

**Report of Chief Planning Officer**

**Report to Development Plan Panel**

**Date: 17th March 2020**

**Subject: Local Plan Update**

Are specific electoral wards affected? If yes, name(s) of ward(s): ALL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Has consultation been carried out?	<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
Will the decision be open 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**

1. The Leeds Local Plan sets the land use and spatial planning framework for how Leeds will develop. The current Leeds Local Plan is a set of five Development Plan Documents (DPDs) mainly covering the period between 2012 and 2028, but with some policies covering up to 2033. The Leeds Local Plan and 16 Neighbourhood Plans together form the statutory Development Plan, which is used, alongside the National Planning Policy Framework, to help direct decisions on planning applications in Leeds.
2. The Core Strategy sets the overall strategic framework for development in Leeds and underpins other DPDs covering Natural Resources and Waste and site allocations. A number of years have passed since the Core Strategy (CS) was adopted in 2014. Whilst it was subject of an update in 2019 this was selective and focussed largely on housing, leaving much of the remainder untouched. It is now necessary to consider how Leeds will develop beyond 2028 so that there is certainty for local people and investors in Leeds.
3. Similarly the Natural Resources and Waste Plan was adopted in 2013 and since then, despite it making good progress regarding the management of the natural environment, the declaration of a Climate Emergency in Leeds is a driver to

update it. Allocations plans in the form of the Site Allocations Plan (SAP) and Aire Valley Leeds Area Action Plan (AVLAAP) are more recently adopted and a separate SAP Review is underway. The Local Plan also includes saved policies of the Unitary Development Plan (2006).

4. Neighbourhood Plans form a part of the overall statutory development plan for Leeds but not the Local Plan. They are subject to their own review and update process which will be driven by local Neighbourhood Planning groups and supported by the Council.
5. In terms of the strategic planning policy framework of the Council there have been a number of changes since 2014 which are relevant. These include the increased relevance of sub-regional planning, amendments to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), other Government guidance, structural changes to the economy and the UK's departure from the European Union. These coupled with national behavioural changes to the ways we shop and work have implications for the way Leeds will develop. There are also District wide issues and imbalances in relation to inequality and public health that the planning system needs to influence.
6. At a local level the Council has three strategies which underpin its policies and programmes: the climate emergency, the inclusive growth strategy and the health and well-being strategy. Planning sits at the heart of these strategies and links their objectives through development decisions, including place-making. This also entails identifying infrastructure requirements and helping to guide investment decisions. It is noted that Full Council have already agreed that the Local Plan Update should focus on policies which will assist Leeds in meeting its Climate Emergency objectives of being net zero carbon by 2030 and that the strategic policy on Leeds Bradford Airport be updated.
7. An audit of current Local Plan policies has been undertaken and the results of this are included in the previous agenda item "Local Plan – Review of Extant Policies". This helps show how existing policies are performing, their alignment with national guidance and whether an update needs to be considered. There are over 250 policies in the Local Plan and it is not proposed that they will all be updated. Some, such as those in the Core Strategy Selective Review, Site Allocations Plan and AVLAAP, are very recently adopted and remain up to date.
8. This paper sets out a suggested direction of travel for the Local Plan Update (LPU), which takes into account the outcomes of the Review of Extant Policies. It proposes that the LPU focus on updating some of the strategic policies of the Core Strategy and the Natural Resources and Waste Plan, alongside any non-strategic policies that have potential to support the Council's zero carbon trajectory to 2030.

## **Recommendations**

9. Panel Members are asked to consider the report, provide comments on the initial focus of the LPU and agree the broad timetable set out.

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

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to use the review of extant Local Plan policies (previous agenda item) to begin the process of updating the Local Plan and set an initial broad scope of that update, alongside a timetable for preparation and consultation.

## **2. Background information**

- 2.1 The Council's Local Development Scheme<sup>1</sup> was agreed by Panel in January 2020. This sets a 3-year work programme for the Leeds Local Plan and noted that the scope of the LPU would be determined through (a) the review of Local Plan Policies to see if they need updating (due early 2020) and (b) in response to Council priorities, in particular the climate emergency.
- 2.2 The current Leeds Local Plan comprises:
- UDP Review 2006 (saved policies)
  - Adopted Core Strategy 2014 (selectively reviewed 2019)
  - Natural Resources and Waste DPD 2013
  - Aire Valley Leeds Area Action Plan 2017
  - Site Allocations Plan 2019
- 2.3 The review of Local Plan Policies to assess whether policies should be considered for updating has been undertaken and is covered by the previous agenda item. It concludes that there are policies, including some of the Spatial Policies of the Core Strategy and policies in the Natural Resources and Waste Plan and saved UDP, where the evidence base needs refreshing or where local circumstances have changed to warrant consideration of an update.
- 2.4 The Unitary Development Plan was adopted in 2006 and various policies within it has been saved or superseded by subsequent Development Plan Documents.
- 2.5 The Natural Resources and Waste Plan was adopted in 2013 (and revised in 2015) and contains policies on minerals (including the safeguarding of sites), waste (including the allocation of sites and protection of wharves for canal freight movements), energy (including avoiding energy use, energy efficiency and supporting low carbon generation), air quality, water (including water efficiency and avoiding flood risk from rivers and surface water) and land (including contaminated land and conservation of trees).
- 2.6 The Core Strategy (CS) was adopted in 2014 and sets the strategic framework for the Local Plan as a whole. The CS was updated in 2019 through a Selective Review which focussed on Strategic Policy 6 and Strategic Policy 7 alongside policies on affordable housing, greenspace provision, and accessibility of new homes, housing standards and electric vehicle charging points.

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<sup>1</sup> required under section 15 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended by the Localism Act 2011)

- 2.7 The Aire Valley Leeds Area Action Plan was adopted in 2017 and provides for allocations within a specific part of Leeds. It remains up to date.
- 2.8 The Site Allocations Plan (SAP) was adopted in 2019 and provides for allocations across the District (except for the areas covered by the AVLAAP). The SAP Review is subject to its own plan-making process as set out in the Local Development Scheme and will progress in advance of the LPU with Regulation 18 consultation material being considered by Development Plan Panel in the spring.
- 2.9 It is noted that Full Council on 11<sup>th</sup> September 2019 approved that: *“To reflect the Council’s declaration of Climate Emergency in March 2019, Council commits to including measures to address the Climate Emergency in subsequent Core Strategy Reviews. This should include a strategic plan to deliver more trees in the city, a greater emphasis on how new housing developments are accessed i.e. not solely by the private car and a clear commitment to review Spatial Policy 12 of the Core Strategy relating to growth at Leeds Bradford Airport, as a matter of urgency, and notes that the Council has already committed to bringing a timetable to Development Plan Panel this Autumn”.*

### **3. Main issues**

- 3.1 This report is focused on describing the background to the relevant planning matters which will inform the LPU, signalling forthcoming issues and identifying and inviting possible future considerations. It does not fully prescribe what the LPU should conclude on a particular matter as, at this early stage, an up-to-date evidence base is needed alongside wider consultation. The work that has informed this report therefore does not seek to prejudge consultation on the scope of the LPU (Regulation 18 consultation), rather it serves to help inform it.
- 3.2 The need to update policies to help Leeds meet its declared Climate Emergency is paramount because the commitment of the Council is to be net zero carbon by 2030. This is to ensure that the amount of carbon emissions (as a proportion of the global carbon budget) that Leeds emits between now and 2050 stays within the 1.5°C temperature rise recommended by the United Nations.
- 3.3 Therefore one alternative would be to only focus on those policies within the Local Plan which can contribute towards reducing carbon emissions. However, policies to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change and policies to promote sustainable development are very much interrelated. Moreover, under the current planning system local authorities can lose control over sustainable development if policies relevant to the determination of planning applications are considered to be out of date (NPPF, paragraph 11).
- 3.4 As the LPU is a plan-making process it is important to note that issues raised during forthcoming formal consultation stages in addition to the focused input of specialist bodies (for example infrastructure providers) will also inform the future direction and content of the LPU. The preparation of the LPU is an iterative process and possible options will narrow and refine in response to emerging information and evidence as work on the plan progresses.

- 3.5 This report sets out in headline form the issues which a LPU might consider. There are a number of specific aspects to highlight at this early stage.

What are the key drivers for the LPU?

- 3.6 Leeds Best Council Plan sets 7 priorities which all relate to spatial planning. There are 3 overarching Council strategies as follows: Leeds Inclusive Growth Strategy, Health and Well-being Strategy and the Climate Emergency. The LPU must help to deliver each of these through development decisions and the strategic framework for the growth of Leeds.
- 3.7 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) is an important influence on the LPU's content. Compliance with the NPPF is one of the tests for soundness against which the LPU will be measured. It sets out a list of matters, which the strategic policies in the LPU should address. Strategic policies should set out an overall strategy for the pattern, scale and quality of development, and make sufficient provision (in line with the presumption in favour of sustainable development) for:
- (a) housing (including affordable housing), employment, retail, leisure and other commercial development;
  - (b) infrastructure for transport, telecommunications, security, waste management, water supply, wastewater, flood risk and coastal change management, and the provision of minerals and energy (including heat);
  - (c) community facilities (such as health, education and cultural infrastructure);
  - (d) conservation and enhancement of the natural, built and historic environment, including landscapes and green infrastructure, and planning measures to address climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- 3.8 Cross-boundary matters & the Duty to Co-operate are important and the LPU must ensure that cross boundary issues are being dealt with on an on-going basis and demonstrate this through the preparation of Statements of Common Ground.

How might specific Strategic Policies need to be updated?

- 3.9 The current Core Strategy sets a vision in paragraph 3.2 which is contained at **Appendix 1** of this report. It is noted that in terms of achieving this vision the Core Strategy has helped to deliver significant progress on the ground against these objectives.
- 3.10 The Spatial Development Strategy of the Local Plan is set out in the Spatial Policies ("SP") of the Core Strategy, which are akin to the strategic policies noted in the NPPF (at para 3.7 above). These physically shape and transform the District and identify which areas of Leeds play the key roles in delivering development, set levels of development required, whilst ensuring that the distinct character of Leeds is enhanced. The SP policies currently include:
- the location of development (which sets out through a settlement hierarchy an approach to priority areas for development and use of

previously developed land) which should be updated in line with the Council priorities and consequential amendments arising from any changes to other strategic policies

- housing (the supply and quality of new homes in meeting housing need) - the housing requirement, policy on affordable housing, housing space standards and accessible homes has recently been updated through the Core Strategy Selective Review (2019) and allocations for housing are implemented through the SAP, AVLAAP and SAP Review. Therefore policies SP6 and SP7 are not considered to need updating now.
- the economy (providing opportunities for local employment opportunities and job growth) - which relies on evidence from 2010 and should be updated so as to reflect an up to date understanding of key sectors in Leeds, the strategic employment locations, impacts and opportunities of HS2 and local employment opportunities
- the role of town and local centres, (providing facilities and services for the community in accessible locations) - which is based on evidence from 2010 and should be updated to consider changes to the nature of the retail economy, role of local centres and their resilience
- the role of the city centre (promotes the city centres role as the major regional capital and key development opportunities and challenges within and support linkages) - which is based on evidence from 2010 and should be updated to consider changes to the nature of the city centre and key corridors alongside the impacts of HS2 and the development of the City Station
- regeneration (targeting specific priority areas across the District) - which is based on Indices of Multiple Deprivation (2010) and does not fully reflect the Council's priorities for inclusive growth and health and well-being
- integrating transport and spatial planning (improving public transport and opportunities for walking and cycling) which needs to be updated to reflect the Leeds Public Transport Investment Programme alongside the West Yorkshire Transport Strategy as well as the Council's priorities
- managing the growth of Leeds Airport (recognising the impact on climate change through the generation of emissions from air travel and seeking to minimise the local impact on the environment (including transport trips)) - which needs to be updated in light of the climate emergency and the airport's masterplan
- Green infrastructure (identifies key Green Infrastructure opportunities) - which needs to be updated to ensure that the Council's policies assist in mitigating and adapting to climate change and providing an enhanced basis for biodiversity resilience
- the Green Belt (establishing a defensible boundary for the Green Belt which can endure beyond the plan period) - which has been established

through the SAP and AVLAAP and is therefore considered to be fully up to date and in line with national guidance

3.11 Members are invited to consider whether these remain the right list of strategic policies for the District. It is noted, in line with the Council's priorities, that consideration may need to be given to new SP policies on:

- climate change (which could clarify the specific local policy actions that are considered necessary to ensure that Leeds meets its carbon commitments)
- the environment (which could include refreshed and updated NRWP policies so as to provide a co-ordinated strategic basis for the management, protection and resilience of the environmental resources/assets in Leeds)
- place making (which could set out the strategic role that place making plays in different communities in terms of ensuring resilient and stronger communities, alongside meeting Council priorities whilst maintaining and enhancing local character and distinctiveness)
- infrastructure and investment (including the infrastructure funding required and the relationship between the Plan and Community Infrastructure Levy and Section 106 contributions from development)

How might policies for the Climate Emergency need to be updated?

3.12 The NRWP contains a range of strategic and non-strategic policies on the environment and natural capital of Leeds (as set out in para 2.5 above). These policies (alongside policies on managing environmental resources and green infrastructure in the Core Strategy) are highly relevant to the climate emergency and they will need to be updated as a priority. It is proposed that as part of this consideration be given to including NRWP policies within the SP policy framework to increase their prominence as underpinning environmental policies for the plan as a whole.

3.13 The shape of strategic and non-strategic policies on the climate emergency can be summarised as follows:

- Spatial Strategy - the LPU provides an opportunity to strengthen policies on the location of development, densities of development in the most sustainable places, maximisation of brownfield land, avoiding flood risk and accessibility of development close to public transport hubs. It also affords the opportunity to create improved green infrastructure.
- Place-making – creating resilient places is a way of meeting carbon reduction, as well as tackling inclusive growth and maximising health and well-being. The Building Better, Building Beautiful Commission was an independent body set up to advise government on how to promote and increase the use of high-quality design for new build homes and neighbourhoods. In its final report, 'Living with beauty: promoting health, well-being and sustainable growth' (2020), the Commission has set out its recommendations to government and these (which include asking for

beauty in new developments, refusing ugliness and promoting stewardship) will help inform the LPU. As part of this Members have called for new housing developments to place priority away from the car, promote active and towards people – in meeting their housing needs.

- Carbon reduction and sustainable design & construction – the LPU can consider policies for net zero buildings in Leeds and the Council now needs to develop an evidence base that shows how this can be justified and achieved. There are expectations that all homes should provide an element of energy generation e.g. from photovoltaic panels which are now long established as technology.
- Renewable and low carbon energy generation and district heating – the LPU can explore the role of local low carbon and renewable energy potential within Leeds. There is an opportunity to identify suitable areas for renewable and low carbon energy sources (such as solar, wind and geo-thermal), heat distribution and for energy storage. The LPU can also set a target for grid connected renewable energy generation capacity and identify where sites could connect to the existing and potential future heat networks.
- Green & Blue infrastructure, tree cover, green space and biodiversity - There are opportunities to set targets and make land available for new tree planting and other measures to improve tree cover. Natural flood risk management options are preferred and there are opportunities to reinforce and strengthen policies on the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS). An objective of the Review will also be to improve resilience of biodiversity, for example to improve the habitat network to give species a better chance of survival, to improve the management of sites, to identify and map biodiversity opportunities and to introduce a biodiversity off-setting policy.
- Sustainable travel, car free living and walkable neighbourhoods – there needs to be closer alignment between development and transport planning so that options for car free living and walkable neighbourhoods can be realistically considered. Accessibility standards may need to be reviewed and employment as well as housing sites must be accessible by means other than the private car and enable active travel.

#### What other strategic policies may need to be considered?

- 3.14 The NRWP contains policies on minerals which may need to reflect more up to date evidence on minerals requirements and supply alongside a reflection of demand for aggregates such as development of HS2. Similarly, policies and allocations on waste management, need to ensure that opportunities to meet the needs of their area for the management of waste streams are identified. This links to the climate emergency and importance of the waste hierarchy.

#### What is the initial preferred scope for the LPU?

- 3.15 In responding to the climate emergency and taking account of the need for the Council's Local Plan to be robust and up to date in order for it to guide and

determine planning applications the following initial scope for the LPU is recommended:

- The strategic policies of the Core Strategy (aside from SP6: the Housing Requirement and Allocation of Housing Land, SP7: Distribution of Housing Land and SP10: Green Belt)
- The strategic policies of the Natural Resources and Waste Plan (to be incorporated into the Core Strategy)
- Non-strategic policies of the Core Strategy, saved UDP and Natural Resources and Waste Plan which relate to climate change

#### What happens to other policies?

- 3.16 Depending on the agreed initial scope of the LPU it may be necessary to carry out further updates, in line with the Government's requirements to review and update plans every 5 years.

#### Timetable for the update

- 3.17 The first milestone in this timetable is an initial stage of public consultation ('Regulation 18' consultation) scheduled to start in autumn/winter 2020. The purpose of this stage is to get views on what matters the Local Plan Review will need to consider and address i.e. its scope. The relevant regulations specify that, as part of the plan preparation process, we should invite representations on what the local plan ought to contain. Whilst being mindful of the need to not pre-judge the outcome of that consultation, it is considered that it would be helpful and speed up the process if the Council's preferred scope of policies (with initial detail of what they are to contain) were used as a means of generating responses to the Plan at that early stage. This would help shorten the timescale for preparation and focus comments.
- 3.18 Members have already had a workshop in February on what policies are relevant to the climate emergency and how they may support the Council's trajectory to 2030. Following that initial steer, Members will be updated on the progress of shaping draft policies to assist in setting the scope of the LPU at the June and July meetings of DPP.

## **4. Corporate considerations**

### **4.1 Consultation and engagement**

- 4.1.1 The LPU is at an early stage of preparation and therefore consultation to date has been limited. However, engagement has taken place with the Executive Member and Panel Chairs on the need for a LPU and its focus on spatial policies and the climate change emergency. In addition, as stated in para 6 above, Full Council have already agreed that the Local Plan Update should focus on policies which will assist Leeds in meeting its Climate Emergency objectives of being net zero carbon by 2030.
- 4.1.2 As referenced in para 3.18 Members of Development Plan Panel have had a workshop in February on what policies are relevant to the climate emergency

and how they may support the Council's trajectory to net zero by 2030.

## **4.2 Equality and diversity / cohesion and integration**

- 4.2.1 An EDCI is not required for this report. Appropriate EDCI screenings / assessments will be undertaken in the course of the next steps noted in the report.

## **4.3 Council policies and the Best Council Plan**

- 4.3.1 There is a clear role for planning in delivering against all of the Council's priorities as established through the Best Council Plan. In particular it is anticipated that the LPU will help deliver against the Council's key strategies, as follows::

Health and Well-being Strategy – through policies including the design of places, quality of housing and accessibility and the integration of public health infrastructure

Climate Emergency –managing the transition to zero carbon via policies including: the design of places, the location of development, accessibility to public transport, use of brownfield land, energy, supply, generation and the efficiency of buildings

Inclusive Growth Strategy – through policies including the links between homes and jobs, planning for the land use and infrastructure needs of key economic sectors, the location of development, green infrastructure and connectivity

- 4.3.2 Planning is relevant to the delivery of all the priorities in the Best Council Plan and this role will be appraised and maximised as policies in the LPU are progressed and implemented.

## **4.4 Resources, procurement and value for money**

- 4.4.1 There are no specific implications to this report. However, the Local Plan Update and accompanying evidence base is a resource intensive endeavour. In general costs will be met from within existing budgets.

## **4.5 Legal implications, access to information, and call-in**

- 4.5.1 There are no legal implications for the contents of this report.

## **4.6 Risk management**

- 4.6.1 The risk of not undertaking a review of policies in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 10A of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012) and further set out in paragraph 33 of the National Planning Policy Framework, (NPPF, 2019), is that there is an increasing likelihood that policies contained within the Local Plan will be found to be out of date. Under existing policy within the NPPF, should the most important policies for determining planning applications be found to be out of date, the presumption in favour of sustainable development dictates that decision-making will be in accordance with the NPPF, rather than the Local

Plan.

- 4.6.2 Following the Council's climate emergency declaration in March 2019, there is an opportunity to enshrine the Council's desire to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2030 through new planning policies. However, without new policies as set through a LPU, the Council's ability to influence the carbon emissions of new developments, beyond the provisions of national policy and existing local policy may be limited.
- 4.6.3 The LPU needs to be based on up-to-date objective evidence which considers in detail the feasibility, deliverability and viability of the Council's policies. The service will need to commission technical evidence base in this regard, which is expected to be funded through existing budgets.

## **5. Conclusions**

- 5.1 This report sets out the need for a Local Plan Update (LPU) and the proposed scope for such an update, to help inform public consultation on that scope (Regulation 18). Important drivers for this include the Best Council Plan, local evidence and the focus of national planning policy and guidance. In drawing these various strands together it is crucial that the Development Plan is 'fit for purpose' in providing a framework for day to day decision taking, whilst providing a focus for a more resilient and sustainable District, in delivering economic, social and environmental objectives at the same time.
- 5.2 In sum it is the Natural Resources and Waste Local Plan (NRWLP), the policies in the Core Strategy which were not reviewed in 2019 and those policies within the UDP (2006) which are relevant to the climate change emergency declaration that are the main focus for update at this stage. The report suggests broad timescales and milestones that will need to be achieved in order to make suitable progress on the preparation of the LPU and invites Members to provide comment and guidance on all matters raised within the report.

## **6. Recommendations**

- 6.1 Panel Members are asked to consider the report, provide comments on the initial focus of the LPU and agree the broad timetable set out.

## Appendix 1 – Extract from the Core Strategy (2014)

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

- Leeds will have maintained and strengthened its position at the heart of the City Region and has grown a strong diverse and successful urban and rural economy, with skilled people and competitive businesses, which are sustainable, innovative, creative and entrepreneurial. All communities will have equal chances to access jobs and training opportunities through the growth of local businesses.
- Leeds City Centre will remain a successful destination for the people of Leeds and beyond, with a vibrant commercial, leisure and cultural offer. The Trinity and Victoria Gate centres will be well established and the South Bank will be integrated into the City Centre, which includes a new City Centre Park acting as a gateway to the Aire Valley.
- The spatial distribution of growth will be planned and delivered to balance the use of brownfield and greenfield land in a sustainable way, as part of an overall framework promoting development in suitable locations as a basis to meet identified needs.
- The distinctive settlement pattern within the Leeds District will be maintained and its character enhanced, whilst providing for and supporting new housing growth opportunities. The main urban area of Leeds will support the diverse and distinctive communities that surround it, separated by agricultural land, woodland, valuable green spaces, habitats, and amenity areas.
- Town and local centres will remain at the heart of their communities and provide a good range of shopping, services and local facilities.
- Aire Valley will become an innovative new living and working community, supported by the necessary community facilities and infrastructure, which is a national model for sustainable development, accommodating a minimum of 6500 new homes and 35,000 new jobs within a distinctive green environment. An integral part of the Urban Eco-Settlement will be the establishment of low carbon solutions, and energy requirements in established communities will have been significantly reduced by retrofitting.
- The Regeneration Priority Programme Areas will have undergone successful transformations, in terms of having more attractive environments, improved choice and quality of housing, better access to employment through improved education and training, and increased connectivity to adjoining neighbourhoods, including the City Centre.
- In reflecting the role of Leeds as a strategic transport hub (including Leeds City Station and Leeds Bradford International Airport), serving existing communities and in planning for new growth, sustainable forms of development are delivered (which include public transport as an integral part). Consistent with the ambitions to be 'the Best City in the UK', Leeds will be better connected, by an accessible and integrated transport system, which supports communities and economic competitiveness.

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