service Stations: charging points for 10% of parking spaces ensuring that electricity infrastructure is sufficient to enable further points to be added at a later stage
- iv) Petrol Filling Stations: provision of fast charge facilities.

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**Core Strategy Selective Review**  
**Proposed Policy and Paragraph Changes**  
**to the Adopted Leeds Core Strategy**  
**Submission Draft Plan**  
Leeds Local Plan  
Development Plan Document  
July 2018

# Core Strategy Selective Review

## Sustainability Appraisal Non-Technical Summary

Submission Draft Plan  
Leeds Local Plan  
Development Plan Document  
July 2018



## **1. Introduction**

- 1.1. This document summarises the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Leeds Core Strategy Selective Review Submission draft (CSSR). For a full assessment including the application of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive and the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) please see the SA Report.
- 1.2. This non-technical summary includes the essential scoring components of the SA and summary of the results and significant effects of policy options on the SA objectives, including assessment of negative impacts and how they can be mitigated.

## **2. Scoping Report**

- 2.1. The SA Scoping Report was published and sent out for consultation on the 21<sup>st</sup> May 2017 to the three statutory SA consultees (Natural England, the Environment Agency and Historic England). The five week consultation period ended on 30<sup>th</sup> of July 2017.
- 2.2. Comments were received from the statutory consultees suggesting amendments to the SA Framework, baseline information and additional plans and strategies relevant to the SA. These were incorporated into the SA of the Publication Draft.

## **3. Publication Draft SA**

- 3.1. The Publication Draft Sustainability Appraisal and Non-Technical Summary were made available for comment during the 6 weeks of consultation in February and March 2018 and the three statutory consultation bodies were notified. The Environment Agency responded but made no comment about the SA. Natural England said it welcomed the updated Sustainability Appraisal and had no outstanding concerns. Historic England raised concerns about the scoring of Policy SP7 which the City Council does not accept. The comments and LCC response are set out in the SA Report.

## **4. The SA Framework, including SA Objectives, Targets, Indicators and Decision Making Criteria**

- 4.1. Leeds City Council reviewed the SA Objectives in 2017 with a view to developing a systematic method of scoring planning policies and proposals.
- 4.2. The review led to the following changes:
  - i. Combining the objectives of social inclusion and community participation into one; recasting locally met needs as accessibility; dividing pollution into 4 categories of amenity (noise, light, odour and proximity to

- hazardous installations) and combining Landscape and Townscape quality.
- ii. Revisions affecting equal opportunities, education, leisure/recreation, greenspace/indoor leisure, agricultural land, flood risk and energy use.
  - iii. Creating a single set of Decision Making Criteria, and Sub-Criteria which can help score more than one objective
  - iv. Making links with Best Council Plan & Monitoring Indicators
- 4.3. The SA consultees were given an opportunity to comment on these changes through the consultation on the SA Scoping Report which set out the revised approach in May 2017.
- 4.4. The Revised SA Framework sets out 23 objectives (under economic, social and environmental headings), and for each of these there are decision-making criteria and indicators to assist in the assessment of significant effects. Through the SA scoping process the 23 objectives were retained with a number of changes suggested by English Nature made to the decision making criteria of objectives SA08, SA10, SA12, SA17 and SA18.
5. Decision Making Criteria
- 5.1. The revised sustainability appraisal process involves scoring the impact of plan proposals on the SA Objectives in a simpler way. Previously, each plan proposal was scored against each of the SA Objectives, with the more detailed decision making criteria that sit below the SA Objectives being considered to help reach conclusions. The revised process involves scoring each plan proposal against each of the full set of decision making criteria as a first step. There are now currently 78 primary decision making criteria. Each PDMC relates to at least one SA Objective. Some DMC relate to several SA Objectives. It is easy to score the impact of plan proposals on the PDMC because they constitute single effects that can be easily understood and scored.
- 5.2. Once a plan proposal has been scored against all of the PDMC the second stage of the process involves grouping the PDMC scores in association with relevant composite decision making criteria (CDMC). This enables the appraising team to see the scores of the range of DMC factors that have a bearing on the CDMC. For example, scoring the CDMC “Reduce disparities in levels of economic and social deprivation” is made easier by seeing the scores of relevant DMC’s.
- 5.3. The final stage of the process 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.
- 5.4. The decision making criteria are set out in the table in Appendix 1. The table also shows the relationship with the SA objectives and indicators of Leeds’ Best Council Plan and the Authority Monitoring Report.

## 6. The CSSR Policies

6.1. The CSSR proposes to amend the following Policies:

- SP6 the housing requirement,
- SP7 housing distribution,
- H5 affordable housing,
- G4 green space provision in residential development,
- EN1 carbon dioxide reduction
- EN2 sustainable design and construction.

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

6.3. Policy SP7 retains only the percentage distribution of dwellings between different Housing Market Characteristic Areas. The absolute numbers are deleted because they do not accord with the new housing requirement. Table 2 concerning distribution to the Settlement Hierarchy is deleted entirely.. An alternative is to delete the policy entirely.

6.4. The CSSR proposes new policies:

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

6.5. The sustainability appraisal assesses these policies and alternatives in terms of their impact on the SA Objectives. The policy alternatives are as follows:

### Housing Requirement SP6

With the Low housing requirement being the baseline to score against Alternatives

- i) Low housing requirement at 42,384 (the CLG consultation figure<sup>1</sup>)
- ii) Mid-range housing requirement 51,952
- iii) Mid-range housing requirement 55,648
- iv) High housing requirement at 60,528 (SHMA 2017 High Growth Scenario)

### Housing Distribution SP7

Against a baseline of not having a policy at all, Alternatives

- i. Retaining the % distribution for HMCAs of SP7
- ii. Not having a distribution policy at all

### Affordable Housing H5

Scored against the baseline of not having an affordable housing requirement

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/planning-for-the-right-homes-in-the-right-places-consultation-proposals> The dwellings per annum figure of 2,649 is set out in the Housing Need Consultation Data Table. Multiplied by the plan period of 16 years gives 42,384 dwellings.



Alternatives.

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

#### Space Standards H9

Against a baseline of not having a policy at all,

Alternatives

- i) Application of the NDSS to all dwellings with student housing exemption
- ii) Not introducing the standards at all

#### Access Standards H10

Against a baseline of not having a policy at all,

Alternatives

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

#### Green Space G4

Against a baseline of not having a policy at all, assuming that housing development will take place, but without a policy requirement for green space. Consider quantity of green space provision against population expectations of Policy G3 and absolute quantity of green space.

Alternatives

- i) A green space requirement of 80sqm with policy guidance of Core Strategy 2014
- ii) A green space requirement of 40sqm / dwelling with choice of provision responsiveness
- iii) A green space requirement of average 40sqm / dwellings applied according to size of dwelling (by bedroom) with choice of provision responsiveness
- iv) Not having a green space policy for new dwellings

#### Policy EN1: Climate Change CO2 Reduction

The SA will only score the changes which affect major residential development. The part of the policy concerning non-residential development is not proposed to be changed and was scored in the original Core Strategy, so is not being scored here.

Against a baseline of not having a policy at all  
Alternatives

- i) Retaining the “where feasible” requirement to provide a minimum of 10% of the predicted energy needs of major development from renewable or low carbon energy
- ii) Deleting the residential elements of the policy

#### Policy EN2: Sustainable Design and Construction

The SA will only score the changes which affect major residential development. The part of the policy concerning non-residential development is not proposed to be changed and was scored in the original Core Strategy, so is not being scored here.

Against a baseline of not having a policy at all,  
Alternatives

- i) Retaining the “where feasible” requirements for residential development to meet a water standard of 110 litres per person per day
- ii) Deleting the residential elements of the policy and relying on the lower water standard of Building Regulations

#### Policy EN8: Electric Vehicle Charging Points

Against a baseline of not having a policy at all,  
Alternatives

- i) Requiring residential development to provide 1 point per dwelling and non-residential development providing 10% of spaces with points, and infrastructure to add more at a later date
- ii) Not introducing the policy at all

## **7. Sustainability Appraisal Results**

- 7.1. The scores are set out in Appendix 2. Possible scores range from a major positive effect (++) , minor positive (+), neutral (N), minor negative (-) to major negative (--).

## **8. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT AND CUMULATIVE EFFECTS OF THE CSSR**

### **8.1. The Housing Requirement**

- 8.1.1. Four policy alternatives have been scored:

- i. Low housing requirement at 42,384 (the CLG consultation figure)

- ii. Mid-range housing requirement 51,952
- iii. Mid-range housing requirement 55,648
- iv. High housing requirement at 60,528 (SHMA 2017 High Growth Scenario)

- 8.1.2. The Low housing scenario of 42,384 dwellings was scored as the baseline. Without a policy, this would be the default requirement. Consequently, most of the effects scored as neutral, although in real terms could be regarded as negatives. There are transport negatives of proposing a housing requirement which is considered insufficient to support the employment growth forecast in the Regional Econometric Model (REM) of March 2017 and therefore drawing in additional commuting from outside of the district. There are consequent negatives for air quality and health. There are no positives.
- 8.1.3. The two mid-range scenarios of 51,952 and 55,648 dwellings score positively against the economic objectives, largely because the quantity of dwellings would be consistent with the REM forecast of employment growth. They also score positively for provision of housing. They have negatives for a number of environmental objectives which would necessitate policy interventions to mitigate impacts. For example, green space, design and environmental safeguarding policies.
- 8.1.4. The high growth scenario of 60,528 dwellings also scores positively for economic and housing objectives and scores negatively for a number of environmental objectives. It scores double negative for “Efficient and Prudent Use of Land” which reflects the increased level of Green Belt land take over and above the mid-range scenarios.

## **8.2. Housing Distribution**

- 8.2.1. Two policy options were scored: i) retaining a distribution for Housing Market Characteristic Areas (HMCAs) and ii) deleting the existing policy entirely. The option of retaining distribution by geographical areas of the Settlement Hierarchy was not considered realistic because of the inability to differentiate between in-settlement and extensions to settlement development.
- 8.2.2. The option of retaining a distribution for HMCAs scored positively for employment (SA1) and business investment (SA2), housing (SA6) and social inclusion (SA7). This was based on the positives of a broader distribution of housing site opportunities enabling the market to deliver the full requirement of housing, and consequently being able to deliver more affordable housing and a better housing mix. It had double negatives of efficient use of land (SA9), climate change adaption (SA12) and flood risk (SA13) because more Green Belt land will be required and sites with higher flood risk in the city centre will be justified. There were single negatives concerning transport (SA14), air quality (SA17) and landscape (SA21). This was on account of the expectation that more housing sites would need to be found in urban fringe areas which would be less easy to serve by public transport and this could be negative for air quality. It also presumes there may need to be some development affecting Special Landscape Areas.

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

### 8.3. **Affordable Housing**

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

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

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

8.3.3. Option i) scored double positive for its effect on housing (SA6) and a single positive for social inclusion (SA7). This is because the moderate requirement for affordable housing was considered to enable provision of market housing and a good mix of housing sizes and types. Also, the moderate provision of affordable housing would contribute to social inclusion. All other effects were neutral.

- 8.3.4. Option ii) scored single positives for housing (SA6) and social inclusion (SA7) on the basis that a lower affordable housing target would have the same effects as Option i) but not so pronounced. All other effects were neutral.
- 8.3.5. Option iii) also scored single positives for housing (SA6) and social inclusion (SA7) but for different reasons. The strong positives of greater affordable provision and social inclusion were partly diluted by reductions to the deliverability of market housing. There were also single negative effects on the employment objective (SA1) because of an anticipated small reduction in housing construction jobs as a consequence of reduced market housing development. The SA objectives of landscape (SA21) and historic environment (SA22) were also negatively affected on the assumption that high affordable housing requirements could render historic building restoration projects unviable.
- 8.3.6. Option iv) scored the same as Option i). This is because both these options were scored on the basis that the optimum amount of affordable housing is deliverable, without undermining deliverability of market housing.

#### 8.4. **Policy H9: Housing Space Standards**

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

#### 8.5. **Policy H10: Housing Access Standards**

- 8.5.1. Four policy alternatives were scored:
- i. Medium provision (percentages of dwellings): 30% for M4(2) and 2% for M4(3)
  - ii. High provision (percentages of dwellings): 40% for M4(2) and 5% for M4(3)
  - iii. Low provision (percentages of dwellings): 15% for M4(2) and 1% for M4(3)
  - iv. Test not introducing the standards at all
- 8.5.2. Options i) of medium provision and ii) of high provision both scored double positive against the SA objectives of health (SA3) and social inclusion (SA7) and a single positive for housing (SA6). They also both had single negative effects on employment (SA1) and historic environment (SA22). It was considered that the high provision would have more serious impacts on employment and historic environment because of the impact on viability and deliverability, but the effects were marginal, and not significant enough to warrant double negative scores.

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

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

## 8.6. **Policy G4: Green Space**

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

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

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

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

8.6.5. Policy approaches (iii) and (iv) scored identically in the SA. In comparison to policy option ii (80sqm by dwelling), both iii and iv had more positive impacts on SA objective SA2 (Business investment / economic growth) in a sustainable manner by promoting an increases in the proportion of journeys by non-car modes and increases in walking and cycling journeys. However both had negative impacts on objective SA17 (Air Quality) and SA21 (Landscape and townscape amenity).

## 8.7. Policy EN1: Climate Change CO2 Reduction

- 8.7.1. Two alternative policy approaches were scored: i) retaining the minimum requirement of 10% of energy needs from renewables/low carbon sources, ii) deleting the residential elements of the policy.
- 8.7.2. The policy option of retaining the minimum requirement of 10% of energy needs from renewables/low carbon sources scored very positively against the SA objectives. There would be some advantages to business investment (SA2) as a result of technological innovation and there would be double positives for health (SA3) deriving from improved quality of housing, improvements to air quality and increased energy efficiency of domestic buildings. There would be a double positive effect towards housing (SA6) also derived from improved quality of housing. The positive effects on health and housing also contributed toward social inclusion and community cohesion (SA7).
- 8.7.3. The 10% energy option also scored very positively for climate change mitigation (SA11) which derives from the expected reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from buildings. There were also double positive effects toward air quality (SA17) and energy and resource efficiency (SA23). All other effects were neutral; there were no negative effects.
- 8.7.4. The effect of the policy option of deleting the residential elements of Policy EN1 produced a number of negative effects on SA objectives. Health (SA3), social inclusion (SA7), climate change mitigation (SA11) and energy and resource efficiency (SA23) all scored with a single negative. There were no neutral effects.

## 8.8. Policy EN2: Sustainable Design and Construction

- 8.8.1. Two alternative policy approaches were scored: i) retaining the minimum requirement for residential development to meet a maximum water standard of 110 litres per person per day, ii) deleting the residential elements of the policy and relying on the lower water standard (125 litres) of the Building Regulations.
- 8.8.2. The policy option of a water standard of 110 litres per person per day scored positively against SA objectives of business investment (SA2), health (SA3), housing (SA6), social Inclusion (SA7) and water quality (SA8), and scored with a double positive against the objective of energy and resource efficiency (SA23). These positives were derived from anticipated improvements in technical innovation, quality standards of housing and improvements to the quality of water bodies. A double positive was registered for the impact on energy and resource efficiency (SA23) which is generated from expected increases in the water efficiency of new buildings.
- 8.8.3. The policy option of deleting the residential elements of the policy scored neutral against almost all of the SA objectives. It scored negatively against the objective for energy and resource efficiency (SA23) because it will fail to increase the water efficiency of new buildings.

## 8.9. Policy EN8: Electric Vehicle Charging Points

- 8.9.1. Two alternative policy approaches were appraised: i) requiring residential development to provide 1 point per dwelling and non-residential development to provide 10% of car parking spaces with points, ii) not introducing the policy at all.
- 8.9.2. The policy option of requiring provision of charging points scored positively against a wide range of SA objectives. It was considered that the policy would encourage technical innovation which generated a positive for business investment / economic growth (SA2). It would also impact positively on health (SA3) and housing (SA6) by promoting a safe local environment and improving the quality / standard of housing. It would assist climate change mitigation (SA11) by helping to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The policy scored positively against the transport network objective (SA14) based on a double positive score for improving the environment for non-car users, offset by the negative of electric cars causing transport related accidents. The policy scored double positives for air quality (SA17) and amenity (SA20) based on expected reductions in noise and odour pollution. The policy also scored positively for energy and resource efficiency (SA23). However the policy scored negatively against the SA objectives to promote landscape and townscape quality (SA21) and the historic environment (SA22) because the appearance of charging points could be damaging to attractive visual and historic environments.
- 8.9.3. The option of no policy had a number of negative effects, some neutral effects and no positive effects. It scored negatively against objectives for health (SA3), housing (SA6), social inclusion (SA7), transport network (SA14), air quality (SA17) and amenity (SA20).

## 8.10. Cumulative Effects

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

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

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



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

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

- 8.10.4. These policies have similar intentions concerning the overall environmental sustainability of new development. It is the residential development aspects of the policies that are being reduced in accordance with the Written Ministerial Statement of March 2015 leaving the policies to control only use of renewable energy (EN1) and use of water (EN2). The two proposed policy changes (EN1 and EN2) score very similarly against the SA objectives. In most cases the policies will be mutually reinforcing, but not enough to increase any of the individual scores.

*Development Viability*

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

**9. Negative Effects and Possible Mitigation**

**9.1. SA01 – Employment**

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

**9.2. SA02 – Business Investment / Economic Growth**

- 9.2.1. None of the policy alternatives score negative against this objective.

**9.3. SA03 – Health**

- 9.3.1. The “have no policy” options for Policies EN1, EN8 and G4 scored negatively on the SA health objective. It was considered that with the forecast population growth in Leeds, unless there is to be commensurate increases in carbon reduction, in electric vehicle charging points and in green space, the impact on health would be negative. There is no obvious means of mitigation.
- 9.3.2. All four alternatives of Policy SP6 scored negatively on health. The low housing requirement scored negatively because a failure to build enough dwellings to keep up with forecast employment growth means greater commuting from neighbouring local authorities and greater air pollution and loss of amenity as a result. Mitigation could include better public transport, but this may not be feasible because of cost.
- 9.3.3. The three higher housing requirements scored negatively because of increasing population demands on facilities such as green space and other environmental resources. Mitigation is possible by introducing planning policies that safeguard environmental resources and seek provision of additional green space to serve the growing population.
- 9.3.4. The policy option for Policy SP7 of maintaining a distribution of housing amongst Housing Market Characteristic Areas (HMCAs) scored negatively on health because of danger of harming environmental designations in outer areas and less opportunity for public transport use in outer areas. This may be mitigated by selecting housing sites in the outer areas that will not have adverse impacts on environmental resources and have public transport opportunity. Policies to insist on “travel planning” can also help. Site development can also be planned to avoid harm to environmental resources, and even make enhancements as appropriate.

#### **9.4. SA04 – Crime**

- 9.4.1. None of the policy alternatives scored negatively against this objective.

#### **9.5. SA05 Culture**

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

#### **9.6. SA06 – Housing**

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

- 9.6.2. Concerning the green space policy (G4), the three alternatives that require green space provision all scored negatively on the housing SA objective. The requirement for green space can affect viability and deliverability of housing, which underlines the importance of viability testing the policy alternatives to ensure that housing development is not unduly undermined.
- 9.6.3. The policy alternative of not setting a framework for the geographical distribution of new housing scored negatively on the housing SA objective. It was considered that, without ensuring balanced provision of site opportunities, the market would be constrained and be unable to deliver the housing requirement. There is no obvious means of mitigation.

#### **9.7. SA07 – Social Inclusion and Community Cohesion**

- 9.7.1. The “have no policy” options for Policies EN1, EN8 and G4 scored negatively on the SA social inclusion objective. Without better energy efficiency of homes, they could become less affordable. Without electric vehicle charging points communities are likely to suffer the adverse impacts of noise and poor air quality for longer. Without provision of green space there will be limited opportunities for sport and other communal recreational activities. There is no obvious means of mitigation.
- 9.7.2. The policy options of the low housing requirement to Policy SP6 and not having a distributional arrangement in Policy SP7 both scored negatively on the social inclusion objective. A low level of housing provision would reduce opportunities for affordable and mixed types of housing, working against the objective of social inclusion. There is no obvious means of mitigation.

#### **9.8. SA08 – Green space, Sports and Recreation**

- 9.8.1. The option of not having a policy requiring provision of green space in new residential development scored negatively against SA08. There is no obvious means of mitigation.
- 9.8.2. The three higher housing requirement options of Policy SP6 scored negatively against objective SA08. This underlines the need for green space requirement policy to deliver the green space that is needed by a growing population.
- 9.8.3. The policy alternative of not setting a framework for the geographical distribution of new housing scored negatively on the green space SA objective. It was considered that, without ensuring balanced provision of site opportunities, opportunities for green space provision on the most opportune low density sites could be lost. There is no obvious means of mitigation.

#### **9.9. SA09 – Efficient and Prudent Use of Land**

- 9.9.1. The three green space options of Policy G4 that require green space provision scored negatively against SA09. These policy options were considered to be inhibitive of high density residential development. Mitigation is possible by ensuring that green space policy is applied

responsively to different site circumstances, including acceptance of commuted sums in lieu of on-site provision where appropriate higher density developments would be jeopardised by on-site green space requirements.

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

#### **9.10. SA10 – Biodiversity and Geodiversity**

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

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

#### **9.11. SA11 – Climate Change Mitigation**

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

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

#### **9.12. SA12 Climate Change Adaption**

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

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

### **9.13. SA13 Flood Risk**

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

### **9.14. SA14 Transport Network Infrastructure**

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

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

### **9.15. SA15 Accessibility to Employment, Services and Facilities**

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

### **9.16. SA16 Waste**

9.16.1. The three higher housing requirement options of Policy SP6 scored negatively against objective SA15. Having to find higher levels of housing land inevitably means more domestic waste will be generated. Mitigation would be possible by planning individual developments to allow for recycling and easy and effective collection of waste.

### **9.17. SA17 Air Quality**

9.17.1. The “have no policy” options for Policies EN8 and G4 scored negatively on the SA air quality objective. It was considered that with the forecast population growth in Leeds, unless there is to be commensurate increases in

electric vehicle charging points and in green space, the impact on health would be negative. There is no obvious means of mitigation.

- 9.17.2. The low housing requirement scored negatively on the assumption that more development would be concentrated in urban areas where it is difficult to avoid zones of low air quality. Mitigation would involve giving priority to locations with better air quality.
- 9.17.3. Both policy options for distribution of housing (Policy SP7) scored negatively against air quality. They both would lead to more housing development in the inner urban areas that tend to suffer the worst air quality. However, a policy that favoured development outside of the inner urban areas would be unsustainable for many other reasons, particularly accessibility, making efficient use of land and impacts on environmental resources.

### **9.18. SA18 Water Quality**

- 9.18.1. None of the policy alternatives scored negatively against this objective.

### **9.19. SA19 Land and Soils Quality**

- 9.19.1. None of the policy alternatives scored negatively against this objective.

### **9.20. SA20 Amenity**

- 9.20.1. The option of not having an electric vehicle charging point (EVCP) policy scored negatively against SA objective SA20. EVCPs will support the growth of electric vehicles in place of vehicles powered by petrol and diesel engines. Without provision of EVCPs the use of petrol and diesel engines is likely to persist for longer with consequent negative effects on amenity in terms of noise, smells and pollution. There is no obvious means of mitigation.
- 9.20.2. The three higher housing requirement options of Policy SP6 scored negatively against objective SA20. Having to find higher levels of housing land inevitably means more car journeys will be generated with consequent negative effects on amenity in terms of noise, smells and pollution. Mitigation measures would include giving priority in site selection to locations with the best accessibility and requiring housing developments to agree Travel Plans.

### **9.21. SA21 Landscape and Townscape Quality**

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

- 9.21.2. Not having a green space policy (Policy G4) also scored negatively against SA21 because provision of space is often necessary to safeguard the setting of attractive buildings and townscape. Other design and conservation policies can help mitigate such negative effects.
- 9.21.3. The policy option of requiring the highest provision of affordable dwellings (H10) scored negatively against SA21 on the assumption that a higher affordable housing requirement will challenge the viability of housing development, which in turn could limit resources for good design and conservation. The impacts of this policy needs to be viability tested to mitigate the effects
- 9.21.4. The three higher housing requirement options of Policy SP6 scored negatively against objective SA21. Also, the option of setting a housing distribution for local areas of Leeds (Policy SP7) scored negatively. Higher housing requirements mean pressure to accommodate housing in locations and ways that may not always safeguard landscape and townscape quality. The option of planning the distribution of housing means that the landscape of outer areas may be negatively affected. Appropriate choices of site selection and other design and conservation policies can help mitigate such negative effects.

## **9.22. SA22 Historic Environment**

- 9.22.1. The policy option of requiring electric vehicle charging points (EVCPs) in new development (Policy EN8) scored negatively against SA22. EVCPs could appear alien and inappropriate to historic buildings. Therefore, there is a case for policy advice to ensure EVCPs are appropriately sited and designed where surroundings are sensitive.
- 9.22.2. All three policy options of introducing accessible housing standards (Policy H10) score negatively against SA22. The physical requirements of the standards could be harmful to historic character in the case of conversions of history buildings. Other design and conservation policies can help mitigate such negative effects, but writing in policy considerations about the importance of historic buildings to the supporting text of Policy H10 could provide further safeguard.
- 9.22.3. The policy option of requiring the highest provision of affordable dwellings (H10) scored negatively against SA22 on the assumption that a higher affordable housing requirement will challenge the viability of housing development, which in turn could limit resources for good design and conservation. The impacts of this policy needs to be viability tested to mitigate the effects.

## **9.23. SA23 Energy and Resource Efficiency**

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

## Appendix 1: Decision Making Criteria

SA OBJECTIVES	DECISION-MAKING CRITERIA		INDICATORS
<b>SA1 EMPLOYMENT</b>	DM01	Create more jobs (permanent and temporary)	<b>BCP:</b> 10, 11, 14, 15, 18, 19
	DM02	Improve physical access to jobs (transport)	<b>AMR:</b> 2, 3, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 23, 32, 33, 34, 36
	DM03	Improve skills & access to training	
<b>SA2 BUSINESS INVESTMENT / ECONOMIC GROWTH</b>	DM02	Improve physical access to jobs (transport)	<b>BCP:</b> 13  <b>AMR:</b> 2, 3, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 31, 34, 40
	DM04	Promote economic development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Offices, industry &amp; distribution</li> <li>- Retail &amp; commercial leisure</li> <li>- Tourism &amp; culture</li> <li>- Energy sector</li> <li>- Minerals &amp; waste sectors</li> <li>- Health &amp; education sectors</li> <li>- Transport &amp; physical infrastructure</li> <li>- Housebuilding &amp; other residential sectors</li> </ul>	
	DM05	Increase/maintain vibrancy of centres	
	DM06	Promote improved ICT networks & technological innovation	
	DM07	Promote growth & diversity of rural economy	
<b>SA3 HEALTH</b>	DM02	Improve physical access to jobs (transport)	<b>BCP:</b> 4, 5, 10, 11, 14 16 & 18  <b>AMR:</b> 23, 24, 25, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38
	DM03	Improve skills & access to training	
	DM08	Encourage people to take more physical exercise	
	DM09	Safe local environment	
	DM10	Increase/maintain access to fresh food	
	DM19	Improve quality/standard of housing	
	DM37	Increase provision of and access to green infrastructure	
	DM50	Appropriate provision of key services and facilities (schools, health facilities, retail & commercial leisure)	
	DM51c	Increase/maintain access to health facilities	
DM54	Avoid exposure to poor air quality		



SA OBJECTIVES	DECISION-MAKING CRITERIA		INDICATORS
	DM55	Impact of policy/proposal on air quality	
	DM71a	Increase energy efficiency of housing and reduce energy bills & fuel poverty	
<b>SA4 CRIME</b>	DM11	Reduce crime / fear of crime	<b>BCP: 3</b>
<b>SA5 CULTURE</b>	DM04c	Development of tourism and cultural facilities (hotels, museums, galleries, theatres etc)	<b>BCP: 20</b> <b>AMR: 2, 20, 31</b>
	DM12	Increase/maintain arts facilities	
	DM13	Increase/maintain community facilities inc. religious buildings	
	DM14	Promotes sports, entertainment and cultural events	
	DM15	Supports further and higher education sectors	
	DM16	Promotes creative industries	
<b>SA6 HOUSING</b>	DM17	Meet housing delivery targets	<b>BCP: 15, 16</b> <b>AMR: 3, 4, 4A, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9a, 10, 11, 12, 13 &amp; 14</b>
	DM18	Provide appropriate mix of housing types & sizes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Affordable housing</li> <li>- Size of dwellings</li> <li>- Specialist needs (older people / independent living)</li> </ul>	
	DM19	Improve quality/standard of housing	
<b>SA7 SOCIAL INCLUSION &amp; COMMUNITY COHESION</b>	DM02	Improve physical access to jobs (transport)	<b>BCP: 10, 12, 16, 18</b> <b>AMR: 4A, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 36</b> <b>National Indices of Deprivation (IoD)</b>
	DM09	Safe local environment	
	DM20	Provide services & facilities appropriate for the needs of BME groups, older people, young people and disabled people	
	DM21	Reduce overall levels of economic & social deprivation	
	DM22	Reduce disparities in levels of economic and social deprivation	
	DM23	Create opportunities for people from different communities to have increased contact with each other	
	DM51	Increase/maintain accessibility to employment and key services & facilities (centres/food store; schools & health facilities)	
<b>SA8 GREEN SPACE,</b>	DM24	Increase/maintain quantity of greenspace	<b>BCP: 4</b>

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

<b>SA OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>DECISION-MAKING CRITERIA</b>		<b>INDICATORS</b>
<b>NETWORK (INFRASTRUCTURE)</b>	DM46	Ease congestion on road network	<b>AMR:</b> 23, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36
	DM47	Make environment more attractive for non-car users	
	DM48	Encourage freight transfer from road to rail/water	
	DM49	Reduce transport-related accidents	
<b>SA15 ACCESSIBILITY TO EMPLOYMENT, SERVICES &amp; FACILITIES</b>	DM02	Improve physical access to jobs (transport)	<b>BCP:</b> 18 & 19  <b>AMR:</b> 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 32, 33, 34, 36
	DM50	Appropriate provision of key services and facilities (schools, health facilities, retail & commercial leisure)	
	DM51	Increase/maintain accessibility to key services & facilities (centres/food store; schools & health facilities)	
<b>SA16 WASTE</b>	DM52	Provide or safeguard facilities for waste management (storage at source; recycling, recovery; processing; disposal)	<b>BCP:</b> 17  <b>AMR:</b> 44 & 45
	DM53	Reduce waste sent to landfill (recycling & recovery)	
<b>SA17 AIR QUALITY</b>	DM54	Avoid exposure to poor air quality impacts on nature conservation sites	<b>BCP:</b> 6  <b>AMR:</b> 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 41
	DM55	Impact of policy/proposal on air quality	
	DM77	Reduce/avoid adverse air quality impact on nature conservation sites	
<b>SA18 WATER QUALITY</b>	DM56	Improve the quality of water bodies (rivers, streams, lakes and groundwater)	<b>AMR:</b> 39
	DM78	Reduce/avoid adverse water quality impacts on nature conservation sites	
<b>SA19 LAND AND SOILS QUALITY</b>	DM57	Promote remediation of contaminated land	<b>AMR:</b> 43
<b>SA20 AMENITY</b>	DM58	Reduce/avoid exposure to noise pollution	
	DM59	Reduce/avoid exposure to light pollution	
	DM60	Reduce/avoid exposure to odour nuisance	
	DM61	Avoid inappropriate development	

SA OBJECTIVES	DECISION-MAKING CRITERIA		INDICATORS
		within HSE Major Hazard Zones	
<b>SA21 LANDSCAPE &amp; TOWNSCAPE QUALITY</b>	DM62	Maintain/enhance special landscape areas	<b>AMR:</b> 24, 25, 31, 37, 38
	DM63	Protect/enhance landscape features e.g. trees, hedgerows ponds, dry stone walls	
	DM64	Increase quality & quantity of woodland	
	DM65	Maintain/enhance landscape character of the area	
	DM66	Provide landscape features in new development	
	DM67	Ensure development in urban areas is appropriate to its setting	
	DM68	Encourage innovative and distinctive urban design	
<b>SA22 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT</b>	DM69	Conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Listed buildings</li> <li>- Conservation areas</li> <li>- Historic parks &amp; gardens</li> <li>- Scheduled ancient monuments</li> <li>- Registered battlefields</li> <li>- Non-designated heritage assets (local list)</li> </ul>	<b>AMR:</b> 26, 27, 28
	DM70	Reduce number of heritage assets 'at risk'	
<b>SA23 ENERGY &amp; RESOURCE EFFICIENCY</b>	DM71	Increase energy efficiency of buildings/development	<b>BCP:</b> 16 <b>AMR:</b> 23, 42, 43
	DM72	Increase water efficiency of buildings/development	
	DM73	Increase proportion of energy generated from renewable/low carbon sources	
	DM74	Promote low carbon energy distribution & storage e.g. heat networks	
	DM75	Safeguard land designated for minerals use and promote prior extraction	

## Appendix 2 Sustainability Appraisal Score Table

Sustainability Appraisals of policies revised as part of the Core Strategy Review. Version @ 12/12/17																								
Policy	Options	SA01	SA02	SA03	SA04	SA05	SA06	SA07	SA08	SA09	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16	SA17	SA18	SA19	SA20	SA21	SA22	SA23
Policy EN1	i) Retaining the "where feasible" requirement to provide a minimum of 10% of the predicted energy needs of major development from renewable or low carbon energy	N	+	++	N	N	++	++	N	N	N	++	N	N	N	N	N	++	N	N	N	N	N	++
Policy EN1	Deleting the residential elements of the policy	N	N	-	N	N	N	-	N	N	N	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	-
Policy EN2	Retaining the "where feasible" requirements for residential development to meet a water standard of 110 litres per person per day	N	+	+	N	N	+	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	N	++
Policy EN2	Deleting the policy and relying on the lower water standard of Building Regulations	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	-
Policy EN8	Requiring residential development to provide 1 point per dwelling and non-residential development providing 10% of spaces with points, and infrastructure to add more at a later date	N	+	+	N	N	+	+	N	N	N	+	N	N	+	N	N	++	N	N	++	-	-	+
Policy EN8	No policy	N	N	-	N	N	-	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	N	N	-	N	N	-	N	N	N
Policy G4	SA with a green space requirement of 40sqm / dwellings applied according to size of dwelling (by bedroom) with choice of provision responsiveness	N	+	++	N	+	-	++	++	-	++	+	++	+	+	+	N	+	+	N	+	+	+	N
Policy G4	SA of G4 with a requirement of 80sqm / dwelling	N	N	++	N	+	-	+	++	--	++	+	++	+	+	+	N	++	+	N	+	++	+	N
Policy G4	Not having a green space policy for new dwellings	N	N	-	N	-	N	-	-	N	-	N	-	N	N	N	N	-	N	N	N	-	N	N
Policy G4	ii) A green space requirement of 40sqm / dwelling with choice of provision responsiveness	N	+	++	N	+	-	++	++	-	++	+	++	+	+	+	N	+	+	N	+	+	+	N
Policy H10	Medium provision (percentages of dwellings): 30% for M4(2) and 2% for M4(3)	-	N	++	N	N	+	++	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	N
Policy H10	High provision (percentages of dwellings): 40% for M4(2) and 5% for M4(3)	-	N	++	N	N	+	++	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	N
Policy H10	Low provision (percentages of dwellings): 15% for M4(2) and 1% for M4(3)	-	N	+	N	N	+	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	N
Policy H10	Not introducing the standards at all	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Policy H5	Halve the current AH targets: 2.5% for City Centre and Inner. 7.5% for Outer South; 17.5% for Outer North	N	N	N	N	N	+	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Policy H5	Maintain existing % targets for 4 geographic zones: 5% City Centre, 5% Inner, 15% Outer South, 35% Outer North	N	N	N	N	N	++	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Policy H5	Increase the existing targets by 5% for each zone: 10% City Centre, 10% Inner, 20% Outer South, 40% Outer North	-	N	N	N	N	+	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	N

Sustainability Appraisals of policies revised as part of the Core Strategy Review. Version @ 12/12/17

Policy	Options	SA01	SA02	SA03	SA04	SA05	SA06	SA07	SA08	SA09	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16	SA17	SA18	SA19	SA20	SA21	SA22	SA23
Policy H9	This scoring was based on application of the NDSS to all dwellings, with the exception of student accommodation	N	N	+	N	N	+	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Policy H9	Not introducing the standards at all	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Policy SP6	Baseline of 42,384 dwellings (DCLG Consultation Scenario)	N	N	-	N	N	N	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	N	N	-	N	N	N	N	N	N
Policy SP6	The mid-range housing requirements of 51,952 dwellings (SHMA Adjustment Scenario)	++	+	-	N	N	++	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	N	N	+	-	-	N	N
Policy SP6	The mid-range housing requirements of 55,648 dwellings (SHMA REM2017 Scenario)	++	+	-	N	N	++	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	N	N	+	-	-	N	N
Policy SP6	High housing requirement at 60,528 (SHMA 2017 High Growth Scenario)	++	+	-	N	N	++	+	-	--	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	N	N	+	-	-	N	N
Policy SP7	Scored on the basis that HMCA percentage targets are retained from the adopted 2014 Core Strategy, which ensures there will be balanced provision of housing delivery across the district	+	+	-	N	N	+	+	N	--	-	N	--	--	-	N	N	-	N	N	N	-	N	N
Policy SP7	Not having a distribution policy at all	N	+	N	N	N	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	N	N	-	N	N	-	N	N	N

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**Core Strategy Selective Review**

**Sustainability Appraisal  
Non-Technical Summary  
Submission Draft Plan**

Leeds Local Plan  
Development Plan Document  
July 2018



# Core Strategy Selective Review

## Sustainability Appraisal

Submission Draft Plan  
Leeds Local Plan  
Development Plan Document  
July 2018



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## 1. INTRODUCTION

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

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

### 1.1 Structure of the Report

This SA report has been structured as follows:

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

Section 2 – Requirements of the SEA Directive

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

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

Section 5 – Plan issues and options

Section 6 – Summarising the identified effects of the CSSR

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

A separate Non-Technical Summary accompanies the SA Report.

### 1.2 Leeds Local Plan

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

#### Core Strategy

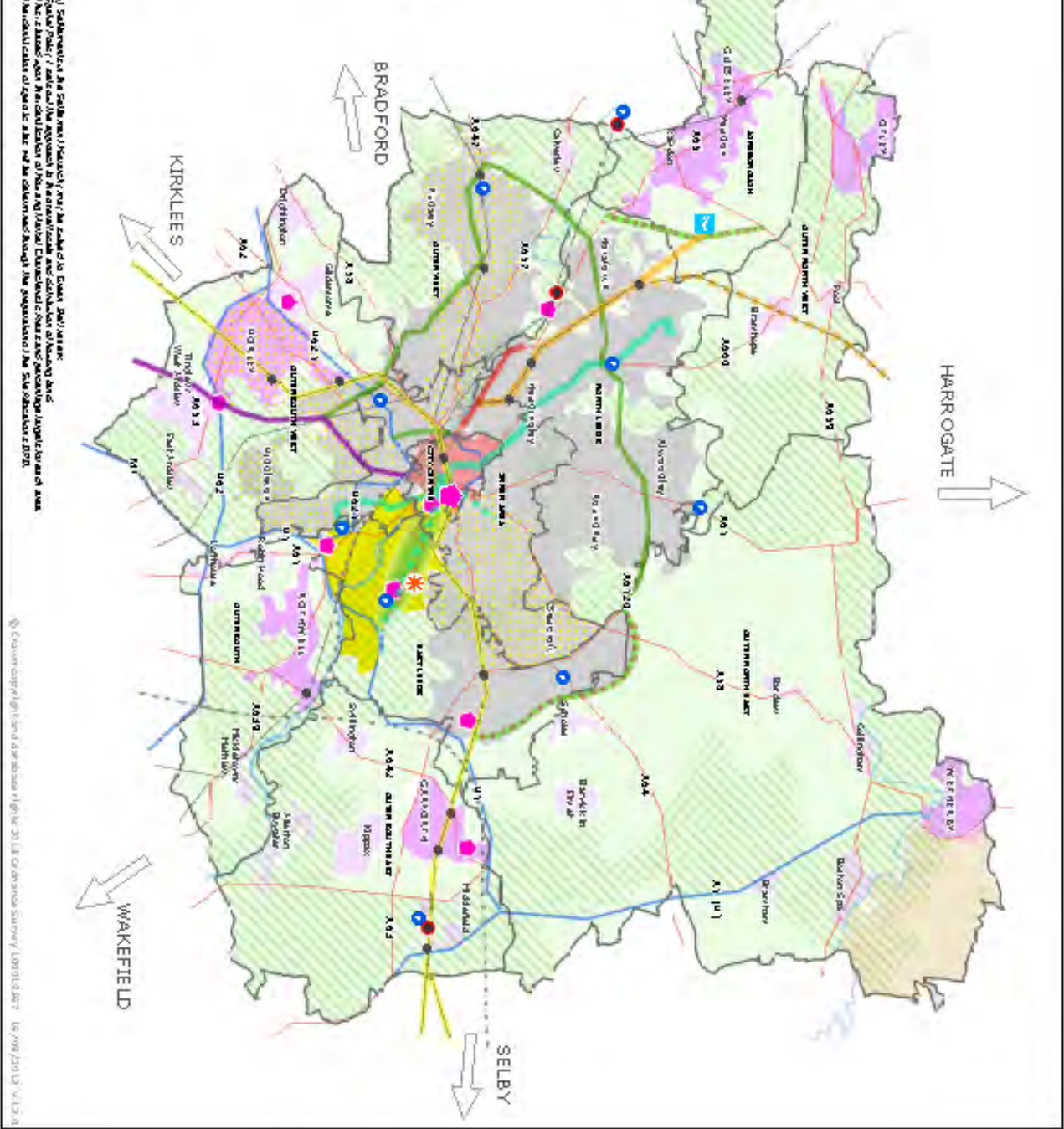
The Core Strategy was originally adopted in November 2014 identifying the spatial development strategy for the delivery of land including housing and employment land with complimentary infrastructure, such as schools and homes for an ageing population, to create liveable and distinct communities. It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

regeneration and growth of Leeds to 2028. It was subject to a detailed sustainability appraisal (SA) and was found to be 'sound' by an independently appointed Planning Inspector

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

# Key Diagram

- Key**
- Settlement Hierarchy (Q)**
- City Centre (10,000 Here Homes)
  - Main Urban Area (25,000 Here Homes)
  - Major Settlements (14,000 Here Homes)
  - Smaller Settlements (7,500 Here Homes)
- Housing Market Characteristic Areas**
- Green Belt (Non-Stream Bed)
  - Rural Land (Non-Stream Bed)
  - Strategic Green Infrastructure (SGI)
  - Regeneration Priority Areas
  - Low Valley A&P / Core Settlement / Strategic Water Facilities
  - Enterprise Zone
  - Strategic Locations for Job Growth (1,000+ jobs + area of land larger than 12ha)
  - Leeds City Centre - Southern Area
- Railways**
- Railways - Proposed Electrification
  - High Speed Rail (HS2) Initial Preferred Route
  - Railway Stations
  - Proposed Railway Stations
  - Proposed Park & Ride
  - A&S Quality Bus Stations
  - Proposed Tram Train - Phase 1
  - Proposed Tram Train - Phase 2
  - Proposed H&T Route
  - Proposed H&T Route - St James Hospital Extension
  - Low Valley Transport Strategy
  - Airport
  - A Roads
  - Motorways
  - Leeds - Dewsbury Transport Corridor Parking
  - Highway Improvements
  - Proposed Highway
  - Proposed Highway (East Leeds Central Route & Airport Link Road)
  - Waterways



1) Subdivision of the settlement hierarchy and the addition of Green Belt water.  
 2) Quality Park / reduced the quantity of regeneration and construction of housing and  
 3) Area based on the distribution of the population. Characteristic areas are generated by the use of  
 4) Identification of quality area and the addition through the population of the Strategic Plan.

## The Core Strategy Selective Review (CSSR)

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

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

Regulation 18 of the Local Planning Regulations 2012 (the Regulations) consultation took place on the scope of the CSSR during June and July 2017. Comments received suggested a number of additional areas for selective review, including review of employment needs, Green Belt, infrastructure and policy on air quality. In response to representations about air quality in Leeds, it was concluded that it would be appropriate to add include a further policy concerning provision of electric vehicle charging points (EVCP) in relation to new development. Given current Government policy initiatives for improving air quality, there is a strong rationale for pursuing an EVCP policy. An SA Scoping Report was sent to the statutory consultees at this time.

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

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

### **1.3 What is a Sustainability Appraisal?**

The aim of Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is to promote sustainable development through better integration of economic, social and environmental considerations into

the preparation and adoption of plans. SA is a means to identify and evaluate the impact of a development plan on economic, social and environmental objectives. It provides a systematic way of assessing and providing recommendations to improve plans as they are developed and identifying ways to mitigate against any negative effects of a plan.

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

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

#### **1.4 Legislative Requirement for Sustainability Appraisal**

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

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

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

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

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

#### Requirements of the SEA Directive

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

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

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

## **1.5 Habitats Regulations Assessment**

In compliance with the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC), plans must be screened and assessed for their impacts on European wildlife sites (under the Conservation of



Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 SI.2010/490). The process of screening and appropriate assessment is often referred to as a 'Habitats Regulations Assessment' (HRA). Plans can only be permitted having ascertained that there will be no adverse effects on the integrity of European sites or European offshore marine sites (unless there are 'imperative reasons of overriding public interest'). See section 6 for details of the screening process of the CSSR.

## **2. APPRAISAL METHODOLOGY**

### **2.1 Approach Adopted by the SA**

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

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

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

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

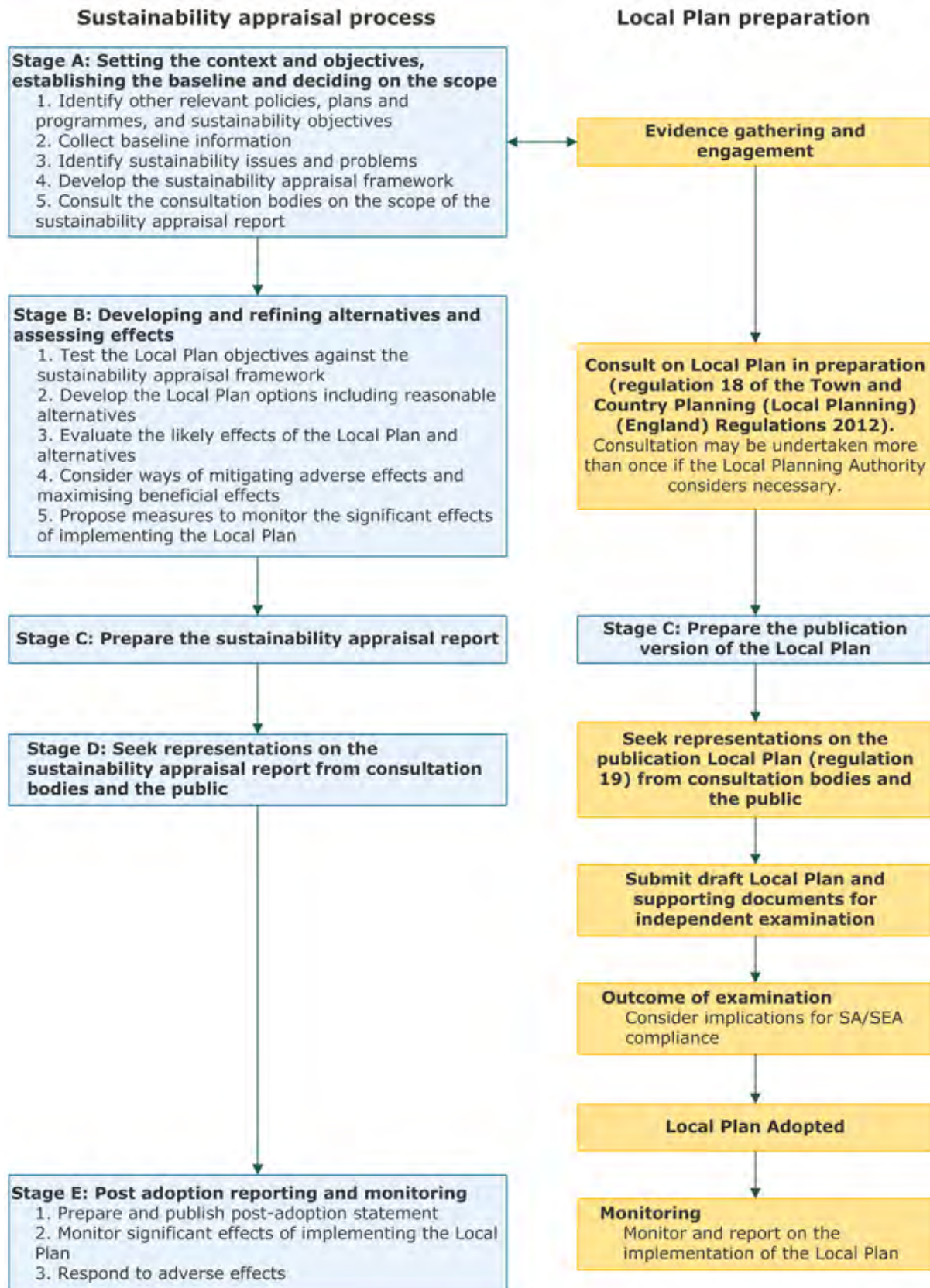
Stage D is informing the public, statutory consultation bodies and other interested parties of the results and recommendations of the SA, and providing them with an

opportunity to comment. Comments on the SA can lead to changes to the sustainability issues and information used to inform the assessment (Stage A), to the assessment results (Stage B), and/or to the way it is reported (Stage C). In turn, this can lead to changes to the plan choices and development process, depending upon the nature of changes to the SA considered necessary.

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

## Diagram 1 The Stages of Sustainability Appraisal and Plan Making

Source: Planning Practice Guidance – Sustainability Appraisal Requirements for Local Plans



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

## **2.2 When was the SA carried out?**

The preparation of the SA has been undertaken alongside the production of the CSSR. Work on the SA started in March 2017 and has continued through to the preparation of both the Publication draft and Submission draft Plan. 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 Plan 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. This is detailed further below.

## **2.4 Who was consulted, when and how?**

### Scoping Report

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

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

### Publication Draft

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

The Environment Agency commented on the CSSR proposals but raised no concerns about the Sustainability Appraisal Report. English Nature welcomed the updated Sustainability Appraisal Report.

Historic England said it broadly concurred with the conclusions about the likely impacts which the Policies might have upon the historic environment. This is with

the exception of Spatial Policy 7 and the scoring of its impact on the Sustainability Appraisal Objective 22 (historic environment). Historic England suggested that this should be scored as a double negative effect rather than a neutral effect as set out in the Sustainability Appraisal Report. Its reasoning is that Policy SP7 as revised in the CSSR proposes that 8% of total dwellings for allocation be accommodated in the Outer North East Housing Market Characteristic Area (HMCA). According to Historic England, this scale of housing means that the proposed new settlement of Parlington (proposed by the Site Allocation Plan) is needed and this will result in substantial harm to fabric, layout and composition of a Grade II Registered Historic Park and Garden.

Leeds City Council does not consider that the scoring of Policy SP7 against SA Objective 22 as a “neutral” effect is incorrect. Reasons are set out in Appendix 1b.

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

Even though the CSSR is only proposing to amend or add a small number of policies to the CS, the extent of the plans, policies and programmes and the extent of the baseline evidence is wide enough to understand the full set of Leeds’ sustainability objectives (see Framework, below). This means that the plans policies and programmes and the baseline evidence are extensive and have been demanding of officer time to assemble and keep up-to-date.

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

### **3. SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES, BASELINE AND CONTEXT**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The review led to the following changes:

- Combining the objectives of social inclusion and community participation into one; recasting locally met needs as accessibility; dividing pollution into 4 categories of amenity (noise, light, odour and proximity to hazardous installations and combining Landscape and Townscape quality.
- Revisions affecting equal opportunities, education, leisure/recreation, greenspace/indoor leisure, agricultural land, flood risk and energy use.
- Creating a single set of Decision Making Criteria, and Sub-Criteria which can help score more than one objective
- Making links with Best Council Plan & Monitoring Indicators

The SA consultees were given an opportunity to comment on these changes through the consultation on the SA Scoping Report which set out the revised approach in May 2017.

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

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

**Table 2 – SA Objectives**

Economic Objectives	
SA1	Employment
SA2	Business Investment / Economic Growth
Social Objectives	
SA3	Health
SA4	Crime
SA5	Culture

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

### Decision Making Criteria

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

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

<b>DM22 - Reduce disparities in levels of economic and social deprivation</b> <input type="button" value="Notes"/>	+	DM22a - Location (in regeneration areas)	---
		DM02 - Access to employment (transport)	N
		DM03 - Improve skills and access to training	N
		DM09 - Safe local environment	-
		DM18 - Provide appropriate mix of housing types and sizes	+
		DM19 - Improve quality / standard of housing	N
		DM20 - Provide services / facilities appropriate for the needs of BME groups, older, young and disabled people	N
		DM51 - Increase / maintain accessibility to key services and facilities	N
		DM54 - Avoid exposure to poor air quality	-



The final stage of the process sets all relevant DMC and CDMC against the SA Objectives so that the appraising team can see easily the DMC scores and make informed judgements on the SA Objective scores. Whilst the outcomes of the approach are no different from the previous approach used by the Council this is considered to be an approach which is simpler and more streamlined.

#### **4. APPRAISAL OF CSSR POLICIES**

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

The CSSR proposes to amend the following Policies:

- SP6 the housing requirement,
- SP7 housing distribution,
- H5 affordable housing,
- G4 green space provision in residential development,
- EN1 carbon dioxide reduction
- EN2 sustainable design and construction.

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

Policy SP7 retains only the percentage distribution of dwellings between different Housing Market Characteristic Areas. The absolute numbers are deleted because they do not accord with the new housing requirement. Table 2 concerning distribution to the Settlement Hierarchy is deleted entirely.. An alternative is to delete the policy entirely.

The CSSR proposes new policies:

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

The sustainability appraisal assesses these policies and alternatives in terms of their impact on the SA Objectives. The policy alternatives are as follows:

##### Housing Requirement SP6

With the Low housing requirement being the baseline to score against Alternatives

- i) Low housing requirement at 42,384 (the CLG consultation figure<sup>1</sup>)
- ii) Mid-range housing requirement 51,952
- iii) Mid-range housing requirement 55,648
- iv) High housing requirement at 60,528 (SHMA 2017 High Growth Scenario)

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/planning-for-the-right-homes-in-the-right-places-consultation-proposals> The dwellings per annum figure of 2,649 is set out in the Housing Need Consultation Data Table. Multiplied by the plan period of 16 years gives 42,384 dwellings.

### Housing Distribution SP7

Against a baseline of not having a policy at all,  
Alternatives

- i. Retaining the % distribution for HMCAs of SP7
- ii. Not having a distribution policy at all

### Affordable Housing H5

Scored against the baseline of not having an affordable housing requirement  
Alternatives.

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

### Space Standards H9

Against a baseline of not having a policy at all,  
Alternatives

- i) Application of the NDSS to all dwellings with student housing exemption
- ii) Not introducing the standards at all

### Access Standards H10

Against a baseline of not having a policy at all,  
Alternatives

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

### Green Space G4

Against a baseline of not having a policy at all, assuming that housing development will take place, but without a policy requirement for green space. Consider quantity of green space provision against population expectations of Policy G3 and absolute quantity of green space.

Alternatives

- i) A green space requirement of 80sqm with policy guidance of Core Strategy 2014
- ii) A green space requirement of 40sqm / dwelling with choice of provision responsiveness
- iii) A green space requirement of average 40sqm / dwellings applied according to size of dwelling (by bedroom) with choice of provision responsiveness

- iv) Not having a green space policy for new dwellings

Policy EN1: Climate Change CO2 Reduction

The SA will only score the changes which affect major residential development. The part of the policy concerning non-residential development is not proposed to be changed and was scored in the original Core Strategy, so is not being scored here.

Against a baseline of not having a policy at all  
Alternatives

- i) Retaining the “where feasible” requirement to provide a minimum of 10% of the predicted energy needs of major development from renewable or low carbon energy
- ii) Deleting the residential elements of the policy

Policy EN2: Sustainable Design and Construction

The SA will only score the changes which affect major residential development. The part of the policy concerning non-residential development is not proposed to be changed and was scored in the original Core Strategy, so is not being scored here.

Against a baseline of not having a policy at all,  
Alternatives

- i) Retaining the “where feasible” requirements for residential development to meet a water standard of 110 litres per person per day
- ii) Deleting the residential elements of the policy and relying on the lower water standard of Building Regulations

Policy EN8: Electric Vehicle Charging Points

Against a baseline of not having a policy at all,  
Alternatives

- i) Requiring residential development to provide 1 point per dwelling and non-residential development providing 10% of spaces with points, and infrastructure to add more at a later date.
- ii) Not introducing the policy at all

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

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

### **5.1 Identified Effects**

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

### **5.2 Cumulative impact**

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

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

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

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

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

## **6. HABITATS REGULATIONS ASSESSMENT**

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

An initial draft HRA Screening Assessment for the CSSR was considered by Natural England who suggested a number of changes. These changes have been made to the HRA Screening Assessment and confirmation from Natural England **is awaited**.

## **7. IMPLEMENTATION**

### **7.1 Proposals for Monitoring**

The 2004 Regulations requires the monitoring of significant environmental effects resulting from the implementation of the CSSR. The adopted Core Strategy established a monitoring framework which will be updated to assess the effects of the CSSR. The monitoring framework is provided in Appendix 10.

**APPENDICES TO SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL REPORT**

## APPENDIX 1 - CONSULTATION RESPONSES TO THE SA REPORT

## 1A CONSULTATION RESPONSES TO THE SA SCOPING REPORT

SA CONSULTEE COMMENTS	RESPONSE
<b>Environment Agency</b>	
<b>Policies, Plans and Programmes</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consider updating the Leeds Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. New climate change data has been released since the assessment in 2007 and this evidence needs to be up-to-date to understand impacts of climate change as a requirement of the NPPF.</li> </ul>	<p>It will be sensible to await the completion of Leeds' Flood Alleviation Scheme (Phases 1 and 2) before updating the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, as had been agreed with the Environment Agency.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Update the wording for the European Water Framework Directive as follows:</li> </ul> <p>“The main objectives of the WFD are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prevent deterioration and enhance status/ potential of all Surface, and GW water bodies and protect and enhance aquatic ecosystems.</li> <li>Promote the sustainable use of water;</li> <li>Reduce pollution of water, especially by ‘priority’ and ‘priority hazardous’ substances;</li> <li>Lessen the effects of floods and droughts;</li> <li>Rationalise and update existing water legislation and introduce a co-ordinated approach to water management based on the concept of river basin planning.</li> <li>Conserving habitats and species that depend directly on water</li> <li>Reduce the impact of physical human intervention whilst retaining the reason for modification.”</li> </ul> <p>Revise the Key targets and Indicators – “All surface and groundwater water body within the defined river basin district must reach the best status or potential possible for that water body.</p> <p>Implications for Local Plan and SA - Consider growth in terms of deterioration, not preventing good status/ potential through development or engineering, encourage developers to look at opportunities for enhancement. Ensure sustainability objectives include those relevant from the Water Framework Directive.”</p> <p>Update the Water for Life and Livelihoods.</p>	<p>Agree. Incorporate recommended wording.</p>



<p>River Basin Management Plan, Humber River Basin District</p> <p>“Protection, improvement and sustainable use of water environment delivered under the Water Framework Directive (see pp9)</p> <p>Aire and Calder Catchment Partnership is a key group of partners, including Local Authorities, working together with the Aire Rivers Trust to take a strategic approach to delivery of WFD in Leeds and the wider catchment through their Actionable Plan (2016). Partnership working is critical to deliver the river Basin Management Plan and WFD objectives.</p> <p>Delete ‘Aire &amp; Calder section refers to the work of the Aire Action Leeds partnership, householder awareness raising by Yorkshire Water and bankside and river habitat work at Armley Mills’</p>	
<p><b>Baseline Information</b></p>	
<p><b>Flood risk</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flood risk from all sources should be included in this section including groundwater and reservoirs and not just flooding from surface water and rivers.</li> </ul>	<p>Advice added to Flood Risk Baseline</p>
<p><b>Flood risk Profile</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All sites and allocations will need to be considered separately based on the best available information at the time. The EA update our flood maps on a quarterly basis, therefore the final Sustainability Appraisal will need to reflect this.</li> </ul>	<p>Advice added to Flood Risk Baseline</p>
<p><b>Water Quality</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The information under ‘Water Quality’ in the Scoping Report is now out of date. This section should be updated with the attached WFD summary document.</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Water Quality information updated for: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Rivers &amp; Streams: Swale, Ure, Ouse and Nidd catchment,</li> <li>b. Wharfe and Lower Ouse catchment</li> <li>c. Aire &amp; Calder catchment (Aire)</li> <li>d. Aire &amp; Calder catchment (Calder)</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Lakes &amp; Reservoirs</li> <li>3. Artificial Water Bodies</li> <li>4. Groundwater</li> </ol>
<p><b>SA Framework</b></p>	
<p>No suggestions</p>	
<p><b>English Heritage</b></p>	
<p><b>Baseline Information</b></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According to the Council’s website, there are 78 Conservation Areas in Leeds</li> </ul>	<p>At October 2017 there are 78 Conservation Areas with an additional one at Briggate (City Centre) proposed for designation in November 2017 making 79 in total.</p>

	Correction made to the Baseline Appendix EvP14
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reference should also be made to the number of heritage assets identified as being “at risk”. The latest EH “Heritage at Risk Register” identifies the following assets as being at risk: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 14 buildings and structures</li> <li>• 5 places of worship</li> <li>• 6 Scheduled Monuments</li> <li>• 2 Historic Parks and Gardens</li> <li>• 4 Conservation Areas</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Up to date wording added to the Baseline Appendix EvP14
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scheduled Monuments are not the “oldest sites and structures in the District” (The recently-Scheduled Barnbow munitions factory, for example, dates from the First World War). Moreover, it is not Historic England which controls works to such monuments. Therefore, it might be preferable to refer to amend this Paragraph to read:- <p>”The most important archaeological sites are designated as Scheduled Monuments. Consent is required from the Secretary of State for any works to them”</p> </li> </ul>	Proposed wording added to the Baseline Appendix EvP14
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Designated heritage assets represent only a fraction of the historic environment resource of Leeds. Mention also needs to be made to non-designated heritage assets which are also given weight in determining development proposals. Therefore, you might consider adding an additional Paragraph along the following lines:- <p>”The designated heritage assets represent on a small percentage of the total heritage resource of the District. There are in addition a huge number of non-designated heritage assets”</p> </li> </ul>	Proposed wording added to the Baseline Appendix EvP14
<b>SA Framework</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No comments of suggestions made</li> </ul>	
<b>Further preparation of the CSSR SA Report</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Request for Leeds City Council's Conservation Section and the archaeological staff at WYAS be involved in preparation of the SA of the CSSR</li> </ul>	Agreed
<b>Natural England</b>	
<b>Plans, Policies and Programmes</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural England proposed the addition of a number of policy and guidance notes concerning rights of way, biodiversity and character areas.</li> </ul>	<p>Agreed. Include reference to the following documents including links.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (as amended)</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Defra Rights of Way Circular 01/09</li> <li>• Natural England's National Biodiversity Climate Change Vulnerability Model</li> <li>• Natural England's Character Areas</li> </ul>
<b>Baseline Information</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suggest consideration of designated sites outside of the plan area, in particular Kirk Deighton SAC</li> <li>• Suggest the Landscape Section of the Environmental Profile should include consideration of the Nidderdale AONB</li> </ul>	Agreed
<b>SA Framework</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NE are broadly content with the framework</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Add reference to accessible natural green space standard in relation to SA objective SA08</li> </ul>	Greenspace standards are set out in Policy G3 of the Core Strategy which is not part of the Selective Review. The Baseline evidence EvP1 sets out the quantities of green space typologies by ward.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Add reference to protecting and enhancing internationally, nationally and locally designated sites in relation to SA objective SA10</li> </ul>	The description of DM36 of the framework has been changed to "protect & enhance internationally, nationally and locally designated nature conservation sites"
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NE welcome the link made between climate change adaptation and green infrastructure provision in SA12 and DM37 and would like to see climate change adaptation for biodiversity considered in this context.</li> </ul>	A new decision making criterion, DM76 is included in relation to SA12 to build capacity for biodiversity to adapt to climate change.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Add decision making criteria concerned with the protection of nature conservation sites for SA17 and SA18 in relation to protection from air quality and water quality impacts on such sites.</li> </ul>	Agreed. New DM criteria DM77 and DM78 added.

## 1B CONSULTATION RESPONSES TO THE PUBLICATION DRAFT SA REPORT

SA CONSULTEE COMMENTS	RESPONSE
<b>Environment Agency</b>	
• No comment	None
<b>Natural England</b>	
Natural England welcomes the updated Sustainability Appraisal and has no outstanding concerns.	Support noted
<b>Historic England</b>	
<p>SA Scoring of Policy SP7</p> <p>The proposal to retain the 8% figure for the Outer North East HMCA is only likely to be achievable by a development which is only capable of being met through the development of a new settlement. The proposed location for this new settlement, at Parlington, would cause substantial harm to the historic environment.</p> <p>The development of a new settlement in this location would result in substantial harm to fabric, layout and composition of a Grade II Registered Historic Park and Garden and numerous elements which contribute to its significance. It would also harm the setting and appreciation of several designated and non-designated heritage assets around this eighteenth-Century designed landscape including one to which the Government considers to be in the category of designated heritage assets of the highest significance.</p> <p>As such, therefore, a new settlement at Parlington would not be delivering sustainable development in terms of protecting and enhancing the historic environment, it would conflict with one of the Government’s Core Planning Principles (that heritage assets should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance), nor would it be likely to provide the positive strategy for the conservation of the historic environment that is required for Local Plans.</p>	<p>Leeds City Council has considered the opinion of Historic England on this matter but is not convinced that the “neutral” score is inappropriate for the following reasons:</p> <p>i) Policy SP7 is a strategic level policy that sets the parameters for more detailed plans and policies. The site allocation plans that sits beside the Core Strategy determines how and where housing sites are allocated, taking into account a wide range of factors such as flood risk, public transport accessibility, sustainability etc. Avoidance of harm to the historic environment will be one such factor. Ability to mitigate harm through site requirements and on layout and design is another factor. At a strategic level, setting percentage targets for the amount of housing to be allocated in different Housing Market Characteristic Areas (HMCAs) means there can be no definitive understanding of detailed impacts of specific sites. Only when choices are made in the Site Allocation Plans can detailed impacts be understood. The detailed choices of the site allocation plans are subject to their own Sustainability Appraisal.</p> <p>At a strategic level, the target of 8% of allocated housing to the Outer North East HMCA is considered deliverable without harming interests of historic importance. The Outer North East HMCA is the largest area geographically, containing the Major Settlement of Wetherby and a number of Smaller Settlements which in line with the settlement hierarchy have potential to accommodate sustainable growth. The proposed allocation of Parlington to meet housing needs in this area is a Site Allocation Plan proposal and relevant to that Plan’s SA. Historic assets are widely distributed across Leeds. In fact, some of the highest concentrations of listed</p>

	<p>buildings and conservation areas are in the HMCA's of the City Centre and Inner Areas. Policy SP7 sets some of the highest percentage targets for these HMCA's – 15.5% for the City Centre and 15% for the Inner Areas.</p> <p>It is notable that during the period of preparation of the adopted Core Strategy Historic England made no objection to Policy SP7. The CSSR proposes to carry forward the same percentage targets for the HMCA's of the adopted Core Strategy, but with a lower housing requirement. As such, the 8% target for Outer North East HMCA will be easier to accommodate without harm to interests of importance in the CSSR than the adopted Core Strategy with a higher housing requirement.</p> <p>ii) The importance of Historic Parks and Gardens in scoring impacts on SA22 needs to be taken in context. There are many decision making criteria for SA22 including a) impact on listed buildings, b) impact on conservation areas, c) impact on historic parks and gardens, d) impact on ancient monuments, e) impact on battlefields, f) impact on non-designated heritage assets and g) reduction in assets at "risk". There is no suggestion from Historic England that Policy SP7 has negative impacts on any of the other individual impacts that need to be considered, only c) impact on historic parks and gardens. Taking a holistic view of all the SA22 criteria, six of the seven criteria unquestionably steer toward a neutral score.</p> <p>iii)</p>
<p>English Heritage strongly advises that the conservation section of the Council and archaeological staff at WYAS are closely involved throughout the preparation of the SA of the Core Strategy. They are best placed to advise on; local historic environment issues and priorities, including access to data held in the HER (formerly SMR); how the policy or proposal can be tailored to minimise potential adverse impacts on the historic environment; the nature and design of any required mitigation measures; and opportunities for securing wider benefits for the future</p>	<p>Agreed. Leeds' conservation officers are involved in plan preparation issues concerning the historic environment.</p>

conservation and management of historic assets.	
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## APPENDIX 2 – SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SCOPING REPORT



# Core Strategy Selective Review

## Leeds Local Plan

Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report Incorporating  
Comments of Statutory Consultees

Development Plan Document  
December 2017



## Contents

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## Appendices

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

## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document is the scoping report for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Core Strategy Review (CSR). The purpose of the CSR is to update selective parts of the Core Strategy 2014 including the housing requirement, affordable housing policy, greenspace policy and climate change / sustainable construction policy. It also proposes new policy which will set standards for the internal size of new dwellings and the proportion of new dwellings that are designed to higher levels of accessibility.
- 1.2 The Council is required to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal of a DPD under section 39 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, which incorporates the requirements of the European Directive 2001/42/EC (the EU Strategic Environmental Assessment or 'SEA Directive'). The SEA Directive was transposed into English law by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 ('SEA Regulations').
- 1.3 The SA Scoping report is a formal requirement of the SEA and SA processes and is prepared for consultation with the three designated consultation bodies (the Environment Agency, Historic England and Natural England) and other bodies as the City Council considers appropriate.
- i The purpose of this scoping report is to:
  - ii identify the other plans, policies and strategies relevant to the Core Strategy Review
  - iii provide baseline information, either already collected or still needed, with notes on sources and any problems encountered;
  - iv identify social, environmental, and economic issues which have emerged as a result of the work undertaken;
  - v develop and revise the SA framework to aid the SA of the Housing Standards Plan;
  - vi include proposals for the structure and level of detail of the SA Report

## 2 THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL PROCESS

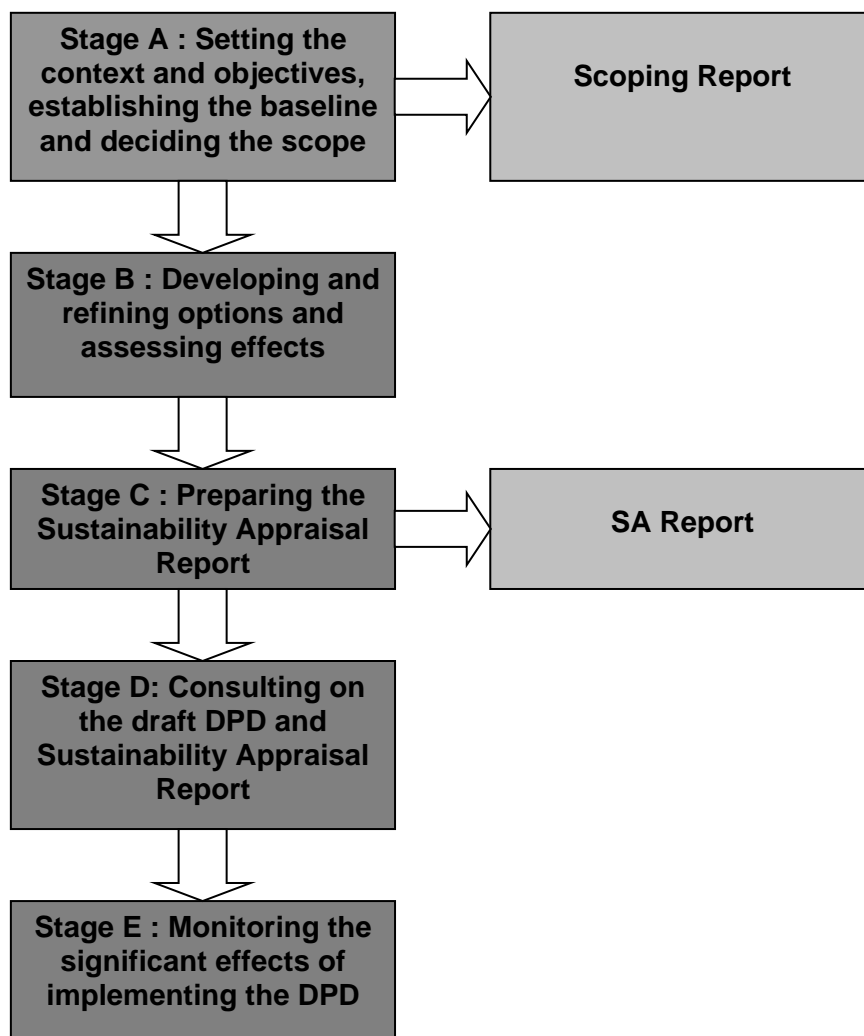
### 2.1 What is Sustainability Appraisal?

2.2 The aim of Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is to make sure plans are doing as much as they can to support the delivery of social, economic and environmental objectives at the same time. Although plan makers do their best to address these issues, it is easy to miss opportunities to incorporate the various factors and reduce any conflict which may arise. SA offers a systematic way for checking and improving plans as they are developed. The process provides a mechanism to identify ways to maximise the benefits and minimise the negative effects of plans.

### 2.3 Five stages of appraisal

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

Figure 1: Sustainability Appraisal Stages and Key Reports



- 2.5 The SA will be carried out in accordance with the processes laid out in the guidance. This will satisfy both SA legislation and the SEA Directive.
- 2.6 There are two formal documents required:
1. The Scoping Report
  2. The Sustainability Appraisal Report
- 2.7 The scoping report is the formal report on the first part (Stage A) of the process. It gives an overview of the scope of the appraisal process and must include the objectives of the plans to be appraised. It should also outline the sustainability objectives which will be considered and the baseline information.

### **3 PURPOSE OF THE CORE STRATEGY REVIEW**

- 3.1 The Core Strategy Review is intended to:
- i Update the housing requirement in Policy SP6, considering and making any necessary consequent revisions to other parts of the Plan considering any implications for the spatial strategy;
  - ii Extend the plan period to 2033;
  - iii Update the wording for Policies EN1 and EN2, arising from the Government's withdrawal of the Code for Sustainable Homes in March 2015, which is currently set out in the document "Implementation of Core Strategy Policies EN1 and EN2" on Leeds City Council's website;
  - iv Update Affordable Housing Policy H5 in response to anticipated proposals in the forthcoming Housing White Paper and amend the policy as necessary in response to findings of the SHMA and viability assessment of policy;
  - v Amend Greenspace Policy G4 as necessary in response to findings of viability assessment of the policy;
  - vi Respond to policy implementation issues, which have arisen through Plan delivery;
  - vii Incorporate new Housing Standards policy which will set standards for the internal size of new dwellings and the proportion of new dwellings that are designed to higher levels of accessibility; the standards are fixed through Building Regulations, but the need to incorporate policy has to be justified through the plan making process.

### **4 LINKS TO OTHER POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES**

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

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

## **5 BASELINE INFORMATION**

- 5.1 Baseline information provides the basis for predicting and monitoring effects and helps to identify sustainability problems and alternative ways of dealing with them. The focus for information collection should be those aspects of the environmental issues that are relevant to the CSR or to the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) objectives.
- 5.2 The baseline information used to assess the sustainability of the CSR was first collected in 2006 and updated for the sustainability appraisals of the Core Strategy (2012) and the Site Allocations Plan (2015).
- 5.3 An innovation of this report is to provide baseline information that relates to the SA objectives. In this way the process of scoring the plan proposals against the SA objectives can be informed by a baseline that directly aids understanding of the issues at play.

## **6 THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK**

- 6.1 The City Council has developed an SA Framework which can be used as the basis for the appraisal of all Local Development Documents produced under the Leeds Local Development Framework. The preparation of the framework was completed in 2007 and has been used for the Core Strategy, Natural Resources and Waste, Site Allocations and Aire Valley Leeds documents. The original framework provided a total of 22 objectives.
- 6.2 A recent review of the SA Framework has recast the original objectives to improve the consistency and robustness of the scoring process. Links are made to indicators of the Best Council Plan and Local Authority Monitoring Report. Also, a revised set of Decision Making Criteria helps to understand the type of impacts that need to be considered.

## **7 KEY SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES**

- 7.1 The proposed scope of the Core Strategy Review is sufficiently wide ranging to have implications for most of the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives. In terms of SA1 EMPLOYMENT and SA2 BUSINESS INVESTMENT / ECONOMIC GROWTH because the policies on affordable housing, greenspace and housing standards will have effects on the viability of housing development there is a relationship with employment and economic growth.
- 7.2 Regarding the social objectives of SA3 HEALTH, SA4 CRIME and SA5 CULTURE, the housing standards and affordable housing policies are likely to impact on health and the greenspace policy is likely to impact on health and culture.

- 7.3 There will be a strong relationship of policies on affordable housing and housing standards on SA Objective SA6 HOUSING.
- 7.4 The proposed policies are likely to loosely relate to the SA7 SOCIAL INCLUSION & COMMUNITY COHESION objective.
- 7.5 There will be a strong relationship of the greenspace policy on SA8 GREEN SPACE, SPORTS & RECREATION
- 7.6 The housing standards policy will impact on SA9 EFFICIENT & PRUDENT USE OF LAND
- 7.7 There is expected to be limited impacts on the remaining objectives, with the greenspace policy having a relationship with SA Objectives concerned with bio/geo-diversity, climate change and flood risk.

## 8 **NEXT STEPS**

- 8.1 Following consultation on the Scoping Report, the proposed SA methodology will be used make a full sustainability appraisal of the Core Strategy Review Publication Draft and be subject to a six week consultation.
- 8.2 The proposed structure of the Sustainability Appraisal report will be revised following the Scoping Report to better reflect the methodology used in conducting the SA and to explain the effects. The content will incorporate comments made by the SA consultees.

### **APPENDIX 3 – Regulation 18 consultation responses to SA Scoping Report**

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

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

## **APPENDIX 4 – LINKS TO OTHER POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES**



## POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

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

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
<p>The programme lists nine priority objectives and what the EU needs to do to achieve them by 2020. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital</li> <li>• to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy</li> <li>• to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing</li> <li>• to maximise the benefits of the Union's environment legislation by improving implementation</li> <li>• to increase knowledge about the environment and widen the evidence base for policy</li> <li>• to secure investment for environment and climate policy and account for the environmental costs of any societal activities</li> <li>• to better integrate environmental concerns into other policy areas and ensure coherence when creating new policy</li> <li>• to make the Union's cities more sustainable</li> <li>• to help the Union address international environmental and climate challenges more effectively</li> </ul>		
<b>European Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)</b>		
<p>The main objectives of the WFD are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevent deterioration and enhance status/ potential of all Surface, and GW water bodies and protect and enhance aquatic ecosystems.</li> <li>• Promote the sustainable use of water;</li> <li>• Reduce pollution of water, especially by 'priority' and 'priority hazardous' substances;</li> <li>• Lessen the effects of floods and droughts;</li> <li>• Rationalise and update existing water legislation and introduce a co-ordinated approach to water management based on the concept of river basin planning.</li> <li>• Conserving habitats and species that depend directly on water</li> <li>• Reduce the impact of physical human intervention whilst retaining the reason for modification.</li> </ul>	All surface and groundwater water body within the defined river basin district must reach the best status or potential possible for that water body.	Consider growth in terms of deterioration, not preventing good status/ potential through development or engineering, encourage developers to look at opportunities for enhancement. Ensure sustainability objectives include those relevant from the Water Framework Directive.
<b>European Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)</b>		
Sets the basic concepts and definitions related to waste management. The Directive lays down some basic waste management principles: it requires that waste be managed without endangering human health and harming the environment, and in particular without risk to water, air, soil, plants or animals, without causing a nuisance through noise or odours, and without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest.	It incorporates provisions on hazardous waste and waste oils, and includes two new recycling and recovery targets to be achieved by 2020: 50% preparing for re-use and recycling of certain waste materials from households and other origins similar to households, and 70% preparing for re-use, recycling and other recovery of construction and demolition waste.	
<b>European Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)</b>		

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aim of directive to contribute towards ensuring biodiversity is encouraged through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild flora and fauna.</li> <li>• Measures should maintain and restore to a favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild flora and fauna, accounting for socio-economic and cultural requirements and local characteristics.</li> <li>• Requires all DPDs to be subject to Appropriate Assessment to consider effects on sites of European importance.</li> <li>• Linear structures such as rivers/streams, hedgerows, field boundaries, ponds, etc., that enable movement and migration of species should be preserved.</li> </ul>	No specific targets identified	<p>Consider how plan can protect natural habitats.</p> <p>Include sustainability objectives to conserve important natural habitats to improve biodiversity.</p>
<b>European Directive on the conservation of Wild Birds (2009/147/EC ) (codified version)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The maintenance of the populations of all wild bird species across their natural range with the encouragement of various activities to that end.</li> <li>• The identification and classification of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for rare or vulnerable species, as well as all regularly occurring migratory species</li> <li>• The establishment of a general scheme of protection for all wild birds</li> </ul>		
<b>European Directive on Ambient Air Quality (2008/50/EC)</b>		
<p>The 2008 <a href="#">ambient air quality directive (2008/50/EC)</a> sets legally binding limits for concentrations in outdoor air of major air pollutants that impact public health such as particulate matter (PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>) and nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>). 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.</p>	<p>Key element include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New air quality objectives for PM<sub>2.5</sub> (fine particles) including the limit value and exposure related objectives– exposureconcentrationobligationand exposure reduction target</li> <li>• The possibility to discount natural sources of pollution when assessing compliance against limit values</li> <li>• The possibility for time extensions of three years (PM<sub>10</sub>) or up to five years (NO<sub>2</sub> , benzene) for complying with limit values, based on conditions andtheassessmentby the European Commission.</li> </ul>	
<b>European Directive on Renewable Energy (2009/28/EC)</b>		
<p>The <a href="#">Renewable Energy Directive</a> establishes an overall policy for the production and promotion of energy from renewable sources in the EU.</p>	<p>It requires the EU to fulfil at least 20% of its total energy needs with renewables by 2020 – to be achieved through the attainment of individual national targets. All EU countries must also ensure that at least 10% of their transport fuels come from renewable sources by 2020.</p> <p>On 30 November 2016, the Commission published a proposal for a revised Renewable Energy Directive recommending that the target of at least 27% renewables in the final energy consumption in the EU by 2030 is met.</p>	

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
<b>European Directive on Urban Wastewater Treatment (31/271/EEC)</b>		
Its objective is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of <a href="#">urban waste water</a> discharges and discharges from certain industrial sectors		
<b>European Noise Directive (2002/49/EC)</b>		
Preventing and reducing environmental noise where necessary and preserving environment noise quality where it is good.		
<b>European Landscape Convention (Florence Convention) (March 2017)</b>		
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.		
<b>The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Valetta Convention)</b>		
<p>The main purpose of the Convention is to reinforce and promote policies for the conservation and enhancement of Europe's heritage. Objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The inventory and protection of sites and areas</li> <li>• Promoting high standards for all archaeological work</li> <li>• The creation of archaeological reserves</li> <li>• The protection and recording of archaeology during development.</li> </ul>		
<b>Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (2002/91/EC)</b>		
<p>Promotes the energy performance of buildings within the European Community, taking into account outdoor climatic and local conditions, as well as indoor climate requirements and cost effectiveness.</p> <p>The main points of the directive are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When buildings are advertised for sale or rent, <a href="#">energy performance certificates</a> are to be included.</li> <li>• Larger <a href="#">public buildings</a> must display a <a href="#">Display Energy Certificate</a> (DEC).</li> <li>• <a href="#">Inspection</a> schemes must be established for <a href="#">heating</a> and <a href="#">air conditioning</a> systems or measures put in place with equivalent effect.</li> <li>• All new buildings must be <a href="#">nearly zero energy buildings</a> by 31 December 2020 (<a href="#">public buildings</a> by 31 December 2018).</li> <li>• EU countries must set minimum energy performance requirements for new buildings, for buildings that undergo major <a href="#">renovations</a> and for the replacement or <a href="#">retrofit</a> of <a href="#">building elements</a> (<a href="#">heating</a> and <a href="#">cooling systems</a>, <a href="#">roofs</a>, walls, etc.).</li> <li>• EU countries have to draw up lists of national financial measures to improve the <a href="#">energy efficiency of buildings</a>.</li> </ul>		
<b>European Union (EU) Strategy for Sustainable Development</b>		
<p>The European Union's (EU) strategy for sustainable development, agreed at the 2001 Gothenburg Summit, amended in 2005 and reviewed in 2009, places a strong emphasis on seven key sustainability themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate change and clean energy</li> <li>• Sustainable transport</li> </ul>		

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable consumption and production</li> <li>• Conservation and management of natural resources</li> <li>• Public health</li> <li>• Social inclusion, demography and migration</li> <li>• Global poverty and sustainable development challenges.</li> </ul>		
<b>Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe (2011) sets out the vision for the future:</b>		
<p>'By 2050 the EU's economy has grown in a way that respects resource constraints and planetary boundaries, thus contributing to global economic transformation. Our economy is competitive, inclusive and provides a high standard of living with much lower environmental impacts. All resources are sustainably managed, from raw materials to energy, water, air, land and soil. Climate change milestones have been reached, while biodiversity and the ecosystem services it underpins have been protected, valued and substantially restored.'</p> <p>New pathways to action on resource efficiency such as enhancing dialogue and developing indicators.</p> <p>Supporting resource efficiency internationally and improving the delivery of benefits from EU environmental measures.</p> <p>This initiative is helping to drive the EC's review of the 2008 Sustainable Consumption and Production Action Plan, which will consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• enhancing the focus on material resource efficiency within the Sustainable Consumption and Production Action Plan including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• recyclability</li> <li>• reusability</li> <li>• upgradeability</li> <li>• durability</li> </ul> </li> <li>• approaches to introducing a product environmental footprint methodology in the EU</li> <li>• approaches to introducing an organisational environmental footprint methodology in the EU.</li> </ul> <p>The implementation of an updated Sustainable Consumption and Production Action Plan will contribute to the EU's approach to sustainable development and will complement wider actions being considered in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• fiscal policies (including taxation and subsidies)</li> <li>• structural reform</li> <li>• eco-innovation and regional development</li> <li>• land use planning</li> <li>• energy and mobility.</li> </ul>	<p>The roadmap sets out a vision for a number of areas (listed below) each with milestones towards achieving more sustainable objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable consumption and production.</li> <li>• Turning waste into a resource.</li> <li>• Supporting research and innovation.</li> <li>• Environmentally harmful subsidies.</li> <li>• Taxation.</li> <li>• Ecosystem services.</li> <li>• Biodiversity.</li> <li>• Water.</li> <li>• Air.</li> <li>• Land and soils.</li> <li>• Marine resources.</li> <li>• Food.</li> <li>• Improving buildings.</li> <li>• Ensuring efficient mobility.</li> </ul>	
<b>NATIONAL POLICIES</b>		
<b>Mainstreaming Sustainable Development 2011</b>		
<p>The UK produced its first national sustainable development strategy in 1994. The government produced the latest national strategy, A Better Quality of Life: Strategy for Sustainable Development for the United Kingdom, in 1999. This was revised by the publication of Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy in March 2005.</p> <p>The UK Sustainable Development Strategy defines sustainable development as being about 'ensuring a better quality of life for everyone, now and for generations to come'. Doing this requires meeting four key objectives at</p>	<p>On 28 February 2011 the coalition government published Mainstreaming Sustainable Development, which outlined the government's vision and a package of measures to deliver it through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the green economy</li> </ul>	

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
<p>the same time:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Social progress that recognises the needs of everyone.</li> <li>2. Effective protection of the environment.</li> <li>3. Prudent use of natural resources.</li> <li>4. Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.</li> </ol> <p>This strategic definition of sustainable development applies in legislation and guidance concerning the devolved administrations in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.</p> <p>The revised 2005 strategy, <i>Securing the Future</i>, recognises that achieving this integration between the four key objectives is difficult, with the tendency being for agencies to concentrate on one objective rather than all four. To overcome this, the 2005 strategy provides the following 'purpose' to develop the national framework for sustainable development by showing what a sustainable future will look like.</p> <p>'The goal of sustainable development is to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life, without compromising the quality of life of future generations. For the UK government and the devolved administrations, that goal will be pursued in an integrated way through a sustainable, innovative and productive economy that delivers high levels of employment; and a just society that promotes social inclusion, sustainable communities and personal wellbeing. This will be done in ways that protect and enhance the physical and natural environment, and use resources and energy as efficiently as possible.</p> <p>Government must promote a clear understanding of, and commitment to, sustainable development so that all people can contribute to the overall goal through their individual decisions.</p> <p>Similar objectives will inform all our international endeavours, with the UK actively promoting multilateral and sustainable solutions to today's most pressing environmental, economic and social problems. There is a clear obligation on more prosperous nations both to put their own house in order, and to support other countries in the transition towards a more equitable and sustainable world.'</p> <p>The 2005 strategy also introduces five principles to form the basis of policy in the United Kingdom. For a policy to be sustainable it must reflect all five principles, with any departures made explicit and transparent. The inputs to this approach are a sustainable economy, good governance and sound science while the outcomes are a strong, healthy and just society that operates within environmental limits.</p> <p>The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) has overall responsibility for championing sustainable development, leading on the cross-government Sustainable Development Programme. Working closely with the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) and the Cabinet Office, Defra is responsible for developing policy, mechanisms and governance arrangements to ensure that all government policies, operations and procurement take account of sustainable development, balancing social and environmental considerations as well economic ones. A progress report on mainstreaming sustainable development in government was published in 2013.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• action to tackle climate change</li> <li>• protecting and enhancing the natural environment</li> <li>• fairness and improving wellbeing</li> <li>• building a big society.</li> <li>• Ministers have agreed an approach for Mainstreaming Sustainable Development (2011), consisting of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• providing ministerial leadership and oversight</li> <li>• leading by example</li> <li>• embedding sustainable development into policy</li> <li>• transparent and independent scrutiny</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<b>Growth and Infrastructure Act 2013</b>		
<p>The Act sets out a series of reforms intended to reduce the red tape that the government considers hampers business investment, new infrastructure and job creation. It was designed to help the UK recover from recession. Measures include special measures for councils that underperform dealing with planning applications, reconsideration of unviable S106 Agreements, reducing information required to be submitted with planning</p>		

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
applications, making it easier to stop-up footpaths affecting development and preventing improper village green applications from inhibiting development.		
<b>Human Rights Act 1998</b>		
<p>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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It incorporates the rights set out in the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) into domestic British law.</li> <li>2. It requires all public bodies (including local authorities) to respect and protect human rights.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>		
<b>Infrastructure Act 2015</b>		
<p>The Act is designed to promote house building and growth by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• reducing delays on projects which have planning permission, by a new 'deemed discharge' provision on planning conditions – this will help speed up house building</li> <li>• enabling the creation of an allowable solutions scheme to provide a cost effective way for house builders to meet the zero carbon homes obligation</li> <li>• promoting “fracking”</li> </ul>		
<b>National Planning Policy Framework (2012)</b>		
<p>Core Planning Principles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning should be plan-led, empowering local people to shape their surroundings, with succinct local and neighbourhood plans setting out a positive vision for the future of the area</li> <li>• Finding ways to enhance and improve the places in which people live their lives</li> <li>• Proactively drive and support sustainable economic development to deliver homes, business and industrial units, infrastructure and thriving local places</li> <li>• Seek to secure high quality design and good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants of land and buildings</li> <li>• Take account of different roles and character of areas, promoting vitality of main urban areas, protecting Green Belts, recognizing intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and supporting thriving rural communities</li> <li>• Supporting transition to low carbon future in a changing climate, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change, and encourage the reuse of existing resources and encourage use of renewable resources</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribute to conserving and enhancing the natural environment and reducing pollution. Allocation of land for development should prefer land of lesser environmental value.</li> <li>• Encourage the effective use of land by reusing previously developed land, provided not of high environmental value Promote mixed use developments and encourage multiple benefits from the use of land in urban and rural areas.</li> <li>• Conserve heritage assets appropriate to their significance</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Actively manage patterns of growth to make the fullest use of public transport, walking and cycling, and focus significant development in locations which are or can be made sustainable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and update annually a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide 5 years worth of housing against housing requirements with an additional buffer of 5% to ensure choice and competition in the market for land</li> <li>• Identify a supply of specific, developable sites or broad locations for growth, for years 6-10 and, where possible, for years 11-15</li> </ul>	Wide ranging implications for site allocations

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
<p>Take account of and support local strategies to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing for all, and deliver sufficient community and cultural facilities and services to meet local needs.</p> <p><u>Building a strong, competitive economy</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set out a clear economic vision and strategy for the area of the local planning authority, which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth</li> <li>• Set criteria, or identify strategic sites, for local and inward investment to match the strategy and to meet anticipated needs over the plan period</li> <li>• Support existing business sectors, taking account of whether they are expanding or contracting, and where possible, identify and plan for new or emerging sectors likely to locate to the area</li> <li>• Plan positively for the location, promotion and expansion of clusters or networks of knowledge driven, creative or high technology industries</li> <li>• Identify priority areas for economic regeneration, infrastructure provision and environmental enhancements</li> <li>• Facilitate flexible working practices such as the integration of residential and commercial uses within the same unit</li> <li>• Planning policies should avoid the long term protection of sites allocated for employment use where there is no reasonable prospect of a site being used for that purpose.</li> </ul> <p><u>Ensuring the vitality of town centres</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning policies should be positive, promote competitive town centre environments and set out policies for the management and growth of centres over the plan period</li> <li>• Define the extent of town centres and primary shopping areas, based on a clear definition of primary and secondary frontages in designated centres</li> <li>• Allocate a range of suitable sites to meet the scale and type of retail, leisure, commercial, office, tourism, cultural, community and residential development needed in town centres.</li> <li>• Allocate appropriate edge of centre sites for main town centre uses that are well connected to the town centre where suitable and viable town centres are not available. If insufficient edge of centre sites cannot be identified, set policies for meeting the identified needs in other accessible locations that are well connected to the town centre.</li> </ul> <p><u>Supporting a prosperous rural economy</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning policies should support economic growth in rural areas in order to create jobs and prosperity by taking a positive approach to sustainable new development.</li> </ul> <p><u>Promoting sustainable transport</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plans should ensure developments that generate significant movement are located where the need to travel will be minimised and the use of sustainable transport modes can be maximised.</li> </ul> <p><u>Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local planning authorities should use their evidence base to ensure that their Local Plan meets the full, objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing in the housing market areas, as far as is consistent with the policies set out in the NPPF, including identifying key sites critical to the delivery of the housing strategy over the plan period</li> </ul>		



Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To deliver a wide choice of high quality homes, widen opportunities for home ownership and create sustainable, inclusive and mixed communities, local planning authorities should:</li> <li>• Plan for a mix of housing based on current and future demographic trends, market trends and the needs of different groups of the community;</li> <li>• Identify the size, type, tenure and range of housing required in particular locations, reflecting local demand; and</li> <li>• Where they have identified that affordable housing is needed, set policies for meeting this need on site, unless off-site provision or a financial contribution of broadly equivalent value can be robustly justified</li> <li>• The supply of new homes can sometimes be best achieved through planning for larger scale development, such as new settlements or extensions to existing villages and towns that follow the principles of Garden Cities</li> <li>• To promote sustainable development in rural areas, housing should be located</li> <li>• where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities.</li> </ul> <p><u>Promoting healthy communities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local planning authorities should create a shared vision with communities of the residential environment and facilities they wish to see. LPAs should aim to involve all sections of the community in the development of Local Plans and should facilitate neighbourhood planning.</li> <li>• Planning policies should ensure that established shops, facilities and services are able to develop and modernise in a way that is sustainable, and retained for the benefit of the community and ensure an integrated approach to considering the location of housing, economic uses and community facilities and services</li> <li>• Existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless:</li> <li>• An assessment has been undertaken which clearly shows the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements; or</li> <li>• The loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or</li> <li>• The development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss.</li> </ul> <p><u>Protecting Green Belt land</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• The five Green Belt purposes:</li> <li>• To check the unrestricted sprawl of large built up areas;</li> <li>• To prevent neighbouring towns merging into one another;</li> <li>• To assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment;</li> <li>• To preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and</li> <li>• To assist in urban regenerations, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land</li> <li>• Once established Green Belts boundaries should only be altered in exceptional circumstances, through the preparation or review of the Local Plan.</li> </ul> <p><u>Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change</u></p>		

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning should 'support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change, and encourage the reuse of existing resources, including conversion of existing buildings, and encourage the use of renewable resources (for example, by the development of renewable energy)' (Para 17).</li> <li>• LPAs should adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change, taking full account of flood risk, coastal change and water supply and demand consideration</li> <li>• Plan for new development in locations and ways which reduce greenhouse gas emissions (Para 94) by shaping the location and design of development, by supporting energy efficiency in existing buildings, and by setting local requirements for building sustainably, as long as these are in line with and do not exceed national standards. The NPPF encourages new development to 'take account of landform, layout, building orientation, massing and landscaping to minimise energy consumption'. In planning for renewable energy, local authorities are encouraged to be positive by identifying suitable areas for renewable energy generation and its supporting infrastructure, and by maximising the opportunities for community led and decentralised energy production (para 95).</li> <li>• Local Plans should apply a sequential, risk-based approach to the location of development to avoid where possible flood risk to people and property and manage any residual risk.</li> <li>• To minimise impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity, planning policies should: identify and map components of the local ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity, wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them</li> </ul> <p><u>Conserving and enhancing the natural environment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In preparing plans to meet development needs, the aim should be to minimise pollution and other adverse effects on the local and natural environment. Plans should allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value</li> <li>• LPAs should take into account the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land.</li> </ul> <p><u>Conserving and enhancing the historic environment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LPAs should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p><u>Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is important that there is a sufficient supply of material to provide the infrastructure, buildings, energy and goods</li> <li>• Define Minerals Safeguarding Areas and adopt appropriate policies in order that known locations of specific minerals resources of local and national importance are not needlessly sterilised by non-mineral development.</li> </ul> <p><u>Local Plans</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Plans must be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development</li> </ul>		

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicate broad locations for strategic development on a key diagram and land-use designations on a proposals map</li> <li>Allocate sites to promote development and flexible use of land, bringing forward new land where necessary, and provide detail on form, scale, access and quantum of development where appropriate</li> </ul> <p><u>Using a proportionate evidence base</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that the Local Plan is based on adequate, up-to-date and relevant evidence about the economic, social and environmental characteristics and prospects of the area</li> <li>LPAs should work with other authorities and providers to assess the quality and capacity for infrastructure</li> <li>Consider viability and costs in plan-making and decision taking. Plans should be deliverable.</li> </ul> <p><u>Planning strategically across local boundaries</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public bodies have a duty to cooperate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries, particularly strategic priorities.</li> <li>Demonstrate evidence of having effectively cooperated</li> </ul>		
<b>UK Biodiversity Action Plan (DoE, 1994)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A halting, and if possible a reversal, of declines in priority habitats and species, with wild species and habitats as part of healthy, functioning ecosystems;</li> <li>The general acceptance of biodiversity's essential role in enhancing the quality of life, with its conservation becoming a natural consideration in all relevant public, private and non-governmental decisions and policies;</li> <li>Biodiversity and education.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reverse the long-term decline in the number of farmland birds by 2020, as measured annually against underlying trends</li> <li>Bring into favourable condition by 2010 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites.</li> </ul>	Key national context
<b>Planning Act 2008</b>		
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		
<b>Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, as amended by the Planning Act 2008</b>		
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.'		
<b>Neighbourhood Planning Act 2017</b>		
The planning related parts of the Act cover the following matters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Neighbourhood Planning</li> <li>•Local Development Documents</li> <li>•Planning Conditions</li> <li>•Permitted Development Rights Relating To Drinking Establishments</li> <li>•Development of New Towns By Local Authorities</li> <li>•Planning Register</li> </ul>		
<b>Housing and Planning Act 2016</b>		

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
<p>The Housing and Planning Act introduced:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The promotion of 'Starter Homes'</li> <li>• The removal of the right to a lifetime tenancy</li> <li>• The introduction of Pay to Stay</li> <li>• The removal of some succession rights</li> <li>• The sale of higher value council homes</li> <li>• New powers to tackle rogue landlords of private rented sector homes</li> </ul>		
<b>National Housing Standards 2015</b>		
<p>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.</p> <p><b>Nationally Described Space Standard (NDSS).</b> A single standard for minimum space requirements is set out by national guidance.</p> <p><b>Accessible Housing.</b></p> <p>In relation to accessible housing, national guidance states that if a LPA chooses 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.;</p>	<p>The <b>NDSS</b> sets out minimum size standards for different dwellings in terms of numbers of bedrooms and numbers of storeys</p> <p>The <b>Accessible Housing</b> categories are:</p> <p><b>M4(2) Category 2:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>M4(3) Category 3:</b> Wheelchair user dwellings is an optional Building Regulation.</p>	
<b>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</b>		
<p>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.</p>	<p>Listing Designation of conservation areas Controls and management arrangements</p>	
<b>Ancient Monuments &amp; Archaeological Areas Act (1979)</b>		
<p>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.</p>		
<b>The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature (White Paper 2011)</b>		
<p>Four themes:</p> <p><u>Protecting and improving our natural environment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting Local Nature Partnerships, working at a strategic level to improve benefits and services from a healthy natural environment.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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).</li> <li>• Introducing biodiversity off-setting, managed locally.</li> <li>• Planning for low-carbon infrastructure</li> <li>• Restoring the elements of our natural network (Protecting and improving woodlands and forests, restoring</li> </ul>	<p>Public Health Outcomes Framework 2013-16 (January 2012) linked to White Paper, includes wider determinants of health (greenspace and employment, noise pollution) and health protection (air pollution)</p>	<p>Awareness of possible new natural environment designations and initiatives affecting potential site allocations. Closer links between greenspace accessibility and public health.</p>

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

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

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reducing flood risk</li> <li>• Restored, protected land</li> <li>• Greener business world</li> <li>• Sustainable use of natural resources</li> <li>• Limiting climate change</li> <li>• Cleaner air</li> </ul>		
<b>Climate Change Act 2008 &amp; Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009</b>		
<p>In the UK, the Climate Change Act 2008 and the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 have established a statutory requirement to reduce UK emissions of six greenhouse gases to just 20% of their 1990 levels by 2050 (i.e. an 80% reduction from 1990 levels).</p> <p>The Climate Change Act 2008 has two key aims: Improve carbon management and transition towards a low-carbon economy in the UK.</p> <p>Demonstrate UK leadership internationally, signalling that it is committed to taking its share of responsibility for reducing global greenhouse gas emissions.</p>	<p>As part of this process, four carbon budgets (each covering a five year period) have been approved by Parliament and are now set in law as follows: 2008 to 2012 – 23% reduction from 1990 levels. 2013 to 2017 – 29% reduction from 1990 levels. 2018 to 2022 – 35% reduction from 1990 levels by 2020. 2013 to 2027 - 50% reduction from 1990 levels by 2025. Climate Change Act 2008 in England and Wales</p> <p>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.</p>	
<b>UK Climate Impacts Programme (UKCP09)</b>		
Sets out three global emissions scenarios based on high, medium and low forecasts for a range of climate- and weather-related impacts, such as temperature, rainfall, flooding and other extreme weather events. The UKCP09 projections are in the process of being updated again.		
<b>The Environment Agency Flood Map for Planning</b>		
This shows the extent of flood zones 2 and 3. It also produces flood modelling for some rivers and tributaries to aid the understanding of local flood risk.		
<b>The Adaptation Sub-Committee of the Committee on Climate Change's 2015 Report</b>		
This assesses the UK's preparedness for climate change and identifies policy recommendations.		
<b>Planning &amp; Energy Act 2008</b>		
Sets out powers for local authorities to require a proportion of the energy need from new development to be generated onsite. It also enables local authorities to require standards for energy efficiency in new buildings. In 2015 the energy efficiency requirements were repealed to effectively make Building Regulations the sole authority		

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
<p>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.</p>		
<b>The Heat Strategy and National Heat Map</b>		
<p>Published by the Department for Energy and Climate Change in March 2012, it provides a strategic framework for low-carbon heat. The map is a spatial plan of building heat demand for all of England, designed to help planners develop low-carbon heating solutions.</p>		
<b>Local Government Act (1999)</b>		
<p>Under the Local Government Act 1999, local authorities in England and Wales have a duty to prepare a community strategy. The overall objective of community strategies is to 'improve the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of each area and its inhabitants and contribute to the achievement of sustainable development in the UK'. A local strategic partnership (LSP) will often be created to deliver the community strategy through partnership working.</p> <p>Community strategies, drawn up by local authorities in consultation with LSPs, are the key strategic document setting out the vision for a local area. The Egan Review: Skills for Sustainable Communities (2004) recommended that these strategies should describe how sustainable communities would be created and maintained and should therefore explicitly become sustainable community strategies (SCSs).</p> <p>Local authorities continue to be required to prepare and publish a SCS, with the expectation that this is reviewed and updated at suitable intervals (no time periods are fixed in the legislation).</p> <p>The coalition government has made no suggestion that this requirement should be repealed. Repeal is unlikely since sustainable community strategies also form part of the UK's international commitments to sustainable development, originating from the 1992 Rio Earth Summit.</p> <p>The Sustainable Communities Act 2007 paves the way for the creation of SCSs by amending the Local Government Act 2000 and the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.</p> <p>Under the 2007 Act the secretary of state will publish guidance to local authorities on how to prepare sustainable community strategies. The Act also allows local authorities to make proposals to the secretary of state which they consider would contribute to local sustainability. These can include proposals to transfer a function from one organisation to another.</p> <p>Proposals from local authorities will then be shortlisted by the Local Government Association (LGA) which then tries to reach an agreement with the secretary of state on which proposals should be taken forward. Possibly the most interesting part of the 2007 Act is its schedule which indicates what sort of measures the government believes would contribute to sustainable development. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a definition of "local", which is generally taken to mean within 30 miles when referring to matters such as local food, jobs and energy supplies</li> <li>• organic and healthy food production</li> <li>• energy conservation and sustainable energy generation</li> <li>• reducing road traffic</li> <li>• increasing social inclusion and local democracy</li> <li>• community projects</li> </ul>		



Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>reducing greenhouse gases</li> <li>affordable housing</li> <li>waste re-use.</li> </ul>		
<b>Local Government Act (2000)</b>		
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.		
<b>Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006</b>		
<p>The Act implements key aspects of the Government's Rural Strategy published in July 2004; It establishes an independent body – Natural England – responsible for conserving, enhancing and managing England's natural environment for the benefit of current and future generations. It also establishes the Commission for Rural Communities as an independent advocate, watchdog and expert adviser for rural England</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Section 40 places a duty on all public authorities to have regard, in the exercise of their functions, to the purposes of conserving biodiversity. A key purpose of this duty is to embed consideration of biodiversity as an integral part of policy and decision-making. Lists Priority Species and Habitats of principal importance for conserving biodiversity – which are included in Policy G8.</p>		
<b>Circular 06/05: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation</b>		
Statutory Obligations and Their Impact Within The Planning System.		
<b>Conservation of Habitat and Species Regulations 2010</b>		
Transposes EU Habitats Directive into UK law and affords protection to European Sites and Species.		
<b>Localism Act (2011)</b>		
The Localism Act 2011 introduced the requirement of local authorities to comply with the 'Duty to Cooperate' in the preparation of Development Plan Documents (the 'local plan'). The purpose of this is to satisfy both legal compliance and soundness issues in plan making, to ensure that any 'cross administrative boundary issues' are addressed. The Localism Act also included provisions for the preparation of Neighbourhood Plan and once adopted, for these to form part of the statutory Development Plan for a local area.		
<b>Health &amp; Social Care Act (2012)</b>		
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'.		
<b>Objectively Assessed Need and Housing Targets Technical Advice Note (Planning Advisory Service)</b>		
This advice note offers practical advice to planning authorities in preparing evidence and setting plan targets for new housing. It is based on existing good practice assembled by the Planning Advisory Service on the recommendations of planning Inspectors. It is a 'living' document which will reflect any key decisions made by Inspectors or in the Courts, in order to keep it current.		
<b>Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (as amended)</b>		

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
<p>This Act sets out principles and rights for access to the countryside  <a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/37/contents">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/37/contents</a></p>	<p>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.</p>	
<b>Defra Rights of Way Circular 01/09</b>		
<p>This circular gives advice to local authorities on recording, managing and maintaining, protecting and changing public rights of way.</p>	<p>Local authorities should regard public rights of way as an integral part of the complex of recreational and transport facilities within their area.</p>	
<b>Natural England's National Biodiversity Climate Change Vulnerability Model</b>		
<p>NBCCVM is a practical way to identify areas of habitat most at risk from climate change.  <a href="http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140605093041/http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/climateandenergy/climatechange/vulnerability/nationalvulnerabilityassessment.aspx">http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140605093041/http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/climateandenergy/climatechange/vulnerability/nationalvulnerabilityassessment.aspx</a></p>	<p>It provides a focus for discussion, helping to develop shared priorities and inform decisions on where to focus efforts.</p>	
<b>Natural England's National Character Areas</b>		
<p>NCA's 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.  <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-character-area-profiles-data-for-local-decision-making/national-character-area-profiles">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-character-area-profiles-data-for-local-decision-making/national-character-area-profiles</a></p>	<p>Landscape profiles contain a description of the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• topography</li> <li>• geology and soils</li> <li>• rivers and coastal features</li> <li>• trees and woodland</li> <li>• field patterns and boundary features</li> <li>• agricultural uses</li> <li>• semi-natural habitats</li> <li>• species closely associated with the area</li> <li>• history of the area</li> <li>• settlement and development patterns</li> <li>• roads, railways and rights of way</li> <li>• commonly used building materials and building design</li> <li>• tranquility and remoteness</li> </ul>	
<b>REGIONAL POLICIES</b>		
<b>Leeds City Region Interim Strategy Statement</b>		
<p>Following the election of the Coalition Government in 2010, there have been fundamental changes to the 'Regional tier' of Planning and policy. This is a fast moving agenda, with increasing Central Government commitments to devolve powers and responsibilities, to the City Region ;level.</p> <p>Regional Strategies (RS) were finally abolished in February 2012 (and prior to this Regional Assemblies), with regional &amp; sub regional mechanisms being established via the Leeds City Region (LCR) and the West Yorkshire Combined authority. As a basis to allow for strategic planning continuity, the high level strategic policies of the RS have been retained via the LCR Leaders Board.</p>	<p>The authorities in the LCR partnership continue to support the broad policy thrust of the former RSS and the principles of urban transformation contained in the Plan. To ensure these principles are retained the authorities propose to include the following policies from the approved RSS that address spatial principles in a City Region Interim Strategy Statement.</p> <p><b>Spatial Principles:</b></p>	

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
	<p>Policy YH1 Overall approach and key spatial priorities (as these apply to the Leeds City Region)</p> <p>Policy YH2 Climate Change and Resource use</p> <p>Policy YH3 Working Together (as this applies to the Leeds City Region)</p> <p>Policy YH4 Regional Cities and sub regional cities and towns</p> <p>Policy YH5 Principal Towns</p> <p>Policy YH6 Local service centres and rural (and coastal) areas (as these apply to the Leeds City Region)</p> <p>Policy YH7 Location of Development</p> <p>Policy YH8 Green Infrastructure</p> <p>Policy YH9 Green Belt (as this applies to Leeds City Region)</p> <p><u>Thematic Policies :</u> To ensure that the city region's environmental assets are effectively safeguarded the following thematic policies from the RSS will be included in the City Region Interim Policy Statement.</p> <p>ENV1 Development and Flood Risk</p> <p>ENV2 Water Resources</p> <p>ENV3 Water Quality</p> <p>ENV6 Forestry, Trees and Woodland</p> <p>ENV7 Agricultural Land</p> <p>ENV8 Biodiversity</p> <p>ENV9 Historic Environment</p> <p>ENV10 Landscape</p> <p>H4 Affordable housing</p> <p><u>City Region thematic strategies :</u> The strategy statement also captures the spatial implications of key strategic investment priorities in the city region, set out below. These priorities should be reflected in Core Strategies and other Development Plan Documents.</p> <p><i>Housing and Regeneration Strategy and Investment Plan</i> - This strategy and investment Plan has four Key Priorities for Investment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accelerated strategic growth where investment will support the growth areas in Barnsley Wakefield and Calderdale</li> <li>• Promoting eco living where investment will support the delivery of:</li> </ul>	

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ the four Urban Eco Settlements: Aire Valley Leeds, York Northwest, Bradford-Shipley Canal Road Corridor, and North Kirklees / South Dewsbury; and</li> <li>○ the LCR Domestic Energy Efficiency Programme to eco-retrofit the existing housing stock across the city region.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delivering strategic urban renewal which will support the growth and regeneration ambitions in the Leeds-Bradford Corridor, Green Corridor and Kirklees A62 Corridor.</li> <li>• Supporting rural economic renaissance in the Colne and Calder Valleys</li> </ul> <p><i>Leeds City Region Transport Strategy</i> - This strategy describes three broad spatial priorities for transport investment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Priority A transport links beyond the city region</li> <li>• Priority B developing the roles of the sub regional cities and towns and priority areas for regeneration and housing growth</li> <li>• Priority C strengthening the service roles of principal towns</li> </ul> <p><i>Leeds City Region Green Infrastructure Strategy</i> - The strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identifies the value of green infrastructure assets and the case for investing in them</li> <li>• Ensures green infrastructure complements other city region investment priorities</li> <li>• Establishes the current priorities for green infrastructure investment</li> <li>• Impels planning and housing policy work to support widespread improvements in green infrastructure.</li> </ul>	
<b>West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan (2011 – 2026)</b>		
<p>The Plan sets out 3 objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economy. To improve connectivity to support economic activity and growth in West Yorkshire and the Leeds City Region;</li> <li>• Low Carbon. To make substantial progress towards a low carbon, sustainable transport system for West Yorkshire, while recognising transport's contribution to national carbon reduction plans;</li> <li>• Quality of Life. To enhance the quality of life of people living in, working in and visiting West Yorkshire</li> </ul>	<p>The Plan contains six targets, two relating to each objective:</p> <p>KE1 – Bus journey time reliability To increase the proportion of the network where peak journey time variability is equivalent to the inter peak. (from 33% to 50%)</p>	<p>Local transport policy context.</p>

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
	<p>KE2 – Access to employment To increase the proportion of people able to access key employment locations within 30 minutes using the core public transport network (from 71% to 75%)</p> <p>KC1 – Mode share To keep the total number of car trips made by West Yorkshire residents at current (2011) levels and to increase the proportion of trips made by sustainable modes (from 33% to 41%)</p> <p>KC2 – Emission of CO2 from transport To achieve a reduction of 30% between the base year (2009) and 2026 in line with the national target</p> <p>KQ1 – Road casualties – people killed or seriously injured To cut the number of KSI by 50% between the 2005-09 baseline and 2026</p> <p>KQ2 – Satisfaction with transport To increase the combined satisfaction score from 6.6 to 7.0 by 2017. To review thereafter.</p>	
<b>The Northern Powerhouse: One Agenda, One Economy, One North</b>		
<p>Transport for the North report prepared by Government, the Northern City Regions and Local Enterprise Partnerships.</p> <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• Ensure there is the capacity that a resurgent North will need in rail commuter services;</li> <li>• Deliver the full HS2 'Y' network as soon as possible, including consideration of accelerating construction of Leeds-Sheffield;</li> <li>• Enhance the performance of the North's Strategic Road Network (SRN) through delivery of the committed first phase of the Roads Investment Strategy;</li> <li>• Further enhance the long-term performance of the Northern SRN through a clear vision and strategy that embraces transformational investment and technology;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• Pursue better connections to Manchester Airport through TransNorth, whilst city regions consider connectivity to the North's other major airports; and</li> <li>• Develop integrated and smart ticket structures to support our vision of a single economy across the North.</li> </ul>	None	Regional long term transport strategy context

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
<b>Strategic Economic Plan (SEP)</b>		
<p>As a focus to promote economic development across the City Region, the SEP has been prepared via the Leeds Economic Partnership (LEP) and form a basis to deliver the 'Local Growth Deal' agreed with Government in July 2014. The focus of the SEP is via 4 strategic pillars;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• supporting growth in businesses,</li> <li>• develop a skilled and flexible work force,</li> <li>• building a resources smart City Region</li> <li>• delivering infrastructure for growth</li> </ul>	<p>The SEP has the following strategic priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to create an additional £5.2b economic output and an extra 62,000 jobs in LCR by 2021,</li> <li>• to achieve £675m in benefit savings,</li> <li>• to make LCR, a net contributor to the national economy.</li> </ul>	
<b>West Yorkshire Local Sites Partnership Terms of Reference 2011</b>		
<p>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.</p> <p><i>West Yorkshire Local Wildlife Site Selection Criteria 2011</i> as amended (last update 10/05/13)  <a href="http://www.ecology.wyjs.org.uk/documents/ecology/WestYorkshireLocalWildlifeSiteSelectionCriteria.pdf">http://www.ecology.wyjs.org.uk/documents/ecology/WestYorkshireLocalWildlifeSiteSelectionCriteria.pdf</a></p> <p><i>Guidelines for the identification and selection of Local Geological Sites in West Yorkshire April 2011</i>  <a href="http://www.ecology.wyjs.org.uk/documents/ecology/West%20Yorkshire%20LGS%20designation%20guidelines.pdf">http://www.ecology.wyjs.org.uk/documents/ecology/West%20Yorkshire%20LGS%20designation%20guidelines.pdf</a></p>		
<b>Leeds City Region Green Infrastructure Study</b>		
<p>The goal of the strategy is to make the Leeds City Region vision for green infrastructure a reality by building and sustaining its contribution to the development of the city region and by placing green infrastructure at the heart of spatial planning and economic development</p> <p>Strategic objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To promote sustainable growth and economic development</li> <li>• To adapt to and mitigate climate change</li> <li>• To encourage healthy and wellbeing living</li> <li>• To improve biodiversity</li> </ul>	<p>IP1 – Urban green adaptation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significantly reducing flood risk in urban areas in the city region</li> <li>• Reducing the 'urban heat island' effect in the major urban areas in the city region</li> <li>• Offering opportunities to contribute to local biodiversity gain</li> <li>• Offering new opportunities for community engagement with the natural environment</li> </ul> <p>IP2 – Greening our economic potential</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing the attractiveness of brownfield and employment sites for commercial investment, either as new build or as estate refurbishment</li> <li>• Increasing and sustaining a high quality employment offer with a series of on-site open spaces, water bodies, footpaths and landscaping as appropriate</li> <li>• Enhancing the appearance of the public transport hubs and services to promote walking and cycling as journeys to work and improving the appeal of using public transport</li> <li>• Offering opportunities to address other</li> </ul>	<p>Wide ranging implications for identifying site allocations including existing location and function of land, assessment of flood risk and future use of land incorporating green space and other green considerations.</p>

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	<p>green infrastructure objectives</p> <p>IP3 – Carbon capture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significantly increasing the volume of carbon captured and stored to reduce the carbon emissions of the city region</li> <li>• Offering opportunities to contribute to local biodiversity gain</li> </ul> <p>IP4 – Woodfuel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce carbon emissions of the city region by increasing use of woodfuel as a source of renewable energy</li> <li>• Developing the green technology sector in the city region to create new businesses and jobs</li> <li>• Offering opportunities to contribute to local biodiversity gain</li> </ul> <p>IP5 – Rivers for life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significantly reducing flood risk in urban and rural areas in the city region</li> <li>• Offering opportunities to contribute to local biodiversity gain</li> <li>• Increasing access and recreation along river corridors</li> <li>• Improving river corridors as visitor attractions to promote local tourism business and jobs</li> </ul>	
<b>Nidderdale AONB Management Plan 2009-14</b>		
<p>Five themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Importance of landscape</li> <li>• Climate change</li> <li>• Ecosystem services</li> <li>• Sustainable development</li> <li>• Farming and land management</li> </ul> <p>Vision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Landscape</li> <li>• Natural environment</li> <li>• Heritage and the historic environment</li> <li>• Understanding and enjoyment</li> <li>• Living and working in the AONB</li> </ul>	21 indicators used for monitoring, including number of applications refused on grounds of harm to AONB landscape	Consider wider effects of site allocations on the environment of the AONB.
<b>Barnsley Local Plan (Submitted 2017)</b>		
The plan recognises Barnsley's unique position within both Leeds and Sheffield city regions, and potential for complementary growth to both.	Plan period 2014 to 2033 20,900 net additional homes (1100 p.a.)	Barnsley does not geographically adjoin Leeds but it's

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



Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
<p>The Core Strategy aims to ensure an appropriate level of housing provision within the sub area to support regeneration and growth in the Leeds Region and reduce long distance commuting by introducing an integrated land use and transport plan.</p> <p>There are no major retail or leisure developments of significance to Leeds</p>	<p>annual average) in Harrogate District during the period 2004 to 2023</p> <p>From 2005-2021, a good range and mix of employment sites will be maintained and enhanced, and provision made for some 45 hectares of land for employment land</p>	
<b>Harrogate - Draft Local Plan Growth Strategy</b>		
<p>The Local Plan under preparation will supersede the Core Strategy 2009 and allocate land for housing and employment. Of significance to Leeds, the Strategy includes proposals for a new settlement of 3000 homes with a range of job opportunities, shops, facilities &amp; spaces at either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flaxby, or</li> <li>• Green Hammerton, Kirk Hammerton and Cattal</li> </ul> <p>There are also proposals for major housing and employment growth areas known as 'Western Harrogate' located to the south of Harrogate to the north of LBI Airport</p>	<p>The plan period covers 2017 – 2035</p> <p>Includes two possible areas for a new settlement</p> <p>Sets out locations for major housing and employment growth; areas for major transport improvements, settlements within the settlement hierarchy as well protecting features such as the Nidderdale (AONB), the Green Belt and the World Heritage Site at Studley Royal Park.</p> <p>Housing need in the district is for 557 dwellings per annum. Over the plan period 2014-35 this equates to 11,697 homes</p> <p>Increase of 7,930 jobs over the period 2014-35 across all sectors and deliver 20-25ha of new employment land</p>	<p>Cross boundary issues including the traffic and school place demand of new settlements and other growth will be picked up under the well-established duty to co-operate arrangements that exist between local authorities.</p>
<b>Kirklees Local Plan</b>		
<p>The locational strategy is for sustainable economic growth centred on the City of Huddersfield and the town of Dewsbury, where housing and economic development will build upon its strategic location.</p> <p>Of significance to Leeds are a mixed use development at Chidswell (1,535 dwellings and 12.25ha of employment) and two other housing allocations (393 and 279 dwellings) found to the north east of Dewsbury.</p> <p>There are no major retail or leisure developments of significance to Leeds</p>	<p>The plan period covers 2013 – 2031</p> <p>The housing requirement is 21, 324 dwellings.</p> <p>The employment land requirement is 167ha.</p>	<p>Kirklees expects to accommodate its growth within its district, but cross border implications between Leeds and Kirklees will need to be addressed through Duty to Cooperate</p>
<b>Selby Core Strategy</b>		
<p>The locational strategy favours a strategic housing / employment site to the eastern edge of Selby town as the most sustainable option. Limited growth around Sherburn in Elmet and Tadcaster will be considered in the Site Allocations Plan.</p> <p>No new settlements or major retail / leisure sites are proposed</p>	<p>The plan period is 2011 – 2027</p> <p>The housing requirement is 7,200 dwellings (450pa)</p>	<p>Selby expects to accommodate its growth within its district, but cross</p>

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
	The employment requirement is for an additional 37 – 52ha, which includes 23ha as part of the strategic site to the eastern edge of Selby town	border implications between Leeds and Kirklees will need to be addressed through Duty to Cooperate
<b>Wakefield Core Strategy 2009</b>		
<p>The focus of growth is on the sub-regional city of Wakefield (30% of the housing requirement), followed by the principal towns of Castleford (20%) and Pontefract (10%) and then the smaller towns (25%).</p> <p>No new settlements or urban extensions and no major retail / leisure schemes are proposed of significance to Leeds.</p>	<p>The plan period is 2009 – 2026 for housing and 2009 – 2021 for employment</p> <p>The housing requirement is 1170 for the period 2004-08 and 1600 for the period 2008-26</p> <p>The employment requirement is for 350ha including 75ha for offices, 85ha for industry and 190ha for distribution.</p>	
<b>York -Draft Local Plan – Preferred Sites Consultation 2016</b>		
<p>City of York Council is preparing a Local Plan for York setting out the spatial vision for the city over the next 15 years (2012 to 2032) and the green belt boundaries beyond this time period.</p> <p>Key objectives include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Housing Requirements</li> <li>• Gypsy and travellers and travelling show people</li> <li>• Employment requirements</li> <li>• Green Belt</li> </ul> <p>The plan is expected to be submitted to the Government's Secretary of State for examination in May 2017</p>	<p>The plan period covers 2012-2032 (15 years from 2017)</p> <p>Deliver 8,277 homes for the period up to 2032 and 2,540 homes for the period 2032 and 2037</p> <p>Forecast a growth of 11,000 jobs over the period 2012-2032</p> <p>480 hectares of land for housing and approximately 57 hectares of land for employment</p> <p>Proposed housing on Brownfield land has increased from 85 hectares (in 2014) to 101 hectares</p>	<p>York expects to accommodate its growth within its district, but any cross border implications between Leeds and York will need to be addressed through Duty to Cooperate</p>
<b>LOCAL POLICIES</b>		
<b>Leeds UDP (Adopted 2001, Review Adopted 2006)</b>		
<p>Incorporates four specific strategic goals and a number of thematic strategic aims.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SG1: to use the mechanism of land use planning to help to coordinate all the aims and aspirations of the Council's strategic initiatives, with the intent of improving the quality of life for all the residents of Leeds and those who use the city;</li> <li>• SG2: to maintain and enhance the character of the District of Leeds;</li> <li>• SG3: to ensure that the legitimate needs of the community are met;</li> <li>• SG4: to ensure that development is consistent with the aims of sustainable development</li> </ul>		<p>Existing strategic policy context for LDF DPDs and SPDs until replaced by the Core Strategy. Existing policy context for sustainable development in spatial planning</p>

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<b>Leeds Natural Resources &amp; Waste Local Plan (Adopted 2013)</b>		
<p>The Leeds Natural Resources &amp; 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.</p> <p>Following a high court challenge, policies minerals 13 and 14 are to be re-examined and cannot be regarded as adopted policies. On the 16th February 2015 Leeds City Council submitted policies Minerals 13 and 14 to the Secretary of State for examination.</p>	<p><i>Insert strategic targets for minerals &amp; waste included within the CS</i></p>	
<b>Leeds Core Strategy (&amp; Saved Policies) (Adopted 2013)</b>		
<p>The Leeds Core Strategy was adopted in November 2014 (and also incorporates a number of UDP Saved Policies which have been carried forward). The Core Strategy provides the spatial planning framework for the overall scale and distribution of growth (2012 – 2028), set out through an overall Vision, a Spatial Development Strategy and Thematic Policies.</p>	<p>As key target for the Plan is a 70k (net) housing requirement, with the distribution of growth via 11 Housing Market Characteristic Areas (HMCAs).</p>	
<b>Leeds Growth Strategy (2011)</b>		
<p>Sets out opportunities and how to progress with them. Its purpose is to provide clarity and direction that will help partners within Leeds and its city region to plan and act together and provide businesses beyond with the confidence they need to invest and share in the city's growth.</p> <p>Outlines seven core priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• health and medical</li> <li>• financial and business services</li> <li>• low carbon manufacturing</li> <li>• creative, cultural and digital</li> <li>• retail</li> <li>• housing and construction</li> <li>• social enterprise and the third sector</li> </ul>	<p>No specific targets.</p>	<p>Provides an overarching vision for local economic progress.</p>
<b>West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan (2011 – 2026)</b>		
<p>The Plan sets out 3 objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economy. To improve connectivity to support economic activity and growth in West Yorkshire and the Leeds City Region;</li> <li>• Low Carbon. To make substantial progress towards a low carbon, sustainable transport system for West Yorkshire, while recognising transport's contribution to national carbon reduction plans;</li> <li>• Quality of Life. To enhance the quality of life of people living in, working in and visiting West Yorkshire.</li> </ul>	<p>15 year target (to 2026)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A 77.6% increase in car journey time reliability by 2026</li> <li>• Increase the number of the total accessible workforce to Leeds to +43,000 by 2026</li> <li>• No change in the % of the Principal Road Network where maintenance should be considered – 5% by 2026</li> <li>• Increase of low carbon trips crossing main district centre cordons to 70%</li> <li>• Increase rail patronage to 38.5m</li> <li>• Increase bus patronage to 193.3m</li> <li>• 33% reduction in road casualties (KSI)</li> </ul> <p>Increase residential population within 30 min of local centre by public transport to 74% peak and 75% inter-peak period</p>	<p>Local transport policy context.</p>

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<b>Leeds City Council Best Council Plan 2013 – 17 (Updated May 2014)</b>		
<p>Outlines the following strategic priorities for the Council:</p> <p>(1) Improve the quality of life for our residents, particularly for those who are vulnerable or in poverty;  (2) Make it easier for people to do business with us; and  (3) Achieve the savings and efficiencies required to continue to deliver frontline services.</p> <p>These will be delivered through six updated best council objectives for the period 2014-17:</p> <p>(1) Supporting communities and tackling poverty  (2) Promoting sustainable and inclusive economic growth  (3) Building a child-friendly city  (4) Delivering the Better Lives programme  (5) Dealing effectively with the city's waste  (6) Becoming a more efficient and enterprising council</p>		
<b>Leeds City Council City Priority Plan 2015 (2011)</b>		
<p>Outlines what the key priorities are for the city over the next four years.  Vision: By 2030, Leeds will be locally and internationally recognised as the best city in the UK.  Three aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leeds will be fair, open and welcoming;</li> <li>• Leeds' economy will be prosperous and sustainable;</li> <li>• All Leeds' communities will be successful.</li> </ul>	<p>Five separate action plans have been drawn up to deliver these priorities. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children and Young People's City Priority Plan;</li> <li>• Health and Wellbeing City Priority Plan;</li> <li>• Housing and Regeneration City Priority Plan;</li> <li>• Safer and Stronger Communities City Priority Plan; and</li> <li>• Sustainable Economy and Culture City Priority Plan.</li> </ul> <p>Children and Young people indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the number of children in care.</li> <li>• Raise the level of attendance in both primary and secondary schools.</li> <li>• Reduce the number of 16 to 18-year-olds that are not in education, employment or training.</li> </ul> <p>Health and Wellbeing indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the number of adults over 18 that smoke.</li> <li>• Reduce the rate of emergency admissions to hospital.</li> <li>• Reduce the rate of admission to residential care homes.</li> <li>• Increase the proportion of people with long-term conditions feeling, supported to be independent and manage their condition.</li> <li>• Reduce the differences in life expectancy between communities.</li> </ul>	<p>LDF should include policies that address the City Priorities.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the difference in healthy life expectancy between communities.</li> </ul> <p>Sustainable Economy and Culture indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase the number of new jobs.</li> <li>• Increase the number of employers offering apprenticeships.</li> <li>• Hectares of brownfield land under redevelopment.</li> <li>• Increase number of businesses registering for Value Added Tax (VAT).</li> <li>• Increase the proportion of adults and children who regularly participate in cultural activities.</li> <li>• Increase the percentage of residents who can get to work by public transport within half an hour at peak times.</li> <li>• Reduce carbon emissions.</li> <li>• Improve our position in the European survey of best cities in which to do business.</li> </ul> <p>Safer and Stronger communities indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the overall crime rate.</li> <li>• Improve public perception rates that anti-social behaviour is being managed effectively.</li> <li>• Reduce the percentage of streets in Leeds with unacceptable levels of litter.</li> <li>• Increase the number of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in the local area.</li> </ul> <p>Housing and Regeneration indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase the number of new homes built per year.</li> <li>• Increase the number of new affordable homes built each year.</li> <li>• Increase the number of long-term empty properties brought back into use.</li> <li>• Improve the percentage of people satisfied with the quality of the environment.</li> <li>• Increase the number of properties improved with energy efficiency measures.</li> <li>• Increase the number of properties, which achieved the decency standard.</li> </ul>	

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<p>Sustainable Community Strategy for Leeds. General objectives:</p> <p>Leeds will be fair, open and welcoming; To do this Leeds will be a city where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a strong community spirit and a shared sense of belonging, where people feel confident about doing things for themselves and others;</li> <li>• People from different backgrounds and ages feel comfortable living together in communities;</li> <li>• Local people have the power to make decisions that affect them;</li> <li>• People are active and involved in their local communities;</li> <li>• People are treated with dignity and respect at all stages of their lives;</li> <li>• There is a culture of responsibility, respect for each other and the environment;</li> <li>• The causes of unfairness are understood and addressed;</li> <li>• Our services meet the diverse needs of our changing population;</li> <li>• People can access support where and when it is needed; and</li> <li>• Everyone is proud to live and work.</li> </ul> <p>Leeds' economy will be prosperous and sustainable; Leeds will be a city that has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A strong local economy driving sustainable economic growth;</li> <li>• A skilled workforce to meet the needs of the local economy;</li> <li>• A world-class cultural offer;</li> <li>• Built on its strengths in financial and business services, and manufacturing, and continued to grow its strong retail, leisure and tourism, health and medical sectors, and its cultural, digital and creative industries;</li> <li>• Developed new opportunities for green manufacturing and for growing other new industries;</li> <li>• Improved levels of enterprise through creativity and innovation;</li> <li>• Opportunities for work with secure, flexible employment and good wages;</li> <li>• Sufficient housing, including affordable housing, that meets the need of the community;</li> <li>• High-quality, accessible, affordable and reliable public transport;</li> <li>• Increased investment in other forms of transport, such as walking and cycling routes, to meet everyone's needs;</li> <li>• Successfully achieved targets to make Leeds a lower carbon city;</li> <li>• Adapted to changing weather patterns;</li> <li>• A commitment to find new ways to reuse and recycle;</li> <li>• Increased its use of alternative energy supplies and locally produced food; and</li> <li>• Buildings that meet high sustainability standards in the way they are built and run.</li> </ul> <p>All Leeds' communities will be successful.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To do this Leeds will be a city where:</li> <li>• People have the opportunity to get out of poverty;</li> <li>• Education and training helps more people to achieve their potential;</li> <li>• Communities are safe and people feel safe;</li> <li>• All homes are of a decent standard and everyone can afford to stay warm;</li> <li>• Healthy life choices are easier to make;</li> <li>• People are motivated to reuse and recycle;</li> </ul>	<p>No specific targets.</p>	<p>As the Community Strategy it must be taken into account in preparing the LDF.</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are more community-led businesses that meet local needs;</li> <li>• Local services, including shops and healthcare, are easy to access and meet people's needs;</li> <li>• Local cultural and sporting activities are available to all; and</li> <li>• There are high quality buildings, places and green spaces, which are clean, looked after, and respect the city's heritage, including buildings, parks and the history of our communities.</li> </ul>		
<b>Leeds Air Quality Action Plan (2004)</b>		
<p>Presented steps to be taken to address objective exceedences for NO2 and PM10 particles.</p> <p>Key objectives in the plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Traffic demand management methods</li> <li>• Reducing the need to travel</li> <li>• Improvements to the highways network</li> <li>• Reducing vehicle emissions</li> <li>• Reducing emissions from industrial and domestic sources</li> <li>• Raising awareness</li> </ul>	No specific targets identified	Key sustainability issue
<b>Integrated Waste Strategy for Leeds (2005 – 2035)</b>		
<p>Key principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainability - to develop and promote sustainable waste management;</li> <li>• Partnership - to work in partnership with communities, businesses and other stakeholders to deliver sustainable waste management;</li> <li>• Realistic and Responsive - to ensure that the Strategy is realistic and responsive to future changes.</li> </ul> <p>Key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To move waste management up the waste hierarchy, with particular focus on reduction;</li> <li>• To manage waste in ways that protect human health and the environment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Without risk to water, air, soil, plants and animals;</li> <li>- Without causing a nuisance through noise or odours;</li> <li>- Without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special landscape, townscape, archaeological and historic interest;</li> <li>- Disposing of waste at the nearest appropriate installation, by means of the most appropriate methods and technologies.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• To develop integrated and sustainable waste management services, that are flexible and have optimal end-to-end efficiency;</li> <li>• To exceed Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) targets;</li> <li>• To meet statutory and local 'stretched' recycling and composting targets;</li> <li>• To provide a waste solution that is affordable and delivers best value;</li> </ul>	<p><b>Measurable targets:</b></p> <p>WP5 - Reduce the annual growth in waste per household to 0.5% by 2010 and to 0% per household by 2020</p> <p>RC4 - To recycle and compost a minimum of 40% of municipal waste by 2020</p> <p>R4 - To recover 90% of municipal waste by 2020</p> <p>L2 - Landfill no more than 10% of municipal waste by 2020</p> <p>Key theme 8- Planning</p> <p>To assist with meeting the requirements of sustainable waste management through the existing UDP and emerging LDF process</p> <p>P1 - Assist with and influencing the contents of the Local Development Framework, particularly the waste Development Plan Document</p> <p>P2 - Identify sites and obtain planning permission for municipal waste facilities</p> <p>P3 - Explore the development of a Sustainable Energy Park.</p>	Safeguard land for waste facilities in the location of new development

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To stimulate long-term and certain markets for outputs</li> <li>in order to promote local and regional self-sufficiency.</li> </ul>		
<b>Leeds Climate Change Strategy (Leeds Initiative, 2012)</b>		
<p>Leeds' climate change strategy is a clear set of priorities that each of the organisations that make up the Leeds Initiative is working on to tackle the causes and impact of climate change.</p>	<p>Outlines key emissions reduction and cross cutting activities under the following headings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Home Energy Efficiency</li> <li>Sustainable Transport</li> <li>Waste and Resource Efficiency</li> <li>Business Emission Reduction</li> <li>Low Carbon Economy and Development</li> <li>Risk Assessment and Adaptation</li> <li>Natural Environment</li> <li>Communication and Inspiration</li> </ul> <p>Low Carbon Economy and Development contains the following priorities:</p> <p>16. Support the development of Aire Valley Leeds as an exemplary Urban Eco-Settlement characterised by efficient homes, a sustainable energy infrastructure and low carbon industries.</p> <p>18. Develop and enforce appropriate planning policies and guidance within the Local Development Framework and Sustainable Construction Supplementary Planning Document.</p>	<p>Key overarching strategy.</p>
<b>Leeds' Climate Change Action Plan (2012)</b>		
<p>Details LCC specific actions and target timescales for each priority that appears in the Climate Change Strategy.</p>	<p>By 2015, major low and zero carbon developments have been built, underpinned by low carbon energy supply, to support the transition to a prosperous low carbon economy.</p> <p>Low Carbon Economy and Development contains the following priorities:</p> <p>16. Support the development of Aire Valley Leeds as an exemplary Urban Eco-Settlement characterised by efficient homes, a sustainable energy infrastructure and low carbon industries.</p> <p>Ensure that the Aire Valley Area Action Plan contains supportive policies to encourage low carbon new development.</p>	<p>LDF should include policies as specified in the action plan.</p>



Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
	<p>Use the Enterprise Zone to attract low carbon businesses to the city.</p> <p>18. Develop and enforce appropriate planning policies and guidance within the Local Development Framework and Sustainable Construction Supplementary Planning Document.</p> <p>Develop and enforce planning policies to encourage low carbon and sustainable domestic and non-domestic properties.</p> <p>Risk Assessment and Adaptation contains the following priorities</p> <p>21. Long-term planning for climate-resilient buildings, infrastructure and enhanced green infrastructure.</p> <p>Encourage developers to reduce hard landscaping and to introduce more 'local green spaces' to create greater resilience.</p>	
<b>Leeds Biodiversity Action Plan</b>		
<p><b>Vision for biodiversity in Leeds:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A range of habitats, characteristic of the landscapes of Leeds, supporting both typical and rare species, contributing to regional and national biodiversity and providing an attractive and sustainable natural environment for leisure, education and work</li> </ul> <p>Objectives set for habitats and individual species</p>	<p>Targets set for habitats and individual species (numbers and number of locations found). Local priorities for biodiversity.</p>	
<b>Leeds Nature Conservation Strategy</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To conserve valuable existing nature conservation sites;</li> <li>To ensure all Leeds residents have easy access to nature conservation;</li> <li>To promote greater awareness and care for the whole of the natural environment through the distribution of information;</li> <li>To enhance nature through sympathetic development and management.</li> </ul>		
<b>Leeds Landscape Character Assessment (1994, Review 2011)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe and analyse landscape character of the district identifying individual landscape types and features / elements which characterise them</li> <li>Provide a landscape framework to; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guide and inform those responsible for development, landscape change and management of landscape</li> <li>Seek to conserve and enhance the characteristic landscape types of the area</li> <li>Seek to avoid management methods and forms of development which would be detrimental to landscape character</li> <li>Specify measures to meet landscape management objectives</li> <li>Identify areas where little or no original fabric remains, where there are opportunities to create new landscapes</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>No specific targets or indicators</p>	<p>Consider the effect of the proposed site allocations on existing landscape character areas</p>

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>Have regard to local perceptions of landscape both past and present, 'sense of place' and areas of local landscape value</li> </ul>		
<b>Leeds Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2009 to 2017</b>		
<p>Management plan setting out areas of consideration and improvement across the public rights of way network within the Leeds district.</p>	<p>Series of statement of action. Relevant to planning:</p> <p>PA1 Assert and protect rights of the public where affected by planned development</p> <p>PA2 Raise profile of public rights of way, and the need for informal outdoor recreational facilities, in development sites in conjunction with PPG17</p> <p>PA3 Seek to secure section 106 planning agreements for path improvements within development sites</p> <p>PA4 Seek to secure section 106 funding for path improvements in the vicinity of new development sites</p> <p>PA5 Seek to secure that developers provide suitable alternative routes for paths affected by development</p> <p>PA6 Seek to secure that non definitive routes are recognised on planning applications and provisions made for them</p>	<p>Consider effect of site allocations on existing public rights of way and permissive paths</p>
<b>Water for Life and Livelihoods. River Basin Management Plan, Humber River Basin District</b>		
<p>Protection, improvement and sustainable use of water environment delivered under the Water Framework Directive (see pp9)</p> <p>Aire and Calder Catchment Partnership is a key group of partners, including Local Authorities, working together with the Aire Rivers Trust to take a strategic approach to delivery of WFD in Leeds and the wider catchment through their Actionable Plan (2016). Partnership working is critical to deliver the river Basin Management Plan and WFD objectives.</p>	<p>Number of indicators for quality of water bodies (including rivers, surface and groundwater) – biological, ecological and chemical status.</p>	<p>Effect upon water quality</p>

## APPENDIX 5 – BASELINE INFORMATION

## **Introduction**

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

## Economic Profile

### Employment Sectors (SA1 – EcP1)

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

Table 1 - Total employment in broad sectors in Leeds

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

### Banking, Finance, Legal and Manufacturing ( EcP2)

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

## Retail & Town & Local Centres ( EcP3)

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

- Seven indoor shopping centres
  - Merrion Centre,
  - Trinity Leeds,
  - St John's Centre,
  - The Core,
  - Victoria Quarter (significant development to complete 2016),
  - The Light,
- 1061 stores.
- Kirkgate Market, a Grade 1 listed building dating from 1875 and the largest covered market in England.
- The Corn Exchange, a Grade 1 listed building now converted for speciality shopping.
- 10,000 people working in retailing, with another 7,200 in bars and hotels

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

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

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

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

## Tourism ( EcP4)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Hotels

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

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

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

### Employment Land & Floorspace Take Up (EcP5)

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

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

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

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

### Natural Resources, Minerals and Quarries (EcP6)

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

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

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



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

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

### Production

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

<b>Material Type</b>	<b>Tonnes</b>
Recycled aggregate	600,000
Crushed rock sandstone	256,003
Sand and gravel	44,638

### Consumption

#### Recycled aggregate

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

#### Crushed rock

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

#### Sand and gravel

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

### Earnings (EcP7)

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

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

### Employment (FT/PT) (EcP8)

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

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

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

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

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

## ICT Networks (EcP10)

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

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

## Rural Diversification (EcP11)

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

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

# Social Profile

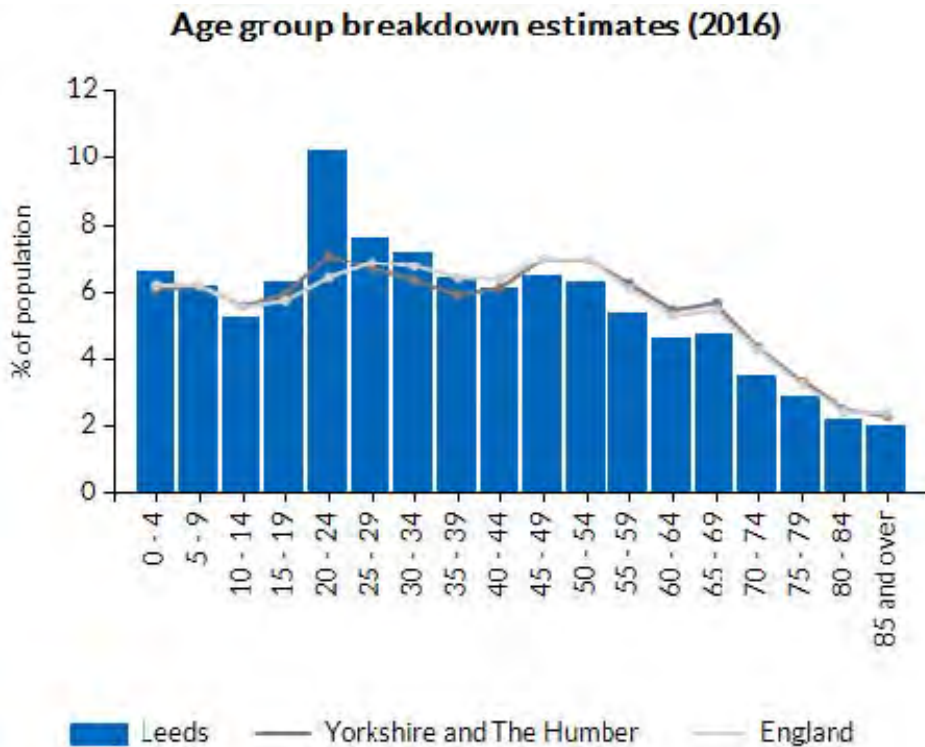
## Total Population (SP1)

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

## Population Diversity (SP2)

### Age

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



Source: ONS\*

## Ethnicity

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

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

## Students

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

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

## Population Change (SP3)

### *Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2017*

Leeds City Council commissioned Arc4 and Edge Analytics to produce a SHMA for Leeds in 2017. It has a thorough analysis of population change in the Edge Analytics report available on the [SHMA webpage](#).

### *Changes to measuring the Leeds population*

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

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

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

#### *The main components of change for the Leeds population*

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

#### *Change by age*

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

#### *Internal Migration*

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

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

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

### *International Migration*

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

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

### Housing Stock by Type (SP4)

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

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

Source: Census Table KS401

### Housing Stock by Bedrooms (SP5)

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

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

Source: Census Table KS411

## Tenure Mix (SP6)

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

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

Source: Census Table KS402

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

## New Housing Permissions by Type/HMCA (SP8)

### **Numbers of dwellings permitted**

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

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

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

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

The mix of houses and flats permitted is as follows:

	Houses	Flats	Mixed	Total
<b>Dwellings</b>	8,506	7,696	3,886	<b>20,088</b>
<b>%</b>	42%	38%	19%	

### New Housing Completions by Type/HMCA (SP9)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The mix of house types completed include the following:

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

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

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

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

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

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

### New Student Flats (SP10)

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

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

### New Sheltered Dwellings (SP11)

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

large amount of accommodation for elderly people. This includes 17 schemes providing 536 dwellings and 51 schemes providing accommodation with care including over 1099 bedspaces<sup>2</sup>.

### NDSS Dwelling Comparison (SP12)

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

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

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

<sup>2</sup> Four schemes provided both C2 and C3 accommodation. The number of bedspaces will be considerably higher because the planning application interrogation system only includes the number of bedspaces in some of the records.

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

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

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

### Education, Skills and Training (SP13)

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

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

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

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

#### Post-16 learning

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

#### University of Leeds

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

#### Leeds Beckett University

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

#### Leeds Trinity University

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

#### Crime (SP14)

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

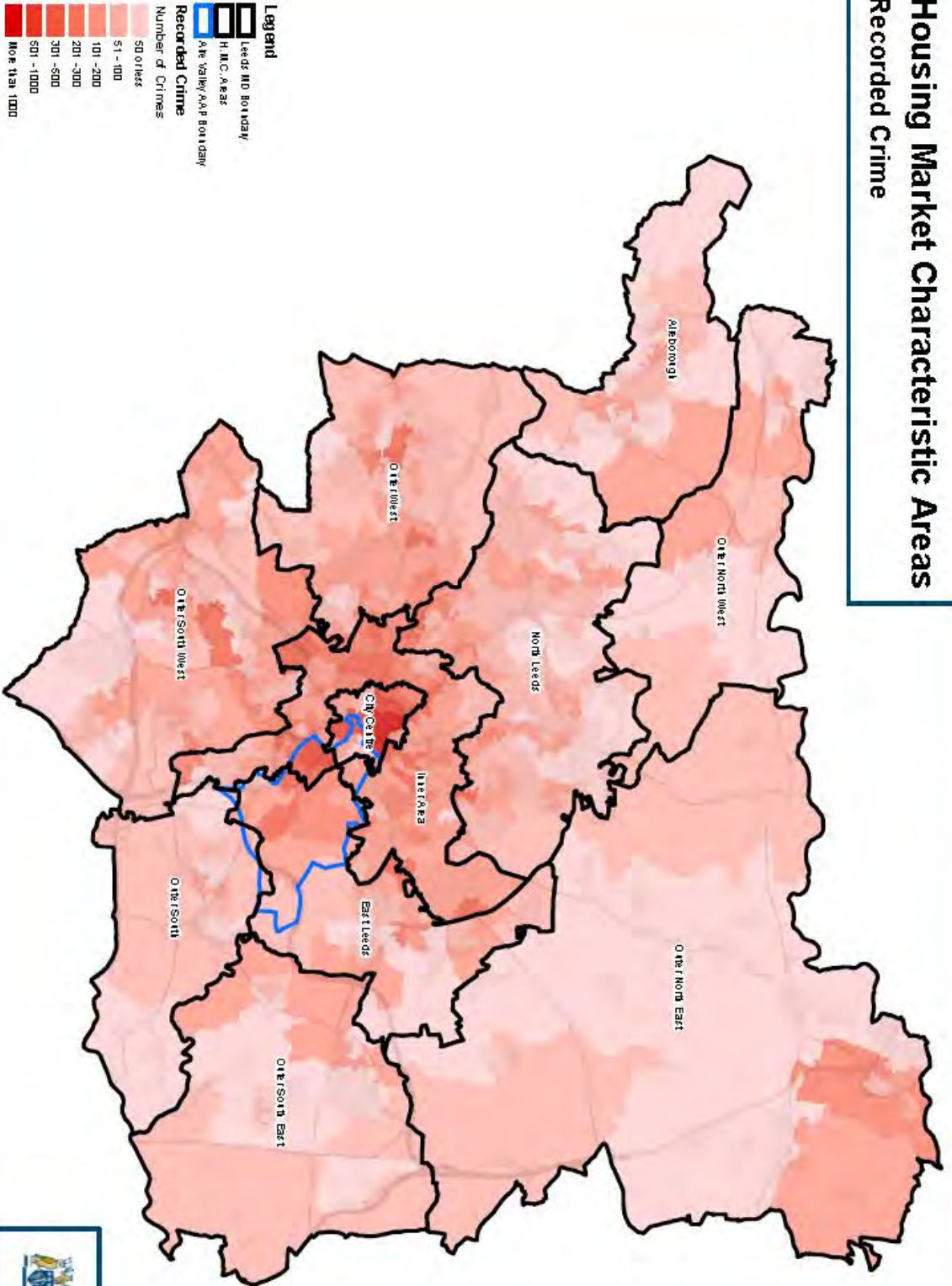


Table 4 – Rates of Recorded Crime in Leeds

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

Map 2: levels of recorded crime across the Leeds district

# Housing Market Characteristic Areas Recorded Crime



Produced by: R.H. Aslett, Intelligence & Improvement Team, Leeds City Council  
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REF : 2015 : 008 : 0012

## Health (SP15)

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

48% of the population in Leeds is in 'very good' health, 34% is in 'good' health and 13% in 'fair' health. 4% were in 'bad' health and 1% 'very bad' (2011 Census). At the time of the 2011 Census 25% of the households in Leeds were reporting to be living with a 'limiting long-term illness'.

Coronary Heart Disease is a common cause of death at 96 per 100,000 population and is above the national average of 81.1 per 100,000 populations (2010-2012). Smoking related deaths is also higher than the national average at 369 per 100,000 compared to the national average of 292 per 100,000 (2010-2012). This ties in with smoking prevalence which is above the national average at 23.6 per 100,000 compared to 16.5 per 100,000 (2012).

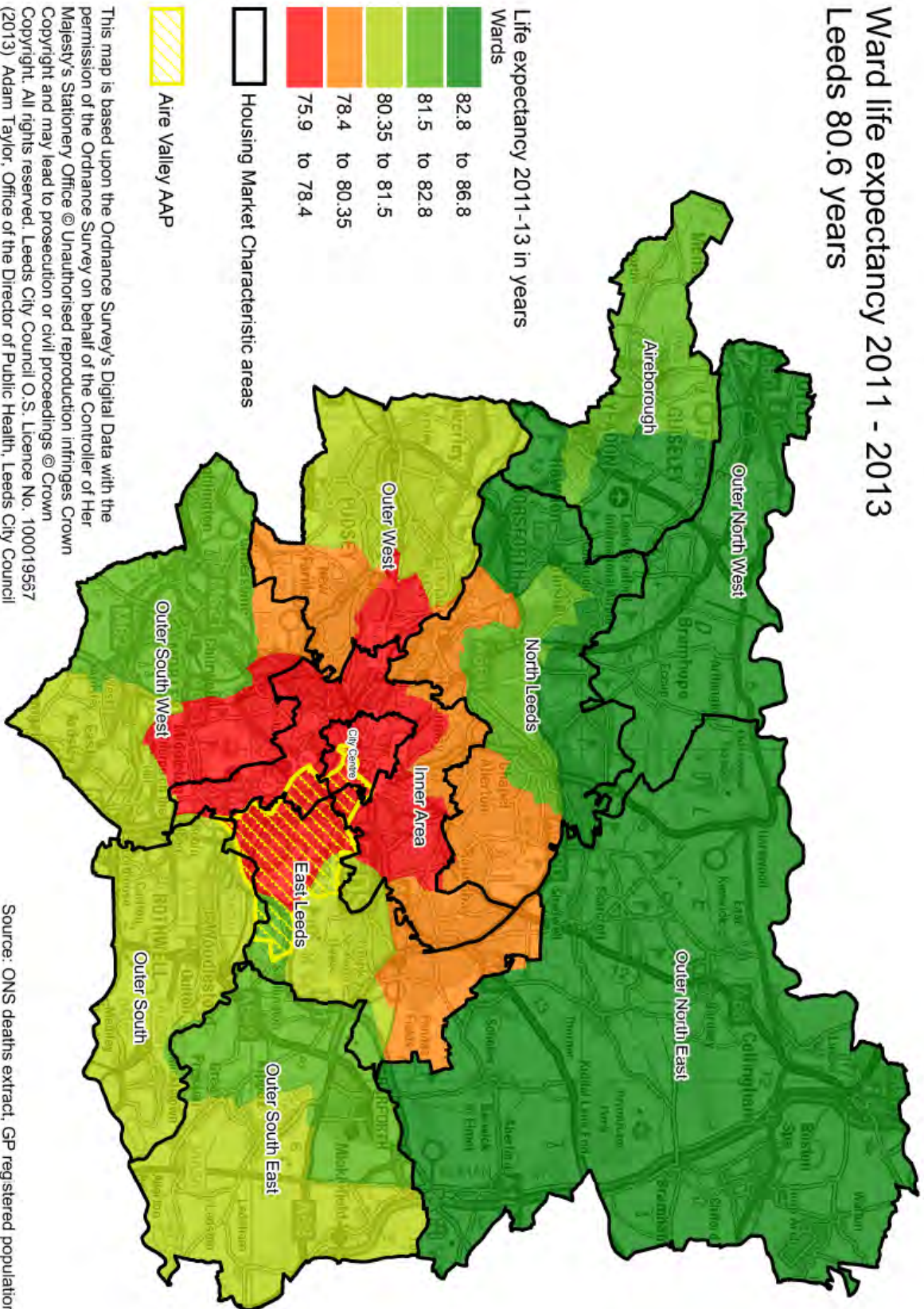
On a positive note, the percentage of physically active adults is higher than the national average with 61.3% of adults achieving at least 150 minutes of physical activity a week compared to the national rate of 56%. And across Leeds the number of obese adults is lower than the national average at 19.5%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

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

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

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

# Ward life expectancy 2011 - 2013 Leeds 80.6 years

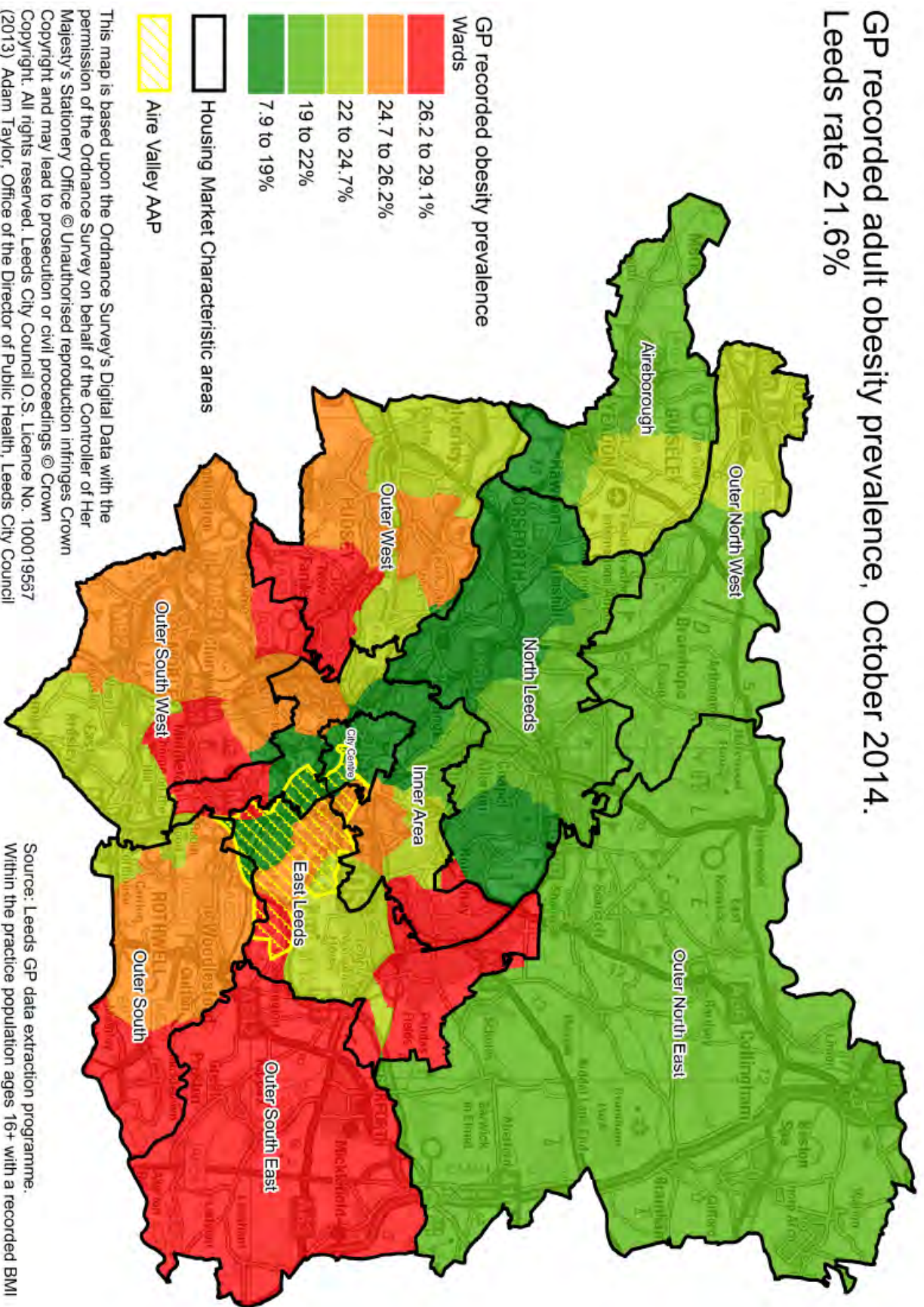


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Source: ONS deaths extract, GP registered populations.

# GP recorded adult obesity prevalence, October 2014.

## Leeds rate 21.6%



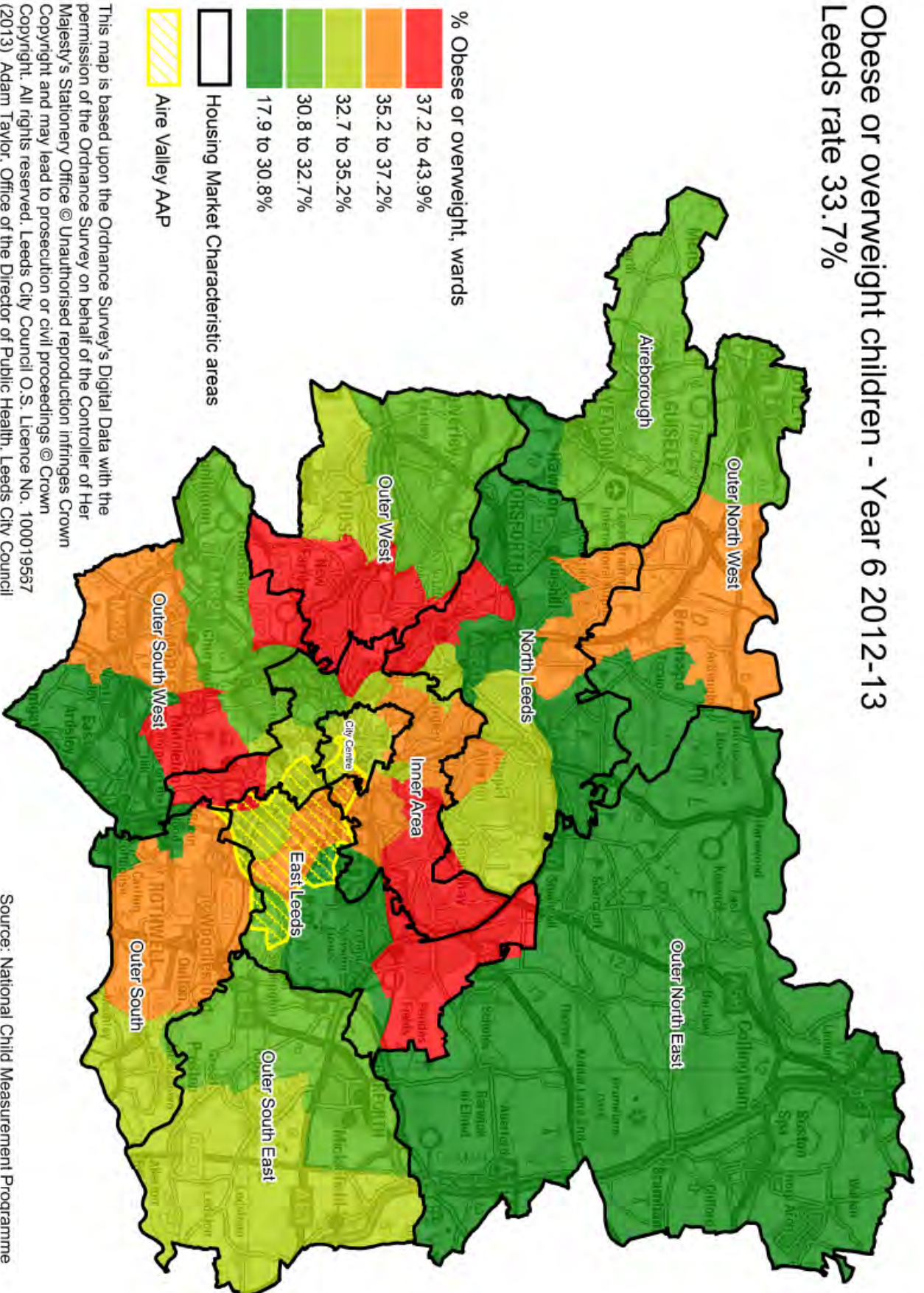
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Source: Leeds GP data extraction programme.  
Within the practice population ages 16+ with a recorded BMI

# Obese or overweight children - Year 6 2012-13

## Leeds rate 33.7%



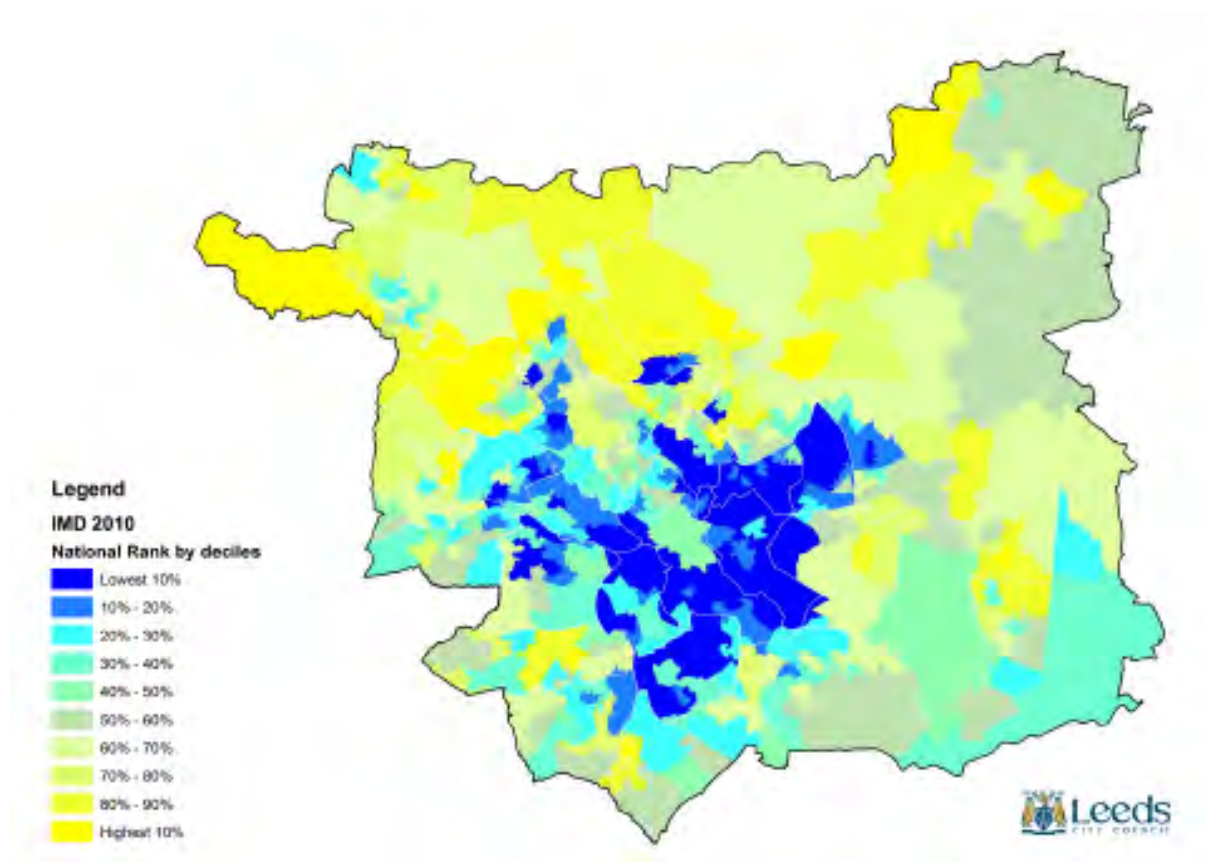
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Source: National Child Measurement Programme

## Deprivation and Inequality (SP16)

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

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



## Indoor Leisure (SP17)

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

## Previously Developed Land (SP18)

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

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

## Housing Density Achievement (SP19)

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

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

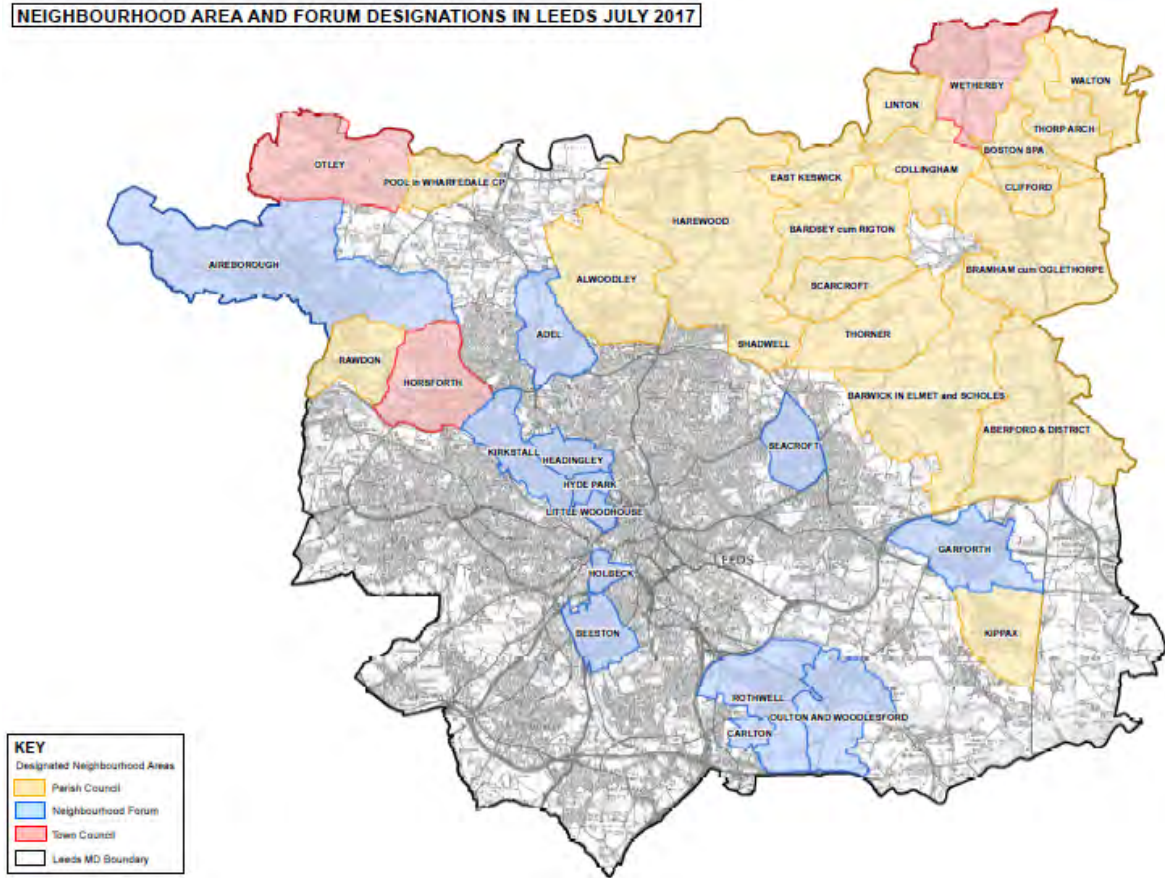
## Areas of Leeds with Neighbourhood Plans (SP20)

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



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

**NEIGHBOURHOOD AREA AND FORUM DESIGNATIONS IN LEEDS JULY 2017**



## Environmental Profile

### Greenspace (EvP1)

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

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

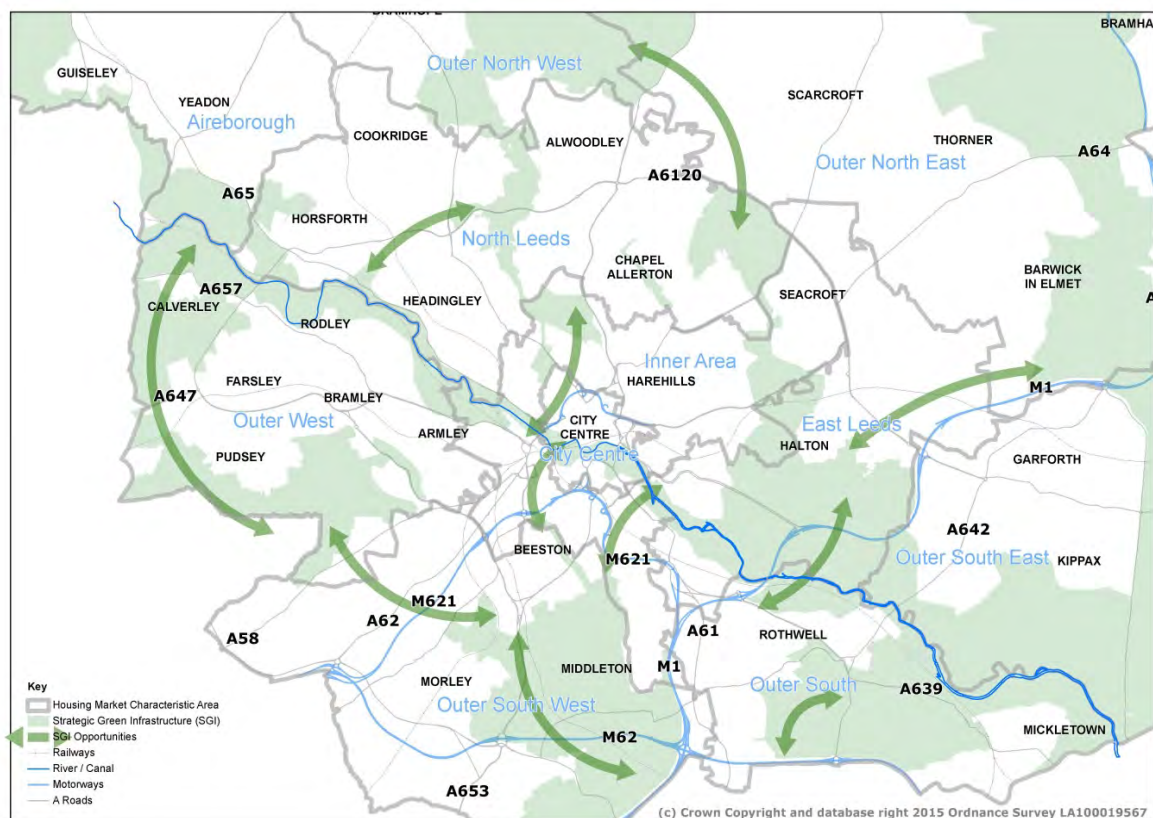
The following table which is taken from the Greenspace Background paper of the Site Allocations Plan and shows the amount of current greenspace available in each ward:

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

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

## Strategic Green Infrastructure

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



## Footpaths & Public Rights of Way (EvP2)

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

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

## Geology (EvP3)

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

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

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

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

### Minerals 2: Mineral Safeguarding Area - Sand & Gravel



### Minerals 3: Mineral Safeguarding Area - Coal



## Biodiversity – Protected Sites (EvP4)

### **Designated Internationally and Nationally Protected Sites: SSSIs**

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

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

### **Locally Protected Sites**

There are 3 different types of Local Site in Leeds:

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

It is less easy to define the level of importance of LNRs in the hierarchy. Their designation is based on public appreciation and access as well as nature conservation importance. They fulfil a similar level of importance to other non-statutory Local Sites and therefore are considered to be of secondary importance in the hierarchy – alongside SEGIs. LNAs are non-statutory Local Sites that represent a third level of designated site and are the lowest level of importance in the hierarchy of designated sites.

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

The map 7 below shows the city-wide nature conservation designations in pink and purple, and the updated 2014 Leeds Habitat Network in green. More detailed, local level maps are available for each HMCA in the subsequent sections of this document.

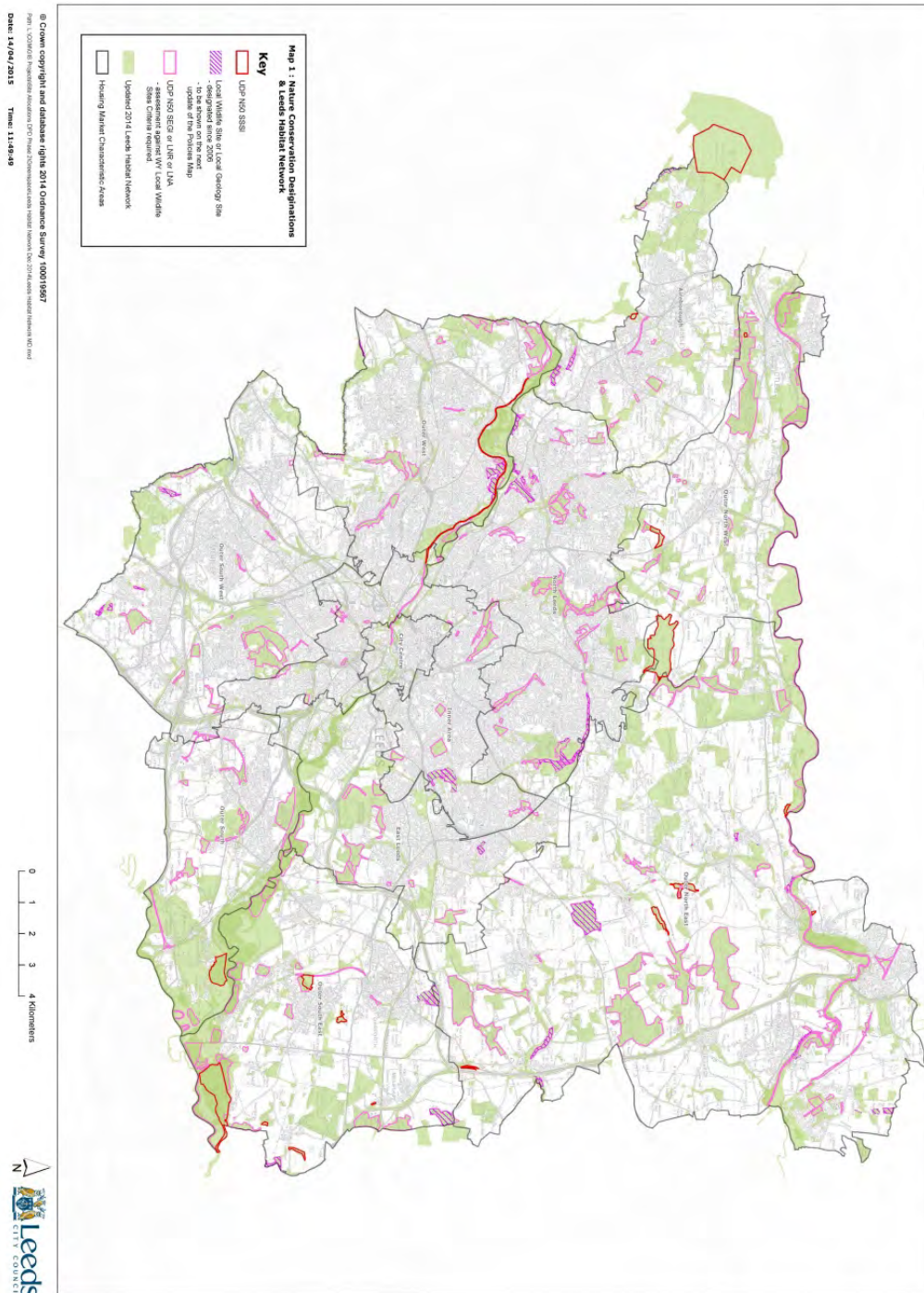
The Leeds Habitat Network map was created in 2012 and was created to help implement Core Strategy Policy G9 “Biodiversity Improvements” (i) and (iii). The Network aims to protect the integrity and connectivity of areas in Leeds with nature conservation value, as well as guiding the best locations for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

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

The Leeds Habitat Network highlights existing notable ecological links within the District as well as linking into the surrounding districts (notably Bradford and Wakefield which have existing Wildlife Habitat Networks). The Leeds Habitat Network should enable species populations to be sustained by maintaining the

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

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

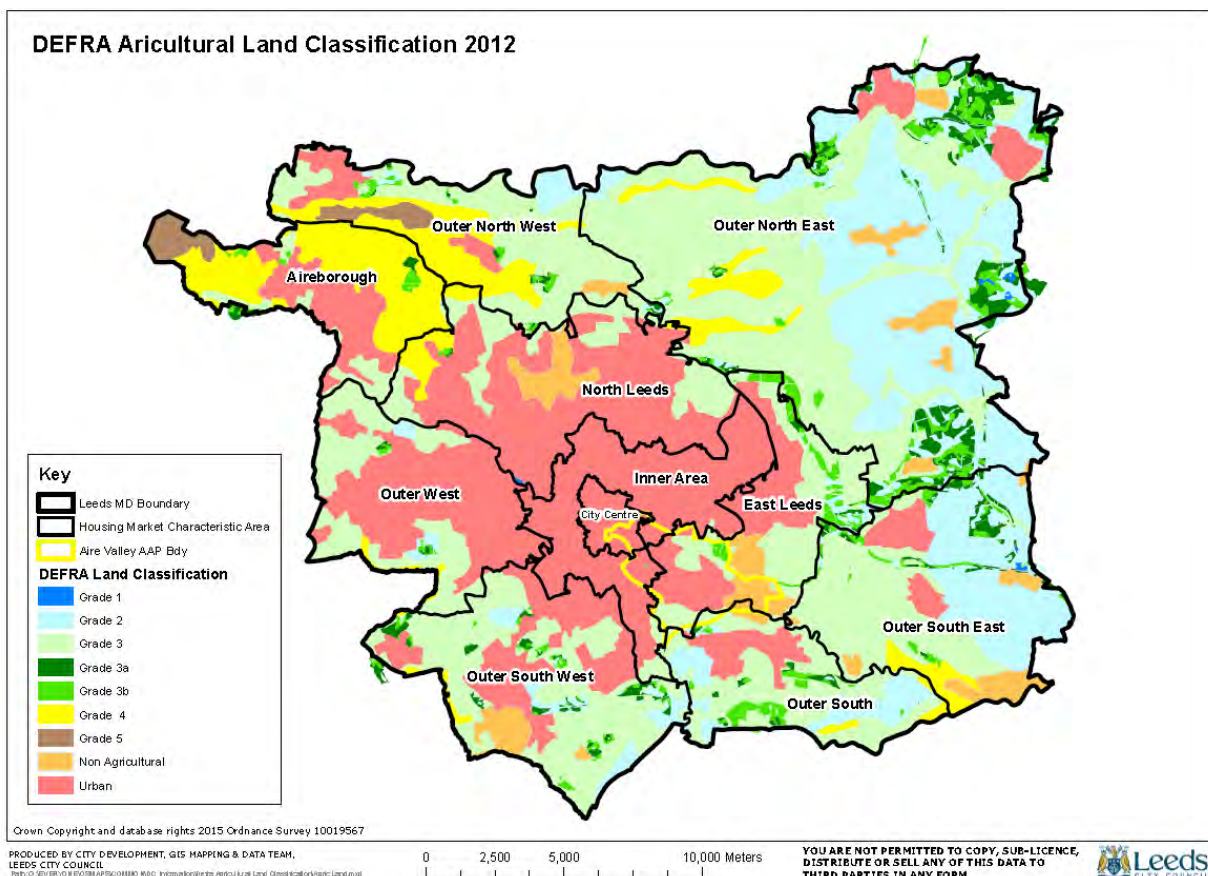


## Agriculture (EvP5)

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

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

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





## Contaminated Land (EvP6)

### **Potentially Contaminating Historical Land Uses**

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

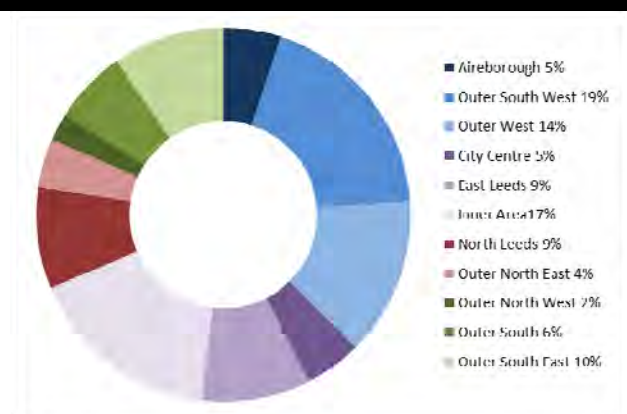
### **Planning Services & the Planning Regime**

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

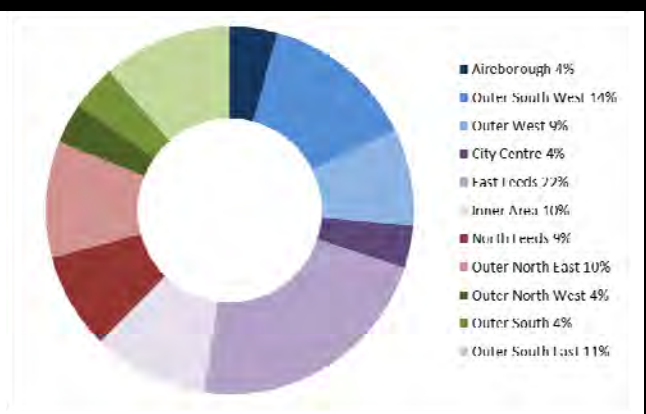
This data represents more than 6,500 planning applications reviewed for potential land contamination and equates to 10% of the district's surface area. The figure of 10% exceeds the total area identified as having a historical potentially contaminated land use above. This is because planning applications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

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

**Figure 1 Land with Industrial Historical Use – Split by HMCA**



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



## Water Quality (EvP7)

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

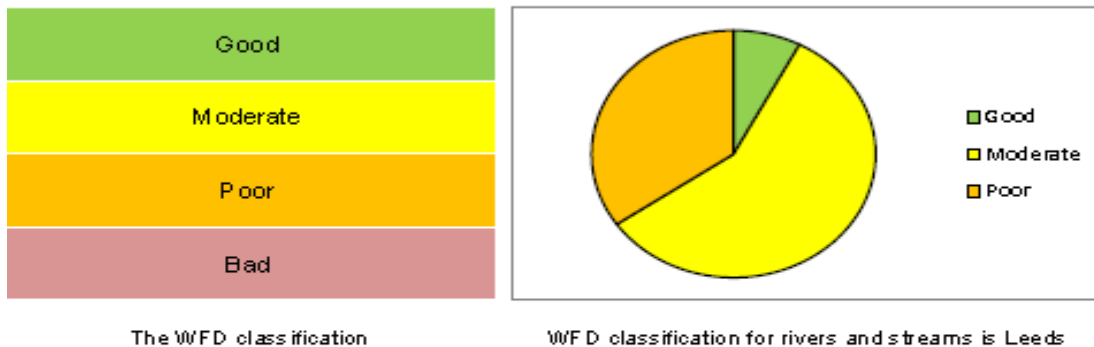
- 330 km<sup>2</sup> (60%) of Leeds is in the Aire and Calder catchment
- 212 km<sup>2</sup> (38%) of Leeds is in the Wharfe catchment
- 10 km<sup>2</sup> (2%) of Leeds is in the Swale, Ouse, Nidd and Ure catchment

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



## Water bodies of Leeds

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



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

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

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

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

### 1 River and stream water bodies

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

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

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

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

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

### Swale, Ure, Ouse and Nidd catchment

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

### Wharfe and Lower Ouse Catchment

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

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

#### Aire and Calder Catchment (Aire)

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

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

#### Aire and Calder catchment (Calder)

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

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

## 2. Lakes including reservoirs

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

## 3. Artificial water bodies (canals)

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

## 4. Groundwater

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

## Water Resources (EvP8)

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



**Legend**

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



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## Flood Risk (EvP9)

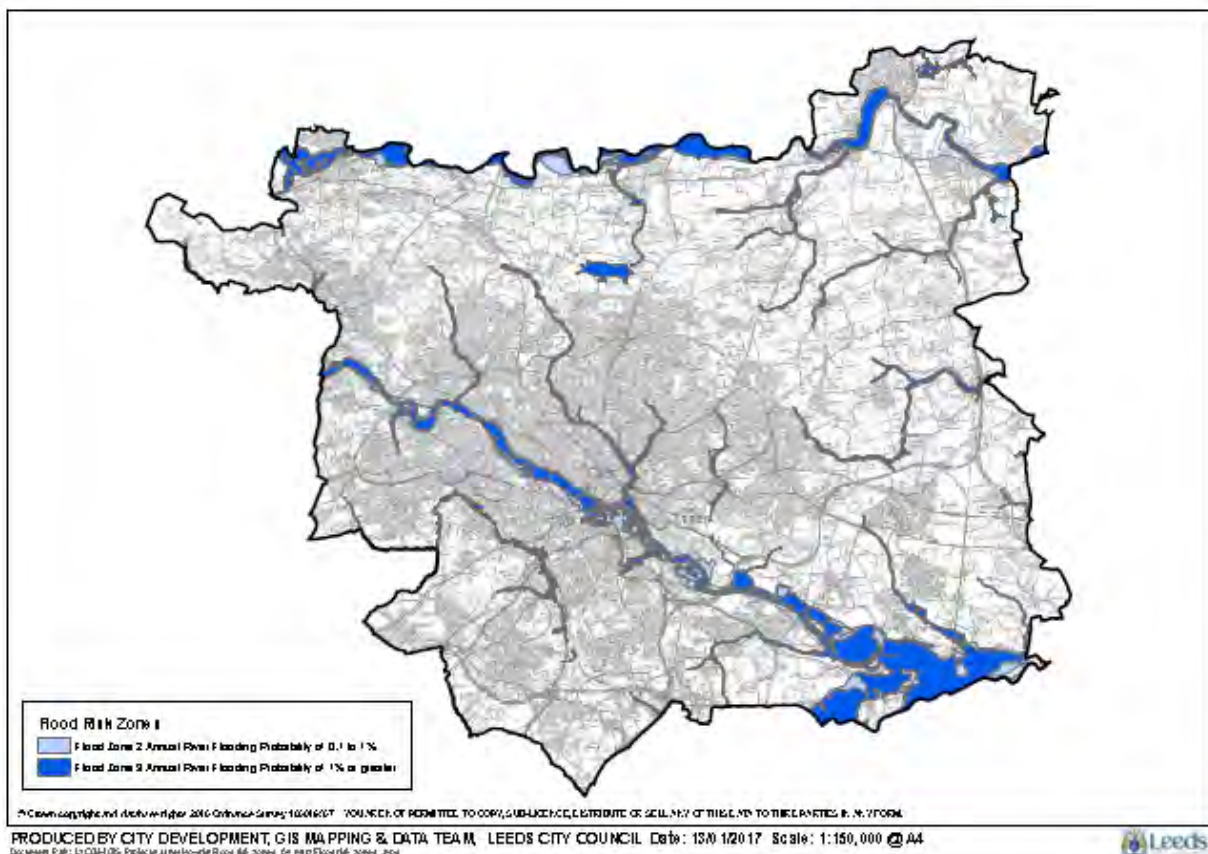
The National Planning Policy Framework sets the national policy context for considering flood risk. The Leeds Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) defines 4 flood zones:

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

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

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

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



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

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

### Air Quality (EvP10)

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

### CO2 Emissions & Energy Consumption (EvP11)

The main greenhouse gas is carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), although other gases including methane and nitrous oxides are also involved.

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

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

In 2005, Leeds produced almost 5.1 million tonnes of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). The three biggest contributors were the commercial and industrial sector (41%), domestic (37%) and transport (22%). Over the past seven years, total emissions have declined by 13.2% with good progress in all areas. In 2008/09 Leeds City Council produced 136,989 tonnes of carbon dioxide from buildings, street lighting, fleet vehicles and staff travel. Building emissions (over 70% of council emissions) have been falling steadily since the 1990s and total emissions were 116,135 tonnes in 2013/14, a 15.2% reduction. The council has committed to reduce total emissions by 40% between 2008/09 and 2020/21 which we are on track to meet.

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

### Accessibility (EvP12)

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

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

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

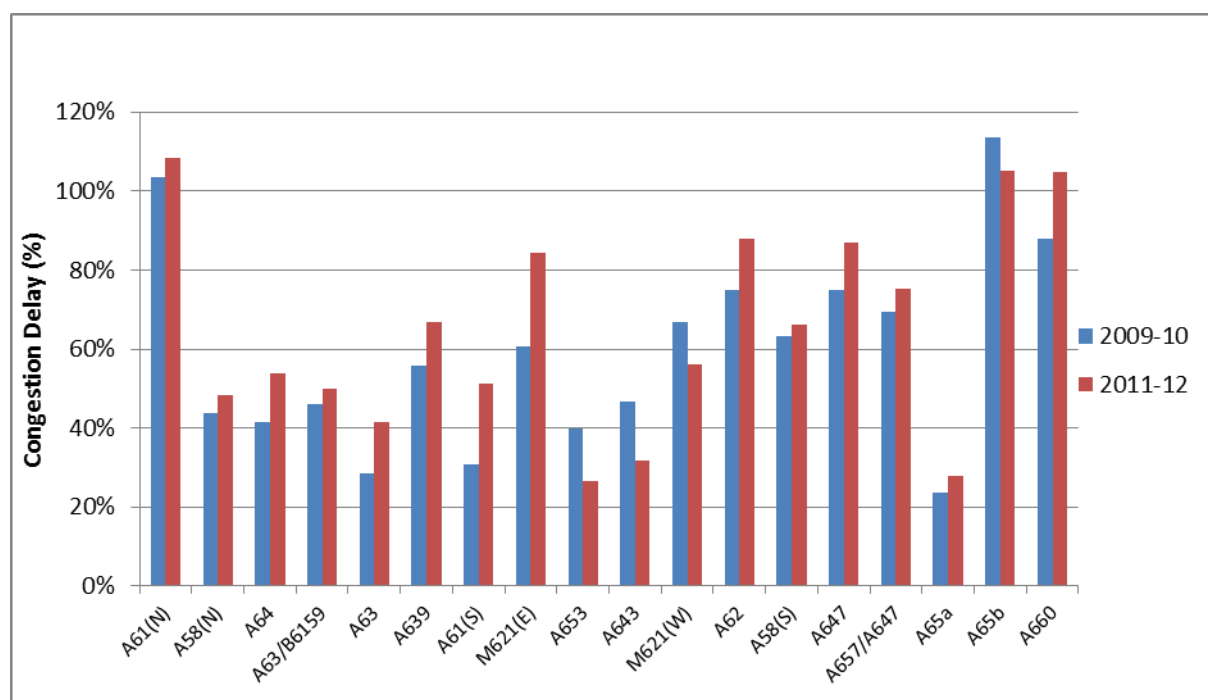
Annual surveys covering journeys on radial routes approaching the city centre during the morning peak period (07:30-09:30) show that the number of cyclists rose by 209% between 2004 and 2014. Rail and walking also showed an increase in use (44% and 66% respectively). In contrast, the number of people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

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

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

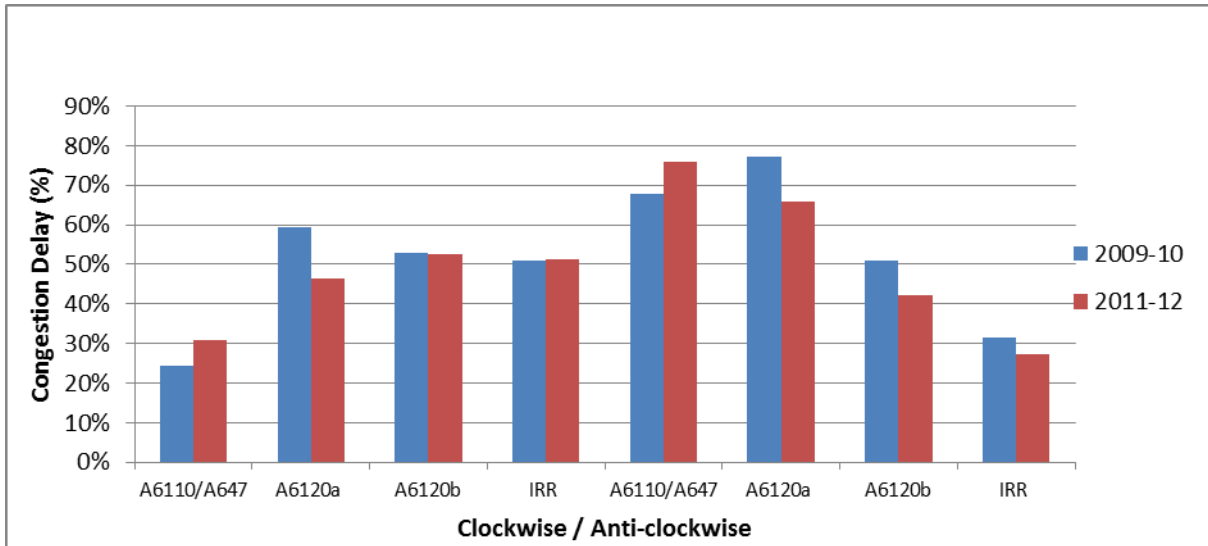
Congestion occurs in Leeds, as it does in any major urban centre. However, Department for Transport data shows that average morning peak period (07:00-10:00) speeds on local authority A roads in Leeds are faster than other comparable cities in England, and improved by around 6% between 2006-07 and 2012-13.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

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



**Figure 1: Leeds Inbound Radial Congestion Delay (08:00-09:00)**

Note: A65b affected by quality bus corridor works during 2011-12



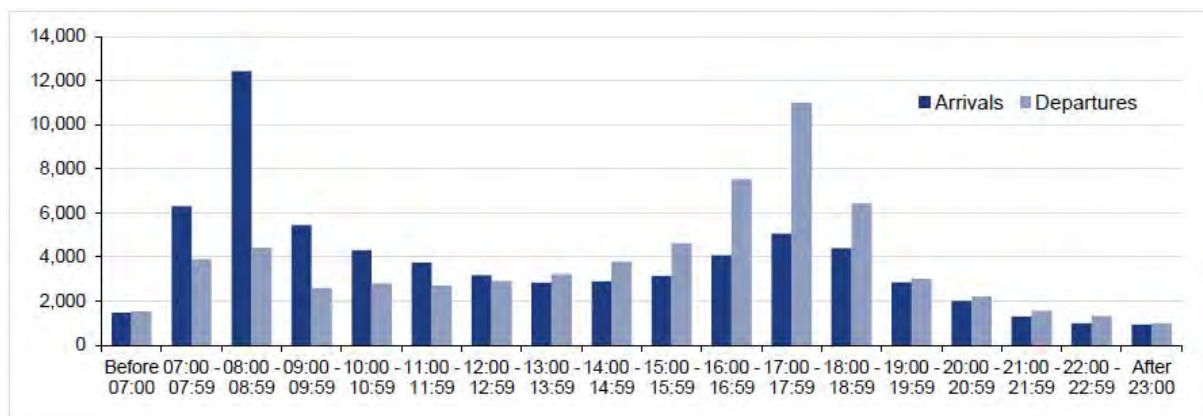
**Figure 2: Leeds Orbital Congestion Delay (08:00-09:00)**

Note: A6110/A647= A653-A6120; A6120a = A647-A61; A6120b = A61-M1 (Jn46)

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

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

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



**Figure 3: Arrival and Departure Profile for Leeds City Station (2013)**

Source: DfT (2014), Rail passenger numbers and crowding on weekdays in major cities in England and Wales: 2013, Chart 14.

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

Working Population aged 16-74 (excluding not in employment)		Source: 2011 census QS703													
After HMCA LSOA adjustments															
HMCA	Working Population	Home working	tram	Underground, light rail, metro, Train	Bus, mini-bus, coach	Taxi	Motorcycle, scooter, moped	Car/van driver	Car/van passenger	Bicycle	Walk	Other			
Aireborough	17278	1789	29	1334	832	76	66	10590	748	227	1546	41			
City Centre	10501	600	21	861	1171	108	17	2156	300	147	5081	39			
East Leeds	21038	1593	23	616	3092	148	135	11714	1538	275	1845	59			
Inner Area	63084	3823	112	1554	14731	1053	228	23590	4181	1340	12125	347			
North Leeds	82905	7574	143	2826	11810	644	355	45585	4331	2096	7287	254			
Outer North East	18744	2730	16	219	836	30	73	12515	818	235	1215	58			
Outer North West	10160	1293	12	370	643	25	56	6160	462	153	959	27			
Outer South	14167	1276	11	445	1314	62	84	9168	838	167	761	41			
Outer South East	18019	1513	11	1197	1415	36	132	11313	1124	175	1058	45			
Outer South West	46492	3641	30	775	5981	363	311	27899	3216	579	3551	147			
Outer West	52836	3816	47	1244	7764	503	281	29952	3499	843	4712	174			
<b>HMCA Total</b>	<b>355225</b>	<b>29647</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>11440</b>	<b>49589</b>	<b>3047</b>	<b>1740</b>	<b>190643</b>	<b>21056</b>	<b>6237</b>	<b>40140</b>	<b>1232</b>			
<b>Working Population aged 16-74 (%) modal share (excluding not in employment)</b>		<b>Source: 2011 census QS703</b>													
After HMCA LSOA adjustments															
HMCA	Working Population	Home working	tram	Underground, light rail, metro, Train	Bus, mini-bus, coach	Taxi	Motorcycle, scooter, moped	Car/van driver	Car/van passenger	Bicycle	Walk	Other			
Aireborough	17278	10.4%	0.2%	7.7%	4.8%	0.4%	0.4%	61.3%	4.3%	1.3%	8.9%	0.2%			
City Centre	10501	5.7%	0.2%	8.2%	11.2%	1.0%	0.2%	20.5%	2.9%	1.4%	48.4%	0.4%			
East Leeds	21038	7.6%	0.1%	2.9%	14.7%	0.7%	0.6%	55.7%	7.3%	1.3%	8.8%	0.3%			
Inner Area	63084	6.1%	0.2%	2.5%	23.4%	1.7%	0.4%	37.4%	6.6%	2.1%	19.2%	0.5%			
North Leeds	82905	9.1%	0.2%	3.4%	14.2%	0.8%	0.4%	55.0%	5.2%	2.5%	8.8%	0.3%			
Outer North East	18744	14.6%	0.1%	1.2%	4.5%	0.2%	0.4%	66.8%	4.4%	1.3%	6.5%	0.3%			
Outer North West	10160	12.7%	0.1%	3.6%	6.3%	0.2%	0.6%	60.6%	4.5%	1.5%	9.4%	0.3%			
Outer South	14167	9.0%	0.1%	3.1%	9.3%	0.4%	0.6%	64.7%	5.9%	1.2%	5.4%	0.3%			
Outer South East	18019	8.4%	0.1%	6.6%	7.9%	0.2%	0.7%	62.8%	6.2%	1.0%	5.9%	0.3%			
Outer South West	46492	7.8%	0.1%	1.7%	12.9%	0.8%	0.7%	60.0%	6.9%	1.2%	7.6%	0.3%			
Outer West	52836	7.2%	0.1%	2.4%	14.7%	1.0%	0.5%	56.7%	6.6%	1.6%	8.9%	0.3%			
<b>HMCA Total</b>	<b>355225</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>14.0%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>53.7%</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>11.3%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>			
<b>Aire Valley</b>		<b>Source: 2011 census QS703</b>													
No adjustments made on LSOAs															
	Working Population	Home working	tram	Underground, light rail, metro, Train	Bus, mini-bus, coach	Taxi	Motorcycle, scooter, moped	Car/van driver	Car/van passenger	Bicycle	Walk	Other			
<b>Aire Valley</b>	<b>17328</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>2812</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>6447</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>4796</b>	<b>75</b>			
<b>Aire Valley (%)</b>	<b>17328</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>16.2%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>37.2%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>27.7%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>			

## Transport Infrastructure (EvP13)

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

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

## Historic Environment (EvP14)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

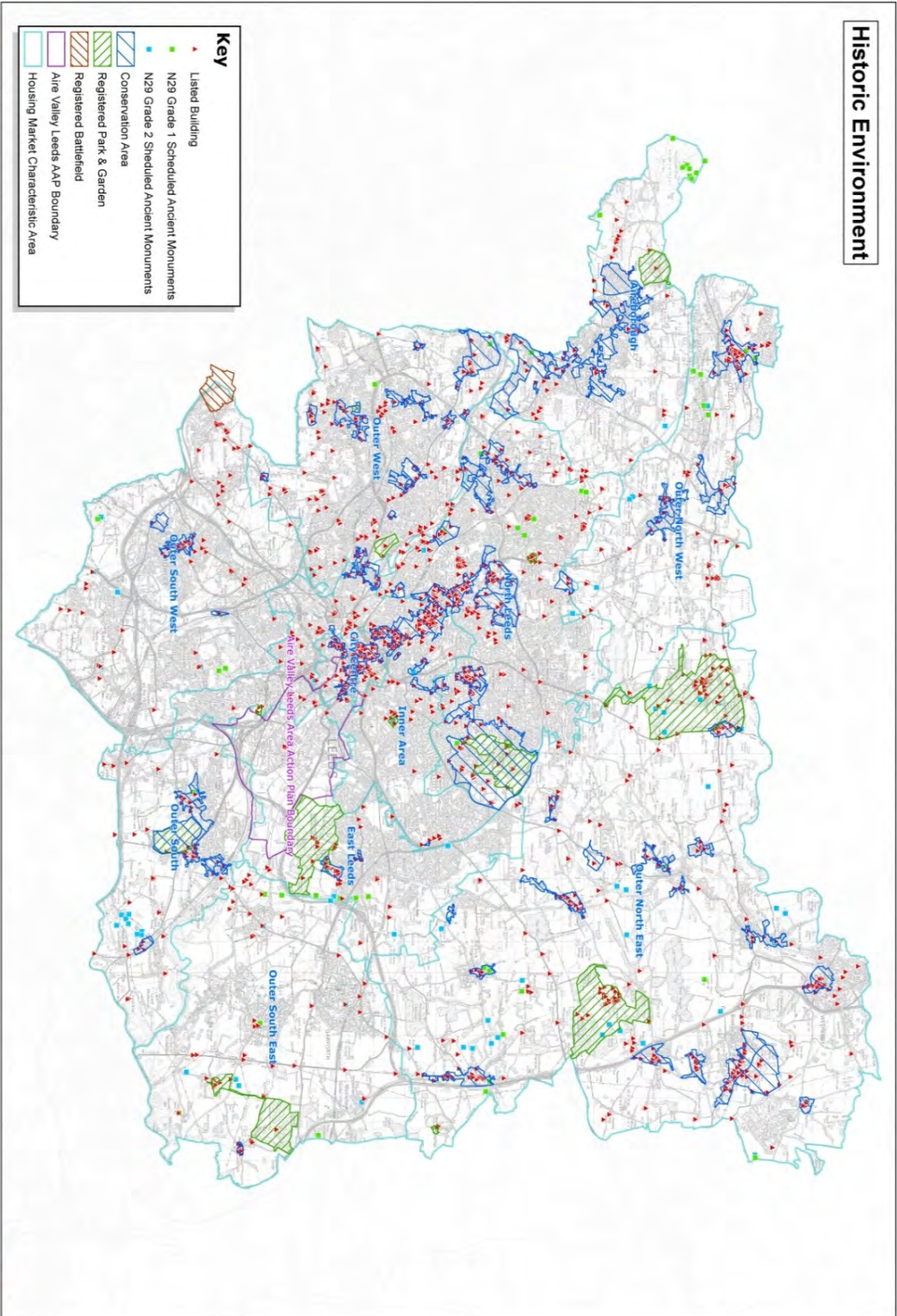
Hunslet Cemetery – Grade II  
Lawnswood Cemetery – Grade II  
Ledston Hall Park – Grade II\*  
Lotherton Hall – Grade II  
Oulton Hall – Grade II  
Pudsey Cemetery – Grade II\*  
Roundhay Park – Grade II  
Temple Newsham – Grade II

and one historic battlefield at Adwalton Moor near Drighlington.

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

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

# Historic Environment



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 Part 1, LCA042025 Proprietary Attribution: DTG Phase 2 Data to be compared with Historic Engineering to compare with Historic Engineering and



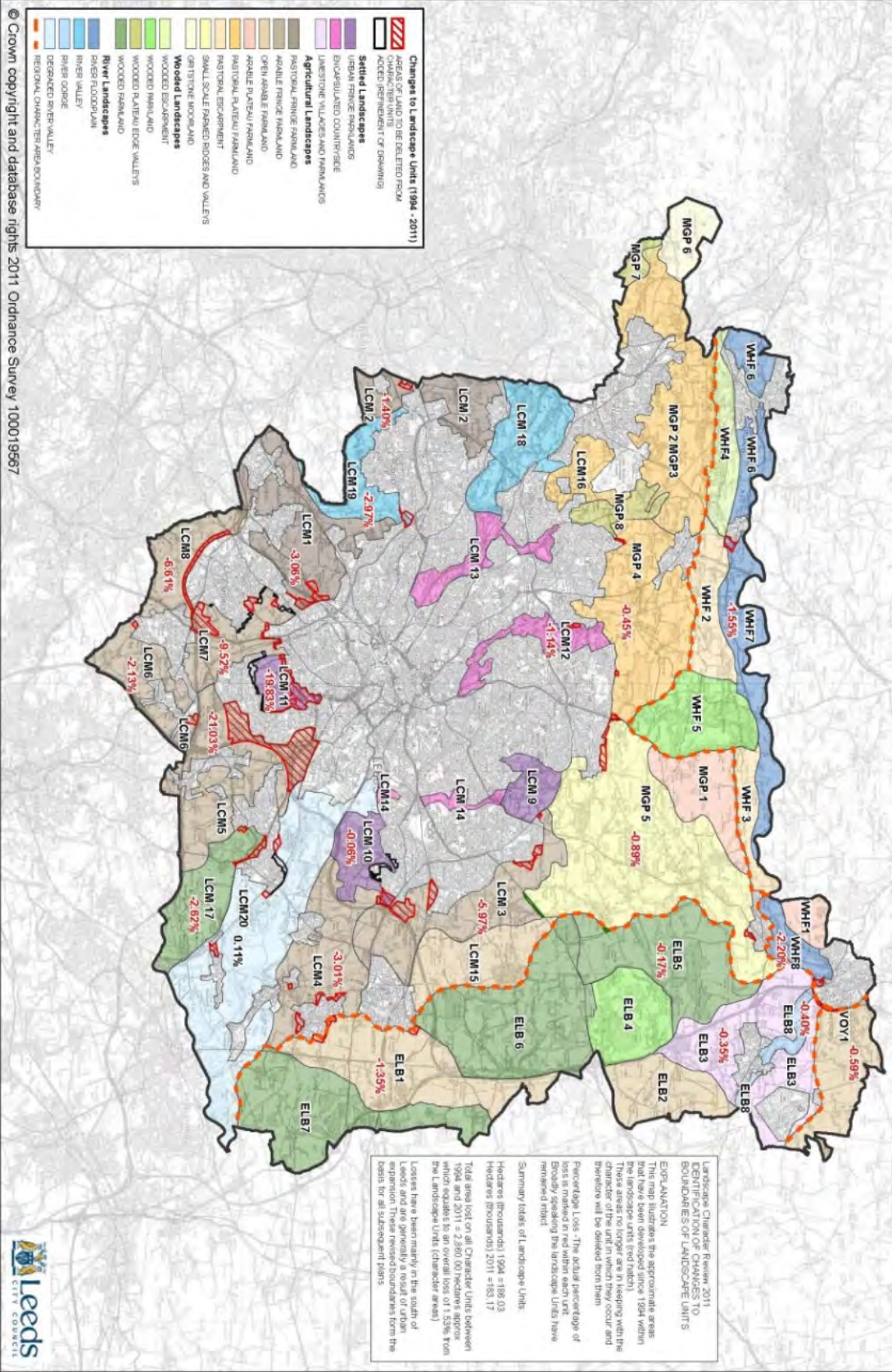
## Landscape (EvP15)

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

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

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

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







## Noise Complaints and Transport Noise Maps (EvP16)

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

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

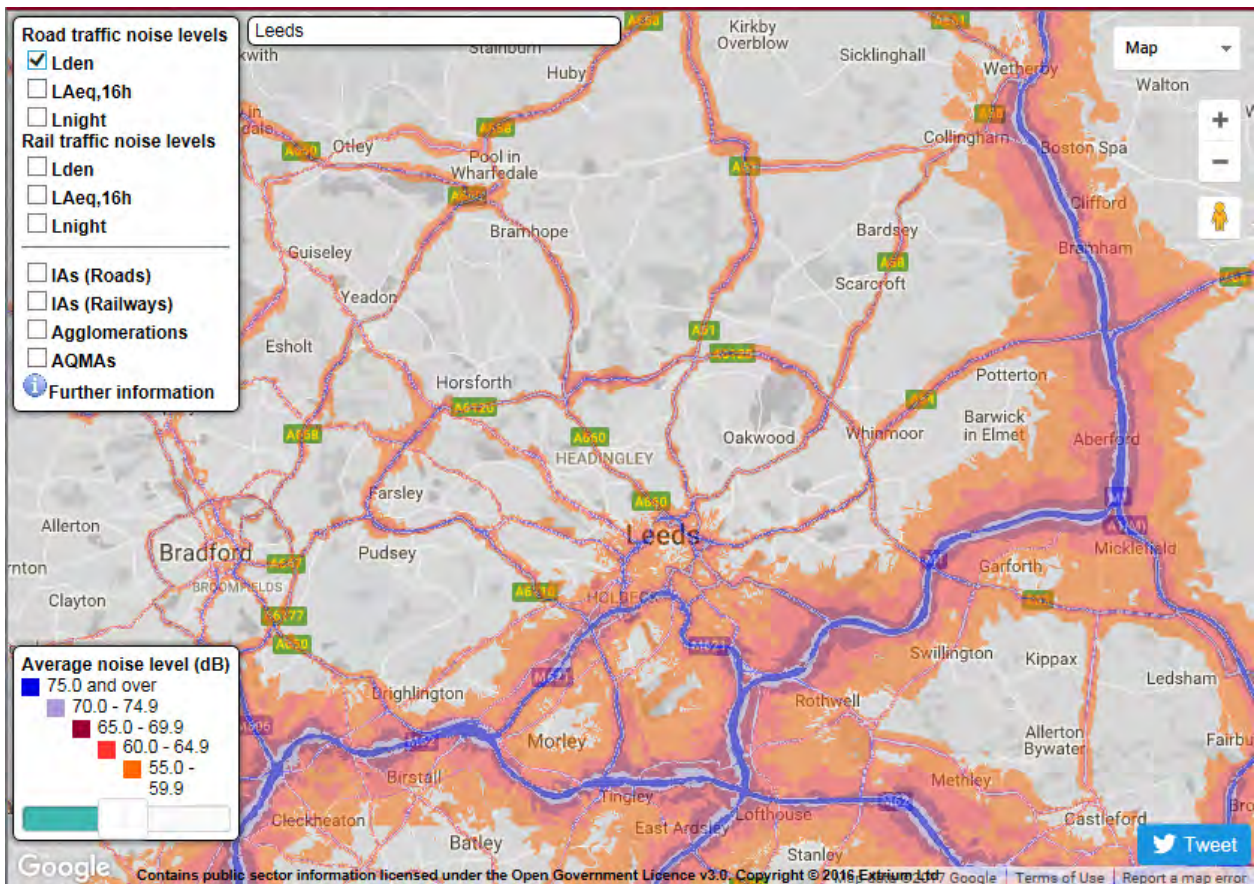
### Road Noise Map 1: Lden

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

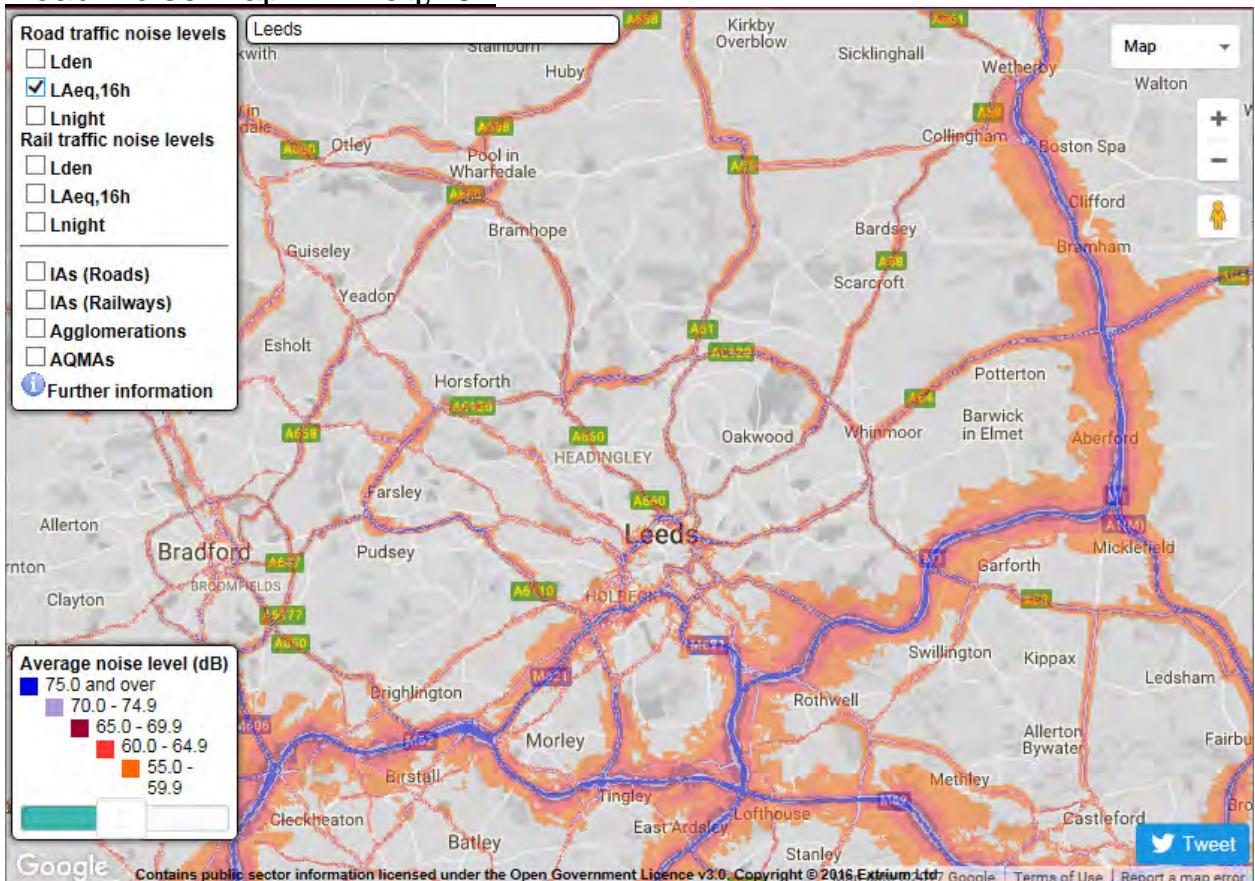
**Lden** Day Evening Night Sound Level is the average sound level over a 24 hour period, with a penalty of 5 dB added for the evening hours or 19:00 to 22:00, and a penalty of 10 dB added for the nighttime hours of 22:00 to 07:00.

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

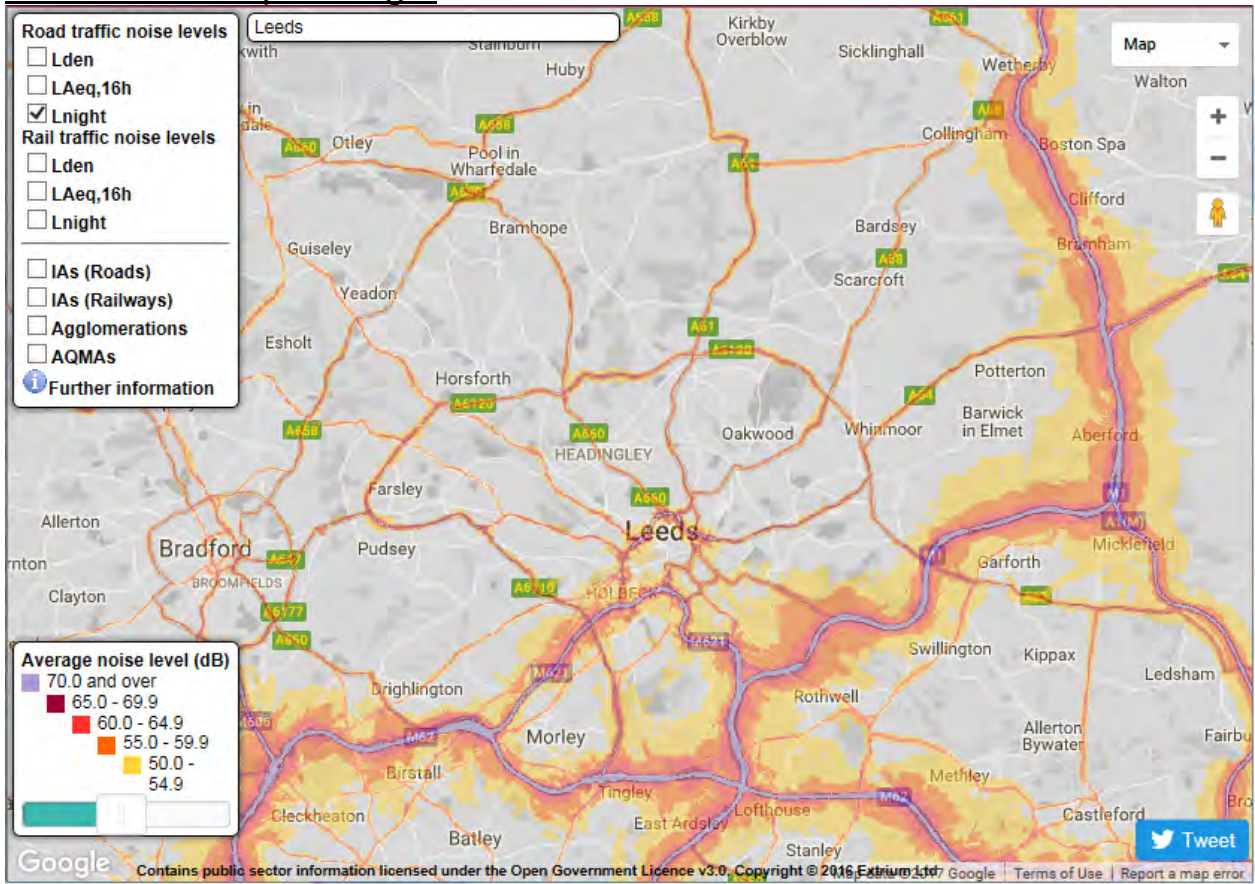
**Lnight** is a weighted annual sound level, measured overnight 23.00 - 0700 hours.



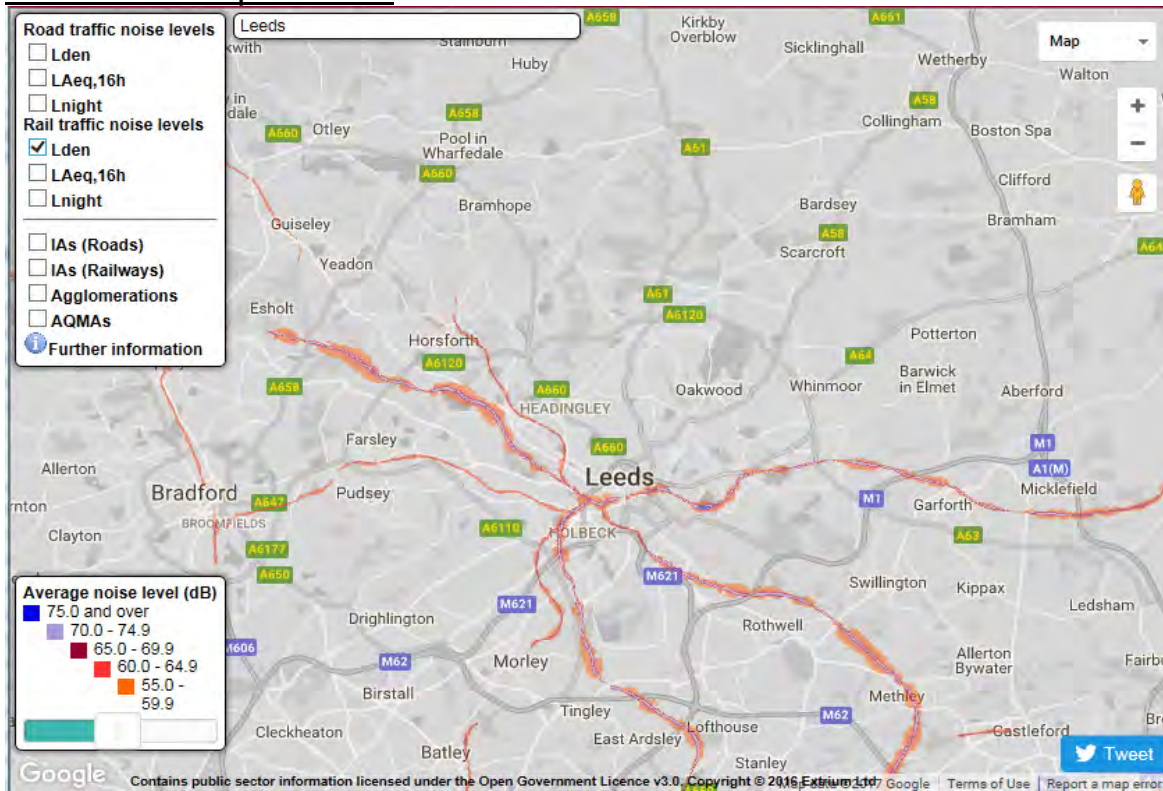
## Road Noise Map 2: LAeq,16h



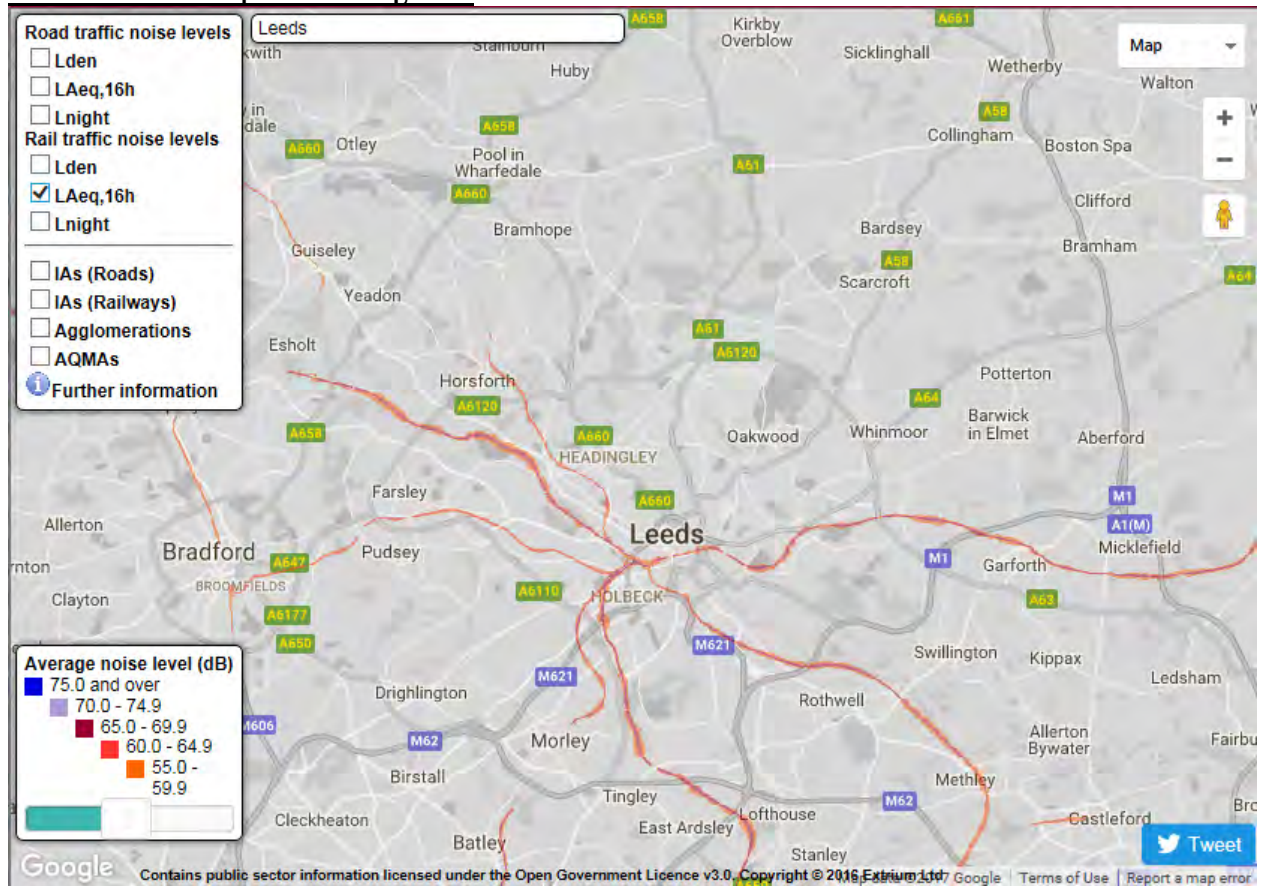
### Road Noise Map 3: Lnight



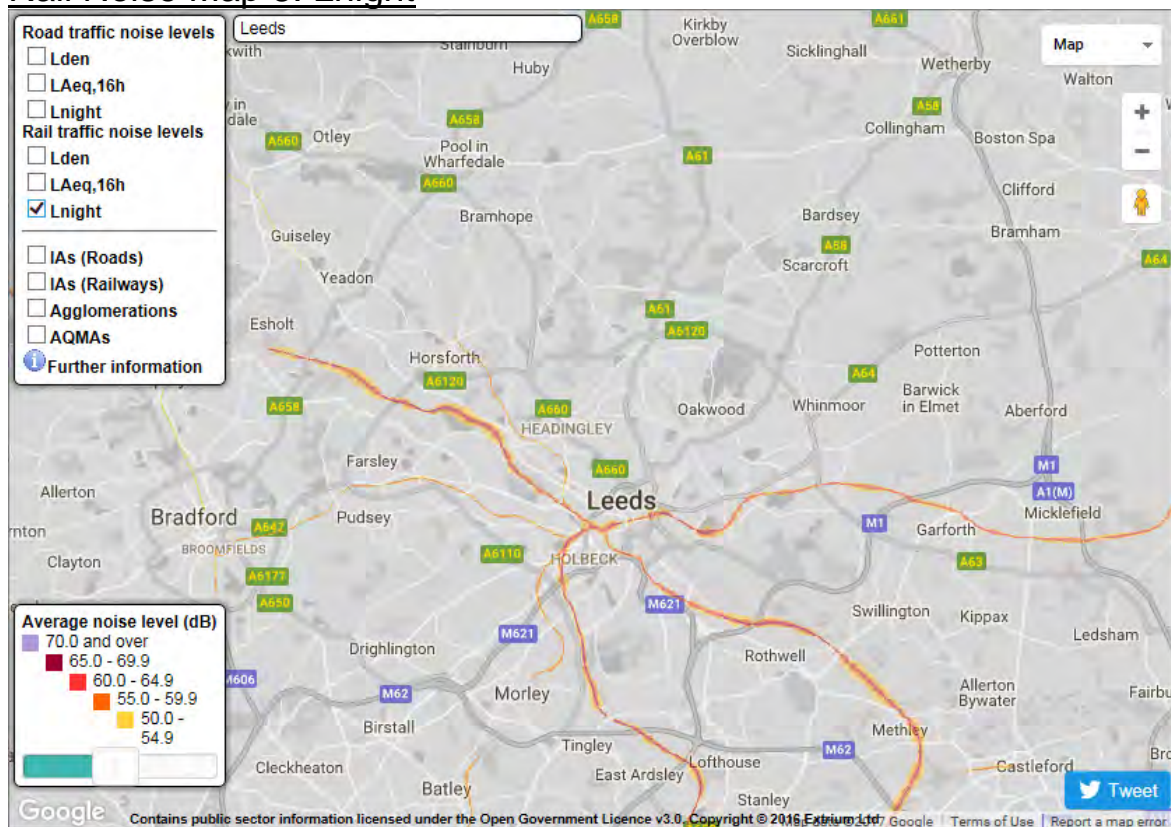
### Rail Noise Map 1: Lden



## Rail Noise Map 2: LAeq,16h

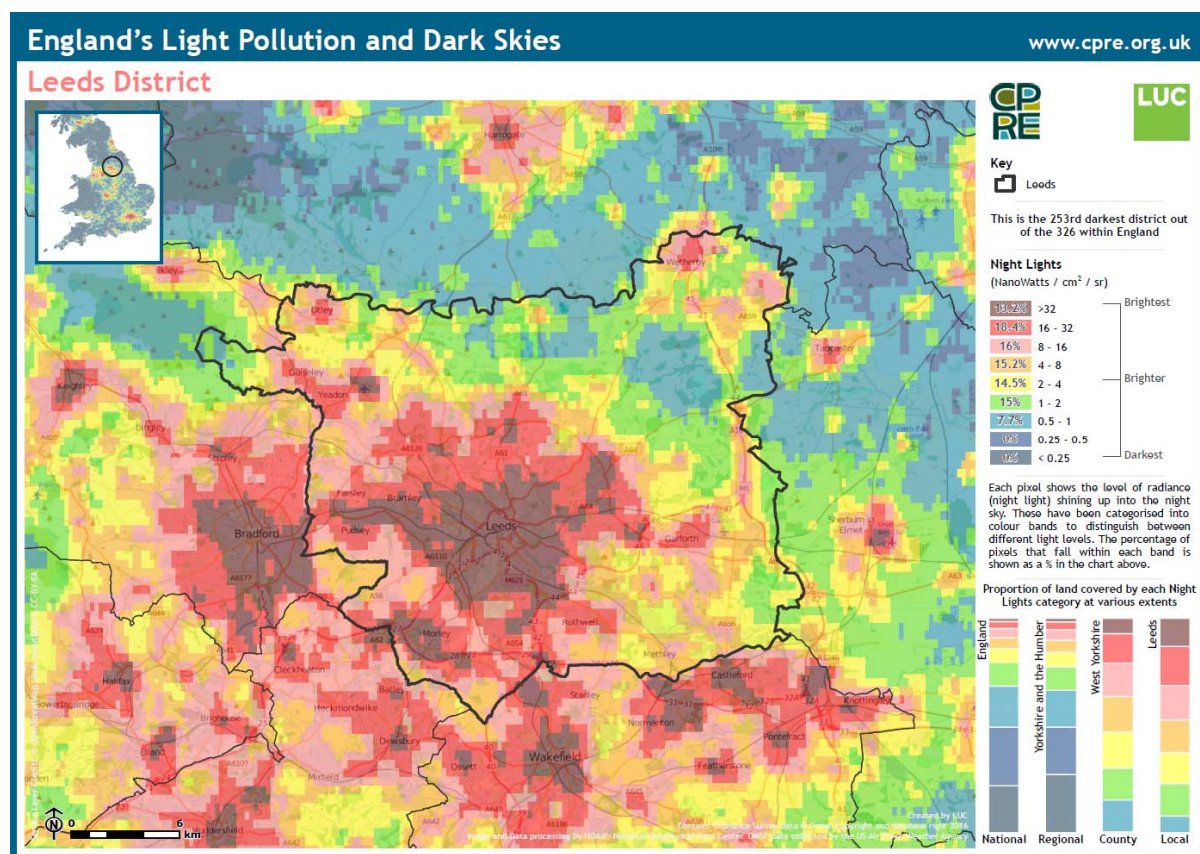


## Rail Noise Map 3: Lnight



## Light Pollution (EvP17)

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



## Odour (EvP18)

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

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

### Waste (EvP19)

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

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



## Baseline Information Relationship with SA Objectives and SA Decision Making Criteria

The table below shows how the Baseline Subjects link to the SA Objectives

Ref	Name	Decision Making Criteria	Baseline	Subject
SA1	Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create more jobs (permanent and temporary)</li> <li>• Improve physical access to jobs</li> <li>• Improve skills &amp; access to training</li> </ul>	EcP1 EcP2 EcP3 EcP4 EcP5 EcP6 SP9 EcP7 EcP8	Employment sectors / total Banking & Finance Retail Tourism Employment take up Resources, minerals, quarries Housebuilding Earnings relative to England Jobs permanent / temporary
SA2	Business investment / economic growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote economic development:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Offices, industry &amp; distribution</li> <li>- Retail &amp; commercial leisure</li> <li>- Tourism &amp; culture</li> <li>- Energy sector</li> <li>- Minerals &amp; waste sectors</li> <li>- Construction sector (e.g. housebuilding)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Increase/maintain vibrancy of centres</li> <li>• Promote improved ICT networks &amp; technological innovation</li> <li>• Promote growth &amp; diversity of rural economy</li> </ul>	EcP1 EcP2 EcP3 EcP4 EcP5 EcP6 SP9 EcP7 EcP8 EcP9 EcP10 EcP11	Banking & Finance Retail Tourism Employment sectors / total Employment take up Resources, minerals, quarries Housebuilding Earnings relative to England Jobs permanent / temporary Out of centre TC permissions ICT Networks Rural diversification



Ref	Name	Decision Making Criteria	Baseline	Subject
SA3	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve physical access to jobs (transport)</li> <li>• Improve skills &amp; access to training</li> <li>• Encourage people to take more physical exercise</li> <li>• Safe local environment</li> <li>• Increase/maintain access to fresh food</li> <li>• Improve quality/standard of housing</li> <li>• Increase provision of and access to green infrastructure</li> <li>• Appropriate provision of key services and facilities (schools, health facilities, retail &amp; commercial leisure)</li> <li>• Increase/maintain access to health facilities</li> <li>• Avoid exposure to poor air quality</li> <li>• Impact of policy/proposal on air quality</li> <li>• Increase energy efficiency of housing and reduce energy bills &amp; fuel poverty</li> </ul>	SP2 SP11 SP12 SP14 SP15 EvP1 EvP10 EvP12 EvP16 EvP17 EvP18	Population diversity New sheltered dwellings NDSS dwelling comparison Crime Health Greenspace Air Quality Accessibility Noise complaints Light pollution Odour
SA4	Crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce crime / fear of crime</li> </ul>	SP14	Crime
SA5	Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of tourism and cultural facilities (hotels, museums, galleries, theatres etc)</li> <li>• Increase/maintain arts facilities</li> <li>• Increase/maintain community facilities inc. religious buildings</li> <li>• Promotes sports, entertainment and cultural events</li> <li>• Supports further and higher education sectors</li> <li>• Promotes creative industries</li> <li>• Meet housing delivery targets</li> </ul>	EcP3 SP17	Tourism Indoor Leisure

Ref	Name	Decision Making Criteria	Baseline	Subject
SA6	Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meet housing delivery targets</li> <li>• Provide appropriate mix of housing types &amp; sizes</li> <li>- Affordable housing</li> <li>- Size of dwellings</li> <li>- Specialist needs (older people / independent living)</li> <li>• Improve quality/standard of housing</li> </ul>	SP4 SP5 SP6 SP7 SP8 SP9 SP10 SP11 SP12	Housing stock by type Housing stock by bedrooms Tenure mix Affordability by HMCA/type/new/SH New housing permissions by type/HMCA New housing completions by type/HMCA New student flats New sheltered dwellings NDSS dwelling comparison
SA7	Social inclusion and community cohesion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve physical access to jobs (transport)</li> <li>• Safe local environment</li> <li>• Provide services &amp; facilities appropriate for the needs of BME groups, older people, young people and disabled people</li> <li>• Reduce overall levels of economic &amp; social deprivation</li> <li>• Reduce disparities in levels of economic and social deprivation</li> <li>• Create opportunities for people from different communities to have increased contact with each other</li> <li>• Increase/maintain accessibility to employment and key services &amp; facilities (centres/food store; schools &amp; health facilities)</li> </ul>	SP2 SP7 SP10 SP11 SP12 SP13 SP14 SP15 SP16 SP20 EvP12	Population diversity Affordability by HMCA/type/new/SH New student flats New sheltered dwellings NDSS dwelling comparison Education and Skills Crime (violence, robbery, burglary, vehicle) Health Deprivation / inequality Areas of Leeds with Neighbourhood Plans Accessibility

Ref	Name	Decision Making Criteria	Baseline	Subject
SA8	Green space, sports and recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase/maintain quantity of greenspace &amp; indoor</li> <li>• Increase/maintain indoor and outdoor sports facilities</li> <li>• Increase quality of greenspace</li> <li>• Improve accessibility to greenspace</li> <li>• Increase/maintain the public rights of way network</li> </ul>	SP17 EvP1 EvP2	Indoor leisure Greenspace Footpaths and RoW
SA9	Efficient and prudent use of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote brownfield development and minimise greenfield development</li> <li>• Promote higher density development</li> <li>• Minimise loss of Green Belt land</li> <li>• Minimise loss of high quality agricultural land</li> <li>• Prevent unacceptable risk from land instability</li> </ul>	SP18 SP19 EvP5	Brownfield/greenfield development Housing density Agriculture
SA10	Bio / Geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect &amp; enhance existing habitats including long term management</li> <li>• Protect &amp; enhance protected &amp; important species</li> <li>• Protect &amp; enhance designated nature conservation sites</li> <li>• Increase green infrastructure provision</li> <li>• Protect sites of geological interest</li> </ul>	EvP1 EvP3 EvP4	Greenspace Geology of Leeds Biodiversity - protected sites
SA11	Climate Change mitigation (Greenhouse Gas Emissions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport</li> <li>• Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from buildings</li> <li>• Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from energy generation &amp; distribution</li> </ul>	EvP11 EvP12	CO2 emissions, energy consumption Accessibility
SA12	Climate Change adaption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase green infrastructure provision</li> <li>• Prepare for likelihood of increased flooding</li> <li>• Build capacity for biodiversity to adapt to climate change</li> </ul>	EvP1 EvP9	Greenspace Flood risk

Ref	Name	Decision Making Criteria	Baseline	Subject
SA13	Flood risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce risk of flooding from rivers</li> <li>• Reduce risk of surface water flooding</li> </ul>	EvP9	Flood risk
SA14	Transport network (infrastructure)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase proportion of journeys by non-car modes</li> <li>• Ease congestion on road network</li> <li>• Make environment more attractive for non-car users</li> <li>• Encourage freight transfer from road to rail/water</li> <li>• Reduce transport-related accidents</li> </ul>	EvP13	Transport Infrastructure
SA15	Accessibility to employment, services and facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve physical access to jobs (transport)</li> <li>• Appropriate provision of key services and facilities (schools, health facilities, retail &amp; commercial leisure)</li> <li>• Increase/maintain accessibility to key services &amp; facilities (centres/food store; schools &amp; health facilities)</li> </ul>	EvP12	Accessibility
SA16	Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide or safeguard facilities for waste management (storage at source; recycling, recovery; processing; disposal)</li> <li>• Reduce waste sent to landfill (recycling &amp; recovery)</li> </ul>	EvP19	Waste
SA17	Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoid exposure to poor air quality impacts on nature conservation sites</li> <li>• Impact of policy/proposal on air quality</li> <li>• Reduce/avoid adverse air quality impact on nature conservation sites</li> </ul>	EvP10	Air Quality
SA18	Water Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve the quality of water bodies (rivers, streams, lakes and groundwater)</li> <li>• Reduce/avoid adverse water quality impacts on nature</li> </ul>	EvP7	Water Quality

Ref	Name	Decision Making Criteria	Baseline	Subject
		conservation sites		
SA19	Land/soil Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote remediation of contaminated land</li> </ul>	EvP6	Contaminated land
SA20	Amenity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce/avoid exposure to noise pollution</li> <li>• Reduce/avoid exposure to light pollution</li> <li>• Reduce/avoid exposure to odour nuisance</li> <li>• Avoid inappropriate development within HSE Major Hazard Zones</li> </ul>	EvP16 EvP17 EvP18	Noise complaints & transport noise maps Light pollution Odour
SA21	Landscape & Townscape Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain/enhance special landscape areas</li> <li>• Protect enhance landscape features e.g. trees, hedgerows ponds, dry stone walls</li> <li>• Increase quality &amp; quantity of woodland</li> <li>• Maintain/enhance landscape character of the area</li> <li>• Provide landscape features in new development</li> <li>• Ensure development in urban areas is appropriate to its setting</li> <li>• Encourage innovative and distinctive urban design</li> </ul>	EvP14 EvP15	Historic Environment Landscape
SA22	Historic environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets and their settings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Listed buildings</li> <li>- Conservation areas</li> <li>- Historic parks &amp; gardens</li> <li>- Scheduled ancient monuments</li> <li>- Registered battlefields</li> <li>- Non-designated heritage assets (local list)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Reduce no of heritage assets 'at risk'</li> </ul>	EvP14	Historic Environment

Ref	Name	Decision Making Criteria	Baseline	Subject
SA23	Energy / resource efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase energy efficiency of buildings/development</li> <li>• Increase water efficiency of buildings/development</li> <li>• Increase proportion of energy generated from renewable/low carbon sources</li> <li>• Promote low carbon energy distribution and storage, eg heat networks</li> <li>• Safeguard land designated for minerals use and promote prior extraction.</li> </ul>	EvP11	Energy / resource efficiency

## APPENDIX 6 - SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK

## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK FOR SITE ALLOCATIONS PLAN

SA OBJECTIVES	DECISION-MAKING CRITERIA		INDICATORS
<b>SA1 EMPLOYMENT</b>	DM01	Create more jobs (permanent and temporary)	<b>BCP:</b> 10, 11, 14, 15, 18, 19 <b>AMR:</b> 2, 3, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 23, 32, 33, 34, 36
	DM02	Improve physical access to jobs (transport)	
	DM03	Improve skills & access to training	
<b>SA2 BUSINESS INVESTMENT / ECONOMIC GROWTH</b>	DM02	Improve physical access to jobs (transport)	<b>BCP:</b> 13 <b>AMR:</b> 2, 3, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 31, 34, 40
	DM04	Promote economic development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Offices, industry &amp; distribution</li> <li>- Retail &amp; commercial leisure</li> <li>- Tourism &amp; culture</li> <li>- Energy sector</li> <li>- Minerals &amp; waste sectors</li> <li>- Health &amp; education sectors</li> <li>- Transport &amp; physical infrastructure</li> <li>- Housebuilding &amp; other residential sectors</li> </ul>	
	DM05	Increase/maintain vibrancy of centres	
	DM06	Promote improved ICT networks & technological innovation	
	DM07	Promote growth & diversity of rural economy	
<b>SA3 HEALTH</b>	DM02	Improve physical access to jobs (transport)	<b>BCP:</b> 4, 5, 10, 11, 14 16 & 18 <b>AMR:</b> 23, 24, 25, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38
	DM03	Improve skills & access to training	
	DM08	Encourage people to take more physical exercise	
	DM09	Safe local environment	
	DM10	Increase/maintain access to fresh food	
	DM19	Improve quality/standard of housing	
	DM37	Increase provision of and access to green infrastructure	
	DM50	Appropriate provision of key services and facilities (schools, health facilities, retail & commercial leisure)	



SA OBJECTIVES	DECISION-MAKING CRITERIA		INDICATORS
	DM51c	Increase/maintain access to health facilities	
	DM54	Avoid exposure to poor air quality	
	DM55	Impact of policy/proposal on air quality	
	DM71a	Increase energy efficiency of housing and reduce energy bills & fuel poverty	
<b>SA4 CRIME</b>	DM11	Reduce crime / fear of crime	<b>BCP: 3</b>
<b>SA5 CULTURE</b>	DM04c	Development of tourism and cultural facilities (hotels, museums, galleries, theatres etc)	<b>BCP: 20</b> <b>AMR: 2, 20, 31</b>
	DM12	Increase/maintain arts facilities	
	DM13	Increase/maintain community facilities inc. religious buildings	
	DM14	Promotes sports, entertainment and cultural events	
	DM15	Supports further and higher education sectors	
	DM16	Promotes creative industries	
<b>SA6 HOUSING</b>	DM17	Meet housing delivery targets	<b>BCP: 15, 16</b> <b>AMR: 3, 4, 4A, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9a, 10, 11, 12, 13 &amp; 14</b>
	DM18	Provide appropriate mix of housing types & sizes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Affordable housing</li> <li>- Size of dwellings</li> <li>- Specialist needs (older people / independent living)</li> </ul>	
	DM19	Improve quality/standard of housing	
<b>SA7 SOCIAL INCLUSION &amp; COMMUNITY COHESION</b>	DM02	Improve physical access to jobs (transport)	<b>BCP: 10, 12, 16, 18</b> <b>AMR: 4A, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 36</b> <b>National Indices of Deprivation (IoD)</b>
	DM09	Safe local environment	
	DM20	Provide services & facilities appropriate for the needs of BME groups, older people, young people and disabled people	
	DM21	Reduce overall levels of economic & social deprivation	
	DM22	Reduce disparities in levels of economic and social deprivation	
	DM23	Create opportunities for people from different communities to have increased contact with each other	
	DM51	Increase/maintain accessibility to employment and key services & facilities (centres/food store; schools & health facilities)	

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

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

SA OBJECTIVES	DECISION-MAKING CRITERIA		INDICATORS
	DM68	Encourage innovative and distinctive urban design	
<b>SA22 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT</b>	DM69	Conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Listed buildings</li> <li>- Conservation areas</li> <li>- Historic parks &amp; gardens</li> <li>- Scheduled ancient monuments</li> <li>- Registered battlefields</li> <li>- Non-designated heritage assets (local list)</li> </ul>	<b>AMR:</b> 26, 27, 28
	DM70	Reduce number of heritage assets 'at risk'	
<b>SA23 ENERGY &amp; RESOURCE EFFICIENCY</b>	DM71	Increase energy efficiency of buildings/development	<b>BCP:</b> 16 <b>AMR:</b> 23, 42, 43
	DM72	Increase water efficiency of buildings/development	
	DM73	Increase proportion of energy generated from renewable/low carbon sources	
	DM74	Promote low carbon energy distribution & storage e.g. heat networks	
	DM75	Safeguard land designated for minerals use and promote prior extraction	

## APPENDIX 7 – SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF POLICIES

Sustainability Appraisals of policies revised as part of the Core Strategy Review. Version @ 12/12/17																								
Policy	Options	SA01	SA02	SA03	SA04	SA05	SA06	SA07	SA08	SA09	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16	SA17	SA18	SA19	SA20	SA21	SA22	SA23
Policy EN1	i) Retaining the "where feasible" requirement to provide a minimum of 10% of the predicted energy needs of major development from renewable or low carbon energy	N	+	++	N	N	++	++	N	N	N	++	N	N	N	N	N	++	N	N	N	N	N	++
Policy EN1	Deleting the residential elements of the policy	N	N	-	N	N	N	-	N	N	N	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	-
Policy EN2	Retaining the "where feasible" requirements for residential development to meet a water standard of 110 litres per person per day	N	+	+	N	N	+	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	N	++
Policy EN2	Deleting the policy and relying on the lower water standard of Building Regulations	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	-
Policy EN8	Requiring residential development to provide 1 point per dwelling and non-residential development providing 10% of spaces with points, and infrastructure to add more at a later date	N	+	+	N	N	+	+	N	N	N	+	N	N	+	N	N	++	N	N	++	-	-	+
Policy EN8	No policy	N	N	-	N	N	-	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	N	N	-	N	N	-	N	N	N
Policy G4	SA with a green space requirement of 40sqm / dwellings applied according to size of dwelling (by bedroom) with choice of provision responsiveness	N	+	++	N	+	-	++	++	-	++	+	++	+	+	+	N	+	+	N	+	+	+	N
Policy G4	SA of G4 with a requirement of 80sqm / dwelling	N	N	++	N	+	-	+	++	--	++	+	++	+	+	+	N	++	+	N	+	++	+	N
Policy G4	Not having a green space policy for new dwellings	N	N	-	N	-	N	-	-	N	-	N	-	N	N	N	N	-	N	N	N	-	N	N
Policy G4	ii) A green space requirement of 40sqm / dwelling with choice of provision responsiveness	N	+	++	N	+	-	++	++	-	++	+	++	+	+	+	N	+	+	N	+	+	+	N
Policy H10	Medium provision (percentages of dwellings): 30% for M4(2) and 2% for M4(3)	-	N	++	N	N	+	++	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	N
Policy H10	High provision (percentages of dwellings): 40% for M4(2) and 5% for M4(3)	-	N	++	N	N	+	++	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	N
Policy H10	Low provision (percentages of dwellings): 15% for M4(2) and 1% for M4(3)	-	N	+	N	N	+	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	N
Policy H10	Not introducing the standards at all	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Policy H5	Halve the current AH targets: 2.5% for City Centre and Inner. 7.5% for Outer South; 17.5% for Outer North	N	N	N	N	N	+	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Policy H5	Maintain existing % targets for 4 geographic zones: 5% City Centre, 5% Inner, 15% Outer South, 35% Outer North	N	N	N	N	N	++	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Policy H5	Increase the existing targets by 5% for each zone: 10% City Centre, 10% Inner, 20% Outer South, 40% Outer North	-	N	N	N	N	+	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	N

Sustainability Appraisals of policies revised as part of the Core Strategy Review. Version @ 12/12/17

Policy	Options	SA01	SA02	SA03	SA04	SA05	SA06	SA07	SA08	SA09	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16	SA17	SA18	SA19	SA20	SA21	SA22	SA23
Policy H9	This scoring was based on application of the NDSS to all dwellings, with the exception of student accommodation	N	N	+	N	N	+	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Policy H9	Not introducing the standards at all	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Policy SP6	Baseline of 42,384 dwellings (DCLG Consultation Scenario)	N	N	-	N	N	N	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	N	N	-	N	N	N	N	N	N
Policy SP6	The mid-range housing requirements of 51,952 dwellings (SHMA Adjustment Scenario)	++	+	-	N	N	++	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	N	N	+	-	-	N	N
Policy SP6	The mid-range housing requirements of 55,648 dwellings (SHMA REM2017 Scenario)	++	+	-	N	N	++	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	N	N	+	-	-	N	N
Policy SP6	High housing requirement at 60,528 (SHMA 2017 High Growth Scenario)	++	+	-	N	N	++	+	-	--	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	N	N	+	-	-	N	N
Policy SP7	Scored on the basis that HMCA percentage targets are retained from the adopted 2014 Core Strategy, which ensures there will be balanced provision of housing delivery across the district	+	+	-	N	N	+	+	N	--	-	N	--	--	-	N	N	-	N	N	N	-	N	N
Policy SP7	Not having a distribution policy at all	N	+	N	N	N	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	N	N	-	N	N	-	N	N	N

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

### **1. The Housing Requirement**

- 1.1. Four policy alternatives have been scored:
  - v) Low housing requirement at 42,384 (the CLG consultation figure)
  - vi) Mid-range housing requirement 51,952
  - vii) Mid-range housing requirement 55,648
  - viii) High housing requirement at 60,528 (SHMA 2017 High Growth Scenario)
- 1.2. The Low Housing Scenario of 42,384 dwellings was scored as the baseline. Without a policy, this would be the default requirement. Consequently, most of the effects scored as neutral, although in real terms could be regarded as negatives. There are transport negatives of proposing a housing requirement which is considered insufficient to support the employment growth forecast in the Regional Econometric Model of March 2017 and therefore drawing in additional commuting from outside of the district. There are consequent negatives for air quality and health. There are no positives.
- 1.3. The two mid-range scenarios of 51,952 and 55,648 dwellings score positively against the economic objectives, largely because the quantity of dwellings would be consistent with the REM forecast of employment growth. They also score positively for provision of housing. They have negatives for a number of environmental objectives which would necessitate policy interventions to mitigate impacts. For example, green space, design and environmental safeguarding policies.
- 1.4. The high growth scenario of 60,528 dwellings also scores positively for economic and housing objectives and scores negatively for a number of environmental objectives. It scores double negative for “Efficient and Prudent Use of Land” which reflects the increased level of Green Belt land take over and above the mid-range scenarios.

### **2. Housing Distribution**

- 2.1. Two policy options were scored: i) retaining a distribution for Housing Market Characteristic Areas (HMCAs) and ii) deleting the existing policy entirely. The option of retaining distribution by geographical areas of the Settlement Hierarchy was not considered realistic because of the inability to differentiate between in-settlement and extensions to settlement development.
- 2.2. The option of retaining a distribution for HMCAs scored positively for employment (SA1) and business investment (SA2), housing (SA6) and social inclusion (SA7). This was based on the positives of a broader distribution of housing site opportunities enabling the market to deliver the full requirement of housing, and consequently being able to deliver more affordable housing and a better housing mix. It had double negatives of efficient use of land (SA9),



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

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

### **3. Affordable Housing**

- 3.1. Three alternative policy approaches were scored initially. A fourth alternative was scored after an Economic Viability Assessment update concluded that there was scope to raise targets for the City Centre and Inner zones:
- v) Maintain existing % targets for 4 geographic zones: 5% City Centre, 5% Inner, 15% Outer South, 35% Outer North
  - vi) Halve the current AH targets: 2.5% for City Centre and Inner. 7.5% for Outer South; 17.5% for Outer North
  - vii) Increase the existing targets by 5% for each zone: 10% City Centre, 10% Inner, 20% Outer South, 40% Outer North
  - viii) Increase the existing targets by 2% for City Centre and Inner Zones: 7% City Centre, 7% Inner, 15% Outer South, 35% Outer North
- 3.2. All options were found to have many neutral effects, particularly concerning the environmental SA objectives. However, critical differences were apparent concerning a small number of SA objectives.

- 3.3. Option i) scored double positive for its effect on housing (SA6) and a single positive for social inclusion (SA7). This is because the moderate requirement for affordable housing was considered to enable provision of market housing and a good mix of housing sizes and types. Also, the moderate provision of affordable housing would contribute to social inclusion. All other effects were neutral.
- 3.4. Option ii) scored single positives for housing (SA6) and social inclusion (SA7) on the basis that a lower affordable housing target would have the same effects as Option i) but not so pronounced. All other effects were neutral.
- 3.5. Option iii) also scored single positives for housing (SA6) and social inclusion (SA7) but for different reasons. The strong positives of greater affordable provision and social inclusion were partly diluted by reductions to the deliverability of market housing. There were also single negative effects on the employment objective (SA1) because of an anticipated small reduction in housing construction jobs as a consequence of reduced market housing development. The SA objectives of landscape (SA21) and historic environment (SA22) were also negatively affected on the assumption that high affordable housing requirements could render historic building restoration projects unviable.
- 3.6. Option iv) scored the same as Option i). This is because both these options were scored on the basis that the optimum amount of affordable housing is deliverable, without undermining deliverability of market housing.

#### **4. Policy H9: Housing Space Standards**

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

#### **5. Policy H10: Housing Access Standards**

- 5.1. Four policy alternatives were scored:
  - v) Medium provision (percentages of dwellings): 30% for M4(2) and 2% for M4(3)
  - vi) High provision (percentages of dwellings): 40% for M4(2) and 5% for M4(3)
  - vii) Low provision (percentages of dwellings): 15% for M4(2) and 1% for M4(3)
  - viii) Test not introducing the standards at all
- 5.2. Options i) of medium provision and ii) of high provision both scored double positive against the SA objectives of health (SA3) and social inclusion (SA7) and a single positive for housing (SA6). They also both had single negative effects on employment (SA1) and historic environment (SA22). It was

considered that the high provision would have more serious impacts on employment and historic environment because of the impact on viability and deliverability, but the effects were marginal, and not significant enough to warrant double negative scores.

- 5.3. Option iii) of low provision affected the same SA objectives as options i) and ii), but the positives for health (SA3) and social inclusion (SA7) only warranted single rather than double positives.
- 5.4. Option iv) of not having a policy scored neutral against all SA objectives.

## **6. Policy G4: Green Space**

- 6.1. Four alternative policy approaches for G4 were scored: i) Not having a green space policy for new dwellings ii) A requirement of 80sqm / dwelling (current policy) iii) A green space requirement of 40sqm / dwelling with choice of provision responsiveness and iv) A green space requirement of 40sqm / dwellings applied according to size of dwelling (by bedroom) with choice of provision responsiveness.
- 6.2. The SA for option (i) 'Not having a green space policy for new dwellings' had no positive benefits. It was seen to have a negative impact on 8 SA objectives for the reason of the residents of new dwellings putting an increased burden per capita on existing Green Space: SA3 (Health), SA5 (Culture), SA7 (Social inclusion & community cohesion), SA8 (Green Space, sports and recreation), SA10 (Biodiversity & geodiversity), SA12 (Climate change adaptation), SA17 (Air quality) and SA21 (landscape & townscape quality)
- 6.3. Option (ii) 'SA of G4 with a requirement of 80sqm / dwelling (current policy)' was assessed on the presumption that the 80sqm per dwelling would be achieved in line with the Core Strategy and not factor in any implementation and delivery difficulties.
- 6.4. In general this approach returned the most 'positive' scores in the SA. It was seen to have more positive impacts (when compared to the alternatives). In particular it scored highly against objectives SA8 (Green Space, sports and recreation), SA17 (Air quality) and SA21 (Landscape & Townscape quality). However, it scored less well when compared to Policy options iii) and iv). The inability to easily direct Green Space provision to identified deficiencies in an area using this approach was a negative for objective SA7 (Social inclusion & community cohesion). Whilst a positive outcome was recorded the approach was not as positive as options iii) and iv). The policy was also seen as an inhibitor to high density residential development and therefore scored very poorly in comparison to options iii) and iv) for objective SA9 (Efficient and prudent use of land).
- 6.5. Policy approaches (iii) and (iv) scored identically in the SA. In comparison to policy option ii (80sqm by dwelling), both iii and iv had more positive impacts on SA objective SA2 (Business investment / economic growth) in a sustainable manner by promoting an increases in the proportion of journeys by non-car

modes and increases in walking and cycling journeys. However both had negative impacts on objective SA17 (Air Quality) and SA21 (Landscape and townscape amenity).

## **7. Policy EN1: Climate Change CO2 Reduction**

- 7.1. Two alternative policy approaches were scored: i) retaining the minimum requirement of 10% of energy needs from renewables/low carbon sources, ii) deleting the residential elements of the policy.
- 7.2. The policy option of retaining the minimum requirement of 10% of energy needs from renewables/low carbon sources scored very positively against the SA objectives. There would be some advantages to business investment (SA2) as a result of technological innovation and there would be double positives for health (SA3) deriving from improved quality of housing, improvements to air quality and increased energy efficiency of domestic buildings. There would be a double positive effect towards housing (SA6) also derived from improved quality of housing. The positive effects on health and housing also contributed toward social inclusion and community cohesion (SA7).
- 7.3. The 10% energy option also scored very positively for climate change mitigation (SA11) which derives from the expected reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from buildings. There were also double positive effects toward air quality (SA17) and energy and resource efficiency (SA23). All other effects were neutral; there were no negative effects.
- 7.4. The effect of the policy option of deleting the residential elements of Policy EN1 produced a number of negative effects on SA objectives. Health (SA3), social inclusion (SA7), climate change mitigation (SA11) and energy and resource efficiency (SA23) all scored with a single negative. There were no neutral effects.

## **8. Policy EN2: Sustainable Design and Construction**

- 8.1. Two alternative policy approaches were scored: i) retaining the minimum requirement for residential development to meet a maximum water standard of 110 litres per person per day, ii) deleting the residential elements of the policy and relying on the lower water standard (125 litres) of the Building Regulations.
- 8.2. The policy option of a water standard of 110 litres per person per day scored positively against SA objectives of business investment (SA2), health (SA3), housing (SA6), social inclusion (SA7) and water quality (SA8), and scored with a double positive against the objective of energy and resource efficiency (SA23). These positives were derived from anticipated improvements in technical innovation, quality standards of housing and improvements to the quality of water bodies. A double positive was registered for the impact on energy and resource efficiency (SA23) which is generated from expected increases in the water efficiency of new buildings.

- 8.3. The policy option of deleting the residential elements of the policy scored neutral against almost all of the SA objectives. It scored negatively against the objective for energy and resource efficiency (SA23) because it will fail to increase the water efficiency of new buildings.

## **9. Policy EN8: Electric Vehicle Charging Points**

- 9.1. Two alternative policy approaches were appraised: i) requiring residential development to provide 1 point per dwelling and non-residential development to provide 10% of car parking spaces with points, ii) not introducing the policy at all.
- 9.2. The policy option of requiring provision of charging points scored positively against a wide range of SA objectives. It was considered that the policy would encourage technical innovation which generated a positive for business investment / economic growth (SA2). It would also impact positively on health (SA3) and housing (SA6) by promoting a safe local environment and improving the quality / standard of housing. It would assist climate change mitigation (SA11) by helping to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The policy scored positively against the transport network objective (SA14) based on a double positive score for improving the environment for non-car users, offset by the negative of electric cars causing transport related accidents. The policy scored double positives for air quality (SA17) and amenity (SA20) based on expected reductions in noise and odour pollution. The policy also scored positively for energy and resource efficiency (SA23). However the policy scored negatively against the SA objectives to promote landscape and townscape quality (SA21) and the historic environment (SA22) because the appearance of charging points could be damaging to attractive visual and historic environments.
- 9.3. The option of no policy had a number of negative effects, some neutral effects and no positive effects. It scored negatively against objectives for health (SA3), housing (SA6), social inclusion (SA7), transport network (SA14), air quality (SA17) and amenity (SA20).

## **10. Cumulative Effects**

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

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

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

and on provision of accessible housing which in turn has positive effects on social inclusion.

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

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

- 10.4. These policies have similar intentions concerning the overall environmental sustainability of new development. It is the residential development aspects of the policies that are being pared back in accordance with the Written Ministerial Statement of March 2015 leaving the policies to control only use of renewable energy (EN1) and use of water (EN2). The two proposed policy changes (EN1 and EN2) score very similarly against the SA objectives. In most cases the policies will be mutually reinforcing, but not enough to increase any of the individual scores.

*Development Viability*

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

## **APPENDIX 9 – Negative Effects and Possible Mitigation**

### **1. SA01 – Employment**

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

### **2. SA02 – Business Investment / Economic Growth**

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

### **3. SA03 – Health**

- 3.1. The “have no policy” options for Policies EN1, EN8 and G4 scored negatively on the SA health objective. It was considered that with the forecast population growth in Leeds, unless there is to be commensurate increases in carbon reduction, in electric vehicle charging points and in green space, the impact on health would be negative. There is no obvious means of mitigation.
- 3.2. All four alternatives of Policy SP6 scored negatively on health. The low housing requirement scored negatively because a failure to build enough dwellings to keep up with forecast employment growth means greater commuting from neighbouring local authorities and greater air pollution and loss of amenity as a result. Mitigation could include better public transport, but this may not be feasible because of cost.
- 3.3. The three higher housing requirements scored negatively because of increasing population demands on facilities such as green space and other environmental resources. Mitigation is possible by introducing planning policies that safeguard environmental resources and seek provision of additional green space to serve the growing population.
- 3.4. The policy option for Policy SP7 of maintaining a distribution of housing amongst Housing Market Characteristic Areas (HMCAs) scored negatively on health because of danger of harming environmental designations in outer areas and less opportunity for public transport use in outer areas. This may be mitigated by selecting housing sites in the outer areas that will not have adverse impacts on environmental resources and have public transport opportunity. Policies to insist on “travel planning” can also help. Site development can also be planned to avoid harm to environmental resources, and even make enhancements as appropriate.

### **4. SA04 – Crime**

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

## 5. **SA05 Culture**

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

## 6. **SA06 – Housing**

- 6.1. The alternative of not having a policy requiring electric vehicle charging points (Policy EN8) scores negatively for housing. The standard of housing quality will be diminished by not making provision for the charging of electric vehicles that are expected to become more mainstream over coming decades. There is no obvious means of mitigation.
- 6.2. Concerning the green space policy (G4), the three alternatives that require green space provision all scored negatively on the housing SA objective. The requirement for green space can affect viability and deliverability of housing, which underlines the importance of viability testing the policy alternatives to ensure that housing development is not unduly undermined.
- 6.3. The policy alternative of not setting a framework for the geographical distribution of new housing scored negatively on the housing SA objective. It was considered that, without ensuring balanced provision of site opportunities, the market would be constrained and be unable to deliver the housing requirement. There is no obvious means of mitigation.

## 7. **SA07 – Social Inclusion and Community Cohesion**

- 7.1. The “have no policy” options for Policies EN1, EN8 and G4 scored negatively on the SA social inclusion objective. Without better energy efficiency of homes, they could become less affordable. Without electric vehicle charging points communities are likely to suffer the adverse impacts of noise and poor air quality for longer. Without provision of green space there will be limited opportunities for sport and other communal recreational activities. There is no obvious means of mitigation.
- 7.2. The policy options of the low housing requirement to Policy SP6 and not having a distributional arrangement in Policy SP7 both scored negatively on the social inclusion objective. A low level of housing provision would reduce opportunities for affordable and mixed types of housing, working against the objective of social inclusion. There is no obvious means of mitigation.

## 8. **SA08 – Green space, Sports and Recreation**

- 8.1. The option of not having a policy requiring provision of green space in new residential development scored negatively against SA08. There is no obvious means of mitigation.
- 8.2. The three higher housing requirement options of Policy SP6 scored negatively against objective SA08. This underlines the need for green space requirement policy to deliver the green space that is needed by a growing population.



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

## **9. SA09 – Efficient and Prudent Use of Land**

- 9.1. The three green space options of Policy G4 that require green space provision scored negatively against SA09. These policy options were considered to be inhibitive of high density residential development. Mitigation is possible by ensuring that green space policy is applied responsively to different site circumstances, including acceptance of commuted sums in lieu of on-site provision where appropriate higher density developments would be jeopardised by on-site green space requirements.
- 9.2. The three higher housing requirement options of Policy SP6 scored negatively against objective SA09. Both alternatives of Policy SP7 concerning housing distribution also scored negatively. All these policy options involve some level of Green Belt development. It cannot be mitigated against without town cramming as the alternative.

## **10. SA10 – Biodiversity and Geodiversity**

- 10.1. The option of not having a policy requiring provision of green space in new residential development scored negatively against SA10. There is no obvious means of mitigation.
- 10.2. The three higher housing requirement options of Policy SP6 scored negatively against objective SA10. Both alternatives of Policy SP7 concerning housing distribution also scored negatively. It was anticipated that all these policy options carry potential to harm interests of biodiversity and geodiversity importance. This underlines the need for appropriate policy protection and for sites to be identified carefully to safeguard biodiversity and geodiversity importance.

## **11. SA11 – Climate Change Mitigation**

- 11.1. The “have no policy” option for Policy EN1 scores negatively on SA objective SA11. It would fail to make optimum reductions in CO2 emissions as part of residential development. There is no obvious means of mitigation.
- 11.2. The three higher housing requirement options of Policy SP6 scored negatively against objective SA11. Greater housing provision (above the baseline of 42,384) brings negatives in terms of climate change. An appropriate policy response would be to optimise the credentials of new housing in reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

## **12. SA12 Climate Change Adaption**

- 12.1. The option of not having a policy requiring provision of green space in new residential development scored negatively against SA12. Green space is an opportunity for trees and vegetation that dampen climate change effects. Without green space provision there is no obvious means of mitigation.
- 12.2. The three higher housing requirement options of Policy SP6 scored negatively against objective SA12. Both alternatives of Policy SP7 concerning housing distribution also scored negatively. It was anticipated that all these policy options could worsen ability to adapt to climate change. This underlines the need for appropriate policy interventions in association with new housing development.

### **13. SA13 Flood Risk**

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

### **14. SA14 Transport Network Infrastructure**

- 14.1. The option of not having an electric vehicle charging point (EVCP) policy was scored negatively against SA objective SA14. EVCPs offer a contributory dimension to transport network infrastructure. There is no obvious means of mitigation.
- 14.2. The low housing requirement of Policy SP7 also scored negatively on SA14. This is on the basis that a shortfall of housing against employment growth will drive up in-commuting from outside Leeds district, putting pressure on network infrastructure. Mitigation could include better public transport, but this may not be feasible because of cost.

### **15. SA15 Accessibility to Employment, Services and Facilities**

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

### **16. SA16 Waste**

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

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

## **17. SA17 Air Quality**

- 17.1. The “have no policy” options for Policies EN8 and G4 scored negatively on the SA air quality objective. It was considered that with the forecast population growth in Leeds, unless there is to be commensurate increases in electric vehicle charging points and in green space, the impact on health would be negative. There is no obvious means of mitigation.
- 17.2. The low housing requirement scored negatively on the assumption that more development would be concentrated in urban areas where it is difficult to avoid zones of low air quality. Mitigation would involve giving priority to locations with better air quality.
- 17.3. Both policy options for distribution of housing (Policy SP7) scored negatively against air quality. They both would lead to more housing development in the inner urban areas that tend to suffer the worst air quality. However, a policy that favoured development outside of the inner urban areas would be unsustainable for many other reasons, particularly accessibility, making efficient use of land and impacts on environmental resources.

## **18. SA18 Water Quality**

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

## **19. SA19 Land and Soils Quality**

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

## **20. SA20 Amenity**

- 20.1. The option of not having an electric vehicle charging point (EVCP) policy scored negatively against SA objective SA20. EVCPs will support the growth of electric vehicles in place of vehicles powered by petrol and diesel engines. Without provision of EVCPs the use of petrol and diesel engines is likely to persist for longer with consequent negative effects on amenity in terms of noise, smells and pollution. There is no obvious means of mitigation.
- 20.2. The three higher housing requirement options of Policy SP6 scored negatively against objective SA20. Having to find higher levels of housing land inevitably means more car journeys will be generated with consequent negative effects on amenity in terms of noise, smells and pollution. Mitigation measures would include giving priority in site selection to locations with the best accessibility and requiring housing developments to agree Travel Plans.

## **21. SA21 Landscape and Townscape Quality**

- 21.1. The policy option of requiring electric vehicle charging points (EVCPs) in new development (Policy EN8) scored negatively against SA21. EVCPs could appear alien and inappropriate to valued townscape. Therefore, there is a case for policy advice to ensure EVCPs are appropriately sited and designed where surroundings are sensitive.
- 21.2. Not having a green space policy (Policy G4) also scored negatively against SA21 because provision of space is often necessary to safeguard the setting of attractive buildings and townscape. Other design and conservation policies can help mitigate such negative effects.
- 21.3. The policy option of requiring the highest provision of affordable dwellings (H10) scored negatively against SA21 on the assumption that a higher affordable housing requirement will challenge the viability of housing development, which in turn could limit resources for good design and conservation. The impacts of this policy needs to be viability tested to mitigate the effects
- 21.4. The three higher housing requirement options of Policy SP6 scored negatively against objective SA21. Also, the option of setting a housing distribution for local areas of Leeds (Policy SP7) scored negatively. Higher housing requirements mean pressure to accommodate housing in locations and ways that may not always safeguard landscape and townscape quality. The option of planning the distribution of housing means that the landscape of outer areas may be negatively affected. Appropriate choices of site selection and other design and conservation policies can help mitigate such negative effects.

## **22. SA22 Historic Environment**

- 22.1. The policy option of requiring electric vehicle charging points (EVCPs) in new development (Policy EN8) scored negatively against SA22. EVCPs could appear alien and inappropriate to historic buildings. Therefore, there is a case for policy advice to ensure EVCPs are appropriately sited and designed where surroundings are sensitive.
- 22.2. All three policy options of introducing accessible housing standards (Policy H10) score negatively against SA22. The physical requirements of the standards could be harmful to historic character in the case of conversions of history buildings. Other design and conservation policies can help mitigate such negative effects, but writing in policy considerations about the importance of historic buildings to the supporting text of Policy H10 could provide further safeguard.
- 22.3. The policy option of requiring the highest provision of affordable dwellings (H10) scored negatively against SA22 on the assumption that a higher affordable housing requirement will challenge the viability of housing development, which in turn could limit resources for good design and conservation. The impacts of this policy needs to be viability tested to mitigate the effects.

**23. SA23 Energy and Resource Efficiency**

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

**APPENDIX 10 – CORE STRATEGY MONITORING FRAMEWORK**

# Core Strategy (incorporating the Core Strategy Selective Review) Monitoring Framework

## Leeds Local Plan

*This document is drafted on the basis that the policies within the Submission draft Core Strategy Selective Review (CSSR), are to be adopted, without modifications. Those policies within the CSSR Review will be incorporated into the Core Strategy on adoption and the whole Plan monitored as one. Therefore the references in this document to the Core Strategy include those policies adopted pursuant to the CSSR.*

*This document will be amended prior to the adoption of the CSSR to reflect any Main Modifications recommended by the Inspector.*

## **1. Introduction**

- 1.1. Monitoring is an essential component of effective spatial planning. It helps determine whether policies are achieving their intentions and ultimately whether there is a need to review the policies. It is particularly important for some Core Strategy policies which rely upon monitoring outcomes as part of their implementation.
- 1.2. It is an expectation for development plan soundness that policies have an agreed approach to monitoring. This document sets out how all of the Core Strategy objectives and policies are intended to be monitored.

## **2. Methodology**

- 2.1. This framework is designed to measure the effectiveness of the Core Strategy objectives. This enables the indirect and cross-cutting impacts of policies to be dealt with as well as the intended direct effects. In practice, this means monitoring the Policies which sit below each objective.
- 2.2. The monitoring framework provides the breadth of indicators to monitor the implementation of the Core Strategy comprehensively, although ability to maintain the extent of monitoring will always be dependent upon availability of resources.
- 2.3. This document is laid out in the form of three tables:
  - Table 1 is structured in order of the objectives of the Core Strategy. For each objective it can be seen what monitoring indicators will be used and which Core Strategy policies are relevant.
  - Table 2 is structured in order of the policies of the Core Strategy. For each policy it can be seen what monitoring indicators will be used.
  - Table 3 is structured in order of the monitoring indicators. For each monitoring indicator further explanation is given to define the purpose of the indicator, provide a definition, provide a formula and provide a target as appropriate.

## **3. Review**

- 3.1. When the Monitoring Framework was first published it was acknowledged that it would need to be updated to reflect new circumstances to ensure it remains effective. As the Core Strategy itself is reviewed the Monitoring Framework will need to be updated accordingly. Regard would also need to be given to availability of resources.
- 3.2. The Core Strategy Selective Review (2017 – 2019) concerns the amendment of some pre-existing policies and creation of some entirely new ones. The Core Strategy Monitoring Framework amends the existing monitoring indicators and introduces new ones as appropriate.



3.3. The considerations for the changes are as follows:

Policies SP6 and SP7: Housing Requirement and Distribution

3.4. These policies set out the housing requirement, considerations for appropriate distribution and percentage targets for different areas of Leeds. The review has retained most of the original policy. One area of change was the deletion of percentage targets for the distribution of new dwellings to different parts of the Settlement Hierarchy. The original monitoring indicators for Policies SP6 and SP7 were as follows:

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

3.5. The CSSR removed the need for indicator number 3 because Policy SP7 no longer sets targets for distribution of dwellings according to Settlement Hierarchy areas. Indicator number 3 remains relevant for Policy SP1, which gives policy preference for growth to different parts of the Settlement Hierarchy. Indicator number 3 has therefore been added to the monitoring of Policy SP1.

Policy H5: Affordable Housing

3.6. This policy requires provision of affordable housing in association with major housing development. The CSSR has retained most of the original policy intent although there are changes to definitions and changes of emphasis. Affordable private rent in association with Build-to-Rent schemes is a new area of policy. The original monitoring indicators for Policy H5 were as follows:

- 10 Gross affordable housing completions
- 11 Total number of C2 housing units delivered per annum

3.7. The only change concerns Indicator 10. The intention of the change is to differentiate between different types of affordable dwellings according to definitions in Policy H5, including affordable private rent and commuted sum equivalents. This has been rewritten as follows:

- 10 Gross affordable housing completions by type

### Policy H9: Minimum Space standards for new dwellings

- 3.8. This is a new policy as a result of the CSSR. It applies the nationally described space standards to new housing development in Leeds. All new dwellings should meet the standards, although it is accepted that the standards will have to be applied differently to student accommodation and houses in multiple occupation. Whilst it is anticipated that all dwellings will meet the standards, exceptions may be justified through the development management process. A new indicator is included:

46 Number and percentage of new dwellings permitted that do not meet the Nationally Described Space Standards

### Policy H10: Accessible housing

- 3.9. This is a new policy as a result of the CSSR. It sets the percentages of dwellings on new developments that need to be of accessible form and design. Two types of accessible dwelling are required as defined in the Building Regulations. New developments are expected to provide 30% of dwellings as M4(2) accessible types and 2% as M4(3) accessible types. An appropriate indicator of delivery of this policy will be the number and percentage of total dwellings that are M4(2) and M4(3) types. A new indicator is inserted:

47 Number and percentage of new dwellings permitted that are M4(2) and M4(3) types.

### 3.10. Policies G4, G5 and G6: Green Space

- 3.11. These policies concern the provision of new green space and protection of existing. Policy G4 requires new development to provide green space. Policy G5 concerns requirements for green space in the city centre and Policy G6 concerns protection of green space. The essential purpose of the policies is not changed by the CSSR. Policy G4 is recast with a different target and more clarity on the seeking of different types of green space or off-site arrangements. Policy G5 has its advice changed on where commuted sums are to be used: instead of priorities of the city centre park and pedestrianisation the revised policy expects contributions to be used toward identified open space and public realm projects. The revised Policy G6 has additional wording to add protection to pedestrian corridors in the City Centre. The original monitoring indicators for Policies G4, G5 and G6 were as follows:

24 Provision of Green Infrastructure and green space as obtained through development process and other sources

25 Amount of greenspace lost to redevelopment

31 Delivery of a City Centre Park

- 3.12. Given the clearer circumstances for accepting commuted sums in Policy G4 and revised guidance for spend of commuted sums in the City Centre it is appropriate to revise indicator number 24 to include

- 24 Green Infrastructure and Space obtained through development process and collection/spend of commuted sums toward Green Space projects and Open Space projects in the City Centre.

Policies EN1, EN2 and EN8

- 3.13. Policies EN1 and EN2 concern carbon dioxide reduction and sustainable design and construction. The CSSR reduced the scope of control over housing development to the areas allowable under the Government's written ministerial statement of March 2015. Policy EN8 is a new policy requiring provision of electric vehicle charging points to parking spaces associated with new development. The original monitoring indicators for Policies EN1 and EN2 were as follows:

- 41 Air Quality in Leeds
- 42 Renewable energy generation

- 3.14. It is considered that the indicator 42 (Renewable energy generation) remains appropriate for monitoring the revised EN2 policy. However, Indicator 41 (Air Quality) is not an appropriate indicator for Policy EN1 which concerns climate change. Therefore, new indicator 49 (CO2 Emissions) is added as an indicator for Policy EN1.

- 42 Renewable energy generation
- 49 Carbon Dioxide emissions reduction in Leeds District by major emitter

- 3.15. Indicator 41 is appropriate for monitoring the new EN8 policy (Electric Vehicle Charging Points). A new indicator for Policy EN8 is included

- 41 Air Quality in Leeds
- 48 Number of electric vehicle charging points permitted in new development

**Table 1: Monitoring Indicators**

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

- 24 Green Infrastructure and Space obtained through development process and collection/spend of commuted sums toward Green Space projects and Open Space projects in the City Centre.
- 25 Amount of greenspace lost to redevelopment
- 26 Number of Conservation Area appraisals completed as a proportion of total Conservation Areas
- 27 Number of buildings noted as 'At Risk' on the 'At Risk Register'
- 28 Number of Listed Buildings demolished
- 29 Total development in Regeneration Priority Programme Areas
- 30 Performance as measured by the Index of Multiple Deprivation
- 31 Delivery of a City Centre park

#### **A well connected district**

- 32 Accessibility of new dwellings to local services, employment, health, education and centres
- 33 Accessibility of new employment, health, education, leisure and retail
- 34 The delivery of transport management priorities
- 35 Mode of travel to work
- 36 Expansion of the Leeds Core Cycle Network

#### **Managing environmental resources**

- 37 Quality of existing Sites of Special Scientific Interest in Leeds
- 38 Increase in the amount of tree cover in the District
- 39 Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk and water quality
- 40 Delivery of the Leeds Flood Alleviation Scheme
- 41 Air quality in Leeds
- 42 Renewable energy generation
- 43 Production of primary land won aggregates
- 44 Capacity of new waste management facilities
- 45 Amount of municipal waste arising and managed by waste stream

#### **Core Strategy Update Policies 2018**

- 46 Number and percentage of new dwellings permitted that do not meet the Nationally Described Space Standards
- 47 Number and percentage of new dwellings permitted that are M4(2) and M4(3) types
- 48 Number of electric vehicle charging points permitted in new development
- 49 Carbon Dioxide emissions reduction in Leeds District by major emitter

**Table 2: Monitoring Indicators by Policy**

<b>SP1 Location of Development</b>	
<b>ID</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
3	Net additional dwellings by location within the Settlement Hierarchy
10	Gross affordable housing completions
11	Total number of C2 housing units delivered per annum
20	Total D2 (leisure) development delivered in District
23	Provision of infrastructure as outlined in CIL
24	Green Infrastructure and Space obtained through development process and collection/spend of commuted sums toward Green Space projects and Open Space projects in the City Centre.
25	Amount of greenspace lost to redevelopment
29	Total development in Regeneration Priority Programme Areas
<b>SP2 Hierarchy of Centres &amp; Spatial Approach to Retailing, Offices, Intensive Leisure &amp; Culture</b>	
<b>ID</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
2	Vibrancy, character and cultural appeal of the City Centre
20	Total D2 (leisure) development delivered in District
21	% amount of A1-A5, B1ai, C1 and D1-D2 development within and on the edge of town and local centres
<b>SP3 Role of Leeds City Centre</b>	
<b>ID</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
1	% of development activity to the south of the river in the City Centre, as compared to north of the river
2	Vibrancy, character and cultural appeal of the city centre
3	Net additional dwellings by location within the Settlement Hierarchy
9	Mix of housing units delivered each year by housing type and number of bedrooms
19	Retail land supply
24	Green Infrastructure and Space obtained through development process and collection/spend of commuted sums toward Green Space projects and Open Space projects in the City Centre.
34	The delivery of transport management priorities
39	Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk and water quality
40	Delivery of the Leeds Flood Alleviation Scheme
<b>SP4 Regeneration Priority Programme Areas</b>	
<b>SP5 Aire Valley Leeds Urban Eco-Settlement</b>	
<b>ID</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
5	New and converted housing units on Previously Developed Land

10	Gross affordable housing completions
11	Total number of C2 housing units delivered per annum
17	Employment land available by sector
20	Total D2 (leisure) development delivered in District
23	Provision of Infrastructure as outlined in CIL
24	Green Infrastructure and Space obtained through development process and collection/spend of commuted sums toward Green Space projects and Open Space projects in the City Centre.
25	Amount of greenspace lost to redevelopment
29	Total development in Regeneration Priority Programme Areas
30	Performance as measured by the Index of Multiple Deprivation

#### **SP6 The Housing Requirement and Allocation of Housing Land**

#### **SP7 Distribution of Housing Land and Allocations**

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

#### **SP8 Economic Development Priorities**

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

#### **SP9 Provision for Offices, Industry & Warehouse Employment Land and Premises**

<b>ID</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
16	Total demand for employment land forecasted in the District until the end of the Plan
17	Employment land available by sector
33	Accessibility of new employment, health, education, retail and leisure

uses

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

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

<b>SP12: Managing the Growth of Leeds Bradford International Airport</b>	
<b>ID</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
34	The delivery of transport management priorities

<b>SP13 Strategic Green Infrastructure</b>	
<b>ID</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
24	Green Infrastructure and Space obtained through development process and collection/spend of commuted sums toward Green Space projects and Open Space projects in the City Centre.
31	Delivery of a City Centre Park
36	Expansion of the Leeds Core Cycle Network
39	Planning Permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk and water quality

<b>CC1 City Centre Development</b>	
<b>ID</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
2	Vibrancy, character and cultural appeal of the city centre
16	Total Demand for Employment Land forecasted in the District until the



	end of the Plan
17	Employment land available by sector
19	Retail land supply
20	Total D2 (leisure) development delivered in District
24	Green Infrastructure and Space obtained through development process and collection/spend of commuted sums toward Green Space projects and Open Space projects in the City Centre.
25	Amount of greenspace lost to redevelopment
31	Delivery of a City Centre Park
32	Accessibility of new dwellings to local services, employment, health, education and centres
33	Accessibility of new employment, health, education, retail and leisure uses

### CC2 City Centre South

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

### CC3 Improving Connectivity between the City Centre and Neighbouring Communities

ID	Indicator
34	The delivery of transport management priorities
36	Expansion of the Leeds Core Cycle Network

### H1: Managed Release of Sites

ID	Indicator
3	Net additional dwellings by location within the Settlement Hierarchy
4	Net additional dwellings by Housing Market Characteristic Area
5	New and Converted Housing Units on Previously Developed Land

6	Five year supply of housing sites and the long term housing trajectory
8	Density of new housing sites
14	% of empty homes in the District (as measured through properties classified as long term vacant)
29	Total development in Regeneration Priority Programme Areas
32	Accessibility of new dwellings to local services, employment, health, education and centres
37	Quality of existing Sites of Special Scientific Interest in Leeds

## H2: New Housing Development on Non Allocated Sites

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

## H3: Density of Residential Development

ID	Indicator
3	Net additional dwellings by location within the Settlement Hierarchy
8	Density of new housing sites

## H4: Housing Mix

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

## H5: Affordable Housing

ID	Indicator
10	Gross affordable housing completions by type
11	Total number of C2 housing units delivered per annum

## H6: Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs), Student Accommodation and Flat Conversion

ID	Indicator
5	New and Converted Housing Units on Previously Developed Land
9	Net additional dwellings by location within the Settlement Hierarchy

## H7: Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Show People

ID	Indicator
12	Total number of gypsy and traveller pitches in the District as compared to

- the previous year
- 13 Total number of Travelling Showpeople plots in the District as compared to the previous year

#### **H8: Housing for Independent Living**

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

#### **H9 Housing Space Standards**

<b>ID</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
46	Number and percentage of new dwellings permitted that do not meet the Nationally Described Space Standards

#### **H10 Accessible Housing Standards**

<b>ID</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
47	Number and percentage of new dwellings permitted that are M4(2) and M4(3) types

#### **EC1 General Employment Land**

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

#### **EC2: Office Development**

<b>ID</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
15	Total amount of additional employment floorspace by type
16	Total Demand for Employment Land forecasted in the District until the end of the Plan
17	Employment land available by sector
18	Net change of employment land in Leeds & loss of employment land to

	other uses
21	% amount of A1-A5, B1ai, C1 and D1-D2 development within and on the edge of town and local centres
29	Total development in Regeneration Priority Programme Areas

### EC3: Safeguarding Existing Employment Land and Industrial Areas

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

### P1: Town and Local Centre Designations

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

### P2: Acceptable Uses in and on the edge of Local Centres

#### P3: Uses in Local Centres

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

### P4: Shopping Parades & Small Scale Stand Alone Food Stores Serving Local Neighbourhoods and Communities

ID	Indicator
19	Retail land supply
21	% amount of A1-A5, B1ai, C1 and D1-D2 development within and on the edge of town and local centres
22	% of development within and on the edge of town and local centres dividing between schemes of units larger or smaller than 372sqm
33	Accessibility of new employment, health, education, leisure and retail

### P5: Approach to Accommodating New Food Stores Across Leeds

#### P6: Approach to Accommodating New Comparison Shopping in Town and Local Centres

ID	Indicator
19	Retail land supply

- 22 % of development within and on the edge of town and local centres dividing between schemes of units larger or smaller than 372sqm
- 33 Accessibility of new employment, health, education, leisure and retail

#### **P7: The Creation of New Centres**

<b>ID</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
17	Employment land available by sector
19	Retail land supply
21	% amount of A1-A5, B1ai, C1 and D1-D2 development within and on the edge of town and local centres
33	Accessibility of new employment, health, education, leisure and retail

#### **P8: Sequential and Impact Assessments for Town Centre Uses**

<b>ID</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
2	Vibrancy, character and cultural appeal of the city centre
17	Employment land available by sector
19	Retail land supply
21	% amount of A1-A5, B1ai, C1 and D1-D2 development within and on the edge of town and local centres
33	Accessibility of new employment, health, education, retail and leisure uses

#### **P9: Community Facilities and Other Services**

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

#### **P10: Design**

<b>ID</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
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#### **P11: Conservation**

<b>ID</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
26	Number of Conservation Area Appraisals completed as a proportion of total Conservation Areas
27	Number of buildings noted as 'At Risk' on the 'At Risk Register'
28	Number of Listed Buildings demolished

**P12: Landscape**

ID	Indicator
37	Quality of existing Sites of Special Scientific Interest in Leeds

**Policy T1: Transport Management****Policy T2: Accessibility Requirements and New Development**

ID	Indicator
32	Accessibility of new dwellings to local services, employment, health, education and centres
33	Accessibility of new employment, health, education, retail and leisure uses
34	The delivery of transport management priorities
35	Mode of travel to work

**Policy G1: Enhancing and Extending Green Infrastructure**

ID	Indicator
24	Green Infrastructure and Space obtained through development process and collection/spend of commuted sums toward Green Space projects and Open Space projects in the City Centre.
31	Delivery of a City Centre Park
37	Quality of existing Sites of Special Scientific Interest in Leeds

**Policy G2: Creation of New Tree Cover**

ID	Indicator
38	Increase in the amount of tree cover in the District

**Policy G3: Standards for Open Space, Sport and Recreation****Policy G4: New Greenspace Provision**

ID	Indicator
24	Green Infrastructure and Space obtained through development process and collection/spend of commuted sums toward Green Space projects and Open Space projects in the City Centre.
31	Delivery of a city centre park

**Policy G5: Open Space Provision in the City Centre**

ID	Indicator
24	Green Infrastructure and Space obtained through development process and collection/spend of commuted sums toward Green Space projects and Open Space projects in the City Centre.
25	Amount of greenspace lost to redevelopment
31	Delivery of a City Centre Park

**Policy G6: Protection and Redevelopment of Existing Greenspace**

ID	Indicator
25	Amount of greenspace lost to redevelopment

#### Policy G7: Protection of Important Species and Habitats

#### Policy G8: Biodiversity Improvements

ID	Indicator
37	Quality of existing Sites of Special Scientific Interest in Leeds

#### Policy EN1: Climate Change – Carbon Dioxide Reduction

ID	Indicator
49	Carbon Dioxide emissions reduction in Leeds District by major emitter

#### Policy EN2: Sustainable Design and Construction

ID	Indicator
42	Renewable energy generation

#### Policy EN3: Low Carbon Energy

#### Policy EN4: District Heating

ID	Indicator
42	Renewable energy generation

#### Policy EN5: Managing Flood risk

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

#### Policy EN6: Strategic Waste Management

ID	Indicator
44	Capacity of new waste management facilities
45	Amount of municipal waste arising and managed by waste stream

#### Policy EN7: Minerals

ID	Indicator
43	Production of primary land won aggregates

#### Policy EN8: Electric Vehicle Charging Points

ID	Indicator
41	Air quality in Leeds
48	Number of electric vehicle charging points permitted in new development

**Policy ID1: Implementation and Delivery Mechanisms**

ID	Indicator
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No indicators have been developed for this policy. Rather than Authority Monitoring process as a whole seeks to deliver the policy.

**Policy ID2: Planning Obligations and Developer Contributions**

ID	Indicator
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23	Provision of infrastructure as outlined in CIL
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**Table 3: Monitoring Indicators explained**

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

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

<b>3</b>	<b>Net additional dwellings by location within the Settlement Hierarchy</b>
<b>Purpose</b>	To show the levels of housing delivery by location within the Settlement Hierarchy
<b>Definition</b>	To demonstrate the spatial distribution of housing development by the Settlement Hierarchy.  The Settlement Hierarchy as defined by Table 1 of the Core Strategy, which includes the following areas  Main Urban Area  Major Settlements  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Garforth</li> <li>• Guiseley/Yeadon/Rawdon</li> <li>• Morley</li> <li>• Otley</li> <li>• Rothwell</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wetherby</li> </ul> <p>Smaller Settlements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allerton Bywater</li> <li>• Bardsey</li> <li>• Barwick-in-Elmet</li> <li>• Boston Spa</li> <li>• Bramham</li> <li>• Bramhope</li> <li>• Calverley</li> <li>• Collingham</li> <li>• Drighlington</li> <li>• East Ardsley</li> <li>• Gildersome</li> <li>• Kippax</li> <li>• Lofthouse/Robin Hood</li> <li>• Micklefield</li> <li>• Mickletown Methley</li> <li>• Pool-in-Wharfedale</li> <li>• Scholes</li> <li>• Swillington</li> <li>• Tingley/West Ardsley</li> </ul> <p>Villages – all other settlements</p>
<b>Target</b>	For housing development to meet the broad spatial distribution pattern outlined in Spatial Policy 1: Location of Development
<b>Actions</b>	Monitor the release of land by settlement category as appropriate, to ensure that the broad distribution is met. In the case of overprovision/under provision in anyone area to seek to determine whether it is appropriate to limit/promote permissions or adjust the phased release of allocated sites until an appropriate balance is maintained
<b>Documents</b>	Housing Land Monitor Updates Five Year Supply updates Site delivery monitoring via Housing Land Availability Updates to the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Updates to the Strategic Housing Market Assessment Other housing updates as published by Leeds City Council and partners

<b>4</b>	<b>Net additional dwellings by Housing Market Characteristic Area</b>
<b>Purpose</b>	To show the levels of housing delivery by each Housing Market Characteristic Area
<b>Definition</b>	<p>To demonstrate the spatial distribution of housing development by Housing Market Characteristic Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aireborough</li> <li>• City Centre</li> <li>• East Leeds</li> <li>• Inner Area</li> <li>• North Leeds</li> <li>• Outer North East</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outer North West</li> <li>• Outer South</li> <li>• Outer South East</li> <li>• Outer South West</li> <li>• Outer West</li> </ul>
<b>Target</b>	For housing development to meet the broad spatial distribution pattern outlined in Spatial Policy 7: Housing Distribution by Housing Market Characteristic Area
<b>Actions</b>	Monitor the release of land by Housing Market Characteristic Area to ensure that the broad distribution is met. In the case of overprovision/under provision in anyone area, seek to determine whether it is appropriate to adjust the phased release of allocated sites until an appropriate balance is maintained
<b>Documents</b>	Housing Land Monitor Updates Five Year Supply updates Site delivery monitoring via Housing Land Availability Updates to the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Updates to the Strategic Housing Market Assessment Housing updates as published by Leeds City Council and partners

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

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

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

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

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

8	Density of new housing sites
<b>Purpose</b>	To measure the density of new housing permissions by settlement hierarchy location, to ensure that they represent the best use of land and are promoting sustainable development.
<b>Definition</b>	A housing site is as defined as delivering five units or more (as per the Housing Land Availability Database). The red line boundary of a planning permission will be used as the boundary. Sites will be assessed during the year in which they obtain planning permission and not when they complete.
<b>Target</b>	For sites over 5 dwellings to meet or exceed the site density targets as set out in Policy H3, as laid out below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I) City Centre and fringe – 65 units/hectare</li> <li>II) Other urban areas – 40 units/hectare</li> <li>III) Fringe Urban Areas – 35 units/hectare</li> <li>IV) Smaller Settlements – 30 units/hectares</li> </ul>
<b>Actions</b>	If the Settlement Hierarchy targets are not being met the Council will seek to more stringently enforce Policy H3 as necessary.  If targets are being exceeded within different tiers of the policy and the overall approach to housing delivery is being met (as outlined in Policy SP6) then there may be no need for further action.
<b>Documents</b>	Housing Land Monitor

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

	units gained through the planning system. Bedrooms will be measured in categories of 0, 1, 2, 3, 4+.																
<b>Target</b>	<p>For the mix of dwellings completed over the plan period to accord with the targets set out in Table H5:</p> <p>i) outside of the City and Town Centres to meet the “Type” targets as outlined in Table 5 and set out below.</p> <p>ii) Throughout Leeds, to meet the “Size” targets as outlined in Table 5 and set out below.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type</th> <th>Target %</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Houses</td> <td>75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Flats</td> <td>25</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Size</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0/1 bed</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 bed</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 bed</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 bed+</td> <td>10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type	Target %	Houses	75	Flats	25	Size	Target	0/1 bed	10	2 bed	50	3 bed	30	4 bed+	10
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<b>Actions</b>	<p>Where it is found that the above targets are not being met over a number of years (average provision over the past three to five years), the Council will need to review the housing mix policy against the current and projected population demands. This is to ensure that the policy is still relevant to the current and expected residential make-up of the District.</p> <p>If the policy is found to be still relevant, the Council will need to encourage developments to help address the problem through the planning application stage. Refusals of planning applications may be required if they do not meet the mix set out above.</p>																
<b>Documents</b>	<p>Strategic Housing Market Assessment ONS population releases Housing Land Availability Monitoring</p>																

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

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

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

<b>13</b>	<b>Total number of pitches for travelling show people in the District as compared to the previous year</b>
<b>Purpose</b>	To identify the total change to the number of travelling showpeople pitches within the District each year.
<b>Definition</b>	<p>Land will often need to be larger than that needed for Gypsy and Travellers because of the need to store fairground equipment and vehicles.</p> <p>Measurement of pitch numbers will be through contact with the Gypsy and Traveller Service of Leeds City Council and through numbers of planning permissions given and completed.</p>
<b>Target</b>	Those set out in the West Yorkshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment 2008 which may be updated as necessary.
<b>Actions</b>	No action

<b>Documents</b>	West Yorkshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment 2008
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<b>14</b>	<b>% of empty homes in the District (as measured through properties classified as long term vacant)</b>
<b>Purpose</b>	To determine the number and percentage of empty homes in the District.
<b>Definition</b>	<p>The number of units that are vacant will be determined as at 31 March each year and compared to the total number of units in the District.</p> <p>The Council will report total vacancy and long term vacancy. Total vacancy is the number of properties that are deemed to be vacant on the day of the data extraction. Long Term Vacant properties are those properties that have been vacant for 6 months or longer.</p> <p>A healthy housing market does have vacancy as it allows churn. This means that there is choice within the market and that a property can sit empty for a short period of time between residents. Too low of a vacancy rate and there is no churn and no choice, driving up the cost of housing. Too high of a vacancy rate and there is concern that the housing market is fragile and that there is migration away from the District. Long Term vacancies indicate that the stock is not available for use and can lead to negative impacts such as crime, dereliction and increased housing costs.</p>
<b>Target</b>	The Strategic Housing Market Assessment Update 2010 noted that a healthy vacancy rate for Leeds was approximately 3%. As of December 2010, the vacancy rate in Leeds was 3% or 5% if second homes were classified as vacant. Therefore the challenge to Leeds will be to lower the vacancy rate over the coming years.
<b>Actions</b>	<p>Vacancy rates should be considered alongside the number of new housing units developed.</p> <p>If the vacancy rate rises substantially alongside new development, there is concern that the new development is not helping the housing market. In such a case, a review of demand for housing, alongside knowledge of vacant housing stock, will be required.</p> <p>If vacancy rates are too low and new housing is being developed, than there is concern that additional development might be needed. The Council will then need to review its land release and housing provision policies to determine whether land release is needed to stimulate the housing market.</p>
<b>Documents</b>	Council Tax records Strategic Housing Market Assessment

<b>15</b>	<b>Total amount of additional employment floorspace by type</b>
<b>Purpose</b>	To show the amount and type of completed employment floorspace (gross)
<b>Definition</b>	<p>Employment development includes land use classes B1 (abc), B2, B8.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gross employment floorspace is calculated as new floorspace completions, plus any gains through change of use and completions.</li> <li>Floorspace is completed when it is available for use and includes extensions made to existing floorspace, where identified through the development management process</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Floorspace should be measured in 'gross internal' square meters. Gross internal floorspace is the entire area inside the external walls of a building and includes corridors, lifts, plant rooms, mezzanines, service accommodation e.g. toilets but excludes internal walls</li> </ul>
<b>Target</b>	Offices = 1,000,000 m2 of floorspace available in the land supply over life of plan. General employment = 493 ha of land available in the land supply over life of plan.
<b>Actions</b>	To safeguard land against loss to other uses as supported by Policy EC3  Review target as per Employment Land Review updates to ensure that total requirements are in line with land supply
<b>Documents</b>	Regular update of the Employment Land Review Site monitoring via Employment Land Availability Employment Land Supply analysis required by application Regional Econometric Model Employment updates as published by partners and Leeds City Council

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

<b>17</b>	<b>Employment land available by sector</b>
<b>Purpose</b>	To identify the amount of land available for employment uses by sector  By identifying the land portfolio for employment uses, the supply figure can be compared to forecasted demand. This enables the Authority to identify whether demand and supply are appropriately balanced.

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

<b>18</b>	<b>Net change of employment land in Leeds &amp; loss of employment land to other uses</b>
<b>Purpose</b>	To identify the total amount of change to the employment land portfolio. Total change is measured by calculating the amount of employment land lost to other uses and subtracting this figure from the total amount of employment land gained from new sources of supply.
<b>Definition</b>	<p>Loss of employment land occurs when land which was last used for an employment purpose is used for non-employment uses (non B Land Use code purposes).</p> <p>Employment Land is gained when new sources of supply are identified. This is either through new allocations and gains from new planning permissions on sites which were not previously in employment land use.</p>
<b>Target</b>	No target
<b>Actions</b>	If land demand exceeds land supply the Council may wish to initiate a call for sites to identify appropriate parcels of land to deliver employment opportunities. The Council will also look to more stringent and appropriate application of Policy EC3, which seeks to preserve current employment land

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

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

<b>20 Total D2 (leisure) development delivered in District</b>	
<b>Purpose</b>	To monitor the delivery of D1 and D2 uses
<b>Definition</b>	<p>Leisure development includes land use class D2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gross leisure developed is measured by the gain of gross D2 floorspace, as captured through the planning application form and documents for new build and change of use and conversion to Leisure</li> <li>A development is considered complete when it is available for use and includes extensions made to existing floorspace, where identified through the development management process</li> </ul>
<b>Target</b>	No target
<b>Actions</b>	No action
<b>Documents</b>	Employment Land Availability database – Leisure component

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

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

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

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

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

<b>26</b>	<b>Number of Conservation Area Appraisals</b>
<b>Purpose</b>	Measure number of Conservation Area Appraisals as a proportion of Conservation Areas. With more Conservation Areas that have Appraisals, the Council will be better equipped to maintain and enhance the quality of Conservation Areas
<b>Definition</b>	Number of Conservation Area Appraisals completed as a proportion of total Conservation Areas

<b>Target</b>	100%
<b>Actions</b>	Devote more resources to the task of completing Conservation Area Appraisals
<b>Documents</b>	Conservation Area Appraisals

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

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

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

	Actions might include seeking funding from various sources to help enable development, linking the development of greenfield sites to delivery on brownfield sites, incentive development through reduced contributions.
<b>Documents</b>	Aire Valley Area Action Plan documents Neighbourhoods and Housing Regeneration Priority Programmes

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

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

<b>32</b>	<b>Accessibility of new dwellings to services (hospitals, GP surgeries, schools, education facilities and employment)</b>
<b>Purpose</b>	<p>To identify how accessible new housing developments of 5 or more dwellings are to the services and facilities which they will access.</p> <p>By measuring access of new housing to services, it provides a proxy measurement of how sustainable the locations for new housing are.</p> <p>The more accessible a development is to services by walking or using public transport, the less need for journeys by car. Therefore accessibility is a measure of overall sustainability.</p>
<b>Definition</b>	New dwellings in schemes of 5 or more dwellings are measured for their ease of accessibility by walking or taking public transport to employment, to primary health and education, to secondary education and to the city and

	town centres
<b>Target</b>	To ensure that most new housing development is accessible to a variety of services either by walking or by public transportation.
<b>Actions</b>	Review the location of allocated housing land available for development.
<b>Documents</b>	Housing Land Monitor Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment

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

<b>34</b>	<b>The delivery of transport management priorities</b>
<b>Purpose</b>	To provide an update on the delivery of the transport management priorities measures as set out in T1
<b>Definition</b>	<p>Transport management priorities are listed in SP7 and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) readily available information to encourage sustainable travel choices</li> <li>b) development of sustainable travel proposals for employers and schools</li> <li>c) parking policies to control the use and supply of car parking across the centre</li> </ul>
<b>Target</b>	Generally linked to increasing the modal share of sustainable transport use.
<b>Actions</b>	<p>Review priorities to determine if appropriate</p> <p>Seek investment to further enact priorities</p>
<b>Documents</b>	Local Transport Plan



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

<b>36 Expansion of the Leeds Core Cycle Network</b>																																	
<b>Purpose</b>	To monitor the growth of the Leeds Core Cycle Network																																
<b>Definition</b>	The Leeds Core Cycle Network is being developed to improve conditions for cyclists and encourage cycling as a form of transportation.  Each route is to be signed and will use a combination of cycle lanes, tracks, quiet roads and junction improvements to link housing, Leeds city centre, schools, employment sites, parks, greenspace and the wider bridleway and cycle route networks.																																
	The Proposed Routes:																																
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Route</th> <th>Status of Route</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. East Middleton Spur</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Leeds Station to Universities</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Middleton to City Centre</td> <td>Open</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Adel Spur</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Cookridge to City Centre</td> <td>Open</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. North Morley Spur</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. Scholes to City Centre</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>8. Rothwell to City Centre</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>9. Chapel Allerton to City Centre<sup>6</sup></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>10. Bramley to City Centre</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>11. Farnley to City Centre</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>12. Garforth to City Centre</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>13. South Morley to City Centre</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>14. A64 York Road Corridor Improvements</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>15. Alwoodley to City Centre</td> <td>Open</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Route	Status of Route	1. East Middleton Spur		2. Leeds Station to Universities		3. Middleton to City Centre	Open	4. Adel Spur		5. Cookridge to City Centre	Open	6. North Morley Spur		7. Scholes to City Centre		8. Rothwell to City Centre		9. Chapel Allerton to City Centre <sup>6</sup>		10. Bramley to City Centre		11. Farnley to City Centre		12. Garforth to City Centre		13. South Morley to City Centre		14. A64 York Road Corridor Improvements		15. Alwoodley to City Centre	Open
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	16. Wyke Beck Valley	
	17. Penda's Way <sup>1</sup>	
<b>Target</b>	Improvements to the Leeds Core Cycle Network.	
<b>Actions</b>	Review constraints to improving the network.	
<b>Documents</b>	Local Transport Plan	

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

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

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

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

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

<b>41</b>	<b>Air quality in Leeds</b>
<b>Purpose</b>	To ensure that the Air quality in Leeds improves over the lifetime of the Plan
<b>Definition</b>	The UK Air Quality Regulations identify seven pollutants that Local Authorities need to consider when assessing air quality: nitrogen dioxide (NO <sub>2</sub> ), sulphur dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> ), carbon monoxide (CO), PM <sub>10</sub> particles, lead, benzene and 1,3 butadiene. LAs are required to declare Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) when the air quality fails to achieve the objectives contained within these regulations.
<b>Target</b>	Reduction of Nitrogen Dioxide to 40ug/m3 or below.
<b>Actions</b>	Investigate and establish likely causes. Determine whether progress in application of Air Quality Action Plan can deliver further improvements to address perceived shortfall.
<b>Documents</b>	Leeds City Council Environmental Health Services publications and statistics

<b>42</b>	<b>Renewable energy generation</b>
<b>Purpose</b>	To show the amount of Renewable energy generation by installed capacity and type

<b>Definition</b>	<p>Installed capacity should be reported for (a) renewable energy developments/installations granted planning permission and (b) completed renewable energy developments/installations. This does not include any developments/installations permitted by a general development order.</p> <p>Installed capacity is the amount of generation the renewable energy development/installation is capable of producing. Capacity should be reported in megawatts and reported in line with current Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) classifications as listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wind energy (onshore)</li> <li>• Geothermal (hot dry rock and aquifers)</li> <li>• Landfill gas and sewage gas</li> <li>• Photovoltaics</li> <li>• Energy from waste</li> <li>• Co-firing of biomass with fossil fuel</li> <li>• Other biomass (animal/plant)</li> <li>• Hydro power [excluding hydro power from plants exceeding 20 MW DNC commissioned before 1 April 2002]</li> <li>• Energy crops (An <b>energy crop</b> is a <a href="#">plant</a> grown as a low cost and low maintenance <a href="#">harvest</a> used to make <a href="#">biofuels</a>, or combusted for its energy content to generate electricity or heat)</li> </ul>
<b>Target</b>	2010 = 11MW (achieved 11.37MW) 2021 = 75 MW
<b>Actions</b>	<p>Review of development application process to ensure policy implementation</p> <p>Identify alternate sources of funding to promote and install renewables</p>
<b>Documents</b>	<p>Digest of United Kingdom energy statistics (DUKES)</p> <p>Natural Resources and Waste Local Plan</p>

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

<b>44 Capacity of new waste management facilities</b>	
<b>Purpose</b>	To show the capacity and operational throughput of new waste management facilities as applicable
<b>Definition</b>	Capacity and operational throughput can be measured as cubic metres, tonnes or litres, reflecting the particular requirements of different types of management facilities (e.g. capacity at landfill sites is measured in cubic metres whilst operational throughput of energy from waste plants is measured in tonnes). Different units of measure should be clearly highlighted.  Management types are to be consistent with management types defined in the standard planning application form.  New facilities are those which have planning permission and are operable within the reporting period.
<b>Target</b>	To provide for the projected arisings by waste stream to 2026 as follows: Tonnes per annum MSW - 383,976 C&I - 1,212,000 CD&E - 1,556,000 Hazardous -103,026
<b>Actions</b>	Review if any new national waste management targets are set for after 2020.
<b>Documents</b>	Natural Resources and Waste Local Plan

<b>45 Amount of municipal waste arising and managed by waste stream</b>	
<b>Purpose</b>	To show the amount of municipal waste arising and how that is being managed by type
<b>Definition</b>	Management type should use the categories consistent with those currently used by DEFRA in their collection of waste data.
<b>Target</b>	To provide for the projected arisings by waste stream to 2026 as follows: Tonnes per annum: MSW - 383,976
<b>Actions</b>	Failure to meet targets over a five year period  Review if any new national waste management targets are set for after 2020.
<b>Documents</b>	Natural Resources and Waste Local Plan

<b>46 Number and percentage of new dwellings permitted that do not meet the Nationally Described Space Standards</b>	
<b>Purpose</b>	To record the scale of new dwellings permitted that do not meet the Nationally Described Space Standards
<b>Definition</b>	The full definition is set out in the <a href="#">national standards of March 2015</a> and repeated in Policy H9. New dwellings are expected to meet the square metre size standards for dwelling sizes by numbers of bedrooms, numbers of bed spaces and number of floors. It applies to all new dwellings with the exception of dwellings designed for student occupation and houses in multiple occupation. Separate standards are to be set for these two categories of residential accommodation.

Table 1 - Minimum gross internal floor areas and storage (m <sup>2</sup> )					
Number of bedrooms(b)	Number of bed spaces (persons)	1 storey dwellings	2 storey dwellings	3 storey dwellings	Built-in storage
1b	1p	39 (37) *			1.0
	2p	50	58		1.5
2b	3p	61	70		2.0
	4p	70	79		
3b	4p	74	84	90	2.5
	5p	86	93	99	
	6p	95	102	108	
4b	5p	90	97	103	3.0
	6p	99	106	112	
	7p	108	115	121	
	8p	117	124	130	
5b	6p	103	110	116	3.5
	7p	112	119	125	
	8p	121	128	134	
6b	7p	116	123	129	4.0
	8p	125	132	138	

<b>Target</b>	The target is zero. It is expected that all dwellings should meet the standards in all areas of Leeds. Any exceptions should be robustly justified.
<b>Actions</b>	Implementation guide and Supplementary Planning Document for purpose built student accommodation and houses in multiple occupation
<b>Documents</b>	Technical housing standards – nationally described space standard as set out in Policy H9 and supporting text.

<b>47</b>	<b>Number and percentage of new dwellings permitted that are M4(2) and M4(3) types</b>
<b>Purpose</b>	To ensure that minimum quantities of accessible dwellings are permitted and completed
<b>Definition</b>	The dwelling types M4(2) and M4(3) are defined in the Building Regulations, <a href="#">Part M</a> . M4(2) dwellings are known as “Accessible and adaptable dwellings”. M4(3) dwellings are known as “Wheelchair user dwellings”
<b>Target</b>	30% of new dwellings to be M4(2) standard and 2% of new dwellings to be M4(3) standard. Where the number of dwellings proposed on a development would result in a requirement of less than 0.5 dwelling, no provision is required.
<b>Actions</b>	Where there has been failure to meet targets over a five year period, review need and viability of policy targets.
<b>Documents</b>	<a href="#">Building Regulations 2010 Part M</a>

<b>48</b>	<b>Number of electric vehicle charging points permitted in new development</b>
<b>Purpose</b>	To understand the quantity of electric vehicle charging points permitted in new development

<b>Definition</b>	Charging points vary from basic charging on standard mains supply to elaborate fast charging equipment. Need to be durable and water resistant.
<b>Target</b>	For all parking spaces of new homes to have electric charging facilities. For residential visitor car parking spaces to have facilities at a ratio of at least 1 point for every 10 spaces. For development of commercial uses and motorway service stations to have facilities at a ratio of at least 1 point for every 10 spaces. For new petrol stations to have at least one fast charging point.
<b>Actions</b>	Review against rates of electric vehicle ownership in Leeds.
<b>Documents</b>	Air Quality Annual Status Reports, Leeds City Council

<b>49</b>	<b>Carbon Dioxide emissions reduction in Leeds District by major emitter</b>
<b>Purpose</b>	To understand reductions in CO2 emissions in Leeds by the major categories of emitters
<b>Definition</b>	Reductions city wide as absolute tonnage and percentage reductions on the previous year. Percentage reductions per sector: Industry, Domestic and Road Transport
<b>Target</b>	At least some annual reduction
<b>Actions</b>	Review policies where there are no reductions over a 5 year period.
<b>Documents</b>	

**For more information, please contact:**

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Merrion House  
Merrion Way  
Leeds, LS2 8BB

**Email: [CoreStrategyReview@leeds.gov.uk](mailto:CoreStrategyReview@leeds.gov.uk)**  
**[www.leeds.gov.uk/localplan](http://www.leeds.gov.uk/localplan)**



**Core Strategy Selective Review**

**Sustainability Appraisal**

**Submission Draft Plan**

Leeds Local Plan  
Development Plan Document

**July 2018**



## **Appendix 4: Habitats Regulation Screening Assessment of the Core Strategy Selective Review**

### **Note on the CSSR screening**

The letter and screening assessment set out below have been sent to Natural England, requesting confirmation that the conclusions of the screening be agreed and that an Appropriate Assessment of the CSSR will not be necessary.

This is because in the Council's opinion the policy changes raise no issues with protected nature conservation sites.

The screening concerns the impact that the Core Strategy Selective Review is likely to have on the European Nature Conservation Sites. These include

- North Pennine Moors
- The South Pennine Moors
- Kirk Deighton Special Area of Conservation
- Denby Grange Colliery Ponds Area of Conservation
- The Humber Estuary

The screening has also had regard to a recent judgement of the Court of Justice of the European Union concerning mitigation measures being considered at screening stages and is considered to comply with this judgement.

FAO Merlin Ash  
Natural England  
Consultation Service  
Hornbeam House  
Crewe Business Park  
Electra Way,  
Crewe  
Cheshire CW1 6GJ

**City Development**

Forward Planning and Implementation  
The Leonardo Building  
2 Rossington Street  
LEEDS  
LS2 8HD

Contact: Robin Coghlan  
Tel: 0113 3787635

Email: [robin.coghlan@leeds.gov.uk](mailto:robin.coghlan@leeds.gov.uk)  
Our ref: P&P/CSSR  
Date: 25.06.18

Dear Natural England,

**Re: Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening Determination for the Leeds Core Strategy Selective Review**

Leeds City Council sought the opinion of Natural England on its draft HRA Screening of the Core Strategy Selective Review (CSSR) in February 2018 (letter dated 15/02/18). The CSSR concerns a select number of policies of its Core Strategy which were subject to public consultation in February and March 2018 and are anticipated to be submitted in July or August to the Secretary of State for Examination. The matters of review include setting a new housing requirement for the period 2017 – 2033, updating affordable and green space policies, introducing new policies on housing standards (size and accessibility) and updating the sustainable construction Policies EN1 and EN2 to reflect national advice. A new policy requiring provision of electric vehicle charging points in new development is also proposed. These are explained more fully in section 3 of the screening determination below:

I am grateful for your comments on the draft Screening and have modified the Screening accordingly. A revised version is attached. In particular, the City Council has refreshed the assessment against the most recent Regulations (SI 2017 1012) and has made clear in the Introduction that the Screening undertaken for the Core Strategy adopted in 2014 is not being superseded by this Screening. The original Screening will remain relevant for all policy areas, but this Screening covers the impacts of the small number of proposed

policy changes. In-combination effects of neighbouring plan policies were considered in the Screening of the adopted plan 2014, and have also been considered in Table 2 of this Screening. A new Table 3 shows how the connections have been made and considered. Generally, the effect of the CSSR will be largely felt in terms of the proposed reduction in the housing requirement leading to reduced pressure for travel and recreation affecting the European Sites. Nevertheless, the existing measures of the adopted Core Strategy (2014) are retained therefore, it is considered that measures already exist through existing adopted Core Strategy policies and other relevant strategies to balance the effects of the CSSR, such that no new mitigations of the CSSR are necessary.

I can confirm that the screening has had regard to the implications of the People over Wind, Peter Sweetman v Coillte Teoranta judgement of the Court of Justice of the European Union of 12/04/18, and in particular, no mitigation measures of the CSSR are relied upon in this screening.

I am therefore writing to ask the opinion of Natural England whether the screening determination below is regarded as sufficient to conclude that an Appropriate Assessment under the Habitats Regulations (Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (SI 2017 1012) will not be necessary.

## **Conclusion**

It is considered that an Appropriate Assessment under the Habitats Regulations (Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (SI 2017 1012) is not required as part of the Core Strategy Selective Review submission, as the policies do not give rise to any Likely Significant Effects on the nature conservation objectives of European designated sites. Avoidance mechanisms have already been built into policies either in the Natural Resources and Waste DPD and the adopted Core Strategy. Natural England is being consulted on this Screening Determination and is asked to confirm this conclusion.

If you wish to discuss this matter further, please do not hesitate to contact me on the email or phone number shown above.

Yours sincerely,



David Feeney  
Head of Strategic Planning

## **HABITATS REGULATIONS ASSESSMENT: SCREENING DETERMINATION FOR THE LEEDS CORE STRATEGY**

### **1. Introduction**

This Screening Assessment has been carried out to determine if the policies of the Leeds Core Strategy require an Appropriate Assessment under the Habitats Regulations (Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (SI 2017 1012)). This is required as a result of the European Habitats Directive.

Article 6.3 of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC means that Appropriate Assessments are required where plans or projects that are not directly linked to the management of that site may have a significant effect on the conservation objectives and would ultimately affect the integrity of the site. Integrity can be defined as the ability of the site to fulfil its function to continue to support protected habitats or species (a full list of protected habitats and species is provided in Annex I (habitats) and Annex II (species)<sup>1</sup>.

This Screening adds consideration to rather than supersedes the Screening undertaken for the Core Strategy adopted in 2014. That Screening considered potential impacts of all policies of the Plan, including in-combination with other LDFs in the Region. That Screening remains relevant for all the policies and objectives of the Core Strategy that have not been subject to update as part of the Core Strategy Selective Review (CSSR).

In-combination effects considering the combined effects of the plans of neighbouring local authorities are fully examined in Table 3.

### **2. European Nature Conservation Sites and Conservation Objectives**

Table 1 below, sets out the European nature conservation sites of potential relevance to the Core Strategy and the conservation objectives which relate to them. This includes all sites within 10 km of the Leeds City Council administrative boundary and also the Humber Estuary.

Information for each site has been obtained from the Joint Nature Conservation Committee website and Natural England. These sites are designated at the European Level as Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and/or Special Areas of Conservation (SACs). This means they have a very high level of conservation protection by virtue of their importance as key habitats of European significance. Sites can be designated as both an SPA and a SAC and they are also simultaneously designated for their national importance as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs).

Although only a small part of the South Pennine Moors SPA and SAC, Hawksworth Moor is located within the Leeds City Council boundary, the potential impact on other protected sites outside the administrative

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.rtpi.org.uk/download/5637/Appropriate-Assessment.pdf>

area must also be assessed. Other sites outside the administrative boundary considered by this screening assessment are:

- North Pennine Moors SPA & SAC: This is over 103,000 ha in size and exists in parts of County Durham, Northumberland, Cumbria and North Yorkshire and lies 3km North West from the Leeds District boundary<sup>2</sup>;
- The South Pennine Moors SPA & SAC outside Leeds which in total covers 64,000 ha <sup>3</sup> covering other parts of West and South Yorkshire and the Pennine areas of Lancashire;
- Kirk Deighton SAC: This is approximately 4 ha in size and is located to the North West of Wetherby 500m from the Leeds District boundary<sup>4</sup>;
- Denby Grange Colliery Ponds SAC: This is nearly 19 ha in size and located over 7 km South from the Leeds District boundary near the A637 in Wakefield District; and
- The Humber Estuary which is approximately 37,000 ha covering Humberside and Lincolnshire<sup>5</sup> 26.6km East from the Leeds District boundary.

It is recognised that indirect and secondary effects can theoretically extend even further afield to sites not identified herein (and which do not require specific identification), and references to this are made where appropriate. However, by addressing the appropriate issues for the nearest sites, all sites will benefit from the same policy protections. As an example, transport growth in the region (an 'in combination' effect of housing and economic growth) could lead to emissions which affect sites throughout Yorkshire and the Humber, and potentially even sites outside of the region. However, the policy protections which protect the nearest sensitive sites relate to the avoidance, minimisation and reduction of car usage, and therefore they apply universally to all European Sites.

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<sup>2</sup><http://data.nbn.org.uk/siteInfo/siteSpeciesGroups.jsp?useIntersects=1&allIDs=1&engOrd=1&srcKey=UK0030033&srcDsKey=GA000327>

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.jncc.gov.uk/ProtectedSites/SACselection/sac.asp?EUCode=UK0030280>

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.jncc.gov.uk/ProtectedSites/SACselection/sac.asp?EUCode=UK0030178>

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.jncc.gov.uk/ProtectedSites/SACselection/sac.asp?EUCode=UK0030170>

**Table 1 of European Designations and Conservation Objectives which Relate to These Sites**

European Site	National (SSSI) and European Conservation Objectives for Each SAC/SPA	Location Relative to Leeds	Qualifying Features
<p><b>Special Protection Areas</b></p> <p>*also a Ramsar Site</p>			
<p><b>SOUTH PENNINE MOORS PHASE 2</b></p>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and,</li> <li>• The distribution of the</li> </ul>	<p>Partly within the Leeds District Boundary, north eastern corner at Ilkley Moor</p>	<p><i>Falco columbarius</i>; Merlin (Breeding)  <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>; European golden plover (Breeding)                      Breeding bird assemblage – Golden Plover; Lapwing; Dunlin; Snipe; Curlew; Redshank; Common Sandpiper; Short-eared Owl; Whinchat; Wheatear; Ring Ouzel; Twite.</p>

European Site	National (SSSI) and European Conservation Objectives for Each SAC/SPA	Location Relative to Leeds	Qualifying Features
	qualifying features within the site.		
<b>NORTH PENNINE MOORS</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and,</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>	Over 3 km north west of Leeds	<p><i>Circus cyaneus</i>; Hen harrier (Breeding)  <i>Falco columbarius</i>; Merlin (Breeding)  <i>Falco peregrinus</i>; Peregrine falcon (Breeding)  <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>; European golden plover (Breeding)</p>

European Site	National (SSSI) and European Conservation Objectives for Each SAC/SPA	Location Relative to Leeds	Qualifying Features
HUMBER ESTUARY *	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and,</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site</li> </ul>	Approx. 26.5 km east of Leeds, downstream of the River Aire	<p><i>Botaurus stellaris</i>; Great bittern (Non-breeding)  <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>; Great bittern (Breeding)  <i>Tadorna tadorna</i>; Common shelduck (Non-breeding)  <i>Circus aeruginosus</i>; Eurasian marsh harrier (Breeding)  <i>Circus cyaneus</i>; Hen harrier (Non-breeding)  <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>; Pied avocet (Non-breeding)  <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>; Pied avocet (Breeding)  <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>; European golden plover (Non-breeding)  <i>Calidris canutus</i>; Red knot (Non-breeding)  <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i>; Dunlin (Non-breeding)  <i>Philomachus pugnax</i>; Ruff (Non-breeding)  <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>; Black-tailed godwit (Non-breeding)  <i>Limosa lapponica</i>; Bar-tailed godwit (Non-breeding)  <i>Tringa totanus</i>; Common redshank (Non-breeding)  <i>Sterna albifrons</i>; Little tern (Breeding)</p> <p>Waterbird assemblage - in the non-breeding season, the area regularly supports 153,934 individual waterbirds (five year peak mean 1996/97 – 2000/01), including dark-bellied brent goose <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>, shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i>, wigeon <i>Anas penelope</i>, teal <i>Anas crecca</i>, mallard <i>Anas</i></p>



Special Areas of Conservation			
<b>NORTH PENNINE MOORS</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and,</li> </ul>	Over 3 km north west of Leeds	<p>Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>; Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath  European dry heaths  <i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands; Juniper on heaths or calcareous grasslands  Calaminarian grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i>; Grasslands on soils rich in heavy metals  Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands; Montane acid grasslands  Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>); Dry grasslands and scrublands on chalk or limestone  Blanket bogs  Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>); Hard-water springs depositing lime  Alkaline fens; Calcium-rich springwater-fed fens  Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>); Acidic scree  Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation; Plants in crevices in base-rich rocks  Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation; Plants in crevices on acid rocks  Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles; Western acidic oak woodland  <i>Saxifraga hirculus</i>; Marsh saxifrage</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>		
<b>KIRK DEIGHTON</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The extent and distribution of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>The supporting processes on which the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>The populations of qualifying species, and,</li> <li>The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>	Approx. 500 m north of Leeds (north east corner)	<i>Triturus cristatus</i> ; Great Crested Newt
<b>SOUTH PENNINE MOORS</b>	Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure	Within the Leeds District Boundary, north eastern-most corner at Ilkley Moor	Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> ; Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath European dry heaths Blanket bogs Transition mires and quaking bogs; Very wet mires often identified by an unstable `quaking`

	<p>that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of the qualifying natural habitats, and,</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the qualifying natural habitats rely</li> </ul>		<p>surface Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles</p>
<b>DENBY GRANGE COLLIERY PONDS</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function of habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting</li> </ul>	<p>Approx. 7 km to the south of the Leeds District boundary.</p>	<p><i>Triturus cristatus</i>; Great Crested Newt</p>

	<p>processes on which qualifying natural habitats rely</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and,</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>		
<b>HUMBER ESTUARY</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and habitats</li> </ul>	<p>Approx. 26.5 km east of Leeds, downstream of the River Aire</p>	<p>Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; Subtidal sandbanks Estuaries Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; Intertidal mudflats and sandflats Coastal lagoons <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand; Glasswort and other annuals colonising mud and sand Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>) Embryonic shifting dunes Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes"); Shifting dunes with marram Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes"); Dune grassland Dunes with <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>; Dunes with sea-buckthorn <i>Petromyzon marinus</i>; Sea lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>; River lamprey <i>Halichoerus grypus</i>; Grey seal</p>

	<p>of qualifying species rely</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The populations of qualifying species, and,</li><li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li></ul>		
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### **3 Core Strategy Selective Review**

#### *The housing requirement for 2017 - 2033*

- 3.1** Policy SP6 and supporting paragraphs 4.6.1 – 4.6.12 will be replaced with new text. The main evidence for setting the housing requirement comes from the Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2017 which makes a thorough analysis of Leeds' housing needs starting with the Office of National Statistics projections and making adjustments to reflect local evidence on population and employment growth. Consideration is also given to the DCLG consultation in September "Building the Right Homes in the Right Places" which offers a very simplified methodology for local authorities to calculate their housing requirements (simply the ONS household projection plus an uplift to reflect local house price affordability) and an indicative housing need figure. For Leeds the figure given is 2,649 dwellings p.a. (42,384).
- 3.2** A housing requirement figure of 3,247 per annum (51,952 over the plan period) is proposed. This is considerably lower than the current requirement of 4,700 per annum (70,000).

#### *Housing Distribution*

- 3.3** Policy SP7 of the adopted Core Strategy divides the total dwelling supply for allocation (66,000 dwellings) into different geographical areas i) relating to the Settlement Hierarchy (City Centre, Main Urban Area, Major Settlements and Smaller Settlements) ii) relating to the different Housing Market Characteristic Areas (HMCAs).
- 3.4** The proposed revision of SP7 would remove distribution by Settlement Hierarchy altogether. It would retain the same percentage distribution for Housing Market Characteristic Areas but remove the absolute numbers which would no longer add up to the lower total requirement.

#### *Affordable Housing*

- 3.5** Revised Policy H5 proposes to retain the existing affordable housing policies for zone 1 (35%) and zone 2 (15%), and increase them for zone 3 (5% to 7%) and zone 4 (5% to 7%). It updates the detail of the policy by adopting the national size threshold for eligible development, it provides a simpler definition of types of affordable housing, it explains how build-to-rent schemes will be treated and updates advice on commuted sums.

#### *Green Space*

- 3.6** The proposed revision to Policy G5 reduces the scale of the requirement for new residential development to provide green space. The current policy requires 80sqm of greenspace per dwelling but this has proved undeliverable in most cases. The new requirement is a 40sqm equivalent applied to different sized dwellings. The revised

policy will be more responsive to local circumstances in either seeking on-site green space where this is needed or commuted sums for enhancement of existing green space where this would be appropriate.

- 3.7** There are very minor text clarifications that are proposed to Policies G5 (Open Space Provision in the City Centre) and G6 (Protection of Green Space). The change to G5 concerns the definition of what types of open space improvement that any financial contributions in lieu of on-site provision could be spent on. The change to G6 extends the definition of City Centre open space to include the pedestrian corridors that are currently protected in the Council's Unitary Development Plan. It is considered that these changes will have negligible impact, so they do not feature in the list of Core Strategy policies in Table 2 below.

#### *Space Standards*

- 3.8** A proposed new policy H9 will expect all new development of dwellings to ensure the dwellings meet the nationally described space standards. This means minimum internal floor areas will be required for typologies of dwellings.

#### *Access Standards*

- 3.9** A proposed new policy H10 will expect new developments to provide a percentage of dwellings built to accessibility standards. 30% of dwellings should be built to M4(2) standards and 2% of dwellings should be built to M4(3) standards as defined in Building Regulations. The M4(2) standard is roughly equivalent to the well-known "lifetime homes" standard. The M4(3) is a wheelchair standard.

#### *Policies EN1 and EN2*

- 3.10** As a result of a ministerial statement in March 2015, these policies requiring higher levels of sustainable construction and lower energy use than required through Building Regulations have to be reined in. The revision seeks to retain what is allowable in the new national policy context. As a result Policy EN1 can no longer ask residential development to achieve energy efficiency standards beyond those of the building regulations, however the requirement for 10% of the energy needs of the development to come from renewable or low carbon energy is retained. Policy EN2 is limited to asking residential development to achieving a higher water standard of 110 litres per person per day. Its advice on non-residential development is unchanged.

- 3.11** As a result of the proposed changes to Policies EN1 and EN2, minor consequential changes are proposed to Policy EN4 and its supporting text. As they have no other effect than reflecting the proposed changes to Policies EN1 and EN2, Policy EN4 does not feature in the list of Core Strategy policies in Table 2 below.

### *Electric Vehicle Charging Points*

- 3.12** New policy EN8 would require new development to provide electric vehicle charging points at a rate of one per dwelling and 10% of commercial development car parking spaces. This policy is intended to reduce air quality impacts arising from new development.
- 3.13** The policies have been subjected to Sustainability Appraisal.

**4.** **Screening Assessment**

A Table with the list of policies of the Core Strategy Selective Review and an assessment of whether they could potentially have an impact on the conservation objectives of the European Nature Conservation Sites identified, is provided as **Annex 1**. Where there may be a Likely Significant Effect (LSE) arising from the policy approach, this is given an implication category (e.g. 'transport growth'). Table 2 then considers Pre-Existing Mitigation from Other Processes, Plans & Strategies to assess whether any LSE would arise. Where an LSE upon European sites is identified, an Appropriate Assessment will be required in relation to individual site allocations or planning applications.



**Table 2 Assessment of effects on European Nature Conservation Sites.**

European Site	Aspects of the Core Strategy Selective Review that could affect the Site	Relevant Condition Needed to Support Site Integrity	Pre-Existing Mitigation from Other Processes, Plans & Strategies	Is There a Risk of an Adverse Likely Significant Effect which cannot be addressed by Pre-Existing Mitigation from Other Processes, Plans and Strategies?
<p><b>SOUTH PENNINE MOORS SPA PHASE 2 and SAC</b></p> <p><b>NORTH PENNINE MOORS SPA and SAC</b></p> <p><b>HUMBER ESTUARY SPA and SAC</b></p> <p>(INHERENTLY INCLUDES / ADDRESSES SITES NOT NAMED OR FURTHER AFIELD)</p>	<p>Policies: SP6, SP7, G4</p> <p>Revised Policy SP6 will reduce the housing requirement for Leeds from 70,000 dwellings (net) over the plan period to 51,952. This will reduce the recreational pressure on the European Nature Conservation Sites</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection of habitat against too much recreational pressure, <i>including in combination with other LDFs in the region</i></li> </ul> <p>Includes any travel across the land which can damage vegetation (etc.) or increase erosion of soil. Within limits, recreational use of sites is encouraged, however too much recreational use can cause significant harm.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection of wildlife and nests from recreational pressure</li> </ul> <p>Includes such issues as direct mortality from dogs (introduced to sites by dog-walkers), and indirect mortality.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy already has mitigating Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy G1 Green Infrastructure supporting text: "In securing such opportunities, consideration will need to be given to the proximity of the South Pennine Moors Special Protection Area and Special Area of Conservation (Hawksworth Moor). Within this context, developers will need to liaise closely with Natural England, regarding any adverse impact upon this area. Specifically, they should check that their contribution to Green Infrastructure and location with respect to existing networks and corridors, are consistent with the longer nature conservation objectives of this site."</li> <li>• Policy G3: Standards for Open Space, Sport and Recreation, supporting text: it is noted herein that "In developing Policy G3, the City Council has adopted the highest standard of Natural England's Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt) that it is possible to do given the inherent limitations of a largely urban district.</li> </ul>	<p><u>No</u> – as the policies of the Core Strategy are considered capable of suitably diverting recreational pressure away from European sites within and surrounding Leeds. This includes by diverting existing recreational pressure 'closer to home', and also ensuring new development is of a high standard.</p> <p>Follow-up monitoring of the LDF.</p>

European Site	Aspects of the Core Strategy Selective Review that could affect the Site	Relevant Condition Needed to Support Site Integrity	Pre-Existing Mitigation from Other Processes, Plans & Strategies	Is There a Risk of an Adverse Likely Significant Effect which cannot be addressed by Pre-Existing Mitigation from Other Processes, Plans and Strategies?
			<p>This has included a review of the natural greenspace available in the district. The Council aspires to maximise recreation near to where people live, which can achieve more sustainable visitation of sensitive nature conservation sites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy SP1: “In meeting the needs of housing and economic development (and in reflecting the conclusions of the Appropriate Assessment Screening), seek to meet development requirements, without adverse nature conservation impacts upon Special Protection Areas and Special Areas of Conservation, in particular the South Pennine Moors (including Hawksworth Moor).”</li> </ul>	
<p><b>SOUTH PENNINE MOORS SAC</b></p> <p><b>NORTH PENNINE MOORS SAC</b></p>	<p>Policies: SP6, SP7, G4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection against increased acid and nitrogen deposition from transport growth (see below for industrial emissions). <i>including in combination with other LDFs in the region</i></li> </ul>	<p>Various and numerous. The below is a summary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• West Yorkshire LTP3 – its 2<sup>nd</sup> key objective is “Low Carbon. To make substantial progress towards a low carbon, sustainable transport system for West Yorkshire, while recognising transport’s contribution to national carbon reduction plans.”</li> </ul>	<p><u>No</u> – as the policies of the LTP3 and Core Strategy are considered capable of achieving suitable amounts of modal shift to more sustainable transport modes, combined with a reduction in travel (per capita).</p>

European Site	Aspects of the Core Strategy Selective Review that could affect the Site	Relevant Condition Needed to Support Site Integrity	Pre-Existing Mitigation from Other Processes, Plans & Strategies	Is There a Risk of an Adverse Likely Significant Effect which cannot be addressed by Pre-Existing Mitigation from Other Processes, Plans and Strategies?
<p><b>KIRK DEIGHTON SAC</b></p> <p><b>DENBY GRANGE COLLIERY PONDS SAC</b></p> <p>(INHERENTLY INCLUDES / ADDRESSES SITES NOT NAMED OR FURTHER AFIELD)</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policies P10, T1, T2: seek to encourage more sustainable transport choices through design and information provision</li> <li>• Policies SP11, SP12, T2: seek to improve the public transport network, including to key / popular destinations</li> <li>• Policies SP3, SP11, CC2, CC3, T2, G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6: seek to improve the pedestrian and cyclist infrastructure and environment, including through 'street scene' / public realm, open space and greenspace</li> <li>• Policies SP1, SP3, SP6, CC1, CC2, H1, H2, H3, H7, T2: seek to maximise residential development with good access (including walking, cycling and public transport) to city and town centre services</li> <li>• Policies SP8, CC1, CC2, EC1, EC2, EC3: seek to locate employment development in places which maximise accessibility by walking, cycling and public transport</li> <li>• Policies SP1, SP8: seek to identify potential users of rail or water for freight movements and locate them at</li> </ul>	

European Site	Aspects of the Core Strategy Selective Review that could affect the Site	Relevant Condition Needed to Support Site Integrity	Pre-Existing Mitigation from Other Processes, Plans & Strategies	Is There a Risk of an Adverse Likely Significant Effect which cannot be addressed by Pre-Existing Mitigation from Other Processes, Plans and Strategies?
			<p>suitable sites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policies SP2, CC1, CC2, P2, P3, P7: seeks to preserve and improve the services function of city, town and local centres</li> <li>• Policies P7, P9: seek to improve accessibility of services by walking, cycling and public transport outside of centres, as well as within</li> <li>• Policies SP3: seek to improve public transport provision</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	
	None of the Review Policies will impact on industrial site emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection against increased acid and nitrogen deposition from the choice in location of industrial sites which may have emissions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy G8: Protection of Important Species and Habitats: <i>See the first row of this table.</i></li> <li>• Policies SP1, SP8, SP9, EC3: aim to maximise the use of previously developed land, and also development which will be in existing, established industrial areas (there are no known existing impacts in these areas)</li> </ul>	<u>No</u> – in the ‘worst case’, there are policies in place which will require proposals to be accompanied by suitable impact assessments and mitigation, and this must include HRA / AA where emissions could affect an international site
<b>HUMBER ESTUARY SPA and</b>	Policies: SP6, SP7,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintenance of freshwater inputs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yorkshire Water, Water Resources Management Plan (WRMP) – sets out how the region will meet the demand</li> </ul>	<u>No</u> – the Leeds housing targets are within the figures used to create the adopted WRMP. The

European Site	Aspects of the Core Strategy Selective Review that could affect the Site	Relevant Condition Needed to Support Site Integrity	Pre-Existing Mitigation from Other Processes, Plans & Strategies	Is There a Risk of an Adverse Likely Significant Effect which cannot be addressed by Pre-Existing Mitigation from Other Processes, Plans and Strategies?
<b>SAC</b> ANY OTHER SITES WHICH COULD BE AFFECTED BY REGIONAL WATER ABSTRACTION - UNKNOWN	Revised Policy SP6 will reduce the housing requirement for Leeds from 70,000 dwellings (net) over the plan period to 51,952. This will reduce the recreational pressure on the European Nature Conservation Sites		for water consumption from 2010/11 to 2034/35. When published in 2009, it was in part based on regional planning authority figures, and at this time, the RSS was projecting 4,300 net new dwellings in Leeds per annum.	WRMP has been subject to Appropriate Assessment prior to adoption, concluding that it could be implemented without having an adverse impact on European sites. Sustainable design measures will reduce per capita water demand in the district.
<b>HUMBER ESTUARY SAC</b> ANY OTHER SITES WHICH COULD BE AFFECTED BY WATER FLOW CHANGES AND POTENTIAL BARRIERS	None of the Review policies will impact on migration of fish species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potential migration of fish species</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy G8: Protection of Important Species and Habitats.</li> <li>Policy EN3: "Protection of internationally designated nature conservation sites will be a key consideration</li> </ul>	<u>No</u> – any issues can be addressed by project-level Appropriate Assessment, where necessary
<b>SOUTH PENNINE MOORS</b>	None of the Review policies will impact on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protection of bird populations</li> </ul>	Natural Resources and Waste DPD, Policy Energy 1: "Under the Habitats Regulations, wind energy generation will	<u>No</u> – any issues can be addressed by project-level Appropriate Assessment, where necessary

European Site	Aspects of the Core Strategy Selective Review that could affect the Site	Relevant Condition Needed to Support Site Integrity	Pre-Existing Mitigation from Other Processes, Plans & Strategies	Is There a Risk of an Adverse Likely Significant Effect which cannot be addressed by Pre-Existing Mitigation from Other Processes, Plans and Strategies?
<b>SPA PHASE 2</b>  <b>NORTH PENNINE MOORS SPA</b>	protection of bird populations		not be accepted if it negatively effects bird populations or other nature conservation objectives of the North and South Pennine Moors Special Protection Areas.” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy G8: Protection of Important Species and Habitats: <i>See the first row of this table.</i></li> </ul> Policy EN3: “Protection of internationally designated nature conservation sites will be a key consideration, including as per the policies of the Natural Resources and Waste DPD (NRWDPD).	
<b>SOUTH PENNINE MOORS SPA PHASE 2 and SAC</b>  ANY OTHER SITES WHICH COULD BE AFFECTED BY LAND USE CHANGE	SP6, SP7  Revised Policy SP6 will reduce the housing requirement for Leeds from 70,000 dwellings (net) over the plan period to 51,952. This will reduce the potential for loss of habitat in Leeds and increased predation	Land Use Change: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection of habitat from encroachment by other plants</li> <li>• Protection of birds and bird nests from increased predation by species which hunt or nest in neighbouring land uses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy G8: Protection of Important Species and Habitats:</li> <li>• Policy EN3: “Protection of internationally designated nature conservation sites will be a key consideration... Proposals for biomass power generation are required to supply an assessment of the potential biomass resource available (including location) and transport implications of using that resource”</li> <li>• Policy G2: “In taking forward such proposals, the City Council (and other bodies as appropriate), will need to liaise with Natural England, should</li> </ul>	<u>No</u> – The mitigation incorporated into the Core Strategy is sufficient, and will enable Natural England and the Council to work to identify solutions to any land use change impact which might occur, which are not directly covered by planning.

European Site	Aspects of the Core Strategy Selective Review that could affect the Site	Relevant Condition Needed to Support Site Integrity	Pre-Existing Mitigation from Other Processes, Plans & Strategies	Is There a Risk of an Adverse Likely Significant Effect which cannot be addressed by Pre-Existing Mitigation from Other Processes, Plans and Strategies?
			there by any tree-planting proposals in the near vicinity of the South Pennine Moors Special Protection Area, to ensure its protection from habitat change or the adverse impact of predator species”	

Table 3: Assessment Of Likely Significant Effects (LSEs) And Potential For In Combination Effects

EUROPEAN SITE	Identified Likely Significant Effect (LSE). taken from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Core Strategy HRA Screening Determination (previously approved by NE)</li> <li>• NE letter dated 11 May 2015</li> <li>• Bradford MDC Core Strategy and Waste Management DPD HRA Screening</li> <li>• Site Improvement Plan for Kirk Deighton SAC</li> </ul>	After consideration of Pre-Existing Mitigation from Other Processes, Plans & Strategies will a LSE result?	Relevant Plans, Strategies etc. (other than Leeds)	In Combination Effect - after consideration of Relevant Plans, Strategies etc. (other than Leeds) will a LSE occur?
<b>South Pennine Moors SPA (Phase 2)</b>				
	Loss of land providing feeding sites for qualifying bird species and bird assemblage within 2.5km of SPA boundary	No	Bradford LDF Core Strategy	No – the reduced housing requirement of the CSSR will lessen any in combination effects.
	Predation by pets on qualifying bird species and bird assemblage and their nests	No	Bradford LDF Core Strategy	No – the reduced housing requirement of the CSSR will lessen any in combination effects.
	Recreational impacts through increased disturbance to qualifying bird species and bird assemblage from	No	Bradford LDF Core Strategy	No – Bradford have put measures in place through their Appropriate Assessment and the reduced housing



	increased visitor numbers to the SPA resulting from any allocations within 7km of the SPA boundary			requirement of the CSSR will lessen any in combination effects.
<b>North Pennine Moors SPA</b>				
	Loss of land providing feeding sites for qualifying bird species and bird assemblage within 2.5km of SPA boundary	No	Craven District Council emerging Local Plan  Harrogate District Council emerging Local Plan  Bradford LDF Core Strategy	No – no impact as the Leeds MD boundary falls beyond 2.5km catchment.
	Predation by pets on qualifying bird species and bird assemblage and their nests	No		No - no impact as the Leeds MD boundary falls beyond 2.5km catchment
	Recreational impacts through increased disturbance to qualifying bird species and bird assemblage from increased visitor numbers to the SPA	No	Craven District Council emerging Local Plan  Harrogate District Council emerging Local Plan  Bradford LDF Core Strategy	No - Bradford have put measures in place through their Appropriate Assessment and the reduced housing requirement of the CSSR will lessen any in combination effects. Revised Policy G4 is expected to be more effective at delivering viable levels of green space and green infrastructure in relation to new housing development.
<b>Humber Estuary SPA</b>				

	Loss of land providing feeding sites for qualifying bird species and bird assemblage in close proximity of SPA boundary	No	All LDFs from various local authorities in proximity to the Humber Estuary, including (but not limited to) Wakefield, Selby, Doncaster, East Riding of Yorkshire, Kingston Upon Hull, North Lincolnshire, West Lindsey, North East Lincolnshire, and east Lindsey.	No – no impact in Leeds, as the designation lies 25km from Leeds MD boundary.  All Development Plans adopted or currently being prepared will need to comply with Sustainability Appraisal and HRA requirements in terms of identifying issues, mitigation and independent examination.
	Recreational impacts through increased disturbance to qualifying bird species and bird assemblage from increased visitor numbers to the SPA	No	All LDFs from various local authorities in proximity to the Humber Estuary, including (but not limited to) Wakefield, Selby, Doncaster, East Riding of Yorkshire, Kingston Upon Hull, North Lincolnshire, West Lindsey, North East Lincolnshire, and east Lindsey.	No the reduced housing requirement of the CSSR will lessen any in combination effects. All Development Plans adopted or currently being prepared will need to comply with Sustainability Appraisal and HRA requirements in terms of identifying issues, mitigation and independent examination.
<b>South Pennine Moors SAC</b>				
	Recreational impacts through increased disturbance to qualifying habitats from increased visitor numbers to the SAC resulting from any allocations within 7km of	No	Bradford LDF Core Strategy	No - Bradford have put measures in place through their Appropriate Assessment and the reduced housing requirement of the CSSR will lessen any in

	the SAC boundary			combination effects. Revised Policy G4 is expected to be more effective at delivering viable levels of green space and green infrastructure in relation to new housing development.
	Increased acid and nitrogen deposition from industrial sites giving rise to emissions	No	Bradford LDF Core Strategy	No – the CSSR makes no proposals affecting industrial sites.
<b>North Pennine Moors SAC</b>				
	Recreational impacts through increased disturbance to qualifying habitats from increased visitor numbers to the SAC	No	Craven District Council emerging Local Plan Harrogate District Council emerging Local Plan Bradford LDF Core Strategy	No - Bradford have put measures in place through their Appropriate Assessment and the reduced housing requirement of the CSSR will lessen any in combination effects. Revised Policy G4 is expected to be more effective at delivering viable levels of green space and green infrastructure in relation to new housing development.
	Increased acid and nitrogen deposition from transport or industrial sites giving rise to emissions	No	Craven District Council emerging Local Plan Harrogate District Council emerging Local Plan Bradford LDF Core Strategy	No – the reduced housing requirement of the CSSR will lessen any in combination effects

<b>Kirk Deighton SAC</b>				
	Change in land management within the site	No	Harrogate District Council emerging Local Plan	No - no impact from the CSSR in Leeds
	Habitat fragmentation caused by loss of ponds and terrestrial habitat used by GCN metapopulation outside the site (within 500m of site boundary)	No	Harrogate District Council emerging Local Plan	No - no impact from the CSSR in Leeds
	Increased water abstraction from new dwellings or economic development	No	Harrogate District Council emerging Local Plan	No - no impact from the CSSR in Leeds
	Increased acid and nitrogen deposition from transport or industrial sites giving rise to emissions	No	Harrogate District Council emerging Local Plan	No - no impact from the CSSR in Leeds
<b>Humber Estuary SAC</b>				
	Increased water abstraction from new dwellings or economic development	No	All LDFs from various local authorities in proximity to the Humber Estuary, including (but not limited to) Wakefield, Selby, Doncaster, East Riding of Yorkshire, Kingston Upon Hull, North Lincolnshire, West Lindsey, North East Lincolnshire, and east Lindsey.	No - the reduced housing requirement of the CSSR will lessen any in combination effects.  All Development Plans adopted or currently being prepared will need to comply with Sustainability Appraisal and HRA requirements in terms of identifying issues, mitigation and independent examination.

	Increased waste water production from new dwellings or economic development	No	All LDFs from various local authorities in proximity to the Humber Estuary, including (but not limited to) Wakefield, Selby, Doncaster, East Riding of Yorkshire, Kingston Upon Hull, North Lincolnshire, West Lindsey, North East Lincolnshire, and east Lindsey.	No - the reduced housing requirement of the CSSR will lessen any in combination effects.  All Development Plans adopted or currently being prepared will need to comply with Sustainability Appraisal and HRA requirements in terms of identifying issues, mitigation and independent examination.
	Additional barriers to fish movement	No	All LDFs from various local authorities in proximity to the Humber Estuary, including (but not limited to) Wakefield, Selby, Doncaster, East Riding of Yorkshire, Kingston Upon Hull, North Lincolnshire, West Lindsey, North East Lincolnshire, and east Lindsey.	No - the reduced housing requirement of the CSSR will lessen any in combination effects.  All Development Plans adopted or currently being prepared will need to comply with Sustainability Appraisal and HRA requirements in terms of identifying issues, mitigation and independent examination.

**Annex 1 – Initial Screening of Core Strategy Selective Review Policies for Implications to Investigate Further (see Table 2 above)**

**KEY\***

- RP – Recreational Pressure (increases or changes due to location of dwellings / increases in no. dwellings)  
 WC – Water Consumption (increases from new dwellings or economic development)  
 WP – Waste Production (increases from new dwellings or economic development)  
 TG – Transport Growth and Emissions (greater no. of movements by promoting housing and economic growth)  
 IE – Industrial Emissions (new sources and choice of location)  
 LUC – Land Use Change

\* Refer to Table 2 of Section 4 of this document to see how these issues could potentially link to Natura 2000 sites.

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Aim</b>	<b>Implications for SACs/SPAs</b>
<b>Spatial Policy 6: The Housing Requirement &amp; Allocation of Housing Land</b>	To update the housing requirement for Leeds for the period 2017 - 2033.	RP, WC, WP, TG
<b>Spatial Policy 7: Distribution Of Housing Land &amp; Allocations</b>	Consequent revisions to the broad distribution & allocation of land for housing development.	RP, WC, WP, TG
<b>Policy H5: Affordable Housing</b>	To meet need for affordable housing.	None
<b>POLICY H9: Housing Space Standards</b>	To ensure size of new dwellings meets the Nationally Described Space Standards.	None
<b>Policy H10: Housing Access Standards</b>	To require minimum quantities of accessible dwellings (defined as M4(2) and M4(3) in the Building Regulations.	None
<b>Policy G4: New Green Space Provision</b>	To ensure sufficient accessible and quality open space exists to meet need.	RP
<b>Policy EN1: Climate Change – Carbon Dioxide Reduction</b>	To reduce greenhouse gas emissions that	Actions that help to

Policy	Aim	Implications for SACs/SPAs
	contribute to global warming that arise as part of new development	prevent global warming are beneficial for species and habitats as they reduce the likelihood of them being affected by climate change.
<b>Policy EN2: Sustainable Design and Construction</b>	To encourage more sustainable construction.	WC, WP
<b>Policy EN8: Electric Vehicle Charging Points</b>	To require provision of charging points in new development.	TG

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**Report of The chief Executive  
Report to Full Council**

**Date: 11<sup>th</sup> July 2018**

**Subject: Appointment of Honorary Recorder**

Are specific electoral wards affected? If yes, name(s) of ward(s):	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Are there implications for equality and diversity and cohesion and integration?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Is the decision eligible for call-in?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Does the report contain confidential or exempt information? If relevant, access to information procedure rule number: Appendix number:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

**Summary of main issues**

1. The Honorary Recorder of Leeds has traditionally been offered to the Senior Circuit Judge (Resident Judge) at Leeds Combined Court Centre.
2. The current Honorary Recorder of Leeds has retired as the Senior Circuit Judge and Council is asked to consider offering the Recordership to his replacement.

**Recommendations**

1. To invite His Honour Judge Kearsall QC to accept the appointment as Honorary Recorder of Leeds during his tenure as Senior Circuit Judge (Resident Judge) at Leeds Combined Court Centre, in accordance with the Courts Act 1971.
2. To request that the Lord Mayor make appropriate arrangements to mark the appointment.

## **1. Purpose of this report**

- 2.1 To ask the Council to approve the appointment of an Honorary Recorder of Leeds following the retirement of His Honour Judge Collier QC.

## **3. Background information**

- 3.1 The Courts Act 1971 empowers the City to appoint an Honorary Recorder for Leeds.
- 3.2 It has been the practice in Leeds to offer the position of Honorary Recorder to the Senior Circuit Judge (Resident Judge) at Leeds Combined Court Centre.
- 3.3 The Lord Chief Justice has appointed His Honour Judge Kearn QC as the Senior Judge (Resident Judge) at Leeds Combined Court Centre with effect from Monday 4<sup>th</sup> June 2018.
- 3.4 His Honour Judge Kearn QC replaces His Honour Judge Collier QC, who retired as Honorary Recorder of Leeds from the above date.

## **4. Main issues**

- 4.1 Council is requested to consider offering the role of Honorary Recorder of Leeds to His Honour Judge Kearn QC.

## **5. Corporate considerations**

### **5.1 Consultation and engagement**

- 5.1.1 All Group Leaders have been consulted on this matter.

### **5.2 Equality and diversity / cohesion and integration**

- 5.2.1 n/a

### **5.3 Council policies and best council plan**

- 5.3.1 n/a

### **5.4 Resources and value for money**

- 5.4.1 n/a

### **5.5 Legal implications, access to information, and call-in**

- 5.5.1 The Council has power to appoint a person to the position of Honorary Recorder under the provision of the Courts Act 1971.

### **5.6 Risk management**

- 5.6.1 n/a

## **6. Conclusions**

- 6.1 That Council approve the appointment of an Honorary Recorder of Leeds.

## **7. Recommendations**

- 7.1 To invite His Honour Judge Kearsley QC to accept the appointment as Honorary Recorder of Leeds during his tenure as Senior Circuit Judge (Resident Judge) at Leeds Combined Court Centre, in accordance with the Courts Act 1971.
- 7.2 To request that the Lord Mayor make appropriate arrangements to mark the appointment.

## **8. Background documents<sup>1</sup>**

- 8.1 None

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<sup>1</sup> The background documents listed in this section are available to download from the Council's website, unless they contain confidential or exempt information. The list of background documents does not include published works.

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Report author: Kevin Tomkinson  
Tel: 88659

**Report of**     **City Solicitor**

**Report to**     **Council**

**Date:**         **11 July 2018**

**Subject:**     **Appointments**

Are specific electoral Wards affected? If relevant, name(s) of Ward(s):	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Are there implications for equality and diversity and cohesion and integration?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Is the decision eligible for Call-In?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Does the report contain confidential or exempt information? If relevant, Access to Information Procedure Rule number: Appendix number:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

**Summary of main issues**

To note appointments to Committees, Boards and Panels following consultation with relevant Group Whips.

**Recommendations**

That Council note the appointments to Committees, Boards and Panels referred to in 1.2 of the report.

## **1 Purpose of this report**

1.1 At the Annual Meeting the City Solicitor was authorised in consultation with Group Whips to change appointments made during the period between the Annual Meeting and the next ordinary meeting of Council in accordance with the proportions set out on the schedules, subject to their subsequent reporting to Council.

1.2 The City Solicitor in consultation with Group Whips has made appointments as follows:-

- Councillor James Gibson to be replaced by 'whips nominee' on the Licensing Committee.
- Councillor Garner to replace Councillor Bithell on the Corporate Governance & Audit Committee.
- Cllr Knight to fill the vacancy on Licensing Committee
- Cllr Bithell to replace Cllr Knight on Environment, Housing and Communities Scrutiny Board
- Cllr Ragan to come off Environment, Housing and Communities Scrutiny Board.
- Cllr Ragan to replace Cllr Dye on Adults, Health and Active Lifestyles Scrutiny Board
- Cllr Dye to replace Cllr Ritchie on Infrastructure, Investment and Inclusive Growth Scrutiny Board
- Cllr Ritchie to fill the vacancy on the Environment, Housing and Communities Scrutiny Board

## **2 Background information**

2.1 The Annual meeting of Council on 24th May 2018 authorised the City Solicitor in consultation with Group Whips to make changes to appointments made at the Annual Meeting up to the date of the next ordinary meeting of Council on 11<sup>th</sup> July 2018, in order that appropriate representation is secured on the various Committees, Boards and Panels.

## **3 Main issues**

3.1 The Annual meeting appointed to all vacancies on Committees, Boards and Panels when it approved the schedule and, subsequently, Group Whips have provided information to alter representation.

3.2 Any appointments made by the City Solicitor need to be reported to this Council meeting.

## **4 Corporate Considerations**

### **4.1 Consultation and Engagement**

- 4.1.1 The nominations for the appointments have been identified in consultation with the appropriate Group Whips.

### **4.2 Equality and Diversity / Cohesion and Integration**

- 4.2.1 There are no specific implications regarding equality, diversity, cohesion and integration arising from this report.

### **4.3 Council policies and City Priorities**

- 4.3.1 Fully operational and quorate Committee, Board and Panel meetings are in line with the Council's Policies and City Priorities.

### **4.4 Resources and value for money**

- 4.4.1 There are no specific implications regarding resources and value for money arising from this report.

### **4.5 Legal Implications, Access to Information and Call In**

- 4.5.1 This report is not subject to Call In, as it is a Council Function.

### **4.6 Risk Management**

- 4.6.2 Making the appointments to the Committees, Boards and Panels ensured that those meetings scheduled between the local elections and the Annual Council Meeting could proceed with adequate and appropriate membership levels.

## **5 Recommendations**

- 5.1 That the appointments referred to in paragraph 1.2 of this report be noted.

### **5.2 Background documents<sup>1</sup>**

- 5.1 None

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<sup>1</sup> The background documents listed in this section are available to download from the Council's website, unless they contain confidential or exempt information. The list of background documents does not include published works.

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Report author: Andy Hodson

Tel: 3788660

## Report of City Solicitor

### Council

**Date: 11<sup>th</sup> July 2018**

**Subject: Scrutiny at Leeds City Council – Annual Report 2017/18**

Are specific electoral Wards affected? If relevant, name(s) of Ward(s):	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Are there implications for equality and diversity and cohesion and integration?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Is the decision eligible for Call-In?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Does the report contain confidential or exempt information? If relevant, Access to Information Procedure Rule number: Appendix number:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

### Summary of main issues

1. Article 6 of the Council's Constitution requires that the Council's Scrutiny Officer reports to Council annually about how the authority has carried out its overview and scrutiny functions. The 2017/18 annual report is appended.

### Recommendation

2. Council is asked to receive and note the annual report.

## **1.0 Purpose of this report**

1.1 The purpose of this report is to present to Council the scrutiny annual report for 2017/18.

## **2.0 Background information**

2.1 Article 6 of the Council's Constitution requires that the Council's Scrutiny Officer reports to Council annually about how the authority has carried out its overview and scrutiny functions.

## **3.0 Main issues**

3.1 The annual report for 2017/18 is attached and as well as bring Council's attention to work originated by Scrutiny during the last Municipal Year, also reflects on the monitoring of past scrutiny activity to ensure agreed recommendations stay on track.

## **4.0 Corporate Considerations**

### **4.1 Consultation and Engagement**

4.1.1 The scrutiny annual report for 2017/18 was produced by the Head of Governance and Scrutiny Support in consultation with Scrutiny Chairs and the Executive Board Member for Resources and Sustainability.

### **4.2 Equality and Diversity / Cohesion and Integration.**

4.2.1 All terms of reference for work undertaken by Scrutiny Boards require inquiries 'to review how and to what effect consideration has been given to the impact of a service or policy on all equality areas, as set out in the Council's Equality and Diversity Scheme'.

### **4.3 Council Policies and Best Council Plan**

4.3.1 The annual report illustrates those areas of work undertaken by Scrutiny which directly contribute to the delivery of the Council's Best Council Plan.

### **4.4 Resources and Value for Money**

4.4.1 This report has no specific resource implications.

### **4.5 Legal Implications, Access to Information and Call In**

4.5.1 This report has no specific legal implications.

### **4.6 Risk Management**

4.6.1 There are no risk management implications relevant to this report.

## **5.0 Conclusions**

- 5.1 Article 6 of the Council's Constitution requires that the Council's Scrutiny Officer reports to Council annually about how the authority has carried out its overview and scrutiny functions. The annual report for 2017/18 is therefore appended for information.

## **6.0 Recommendations**

- 6.1 Council is asked to receive and note the annual report.

## **7.0 Background papers<sup>1</sup>**

None used

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<sup>1</sup> The background documents listed in this section are available to download from the Council's website, unless they contain confidential or exempt information. The list of background documents does not include published works.

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Leeds  
CITY COUNCIL

# scrutiny

## Annual Report 2017/18



[leeds.gov.uk/scrutiny](https://leeds.gov.uk/scrutiny)



@ScrutinyLeeds

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# Introduction

This annual report provides a general summary of the work undertaken by the scrutiny function in Leeds during the 2017/18 municipal year as well as setting out the key highlights and achievements of the council's six individual Scrutiny Boards.

The Best Council Plan is the council's strategic plan, setting out the authority's ambitions and priorities for both the city (working in partnership) and the organisation. The 2017/18 Best Council Plan was approved by Council in February 2017 ([Link to 2017/18 Best Council Plan](#)).

As in previous years, the council's Scrutiny Boards have continued to target the resources available to them on priority areas aimed at driving forward the council's ambitions and making a real difference to the people of Leeds.

As well as having a key role in influencing the content of the Best Council Plan, Scrutiny plays a fundamental part in ensuring that the Council and relevant partners are working efficiently and effectively towards meeting all of the Best Council Plan outcomes.

This annual report therefore illustrates how the work of Scrutiny has particularly contributed towards achieving the key outcomes set out within the Council's Best Council Plan for 2017/18.

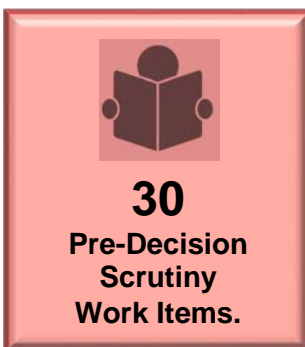
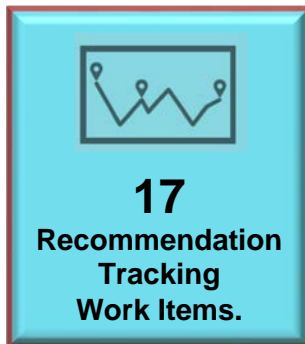
It also captures how Scrutiny has responded to a number of high profile national issues too in terms of their impact on the city. These have included Leeds' response to the tragic events of Grenfell; local implications following the collapse of the construction company Carillion; and the consequential impact of the European Commission deciding that, as a result of Brexit negotiations, the UK would no longer be eligible to participate in the European Capital of Culture competition with immediate effect.

The Scrutiny team in Leeds has also provided advice and support to other local authorities on the Leeds' approach to Scrutiny and actively engage with the work of the Centre for Public Scrutiny to develop best Scrutiny practice.



# Summary of work 2017/18

This section summarises the sources and type of work undertaken by the Scrutiny Boards during the municipal year<sup>1</sup>.



## Collaborative working across the Scrutiny Boards.

All Scrutiny Boards are consulted annually on the Council's initial budget proposals and any proposed changes to the Best Council Plan prior to formal approval. Observations and recommendations are reported back to the Council's Executive Board as one composite scrutiny report.

Scrutiny Boards have also continued to work collaboratively this year on a number of cross-cutting issues – this maximises resource and avoids duplication of work. Examples of how this approach has worked are listed below, with further details provided as part of the highlights and achievement section of this report.

- Locality Working Approach
- Information, Advice and Guidance Provision in Leeds
- Sustainable Development
- Leeds' response to Grenfell

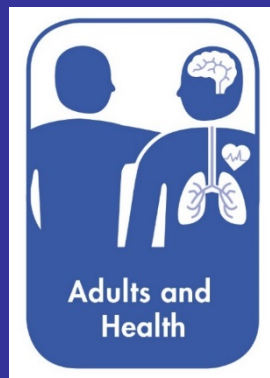
## Regional Scrutiny.

The Council has continued to take a lead role to support and deliver regional joint health scrutiny arrangements – improving collaboration between and across local authority health scrutiny functions on a whole Yorkshire and Humber basis and across West Yorkshire and Harrogate. On a Yorkshire and the Humber basis, the Joint Committee continued to have oversight of the implementation plans for the region, following the review of congenital heart disease services for adults and children. For West Yorkshire and Harrogate a joint committee maintained oversight arrangements of the developing West Yorkshire and Harrogate Health and Care Partnership across a range of programme areas.

<sup>1</sup> This does not include the work of the Tenant Scrutiny Board as the responsibility for this function does not fall within Democratic Services.



# Highlights and Achievements



Topic Area	Added Value/Impact	Associated BCP Outcome(s)
Health and Social Care Needs of Prisoners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Examining how the health and care needs of prisoners in HMP Leeds and HMP Wealstun were assessed and delivered. Providing assurance that through the Adults and Health Directorate the Council was meeting its obligations under the Care Act 2014; and identified a number of recommendations for improvement that could also impact on other local authority areas where prisons are located.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Reducing health inequalities and improving the health of the poorest the fastest.</li> </ul>
Quality of Care Services in Leeds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Continued oversight of care quality across the City, with a particular emphasis on residential care homes, nursing care homes and home care services; alongside progress of the One City Care Home Quality and Sustainability Project; development of the Shared Lives Service and the partnership work to minimise delays in the transfer of care.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Leeds being the best city to grow old</li> <li>➤ Making better use of resources and reinforcing the concept of ensuring 'Value for Money.'</li> </ul>
Leeds Health and Care Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Maintained oversight of the development of the Leeds Health and Care Plan – Leeds' placed based plan as part of the West Yorkshire and Harrogate Health and Care Partnership; and the delivery plan for Leeds Health and Wellbeing Strategy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Tackling poverty and reducing inequalities.</li> </ul>
Development of GP Services in Leeds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Continued to oversee current delivery of GP services in Leeds, alongside proposals for the future. This included responding to a request for scrutiny over the closure of the Radshan Medical Practice, where the Board identified areas for improvement for Leeds Clinical Commissioning Group in terms of early engagement with all key stakeholders.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ensuring people with care needs are given the right care at the right time.</li> <li>➤ Bringing communities together to support those with care and support needs.</li> </ul>
NHS Service Changes and Consultations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Maintained oversight of proposed local NHS service changes, including some specific proposals around:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prescribing changes</li> <li>• Maternity Services</li> <li>• Community Dental Services</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Responding to proposed changes led by NHS partners.</li> <li>➤ Bringing communities together to support those with care and support needs.</li> </ul>
NHS Performance and Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Continued to maintain oversight and challenge the performance and quality of services commissioned by NHS Leeds Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) and delivered by Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust (LTHT), Leeds Community Healthcare NHS Trust (LCH) and Leeds and York Partnership NHS Foundation Trust (LYPFT).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Improving health and wellbeing in Leeds.</li> <li>➤ Making better use of resources and providing integrated care around people and communities needs.</li> </ul>

# Highlights and Achievements



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Topic Area	Added Value/Impact	Associated BCP Outcome(s)
<p>SEND Young People- what is it like growing up in Leeds? – Progress Review following Scrutiny Inquiry and Ofsted Visit <a href="#">(Link to Scrutiny Report)</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Continued focus on progress made against recommendations which aim to improve the voice of the Child and their families; provide clarity regarding pathways for learning and achievement from year 9 onwards; review support available in preparing young people for adulthood, including transition support, and ensure that progress is being made in response to the findings of Ofsted following inspection.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Do well at all levels of learning and have the skills they need for life.</li> </ul>
<p>Scrutiny Inquiry – Impact of Child Poverty on Achievement, Attainment and Attendance. <a href="#">(Link to Scrutiny Report)</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ In depth inquiry which focused on generating a better understanding the range and effectiveness of services provided to mitigate the impact of Child Poverty and aimed to improve living conditions for children in order to support their education and wellbeing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Do well at all levels of learning and have the skills they need for life.</li> </ul>
<p>Post 16 SEND School Transport Provision <a href="#">(Link to Scrutiny Statement)</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Pre-decision Scrutiny to ensure that policy development supported the transport needs of Young People with SEND, in a financially sustainable matter, whilst meeting requirements under the Equality Act 2010. The Board supported and challenged the proposals relating to post 16 SEND transport assistance and the associated School Transport Policy with specific focus on assurance relating to Equality, Legal and Consultation advice, and the process of consultation undertaken.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Do well at all levels of learning and have the skills they need for life.</li> </ul>
<p>Youth Activity Funding</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Continued review regarding the investment of funding in activities for young people across Leeds and the dissemination of best practice across all community committee areas, with focus on the engagement of children and young people in the decision making processes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Enjoy happy, healthy active lives.</li> <li>➤ Enjoy greater access to green spaces, leisure and the arts.</li> </ul>
<p>Support for children and young people with dyslexia and dyspraxia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The Board sought to identify what is being done to improve the identification of children with Dyslexia or Dyspraxia at an early stage and ensure early intervention to support their learning.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Do well at all levels of learning and have the skills they need for life.</li> </ul>
<p>Learning for Leeds – sufficiency of school places and early years provision</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Reassurance was sought that statutory requirements are being met and that there is sufficient school places across the City to meet demand in 2018/19, with plans in place to ensure demand in future years will be met. It was recommended that further scrutiny work be undertaken in 2018/19 which would focus on areas with significant and growing pressures for school places.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Do well at all levels of learning and have the skills they need for life.</li> </ul>

# Highlights and Achievements



Topic Area	Added Value/Impact	Associated BCP Outcome(s)
<p>Leeds' Response to Grenfell. <a href="#">(Link to Scrutiny Report)</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ In response to a referral made by the Executive Board, an inquiry was undertaken to review the Council's response to the tragic events of Grenfell in relation to its own high rise blocks and to consider how such events had also informed short and medium term actions locally. After engaging with key stakeholders and tenant representatives, the Board set out its findings within its report published in December 2017.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Be safe and feel safe.</li> <li>➤ Live in good quality, affordable homes within clean and well cared for places.</li> </ul>
<p>Cemetery and Crematoria Horticultural Maintenance <a href="#">(Link to Scrutiny Report)</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The Board's review of cemetery and crematoria horticultural maintenance particularly focused on the rules and regulations associated with the enforcement of grave conditions. Within its report, the Board reflected on where more robust measures are required and the merits of strengthening existing links with other key stakeholders.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Enjoy greater access to green spaces, leisure and the arts.</li> </ul>
<p>Development and implementation of the locality working approach. <a href="#">(Link to Executive Board report - Nov 2017)</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Invitations were extended to all Scrutiny and Community Committee Chairs to assist the Board when reviewing the council's proposed strategic framework underpinning a more place-based integrated approach to service delivery, particularly in terms of deploying council resources more flexibly according to need and deprivation. When seeking formal endorsement, a report to the Executive Board in November 2017 reflected the views and support of Scrutiny.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Live in good quality, affordable homes within clean and well cared for places.</li> </ul>
<p>Development and roll out of Community Hubs. <a href="#">(Link to Executive Board report - Feb 2018)</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ As well as tracking the recommendations arising from an earlier in-depth Scrutiny inquiry undertaken in 2016/17, the Board monitored the implementation of the Community Hubs programme. Linked to this, the views of Scrutiny helped inform the Phase 3 Business Case prior to formal endorsement by Executive Board in February 2018.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Live in good quality, affordable homes within clean and well cared for places.</li> <li>➤ Enjoy happy, healthy, active lives.</li> </ul>
<p>Informing the development of a Selective Licensing approach. <a href="#">(Link to Executive Board report - Feb 2018)</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ In view of the longstanding interest of Scrutiny in raising standards within the private rented sector, the views of the Board were sought regarding the development of a selective licensing approach prior to seeking formal endorsement by the Executive Board in February 2018.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Live in good quality, affordable homes within clean and well cared for places.</li> </ul>
<p>Air quality solution for Leeds</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Following the Scrutiny inquiry in 2016/17, further engagement was undertaken with the Board to help inform the formal public consultation process surrounding an air quality solution for Leeds.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Enjoy happy, healthy, active lives.</li> </ul>

# Highlights and Achievements



Topic Area	Added Value/Impact	Associated BCP Outcome(s)
<p>Enabling Active Lifestyles <a href="#">(Link to Scrutiny Statement)</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The Board focused on how the Council, in conjunction with other partners, is tackling physical inactivity in Leeds and enabling more people to lead active and healthier lifestyles. Within its concluding Statement, the Board fully endorses the aspirations of a newly proposed city-wide Physical Activity and Sport Strategy whilst also emphasising the need to make 'being an active city' a city-wide obsession.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Enjoy happy, healthy, active lives.</li> </ul>
<p>Information, Advice and Guidance Provision in Leeds <a href="#">(Link to Scrutiny Report)</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The Board worked collaboratively with the Children and Families Scrutiny Board to engage with key stakeholders in identifying existing challenges and gaps associated with local IAG provision and to explore opportunities to enable a positive and coherent way forward. Linked to this, the Board also informed the development of a new Young Person's IAG Charter for Leeds. A report, published in March 2018, sets out the Board's findings.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Do well at all levels of learning and have the skills they need for life.</li> </ul>
<p>Leeds Culture Strategy <a href="#">(Link to Scrutiny Statement)</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Throughout the year, the Board considered and monitored progress with the city's European Capital of Culture 2023 Bid as well as the development of a delivery plan linked to the city's new Culture Strategy 2017-2030, which was formally adopted in July 2017. It published a Statement in March 2018 setting out its key observations and conclusions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Enjoy greater access to green spaces, leisure and the arts.</li> </ul>
<p>Leeds Inclusive Growth Strategy 2017-2023 <a href="#">(Link to draft Leeds Inclusive Growth Strategy)</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The new Leeds Inclusive Growth Strategy covers the period 2017 – 2023 and provides a framework for how best to deliver growth that is inclusive and benefits all citizens and communities. The Board therefore took the opportunity in September 2017 to engage with a wide range of key stakeholders in consideration of the draft Plan as part of the formal consultation process.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Earn enough to support themselves and their families.</li> </ul>
<p>Leeds Talent and Skills Plan 2017-2023 <a href="#">(Link to draft Leeds Talent and Skills Plan)</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The Board themed its November 2017 meeting to consider the changing labour market and the consequential skills issues across the different sectors within the city. Linked to this, it also considered the Council's city leadership and enabling role and how this was also being reflected in the new draft Leeds Talent and Skills Plan 2017-2023.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Do well at all levels of learning and have the skills they need for life.</li> </ul>
<p>Devolution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ During the year, the Board met with the Leader of Council and the Chief Executive to consider the approach and progress made by the Council towards devolution for Leeds.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Enjoy happy, healthy, active lives.</li> <li>➤ Move around a well-planned city easily.</li> </ul>

# Highlights and Achievements



Topic Area	Added Value/Impact	Associated BCP Outcome(s)
<p>Transport, including Advancing Bus Service Provision  <a href="#">(Link to Scrutiny Report)</a>                      and Transport Strategy and Improvement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Bus services - comprehensive review of progress made by WYCA, Leeds City Council and Bus Service Providers on the recommendations detailed in the Inquiry Report, the aspirations detailed in the West Yorkshire Bus Strategy and the Bus 18 initiative.</li> <li>➤ Ongoing review of the Leeds Transport Strategy including progress on the Leeds Public Transport Investment Programme.</li> <li>➤ The review of traffic congestion and future planned investment to identify how traffic flow will be improved for travelling into Leeds.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Move around a well-planned city easily.</li> </ul>
<p>Digital Inclusion  <a href="#">(Link to Scrutiny Report)</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The monitoring of recommendations relating to the improvement of broadband infrastructures, and digital literacy through education, learning and the provision of equipment. Focus by the Scrutiny Board has given Digital Inclusion greater prominence in the Councils corporate priorities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Do well at all levels of learning and have the skills they need for life.</li> <li>➤ Strengthening 'Smart City' infrastructure and increasing digital inclusion.</li> </ul>
<p>Scrutiny Inquiry into Sustainable Development  <a href="#">(Link to Scrutiny Report)</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Assessed the limitations placed on sustainable development by Government planning legislation/ guidance, the limited resources during austerity and the extent to which the Council and partners are delivering and promoting the need for good quality sustainable infrastructure.</li> <li>➤ A number of recommendations were made including that sustainable development is reflected in the development and growth strategies and plans of Leeds City Council and that collaboration between organisations and services need to be strengthened to meet longer term economic, social and environmental requirements in communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Live in good quality, affordable homes in clean and well cared for places.</li> <li>➤ Move around a well-planned city easily.</li> <li>➤ Enjoy greater access to green spaces, leisure and the arts.</li> </ul>
<p>Road Safety and KSI data</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Engagement with West Yorkshire Police regarding road safety enforcement and the range of proposals for road safety improvements for 2017 and beyond in accordance with the new strategy for bespoke road policing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Be safe and feel safe.</li> <li>➤ Move around a well-planned city easily.</li> </ul>
<p>Housing Mix</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The monitoring of recommendations that ensure the timely delivery of the right property type and tenure within criteria of affordability as defined in the Core Strategy. The Board considered the Governments proposed review of the NPPF and recommended further scrutiny work during 2018/19.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Live in good quality, affordable homes in clean and well cared for places.</li> </ul>
<p>Building Regulation and Infrastructure Construction</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Part of the cross Scrutiny work which focused on Carillion and the Grenfell tragedy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ensuring Leeds is a safe city with resilient communities.</li> </ul>

# Highlights and Achievements



Strategy and Resources

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Topic Area	Added Value/Impact	Associated BCP Outcome(s)
Business Rates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Increased oversight of the calculation and collection of Business Rates, including the role of the Council (as the collection authority), the Valuation Office Agency (as the agency for setting property valuations) and the Valuation Tribunal Service (the independent body for reviewing appeals). With a particular focus on the level of outstanding appeals, the level of risk to the Council and changes to the appeals process, which had reduced the number of speculative appeals.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Responding to changes in the levels and sources of funding with a focus on greater partnership working and devolution.</li> </ul>
Apprentice Levy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Providing oversight of the Council's bid to the Education and Skills Funding Agency to become an Employer Provider.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ More secure, well paid jobs for Leeds and better access to them.</li> </ul>
The Council's Financial Performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Continuing to maintain regular oversight of the Council's overall financial performance in terms of in-year revenue spending, the Capital programme and the overall approach to Treasury Management.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Making better use of resources and ensuring Leeds is an efficient Council.</li> </ul>
Risk Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Providing oversight of the Council's approach to risk management and the annual review of the corporate risks. This also included a review of the Council's initial response following incidents with significant national implications, including the Grenfell Tower fire and the collapse of the facilities management and construction company, Carillion.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ensuring Leeds is a safe city with resilient communities.</li> </ul>
Service Performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Regularly reviewing performance across a range of service areas, including:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procurement</li> <li>• Human Resources</li> <li>• Digital Information Services</li> <li>• Civic Enterprise Leeds</li> <li>• Elections, Registrars and Licensing</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Helping to ensure the Council is an efficient and enterprising organisation.</li> </ul>
External Placements in Children's Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Reviewing the progress made by Children's Services in addressing weakness identified by the Council's Internal Audit Service around the quality assurance when following internal processes and procedures in relation to the external placement of children.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Making better use of resources and reinforcing the concept of ensuring 'Value for Money.'</li> </ul>

# Moving forward into 2018/19

The local election in May 2018 brought significant change, with 27 newly Elected Members joining the Council. As the majority of these will form part of the Scrutiny Member cohort, these Members will be offered additional guidance and support during 2018/19 to assist them in undertaking their scrutiny role effectively.

At the Annual Council meeting changes were also made to the Scrutiny Board remits for the 2018/19 municipal year, with details of these new Scrutiny Boards set out below.



## **Adults, Health and Active Lifestyles**

*Focusing on services for adults and public health services to monitor progress towards improving health, lifestyles and quality of care across the city; and providing oversight of service integration and partnership working within and between health bodies. The Board will also oversee the active lifestyle related functions and activity across the city.*



## **Children and Families**

*Focusing on services affecting the lives of children and families across the city to monitor progress towards becoming a child friendly city and putting children first.*



## **Environment, Housing and Communities**

*Focusing on services affecting the lives of citizens living and working in the council's neighbourhoods to monitor progress as a citizen focused city, prioritising environmental sustainability.*



## **Infrastructure, Investment and Inclusive Growth**

*Focusing on development and infrastructure functions and services to monitor progress in relation to transport and planning, regeneration and housing growth. The Board will also oversee economic growth functions and services to monitor progress towards being a strong and compassionate city, promoting opportunities for access to learning, skills and employment for all.*



## **Strategy & Resources**

*Focusing on the council's central strategic and regulatory functions, including financial services, human resources, digital and information services, elections, registrars, licensing, local land charges and council tax processing. The Board will also oversee cultural related activities to deliver the city's cultural ambitions.*

## **West Yorkshire Joint Health Overview and Scrutiny**

During the 2018/19 municipal year there will also be a review of the role and function of the Joint Committee. The purpose of the review will be to help ensure the Joint Committee remains fit for purpose; reflecting the geography of the West Yorkshire and Harrogate Health and Care Partnership and ensuring the Joint Committee forms an important and integral part of the governance arrangements for the developing West Yorkshire and Harrogate integrated care system.

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Report author: Kate Sadler

Tel: 0113 37 88663

**Report of City Solicitor**

**Report to Full Council**

**Date: 11<sup>th</sup> July 2018**

**Subject: Amendments to Executive Arrangements**

Are specific electoral wards affected? If yes, name(s) of ward(s):	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Are there implications for equality and diversity and cohesion and integration?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Is the decision eligible for call-in?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Does the report contain confidential or exempt information? If relevant, access to information procedure rule number: Appendix number:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

**Summary of main issues**

1. At the Annual Meeting of Council on 24<sup>th</sup> May 2018 the Leader presented details of her executive arrangements to Council.
2. The Leader has made an amendment to those arrangements and is therefore now required to present details of the altered arrangements to Council.

**Recommendations**

1. Council is asked to note that the Leader has made an amendment to Part 3, Section 3B(c) Deputy and Support Executive Members with effect from 22<sup>nd</sup> June 2018 and that arrangements are now as shown at Appendix A attached.

## **1. Purpose of this report**

- 1.1 This report presents an amendment to the Leader's executive arrangements for the 2018/19 Municipal year.

## **2. Background information**

- 2.1 There is no relevant background information.

## **3. Main issues**

### **3.1 Section 3B(c): Deputy and Support Executive Members**

- 3.2 This document sets out the details of those Members appointed by the Leader as Deputy Executive Members and Support Executive Members.

- 3.3 With effect from 22<sup>nd</sup> June the Leader has appointed Councillor Elizabeth Nash as a Support Executive Member.

- 3.4 The amended arrangements in relation to Deputy and Support Executive Members are now as shown at Appendix A attached.

## **4. Corporate considerations**

### **4.1 Consultation and engagement**

- 4.1.1 The Leader consulted her Leadership team in relation to the amendments.

### **4.2 Equality and diversity / cohesion and integration**

- 4.2.1 There are no implications for this report.

### **4.3 Council policies and best council plan**

- 4.3.1 Publication of the Executive Arrangements within the Constitution is in line with the Council's Corporate Governance Code and Framework in addition to furthering the Council's value of being "open, honest and trusted."

### **4.4 Resources and value for money**

- 4.4.1 There are no implications for this report.

### **4.5 Legal implications, access to information, and call-in**

- 4.5.1 This report satisfies the constitutional requirement that the Leader present amendments to her executive arrangements to the next ordinary meeting of Council.

### **4.6 Risk management**

- 4.6.1 There are no implications for this report.

## **5. Conclusions**

- 5.1 The Leader has amended her executive arrangements to appoint Councillor Elizabeth Nash as a Support Executive Member.

## **6. Recommendations**

- 6.1 Council is asked to note that the Leader has amended Part 3, Section 3B(c) Deputy and Support Executive members with effect from 22<sup>nd</sup> June 2018 and that arrangements are now as shown at Appendix A attached.

## **7. Background documents<sup>1</sup>**

- 7.1 None

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<sup>1</sup> The background documents listed in this section are available to download from the Council's website, unless they contain confidential or exempt information. The list of background documents does not include published works.

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**SECTION 3B(c): SUPPORT TO EXECUTIVE MEMBERS**

The following Members are appointed to assist the Executive Members in their roles and responsibilities

**DEPUTY EXECUTIVE MEMBERS**

Councillor Al Garthwaite  
Councillor Peter Gruen  
Councillor Mohammed Iqbal  
Councillor Asghar Khan  
Councillor Fiona Venner  
Councillor Keith Wakefield

**SUPPORT EXECUTIVE MEMBERS**

Councillor Sharon Hamilton  
Councillor John Illingworth  
Councillor Denise Ragan  
Councillor Andrew Scopes  
Councillor Eleanor Tunnicliffe  
Councillor Elizabeth Nash

**Climate Change**

Chair of Leeds Climate Change Action Group – Councillor Alice Smart

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# **HEALTH AND WELLBEING BOARD**

## **MINUTES OF THE 14<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2018**

### **TO FOLLOW**

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## EXECUTIVE BOARD

WEDNESDAY, 18TH APRIL, 2018

**PRESENT:** Councillor J Blake in the Chair

Councillors A Carter, R Charlwood,  
D Coupar, S Golton, J Lewis, R Lewis,  
L Mulherin, M Rafique and L Yeadon

**170 Exempt Information - Possible Exclusion of the Press and Public**

**RESOLVED** – That, in accordance with Regulation 4 of The Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Meetings and Access to Information) (England) Regulations 2012, the public be excluded from the meeting during consideration of the following parts of the agenda designated as exempt from publication on the grounds that it is likely, in view of the nature of the business to be transacted or the nature of the proceedings, that if members of the public were present there would be disclosure to them of exempt information so designated as follows:-

- (a) That Appendix 3 to the report entitled, 'Acquisition of Albion House, No. 1 Rawdon Park for Council Office Accommodation', referred to in Minute No. 180 is designated as exempt from publication in accordance with paragraph 10.4(3) of Schedule 12A(3) of the Local Government Act 1972 on the grounds that it contains information relating to the financial or business affairs of a particular person and the Council. This information is not publicly available from the statutory registers of information kept in respect of certain companies and charities. It is considered that since this information relates to a financial offer that the Council has submitted to purchase the property in a one to one negotiation it is not in the public interest to disclose this information at this point in time. Also it is considered that the release of such information would or would be likely to prejudice the Council's commercial interests in relation to other similar transactions in that prospective purchasers of other similar properties would have access to information about the nature and level of consideration which may prove acceptable to the Council. It is considered that whilst there may be a public interest in disclosure, much of this information will be publicly available from the Land Registry following completion of this transaction and consequently the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing this information at this point in time.

**171 Declaration of Disclosable Pecuniary Interests**

There were no Disclosable Pecuniary Interests declared at the meeting.

**172 Minutes**

**RESOLVED** – That the minutes of the previous meeting held on 21<sup>st</sup> March 2018 be approved as a correct record.

**HEALTH, WELLBEING AND ADULTS**

**173 The Leeds Learning Disability Partnership Board 'Being Me' Strategy (2018-2021)**

The Director of Adults and Health submitted a report setting out the recent work undertaken by the Leeds Learning Disability Partnership Board in developing the refreshed *Being Me* strategy (2018 – 2021), and presented the refreshed strategy for the purposes of the Executive's consideration, comment and endorsement.

Councillor Ogilvie, co-chair of the Leeds Learning Disability Partnership Board and Kath Linley representing the third sector, were in attendance at the meeting in order to present the key principles and priorities of the strategy, and to request that the Board support the promotion of the strategy.

Members welcomed the strategy and thanked all of those who had contributed towards the compilation of it, acknowledged that it was a living document which would continue to evolve and also emphasised the aim of the strategy which was to help those with learning disabilities to realise their potential and live full, active and independent lives.

Responding to a Member's enquiry, the Board was provided with further information on the ways in which the strategy was aligned and worked in partnership with other strategies, such as the Better Lives Strategy and the Health and Wellbeing Strategy.

In conclusion, the Chair extended her thanks and paid tribute to Councillor Adam Ogilvie, who was standing down as a Councillor at the forthcoming local election, for all of the work he had undertaken during his time as an Elected Member of Leeds City Council.

**RESOLVED –**

- (a) That the comments made during the Board's discussion, be noted, and that the draft refreshed *Being Me* strategy, as appended to the submitted report, be endorsed;
- (b) That it be agreed that the strategy will be published in spring 2018;
- (c) That it be noted that the Director of Adults and Health is responsible for the implementation the above resolutions.

## **CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

### **174 Children and Families inspections update including outcome of the Ofsted focused visit on services for children looked after**

The Director of Children and Families submitted a report providing an update on the process and positive outcome of the most recent Ofsted focused visit to Leeds under the new Inspection of Local Authority Services (ILACS) framework. In addition, the report also provided an overview of all the inspection frameworks that the Children and Families directorate and partners were currently subject to, and detailed the further work proposed in order to continue to develop services and support for children looked after and care leavers.

Responding to a Member's enquiry regarding the inspector's comments on Personal Education Plans (PEPs), the Board received further information and assurance on the work that was being undertaken to continue the development of PEP provision in Leeds.

Also in response to a Member's enquiry, the Board was provided with an update on the actions being taken to respond to the inspector's recommendations arising from the Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) inspection which was carried out in 2016.

In conclusion, Members highlighted the Council's commitment to the continued development and improvement of the services provided by the Children and Families directorate in Leeds, and emphasised how the inspector's comments together with ongoing partnership working were key to achieving this goal. In addition, the importance of this Ofsted inspection outcome was acknowledged, whilst the Chair, on behalf of the Board, extended her thanks to all of those who had contributed to it.

#### **RESOLVED –**

- (a) That the unique pressures of the inspection regimes that the Children and Families directorate is subject to, be acknowledged, together with the potential reputational and financial risks inherent in every inspection;
- (b) That the positive findings of Leeds' most recent Ofsted ILACS focused visit on services and support for children looked after, be noted as a further contribution towards the positive national and international reputation of Leeds within the children's social work sector;
- (c) That endorsement be given to the proposed direction of travel for the further review of, and improvements to services for children looked after and care leavers, with it being noted that such actions will be led by the Head of Service for Children Looked After;
- (d) That the development of the new strategy under the leadership of the Head of Service for Children Looked After be supported, with support

also being provided for the Corporate Parenting Board to lead on such work in order to ensure its successful implementation.

## **COMMUNITIES**

### **175 Endorsement of the Compact for Leeds 2017**

The Director of Communities and Environment submitted a report which sought endorsement of the Compact for Leeds 2017 together with supporting Codes of Practice on Commissioning and Working Together, and which looked to secure the Board's support around the promotion and implementation of the Compact.

Responding to a Member's enquiry, the Board's attention was drawn to details within the submitted report which illustrated how the Council's investment levels in the third sector had increased over recent years.

The Board highlighted the fundamental role played by the third sector in Leeds, with emphasis being placed upon the key relationships which continued to be developed between the Council, partner organisations and the third sector across the city.

In response to a Member's comments regarding the Compact and its relationship with the Commission for Local Government, it was highlighted that the third sector's key role in the development of civic enterprise would be considered in further detail as part of the Commission's refresh, with it also being highlighted how the principles of the Commission were embedded within the aims of the Compact.

### **RESOLVED –**

- (a) That the Compact for Leeds 2017, together with the supporting Codes of Practice, be endorsed and formally adopted by Leeds City Council;
- (b) That the Executive Member for Communities, Leeds City Council Directors and the Operational People's Commissioning Board be requested to support the continued and further development of a thriving third sector, enabling staff to implement and work within the spirit and practice of the Compact and the associated Codes, and to contribute towards the evaluation of their impact.

## **ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY**

### **176 Corporate Fleet Replacement Programme**

The Director of Resources and Housing submitted a report which presented details of the proposed fleet replacement strategy, how the Council would look to ensure that its own fleet was compliant with the proposed Clean Air Zone (CAZ) by January 2020, how the Council intended to realise its own ambition to make its fleet ultra-low emission by 2025, and which also set out the costs associated with the fleet replacement programme for the 2018/19 financial year.

Responding to a Member's enquiry, the Board received further information on work being undertaken as part of the associated business case for the corporate fleet replacement programme with the aim of striking an appropriate balance between managing the cost impact upon the Council, whilst at the same time 'future proofing' the programme so that wherever possible the Council's fleet adhered to compliance levels beyond 2020.

In addition, Members also received further information on the work being undertaken to explore available options regarding the use of alternative fuels, and how this linked into the Council's proposals regarding an alternative fuel station.

Emphasis was placed upon the collaborative work being undertaken with the Local Government Association, other local authorities, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) and the market in the development of this agenda, whilst it was highlighted that representations were being made to DEFRA around the need for further detail to be provided on the longer term requirements in respect of vehicle emissions and air quality.

In conclusion, the Chair highlighted that this would be the final Executive Board meeting of Councillor Lucinda Yeadon, Deputy Leader and Executive Member for Environment and Sustainability, prior to her standing down as a Councillor at the forthcoming local election. The Chair extended her thanks and paid tribute to Councillor Yeadon for all of the work that she had undertaken across a number of portfolios during her time as an Elected Member of Leeds City Council.

#### **RESOLVED –**

- (a) That the expenditure of £14.7m for the fleet replacement programme in 2018/19 financial year be approved in order to ensure compliance with the introduction of the CAZ by January 2020;
- (b) That the necessary authority be provided in order to enter into a procurement exercise for a supplier of vehicles to the Council for a four year period, in order to cover those vehicles as contained within the submitted report;
- (c) That it be noted that a further report will be submitted to Executive Board in the Spring of 2019 in order to seek approvals for the proposed 2019/20 fleet replacement programme;
- (d) That the development and implementation of the Fleet Replacement Strategy, as detailed within section 3 of the submitted report, be noted.

## **EMPLOYMENT, SKILLS AND OPPORTUNITY**

### **177 Improving Careers Education - Adoption of a Young Person's Information, Advice and Guidance Charter for Leeds**

The Director of City Development and the Director of Children and Families submitted a joint report which presented a proposed Information Advice and Guidance (IAG) Charter for Young People in Leeds for the purposes of consideration and adoption. In addition, the report also provided the associated Inquiry report of the Scrutiny Board (Inclusive Growth, Culture and Sport) for Members' consideration.

The Board welcomed the work which had been undertaken by the Scrutiny Board (Inclusive Growth, Culture and Sport) as part of the Board's inquiry into IAG provision in Leeds.

Members highlighted the importance of ensuring that young people had access to independent advice in respect of careers, so that they were able to make informed choices regarding their future. In addition, Members discussed the national context with regard to IAG provision, how this impacted upon the level of service provided and the implications for the local authority in the delivery of such provision.

Responding to a Member's enquiry, the Board received further information on the actions which were being taken and proposed to be taken to promote and implement the Charter, and also how progress being made in this field would be monitored, reviewed and quantified.

In conclusion, Members looked forward to receiving update reports in the future which provided information on the impact being made by the Charter.

#### **RESOLVED –**

- (a) That Recommendation 3 of the Scrutiny Board (Inclusive Growth, Culture and Sport) Inquiry Report (as appended to the submitted report): *'that the Executive Board supports the development of a Young Person's IAG Charter for Leeds to foster a sense of entitlement and expectation from young people, and those who influence them, of what careers IAG should be provided to them'*, be agreed;
- (b) That the implementation of the Charter be endorsed, together with its promotion to young people and the ongoing monitoring of its impact;
- (c) That it be noted that the Head of Employment Access and Growth is the officer responsible for the implementation of such matters.

## **RESOURCES AND STRATEGY**

### **178 Financial Health Monitoring 2017/18 - Provisional Outturn**

The Chief Officer, Financial Services, submitted a report which set out the Council's projected financial outturn position for 2017/18. In addition, the

report reviewed the position of the budget and highlighted the key variations which had determined the projected outturn position.

In response to a Member's questions regarding the reimbursement of £7.3m from HMRC of sport VAT income following a legal ruling regarding sports admission charges, the Board was provided with further information on the timescales as to when the Council began classifying the relevant charges as being exempt from VAT, and when the Council's retrospective claim was submitted to HMRC. Linked to this, it was noted that the reimbursement from HMRC was not included within the 2018/19 budget proposals, as the Council were not sufficiently certain of the outcome of the retrospective claim at the time at which the 2018/19 budget was considered.

In addition, the Board was advised that although the annual sums arising from this matter were not included within the original 2017/18 budget, they were included within the directorate's year end budget projections once the outcome of the related London Borough of Ealing versus HMRC court case was known in June 2017.

Members noted that there was no reason to suggest that there should be any liability upon the Council to provide rebates to customers in this instance, although it was also noted that many Bodyline charges had been recently reduced.

Also, responding to a Member's enquiry on how the reimbursement from HMRC was proposed to be utilised, the Board discussed the factors which were taken into consideration when determining such matters, and how any such actions needed to be consistent with the Council's medium term financial strategy.

In conclusion, the Board extended its thanks to the Council's tax team, whose foresight and hard work had enabled the Council's claim to be successfully backdated to June 2012.

#### **RESOLVED –**

- (a) That the Authority's provisional outturn position for 2017/18, as detailed within the submitted report, be noted;
- (b) That the creation of a £0.7m earmarked reserve for the purposes of contributing towards addressing the backlog maintenance requirements at the Council's sports facilities, be approved;
- (c) That the transfer of the balance of the backdated Sports admissions VAT receipt to the Council's general reserve, be approved;
- (d) That the receipt of a letter from the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) informing the Council of a £1.1m error in the calculation of the S31 business rate grant for 2018-19, be noted, together with the intention to write to the Minister in response.

**179 Health, Safety and Wellbeing Performance and Assurance Report**

The Director of Resources and Housing submitted a report which reviewed the Council's performance on health, safety and wellbeing for the period April 2016 to December 2017. In addition, the report detailed the improvements which had been made during this period and provided information on the challenges ahead.

**RESOLVED** – That the contents of the submitted report be noted, whilst it also be noted that a proportionate approach towards risk management within the Council continues to be applied.

**REGENERATION, TRANSPORT AND PLANNING**

**180 Acquisition of Albion House, No.1 Rawdon Park, for Council Office Accommodation**

The Director of City Development submitted a report which sought approval to acquire Albion House, No. 1 Rawdon Park, in order to support the sale of Micklefield House plus associated buildings, and to also provide fit for purpose office accommodation in the outer northwest area of the city.

Following the consideration of Appendix 3 to the submitted report designated as exempt from publication under the provisions of Access to Information Procedure Rule 10.4 (3), which was considered in private at the conclusion of the meeting, it was

**RESOLVED –**

- (a) That the acquisition of Albion House on the terms as identified within exempt appendix 3 to the submitted report, including the financial business case as set out within that appendix, be approved;
- (b) That the necessary authority be delegated to the Director of City Development in order to enable the Director to agree the final detailed terms of the acquisition;
- (c) That the injection into the capital programme of the sums as identified within exempt appendix 3 to the submitted report, be approved, and that approval also be given to provide 'authority to spend' the monies, as required;
- (d) That it be noted that the Head of Asset Management is responsible for the proposed acquisition, as detailed within the resolutions above.



**DATE OF PUBLICATION:** FRIDAY, 20<sup>TH</sup> APRIL 2018

**LAST DATE FOR CALL IN  
OF ELIGIBLE DECISIONS:** 5.00 P.M., FRIDAY, 27<sup>TH</sup> APRIL 2018

(Scrutiny Support will notify Directors of any items called in by 12.00noon on Monday, 30th April 2018)

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## EXECUTIVE BOARD

WEDNESDAY, 27TH JUNE, 2018

**PRESENT:** Councillor J Blake in the Chair

Councillors A Carter, R Charlwood,  
D Coupar, S Golton, J Lewis, R Lewis,  
L Mulherin J Pryor and M Rafique

- 1 Exempt Information - Possible Exclusion of the Press and Public**  
**RESOLVED** – That, in accordance with Regulation 4 of The Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Meetings and Access to Information) (England) Regulations 2012, the public be excluded from the meeting during consideration of the following parts of the agenda designated as exempt from publication on the grounds that it is likely, in view of the nature of the business to be transacted or the nature of the proceedings, that if members of the public were present there would be disclosure to them of exempt information so designated as follows:-
- (a) That Appendices 2a and 2b to the report entitled, ‘Provision of a Loan Facility to Donisthorpe Hall Nursing Home’, referred to in Minute No. 19 be designated as exempt from publication in accordance with paragraph 10.4(3) of Schedule 12A(3) of the Local Government Act 1972 on the grounds that it contains information relating to the commercial and business activities of Donisthorpe Hall and was used for the purpose of the Council undertaking its due diligence processes. The information used for such due diligence processes includes confidential information commissioned by the Charity for the purpose of restructuring its finances, and as such, it is deemed that the public interest in exempting this information from publication outweighs the public interest in disclosure.

## **2 Late Items**

No formal late items of business were added to the agenda, however, prior to the meeting, Board Members were in receipt of supplementary information in respect of agenda item 18 (Submission of the Leeds Core Strategy Selective Review (CSSR)) which provided the Board with the outcomes from the respective consideration of the CSSR by Development Plan Panel and also Scrutiny Board (Infrastructure, Investment & Inclusive Growth), both of which met to consider this matter respectively on 20<sup>th</sup> June 2018. (Minute No. 17 refers).

In addition, prior to the meeting, Board Members were in receipt of a re-circulated version of the ‘Outcome of Consultation to Increase Learning Places at Moor Allerton Hall Primary School’ cover report, as parts of sections 3.13-3.14 and 4.3 of the original version had been either mis-formatted or had some text missing. (Minute No. 29 refers).

Draft minutes to be approved at the meeting  
to be held on Wednesday, 25th July, 2018

- 3 Declaration of Disclosable Pecuniary Interests**  
No declarations of disclosable pecuniary interests were made at the meeting.

- 4 Minutes**  
**RESOLVED** – That the minutes of the previous meeting held on 18<sup>th</sup> April 2018 be approved as a correct record.

### **COMMUNITIES**

- 5 Illegal Money Lending Team, Progress Report**  
Further to Minute No. 9, 21<sup>st</sup> June 2017, the Director of Communities and Environment submitted a report which provides an update on the activities of the national Illegal Money Lending Team (IMLT) within Leeds, and presented an updated version of the associated action plan.

Members highlighted the crucial work that the team were undertaking, and emphasised the key role played by Leeds Credit Union within communities.

Responding to a Member's enquiry, the Board received details on the number of prosecutions which had been secured as a result of the team's actions, and with regard to the number of individuals that had been supported by the team, it was undertaken that further information on this would be provided to the Member in question.

#### **RESOLVED –**

- (a) That the contents of the submitted report together with the IMLT Action Plan, as set out within appendix 1, be noted;
- (b) That the Director of Communities and Environment be requested to monitor the progress made by the Illegal Money Lending Team against the plan;
- (c) That a further report detailing the activities of the Illegal Money Lending Team within Leeds be submitted to the Board in 12 months' time.

(Councillor R Lewis joined the meeting at the conclusion of this item)

### **ENVIRONMENT AND ACTIVE LIFESTYLES**

- 6 England and Wales Cricket Board Funding for Non Turf Pitches**  
The Director of Communities and Environment submitted a report outlining an opportunity to receive around £72k of funding from the England and Wales Cricket Board (ECB) for the provision of 6 non-turf cricket pitches in parks and green spaces.

Members welcomed the proposal detailed within the submitted report and the fact that there was no restriction from the funding criteria as to which areas of the city could potentially benefit from the pitches.

**RESOLVED –**

- (a) That approval be given to accept the ECB funding and enter into an agreement to develop non-turf cricket pitches in relevant parks, recreation grounds and playing pitches in line with the ECB offer;
- (b) That approval be given to carry out a consultation exercise in order to determine suitable site locations;
- (c) That future decisions on this project be delegated to the Chief Officer, Parks and Countryside;
- (d) That it be noted that the Chief Officer, Parks and Countryside is responsible for the implementation of these proposals, which are anticipated to be in place by summer 2019.

**ECONOMY AND CULTURE**

**7 Adoption of the Leeds Inclusive Growth Strategy 2018 - 2023**

Further to Minute No. 37, 17<sup>th</sup> July 2017, the Director of City Development submitted a report presenting the Leeds Inclusive Growth Strategy 2018 – 2023, which had been finalised following the latest round of consultation. The report sought the Board’s approval to adopt and publish the finalised version of the Leeds Inclusive Growth Strategy, as appended to the covering report.

In presenting the submitted report, the Chair suggested that further update reports regarding the progress being made be submitted to the Board in due course which focussed upon each of the Strategy’s ‘Big Ideas’ and which detailed the impact that the work behind the strategy was having.

Members welcomed the proposed strategy, highlighting the potential it had to facilitate further partnership working across sectors in order to maximise enablement for all communities throughout the city. The Board also welcomed how the strategy linked to other priority agendas such as health and wellbeing; cultural provision and children and young people.

Members received further details on the proposed convenor role amongst other partners and sectors that the Council would play in moving this agenda forward. In addition, emphasis was placed upon the ‘federal’ nature of the Leeds economy, highlighting the level of economic activity located outside of the city centre.

In conclusion, on behalf of the Board, the Chair extended her thanks to those officers who had developed the strategy to its current position.

**RESOLVED –**

- (a) That the finalised version of the Leeds Inclusive Growth Strategy 2018 – 2023, as appended to the submitted report, be agreed, and that approval also be given for the Strategy’s publication;

- (b) That approval be given for the Director of City Development to lead on implementing the delivery of the Leeds Inclusive Growth Strategy;
- (c) That further update reports regarding the progress being made be submitted to the Board in due course which focussed upon each of the Strategy's 'Big Ideas' and detailed the impact that the work behind the strategy was having.

## **8 Workspace for Creative Businesses in Leeds City Centre**

The Director of City Development submitted a report which presented a series of recommendations on how the Council could support the provision of workspaces for small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) and creative businesses in Leeds City Centre.

It was highlighted that the proposals detailed within the submitted report looked to achieve the ambitions as set out within the Leeds Inclusive Growth Strategy (Minute No. 7 refers), and it was noted that the Director of City Development would return to the Board with proposals regarding the redevelopment of Aire Street Workshops and the Engine House, following the expression of interest stage.

The Board highlighted the important role played by SMEs and creative businesses in the city, and in reiterating the 'federal' nature of the Leeds economy, Members highlighted the need to ensure that affordable accommodation for SMEs and creative businesses were available throughout the city.

### **RESOLVED –**

- (a) That approval be given to reaffirm the Council's commitment to a city centre that includes a diversity of uses and has affordable and accessible spaces for new, creative businesses;
- (b) That approval be given for the Director of City Development to invite Expressions of Interest for the redevelopment / refurbishment of Aire Street Workshops and the Engine House, as per the principles as contained within paragraph 3.2.1 of the submitted report;
- (c) That the Director of City Development be requested to report back with recommendations on the preferred way forward for the redevelopment of Aire Street Workshops and the Engine House upon the conclusion of the Expression of Interest stage;
- (d) That the Director of City Development be requested to work with stakeholders in order to develop longer term plans to support the delivery of workspaces for creative and start-up businesses in the city centre, which can inform the creation of a small grants programme as part of the consideration of next year's Capital Programme;
- (e) That it be noted that the Chief Asset Management and Regeneration Officer will be responsible for the implementation of such matters.

## **9 Waterfront Charter for Leeds City Centre**

The Director of City Development submitted a report which sought approval to develop work with partners in order to deliver transformation in the waterfront area of Leeds, which would look to support the city's cultural and economic aspirations.

Members welcomed the submitted report, and in noting how rivers and waterways passed through a number of communities across the city, it was suggested that a further report be submitted to the Board in due course which explored the potential and the opportunities to maximise the benefit arising from such waterways, both for local communities and the city as a whole.

### **RESOLVED –**

- (a) That the Waterfront Charter, as appended to the submitted report be supported, and that in doing so:-
  - (i) Approval be given to the formation of a Waterfront Investment Fund, as per the principles outlined at paragraph 3.3.6 of the submitted report, with approval also being given to provide authority to spend up to £100,000 from Capital Programme Scheme 32672 for this purpose; and
  - (ii) Agreement be given that the Council works with partners in order to establish an owner/occupier forum comprising parties with an interest in the waterfront to help to deliver the Charter.
- (b) That it be noted that the Director of City Development is responsible for the implementation of such matters;
- (c) That a further report be submitted to the Board in due course which explores the potential and the opportunities to maximise the benefit arising from the rivers and waterways which run throughout Leeds, both for local communities and the city as a whole.

## **10 Leeds 2023 Update**

Further to Minute No. 76, 18<sup>th</sup> October 2017, the Director of City Development submitted a report outlining the steps that the city had taken in response to the decision by the European Commission to cancel the UK competition for European Capital of Culture. In addition, the report summarised the work undertaken by officers to establish the appropriate vehicle for taking forward Leeds 2023 plans, outside of the framework of the European Commission regulations.

With regard to an enquiry regarding the Council representation on the Trust, emphasis was placed upon the value of continuing a cross-party approach towards the 2023 initiative.

Members also received an update regarding a new funding stream which had been recently announced by the Arts Council (Cultural Development Fund), which the Council intended to submit a bid for.

**RESOLVED –**

- (a) That the overall progress made in taking forward ‘Leeds 2023’ plans, as detailed within the submitted report, be noted;
- (b) That officers be requested to:-
  - (i) Work alongside colleagues in legal and financial services in order to develop ‘Leeds Culture Trust’ as the delivery vehicle for Leeds 2023, and to develop a Service Level Agreement between the Council and Leeds Culture Trust which reflects the Council as a major funder;
  - (ii) Support the Leeds Culture Trust to secure charitable status and commence the search and recruitment process for a Chair and full Board of Trustees, to be in place by early 2019;
  - (iii) Return with a report on further progress at the appropriate time, when a new Chair and Trustees are appointed and when the work of the 2023 independent steering group reaches an end.
- (c) That it be noted that the Chief Officer, Culture and Sport is responsible for the implementation of such matters.

(Councillor Rafique left the meeting at the conclusion of this item)

**RESOURCES AND SUSTAINABILITY**

**11 Financial Performance - Outturn for the Financial Year ended 31st March 2018**

The Chief Officer, Financial Services submitted a report setting out the Council’s financial outturn position for 2017/18 for both revenue and capital, including the Housing Revenue Account and expenditure on schools. In addition, the report also sought approval of the creation of earmarked reserves and which looked to delegate their release to the Chief Officer, Financial Services.

In response to a Member’s enquiry, the Board received further detail regarding the 2017/18 outturn in respect of schools’ extended services and partnerships balances. The Board also received an update on the current position regarding proposals to implement collection route efficiencies within the refuse service.

In noting the effect that the backdated sports admission VAT receipt from HMRC had had on the outturn position and the Council’s reserves, an enquiry was made regarding the priorities for the allocation of resource moving forward. In response, it was highlighted that the intention was to submit the Medium Term Financial Strategy to the 25<sup>th</sup> July Board meeting, and this would propose how the Council’s General Reserve, which contained the VAT receipt, was to be used.

**RESOLVED –**

- (a) That the outturn position for 2017/18, as detailed within the submitted report, be noted;

Draft minutes to be approved at the meeting to be held on Wednesday, 25th July, 2018



- (b) That the creation of earmarked reserves, as detailed in paragraphs 3.16 and 5.3 of the submitted report be approved, and that their release be delegated to the Chief Officer, Financial Services;
- (c) That it be noted that the Chief Officer, Financial Services will be responsible for the implementation of such matters, following the conclusion of the 'call in' period.

**12 Financial Health Monitoring 2018/19 - Month 2 (May 2018)**

The Chief Officer, Financial Services submitted a report setting out the Council's projected financial health position for 2018/19, as at month 2 of the financial year.

Responding to an enquiry regarding proposals to implement collection route efficiencies within the refuse service, it was highlighted that should such efficiencies not be made in 2018/19, then alternative actions would be taken with the aim of balancing the directorate budget by the end of the financial year, whilst it was also noted that further detail in respect of the Communities and Environment directorate budget would be available in forthcoming budget monitoring reports to the Board, once greater information was available in respect of specific demand led costs.

Members also received an update regarding the current position of the Children and Families directorate budget.

**RESOLVED** – That the projected financial position of the authority for 2018/19, as at month 2, and as detailed within the submitted report, be noted.

**13 Treasury Management Outturn Report 2017/18**

The Chief Officer Financial Services submitted a report which provides a final update on the Council's Treasury Management Strategy and operations for the period 2017/18.

The intention to further consider the Council's debt portfolio and debt costs in the year ahead was noted. A request for future reports to identify the value of the Council's assets which separately identified schools and Council housing was also noted.

**RESOLVED** – That the Treasury Management outturn position for 2017/18, as detailed within the submitted report be noted, together with the fact that treasury activity has remained within the Council's Treasury Management strategy and policy framework.

**14 The Leeds Community Infrastructure Levy - Investment of the Strategic Fund**

The Director of City Development and the Director of Resources and Housing submitted a joint report providing information on the sums accumulated within the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) strategic fund, as set out in table 1 of the submitted report, and how it was being invested.

In response to a Member's enquiry, the Board noted that based on current information, the funding gap for the Council regarding the provision of school places was currently £71.7m.

**RESOLVED –**

- (a) That the investment of the CIL strategic fund, as set out in table 1 of the submitted report, to be used to contribute towards the learning places deficit for schools, be noted;
- (b) That it be noted that the responsible officer for the implementation of such investment is the Chief Officer (Financial Services).

**15 Improving Air Quality within the City**

Further to Minute No. 122, 13<sup>th</sup> December 2017, the Director of Resources and Housing, the Director of City Development, the Director of Communities and Environment and the Director of Public Health submitted a joint report providing an overview of the consultation responses received on the Clean Air Charging Zone (CAZ) proposal; detailed how the first stage of consultation responses had been considered and how these were reflected within the updated proposal. In addition, the report outlined the funding request to central government for both the required infrastructure and the support measures to mitigate economic impact; detailed the process to reaching approval for both the Full Business Case and the Traffic Scheme; and presented the required changes to licensing conditions for taxi and private hire vehicles to align conditions with CAZ compliant engine standards.

In presenting the submitted report the Executive Member for Resources and Sustainability recommended that a further report be submitted to the 25<sup>th</sup> July 2018 Board meeting which set out a broader range of proposals not covered by the CAZ for the improvement of air quality throughout the city.

Responding to a Member's specific enquiry, the Board received further information on the process and rationale which had led to the proposal to amend the boundary for the CAZ. It was noted that the amended boundary was being proposed in response to the consultation undertaken, and that the revised boundary did not have any adverse impact upon the delivery of the required outcomes. It was also noted that the revised boundary aimed to ensure that it was clear and easily navigable and looked to avoid any unintended consequences (eg. 'rat-running').

Also, in noting the proposals affecting taxis and private hire vehicles and the need to ensure a consistency of approach for such vehicles whether they be registered with Leeds or with another Authority, Members highlighted that it was essential for the Government to establish a national register for such vehicles, with it being noted that confirmation had been received from Government that they were working to address this issue, whilst Members also highlighted that the Local Government Association were making representations to Government on such matters.

In addition, Members also noted that a substantial funding package was also being sought from Government in order to help facilitate the introduction of the related measures.

Responding to a Member's enquiry, it was undertaken that at the appropriate stage, liaison could take place with community groups in order to provide guidance around CAZ compliancy and exemption categories.

**RESOLVED –**

- (a) That approval be given to entering into a period of statutory public consultation on the proposed clean air zone and the enforcement of anti-idling;
- (b) That approval be given to entering into a period of public consultation on the introduction of the enforcement of anti-vehicle idling;
- (c) That approval be given to entering into a period of consultation with regard to the proposed changes to the licensing conditions for taxis and private hire vehicles;
- (d) That the necessary authority be delegated to the Director of City Development in order to enable the Director to procure for the required infrastructure, with the necessary 'authority to spend' also being provided to the Director, once funding from government has been secured;
- (e) That the necessary authority be delegated to the Director of Resources and Housing in order to enable the Director to procure for the administration of the taxi and private hire loan, with the necessary 'authority to spend' also being provided to the Director, once funding from government has been secured;
- (f) That approval be given to exempt the resolutions contained within this minute from the Call In process, on the grounds of urgency, as detailed in section 4.5.6 of the submitted report, in order that the Council achieves the closest legitimate date for submission in compliance with the Direction;
- (g) That a further report be submitted to the 25<sup>th</sup> July 2018 meeting of the Board which sets out a broader range of proposals not covered by the CAZ, for the improvement of air quality throughout the city;
- (h) That it be noted that a further report will be submitted to Executive Board on 19<sup>th</sup> September 2018 in order to report on the outcomes of the statutory consultation as, referenced within resolution (a) above.

(Under the provisions of Council Procedure Rule 16.5, Councillor A Carter required it to be recorded that he abstained from voting on the decisions referred to within this minute)

(The Council's Executive and Decision Making Procedure Rules state that a decision may be declared as being exempt from the Call In process if it is considered that any delay would seriously prejudice the Council's, or the public's interests. In line with this, the resolutions contained within this minute were exempted from the Call In process, as per resolution (f) above, and for the reasons as detailed within section 4.5.6 of the submitted report, in order that the Council achieves the closest legitimate date for submission in compliance with the Direction)

## **REGENERATION, TRANSPORT AND PLANNING**

### **16 Design and Cost Report, Proposed Refurbishment, West Yorkshire Playhouse and Public Realm Works**

Further to Minute No. 57, 20<sup>th</sup> September 2017, the Director of City Development submitted a report which provided a summary of the progress made to date on the proposed works to the Playhouse and the public realm redevelopment and enhancement works at Gateway Court and Playhouse Square. The submitted report also sought approval to inject additional funding into existing Capital Scheme Nos. 32019 and 32804 and to authorise expenditure on the proposed works to the Playhouse and public realm works.

Members were supportive of the proposals, and highlighted the important role of the Playhouse in the cultural offer of Leeds. In discussing the redevelopment and the future role of the Playhouse, emphasis was placed upon the need to ensure that it was an inclusive and accessible asset for the whole city.

Responding to a Member's comments, clarification was provided that the Playhouse continued to produce work, whilst the redevelopment was taking place, with a briefing being offered to the Member in question.

Finally, it was noted that the theatre had recently been renamed the 'Leeds Playhouse'.

#### **RESOLVED –**

- (a) That an injection of £1.280m into the existing Capital Scheme No. 32019 towards the cost of refurbishing and reconfiguring the West Yorkshire Playhouse, be authorised;
- (b) That a fully funded injection of £550,000 from the West Yorkshire Playhouse into the existing Capital Scheme No. 32019 towards the cost of refurbishing and reconfiguring the West Yorkshire Playhouse, be authorised;
- (c) That 'Authority to Spend' of £1.830m from Capital Scheme No. 32019 towards the cost of refurbishing and reconfiguring the West Yorkshire Playhouse, be approved;
- (d) That an injection of £0.160m into existing Capital Scheme No. 32804 towards the cost of the proposed public realm redevelopment and

enhancement works at Gateway Court and Playhouse Square, be authorised;

- (e) That 'Authority to Spend' of £0.160 from Capital Scheme No. 32804 for the proposed public realm redevelopment and enhancement works at Gateway Court and Playhouse Square, be approved;
- (f) That subject to consultation being undertaken with the Executive Member for Economy and Culture, the necessary authority be delegated to the Director of City Development and the Chief Officer Financial Services in order to negotiate and approve the final terms associated with the receipt of the West Yorkshire Playhouse's financial contribution to the proposed works to refurbish and reconfigure the playhouse building;
- (g) That approval be given to exempt the resolutions contained within this minute from the Call In process, for the reasons of urgency as detailed within sections 4.5.1 – 4.5.2 of the submitted report, and as it is considered that any delay in implementing such resolutions will prejudice the Council's interests;
- (h) That the following be noted:-
  - (i) The actions required to implement the above resolutions;
  - (ii) The proposed timescales to progress the project, as detailed in paragraph 3.9 of the submitted report; and
  - (iii) That the Chief Officer, Culture and Sport will be responsible for the implementation of such matters.

(The Council's Executive and Decision Making Procedure Rules state that a decision may be declared as being exempt from the Call In process if it is considered that any delay would seriously prejudice the Council's, or the public's interests. In line with this, the resolutions contained within this minute were exempted from the Call In process, as per resolution (g) above, and for the reasons as detailed within section 4.5.1 – 4.5.2 of the submitted report, as it is considered that any delay in implementing the decisions will prejudice the Council's interests)

## **17 Submission of the Leeds Core Strategy Selective Review**

Further to Minute No. 131, 7<sup>th</sup> February 2018, the Director of City Development submitted a report which sought approval from Executive Board to recommend to Council that it approved the Core Strategy Selective Review (CSSR) alongside supporting material and evidence for the purposes of submission to the Secretary of State, so that it may be subject to independent examination by the Planning Inspectorate.

Prior to the meeting, Board Members were in receipt of supplementary information which provided the Board with the individual outcomes from the respective consideration of the CSSR by Development Plan Panel and also Scrutiny Board (Infrastructure, Investment & Inclusive Growth), both of which met to consider this matter respectively on 20<sup>th</sup> June 2018.

## RESOLVED –

- (a) That the representations made in response to the recent consultation on the proposed submission draft CSSR documents “Publication Draft” (under Regulation 19 of The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012), be noted; and that the consequential changes made to the policies, which as amended now form the Core Strategy Selective Review Submission Draft Plan, also be noted;
- (b) That the individual resolutions of Development Plan Panel and Scrutiny Board (Infrastructure, Investment & Inclusive Growth), following their respective meetings on 20<sup>th</sup> June 2018, be noted;
- (c) That the following be recommended to Council:-
  - a) To approve the Submission Draft of the Core Strategy Selective Review (**Appendix 1 to the submitted report**) for independent examination, pursuant to Section 20 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, as amended;
  - b) To approve the Sustainability Appraisal Report (**Appendix 2 to the submitted report**) in support of the Plan, along with supporting evidence and background documents, for Submission to the Secretary of State for independent examination, pursuant to Section 20 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, as amended;
  - c) To grant authority to the independent inspector appointed to hold the Public Examination, to recommend modifications to the Submission Draft Plan, pursuant to Section 20 (7C) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, as amended;
  - d) To delegate necessary authority to the Chief Planning Officer, in consultation with the relevant Executive Member, to:-
    - (i) approve the detail of any updates or corrections to the submission material and any further technical documents and supporting evidence required to be submitted alongside the revised Submission plan for consideration at future hearing sessions;
    - (ii) continue discussions with key parties and suggest to the Inspector any edits and consequential changes necessary to be made to the revised Submission Draft Core Strategy Selective Review following Council approval during the Examination; and
    - (iii) prepare and give evidence in support of the revised Submission Plan at Examination.

(Under the provisions of Council Procedure Rule 16.5, Councillors A Carter and Golton both required it to be recorded that they respectively abstained from voting on the decisions referred to within this minute)

(The matters referred to within this minute, given that they were decisions being made in accordance with the Budget and Policy Framework Procedure Rules, were not eligible for Call In, as Executive and Decision Making Procedure Rule 5.1.2 states that the power to Call In decisions does not extend to those decisions being made in accordance with the Budget and Policy Framework Procedure Rules)

## **18 White Rose and Millshaw Industrial Estate**

The Director of City Development submitted a report which set out emerging proposals for significant investment and redevelopment on behalf of the owners of land at the White Rose Office Park and Millshaw Industrial Estate. In addition, the report also provided details of opportunities that this proposal would present for the further development of inclusive growth and regeneration in South Leeds.

Members welcomed the proposal as submitted, highlighted the significant potential for the development in terms of economic growth and job creation, and emphasised the linkages to the Leeds Inclusive Growth Strategy.

With regard to a reference within the submitted report to the Leeds Public Transport Investment Programme, it was clarified that it was intended to submit an update report on the programme to the 25<sup>th</sup> July 2018 Board meeting.

### **RESOLVED –**

- (a) That the Board's in-principle support be provided for the repurposing of the Millshaw estate as part of a joined up approach to development with the White Rose Office Park, in order to deliver significant inclusive growth benefits to the South Leeds, as set out at paragraphs 3.4 – 3.11 of the submitted report;
- (b) That the planning matters to be addressed by the landowners in bringing forward and delivering a master plan for the White Rose Office Park and Millshaw estate, as set out at paragraphs 3.12 – 3.16 of the submitted report, be noted;
- (c) That confirmation be provided that Council-owned land within and adjoining the Millshaw estate should be considered for inclusion within the master planning exercise on a 'without prejudice' basis, as set out within paragraphs 3.22 – 3.25 of the submitted report, with it being noted that the Head of Regeneration is responsible for the co-ordination of the Council's interests in this respect.

## **HEALTH, WELLBEING AND ADULTS**

### **19 Provision of a Loan Facility to Donisthorpe Hall Nursing Home**

The Director of Resources and Housing and the Director of Adults and Health submitted a joint report which sought approval to make a secured loan facility of £350,000 plus accrued interest available to Donisthorpe Hall care home in order to assist with the care provider's financial recovery plan.

Draft minutes to be approved at the meeting  
to be held on Wednesday, 25th July, 2018

The Board noted the significant work which had been undertaken in respect of the required due diligence processes.

A Member highlighted the Council's role of enabling a mixed economy of care provision for the city, and how the submitted proposals were in line with that role.

Following consideration of Appendices 2a and 2b to the submitted report designated as exempt from publication under the provisions of Access to Information Procedure Rule 10.4(3), which were considered in private at the conclusion of the meeting, it was

**RESOLVED –**

- (a) That the provision of a secured loan facility, funded from the Council's balance sheet, from the Council to Donisthorpe Hall care home for the sum of Three Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds plus accrued interest, be approved, with this loan facility being allocated and repaid in accordance with the provisions stated in the submitted report and the exempt appendices 2a (including annexe A, B & C) and 2b;
- (b) That the Director of Adults and Health and the Director of Resources and Housing, in conjunction with the City Solicitor and the Chief Officer Financial Services, be authorised to ensure that the Board's resolution (above) is implemented.

**20 Short Break Services**

The Director of Adults and Health submitted a report providing details of the outcome of consultation undertaken on short break arrangements, and which sought approval to establish new arrangements to ensure that the Council's short breaks offer was fair, equitable and gave proper weighting to those with the greatest caring responsibility.

Responding to a Member's enquiry in respect of consultation, it was highlighted that the intention was to submit a further report to the Board in due course which provided further detail on the number of users which would be affected by the proposals and how they would be affected.

**RESOLVED –**

- (a) That approval be given to the expansion of the in-house Short Breaks service, so that it can offer short breaks to a greater variety of people and for a wider range of needs;
- (b) That the three tier approach towards having a short break which supports a range of carer needs, be approved;
- (c) That approval be given to the gradual withdrawal of the Outreach Service over time, in order to facilitate resolution (b) above, with it being noted that people's short breaks will be maintained through alternative arrangements when their sessional worker leaves / retires;



- (d) That further consultation be undertaken on a revised service specification for the Community-based Respite service, including referral pathway and service criteria;
- (e) That it be noted that the Community-based respite service and the Outreach Service are not the only way that people with eligible social care needs may have a break, and that people may choose to have a personal budget in order to arrange a short break that suits them and the cared-for person;
- (f) That it be noted that the Director of Adults and Health is responsible for the implementation of such matters.

## **21 Leeds' Commitment to Carers**

Further to Minute No. 23, 21<sup>st</sup> June 2017, the Director of Adults and Health submitted a report which provided an update on the progress which had been made by the Council and the Leeds Carers' Partnership in relation to the Leeds Commitment to Carers initiative.

The Board welcomed Val Hewison, Chief Executive of the 'Carers Leeds', organisation who was in attendance and provided the Board with an update on the progress made by the initiative over the past 12 months, highlighted the areas where progress was still required and provided further information on the crucial role played by the many carers throughout the city. In addition, as part of the ambition to make Leeds the best city for carers, an offer was made for further liaison to take place with each Council directorate in order to raise greater awareness in this area.

Members supported the range of actions being taken whilst noting that there was still further work to do in this field. In addition, Members highlighted the importance of providing adequate support to all carers, with reference being made to Council employees. Emphasis was also made to the link between being a carer and the impact that that could have upon an individual's mental health.

### **RESOLVED –**

- (a) That the progress which has been made to date by the Council and the Leeds Carers' Partnership in relation to the Leeds Commitment to Carers, be noted;
- (b) That approval be given to continue the promotion of the Leeds Commitment to Carers initiative across Leeds City Council directorates and also Elected Member Lead Portfolio areas.

## **22 Leeds Health and Wellbeing Board: Reviewing the Year 2017-18**

The Director of Adults and Health submitted a report presenting the 'Leeds Health and Wellbeing Board: Reviewing the Year 2017-2018', which served as an annual review and roundup of the range of activity commissioned or

directed by the Board, which had been guided by the Leeds Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2016-2021.

Responding to a Member's enquiry regarding the several specific issues which had been identified within the Director of Public Health's Annual Report for 2017/18, the Board noted that it was expected that such issues would feature upon the future work programme of the Health and Wellbeing Board.

**RESOLVED** – That the contents of the submitted report, together with the contents of the appended *Leeds Health and Wellbeing Board: Reviewing the Year 2017-2018* document, be noted, with the following being specifically highlighted:

- The successes achieved in Leeds to bring together effective partnerships/deliver major programmes of change such as the Improved Better Care Fund and Local Care Partnerships;
- Achieving the position as the 'Best Core City for Health and Wellbeing';
- Leeds' increasing influence in West Yorkshire and nationally via the power of our strengths and assets with a community focused approach towards health and care integration;
- Leeds' priority to improve the health of the poorest the fastest and address the social determinants of health (employment, housing, inclusion, community); and
- The additional challenges of delivering the health and care agenda despite ongoing austerity settlements.

## **CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

### **23 Leeds Safeguarding Children Board Annual Report (2017/18): Evaluating the Effectiveness of Safeguarding Arrangements in Leeds**

The Independent Chair of the Leeds' Safeguarding Children Partnership submitted a report which presented the key findings from the Partnership's Annual Report for 2017/18.

The Board welcomed Dr. Mark Peel, Independent Chair of the Leeds Safeguarding Children Partnership, who was in attendance at the meeting in order to introduce the key points of the annual report and to highlight key priorities.

Responding to a Member's enquiry, the Board noted the view of the Independent Chair when considering the effectiveness of the procedures in place to exchange information between Leeds and other Local Authorities / agencies when dealing with cases which crossed the Local Authority's boundary, who confirmed that he believed that robust processes were in place.

Also in response to a Member's enquiry regarding the capacity in Leeds to deal with continuing and emerging issues around the protection of children and young people, the Independent Chair advised that he did not detect any negative impact in the safeguarding provision in Leeds as a result of the

resource being provided to Kirklees Council, as part of the Partners in Practice programme. Further to this, the Director of Children and Families advised the Board that a period of 3 years had been identified for Leeds' involvement in Kirklees which included a tapering of support, and it was also highlighted that agreement had now been reached with the Department for Education (DfE) for Kirklees to look to recruit their own Director of Children's Services. It was also noted that Leeds was in regular contact with the DfE on such matters.

Following a specific request, the Independent Chair undertook that the Partnership would carry out a piece of work around the 'Early Help' strategy in respect of those children and families who required support, with it being highlighted that although demand for such support was high, a number of schools in the city were withdrawing support for Clusters, through which a number of related services were focussed. It was noted that the outcomes from that piece of work would be provided to Board Members as appropriate, with it also being suggested that it may be appropriate to raise this matter with the Department for Education.

In conclusion, the Chair paid tribute to the vital work of the Leeds Safeguarding Children's Partnership.

**RESOLVED –**

- (a) That the contents of the submitted cover report together with the contents of the appended Leeds Safeguarding Children Partnership Annual Report (2017-18) be noted, together with the identified safeguarding priorities for the city, as detailed within the Annual Report;
- (b) That the Leeds Safeguarding Children Partnership be requested to carry out a piece of work around the 'Early Help' strategy in respect of those children and families who required support, with it being highlighted that although demand for such support was high, a number of schools in the city were withdrawing support for Clusters, through which a number of related services were focussed, with the outcomes from that piece of work being provided to Board Members as appropriate.

**24 Annual Report of the Fostering Service and Annual update of the Statement of Purpose.**

Further to Minute No. 29, 17<sup>th</sup> July 2017, the Director of Children and Families submitted a report which presented the annual report of the fostering service and which sought approval of the revised statement of purpose for Leeds City Council's Fostering Service.

**RESOLVED –**

- (a) That the Statement of Purpose for Fostering Services for Leeds City Council, as appended to the submitted report, be approved;
- (b) That the contents of the annual Fostering report, as submitted, be noted, with the Board confirming its continued support for the work of

the adoption and fostering service which aims to ensure that children receive the best possible support.

**25 Annual Report of the One Adoption West Yorkshire & Statement of Purpose.**

Further to Minute No. 29, 17<sup>th</sup> July 2017, the Director of Children and Families submitted a report which presented the annual report of One Adoption West Yorkshire (OAWY), as required by the National Minimum Standards 2011. Specifically, the report sought approval of the revised Statement of Purpose for OAWY.

**RESOLVED –**

- (a) That the Statement of Purpose for One Adoption West Yorkshire, as appended to the submitted report, be approved;
- (b) That the annual adoption report, as appended to the submitted report, be noted, with the Board confirming its continued support for the work of OAWY, which aims to ensure that children receive the best possible support.

**LEARNING, SKILLS AND EMPLOYMENT**

**26 Councillor Pryor**

At the commencement of the reports within his portfolio, the Chair welcomed Councillor Pryor, given that this was the first Executive Board meeting which he had attended since his recent appointment to the position of Executive Member for 'Learning, Skills and Employment'.

**27 The Annual Standards Report 2016-17**

The Director of Children and Families submitted a report which presented the progress made towards Leeds becoming the best city for learning. The report outlined Leeds' current position in relation to the associated strategy and the actions that had been taken to ensure that all children in Leeds, including those affected by poverty and other disadvantages were supported to help them achieve their potential.

Responding to a Member's enquiry, the Board received further information on the range of ongoing actions being taken to narrow the gap between advantaged and disadvantaged learners, which included details of the 'Advantaging the Disadvantaged' strategy and the work of the Child Poverty Impact Board.

In noting the recent appointment of a new Deputy Director (Learning), who was due in post in the Autumn, it was suggested that a piece of work that looked at further tackling such matters be developed in readiness for the new Deputy Director, so that they could pick it up as a priority.

Also, responding to an enquiry, the Board received details regarding the processes and timescales by which Educational Health and Care Plans for SEND (Special Educational Needs and Disability) learners were put in place.

**RESOLVED –**

- (a) That the contents of the submitted report, together with the Annual Standards Report, as appended, which details the outcomes of Leeds children and young people in the 2016 / 2017 academic year, be noted;
- (b) That the expectations for future developments in learning and the ways that Leeds intends to diminish differences between key groups across the city; including those pupils with pupil premium funding, SEND (Special Educational Needs and Disability) or within a minority group, be noted;
- (c) That the provision of ongoing support, challenge and intervention in Leeds be approved, in order to ensure that progress continues to be made towards Leeds becoming the best city for learning.

**28 Learning Places Programme - Request for Approval to Inject Basic Need Funding to Expand the Co-operative Academy of Leeds**

The Director of the Director of Children and Families submitted a report regarding proposals as part of the Learning Places Programme scheme to increase the Pupil Admissions Number at The Co-operative Academy of Leeds from 180 to 240 from September 2019, which would create an additional 300 places across years 7 – 11. In addition, the submitted report sought approval to undertake related capital expenditure.

**RESOLVED –**

- (a) That 'Authority to spend' on the Learning Places Programme for the expansion of The Co-operative Academy of Leeds at a total value of £4.1m, as detailed within the submitted report, be approved;
- (b) That it be noted that it is currently envisaged that the scheme will be completed by October 2019, however it is also noted that discussions are ongoing between all parties to look at ways in which to bring this date forward to September 2019;
- (c) That it be noted, that if the required works cannot be completed by September 2019, a contingency plan will be developed to ensure that the Academy is able to accommodate the additional pupil numbers;
- (d) That it be noted that the Chief Officer, Asset Management and Regeneration is responsible for the delivery of the scheme.

**29 Outcome of consultation to increase learning places at Moor Allerton Hall Primary School**

Further to Minute No. 138, 7<sup>th</sup> February 2018, the Director of Children and Families submitted a report which detailed the outcome of the consultation undertaken regarding proposals to permanently expand primary school provision at Moor Allerton Hall Primary School from 2 form entry to 3 form entry and which sought permission to publish a Statutory Notice in respect of such proposals.

Responding to an enquiry, assurance was provided to the Board that the proposals being put forward were not simply a short term measure for that area.

Prior to the meeting, Board Members were in receipt of a re-circulated version of the submitted cover report, as it had been noted that parts of sections 3.13-3.14 and 4.3 of the original version had been either mis-formatted or had some text missing.

Having taken the resubmitted version of the cover report into consideration, it was

**RESOLVED –**

- (a) That the publication of a Statutory Notice on a proposal to permanently expand primary provision at Moor Allerton Hall Primary School from a capacity of 420 pupils to 630 pupils, with an increase in the admission number from 60 to 90, with effect from September 2019, be approved;
- (b) That it be noted that the previous proposals to form a through-school by joining together Moor Allerton Hall Primary School with Allerton Grange School, and to expand primary provision as part of that through-school, are not to be taken forward;
- (c) That approval be given to exempt the resolutions within this minute from the Call In process, for the reasons as set out within paragraph 4.5.2 of the submitted report;
- (d) That it be noted that the responsible officer for the implementation of such matters is the Head of Learning Systems.

(Under the provisions of Council Procedure Rule 16.5, Councillor A Carter required it to be recorded that he abstained from voting on the decisions referred to within this minute)

(The Council's Executive and Decision Making Procedure Rules state that a decision may be declared as being exempt from the Call In process if it is considered that any delay would seriously prejudice the Council's, or the public's interests. In line with this, the resolutions contained within this minute were exempted from the Call In process, as per resolution (c) above, and for the reasons as detailed within section 4.5.2 of the submitted report)

**30 European Structural and Investment Funds Programme 2014-2020: Supporting Young People into the Labour Market**

The Director of City Development submitted a report which sought authorisation to commit a maximum of £1.8m Council match-funding in order to deliver the Leeds element of the Leeds City Region Employment Hub Project (Routeways) and 'Not in Education, Employment or Training' (NEET) Youth Engagement and Progression (YEP) Projects. The submitted report highlighted how such projects would result in investment of up to £3.8m in the

city and £14m across the Leeds City Region, part funded by the European Structural and Investment Fund (ESIF).

**RESOLVED –**

- (a) That the Council, as a Delivery Partner, be authorised to work with:-
  - (i) the West Yorkshire Combined Authority under a Service Level Agreement, to deliver the Leeds City Region Employment Hub Project (Routeways), as part of the ESIF Sustainable Integration of Young People into the Labour Market Programme; and
  - (ii) City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council under a Service Level Agreement, to deliver the YEP Project, as part of the ESIF Sustainable Integration of Young People into the Labour Market Programme.
  
- (b) That the following total expenditure be approved:-
  - (i) up to £1.4m by the Council inclusive of £0.7m maximum match funding to deliver the Leeds element of the YEP project over the next three years, 2018-2021;
  - (ii) up to £2.1m by the Council inclusive of £1.1m maximum match funding to deliver the Leeds element of the Routeways project over the next three years, 2018-2021;
  
- (c) That it be noted that the Head of Projects and Programmes in the Employment and Skills Service will be responsible for the implementation of both projects in Leeds, which are anticipated to commence by August 2018 and be completed by August 2021.

**31 LGBT+ Inclusive City**

Further to Minute No. 105, 7<sup>th</sup> November 2012, the Director of Communities and Environment submitted a report which provided an update on the progress made over the past 6 years since the LGBT+ Friendly City report was considered by the Board. In addition, the report highlighted the work of the re-launched LGBT+ Hub and the Council's LGBT+ Staff Network in contributing towards the development of the agenda alongside partners in the public, Third and Business Sectors.

**RESOLVED –**

- (a) That the current and ongoing work undertaken to make Leeds an LGBT+ Inclusive City be noted, and that support be provided to the LGBT+ Hub in developing and maintaining a forward work programme, together with success measures which reflect the work streams outlined within the submitted report and appendix. It is also noted that the work programme is to be co-produced and owned between the LGBT+ Hub and the LGBT+ community;
  
- (b) That support be given to the cross city partnership approach that has developed between the Council, other public bodies, the Third and Business Sectors to deliver on the Inclusive City agenda;

- (c) That support be given to the work undertaken to address the lack of LGBT+ community infrastructure within the city relative to other major urban areas;
- (d) That continued support be given to the leadership role of senior officers, Elected Members and partners in taking forward the LGBT+ equality agenda, with recognition being given to the significant positive impact that the work of champions and allies has in delivering outcomes;
- (e) That the intention for the LGBT+ Hub to develop a forward work programme with a 5 year prioritised timeframe, be noted, together with the fact that the responsibility for supporting the associated resolutions arising from this report will sit with the Director of Communities and Environment and Chief Officer Communities.

**DATE OF PUBLICATION:**

FRIDAY, 29<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2018

**LAST DATE FOR CALL IN  
OF ELIGIBLE DECISIONS:**

5.00PM, FRIDAY, 6<sup>TH</sup> JULY 2018

Draft minutes to be approved at the meeting  
to be held on Wednesday, 25th July, 2018



**Report of: Chief Executive**

**Report to: Full Council**

**Date: 11 July 2018**

**Subject: Devolution**

Are specific electoral Wards affected? If relevant, name(s) of Ward(s):	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Are there implications for equality and diversity and cohesion and integration?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Is the decision eligible for Call-In?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Does the report contain confidential or exempt information? If relevant, Access to Information Procedure Rule number: Appendix number:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

### **Summary of main issues**

This report is intended to update Members on matters in the Leeds City Region Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) and through the West Yorkshire Combined Authority (WYCA).

The main issues described in this report are related to an update on Devolution and from the latest public WYCA meetings in April and May 2018.

### **Recommendations**

Members are asked to consider the content of this paper and action that might be needed from Leeds City Council as a result.

## **1. Purpose of this report**

- 1.1 This report is intended to update Members on matters related to the progress of Devolution, Transport and matters regarding the Leeds City Region LEP and the West Yorkshire Combined Authority.

## **2. Background information**

- 2.1 Following cross party agreement, this is the sixteenth report to Full Council to provide an update to Members on the progress related to Devolution and the work of the WYCA and Leeds City Region LEP.

## **3. Main Issues**

### **Devolution**

- 3.1 Devolution remains an issue of significant importance to the city region; both in terms of using the powers and flexibilities already devolved, and in making progress towards further devolution.
- 3.2 On 5 March 2018, Leaders and representatives of the 18 local authorities in Yorkshire submitted a letter and the latest Devolution proposal document to the Secretary of State (Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government), Rt Hon Sajid Javid MP. The latest Yorkshire Devolution Agreement Submission document is available on the West Yorkshire Combined Authority (WYCA) website. Work is also underway to prepare a public facing version of the devolution submission document, which explains the proposals and benefits in accessible language.
- 3.3 Work will continue to further progress the proposals, related to identifying specific place based investment Asks. These include developing and agreeing detailed governance arrangements and the economic case for One Yorkshire devolution. Whilst there is not currently an agreed timetable with central government for further devolution to Leeds, it is hoped detailed discussions with relevant Ministers can take place soon, in order to progress the proposal for a One Yorkshire devolution deal.
- 3.4 Recent developments regarding devolution in the Sheffield City Region include the Mayoral election on May 3rd 2018, where Dan Jarvis was elected as the first Mayor of the Sheffield City Region on 4 May 2018. The Mayor was elected by voters from the districts of Barnsley, Doncaster, Rotherham and Sheffield. Dan Jarvis has also stated his support for the One Yorkshire approach to devolution.

### **Transport**

- 3.5 Northern Rail timetable changes - review

Councillor Judith Blake, Leader of Leeds City Council and West Yorkshire Combined Authority representative on the Transport for the North Partnership Board has been asked by the Secretary of State for Transport, Chris Grayling, and Transport for the North to lead a joint review with Minister for Rail, Jo Johnson, which will seek to understand the circumstances which led to the recent introduction of the new timetable, to understand how and where

decisions were made and to present recommendations which seek to avoid a repeat of disruption for rail passengers.

### 3.6 Leeds City Region (mass transit) Transport

Leeds City Council's ambition remains to have an inclusive, 21st century transport system, which provides the capacity required to enable the benefits of HS2 to be maximised across Leeds and wider City Region. In December 2017 the Leeds City Region HS2 Connectivity Strategy was endorsed by Leeds City Council Executive board. This strategy identifies the communities and areas of the city region in greatest economic need for transformational connectivity investment. It identified increasing capacity of the transport system, particularly into Leeds City Centre, as essential to enabling forecast jobs growth in the Leeds City Centre and South Bank to be realised over the next decade.

Development work continues and it is anticipated that a range of options around the longer term pipeline of connectivity solutions will be brought to Executive Board.

### 3.7 Leeds Public Transport Improvements (£174m) Programme

The second phase of public consultations has commenced on the Leeds to Wakefield corridor, the Leeds to Adel corridor and city centre gateways.

Public consultation on plans to create two new rail stations at White Rose and Thorpe Park will begin on Monday 2 July.

Details of the proposals as part of the Connecting Leeds programme to improve travel and transport in Leeds are now available for public feedback.

### 3.8 Northern Powerhouse Rail

Leeds City Council, with the West Yorkshire Combined Authority, continue to support Transport for the North (TfN) in presenting the case for Northern Powerhouse Rail (NPR). Transformation of the job market, providing businesses access to skilled workers in larger labour markets and offering individuals the opportunity for flexible career development and progression within the North, are all potential outcomes delivered as a result of better connectivity.

Integration between HS2 and NPR with touchpoints enabling trains to pass through Leeds, could potentially support NPR services to utilise HS2 and the existing network enabling more places to be connected.

## **West Yorkshire Combined Authority (WYCA)**

3.9 The following items were among those discussed at the Combined Authority meeting on the 5<sup>th</sup> April 2018 and 10<sup>th</sup> May 2018. All WYCA decisions are subject to call-in.

### 3.10 Transforming Cities Fund

At the 5 April 2018 meeting, WYCA was updated on the Transforming Cities Fund guidance and agreed the principles of the Fund guidance and the first stage deadline for submission of a bid by 8 June 2018 be noted.

On 13 March 2018, the Department for Transport (DfT) published the guidance around the Fund. The government has made £840 million available for competitive bidding over the four year period to 2021-22. This funding is completely capital and the guidance sets out that WYCA would be expected to submit a competitive bid on behalf of the region. In the second stage, the Department will work with the successful city regions to develop scheme specific proposals

The Combined Authority also endorsed the establishment of a member led working group for portfolio/lead members to shape the response to the Transforming Cities Fund submission.

### 3.11 Response to Transport for the North's Strategic Transport Plan Consultation

At the 5 April 2018 meeting, the Combined Authority was asked to agree a submission of a response to The Transport for the North's consultation on its draft Strategic Transport Plan, and to agree the key principles of that response

The Transport Committee had endorsed a set of key principles highlighting the Combined Authority's priorities which formed the basis of a Combined Authority response and as set out in the report. Members highlighted the importance of freight transport and roads network investment and considered that the response should also ask for further emphasis on the strategic transport priorities including Northern Powerhouse Rail and HS2. A draft response was being prepared for submission by 17 April 2018 and it was agreed that approval of the final response be delegated to the Combined Authority's Managing Director in consultation with the Chair of the Transport Committee.

### 3.12 Capital Spending and Project Approvals

#### WYCA meeting – 5 April 2018

WYCA approved the progression of, and funding for, a number of projects, including the West Yorkshire Plus Transport Fund and Growth Deal. Projects progress through a three stage process, from Pipeline Eligibility to Pipeline Development to Delivery and Evaluation.

The total combined funding value for these schemes is of £18.415 million when fully approved, with £17.915 funded by WYCA. A total of £3.010 million was sought as part of the report.

Schemes identified below specifically relate to Leeds.

<b>Stage 1: Pipeline Eligibility</b>	<b>Stage 2: Pipeline Development</b>	<b>Stage 3: Delivery and Evaluation</b>
<p>Rail Park and Ride Programme – Garforth Rail Station Car Park Project</p> <p>Apprenticeship Grants for Employers (AGE) Extension</p> <p>Inclusive Growth Corridors and the Transformational Programme</p>	<p>Growing Places Fund (GPF) LEP Loan 319 <i>Leeds Scheme</i></p> <p>The West Yorkshire Urban Traffic Management Control (UTMC)</p>	

WYCA meeting – 10 May 2018:

WYCA approved the progression of, and funding for, a number of projects, including the West Yorkshire Plus Transport Fund and Growth Deal. Projects progress through a three stage process, from Pipeline Eligibility to Pipeline Development to Delivery and Evaluation.

The total combined funding value for these schemes is of £22.592 million when fully approved, with £18.592 funded by WYCA. A total of £4.233 million was sought as part of the report.

Schemes identified below specifically relate to Leeds.

<b>Stage 1: Pipeline Eligibility</b>	<b>Stage 2: Pipeline Development</b>	<b>Stage 3: Delivery and Evaluation</b>
<p>Clean Bus Technology Fund (CBTF) – CA will manage the grant process including Leeds City Council’s separate DEFRA grant award of £1.371 million (£2.842 million awarded to the CA)</p> <p>CRUVL (New Bolton Woods) - LEP Loan 318</p>		

### 3.13 Broadband Approvals and Spending

At the 5 April 2018 meeting, the Combined Authority considered a report on the approach to digital infrastructure delivery across the City Region and funding bids for a proposed Contract 3 of the West Yorkshire and York Superfast Broadband Programme, including use of Gainshare.

Report states a number of funding opportunities that can support investment in digital infrastructure in West Yorkshire and the City Region including DEFRA, the Department for Media Culture and Sport and European source funding. There was also an opportunity to invest an element of the Gainshare accruing from Contracts 1 and 2 of the existing broadband programme as capital match with a range of options reported, the proposed West Yorkshire and Yorkshire Superfast Broadband Contract 3 and potential programme risks outlined in the paper.

The context to digital infrastructure and its alignment with national and City Region policy was noted at the meeting with the CA also agreeing that the governance for Contract 2 and the Partnership Agreement be reviewed to ensure alignment with the Combined Authority governance model.

It was also agreed that in principle the proposed funding applications for Contract 3 be submitted. Officers to develop options for Contract 3 making use of the funding available and which will best achieve the Combined Authority's objectives. These options will be shared with Members with the final decision on the bids to be submitted delegated to the Combined Authority's Managing Director in consultation with the LEP Chair and Combined Authority's Chair.

### 3.14 Energy Accelerator

At the 5 April 2018 meeting, the Combined Authority was updated on the Energy Accelerator including, the draft Contract for Funding between the EIB (European Investment Bank) and WYCA, highlighting potential risks for the Combined Authority and project sponsors should the contract be signed and a recommendation from the Green Economy Panel.

The signing of the EIB Contract was also approved with the programme progressing through decision point 5 and all final approvals delegated to the Combined Authority's Managing Director with input from the Investment Committee in relation to the assurance process.

### 3.15 Embedding inclusive growth across City Region activity

At the 5 April 2018 meeting, the Combined Authority considered a report which provided an update on the inclusive growth project and set out how inclusive growth will be embedded across the City Region's expanded policy framework.

The Combined Authority noted the work of partner authorities, including where activity might be extended across the city region to deliver inclusive growth outcomes. It also agreed the comprehensive approach to resourcing inclusive growth work within the Combined Authority detailed in the report.

### 3.16 Gender pay gap

At the 5 April 2018 meeting, the Combined Authority was provided information on the gender pay gap in the organisation. This is a requirement of the gender pay gap legislation which requires all organisations with more than 250 employees to publish information for those employees in scope at 31 March 2017.

The pay gap is reported as currently at 14.6% i.e. on average female employees earn 14.6% less than male employees. The paper states this is a result of having more female employees at more junior levels in the organisation.

The report further notes the Combined Authority is committed to reducing the pay gap and has a number of policies and working practices in place to encourage gender diversity and to encourage women into more leadership roles. These measures and future plans are detailed in Appendix 1 of the WYCA report.

A similar analysis is due to be undertaken of the ethnicity pay gap.

The gender pay gap and the actions proposed to address this were noted at the meeting.

### 3.17 Corporate planning and performance

#### WYCA meeting – 5 April 2018:

The West Yorkshire Combined Authority was provided with an update on progress against the 2017/18 corporate plan and on wider corporate performance issues.

It was agreed that the 2018/19 corporate plan be endorsed with final sign off delegated to the Combined Authority's Managing Director in consultation with the Chair of the Combined Authority and the LEP Chair.

#### WYCA meeting – 10 May 2018:

WYCA was asked to note the information on corporate performance, with the report providing an update on performance such as progress against corporate priorities, risk management and budget position.

The Combined Authority was also updated on progress with regard to the development of the 2018/19 Corporate Plan and the performance measures associated with this.

### 3.18 Devolution

At the 5 April 2018 meeting, the Combined Authority was updated on the progress towards securing devolution to Leeds City Region.

Leaders have submitted the proposal as a basis for initiating negotiation with Government, recognising that further work will be ongoing to: identify any specific place based investment Asks; develop and agree detailed governance arrangements for the operation of the Yorkshire Combined Authority (including voting arrangements and representation); demonstrating the economic case for a Yorkshire deal, and preparing a public facing version of the deal.

Members noted the current position and endorsed the next steps outlined above.

### 3.19 Governance arrangements

At the 10 May 2018 meeting, The Combined Authority was asked to note a range of developments and changes to specific governance arrangements. These included to note changes to WYCA members and substitute members, a vacancy on the Governance and Audit Committee.

The CA was also asked to endorse a proposal to appoint an Inclusive Growth Panel at the annual meeting as a formal advisory committee of the Combined Authority, and to endorse inclusive growth being embedded as a “golden thread” across all panels.

WYCA also considered a proposal to appoint a Place Panel at the annual meeting as a formal advisory committee of the Combined Authority and were asked to endorse a proposal to appoint a substitute for each Overview and Scrutiny member at the annual meeting.

### 3.20 Inclusive Growth outcomes from the Business Growth Programme

At the 10 May 2018 meeting, the Combined Authority endorsed the LEP Board’s decision to adopt the revised criteria and associated conditions for awarding grants from the Business Growth Programme (BGP), commencing from July 2018, with a review to be undertaken after six months.

It was proposed that the new criteria includes an ‘incentive element’ that provides more funding per new job paying the ‘real living wage’, and less funding per new job paying the National Minimum Wage. This revised approach is set out in more detail within Appendix 1 of the report and addresses the feedback to ensure that small businesses in lower wage sectors can continue to apply for business grants, whilst incentivising those who pay more to their staff.

### 3.21 Transport Strategy and Bus Strategy update



At the 10 May 2018 meeting, the Combined Authority provided an update on the work to deliver the West Yorkshire Transport and Bus Strategies.

The Transport and Bus Strategies are now shaping the delivery of the Combined Authority and its partners. Delivery highlights achieved in the eight months since the adoption of the strategy are listed in the report.

The Combined Authority was asked to note the progress in delivering the West Yorkshire Transport Strategy 2040 and Bus Strategy 2040 and to adopt that the proposals for the Performance Management indicators and targets for Strategy is updated to include a Performance Management section.

### 3.22 General Data Protection Regulation Update

At the 10 May 2018 meeting, this paper provided details on the approach that West Yorkshire Combined Authority has developed to ensure compliance with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).

The report states a significant amount of work has been undertaken in preparation for the new regulation and to complete outstanding tasks by 25 May 2018 (when GDPR came into force). However, there are two work streams that will continue beyond this date - records management and ICT security and systems.

It was proposed that updates on GDPR status are provided to each meeting of the Combined Authority and Governance and Audit Committee as part of the regular risk reporting arrangements. Furthermore, it was proposed that the Overview and Scrutiny Committee consider whether a review of GDPR arrangements should form part of their programme for the year.

### 3.23 Strategy, Policy and Communications Director: Review and approach

At the 10 May 2018 meeting, the Combined Authority was asked to endorse that the vacant Director of Policy, Strategy and Communications position be recruited to on a substantive basis. Furthermore, to also endorse the proposed approach to recruiting to this position and establish a member appointment panel to be involved in the recruitment process. The report details the options considered, preferred option and route to recruitment.

### 3.24 Corporate priorities

At the 10 May 2018 meeting, the Combined Authority approved the authorisation to contract with the European Investment Bank for a borrowing facility up to the value of £100m and approve subsequent disbursements and amendments over the five year term.

As part of the Growth Deal the Combined Authority has secured significant funding for the West Yorkshire plus Transport Fund, to which local contributions are also required. Borrowing will be required in order to deliver the ambition of

a programme of schemes over a shorter timescale than over the twenty years for which funding has been granted. Discussions have been underway with the European Investment Bank (EIB) who can offer a flexible facility that could be utilised alongside traditional Public Works Loan Board type lending. The report states many of the schemes within the Transport Fund provide a good strategic fit to the EIB requirements.

The CA also noted the corporate technology strategy and that it be progressed through decision point 2 of the assurance framework with an indicative allocation of £3.5 million, funded through the CA's internally funded capital programme. Funding of £150,000 was also approved to develop the outline business case with costs and a procurement strategy.

#### **4. Corporate Considerations**

##### **4.1 Consultation and Engagement**

As this report is providing an update from a WYCA meeting, there hasn't been any specific consultation and engagement.

##### **4.2 Equality and Diversity / Cohesion and Integration**

Point 3.12 3.15 and 3.20 refers to WYCA's priorities and ambitions for inclusive growth, including in relation to the development of inclusive growth corridors in the City Region which specifically aims to connect some of the most deprived communities in LCR. Point 3.16 refers to report on gender pay gap at WYCA and actions proposed to address this as well as similar analysis to be undertaken of ethnicity pay gap by the organisation (WYCA).

##### **4.3 Council policies and Best Council Plan**

The Best Council Plan priorities refer to aspects of the WYCA work and are undertaken in that context.

##### **4.4 Resources and value for money**

There are no specific implications as a result of this report.

##### **4.5 Legal Implications, Access to Information and Call In**

There are no specific legal implications arising from this report.

##### **4.6 Risk Management**

There is currently a risk identified regarding Devolution on the Corporate Risk Register. This is to ensure that any deal to be considered is in the best interests of the people of Leeds.

##### **4.7 Recommendations**

Members are asked to consider the content of this paper and action that might be needed from Leeds City Council as a result.

##### **4.8 Background documents**

None



## COUNCIL MEETING – 11<sup>TH</sup> JULY 2018

NOTICE OF:	Reference No:	Date Received:	Date Forwarded:
White Paper	WP1	02/07/18	03/07/18

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Submitted by:	Councillor Neil Buckley
Relevant Board/Regulatory Panel:	Executive Board
Executive Member/Chair:	Executive Member for Regeneration, Transport & Planning
Relevant Director	Director of City Development

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This Council notes the continuing decline in bus patronage in Leeds, down by 18% in the last 20 years. Given this background Council believes that now, more than ever, Leeds should be looking to develop a long term and ambitious transport plan that will deliver improved air quality, boost growth and jobs and provide a 21<sup>st</sup> century transport system that residents in Leeds deserve.

This Council welcomes the ongoing consultation but requests a report to be brought to Executive Board as soon as possible refreshing the Council’s approach to transport set out in the interim Leeds Transport Strategy with a view to establishing a truly ambitious transport strategy and securing the necessary investment to deliver it.

Councillor Neill Buckley

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### Deadlines for submission

- White Papers - 10.00 am on the day before the issue of the Summons
  - Questions - 10.00 am on Monday before the meeting
  - Amendments - 10.00 am on the day before the meeting
- (including references back)

(All submissions should be made to Governance Services for receipt to be recorded and distribution made)

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## COUNCIL MEETING – 11<sup>TH</sup> JULY 2018

NOTICE OF:	Reference No:	Date Received:	Date Forwarded:
White Paper	WP2	2/7/18	3/7/18

Submitted by:	Councillor Sandy Lay
Relevant Board/Regulatory Panel:	Executive Board
Executive Member/Chair:	Executive Member (Health, Wellbeing and Adults)
Relevant Director	Director of Adults and Health

Whilst this Council welcomes the recent moderate funding increase announced by the Government to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the NHS it notes with some concern that opportunities to improve Social Care have been missed again. We find this particularly disappointing when Government itself has clearly recognised the link between the health and social care sectors with the creation of the Cabinet post of Secretary of Health and Social Care.

In the Council's opinion social care is and remains an integral and crucial element to providing safe, effective and timely care in the NHS and the wider health and social care sectors. Furthermore it is Council's view that social care requires 'parity of esteem', a long term funding solution and support, like NHS funding, from central taxation.

Council's also notes that future funding for social care in the City cannot continue to be passed onto communities in the form of the Social Care Precept. This Council therefore calls on Government to seek to introduce a single ring-fenced tax for health and social care in line with the recently produced report 'Health and Social Care - Delivering a Secure Funding Future'. This single tax would replace the current National Insurance taxation and provisions and would be fairer, transparent and equitable.

Furthermore this Council calls on Government to seek to introduce an independent Office of Budget Responsibility of Health and Social Care who would oversee and be responsible for the spending of this ring-fenced tax.

Finally, it is the view of this Council that only such radical proposals will secure the future of the NHS for a further thirty years and help bring to an end the prolonged period of underfunding for and neglect of Social Care.

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### Deadlines for submission

White Papers	- 10.00 am on the day before the issue of the Summons
Questions	- 10.00 am on Monday before the meeting
Amendments	- 10.00 am on <del>Friday</del> <sup>Thursday</sup> before the meeting

(including references back)

(All submissions should be made to Governance Services for receipt to be recorded and distribution made)

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## COUNCIL MEETING – 11<sup>TH</sup> JULY 2018

NOTICE OF:	Reference No:	Date Received:	Date Forwarded:
White Paper	WP3	2/7/18	3/7/18

Submitted by:	Councillor Judith Blake
Relevant Board/Regulatory Panel:	Executive Board
Executive Member/Chair:	Leader of Council
Relevant Director	Director of City Development

“This Council believes Inclusive Growth is key to addressing inequalities, poverty and social exclusion in Leeds.

“Council therefore welcomes commitments from major stakeholders in the city to implement the Inclusive Growth Strategy and will work to encourage other stakeholders and businesses in Leeds to pledge their support.

“Council calls for a future State of the City meeting to monitor progress on the implementation of the strategy.”

### Deadlines for submission

- White Papers - 10.00 am on the day before the issue of the Summons
  - Questions - 10.00 am on Monday before the meeting
  - Amendments - 10.00 am on the day before the meeting
- (including references back)

(All submissions should be made to Governance Services for receipt to be recorded and distribution made)

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