

**LEEDS LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT
DECEMBER 2010**

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1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report is the sixth of an annual series of reports monitoring the Leeds Local Development Framework (LDF). It describes progress on work on the new LDF, presents monitoring data for the year from 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010 and outlines ways in which the City Council's monitoring work is being developed. The purpose of Annual Monitoring Reports (AMRs) is to report on events during the preceding Local Government Year and are published at the end of December each year.

Monitoring Context

- 1.2 The Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 set the framework for the modernisation of planning in the UK as part of a "plan led" system. The Act and other supporting legislation place expectations on local authorities to plan for sustainable communities. As part of the new system, Local Development Frameworks and Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS) replace the system of Unitary Development Plans and Regional Planning Guidance.
- 1.3 The Planning System (including Development Plans) has been subject to a number of sweeping changes in recent months, with the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) seemingly having been abolished in July 2010. A recent High Court ruling in November 2010 overturned the abolition, resulting in the RSS once again becoming part of the Development Plan. However the Coalition Government continues to stress that they are working to remove regional structures and will do so with the introduction of the Localism Bill in late 2011.
- 1.4 With the adoption of the localism bill the Local Development Framework will provide the spatial planning framework for the use of land within the city. It will also be the key mechanism to deliver the spatial objectives of the Community Strategy (Vision for Leeds).
- 1.5 Alongside reporting progress on an annual basis, another key task for the City Council is the preparation of a Local Development Scheme (LDS)¹. This sets out a three - year programme with milestones for the preparation of Local Development Documents which together will comprise the Local Development Framework. The LDS and its work programme is reviewed each year and the three - year programme will be rolled forward. Thus at any given time the LDF will consist of an integrated 'portfolio' of policy documents of at different stages of production. There is a requirement to publish progress on the LDS and performance of policies within the Annual Monitoring Report.

¹ Leeds Local Development Scheme, June 2005 <http://www.leeds.gov.uk/> then Environment and Planning, then Planning, then Local Development Framework links

The Annual Monitoring Report

- 1.6 The Government has produced guidance on LDF monitoring². This covers monitoring in its widest context - monitoring implementation of the Local Development Scheme, Local Development Orders and Simplified Planning Zone schemes, which will also form part of that framework. Monitoring is becoming an increasingly important aspect of “evidence based” policy making. In the past, monitoring has been regarded as an ‘error-correcting’ mechanism to bring land use plans back on track by addressing issues of performance and deliverability.
- 1.7 Within the current planning context it is noted that "Monitoring is essential to establish what is happening now, what may happen in the future and then compare these trends against existing policies and targets to determine what needs to be done. Monitoring helps to address questions such as:
- are policies achieving their objectives and in particular are they delivering sustainable development?
 - have policies had unintended consequences?
 - are the assumptions and objectives behind policies still relevant?
 - are the targets being achieved?"
- 1.8 In addition monitoring is to represent feedback within a cyclical process of policy making. That is, monitoring provides the ability to check to see whether aims are being achieved and whether or not adjustments need to be made to achieve those aims. It is because of this important role that an Annual Monitoring Report is required:
- "In view of the importance of monitoring, Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (“the Act”) requires every local planning authority to make an annual report to the Secretary of State containing information on the implementation of the local development scheme and the extent to which the policies set out in local development documents are being achieved. Further details of this requirement are set out in [Regulations]³. " Good Practice Guide paras. 1.1-1.3
- 1.9 This is Leeds City Council’s sixth AMR. It covers the continuing transitional period between the UDP and LDF systems. It is limited in scope for two reasons:

² Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide, DCLG, March 2005,

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/regionalspatialstrategy>

³ Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004, Regulation 48, SI 2004 No. 2204 <http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2004/20042204.htm>

- To date, other than a number of SPDs and the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) the three Development Plan Documents (DPDs) in production are yet to be adopted. Consequently the policy context to be monitored consists of the saved UDP policies.
- While some monitoring has been undertaken over the last few years, this has concentrated on certain key areas, principally relating to the major land demands for housing and employment. With available resources it has not been practical to put into place comprehensive monitoring of the wide range of UDP policies.

1.10 The remainder of this report covers:

2. **the Leeds policy context** - a summary of the broader planning framework within which policy monitoring will be done.
 3. **the Local Development Scheme** - a review of progress against the milestones in the Scheme and future adjustments.'
 4. **monitoring information** relating to 2008/09 concentrating, wherever possible, on the DCLG and Regional Assembly key indicators.
 5. **The Statement of Community Involvement** - update on how the SCI was implemented as part of the consultation process for the monitoring year
 6. **progress since the last AMR** - a review of experience with monitoring indicators over the past year and an identification of any issues that have arisen and how they might be resolved in the coming year.
 7. **Summary** - a review of the key headlines emerging from the Core Indicator Data
- **Indicator data** - appendices containing, for convenience, the Core Indicator data required by DCLG.
 - **Five Year Housing Supply** – appendices containing some detail on the Five Year Housing Supply

The Leeds Policy Context

2.1 The Wider Region

2.1.1 Whilst this AMR covers the reporting period, 1 April 2009 – 31 March 2010, at the time of preparing this report, it is important to note that following the May 2010 general election (and the establishment of the Coalition Government), there have been significant changes to the planning policy context. A focus of these changes has been to seek to remove the 'regional tier' of policy making, in favour of an approach which is more locally based. These changes are on going and will need to be detailed further in the 2011 AMR.

2.2 Leeds City Region

2.2.1 As emphasised in previous AMRs, the role of Leeds, as part of a wider City Region has become increasingly established. The Leeds City Region Partnership (<http://www.leedscityregion.gov.uk>), brings together a group of eleven local authorities (Barnsley, Bradford, Calderdale, Craven, Harrogate, Kirklees, Leeds, Selby, Wakefield, York and North Yorkshire County Council) to promote economic development and a better quality of life for local communities.

2.2.2 The city region reflects the real economy for these districts, the boundaries in which businesses deliver products and services, supply chains function, housing and labour markets operate and communities live. It is at this level that the local authorities of the city region have decided to achieve common priorities in areas where it makes sense to do so. In working together these authorities seek to have greater influence over funding that will help deliver programmes that benefit the whole of the city region economy. The Partnership's main aims are to:

- Improve access and connectivity between city region places, other city regions in the UK and international airports and ports,
- Ensure that skills provision reflects the needs of the city region economy and the needs of local employers.
- Deliver sustainable, affordable housing and regeneration programmes that cover the needs of the city region and support the city region's economic growth.
- Work closely with city region businesses and universities in order to develop effective and efficient innovation infrastructure and work towards developing the city region as an Innovation Capital.

2.3 The Vision for Leeds

2.3.1 In providing a framework to address the above issues and opportunities, the Vision for Leeds (Community Strategy)⁴, provides a vision for improving the social, economic and environmental well-being across the city. Following a period of extensive public involvement and engagement, the 'Vision for Leeds 2004 – 2020' has been agreed, prepared by the Leeds Initiative - the Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) for Leeds. The purpose of the Vision for Leeds is to guide the work of all the Leeds Initiative partners to make sure that the longer term aims for the city can be achieved.

2.3.2 The Vision has the following aims:

- Going up a league as a city
- Narrowing the gap between the most disadvantaged people and communities and the rest of the city
- Developing Leeds' role as the regional capital

2.3.3 At the time of preparing this report, the Vision for Leeds is being subject to review and public consultation, to develop a longer term "Vision" for the period 2011 to 2030 (Further details of this are available from the Leeds Initiative Website - <http://www.leedsinitiative.org/>). The focus of this consultation ("What if Leeds.....Talk today. Shape tomorrow.") is to seek views on the new Vision and supporting aims. These are:

New Vision:

By 2030, Leeds will be internationally recognised as the best city in Britain – city that is fair, open and welcoming with a prosperous and sustainable economy, a place where everyone can lead safe, healthy and successful lives.

Aims:

By 2030, Leeds will be fair, open & welcoming.

By 2030, Leeds' economy will be prosperous and sustainable.

By 2030, Leeds' communities will be safe, healthy and successful.

2.4 The Leeds Unitary Development Plan

2.4.1 The City Council's Unitary Development Plan (UDP) was adopted 1 August 2001. Anticipating the need to prepare Local Development Frameworks and within the context of changes to national planning policy the City Council, this was followed by an early and selective Review.

2.4.2 During the period from Dec 2002 to July 2006, the UDP Review progressed through the necessary statutory stages, involving placing the plan on deposit for representations, a Public Inquiry, the receipt and response to the Inspector's Report and the Council's Proposed Modifications. Following public consultation on the Proposed Modifications in the spring of 2006, the Plan was subsequently adopted at a full Council meeting on 19 July 2006.

3.0 The Local Development Scheme

3.0.1 The Local Development Scheme (LDS) sets out the City Council's rolling work programme for the preparation of the LDF. A revised Scheme was agreed with the Secretary of State, which became formally operational from 1 June 2005. Following a review of production timetables (and reporting as part of the AMR), an updated LDS was resubmitted to the Secretary of State in March 2007.

3.0.2 Within the context of changes to national planning guidance (Planning Policy Statement 12, "Local Spatial Planning" 2008 - giving priority to the preparation of LDF Core Strategies and Infrastructure Delivery Plans to support them), implementation issues linked to the economic downturn and resourcing levels, it has been necessary to undertake a further review of the LDS. Following consideration by the City Council's Executive Board in March 2010, a series of revisions to the LDS were subsequently agreed. These are: renewed emphasis to the preparation of the Core Strategy (& Infrastructure Delivery Plan), the preparation of the Natural Resources & Waste Development Plan Document (DPD), the Aire Valley Leeds Area Action Plan, a commitment to the preparation of a future Site Allocations DPD, the preparation of the West Leeds Gateway proposals as a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) and for the Easel, City Centre and West Leeds Gateway Area Action Plans to be formally withdrawn. Within the context of these changes, a revised LDS was subsequently submitted to the Secretary of State in April 2010.

3.1 Reporting Period 1 April 2008 – 31 March 2009

3.1.1 During the reporting period several strands of work have been underway to continue to deliver the programme of Local Development Documents, as highlighted in the LDS. This work has entailed the detailed preparation of individual DPD and SPD documents through the LDF production stages, in addition to the project management of key and necessary evidence based studies, to support policy monitoring and development as part of the LDF. The preparation of the evidence based work (as required by national guidance in response to issues raised during public consultation and as advised by the Planning Inspectorate) has been a major resource commitment. At the time of preparing this AMR, a number of these studies are ongoing, with a view to their completion early in 2011, as a basis to progress the LDS programme.

3.1.2 Progress against LDS milestones can be summarised as follows:

Core Strategy

3.1.3 Throughout the monitoring year considerable work has been undertaken to progress the Core Strategy towards adoption. This work has been given priority given the requirements of PPS12 (see para. 2.5.2 above), along with initial work to prepare an emerging Infrastructure Delivery Plan. The Core Strategy "Preferred Approach", was subject to a 6 week consultation period (26th October – 7th December 2010), with the consultation outcomes subsequently reported to the City Council's Development Plan Panel in

February, May & June 2010. Whilst there was a significant measure of support for the overall approach, a number of comments have suggested the need for more explicit alignment to the Community Strategy (Vision for Leeds) and further clarity regarding the future scale and location of housing growth. Within the context of the consolidation and completion of the evidence based work outlined below, these comments are being considered as part of the ongoing preparation of a draft Publication document.

Natural Resources and Waste DPD

3.1.4 Within the context of national guidance (Planning Policy Statement 10 – Waste), European Waste Management Directives, the City Council’s Municipal Waste Management Strategy and commitments to a range of initiatives including the Leeds Climate Change Strategy, work has continued throughout the reporting period to prepare the NRWDPD. The NRWDPD “Policy Position” document, was subject to a 6 week consultation period (18th January - 1st March 2010), with the consultation outcomes subsequently reported to the City Council’s Development Plan Panel in May & June 2010. Consultation responses to the emerging DPD have been largely supportive but with some concerns being expressed regarding the potential site specific implications of some of the waste management proposals. Following consideration of Development Plan Panel (October) and Executive Board (November), and within the context of the public consultation responses, work has continued to prepare a Publication document for further consultation in late 2010.

Aire Valley Leeds Area Action Plan (AAP)

3.1.5 Through the 2009-10 monitoring year, work on the Aire Valley AAP focused on furthering the evidence base and investigating ways in which the AVL could be developed in a sustainable and innovative way. Significant steps have been to gain support for the lower Aire Valley as an “Urban Eco-Settlement” as part of the national Eco-Towns initiative and as a Leeds City Region priority. This has resulted in the need for revisions to the AAP plan area, to reflect opportunities for improved connectivity to the city centre (including emerging proposals as part of the “South Bank” planning framework) and residential communities in Hunslet and Richmond Hill (A progress report and next steps has subsequently been by the City Council’s Executive Board in July 2010).

3.1.6 In parallel to the above emerging longer term proposals, work has continued to deliver immediate regeneration and housing opportunities (including the Yarn Street as a trailblazer housing scheme). Additionally, work has continued to develop a financial model to test and compare various development scenarios and variables. The model helps to identify any funding gaps between development value and the necessary sustainable infrastructure, remediation and abnormal development costs. This model will play a key role in developing the best delivery plan for the area.

West Leeds Gateway Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)

3.1.7 Following the decision to convert the West Leeds Gateway Area Action Plan into a Supplementary Planning Document (Executive Board Decision on 10 March 2010), the Plan was revised with the intention to place it on deposit for a six week consultation period from 15 June to 27 July 2010. The West Leeds Gateway SPD was subsequently adopted by the City Council's Executive Board in September 2010).

City Centre & Easel Area Action Plans (AAPs)

3.1.8 As explained in para. 3.0.2 above, the City Council has now formally withdrawn the City Centre & Easel AAPs. In providing a policy context for the future development and regeneration of the areas, it is envisaged that the emerging Core Strategy will help to provide a strategic context. In the meantime, work is continuing to help shape opportunities for appropriate redevelopment, regeneration and housing renewal, including public consultation on the City Centre South Bank planning framework and initiatives within the Seacroft area. Whilst positive progress has been made in a number of areas (and a number of City Centre proposals are now being taken forward including the City Centre Arena, Trinity and Eastgate retail proposals), the economic downturn has regrettably resulted in a loss of momentum behind development proposals and housing renewal activity. Consequently, alternative delivery methods and mechanisms are being explored to continue to deliver regeneration priorities effectively.

Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD)

3.1.9 Following revisions to national planning guidance (see para. 2.5.2 above), it is no longer a requirement for SPDs to be included within the LDS. Whilst the preparation of DPDs remains the overall priority within the LDS programme, a series of SPDs have also seen a variety of activity within the reporting period. The Street Design Guide SPD has been adopted (20 August 2009), together with the Tall Buildings SPD (1 April 2010). Following initial consultation in 2007, the Travel Plans SPD is still in production and within the context of advice from the Planning Inspectorate, the Affordable Housing SPD (following consultation in 2008) is on hold, pending the inclusion of Affordable Housing policies within the Core Strategy.

3.1.10 A key feature to emerge of the monitoring period and an ongoing aspect of SPD work, is the interest of local communities in the preparation of local Design Guides and Statements and for their subsequent adoption as SPDs following public consultation (consistent with the requirements of the LDF Regulations). During the reporting period, Design Guides and Statements were in production for Headingley & Hyde Park, Horsforth, Thorner, Little Woodhouse and Roundhay.

Evidence based Work

- 3.1.11** As noted in 3.1.1 above, a critical aspect of LDF work over the reporting period has been the completion and on going preparation of evidence based studies (to reflect the requirements of national planning guidance in response to issues raised during public consultation and advice from the Planning Inspectorate). For a city the size and complexity of Leeds, this has been a major undertaking and remains a very resource intensive activity.
- 3.1.12** The initial Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) was approved by the City Council's Executive Board in February 2010. This followed the assessment of over 700 sites, through a partnership of key stakeholders. At the time of preparing this report, the SHLAA is in the process of being updated to April 2010. During the monitoring period, substantive work on the Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) 17 Audit & Needs Assessment was completed. Outstanding work remains in formulating draft standards for each of the greenspace typologies identified and their implications for policy and implementation.
- 3.1.13** In addition a series of further studies have commenced during the monitoring period. These are: a Retail & Town Centres Study (the focus of which is to review the retail capacity of Town, District & Local Centres across the District), an Update of the 2007 Leeds Strategic Housing Market Assessment, a study to consider longer term options for housing growth, an update of the 2006 Employment Land Review and on going work in relation to the preparation of an Infrastructure Delivery Plan to underpin the Core Strategy.

3.2 Reporting Period 1 April 2010 – 31 March 2011

- 3.2.1** Looking ahead to the next AMR reporting period (1 April 2010 – 31 March 2011) there are a number of challenges and opportunities for the Leeds LDF.
- As noted in para. 2.1.1 above, May 2010 saw the establishment of a new UK Coalition Government. The 'Coalition' has and is planning, a number of reforms to the Development Planning system, this includes the formal abolition of the regional tier of planning (Regional Spatial Strategies) and a move towards "localism" (through the Localism Bill), to promote local neighbourhood planning. A range of other initiatives and announcements have also been made (including financial incentives for housing development via the 'New Homes Bonus'). Further guidance on the detailed implementation of these proposals is still awaited.
 - The Yorkshire & Humber Plan (Regional Spatial Strategy) was adopted in May 2008. In July 2010, the Secretary of State for Communities & Local Government announced that such plans were abolished, with emphasis now been placed upon local authorities (and communities) to determining future housing requirements. At the time of preparing this

report, the July announcement to abolish Regional Strategies has been successfully challenged in the High Court. Whilst the High Court ruling overturned the abolition, the Coalition Government continues to stress that they are working to remove regional structures through forthcoming legislation.

- Despite these current uncertainties the ongoing evidence based work through the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment, Strategic Housing Market Assessment and housing growth study, will provide a basis to determine future housing requirements via the LDF Core Strategy.
- The on going preparation of the Core Strategy for Publication, Submission & Public Examination.
- The on going preparation of the Natural Resources & Waste DPD for Publication, Submission and Public Examination.
- The on going preparation of the Aire Valley Leeds Area Action Plan (APP) for Publication, Submission & Examination.
- Further scoping and commencement of the Site Allocations DPD.
- The on going consolidation, completion and monitoring of the evidence base work described in this report.
- To continue to develop the systems and processes to support the LDF and the monitoring requirements of the AMR and to continue to monitor progress against milestones with adjustments where appropriate.

4 Monitoring Information

- 4.0.1 This section sets out information available from what is being monitored currently. This year's AMR concentrates on material required by DCLG using the revised definitions of the Core Indicators issued by CLG in July 2008. Some of the information that was once collected and reported on in the Regional AMR has been included in this year's report, as the regional AMR is not expected to be published. For convenience the Core Indicator data is grouped together in Appendix 1.
- 4.0.2 This part of the AMR will be expanded each year as LDF policies and their related monitoring sources are developed. It is intended that the monitoring range will be expanded to include matters of local interest reflected in LDF policies.
- 4.0.3 Topics covered in this AMR include:
- housebuilding performance and housing land supply indicators
 - the supply of employment land
 - the monitoring of changes in retail, office and leisure developments in Leeds as a whole and in the City Centre and town centres
 - transport - measuring the accessibility of new residential developments to a range of facilities
 - various matters relating to mineral aggregate production, waste management and other environmental concerns, including renewable energy generation capacity
 - Monitoring of the adopted Statement of Community Involvement (section five)
- 4.0.4 There are other documents that include information which helps monitor the development of Leeds, chiefly the City Centre Audit⁴, the Leeds Economy Handbook⁵ and the Local Transport Plan⁶. The relationship of these to the LDF monitoring effort will evolve and be tightened as work on the LDF develops.

⁴ <http://www.leeds.gov.uk/> then Business, then Town centre management links

⁵ <http://www.leeds.gov.uk/> then Business, then Business support and advice, then Local economy – reports and forecasts links

⁶ <http://www.wyltp.com/> West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan 2: - 2006 - 2011

Housing

4.1 Housing Trajectory

4.1.1 Housing requirements for Leeds are set out in the Yorkshire & Humber Plan, the revised Regional Spatial Strategy adopted in May 2008. Core Indicator H1 summarises these targets.

Table 1: H1 Plan Period and Net Housing Targets

Start of period	End of period	Total housing required	Source of requirement
1/4/2004	31/3/2010*	17640	RSS – The Yorkshire & Humber Plan May 2008
01/04/2010	31/03/2026**	36160***	Leeds City Council Interim Housing Requirement, July 2010

*The Regional Spatial Strategy was revoked on 6 July 2010.

**In light of the revocation of RSS, Leeds City Council Executive Board agreed an interim housing requirement of 2260 units per annum. This is a temporary measure and is not intended to serve as the requirement over the lifetime of the Core Strategy

*** A recent High Court ruling overturned the abolition, although the Coalition Government continues to stress that they are working to remove regional structures.

4.1.2 The current aggregate requirement is made up of three average annual requirements, as set out in the Table below. The figures in the table are net figures, and it is estimated that in future years that the gross figure will be about 250 units/annum above the net figure.

Table 2: Net Housing Requirement 2004 - 2026

Year	Net Average Annual Requirement
2004-2008	2260
2008-2010	4300
2010 -2026*	2260
Total requirement	53800

*See above re end date of this requirement.

4.1.3 The interim housing requirement was determined by Executive Board in July 2010 after considering a number of statistics and data sources. The interim figure is a signalled departure from the RSS figure. The interim figure represents the equivalent of 'Option One' figure that CLG has indicated might be a way forward for local authorities in setting housing requirements. It is meant to reflect the changing demand for housing due to

current economic conditions, whilst also considering growth that has and continues to occur, within the District.

4.1.4 The Interim Housing Requirement is only a temporary solution in meeting future housing needs. The Local Development Framework will provide the strategy for which future growth and development will occur. It will be within the Core Strategy that a long term housing requirement will be set and the Site Allocations Development Plan Document will identify locations and sites which will help to deliver the housing requirement.

4.1.5 In deriving a housing requirement in the Core Strategy, a full analysis of all factors listed in PPS3 (para 33), alongside those additional factors considered in the setting of the RSS requirement, will be considered. These include:

- Evidence of current and future levels of housing need and demand
 - Local Strategic Housing Market Assessments (SHMAs)
 - Long term house prices
 - Advice from the National Housing and Planning Advice Unit (NHPAU)
 - Household Projections
 - The needs of the regional economy and economic growth forecasts
- Evidence of land availability (SHLAAs)
- Government policy ambitions (increase housing supply; better affordability)
- Sustainability appraisal of social, environmental and economic consequences
- Infrastructure impacts and needs;
- Evidence about low demand and vacancy rates*
- Levels of housing completions in recent years*

*Additional requirements to PPS3 para 33

Past Housing Completion Rates

4.1.6 From 2004 (the beginning of the LDF Development Plan System) through to the 2008/09, housing output in Leeds has been extremely buoyant. This was due to the strong economic conditions that were prevalent up until late 2007 when the market went into decline. A number of large housing developments already under construction when the market declined completed in the 2008/09 year. This was the peak of house building in Leeds, and in 2009/10, the house building market showed dramatic decline. This is evidenced by the fact that housing completions in 2009/10 only represented about 60% as that achieved in the previous year.

Table 3: H2a & b Actual net additional dwellings

2004-5	2005-6	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
2633	3436	3327	3576	3828	2238

4.1.7 Since 2004, output in Leeds has totalled 19, 038 units. This has compared to the RSS requirement of 17, 640 units. The over-performance is a result of strong housing delivery in the early years of the RSS. In 2008-9 – the first year of the new 4300 average requirement – output fell short of the average by 672 units or 16%. As anticipated in AMR 2009, output in 2009/10 worsened considerably as a result of the economic recession. Loss of confidence and lack of funds to finance both house purchase and development continue to place a massive brake on housebuilding throughout the country.

4.1.8 This is clearly identified in the number of housing starts over the past year. Starts are now about half of the 2008/09 level, which was about half of the 2007/09 level. The low number of starts means that completions will also decrease. It can be expected that 2010/11 will see even fewer completions than in the previous year.

Table 4: Starts and Completions – Leeds 2004/5 – 2009/10

Year	Starts	Completions	Under Construction as at 31/03
2004-5	3220	2924	4037
2005-6	2722	3694	3453
2006-7	4060	3538	4738
2007-8	3290	3833	4589
2008-9	1784	3976	2959
2009-10	901	2518	1551
Total	15977	20483	21327

4.1.9 Future Housing Delivery is also part of this report. Indicators H2(c) and (d) require planning authorities to track possible future output against policy requirements and managed delivery targets over the life of the current plan or the next 15 years, whichever is the longer. This is expected to be done in the context of a Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA). However the 2010 Update to the SHLAA has not yet completed and therefore, as with last year's AMR, the Five Year Housing Supply figure presented here is subject to change, pending the outcome of the SHLAA.

4.1.10 The methodology in developing the Five Year Supply is the same as last year. It has been undertaken using the following source materials:

- An assessment of supply over the period 2010/11 through to 2015/16. The main source of data for this are the conclusions made on sites by the SHLAA partnership as well as delivery information as contained in the Land Availability Database (LA).
- Progress on sites has been updated to reflect conditions up to and including the 30 September 2010 (using LA).
- Smaller sites (not assessed by the SHLAA partnership), have been included in the schedule of sites. Only a handful of these sites have had an assessment of annual delivery made, which has been based

on information obtained by the Neighbourhood and Housing team related to grant funded schemes.

- A windfall allowance has been included in each year of the trajectory. Windfall is meant to address the smaller sites that are progressing through the system, as well as individual unit completions. It also acknowledges that larger sites have the potential to enter into the supply in any given year. This is discussed in more detail further into this report.

4.1.11 The 2010 Update for the SHLAA is still underway. This means that the information published in this report is for all intents and purposes a draft position. Individual site delivery rates may change based on the SHLAA partnership's site assessment. As the SHLAA site assessment is based on the Draft 2010 Update, the SHLAA information will ultimately have a base date of 31 March 2010. However given that site delivery has been updated to 30 September 2010 the base date for the five year supply is 30 September 2010.

4.1.12 The information in the assessment does not include all sites within the SHLAA. Evidence from the SHLAA demonstrates that choices can be made consistent with the approach set out in the emerging Core Strategy. Consistent with national guidance, it is the role of the LDF rather than the SHLAA to make these choices. The sites that make up this schedule have been through a round of internal testing and represent those sites which are seen to be consistent with the Core Strategy's Preferred Approach. Further testing and additional evidence will be needed for these (and other sites) to be assessed and included in the future publication of the Site Allocations DPD.

4.1.13 The 2011-2016 assessment will be published in a separate document in line with PINS guidance. It is acknowledged that this did not happen last year. Whilst a formal report consistent with these requirements was not completed by the City Council, information on the five year supply was provided upon request to interested parties (including the site schedule).

4.1.14 As mentioned in paragraph 4.1.10 a windfall allowance has been included for each year of the trajectory. The inclusion of a windfall rate is in accordance with PPS3. It is not feasible or practical for an assessment to be made on the 300+ smaller sites not assessed by the SHLAA partnership (with over 4000 units left to be built). A rate must also be set to capture delivery on sites smaller than 5+ units and will also provide coverage for larger sites not identified by the partnership becoming available.

4.1.15 The windfall allowance has been set at 500 units per annum. This allowance complies with the PPS3 requirement that genuine local circumstances are present to warrant a windfall allowance. These circumstances are:

- The SHLAA has a site threshold of 0.4ha or higher (except in the City Centre). Given the immense task of assessing individual sites, the SHLAA partnership set the threshold whilst acknowledging that sites

would be delivered below this rate. They therefore agreed to include a windfall allowance as part of the SHLAA.

- These small sites provide a large contribution to housing supply. Since 1991, permissions for sites outside the City Centre have averaged at 1578 units/annum. During the same time period, 69% of windfall sites have been on sites less than 0.4ha. These are the very sites that would not be assessed by the SHLAA partnership (as they would be too small).
- It is not appropriate for officers to identify completion levels on these small sites as the sites should be assessed to the standards set forth by the SHLAA partnership. Whilst delivery rates on some sites has been informed by the Neighbourhood and Housing Team, this information is based on close contact and involvement with the development process. Moreover it is used to set national indicator targets and as such can be considered a robust analysis.
- Past exercises which sought to identify housing land (Urban Capacity Study) did not identify sites where the land was operating in a different use. An example of this is Kirkstall Forge. It is to be expected that many sites which are currently in operation will not have been included in the SHLAA, and as such, will come forward as 'windfall' in future years.
- Moreover the SHLAA cannot be expected to anticipate future trends in development and policy. For example, the trend to convert public houses to residential units could not have been anticipated in the past. Future trends in development will be just as difficult to forecast. In the same way, the recent changes to PPS3 highlight that reclassify garden development as Greenfield may have the impact of
- Given that windfall sites have traditionally played an important role in housing delivery, it is appropriate to consider the impact of not including them in the planning process. That is, what additional levels of land take up would be required if windfall hasn't been planned for. From 1 April 2011 it is anticipated that 7000 windfall units will be developed up until 31 March 2026. At 30 units per hectare, this is the equivalent of 233 hectares of land that would need to be allocated if windfall were not to occur.
- Given the above reasons it was important to assess at what level it is expected that windfall will come forward at. This was done taking into account the figures presented above (69% of 1578 units). Accounting for a leakage rate (those permissions which do not carry through to completions) of 10% (1991 -2007, last year at which leakage can be assessed) approximately 1420 units per annum complete that are windfall smaller sites (less than 0.4ha)
- Based on historical evidence it is clear that windfall has played an important part in overall delivery. Therefore the allowance of 500 units per annum remains both prudent and appropriate.

- Given the low rate of completion anticipated for 2010/11 (the lowest rate since 2004/05, the start of the housing trajectory), it has been felt necessary to lower the windfall rate to 400 units. This is based on the knowledge that already close to 349 units have either been delivered or accounted for delivery. Therefore this rate really only anticipates a further delivery of 51 units in the final six months on small sites. The 400 rate is therefore somewhat suppressed.
- Table Five (below) highlights 929 units (131 + 58 + 740) delivered were in effect windfall in the 2009/10 monitoring year. Of those units, 172 had been identified at the time of the assessment. In much the same way, there are approximately 349 identified small completions that are 'windfall' for the current year. It is anticipated that further 51 units will complete this year, making the total windfall rate up to 400 units for the delivery year.

Table Five: 2009/2010 Completions by Site Classification

Classification of Site	Completions	Five Year Supply category
New Build, less than 5 units	131 (gross)	Windfall
Conversions, less than 5 units	58 (net)*	Windfall
Land Availability sites only (no SHLAA equivalent)	740 (gross)	
	<i>--172 units complete at time of assessment</i>	<i>--Identified</i>
	568 (gross)	Windfall
Total Windfall	929 units	Windfall
Land Availability and SHLAA sites	1590 (gross)	Identified Sites
Total	2519 (Gross)	
Windfall % of total	37%	

4.1.16 Only supply considered to be suitable, achievable and deliverable has been considered. It is important to be clear about what the trajectory is trying to do. Its purpose is to identify the extent to which housing land supply might be a constraint on new housing delivery. However the nature of market demand is linked to the trajectory through considerations of deliverability.

4.1.17 To that end, there is no shortage of suitable and available housing land with planning permission in Leeds. There are currently permissions to deliver over 20,000 housing units scattered across the whole of the District. These

sites are suitable for housing (as demonstrated by the presence of a planning permission. Therefore it is not a shortage of housing land supply which is acting as a constraint on housing output but the severe recession. It is the recession that is impacting the 'deliverability' of sites.

- 4.1.18 The first row of **Table 4: H2 (a)** shows the recent levels of housing delivery. **H2 (b)** is not identified in the trajectory, which is the number of units completed in the current year. This figure is 926 units (Gross) as of 30 September 2010. Currently 99 units have been completed on sites smaller than five units. The Schedule also notes that an additional 91 units were completed on sites too small to be assessed by the SHLAA partnership, and that a further 159 units are expected to be delivered on these sites by the end of the year (from Neighbourhoods and Housing data). As such 349 windfall units have already been delivered in the current year. The windfall rate for the current year has been lowered to 400 units to reflect current and forecasted delivery rates.
- 4.1.19 **H2 (c)** summarises net housing additions potentially achievable from 2010-2027. Net site area is not shown. Both the Interim Housing Requirement and the RSS average requirement are shown. It is anticipated that both these requirements will change over the coming years, given changes to the planning system and progress being made on the Core Strategy.
- 4.1.20 Finally **H2 (d)** is the managed delivery target and is set to match the Interim Housing Requirement. This is because the July 2010 Executive Board Report reflects the most recent analysis by Leeds City Council to understand how likely levels of future housing are expected to come forward. The managed delivery target is expected to take into account influences on housing delivery including market trends.
- 4.1.21 This table identifies that the 5 year land supply rests at approximately 12,466 dwellings (net). This supply assumes 250 units of demolition each year, which have been removed from the gross figure of 13,716 units. The supply figure includes 2500 units of windfall (500 units x 5 years). Removing windfall units the total identified supply is 9, 966 units net. This is below the Interim Housing Requirement Figure of 11, 300 for the same time period (but above it if windfall is included).
- 4.1.22 Also included is a trajectory which maps delivery on brownfield sites. For this analysis, all windfall units are considered to be brownfield, and sites labelled as 'mixed' are also counted as brownfield. This trajectory highlights the impact that large scale land releases will have in the future.
- 4.1.23 The five year supply period (2011 – 2016) sees Previously Developed Land delivery rates of approximately 90+%. This drops dramatically in the years 2016 and beyond. Over the whole of the time period 2004 – 2026, it is anticipated that overall brownfield delivery will be approximately 67%. This is below the Core Strategy Preferred Approach's initial target of 75%. If windfall is removed from the supply equation, delivery on PDL drops to 64% over the time period. This is below the Regional Spatial Strategy target.

Table 6 Housing Trajectory at 30 September 2010

Year	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15						
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
H2 (a) (Net) Dwellings Completed	2,633	3,436	3,327	3,579	3,828	2238																
Identified for completion - Gross							2,205	2,359	2,622	2,931	2,396	3,408	9,121	6,556	5,454	4,678	5,146	9,420	8,239	7,551	6,890	5,263
H2 (c) Projected Net Completion							1,955	2,109	2,372	2,681	2,146	3,158	8,871	6,306	5,204	4,428	4,896	9,170	7,989	7,301	6,640	5,013
Cumulative Completions - Net	2,633	6,069	9,396	12,975	16,803	19,041	20,996	23,105	25,477	28,158	30,304	33,462	42,333	48,639	53,843	58,271	63,167	72,337	80,326	87,627	94,267	99,280
Managed Delivery Cumulative Total	2,260	4,520	6,780	9,040	13,340	17,640	19,900	22,160	24,420	26,680	28,940	31,200	33,460	35,720	37,980	40,240	42,500	44,760	47,020	49,280	51,540	53,800
Monitor - No. dwellings above or below Managed Delivery Target	373	1,549	2,616	3,935	3,463	1,401	1,096	945	1,057	1,478	1,364	2,262	8,873	12,919	15,863	18,031	20,667	27,577	33,306	38,347	42,727	45,480
H2 (d) Managed Delivery Target	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260	4,300	4,300	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260
Cumulative RSS	2,260	4,520	6,780	9,040	13,340	17,640	21,940	26,240	30,540	34,840	39,140	43,440	47,740	52,040	56,340	60,640	64,940	69,240	73,540	77,840	82,140	86,440
Monitor - No. dwellings above or below development average requirement (RSS)	373	1,549	2,616	3,935	3,463	1,401	-944	-3,135	-5,063	-6,682	-8,836	-9,978	-5,407	-3,401	-2,497	-2,369	-1,773	3,097	6,786	9,787	12,127	12,840

Number of years left in Plan(s)	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
01 April 2010 - 30 September 2010, 926 units (gross) have completed)																						

H2 (c) Net area of sites not available

Table 7: Brownfield Delivery Housing Trajectory

Units Delivered	2004-2010	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/2026	Total 2004 - 2026
Brownfield	19330	2005	2118	2301	2711	2142	2836	5370	3663	3190	2896	3280	4743	4035	3753	3350	2279	70002
Total	20484	2205	2359	2622	2931	2396	3408	9121	6556	5454	4678	5146	9420	8239	7551	6890	5263	104723
% Brownfield	94%	91%	90%	88%	92%	89%	83%	59%	56%	58%	62%	64%	50%	49%	50%	49%	43%	67%

*Brownfield sites assume all windfall to be brownfield and all 'mixed' sites to be brownfield

Figure 2: Leeds Housing Trajectory 2004 - 2026

Housing Trajectory to 2026

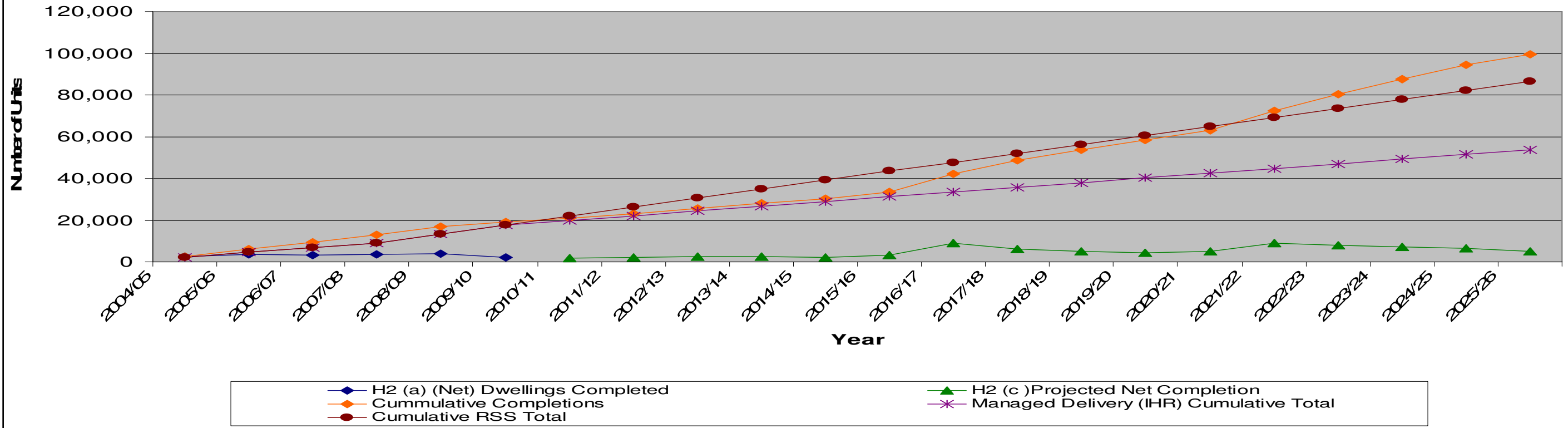
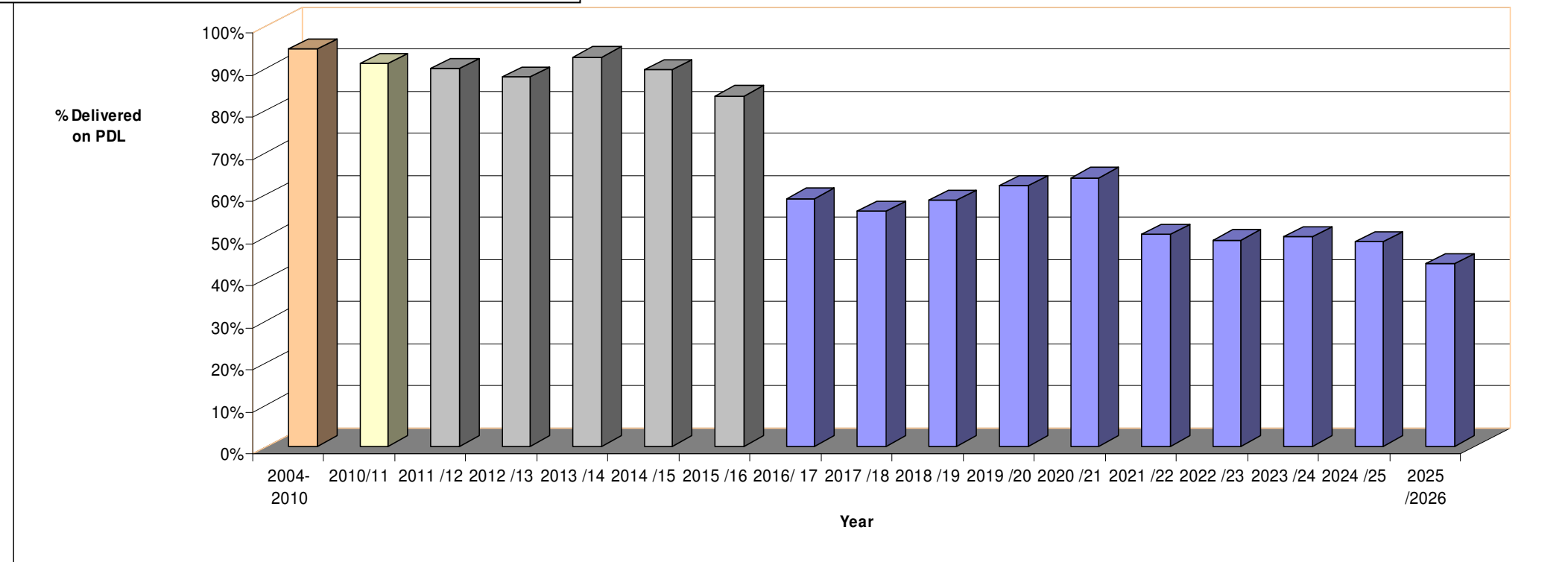


Figure 3: Leeds Brownfield Trajectory 2004 - 2026

Brownfield Housing Trajectory at 30 September 2010



4.1.24 **Indicator H3** (Table 6 below) shows the volumes and percentages of gross housebuilding on previously developed land. Since 2004, the average rate of brownfield development has been 94%. The Council continues to attach considerable importance to maintaining these high rates of brownfield development, which is a prime objective of UDP policy and national planning objectives.

Table 8: H3 New and converted dwellings on previously developed land (PDL)

	Gross new dwellings	Number PDL	% PDL
2004-10	20484	19330	94%
2008-9	3976	3787	95%
2009-10	2519	2341	93%

4.1.25 The RSS also places a key priority on Brownfield Delivery. In supporting major regeneration and economic growth ambitions it states that it expects urban areas like Leeds to deliver housing development on PDL in excess of 65%. As already highlighted in Table 7, it is expected that anticipated high levels of future housing delivery will result in a dramatic decrease in delivery on brownfield sites. Between 2004 – 2026 the current brownfield delivery estimate is 67%.

4.1.26 **Indicator H4** reports changes in the net supply of gypsy and traveller pitches. There was no change over the last year.

4.1.27 Gross affordable housing completions (Indicator H5) are summarised below, using data from the Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix. 413 units were completed in the past year, which is up by three units from the year before. Affordable housing delivery has been increasing: over the past year this has been due to Government and Local Authority funding as well as by means of planning agreements with private developers.

4.1.28 Whilst affordable housing delivery has been increasing, the expected target of 500 units for the 2009/10 year was not met. Moreover it is anticipated that in 2010/11 the target of 927 units will not be met. Instead it is forecasted that approximately 855 affordable housing units will be delivered. The reason for not meeting these targets is due in part to some anticipation in build slippage into 2011/12 as well as the ending of the Homebuy Direct programme in September 2010.

Table 9: H5 Gross Affordable Housing Completions 2009/10

	Social rented	Intermediate	Total
2004-9	600	972	1572
2008-9	157	253	410
2009-10	84	329	413

4.1.29 **Indicator H6** seeks to measure housing quality through the conducting of “Building for Life” assessments. These assessments are to be carried out by certified assessors. At present, Leeds City Council does not have a certified assessor. Two officers have been nominated and have arranged to attend the assessment course but on both occasions the courses have been postponed.

4.1.30 Arrangements have tentatively been set in place to start ‘unofficially’ assessing applications as of January 2011. Further detail on progress will be reported in AMR 2011.

4.1.31 Both Housing mix and number of bedrooms per unit were both indicators which the Regional Annual Monitoring Report utilized. It is anticipated that no regional AMR will be published in February 2011, due to changing structures. However it is felt that these indicators represent an important area of analysis and therefore the LDF AMR should cover these topic areas.

4.1.32 Over the most recent years, housing mix has been characterized by a dominance of apartment building. Monitoring of housing type looks at **gross new** housing units only (i.e not conversions). Data from 2005/06 through to 2009/10 is shown in the table below:

Table 10: Number of New Housing Unit Completions, by Housing Type (Gross)

Year	Flats and Maisonettes	Housing Units (includes bungalows)			Total
		Terrace	Semi Detached	Detached	
2009/10	1665	350	131	165	2311
09/10%	72%	15%	6%	7%	100%
2008/09	2460	432	270	255	3417
2007/08	2297	550	254	339	3440
2006/07	1993	404	162	219	2778
2005/06	2551	417	158	180	3306
Total	10996	2153	975	1158	15252
Percentage	72%	14%	6%	8%	100

* These figures does not include converted units

4.1.33 The number of bedrooms for new build dwellings is also monitored. This provides an indication of the size and type of dwelling developed. Such information is vital to ensuring that the appropriate housing mix is being developed. Population forecasts suggest that average household size is decreasing and the number of individual households is on the rise. The Strategic Housing Market Assessment Update (ongoing) will seek to identify housing need, based on forecasted demographic changes. Moreover the SHMA update will assess affordability issues and relate the findings to housing viability. This will be a good starting point of considering future housing requirements, although as explained in paragraph 4.1.5 a range of other factors will need to be taken into account when setting the requirement.

Table 11: Total Number of Bedrooms, Gross Housing Completion (New Build)

Total Number of Bedrooms					
	One	Two	Three	Four +	Total
2009/10	700	765	301	544	2311
2009/10 % Split	30.3%	33.1%	13%	23.5%	100%
2008/09	1061	1344	453	548	3416
2007/08	809	1476	524	639	3440
2006/07	540	1090	373	778	2778
2005/06	682	1689	407	515	3306
Total	3792	6364	2058	3024	15251
Total % Split	25%	42%	13%	20%	100%

* These figures does not include converted units

4.1.34 As identified in the above table, two bedroom properties dominate development, but this is due to the high rate of flatted development. Over the past year, one bedroom properties represent a higher share of completions than they have on average in the past. As shown in the table below, this is due to the high number of one bedroom flats which have completed. Three and Four+ bedrooms dominate the house/bungalow category.

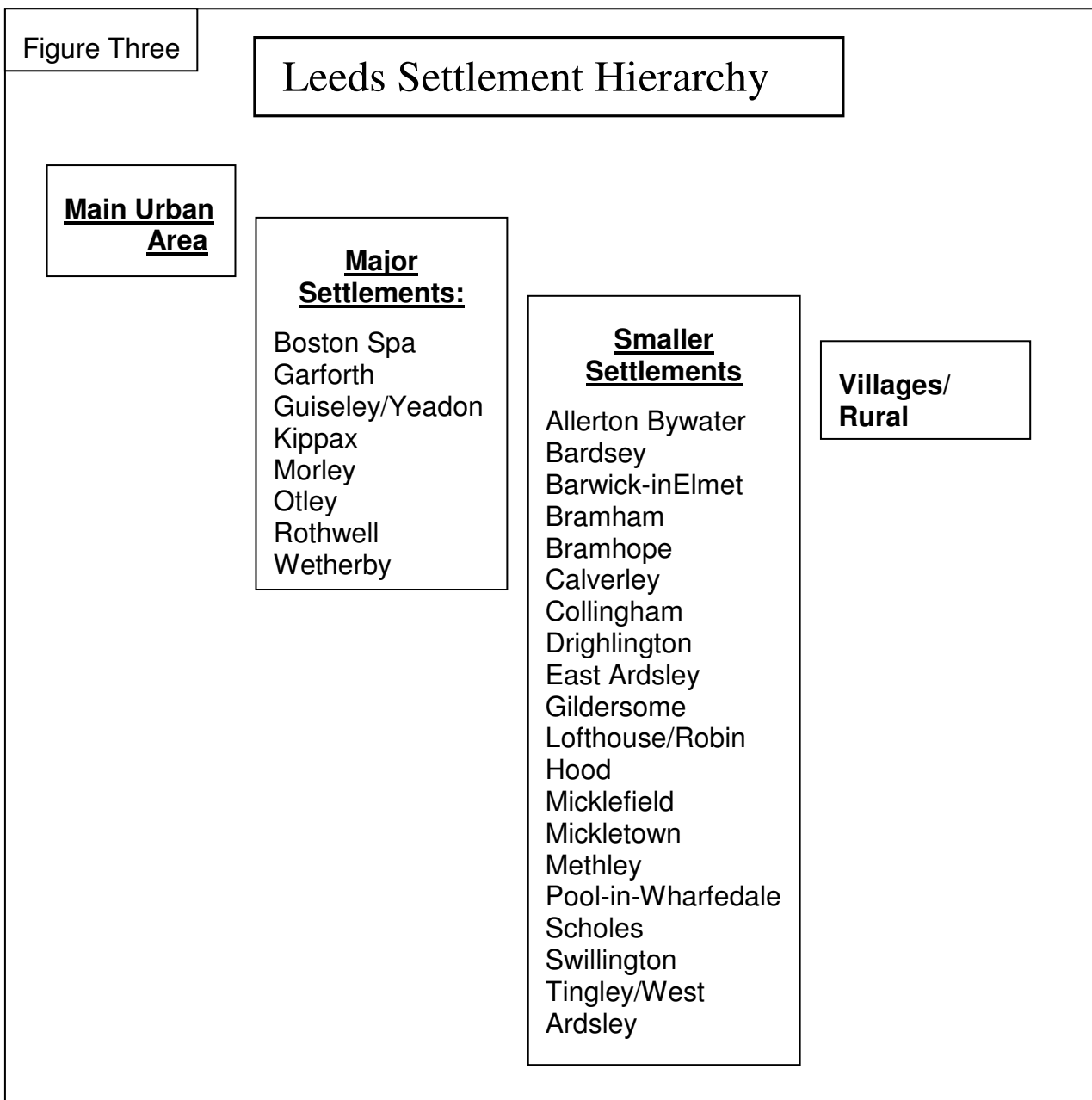
Table 12: Number of bedrooms by Housing Type, 2009/10

Type	Number of bedrooms				Total
	1	2	3	4+	
Flats/Maisonettes	699	685	61	243	1688
Houses/Bungalows	2	80	240	301	623

4.1.35 Alongside ensuring that the appropriate housing type and size is delivered, it is also important to analyse where development is located. To help shape the direction of growth, the emerging Core Strategy has identified a 'Settlement Hierarchy' (**See Figure 3 below**). The Settlement Hierarchy, and its related policies, directs different forms of growth into various

settlements. RSS Policy YH7 informed the development of the emerging Core Strategy Policy H1 sets out the preferred pattern for housing development:

1. Locations within the City Centre and main urban area
2. Locations within the major settlements
3. Extensions to the main urban area
4. Extensions to the major settlements
5. A new or greatly expanded settlement if 1,2,3 and 4 prove insufficient
6. Extensions to the smaller settlements



4.1.36 The following table highlights the changes to the housing stock that has occurred within each of the settlements within the Hierarchy. As the Core Strategy moves towards adoption it is intended that monitoring of this policy will be expanded to also consider the other parameters which will help to direct housing development. This may include housing type and size.

4.1.37 The data shows that the Main Urban Area continues to accommodate the majority of the growth, with over 66% of net completions. However when compared to the 2008/09 year, the data reveals that this represents the largest drop in total completions. The main urban area has seen a decrease in completions of 43% as compared to 2008/09. Villages and rural areas had the second greatest decrease at 33%. The data highlights that development within the major and smaller settlements remains buoyant. (see Table on next page).

Table 13: Change to housing stock within the Emerging Core Strategy Settlement Hierarchy, 2009-10

Location	Total Housing Gain (Gross)	Demolished and/or Lost Units	Total Change within District (Net)	% of Total Change within District (Net)
Leeds the Regional City (Main Urban Area)	1869	387	1623	66%
Major Settlements				
Boston Spa	1	0	1	0%
Garforth	30	0	30	1%
Guisley	112	2	100	4%
Kippax	10	0	10	0%
Morley	96	9	87	4%
Otley	19	0	19	1%
Rothwell	51	1	50	2%
Wetherby	33	3	30	1%
Yeadon	12	1	11	0%
Major Settlement Total	354	16	338	15%
Smaller Settlements	148	11	137	6%
Villages/Rural	290	9	281	13%
Total	2661	423	2238	100%

Percentages are rounded

Table 14: Summary Change to housing stock by Leeds Settlement Hierarchy 2008 - 2010

Location	Net Completions		% of Total Change within District (Net)	
	2008/09	2009/10	2008/09	2009/10
Leeds the Regional City (Main Urban Area)	2869	1623	75%	66%
Major Settlement Total	385	338	10%	15%
Smaller Settlements	155	137	4%	6%
Villages/Rural	419	281	11%	13%

4.1.38 Information within this housing chapter highlights how drastically the housing market has changed in the past few years. Overall completion levels were at their lowest since 2004/5. Apartments still dominate housing type, which may be due to outstanding permissions working their way through to completion. Further analysis of housing type/size, based on location, would be helpful in identifying whether a balance of housing type is being delivered across the District.

Employment

4.2 The Supply of Employment Land

Development Levels

- 4.2.1 Low levels of development activity have once again been the main feature of the employment sector in 2009/10.
- 4.2.2 The downward trend of completions in employment floorspace has continued, registering the lowest level of space completed (42170 sqm) and the lowest land-take (6.65 ha) since AMR reporting began in 2003. Industrial & warehousing completions have moved slightly against this trend, with this year's outturn showing almost an 11% increase over 2008/09. As a result, industrial schemes show a rise in their share of completed floorspace – up to 30% from 18% last year.
- 4.2.3 In contrast, office completions have fallen away to just over 29000 sqm in the year, three quarters of which is accounted for by four city centre schemes. The most prominent of these is the completed extension and refurbishment of the former Allders store on The Headrow. This was completed in April 2009. Small schemes were prevalent outside the city centre, but two larger completions were Phase 1 at Hunslet Wharf for UK Underwriting Ltd (2220 sqm gross) and at Temple Point (1350 sqm gross) for DVLC.
- 4.2.4 Starts were also reduced this year, at 10230 sqm on 3.4 ha across all employment sectors. Just two office schemes are likely to be completed in the city centre during 2010 – 1210 sqm at Indigo Blu on Crown Point Road Hunslet and Wilton Developments' refurbishment of 10 South Parade LS1 which will provide 3930 sqm gross (3340 sqm net) of upgraded office space. Two moderately sized industrial schemes are progressing at Jack Lane Hunslet (1440 sqm), Thorp Arch Estate near Wetherby (1450 sqm).
- 4.2.5 From this, it would appear that the employment sectors have yet to reach the bottom of the development cycle.
- 4.2.6 Despite the generally low level of activity, it is encouraging to record that almost all development this year has been on brownfield land – only the DVLC scheme at Temple Point being on a greenfield site
- 4.2.7 Industrial developments this year have been few and small in scale. These include:
- A final B2/B8 unit at Lockside Road & Thwaite Lane Stourton LS10 (4620 sqm)
 - The completion of the Whitehall Park scheme LS12 - 4 units totalling 1790 sqm;
 - Willow Court Off Lotherton Way Garforth LS25 – 8 units comprising 1980 sqm.

Table 15: LDF Core Indicator BD1: Additional employment floorspace by sector

Development Sector	2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2008/09		2009/10	
	Area (ha.)	Floor-space (m ²)	Area (ha.)	Floor-space (m ²)	Area (ha.)	Floor-space (m ²)	Area (ha.)	Floor-space (m ²)	Area (ha.)	Floor-space (m ²)
B1 Office	6.27	59390	16.44	85600	9.51	66670	6.24	51475	3.40	29140
B1 Other	1.25	3660	0.47	1730			0.11	190		
B2 Industrial	3.60	18950	7.92	28820	1.78	6060	2.17	7550	1.91	8410
B8 Warehousing	6.74	15890	13.08	48095	2.13	5580	1.86	4200	1.34	4620
Total	17.87	97890	37.91	164245	13.42	78310	10.38	63415	6.65	42170

Note: Extensions not included; floorspace figures are gross internal area.

4.2.8 Again, this year we are able to report the amount of development completed in “within-curtilage” schemes. This term is used to describe extensions to existing premises, minor changes of use which result in additional employment space and new-build premises that are within the curtilages of existing buildings.

4.2.9 Within-curtilage development accounted for just over 35% of all new employment floorspace completed this year. With the contraction in the amount of new-build schemes, within-curtilage schemes are accounting for a higher proportion of all development – over a third as opposed to a quarter in 2008/09. Clearly, this is a substantial element, representing a measure of essential on-site adjustments of property to business needs

Table 16: LDF Core Indicator BD1 – Additional employment floorspace by sector & type			
Apr09-March 10	New & redeveloped sites	Within-curtilage developments	Total
Development Sector	Floorspace (m ²)	Floorspace (m ²)	Floorspace (m ²)
B1 Office	29140	2340	31480
B1 Other	0	30	30
B2 Industrial	8410	18300	26710
B8 Warehousing	4620	2865	7485
Total 2009/10	42170	23535	65705
Percentage 2009/10	64.2	35.8	100
<i>Total 2008/09</i>	<i>63415</i>	<i>22720</i>	<i>86135</i>
<i>Percentage 2008/09</i>	<i>73.62</i>	<i>26.38</i>	<i>100</i>

Regeneration Areas

4.2.10 New employment developments in the city's designated regeneration priority areas showed a slight drop in 2009/10. In total 7740 sqm on 2.0 ha. were completed during the year, compared with 10,940 sqm on 2.5 ha last year. Industrial schemes dominated this year, with just one office scheme, at Hunslet Wharf, moving to completion.

4.2.11 Table 12 below gives the position for the seven-year period 2003-2010. This reveals that just under 40% (38.5%) of the city's land take has been in designated Regeneration Areas, accounting for about a third (31.8%) of new floorspace in the city. Aire Valley's contribution continues to dominate, accounting for over 70% of both land take and floorspace added in Regeneration Areas over the past seven years.

4.2.12 Developments in Aire Valley (Table 17) have mainly been of industrial property – almost 80% of new floorspace has been in these sectors and this stands in marked contrast to the sectoral pattern in the rest of the city, where industrial development accounts for just over 41% of new floorspace completed.

Development Sector	Aire Valley Leeds				Leeds MD	
	Area (ha)	%MD	Sqm	%MD	Area (ha)	Sqm
B1 Office	11.89	16.9	31060	8.2	70.31	376755
B1 Other					5.05	15400
B2 Industrial	14.82	35.8	72370	43.7	41.45	165715
B8 Warehousing	15.83	43.3	47180	42.3	36.56	111505
Total 2003-10	42.54	27.7	150610	22.5	153.37	669375

Apr03 – Mar10						
Development Sector	Regeneration Areas				Leeds MD	
	In		Out		Total	Total
	ha. Developed	m ² complete	ha. Developed	m ² complete	ha. Developed	m ² complete
B1 Office	16.16	49740	54.16	327015	70.31	376755
B1 Other	1.37	4200	3.68	11200	5.05	15400
B2 Industrial	24.38	103100	17.06	62615	41.45	165715
B8 Warehousing	17.12	55760	19.44	55745	36.56	111505
Total	59.03	212800	94.34	456575	153.37	669375
% of MD Total	38.5	31.8	61.5	68.2	100	100

Regeneration Areas: as defined in Leeds UDP Review 2006 plus former EASEL & WLG AAP areas

Development on Previously Developed Land

4.2.13 Due in part to the low levels of development activity, the proportion of development on Previously Developed Land (PDL) in 2009/10 rose considerably from last year (92% vs 65%). This pattern is also evident in the proportion of floorspace completed on PDL, almost 97% this year.

4.2.14 Although there is no target for the proportion of employment schemes that should be on PDL, there is nevertheless a policy preference, re-iterated in Policy EC2.1(d) of PPS4 issued in Dec 2009, to prioritise previously developed land which is suitable for re-use. As recorded in Indicator BD2, almost two-thirds of employment development was on PDL and so the city's performance would appear to remain consistent with such a policy ambition.

Table 19: LDF Core Indicator BD2 – Land developed for employment by type Analysis by Previously Developed Land (PDL)								
Apr09 – Mar10								
	PDL		Not PDL		Total Land		Total Floorsp	
Development Sector	Area (ha)	Floorspace m ²	Area (ha)	Floorspace m ²	Area (ha)	% PDL	m ²	% PDL
B1 Office	2.89	27790	0.51	1350	3.40	85.0	29140	95.4
B1 Other	0	0	0	0	0		0	
B2 Industrial	1.91	8410	0	0	1.91	100.0	8410	100.0
B8 Warehousing	1.34	4620	0	0	1.34	100.0	4620	100.00
Total 2009/10	6.14	40820	0.51	1350	6.65	92.3	42170	96.8
<i>2008/09</i>	<i>6.75</i>	<i>52075</i>	<i>3.63</i>	<i>11340</i>	<i>10.38</i>	<i>65.02</i>	<i>63415</i>	<i>82.12</i>
<i>2007/08</i>	<i>9.29</i>	<i>63590</i>	<i>4.13</i>	<i>14720</i>	<i>13.42</i>	<i>69.19</i>	<i>78310</i>	<i>81.20</i>
<i>2006/07</i>	<i>22.33</i>	<i>102555</i>	<i>15.58</i>	<i>61690</i>	<i>37.91</i>	<i>58.9</i>	<i>164245</i>	<i>62.4</i>

4.2.15 Table 20 below shows that for the years 2003-2010 the proportions of new employment development on PDL are 70% and 76% for land and floorspace, respectively.

Table 20: LDF Core Indicator BD2 – Land developed for employment by sector 2003-2010 Analysis by Previously Developed Land (PDL)								
Apr03 – Mar10								
	PDL		Not PDL		Total Land		Total Floorsp	
Development Sector	Area (ha)	Floorspace m ²	Area (ha)	Floorspace m ²	Area (ha)	% PDL	m ²	% PDL
B1 Office	34.00	249325	36.31	127430	70.31	48.4	376755	66.2
B1 Other	4.58	13670	0.47	1730	5.05	90.7	15400	88.8
B2 Industrial	36.72	148485	4.73	17230	41.45	88.6	165715	89.6
B8 Warehousing	31.83	96355	4.73	15150	36.56	87.1	111505	86.4
Total 2003-10	107.12	507835	46.25	161540	153.37	69.8	669375	75.9

4.2.16 However, these figures mask the considerable differences between office developments and other types of employment scheme as shown in the extract below (Table 21). Industrial and warehousing developments have mainly been on PDL, at almost 90%. In contrast, until the last two years or so the office sector has favoured a far higher proportion of green field locations, resulting in less than half the land take being previously used.

4.2.17 As and when economic circumstances become more favourable, it will be of great interest to see whether the locational pattern of office development re-establishes itself. It is clear that the weight of policy at national and regional levels will discourage out-of-centre greenfield office schemes in the future.

Table 21: Development on PDL by sector – the emerging pattern		
2003-10	Land	Floorspace
Development Sector	% PDL	% PDL
B1 Office	48.4	66.2
B1 Other	90.7	88.8
B2 Industrial	88.6	89.6
B8 Warehousing	87.1	86.4
Total 2003-10	69.8	75.9

Employment Land Available by Type

4.2.18 Table 22 indicates that the allocated supply which still has potential for employment development amounts to about 612 ha. – effectively a position of no change since last year. This reflects the current economic conditions where very little employment development has been started.

4.2.19 Overall, the proportion of “brownfield “ land in the identified supply amounts to 60%, comprising almost 450 ha. Provision for the industrial sectors (B2 & B8) remains predominantly brownfield – over 70% of this provision is PDL.

4.2.20 In contrast, the land identified for office development comprises only 38% brownfield. While this reflects one of the objectives of the UDP in providing market opportunities for high quality peripheral office parks, this objective is now recognized as increasingly out-of-step with national planning guidance in which calls for office developments to be focused on town and city centres.

Table 22: LDF Core Indicator BD3 – Employment Land Supply by Development Sector						
31-Mar-09	Allocations		Windfalls		Total	
Sector	ha.	No. sites	ha.	No. sites	ha.	No. Sites
B1 Office	216.58	42	62.39	86	278.97	128
B1 Other	19.26	8	3.06	10	22.32	18
B2 & related	252.47	58	16.59	28	269.06	86
B8 & related	123.66	19	50.82	13	174.48	32
Total	611.97	127	132.87	137	744.83	264
<i>31-Mar-09</i>	<i>614.44</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>136.47</i>	<i>148</i>	<i>750.91</i>	<i>274</i>

Table 23: LDF Core Indicator BD3- Allocated & Windfall Employment Land by Sector and PDL

31 Mar 2010							
Sector	PDL		Not PDL		Total		
	ha.	No. sites	ha.	No. sites	ha.	% PDL	No. sites
B1 Office	107.09	102	171.89	26	278.97	38.4	128
B1 Other	14.99	14	7.33	4	22.32	67.2	18
B2 & Related	157.49	65	111.57	21	269.06	58.5	86
B8 & Related	167.59	27	6.89	5	174.48	96.1	32
Total	447.16	208	297.67	56	744.83	60.0	264

4.2.21 Work to review the employment land supply has been in progress since 2007 as part of the LDF Core Strategy process, including an assessment of the suitability of sites within the current employment land portfolio. This assessment followed the broad national guidance on Employment Land Reviews issued in 2004 and involved a broad assessment of the suitability, availability and viability of existing sites. Interim results from this work indicate that about 365 ha are suitable for industrial and warehousing purposes and should be carried forward into the emerging employment land portfolio. Currently, 465 ha of the identified supply in Table 22 are allocated or have a planning consent for industry or warehousing.

The Re-use of Employment Land

4.2.22 Like last year, Table 24 below shows that the take up of employment land for other uses is much reduced compared with the middle years of the decade. The re-use of employment land for the current year is significantly reduced from 2008/09 – down from 14.3 ha to 9.17 ha. Housing still represents the largest single sector of re-use, but this too has seen activity much reduced. This source of housing land has contributed just over 100 units this AMR period, compared with 1100 in 2007/08 and over 1800 in 2006/07.

4.2.23 Gains of employment land have also decreased and have been entirely due to brownfield developments; in contrast, there have been no starts at all on greenfield sites during 2009/10. In past years, greenfield developments have been associated mainly with speculative office schemes, the flow of which has slowed to a trickle. The overall position for 2009/10 shows a net change of employment land of just over 7.0 ha.

Table 24: Leeds LDF Indicator- Net Change of Employment Land in Leeds MD and Regeneration Areas (1) 2009/10				
Apr09-Mar10				
	Leeds MD		Of which: Regen Areas	
Loss to/ Re-use for	ha	No. sites	ha	No. sites
Housing	7.87	13	6.01	4
Retail/other commercial	0.70	4	0.03	1
Other	0.60	11	0.16	3
Total Re-use 2009/10	9.17	28	6.20	8
<i>2008/09</i>	<i>14.3</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>1</i>
Gain from	ha	No. sites	ha	No. sites
Greenfield Sites	0	0	0	0
PDL not in empt use (2)	2.13	7	0.71	2
Total Gain 2009/10	2.13	7	0.71	2
<i>2008/09</i>	<i>8.97</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>1.85</i>	<i>2</i>
Net Loss (Gain) 2009/10	7.04	21	5.49	6
<i>Net Loss (Gain) 2008/09</i>	<i>5.33</i>		<i>(1.69)</i>	
<i>Net Loss (Gain) 2007/08</i>	<i>8.3</i>		<i>(1.7)</i>	

Note: Losses/Gains are based on the start of development

(1) *Regeneration Areas: as defined in Leeds UDP Review 2006 plus EASEL & WLG former AAPs*

(2) *Empt Land re-used for empt purposes: 1.23 ha on 6 sites of which 0 ha in Regen Areas*

Some key features of the 2009/10 outturn are

- The largest site where work started this year was at the former British Waterways depot at Yarn Street Hunslet, where the first phase on the 4.7 ha site got under way in November 2009.
- Elsewhere, smaller residential schemes started at Kimberley Road Harehills and at Chartists Way Morley.

4.2.24 Table 25 below shows the cumulative values for this indicator for the past six years.

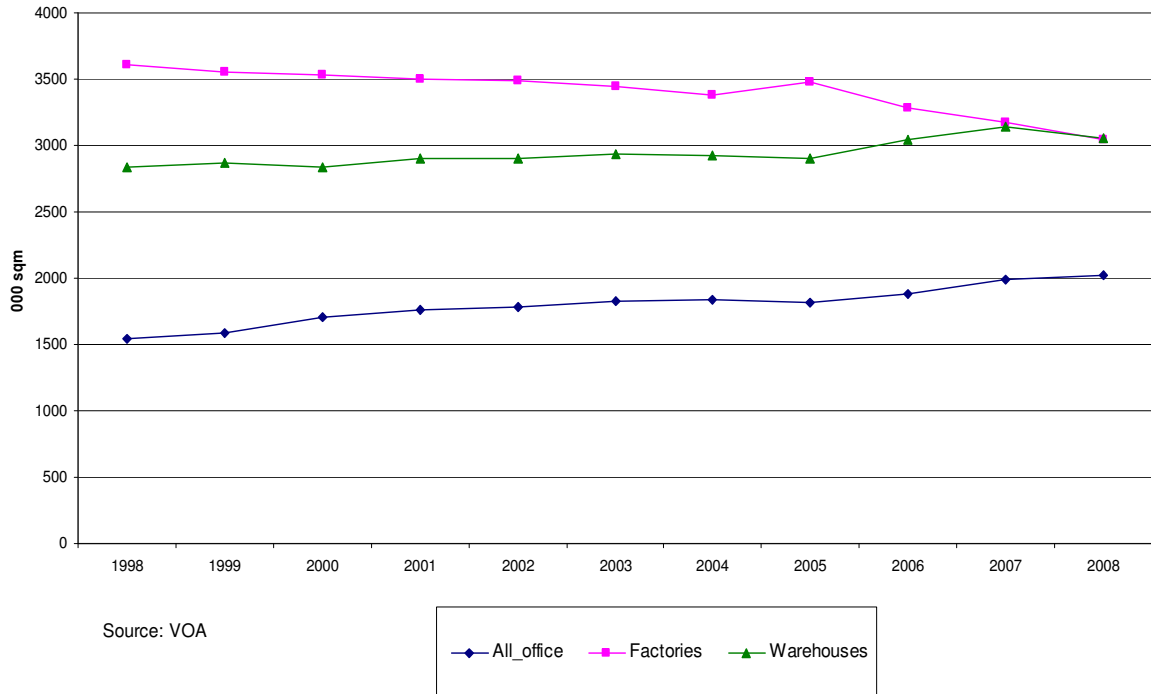
Table 25: Leeds LDF Indicator - Loss of Employment Land to non-employment uses in Leeds MD and Regeneration Areas (1) 2004-10				
Consolidated data				
	Leeds MD		Of which: Regen Areas	
Losses to	ha	No. sites	ha	No. sites
Housing	76.87	193	14.42	23
Retail/other commercial	7.48	27	0.46	5
Other	8.19	43	9.16	12
Total Loss 2004-10	92.54	263	24.04	40
Gains from	ha	No. sites	ha	No. sites
Greenfield sites	29.64	33	4.51	2
Brownfield sites not in empty use	28.37	68	9.21	13
Total Gain 2004-10	58.01	101	13.72	15
Net Loss (Gain) 2004-10	34.53		10.32	
Note: Losses/Gains based on start of development				

1 Regeneration Areas: as defined in Leeds UDP Review 2006 plus EASEL & WLG former AAPs

4.2.25 Over the period since 2004, when AMRs were introduced, almost 100 ha. of employment land have been re-used for alternative purposes, the most significant of which has been housing at almost 77 ha. When set against the gains of employment land from other uses or from greenfield sites, the overall result has been a net loss of employment land of almost 35 ha. over the six years.

4.2.26 Direct recording of net floorspace change requested in Core Indicator BD1 has not been feasible to date, owing mainly to the technical challenges involved. However, it is possible to make use of the Valuation Office Agency's (VOA) data sets to give broad insights into the trends in floorspace change in the city.

Figure 4 : Leeds MD: Floorspace Change 1998-2008



4.2.27 Floorspace statistics have been published annually from 1998 to 2008, derived from records held by the VOA used in assessing rateable values for commercial properties. These have provided a valuable indicator of the overall trends against which the AMR figures can be compared. But, owing to necessary economies in the provision of national data sets no figures have been published for 2009 and consequently, the latest available figures are still for April 2008. For this reason, therefore, Figure 4 is included again this year showing the trends in floorspace as captured by VOA.

4.2.28 As noted in last year’s AMR, the consistent long-run upward trend in office floorspace is evident, as is the long-term drift downwards of factory space. Warehousing shows a gentle drift upwards. The apparent acceleration in the loss of factory space since 2005 is also visible in the graph, a feature that is broadly consistent with AMR records on the re-use of employment land shown above.

Employment Development and the Emerging Settlement Hierarchy

4.2.29 The emerging settlement hierarchy (see Figure Three) is being established in the Core Strategy, with the aim of guiding the overall pattern of development across the District for the period up to 2026. While initial concern is with the location of housing development, the hierarchy is also intended to guide the pattern of complementary activities such as employment.

4.2.30 Table 26 below shows in detail the locational pattern of employment development in the hierarchy for the current year.

Table 26: Employment Development within the Emerging Core Strategy Settlement Hierarchy, 2009-2010

Sector	Indicator	B1 Office	B2&B8 Industrial	Total
Main Urban Area	Area (ha)	2.70	2.29	4.99
	Sqm	27530	9670	37200
Major Settlements	Area (ha)	0.21	0.45	0.66
	Sqm	400	1980	2380
Smaller Settlements	Area (ha)		0.51	0.51
	Sqm		1380	1380
Other	Area (ha)	0.50		0.50
	Sqm	1210		1210
Total – Leeds District	Area (ha)	3.40	3.25	6.65
	Sqm	29140	13030	42170

4.2.31 Despite low levels of activity this year, a high percentage of employment development has been located within the Main Urban Area – 88% of floorspace completed and 75% of land taken up. Table 27 summarizes the position for all employment sectors.

Table 27. Employment Development in the Emerging Settlement Hierarchy 2009/10: summary				
	Area (ha)	Ha %	Sqm	Sqm %
Main Urban Area	4.991	75.1	37200	88.2
Major Settlements	0.657	9.9	2380	5.6
Smaller Settlements	0.506	7.6	1380	3.3
Other	0.495	7.4	1210	2.9
Total – Leeds District	6.649	100.0	42170	100.0

4.3 Retail, Office & Leisure Developments(2009/10)

4.3.1 AMR Indicator BD4 tracks the amount of retail, office and leisure floorspace completed in the year and asks for details of the percentage of this development located in and out of town centres. Information on completed retail and leisure floorspace has been collated from planning application and Building Control records, supplemented by information from VOA and the Council's own record of new and extended properties added to the Non-Domestic Rating list.

Table 28 below presents Indicator BD4 for the city as a whole.

Table 28: LDF Core Indicator BD4 – development completed in retail, office and leisure schemes				
Town Centre Uses	2009/10	2008/09	2007/08	2006/07
Use Class	Sqm gross	<i>Sqm gross</i>	<i>Sqm gross</i>	<i>Sqm gross</i>
A1 Retail	7050	<i>37968</i>	<i>7210</i>	<i>13600</i>
A2 Office	1590	<i>110</i>	<i>1010</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
B1a Office	31480	<i>53635</i>	<i>71360</i>	<i>85600</i>
D2 Leisure	5240	<i>11327</i>	<i>11750</i>	<i>4520</i>
Total Completed Floorspace	45360	<i>103040</i>	<i>91330</i>	<i>103720</i>

- 4.3.2 As with other sectors noted elsewhere in the AMR, the scale of retail and commercial leisure completions is much reduced from preceding years.
- 4.3.3 Within the city centre the most notable retail scheme to reach completion was the refurbishment and remodelling of the former Headrow Shopping Centre, now known as the “The Core”. This involved the reconfiguration of units within the centre and although the net increase in floorspace is modest (520 sqm) the provision of new, reconfigured units amounts to approximately 3700 sqm.
- 4.3.4 Across the retailing sector most developments in 2009/10 comprised small extensions to existing units or new units within existing centres, such as Northside Retail Park in Meanwood. At Otley, Netto relocated from the immediate town centre to the site of a former car dealership. Elsewhere the trend continued to extend, upgrade or replace shop units at petrol filling stations – three this year included Guiseley, East Ardsley and Moortown.
- 4.3.5 Towards the close of the AMR year, work began to build new foodstores in Harehills, for Netto and Morrisons and at Meanwood for Waitrose. Apart from the new Netto store, the other two stores are replacements for existing units: Waitrose replaces a Co-op, while Morrisons replaces Tradex.

4.3.6 Indicator BD4 also seeks to monitor the extent to which new retail, office and leisure development – the main town centre commercial uses – are located within identified town centres. The outcome is shown in Tables 29 and 30 below. The term “Centres” refers to any of the retail centres shown on the UDP Proposals Map.

Locations	Floorspace completed A1 (m ² gross)		
	sites less than 2500m ²	sites 2500m ² or more	All sites
Leeds City Centre (Prime Shopping Qtr)	0	3700	3700
Town & District Centres	1477	0	1477
Out-of-centre	5570	0	5570
Total	7047	3700	10747
% in centres 2009/10	21.0	100	48.2
% in centres 2008/09	77.7	89.7	86.5
% in centres 2007/08	80.6	..	80.6

Locations	Floorspace completed (m2 gross)		
	A2	B1a	D2
Leeds City Centre	712	1810	0
Town & District Centres	340	50	0
Out-of-centre	540	480	5240
Total	1592	2340	5240
% in centres 2009/10	66.0	81.6	0.0
% in centres 2008/09	100.0	65.6	50.9
% in centres 2007/08	74.3	61.5	5.1

4.3.7 Year to year fluctuations in these indicators tend to be large, which makes it difficult to assess their contribution to monitoring policies so far. This feature is particularly noticeable this year, when development activity has been low: less than half of new development has been in centres, compared with over 80% in the previous two years.

4.3.8 As noted last year, further analysis will not be meaningful until we have at least five years of data.

Accessibility

4.4 Transport/Accessibility

- 4.4.1 Revisions to the Core Output Indicators issued in July 2008 resulted in the removal of two indicators relating to transport issues, the accessibility of new homes to various facilities and the level of compliance with non-residential car parking standards. Nevertheless, the Council is encouraged to continue monitoring these indicators where they are relevant to the implementation of spatial strategy. As accessibility is a key element of the sustainability assessment of new development, monitoring will continue.
- 4.4.2 The accessibility indicator involves calculating the percentage of new residential development within a range of times by scheduled **public** transport services from a GP, hospital, primary and secondary school, employment and a major health centre.
- 4.4.3 Values for the indicators we have measured this year are set out below. The tables give the numbers of new dwellings completed in the year that are located within 15, 30, 45 or 60 minutes of a service or community facility. Where available the comparable indicator for last year is given.
- 4.4.4 The number of residential units completed in 2009/10 were 2661 (this is the gross figure and includes gross conversion units) compared to 4029 for 2008/09, a reduction of 1368. This has had an impact on accessibility to facilities located less than 15 minutes by public transport in comparison to 2008/09.
- 4.4.5 The results for 2009/10 show that new dwellings completed have a higher accessibility profile for travel between 30-60 minutes than for those completed in 2008/09. Using the benchmark formerly used by CLG (30 minutes), we can see that cumulative percentage figures are higher for accessibility to GP Surgeries, Primary Schools and High Schools.

Table 31 Accessibility of New Dwellings to Hospitals 2009 – 2010

Criterion	2009/10		2008/09	
	No. Units	%	No. Units	%
Not accessible	128	4.81	449	11.14
<=60 mins	2533	95.19	3580	88.86
<=45 mins	2417	90.83	3500	86.87
<=30 mins	1825	68.58	3281	81.43
<=15 mins	1178	44.27	1972	48.95
Total Units	2661	100.00	4029	100.00

Table 32 Accessibility of New Dwellings to GP Surgeries 2009 – 2010

Criterion	2009/10		2008/09	
	No. Units	%	No. Units	%
Not accessible	126	4.74	428	10.62
<=60 mins	2535	95.26	3601	89.38
<=45 mins	2535	95.26	3601	89.38
<=30 mins	2535	95.26	3600	89.35
<=15 mins	2496	93.80	3589	89.08
Total Units	2661	100.00	4029	100.00

Table 33 Accessibility of New Dwellings to Primary Schools 2009 – 2010

Criterion	2009/10		2008/09	
	No. Units	%	No. Units	%
Not accessible	126	4.74	427	10.60
<=60 mins	2535	95.26	3602	89.40
<=45 mins	2535	95.26	3602	89.40
<=30 mins	2535	95.26	3602	89.40
<=15 mins	2535	95.19	3596	89.25
Total Units	2661	100.00	4029	100.00

Table 34 Accessibility of New Dwellings to High Schools 2009 – 2010

Criterion	2009/10		2008/09	
	No. Units	%	No. Units	%
Not accessible	127	4.77	448	11.12
<=60 mins	2534	95.23	3581	88.88
<=45 mins	2534	95.23	3580	88.86
<=30 mins	2527	94.96	3576	88.76
<=15 mins	1351	50.77	2465	61.18
Total Units	2661	100.00	4029	100.00

Table 35 Accessibility of New Dwellings to Tertiary Education 2009 – 2010

Criterion	2009/10		2008/09	
	No. Units	%	No. Units	%
Not accessible	128	4.81	452	11.22
<=60 mins	2533	95.19	3577	88.78
<=45 mins	2415	90.76	3460	85.88
<=30 mins	1906	71.63	3004	74.56
<=15 mins	1404	52.76	2123	52.69
Total Units	2661	100.00	4029	100.00

Table 36 Accessibility of New Dwellings to New Employment 2009 – 2010

Criterion	2009/10		2008/09	
	No. Units	%	No. Units	%
Not accessible	127	4.77	n/a	n/a
<=60 mins	2534	95.23	n/a	n/a
<=45 mins	2533	95.19	n/a	n/a
<=30 mins	2475	93.01	n/a	n/a
<=15 mins	1603	60.24	n/a	n/a
Total Units	2661	100.00	n/a	n/a

- 4.4.6 Previous Annual Monitoring Reports have examined the accessibility work undertaken by the West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan (LTP), which uses the Department for Transport (DfT) core accessibility indicators. However their methodology differs from that used within the Council, and therefore work was not undertaken this year to compare the figures to the differing methodology.
- 4.4.7 As LDF policies are developed different local accessibility standards will be considered more appropriate to support local aspirations such as those contained in the Vision for Leeds. Accessibility to a range of facilities is one of the objectives in the Sustainability Appraisal framework against which every LDF policy option is assessed.

Environmental Issues

4.5 Environmental Issues

Minerals

4.5.1 Indicator M1 relates to the amount of land won aggregates produced in the city. There are currently 8 producers capable of producing crushed rock, although not all have produced aggregates in the past year. There is only one sand and gravel extraction site within Leeds. Due to reasons of commercial confidentiality we are not able to report the sand and gravel figures although it would be expected to have decreased in the past year due to the economic downturn. The figures presented are for the calendar year.

Table 37: M1 Land won aggregate production 2007-10 (tonnes)

	Sand & Gravel	Crushed rock	Total
2007-08	140,000	759000	899000
2008-09	Not Available for publication	531,000	531,000 +
2009-10	Not Available for publication	325,000	325,000 +

4.5.2 Indicator M2 covers the production of secondary and recycled aggregates. No secondary aggregates were produced in Leeds. There is still no process for obtaining accurate production figures.

Waste Management

4.5.3 Indicator W1 seeks information about new waste management facilities. Nine new facility have become operational or have increased capacity in 2009-10.

Table 38: Core Indicator W1 – New Waste Management Facilities

Reference	Location	Capacity (tonnes p.a.)	Type
08/04281/FU	Knotford Nook	1,000	Composting
08/05071/FU	St Bernards Mill, Gildersome	75,000	General waste
09/05441/FU	LSS Skip Hire, Cross Green	(additional handling space)	Waste Transfer
09/02284/FU	Kepec Works	300	Metallic waste processing
09/02317/FU	Crompton Road, Burmantofts	5,000	Non-ferrous recycling
09/04981/FU	South Leeds Industrial Estate	5,000	Medial waste
09/00341/FU	Treefiled Industrial Estate, Gildersome	5,000	WEEE Recycling
08/04662/FU	Cross Green Depot	30,000	Inert waste storage
09/00341/FU	Gelderd Road, Beeston	200,000	WEEE Recycling

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

4.5.5 Key principles of the strategy are sustainability, partnership and being realistic and responsive. The key themes in the action plan will take these principles and policies forward to ensure that the City Council delivers sustainable waste management.

4.5.6 The key waste strategy targets set by Leeds are:

- Reduce the annual growth in waste per household to 0.5% by 2010 and to eliminate growth per household by 2020
- Achieve a combined recycling and composting rate of greater than 50% of household waste by 2020
- Recover value from 90% of all household waste by 2020.

4.5.7 Tables 39 and 40 below show amounts and percentages of **household waste** arising for 2009/10 compared with recent years. Overall waste arisings continue to decrease. Moreover, management methods of recycling and composting are increasing their share of total management. This is also encouraging as it means less waste is being diverted to landfill.

4.5.8 The Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) and a wide range of Council led waste prevention initiatives have brought about a decrease in the amount of waste being landfilled. Recycled tonnages continue to grow due to the implementation of kerbside garden waste collections and increased participation in kerbside recycling.

Table 39: Core Indicator W2 – Municipal Waste Arising (tonnes)

Management Type	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
Green (Compost)	12914	14046	15820	19960	31584	36092
Other Composted	3686	9772	9021	8061	8690	8732
<i>Other Recycling</i>	52417	50850	54541	58987	57469	50843
<i>Reuse</i>	3013	2687	2322	2148	1385	1281
Total (Compost/Recycle Reuse)	72030	77355	78704	89156	99128	96949
Inert Waste Including landfill	17365	20378	20161	18172	17304	19526
Incinerated	100	87	1795	1160	183	1895
Landfilled	284933	268293	266550	247399	228497	213421
Total (all)	374429	366112	367210	355886	345113	331791

Table 40: Core Indicator W2 – Municipal Waste Arising (percentage %)

Management Type	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
Green (Compost)	3%	4%	4%	6%	9%	11%
Other Composted	1%	3%	2%	2%	3%	3%
<i>Other Recycling</i>	14%	14%	14%	17%	17%	15%
<i>Reuse</i>	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Total (Compost/Recycle Reuse)	19%	21%	21%	25%	29%	29%
Inert Waste Including landfill	5%	6%	5%	5%	5%	6%
Incinerated	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Landfilled	76%	73%	73%	70%	66%	64%
Total (all)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Flooding / Water Quality

4.5.9 Indicator E1 records the number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency (EA) that approval would have adverse consequences for flood risk or water quality.

Table 41: Core Indicator E1 – No. of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice

Year	Flood risk	Water quality	Total
2007/08	1	0	1
2008/09	0	1	1
2009/10	1	1	2

4.5.10 This information is derived from the EA's own list of planning applications to which it had objected in 2009-10. For the period 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010, the EA initially objected to 2 applications on the grounds of water quality and 28 initial objections on the grounds of flood risk. Of these cases, three applications are still pending a decision. These applications will be reviewed for the next AMR.

- 4.5.11 The one application approved in light of an EA objection regarding flooding was for the erection of a single storey retail unit (10/00687). The EA's objection was not raised as an issue during the previous application (when the Environment Agency raised no objections) and it was not considered that there had been any material change in circumstances to alter this in respect of flood risk. It should be noted that as part of the previous application Drainage and Flooding Appraisals were submitted in support of the application.
- 4.5.12 The application approved against EA advice regarding water quality was the retention of 1 detached training/welfare building for seasonal agricultural workers and 1 detached borehole shed to farm (09/04902). The objection was raised as the development involved the use of non-mains foul drainage system but no assessment of risks to the pollution of groundwater had been provided. As the building already connects into the foul drainage system that has been approved, the objection was not considered to be justified and the Agency is due to revise its position.
- 4.5.13 AMR 2009 reported that one application was still pending a decision from 2007/08. This application has subsequently been withdrawn. Of the four applications that were pending a decision for the 2008/09 time period, these applications are still pending a decision. Given that three applications from the 2009/10 year are still pending the total number of applications pending at time of publication was seven. The status of these applications will be reviewed and updated for AMR 2011.

Biodiversity

- 4.5.14 Indicator E2 relates to information about losses or gains to areas of biodiversity importance, which are considered to be: Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Ramsar Sites, Special Areas for Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs), National Nature Reserves, Local Nature Reserves, Sites of Ecological and Geological Importance, Leeds Nature Areas and other sites of significant nature value. During the past year there were no net changes to areas of biodiversity importance.
- 4.5.15 In terms of improved local biodiversity, the proportion of local sites where positive conservation has been or is being implemented (as measured through National Indicator 197), 48% of sites are in positive conservation management. This figure is based upon the number of SEGI (Sites of Ecological or Geological Importance) and RIGS (Regionally Important Geological Sites) within the council area where positive conservation management can be evidenced

Core Indicator E3: Renewable Energy Generation

4.5.16 CLG Core Indicator E3 covers data on renewable energy capacity installed by type, such as bio fuels, onshore wind, water, solar energy and geothermal energy. The Council's monitoring systems for this topic are still evolving, but it is possible to show some basic data under E3 this year.

4.5.17 The context for monitoring renewable energy generation capacity in Leeds is provided by the Yorkshire & Humber Plan (RSS) in policy ENV5. This policy sets out Regional and Sub-regional targets for capacity in 2010 and 2021. These are complemented by indicative local targets for LDF authorities. These are summarised in the following table.

Table 42: Targets for Installed, Grid-connected Renewable Energy Capacity (MW)

Area	2010	2021
Regional: Yorkshire & the Humber	708 MW	1862 MW
Sub-region: West Yorkshire	88 MW	295 MW
Local: Leeds	11MW	75 MW

4.5.18 There were no permitted installed or completed installed developments which provided renewable energy generation during the monitoring year, but there was an increase at 2 existing sites, Skelton Grange and Morley Greaseworks. Installed grid-connected capacity in Leeds currently stands at 11.37 MW comprising the following sites, all of which are landfill gas installations (see table on following page).

Table 43: Total Installed Grid-connected Renewable Energy Capacity (MW) in Leeds, March 2010

Location	Type of Installation	MW generated
Skelton Grange	Landfill Gas	5.00
Peckfield Quarry	Landfill Gas	3.09
Howden Clough	Landfill Gas	1.82
Gamblethorpe Landfill	Landfill Gas	1.00
Morley Greaseworks	Landfill Gas	0.46
Total Grid Connected		11.37

4.5.19 Alongside already installed Renewable Energy sites, there are a number of consented but not yet installed sites with Renewable energy capacity⁷.

Table 44: Consented but not yet constructed installed Grid-connected Renewable Energy Capacity (MW) in Leeds (at July 2010)

Location	Capacity (MW)	Potential installation date?
Peckfield Landfill	1.00	February 2011
Gamblethorpe Landfill	2.00	Additional 2 generators no longer required due to reduced landfill gas rates
Knostrop Wind Turbine	2.50	Early 2012
Gasification Power Plant (Cross Green Heat & Power Ltd)	2.60	February 2011
Total consented Installed Capacity	8.1	

⁷ Hook Moor wind Farm is a potentially consented installed Grid-connected Renewable Energy Capacity site in Leeds, currently at a Planning Appeal. Its capacity is between 10-15MW and the appeal decision is due to be issued on or before 26/11/10.

5. Statement of Community Involvement

5.1 The Statement of Community Involvement Adoption

5.1.1 The Statement of Community Involvement was formally adopted on 27 February 2007. While the Statement of Community Involvement did not set out a monitoring framework, Section 3 of the SCI identifies that monitoring will be included within the AMR. PPS12 (Para 3.13) states that the SCI will only be revised if significant changes occur in the types of groups with which the authority wishes to engage with, or if different consultation techniques are to be employed.

5.2. The Statement of Community Involvement in the Consultation Process

5.2.1 Between 1 April 2009 and 31 March 2010 both the Core Strategy 'Preferred Approach' and the Natural Resources and Waste DPD were subject to public consultation.

5.2.2 The Core Strategy has been subject to a number of consultation processes. In September 2009, Development Plan Panel received a report concerning the Leeds LDF Core Strategy 'Preferred Approach', as a basis for a period of informed public consultation (26th October – 7th December 2009). In support of this a wide range of consultation activity took place. This included: notification and displaying of consultation materials ('Preferred Approach' Main document, summary document, map book, response form/questionnaire) - to Parish councils, relevant groups and statutory bodies. Meetings, discussion groups, workshops, 'drop-in' sessions, member briefings and public exhibitions were organised alongside utilizing the internet social networking site – Facebook.

5.2.3 An initial report of consultation was reported to members of the Development Plan Panel in February 2010, which was subsequently followed by the detailed analysis of consultation responses to Panel in May and June 2010.

5.2.4 Following the conclusions of this phase of consultation, work is continuing to consolidate and complete a series of evidence based studies (see paras 3.1.2.9 – 3.1.2.11), with a view to preparing a publication document for consultation, prior to formal submission and examination.

5.2.5 The Natural Resources and Waste DPD has been subject to a number of consultation processes. Early consultation with key stakeholders was undertaken in November 2007 which fed into the 'Issues and Alternative Options Report' approved for consultation in December 2007. Public and stakeholder consultation was undertaken in the summer of 2008, with the notice for consult issued on 6th May 2008, and the follow up to the consultation completed on the 20th June 2008, with further public and stakeholder consultations held on the Policy Position document (18th January – 1st March 2010).

5.2.6 During the 'Policy Position' consultation a variety of methods was used to engage with the public and stakeholders. Responses were received through email and postal completed Response forms, as well as from

notes, comments and informal conversations recorded during Supermarket Exhibitions, Stakeholder workshops and drop in sessions. A number of targeted consultations with hard to reach groups were also held. A members report of consultation was subsequently reported to the Development Plan Panel in May 2010.

- 5.2.7 Following consideration at Development Plan Panel (October) and Executive Board (November) and within the context of public consultation responses, work has continued to prepare a Publication document for further consultation in late 2010.

6. Progress Since the Last AMR

- 6.1.1 Since the inception of Annual Monitoring Reports in 2003/04, the Council has sought to extend its monitoring capability, focussing mainly on the Core Indicators. The process has been an evolutionary one, adapting existing systems and sources to meet the needs of the AMR and the growing requirements of the Regional Planning Body.
- 6.1.2 The abolition of the Regional Planning Body in July 2010 has meant that a large number of indicators that were previously reported on in the Regional AMR are no longer required. However there are some indicators which the Council has felt important to continue to report. These are noted throughout this Annual Monitoring Report and include information on housing type and location, employment location and accessibility.
- 6.1.2 Some Core Indicators remain a challenge to monitor. This is either due to a need to change processes when granting applications or needing to capture information (such as demolitions or conversions from) that has not been captured in the past. Work is ongoing on to improve these areas but limited resources and other pressing priorities often divert improvement schedules.
- 6.1.3 Monitoring of employment, retail and leisure developments relies heavily on bringing together information from several streams. These include planning applications and building control records, data from the Non-Domestic Rates register and the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) and local intelligence gathered from newspaper and other press sources. The reconciliation of these data streams to provide coherent monitoring information is a significant task. Progress has been made to improve the robustness of our procedures in this area, but the main building blocks still require case-by-case investigation and the next challenge is to establish methods for automating this process.
- 6.1.4 The quality and timeliness of information from building control inspections has become increasingly patchy. In view of this, greater reliance is now placed on site visits by the Council's Business Rating Inspectors and any subsequent revisions made to the Valuation List by VOA. Currently, this provides information of sufficient quality to complete the AMR returns. The extent of reliance on this source poses a risk to our monitoring capability if site inspections by rating inspectors are reduced in number, coverage or frequency.
- 6.1.5 Full completion of Core Indicator BD1 to include estimates of net change in floorspace requires further procedures to be established. The principal challenge is to identify the amount of employment floorspace lost during an AMR period in a consistent and robust way. The main reliable source for this is the floorspace database held by the VOA and the next phase of work will involve a pilot to investigate the cost-effectiveness of using this source.
- 6.1.6 In order to move towards a fuller completion of BD1 we have used VOA's summary floorspace statistics up to and including April 2008 to give an indication of the overall trends in employment space. These provide a broad context for the detailed monitoring indicators generated from the

Council's own records. At present the frequency of publication and the depth of coverage provided by these statistics is under review as part of national cost-saving initiatives. No figures were published for April 2009, but it is hoped that data will be made available for April 2010.

- 6.1.7 Work is being undertaken across several Council services to better capture Renewable Energy installations and sustainable construction. Over the past year there has been considerable effort and resource put into this project and it has considerably aided the development of this Annual Monitoring Report. In time, it is hoped that this information can be initially captured at the application stage, and then followed up through monitoring and GIS analysis.
- 6.1.8 Issues relating to the spatial organisation of evidence are being addressed as part of the work being done to establish a corporate Land & Property Gazetteer. This is designed to hold records of every address and land parcel in Leeds and their map locations. Eventually the Gazetteer will be used as a common source of reference for all address and location based City Council records. Great improvements in Gazetteer data quality have been made and this work continues.
- 6.1.9 Since the last AMR, upgrades to the Gazetteer have enabled land-use information to be attached directly to property records, allowing more focussed LDF-relevant queries. Across the council, complete matches to CTAX and ALMO records had already been achieved and over the last year complete matches to NDR, Register of Electors and Refuse were achieved. Work is still continuing to further integrate these systems and put in place effective routines to maintain these matches. The Gazetteer will form the basis of the 2011 Census and work will continue over the next AMR period to ensure that the best possible residential coverage is achieved to provide the most accurate statistics.
- 6.1.10 The ongoing improvements to the AMR are clearly identified in the LLPG's progress reports. Over the past year the team achieved a 99.96% level of Primary Classifications for records held within the gazetteer. The team also increased their rating from Bronze to Silver on the Improvement Schedule. This places the team at Gold in five out of the six categories on the schedule, meaning that they are very close to being ranked Gold overall. It is anticipated that the team will reach Gold level on the Improvement Schedule by March 2011.
- 6.1.11 The improvements to the LLPG will help to provide a more consistent flow of information on the completion of new properties. The LLPG also provides opportunities to analyse and present information on new housing and commercial development at a variety of scales e.g. AAP and other special policy areas such as town centres and regeneration areas (as demonstrated in this AMR by analysing completions by settlement).
- 6.1.12 The LLPG team is always looking to improve both it's internal processes as well as it's links with other services. Over the next AMR period the team will be considering a number of solutions including scanning Street Naming and Numbering (SNN) applications to provide a document management

solution to the existing filing system and using the IDOX SNN module to automate more of the current process. This will help to join up SNN applications to development monitoring processes as well as improve the manner in which data is stored in the LLPG. The team will also continue to work closely with the Police and Fire Services to integrate their gazetteers with the NLPG.

7 Summary

- 7.1.1 The current recession has dramatically changed the pace and direction of development in Leeds. The restrictions on lending have meant that there has been a substantial drop in the number of planning applications and development starts.
- 7.1.2 Housing delivery in Leeds has seen a substantial decrease in completions. In the 2008/09 monitoring year, 3828 net units were built. This has followed by the lowest level of completions (2238 net) since 2004, (the beginning of the LDF Development Plan System). The lingering effects of the recession are still prevalent, as starts remain extremely low. The low level of starts inevitably means that completions during the current monitoring year will also be low. It is anticipated that completions during the 2010/11 monitoring year will be lower than in 2009/10.
- 7.1.3 Low levels of completions are a concern given that the Regional Spatial Strategy remains part of the development plan. It is not the role of this document to discuss the Council's position on the Regional Spatial Strategy's housing requirement. As the Council progresses its own assessment of housing need is formulated via the LDF process, housing delivery policy will need to reflect the updated information.
- 7.1.4 In the wake of the deep economic recession affecting the national economy, the downward trend of completions in employment floorspace has continued again this year, registering the lowest level of space completed (42170 sqm) and the lowest land-take (6.65 ha) since AMR reporting began in 2003.
- 7.1.5 Industrial & warehousing completions have moved slightly against this trend, with this year's outturn showing almost an 11% increase over 2008/09. As a result, industrial schemes show a rise in their share of completed floorspace – up to 30% from 18% last year. In contrast, office completions have fallen away to just over 29,000 sqm in the year. Three-quarters of this space is accounted for by 4 city-centre schemes, the most prominent of which is the completed extension and refurbishment of the former Alders store on The Headrow, which was completed in April 2009.
- 7.1.6 From this year's results, it would appear that the employment sectors have yet to reach the bottom of the development cycle.
- 7.1.7 In the retailing sector most developments in 2009/10 comprised small extensions to existing units or new units within existing centres, while elsewhere the trend continued to extend, upgrade or replace shop units at petrol filling stations.
- 7.1.8 Towards the close of the AMR year, however, development work began on several new foodstores. These mainly replace and upgrade existing units but indicate that development activity may be returning through this sector.
- 7.1.9 Overall waste arisings continue to decrease. Moreover, management methods of recycling and composting are increasing their share of total

management. This is also encouraging as it means less waste is being diverted to landfill.

7.1.10 Monitoring of renewable energy installations has improved across Council departments over the past year. Further work is being carried out to enable capturing of this information at the planning application stage.

7.1.11 As was anticipated in last year's AMR, the effects of the recession has impacted development levels in 2009/10. Whilst at the time of publication of this AMR, the recession is over, development levels are still suppressed. This will result in low development figures being reported in AMR 2011.

7.1.12 It is also anticipated that progress on the Core Strategy will be a key component of the upcoming Annual Monitoring Reports. As the Core Strategy progresses towards adoption, the implementation and monitoring of its policies will be a key challenge.

Appendix 1 – DCLG Core Output Indicators

Business Development and Town Centres

BD1: Total Amount Additional Employment Floorspace - by type, Apr09 to Mar10		
Development Type	Gross (m²)	Net (m²)
B1a Office	31480	Not available
B1 b&c Other	30	Not available
B2 Industrial	26710	Not available
B8 Warehousing	7485	Not available
Total	65705	Not available

BD2: Total Amount Additional Employment Floorspace on Previously Developed Land (PDL) - by type, 2009/10		
Development Type	Gross (m²)	% PDL
B1a Office	30130	95.7
B1 b&c Other	30	100.0
B2 Industrial	26710	100.0
B8 Warehousing	7485	100.0
Total	64355	97.9

BD3: Employment land available by type, March 2010			
Sector	Allocations ha.	Windfalls ha.	Total ha.
B1 Office	216.58	62.39	278.97
B1 Other	19.26	3.06	22.32
B2 & related	252.47	16.59	269.06
B8 & related	123.66	50.82	174.48
Total	611.97	132.87	744.83

BD4: Floorspace completed in retail, office and leisure schemes ('town centre uses'), 2009/10		
Town Centre Use	Sqm (gross)	Sqm (net)
A1 Retail	7050	Not available
A2 Office	1590	Not available
B1a Office	31480	Not available
D2 Leisure	5240	Not available
Total Completed Floorspace	45360	Not available

Housing

H1 Plan period and net housing targets			
Start of period	End of period	Total housing required	Source of requirement
1/4/2004	31/3/2010*	17640	RSS – The Yorkshire & Humber Plan May 2008
01/04/2010	31/03/2026**	36160	Leeds City Council Interim Housing Policy, July 2010

- The Regional Spatial Strategy was revoked on 6 July 2010.

**In light of the revocation of RSS, Leeds City Council Executive Board agreed an interim housing requirement of 2260 units per annum. This is a temporary measure and is not intended to serve as the requirement over the lifetime of the Core Strategy

- A recent High Court ruling overturned the abolition, although the Coalition Government continues to stress that they are working to remove regional structures.

H2a & b Actual net additional dwellings					
2004-5	2005-6	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
2633	3436	3327	3576	3828	2238

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Year	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15						
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
H2 (a) (Net) Dwellings Completed	2,633	3,436	3,327	3,579	3,828	2238																
Identified for completion - Gross							2,205	2,359	2,622	2,931	2,396	3,408	9,121	6,556	5,454	4,678	5,146	9,420	8,239	7,551	6,890	5,263
H2 (c) Projected Net Completion							1,955	2,109	2,372	2,681	2,146	3,158	8,871	6,306	5,204	4,428	4,896	9,170	7,989	7,301	6,640	5,013
Cumulative Completions - Net	2,633	6,069	9,396	12,975	16,803	19,041	20,996	23,105	25,477	28,158	30,304	33,462	42,333	48,639	53,843	58,271	63,167	72,337	80,326	87,627	94,267	99,280
Managed Delivery Cumulative Total	2,260	4,520	6,780	9,040	13,340	17,640	19,900	22,160	24,420	26,680	28,940	31,200	33,460	35,720	37,980	40,240	42,500	44,760	47,020	49,280	51,540	53,800
Monitor - No. dwellings above or below Managed Delivery Target	373	1,549	2,616	3,935	3,463	1,401	1,096	945	1,057	1,478	1,364	2,262	8,873	12,919	15,863	18,031	20,667	27,577	33,306	38,347	42,727	45,480
H2 (d) Managed Delivery Target	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260	4,300	4,300	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260
Cumulative RSS	2,260	4,520	6,780	9,040	13,340	17,640	21,940	26,240	30,540	34,840	39,140	43,440	47,740	52,040	56,340	60,640	64,940	69,240	73,540	77,840	82,140	86,440
Monitor - No. dwellings above or below development average requirement (RSS)	373	1,549	2,616	3,935	3,463	1,401	-944	-3,135	-5,063	-6,682	-8,836	-9,978	-5,407	-3,401	-2,497	-2,369	-1,773	3,097	6,786	9,787	12,127	12,840

Number of years left in Plan(s)	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
01 April 2010 - 30 September 2010, 926 units (gross) have completed)																						

01 April 2010 - 30 September 2010, 926 units (gross) have completed)

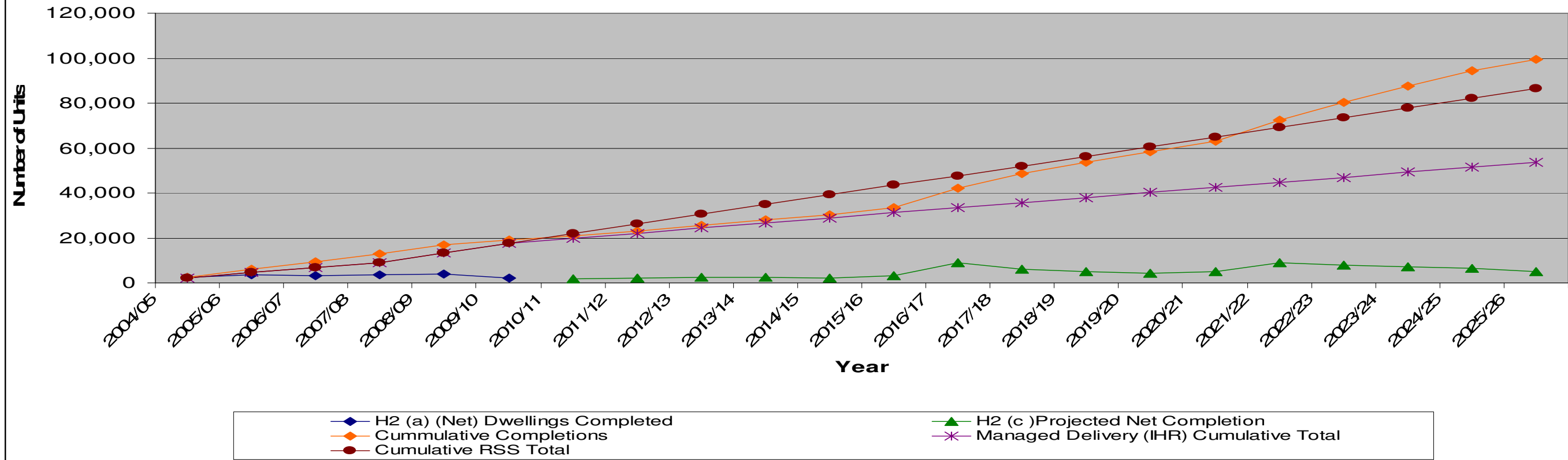
H2 (c) Net area of sites not available

Brownfield Delivery Housing Trajectory

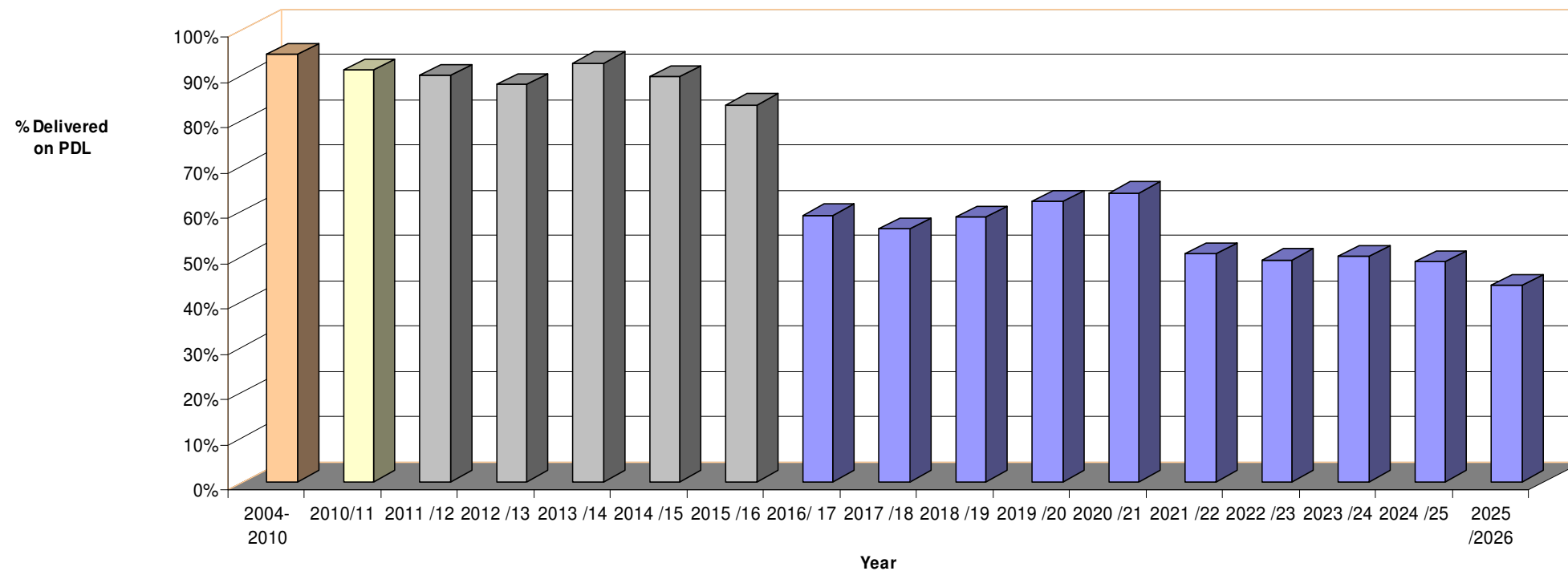
	2004-2010	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/2026	Total 2004 - 2026
Units Delivered																		
Brownfield	19330	2005	2118	2301	2711	2142	2836	5370	3663	3190	2896	3280	4743	4035	3753	3350	2279	70002
Total	20484	2205	2359	2622	2931	2396	3408	9121	6556	5454	4678	5146	9420	8239	7551	6890	5263	104723
% Brownfield	94%	91%	90%	88%	92%	89%	83%	59%	56%	58%	62%	64%	50%	49%	50%	49%	43%	67%

*Brownfield sites assume all windfall to be brownfield and all 'mixed' sites to be brownfield

Housing Trajectory to 2026



Brownfield Housing Trajectory at 30 September 2010



H3 New & converted dwellings on previously developed land (PDL)			
	Gross new dwellings	Number PDL	% PDL
2004-10	20484	19330	94
2008-9	3976	3787	95
2009-10	2519	2341	93

H4: Net additional pitches (Gypsy & Traveller) 2009-10		
Permanent	Transit	Total
0	0	0

H5 Gross Affordable Housing completions 2008-9			
	Social rented	Intermediate	Total
2004-9	600	972	1572
2008-9	157	253	410
2009-10	84	329	413

H6: Housing Quality – Building for Life Assessments 2009-10
No data available

Environmental Quality

E1: No. of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice 2009-10		
Flood risk	Water quality	Total
1	1	2

E2: Change in areas of biodiversity importance 2009-10		
Core Indicator E2: Change in areas of biodiversity importance		
Areas of Biodiversity Importance		
Loss	Addition	Total
0	0	0
Improved Local Biodiversity		
Number of Sites	Sites in Positive Management	% in Positive Management
44	21	48%

E3: Renewable Energy Generation									
Grid-connected capacity only	Wind Onshore	Solar Photovoltaics	Hydro	Landfill Gas	Sewage Sludge Digestion	Municipal (and industrial) solid waste combustion	Co-firing of biomass with fossil fuels	Bio-mass	
								Animal	Plant
Permitted installed capacity (MW) 2009-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Completed installed capacity (MW) 2009-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Installed Capacity	0	0	0	11.37	0	0	0	0	0

Minerals

M1: Primary land-won aggregate production 2009-10 (tonnes)		
Sand & Gravel	Crushed rock	Total
Not available	325,000	325,000+

M2: Secondary & recycled aggregate production 2009-10 (tonnes)		
Secondary	Recycled	Total
0	0	0

Waste

W1 - New Waste Management Facilities, 2009-10

Reference	Location	Capacity (tonnes p.a.)	Type
08/04281/FU	Knotford Nook	1,000	Composting
08/05071/FU	St Bernards Mill, Gildersome	75,000	General waste
09/05441/FU	LSS Skip Hire, Cross Green	(additional handling space)	Waste Transfer
09/02284/FU	Kepec Works	300	Metallic waste processing
09/02317/FU	Crompton Road, Burmantofts	5,000	Non-ferrous recycling
09/04981/FU	South Leeds Industrial Estate	5,000	Medial waste
09/00341/FU	Treefiled Industrial Estate, Gildersome	5,000	WEEE Recycling
08/04662/FU	Cross Green Depot	30,000	Inert waste storage
09/00341/FU	Gelder Road, Beeston	200,000	WEEE Recycling

Core Indicator W2 - Municipal Waste Arising (tonnes)						
Management Type	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7	2007-8	2008-09	2009-10
Green (Compost)	12914	14046	15820	19960	31584	36092
Other Composted	3686	9772	9021	8061	8690	8732
<i>Other Recycling</i>	52417	50850	54541	58987	57469	50843
<i>Reuse</i>	3013	2687	2322	2148	1385	1281
Total (Compost/Recycle Reuse)	72030	77355	78704	89156	99128	96949
Inert Waste Including landfill	17365	20378	20161	18172	17304	19526
Incinerated	100	87	1795	1160	183	1865
Landfilled	284933	268293	266550	247399	228497	213421
Total (all)	374428	366113	367210	355887	345112	331791

Appendix Two: Housing Trajectory

This appendix contains the schedule of sites which were used to inform the Housing Trajectory. A detailed list of sites, by site category, is included as well as a summary table. For more information on how the schedule was prepared, alongside how figures were updated, please contact the Council.

SHLAA REF.	Gross Delivery 1 April 2004 - 31 March 2010	SHLAA Capacity	Planning Permission Capacity	Completed Units on site	Units Under Construction	Total number of dwellings on site* (completed and under construction)	Number of residual which are expected to be completed in 5 years	Not Started	Total Units left to deliver	Adjusted 2010/11 SHLAA completions* (Unadjusted SHLAA total = 163 units)	1 April - 30 September 2010 (ACTUAL)	1 October 2010 - 31 March 2011 (ESTIMATED)	2011 /12	2012 /13	2013 /14	2014 /15	2015 /16	2016 /17	2017 /18	2018 /19	2019 /20	2020 /21	2021 /22	2022 /23	2023 /24	2024 /25	2025 /2026	2026 /2027	2010-2026
Extant Planning Permissions on Allocated		2342	3747	1811	405	2216	1471	1531	1987	442	321	146	319	359	331	263	214	160	64	40	41	23	28	0	0	0	0	0	2309
Extant Planning Permissions on Unallocated Large Sites		11679	13197	1993	1008	3000	3828	10197	11163	1363	370	1048	773	621	933	814	672	775	728	641	620	546	419	415	415	370	279	51	10490
Residual allocated sites (Currently allocated and sites in submitted LDF/DPD)		13929	0	0	0	0	1147	13929	13929	0	0	0	61	127	233	336	390	2248	1395	1090	862	943	1025	995	893	876	612	455	12541
Sites where principle of development accepted (planning permissions subject to S106, allocated sites in preferred options, development brief accepted)		4908	4227	0	0	0	700	4908	4908	0	0	0	208	123	184	15	182	698	299	280	230	390	542	515	474	450	293	20	4914
Contingent sites (strategic sites described in RSS, other sites not included above but identified in SHLAA/Urban capacity study e.g. broad locations for growth)		60364	0	0	0	0	4047	60364	60364	0	0	0	497	892	750	468	1440	4740	3570	2903	2425	2744	6906	5814	5269	4694	3579	2453	49144
Extant Planning Permissions Small Sites (if large number of sites totals can be used rather than a full list of sites)			5710	1025	327	1352	0	4358	4685	248	89	159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	248
Windfall		8000								152			500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	8152
Total	20484	101222	26881	4829	1740	6568	11193	95287	97036	2205	780	1353	2359	2622	2931	2396	3408	9121	6556	5454	4678	5146	9420	8239	7551	6890	5263	3479	87798

Allocated Sites with Planning Permission

SHLAA REF.	LAA REF.	Planning application ref/DPD policy ref	Type of permission (Allocation, Outline, Reserved Matters, Full)	Parish/Ward	Name and address of site**	Greenfield/Brownfield	SHLAA Capacity	Planning Permission Capacity	Completed Units on site	Units Under Construction	Total number of dwellings on site* (completed and under construction)	Number of residual which are expected to be completed in 5 years	Not Started	Total Units left to deliver	2008/09 SHLAA	2008/09 Actual completions	2009/10 SHLAA	2009/10 Actual Completions	Adjusted 2010/11 SHLAA completions* (Unadjusted SHLAA total = 163 units)	1 April - 30 September 2010 (ACTUAL)	1 October 2010 - 31 March 2011 (ESTIMATED)	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027+	Total 2010-2027+	Total 2010-2027
448	2004520	20190/05/FU	FU	CITY	GRANARY WHARF Leeds Canal Basin, LS1	B	73	282	282	0	282	0	0	0	0	0	0	122	160	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	160	160	
468	2100342	08/03227/RM	RM	CITY	YARN STREET LS10	B	291	281	0	86	86	120	195	281	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	40	40	40	40	40	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	291	291	
493	2200330	08/04184/OT	OT	ARDROB	MILNER LANE, ROBIN HOOD	G	72	70	0	0	0	72	70	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	30	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	72
497	2201110	22/138/03/FU	FU	ROTHWN	ALMA ST/POTTERY LN WOODLESFORD	B	4	52	52	0	52	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	25	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	
500	2201381	22/113/05/RM	RM	MIDPAR	SHARP LANE A	G	196	245	95	19	114	150	131	150	0	0	12	0	31	15	15	0	20	33	33	33	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	165	165	
501	2201382	22/113/05/RM	RM	MIDPAR	SHARP LANE B	G	300	421	163	73	236	238	185	258	0	0	52	0	24	40	20	20	34	51	51	51	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	278	278
502	2201383	07/03578/FU	FU	MIDPAR	SHARP LANE C	G	118	118	0	64	64	0	0	118	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	13	20	20	20	20	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	118	118	
503	2201384	07/01801/FU	FU	MIDPAR	SHARP LANE D	G	71	137	117	12	129	20	8	20	0	0	35	0	23	29	29	0	31	11	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	49
504	2201385	22/113/05/RM	RM	MIDPAR	SHARP LANE E	G	26	69	69	0	69	0	0	0	0	0	20	1	17	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	
505	2201386	07/03041/FU	FU	MIDPAR	SHARP LANE F (WIMPEY)	G	175	294	176	7	183	112	111	118	0	0	33	0	30	33	27	6	21	30	30	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	145	145	
509	2201651	0-22/3/98/MOD	MOD	MIDPAR	LINGWELL ROAD, MIDDLETON, LS10	B	73	174	101	0	101	73	73	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	25	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73	73	
645	2500190	09/01601/OT	OT	CALFAR	BAGLEY LANE FARSLEY	G	49	50	0	0	0	0	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	49	
650	2500711	25/300/03/FU	FU	PUDSEY	LANE END, PUDSEY	G	18	20	2	0	2	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	16	
655	2501740	25/221/05/FU	FU	PUDSEY	HOUGH SIDE ROAD, PUDSEY	B	0	168	168	0	168	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
656	2501820	08/06785/OT	OT	PUDSEY	PUDSEY ROAD, BRAMLEY, LS 13	G	11	11	0	0	0	0	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	11	
687	2601660	H26/253/88/	B	ADEWHA	Dunstarn Lane, Adel, LS 16	B	28	30	2	0	2	3	28	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	28
720	2700070	07/00790/FU	FU	HORSFN	WESTBROOK LANE HORSFORTH	G	15	31	16	0	16	15	15	15	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	
741	2801880	08/06283/OT	OT	GLIRAW	GREENLEA ROAD, YEADON	G	40	40	0	0	0	0	40	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	40	
757	3000210	30/7104/FU	FU	HAREWO	VILLAGE FARM HAREWOOD	G	8	10	0	7	7	0	10	3	10	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	
818	3300130	33/240/05/OT	OT	KIPMET	STATION ROAD, ALLERTON BYWATER	B	263	520	274	67	341	201	179	246	0	0	74	45	74	82	17	45	45	45	45	38	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	263	263	
1041	3300170	33/240/00/OT	OT	HAREFOR	Land to east of Wetherby Road at Castle Mona Lodge, Scarcroft	G	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	51	
823	3300290	08/06019/OT	OT	GARFOR	SELBY ROAD GARFORTH	G	78	78	0	0	0	78	78	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	78
841	3401590	07/01012/FU	FU	GIPHAR	OAK TREE DRIVE, GIPTON	B	180	198	58	25	83	100	115	140	0	0	16	20	40	40	25	36	36	36	36	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	180
846	3401811	06/02472/FU	FU	KILSEA	KILLINGBECK HOSPITAL C LS14	B	212	448	236	45	281	177	167	212	0	0	66	35	0	35	0	35	35	35	35	37	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	212	212	
Total							2342	3747	1811	405	2216	1471	1531	1987	0	328	117	382	442	321	146	319	359	331	263	214	160	64	40	41	23	28	0	0	0	0	2309	2309		
Delivery as compared to Estimated															n/A			326%	271%																					
Brownfield Delivery							1114	2153	1173	223	1396	674	757	980	0	176	96	258	301	221	105	141	141	179	122	106	65	40	40	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	1201	1201		
Brownfield %							48%	57%	65%	55%	63%	46%	49%	49%	#DIV/0!	54%	82%	68%	68%	69%	72%	44%	39%	54%	46%	50%	41%	63%	100%	100%	0%	0%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	52%	52%	

Adjusted 2010/11 considers those units already built as well as expected to be built; SHLAA estimate was for 163 units total to have been built in current year

ADJUSTMENTS MADE

- 468 REMOVED 2020/21 PHASE AND ADDED ONE UNIT TO 2019/20 TO ENSURE FUTURE DELIVERY EQUALS PLANNING PERMISSION CAPACITY.
- 500 NUMBER OF UNITS REMAINING AT 30 SEPT WAS LESS THAN SHLAA PHASING INDICATED - ADJUSTED CURRENT YEAR TO REFLECT ACTUAL DELIVERY RATE; DELETED FINAL PHASE OF DEVELOPMENT AND LOWERED SECOND LAST PHASE TO ENABLE TOTAL REMAINING UNITS TO EQUAL ESTIMATED FUTURE DELIVERY
- 501 ADDED TO 2010/11 PHASING (10 EXTRA TO BE BUILT PLUS 20 THAT HAVE BEEN BUILT). REMOVED FINAL YEAR OF PHASING
- 503 2010/11 UPDATED TO REFLECT BUILD LEVELS, KEPT EARLY YEAR PHASING AND REMOVED REDUNDANT LATER YEAR PHASING
- 504 SITE BUILT OUT IN 2010/11 - UPDATED 2010/11 TO REFLECT ACTUAL BUILD LEVELS, REMOVED FUTURE YEAR PHASING
- 505 REMOVED LATER YEAR PHASING AND MATCHED 2010/11 PHASING TO REFLECT BUILD RATES
- 720 SITE WAS FORECASTED TO COMPLETED IN 2009/10 BUT DID NOT - EQUALLY SPREAD UNITS ACROSS UPCOMING FIVE YEAR PERIOD
- 757 ADDED 2 UNITS TO 2012/13 TO ACCOMMODATE FOR THOSE NOT BUILT IN 08/09
- 818 ADDED CURRENT COMPLETION DATA TO 2010/11 PROJECTION AND THEN 28 UNITS TO A NEW FINAL PHASE IN 2015/16
- 841 UPDATED CURRENT YEAR TO MATCH CURRENT BUILD AND KEPT 25 UNITS IN CURRENT YEAR TO REFLECT UIC FOR LATER PART OF YEAR, LOWERED JAST PHASE
- 846 MOVED THE 35 UNITS THAT SUPPOSED TO COMPLETE IN 2008/09 TO FINAL PHASE YEAR

Allocated Sites, no Planning Permission

SHLAA REF.	LAA REF.	Planning application ref/DPD policy ref	Type of permission (Allocation, Outline, Reserved Matters, Full)	Parish / Ward	Name and address of site**	Greenfield/Brownfield	SHLAA Capacity	Planning Permission Capacity	Completed Units on site	Units Under Construction	Total number of dwellings on site* (completed and under construction)	Number of residual which are expected to be completed in 5 years	Not Started	Total Units Left to Deliver	2008/09 SHLAA	2008/09 Actual completions	2009/10 SHLAA	2009/10 Actual Completions	Adjusted 2010/11 SHLAA completions* (Unadjusted SHLAA total = 163 units)	1 April - 30 September 2010 (ACTUAL)	1 October 2010 - 31 March 2011 (ESTIMATED)	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027+	Total 2010-2027+	Total 2010-2027	
163	2400200	H3-1A.31	n/a	BRASTA	Salvation Army, 139 Broad Lane, Bramley, Leeds	B	34	0	0	0	0	34	34	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	34	
181	2004540	H3-1A.44	n/a	CITY	Management Archives, 20 Sweet Street West, Holbeck	B	136	0	0	0	0	14	136	136	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	136	136
202	2004540	H3-1A.44	n/a	CITY	Midland Mills, Silver Street, Leeds, LS11 9YW	B	15	0	0	0	0	2	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15
205	2004730	H3-1A.44	n/a	CITY	Granary Wharf Car Park, Off Water Lane, Leeds, LS11 5PS	B	64	0	0	0	0	5	64	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	64
268	2201380	H3-1A.43	n/a	CITY	Towcester Avenue, LS10	G	30	0	0	0	0	30	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	30
331	2100340	H3-1A.45	n/a	CITY	South Accommodation Road And Atkinson Street, Leeds	B	335	0	0	0	0	66	335	335	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	335	335
338	2300560	H3-2A.6	n/a	MORLNN	Daisy Hill, Churwell, Morley, Leeds	G	86	0	0	0	0	0	86	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	86
405	2003541	H3-1A.44	n/a	CITY	TOWER WORKS, GLOBE ROAD LS10	B	134	0	0	0	0	77	134	134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	134	134
406	2003542	H3-1A.44	n/a	CITY	18-19 MANOR ROAD LS11	B	45	0	0	0	0	45	45	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	45
407	2003543	H3-1A.44	n/a	CITY	MANOR ROAD LS11	B	788	0	0	0	0	0	788	788	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	788	788
409	2003545	H3-1A.44	n/a	CITY	BATH ROAD LS11	B	156	0	0	0	0	16	156	156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	156	156
450	2004540	H3-1A.44	n/a	CITY	GLOBE ROAD/WATER LANE LS11	B	263	0	0	0	0	63	263	263	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	263	263
465	2100180	H3-1A.23	n/a	TEMNEW	WATERLOO SIDINGS LS9	B	140	0	0	0	0	25	140	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	140
467	2100340	H3-1A.45	n/a	CITY	HUNSLLET MILL, GOODMAN STREET LS10	B	699	0	0	0	0	300	699	699	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	699	699
473	2101672	H3-3A.16	n/a	MIDPAR	WEST GRANGE ROAD/PH 2I LS 10	G	35	0	0	0	0	35	35	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	35
474	2102560	H3-3A.17	n/a	MIDPAR	LURN FARM MIDDLETON ROAD LS10	G	100	0	0	0	0	100	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
496	2201086	H3-3A.34	n/a	ARDROB	MATTY LANE, ROBIN HOOD	G	25	0	0	0	0	25	25	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	25
498	2201120	H3-2A.3	n/a	ROTHWN	POTTERY LANE, WOODLESFORD	G	30	0	0	0	0	30	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	30
499	2201130	H3-2A.10	n/a	ROTHWN	ABERFORD RD, WOODLESFORD	G	66	0	0	0	0	66	66	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	66
507	2201550	H3-1A.12	n/a	ROTHWN	MAIN STREET CARLTON	B	15	0	0	0	0	15	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15
533	2301640	H3-3A.2	n/a	MORLNN	WHITEHALL RD, DRIGHLINGTON	G	35	0	0	0	0	35	35	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	35
536	2301922	H3-1A.7	n/a	ARDROB	WOOLIN CRESCENT WEST ARDSLEY	G	28	0	0	0	0	28	28	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	28
550	2303530	H3-1A.34	n/a	MORLNS	32-34 REIN ROAD MORLEY	B	11	0	0	0	0	11	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	11
546	2500200	H3-2A.9	n/a	PUDSEY	DELPH END PUDSEY	G	11	0	0	0	0	11	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	11
648	2500210	H3-3A.8	n/a	CALFAR	CHERRY TREE DRIVE, FARSLEY	G	15	0	0	0	0	15	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15
649	2500330	H3-3A.12	n/a	CALFAR	CHARITY FARM, SWINNOW	G	97	0	0	0	0	97	97	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	97	97
652	2501480	H3-3A.7	n/a	CALFAR	CHERRY TREE DRIVE FARSLEY	G	17	0	0	0	0	17	17	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	17
653	2501500	H3-3A.11	n/a	PUDSEY	ROBIN LANE/LONGFIELD ROAD, PUDSEY	G	28	0	0	0	0	28	28	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	28
684	2600220	H3-2A.7	n/a	ADEWHA	CHURCH LANE, ADEL, LS16	G	70	0	0	0	0	70	70	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	70
685	2600230	H3-1A.35	n/a	ADEWHA	EASTMOOR TILE LANE, ADEL, LS16	B	67	0	0	0	0	67	67	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	67
688	2601670	H3-3A.6	n/a	WEETWN	SILK MILL DRIVE LS 16	G	20	0	0	0	0	20	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	20
721	2700071	H3-3A.19	n/a	HORSFN	WESTBROOK LANE HORSFORTH	G	75	0	0	0	0	75	75	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	75
731	2700990	H3-3A.1	n/a	HORSFN	VICTORIA AVENUE HORSFORTH	G	15	0	0	0	0	15	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15
742	2801900	H3-3A.9	n/a	OTLYEA	NETHERFIELD ROAD GUISELEY	G	97	0	0	0	0	22	97	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	97	97
744	2900190	H3-3A.21	n/a	OTLYEA	RUMPLECROFT OTLEY	G	135	0	0	0	0	135	135	135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	135	135
745	2900240	H3-3A.30	n/a	OTLYEA	EAST OF OTLEY	G	550	0	0	0	0	550	550	550																											

SHLAA REF.	LAA REF.	Planning application ref/DPD policy ref	Type of permission (Allocation, Outline, Reserved Matters, Full)	Parish/Ward	Name and address of site**	Greenfield/Brownfield	SHLAA Capacity	Planning Permissions on Capacity	Completed Units on site	Units Under Construction	Total number of dwellings on site* (completed and under construction)	Number of residual which are expected to be completed in 5 years	Not Started	Total Units left to deliver	2008/09 SHLAA	2008/09 Actual completions	2009/10 SHLAA	2009/10 Actual Completions	Adjusted 2010/11 SHLAA completions*	1 April - 30 September 2010 (ACTUAL)	1 October 2010 - 31 March 2011 (ESTIMATED)	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027+	Total 2010-2027+	Total 2010-2027								
2135		strategic site	N/A		Leeds Road Collingham	G	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	97	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	97	97	F	FALSE					
2136		strategic site	N/A		The Ridge Linton	G	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	109	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	25	25	25	25	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	109	109	F	FALSE			
2137		strategic site	N/A		West Park Boston Spa	G	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	109	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	25	25	25	25	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	109	109	F	FALSE			
2138		strategic site	N/A		Abbey Street, Kirkstall Road	B	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	40	B (i)	FALSE			
2139		strategic site	N/A		Cross Green Grove, Cross Green	B	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	25	B (i)	FALSE		
2140		strategic site	N/A		Raincliffe Road, Richmond Hill	B	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	30	B (i)	FALSE		
2141		strategic site	N/A		Wykebeck Avenue, Osmondthorpe	B	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	144	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	35	35	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	144	144	B (i)	FALSE	
2142		strategic site	N/A		Kendall Drive, Halton Moor	B	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	B (i)	FALSE		
2143		strategic site	N/A		Neville Road, Halton Moor	B	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	110	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	35	35	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	110	B (i)	FALSE		
2144		strategic site	N/A		Cartmill Drive, Halton Moor	M	310	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	310	310	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	20	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	20	310	290	B (i)	FALSE				
2145		strategic site	N/A		Former Primrose High School, Lincoln Green	B	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	159	220	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	50	24	35	35	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	220	220	B (i)	FALSE	
2146		strategic site	N/A		Barncroft Close, Seacroft	B	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	27	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	27	B (i)	FALSE	
2147		strategic site	N/A		(A-D) Askeles and Boggarts, Seacroft	M	631	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	631	631	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	31	0	0	0	631	631	B (i)	FALSE		
2148		strategic site	N/A		Baileys Lane East, Seacroft	M	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	38	B (i)	FALSE		
2149		strategic site	N/A		Ramsheld Approach, Seacroft	G	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	B (i)	FALSE		
2150		strategic site	N/A		South Parkway and Brooklands, Seacroft	B	433	0	0	0	0	0	0	160	433	433	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	80	65	65	65	65	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	433	433	B (i)	FALSE		
2156		strategic site	N/A		West of Hawks Nest Wood, North of Lotherton Way, Garforth	G	954	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	954	954	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	54	954	900	G	FALSE				
2157		strategic site	N/A		East of Ridge Road	G	7538	0	0	0	0	0	0	7538	7538	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7538	3000	H	FALSE	
2160		strategic site	N/A		Ling Bob, Scotland Lane, Horsforth	G	1914	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1914	1914	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	1014	1914	900	H	FALSE				
2162		strategic site	N/A		North of Warm Lane, Yeadon	G	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	72	B (i)	FALSE			
2164		strategic site	N/A		Broad Oaks Farm, Churwell	G	251	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	251	251	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	251	251	H	FALSE		
3001		strategic site	N/A		Whitehall Road, Gildersome, LS12	G	245	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	245	245	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	245	245	#N/A	FALSE		
3006		strategic site	N/A		Eland Road, Beeston, Leeds, LS11 8UA	B	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	96	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#N/A	FALSE		
3007		strategic site	N/A		Land At M621 Junction 27 And Wakefield Road, Gildersome, Leeds, LS27	G	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	97	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	30	30	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	97	97	#N/A	FALSE
3013		strategic site	N/A		Former Tradex Cash and Carry Site, Harehills Lane, Leeds, LS8 3OE	B	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	29	#N/A	FALSE		
3014		strategic site	N/A		Kirkstall District Centre, Kirkstall Lane, LS5 3BH	B	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	109	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	109	109	#N/A	FALSE		
3015		strategic site	N/A		Benyon House, Ring Road, Middleton, LS10 4AA	B	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	74	#N/A	FALSE		
3018		strategic site	N/A		4 St Peters Place, Leeds, LS9 8AQ	B	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	18	#N/A	FALSE		
Total							60364	0	0	0	0	4047	60364	60364	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	497	892	750	468	1440	4740	3570	2903	2425	2744	6906	5814	5269	4694	3579	2453	10624	59768	49144								
Delivery as compared to Estimated																																																
Brownfield Delivery							23231	0	0	0	0	0	3555	23231	23231	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	457	847	710	468	1073	2645	1802	1440	1253	1453	2797	2150	2011	1694	1005	424	406	22635	22229							
Brownfield %												68%	38%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	92%	95%	95%	100%	75%	56%	50%	50%	52%	53%	41%	37%	38%	36%	28%	17%	4%	38%	45%								

- Notes
- 8] Reallocated 2010/11 units to 2015/16
 - 97] Reallocated 2009/10 to 2014/15
 - 180] Site Capacity is 40 yet only 24 units have been allocated in a phase
 - 204] Suitable but no phasing provided as longer term prospect
 - 211] Suitable but no phasing provided as longer term prospect
 - 271] Reallocated 2011 units to 2012/13
 - 309] Site phasing remains unassessed as

