

**Proposed NRWDPD Monitoring Framework**

Policy ID	Policy	Objectives Link	Key Performance Indicator	Implementation Partners	Monitoring Comment	Targets	Trigger Point for correction/mitigation measures	Proposed Actions if not meeting targets
Minerals 1	Provision of Aggregates	The prudent use of natural resources is at the heart of the way things are done in Leeds	Amount of aggregate produced in line with the plan period provision in the NRW DPD	Minerals Industry Regional Aggregates Working Party Leeds City Council West Yorkshire Authorities	Annual collection in AMR  (annual collection and contribution towards overall target)	Average annual production of sand and gravel of at least 146,000 tonnes per annum until 2026.	Provision undershoots 25% over five years of the plan period	Review apportionment alongside the other West Yorkshire Authorities.  Feedback to the YHRAWP to review the sub-regional apportionment.
Minerals 4	Mineral Extraction through Area of Search and Allocation for sand and gravel. Preferred Areas for Crushed Rock	Ensure sufficient contribution to supply for local and regional minerals demand is provided but look to use secondary/recycled materials first				Average annual production of crushed rock of at least 440,000 tonnes per annum until 2026.	Provision undershoots 25% over five years of the plan period	Review apportionment alongside the other West Yorkshire Authorities.  Feedback to the YHRAWP to review the sub-regional apportionment.
Minerals 2	Mineral Safeguarding Areas	Avoid sterilising future mineral resources  The prudent use of natural resources is at the heart of the way things are done in Leeds	Key resources in MSAs safeguarded or extracted prior to development. Monitored by responses received from the Coal Authority through the Coal Referral Areas. Through the planning application process for sand and gravel.	Leeds City Council Development Industry Minerals Industry Coal Authority	Annual review of approved applications in MSAs .	Amount of resource (estimated tonnage) protected.	Unacceptable level of resource sterilized by development.	Review development control processes. Review Coal Referral process.
Minerals 3	Safeguarding Existing Mineral Extraction Sites	Ensure sufficient contribution to supply for local and regional minerals demand is provided but look to use secondary/recycled materials first  Avoid sterilising future mineral resources	Monitoring through the Extraction Site Monitoring Programme run by the Minerals and Contaminated Land Team.  Amount of aggregate produced in line with the plan period provision in the NRW DPD	Leeds City Council Development Industry Minerals Industry	Annual review of approved extraction sites to check for compliance with planning conditions.	No loss of minerals facilities to an alternative use unless suitable provision made elsewhere in the district	Loss of mineral extraction site (other than through exhaustion of the supply).	Review safeguarded sites to determine if have sufficiency of supply to meet forecasted need over remainder of Plan period.

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Minerals 6	Preferred Areas – Stone and Clay Extraction	Ensure sufficient contribution to supply for local and regional minerals demand is provided but look to use secondary/recycled materials first	Sufficient stone and clay extraction takes place from the Preferred Areas as allowed by the Planning Permission	Leeds City Council Mineral operators Minerals Industry Leeds City Council	Review tonnage produced from extraction sites. This data is required to be submitted annually to Leeds City Council	Estimates for production for the plan period as follows: Highmoor, Bramham – 960,000 tonnes, Hook Moor, Micklefield – 8.8 million tonnes, Kings Road, Bramhope – 2.16 million tonnes, Moor Top, Guiseley – 500,000 tonnes, Britannia Quarry, Morley – 960,000 tonnes, Howley Park, Morley – 2.4 million tonnes of clay. Sandstone several million tonnes.  Majority of stone and clay comes from the Preferred Areas	The majority of stone and clay extraction is located outside of the Preferred Area	If the majority of stone and clay extraction is taking place out of the Preferred Areas, need to review to determine if sites continue to represent the best sites and provide sufficiency of supply to forecasted arisings.
Minerals 8	Surface Coal and Previously Developed Land	Ensure sufficient contribution to supply for local and regional minerals demand is provided but look to use secondary/recycled materials first Efficient use of previously developed land, especially contaminated land The prudent use of natural resources is at the heart of the way things are done in Leeds	The proportion of applications, subject to referral to the Coal Authority, resulting in a permission requiring the removal of coal prior to development.	Leeds City Council Coal Producers Coal Authority	A process is in place for referring applications to the Coal Authority within the Coal Referral Area. This can be compared with the number of those applications that actually result in coal removal	Coal extracted prior to development	No applications approved in the monitoring year requiring removal of coal prior to development	Discussions with the Coal Authority to identify why the policy is not working. Review of the application process to identify lessons learnt. Better training of DC colleagues to raise awareness of the Policy.
Minerals	Restoration of	A high level of	Leeds City Council	Minerals		Restoration and aftercare meets	Minerals Team	Enforcement action or prosecution

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11  Minerals 12	Mineral Extraction Sites  Aftercare of Restored Proposals	environmental protection	currently has a process in place for monitoring compliance with restoration and aftercare conditions.	Industry  Leeds City Council Minerals and Contaminated Land Team		an acceptable standard	identifies the failure of an operator to carry out the approved works	for non-compliance with planning conditions
Minerals 13	Safeguarding Minerals Processing Sites	Efficient use of previously developed land, especially contaminated land  The prudent use of natural resources is at the heart of the way things are done in Leeds  Ensure sufficient contribution to supply for local and regional minerals demand is provided but look to use secondary/recycled materials first	Mineral processing sites are safeguarded from development of non minerals related use unless it can be shown that it is not needed within the district for that purpose and that there is an adequate distribution of sites.	Leeds City Council  Development Industry  Minerals Industry		Leeds capacity for minerals processing is retained	Approval of an application without any demonstration that capacity is being maintained	Review of development control processes and better training of DC officers

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Minerals 14	Transport Modes	<p>The prudent use of natural resources is at the heart of the way things are done in Leeds</p> <p>Ensure sufficient contribution to supply for local and regional minerals demand is provided but look to use secondary/recycled materials first</p> <p>The canal and rail systems are used for moving freight so as to reduce the amount of heavy goods vehicles on the roads and thereby reduce congestion and greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Make better use of the water and rail transportation networks</p> <p>Promote sustainable movement of freight including minerals</p>	<p>Modal change from road to rail and waterborne freight</p> <p>Leeds City Council Transport Policy Monitoring section collects data on HGV movements in and out of Leeds using Automatic Traffic Count technology. The Council has 20 AMPR cameras in the district and also makes use of police AMPR cameras to monitor HGVs on the road</p> <p>Using the list of consultee respondents the Council will gather data on water and rail freight movements</p>	<p>British Waterways</p> <p>Network Rail</p> <p>Commercial Boat Operators Association</p>	Leeds City Council to undertake a five yearly review	The target is for a switch from road-based freight movements to waterborne and rail freight	After adequate marketing there is no take up of freight activity by rail/ water over a five year period	<p>Review the need for the site retention.</p> <p>Seek evidence of appropriate marketing activity</p>
Waste 1	Self Sufficiency for Future Waste	Provide sufficient management	Existing and new capacity meets annual	Waste Industry		To provide for the projected	Failure to meet targets over a five	Review how to improve capacity on sites

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	Management in Leeds	facilities in appropriate and accessible locations in order to minimise the amount of waste going to landfill	requirement figures  The gap between capacity of existing facilities and forecasted arisings is met	Leeds City Council  Environment Agency  DEFRA		arisings by waste stream to 2026 as follows: Tonnes per annum: MSW 383,976 C&I 1,212,000 CD&E 1,556,000 Hazardous 103,026  Continued progress towards meeting the gap between capacity of facilities and forecasted arisings	year period  Review if any new national waste management targets are set for after 2020.	
Waste 2	Safeguarding Existing Waste Management Capacity	Maximise the reuse of waste Maximise recycling and composting waste where possible Recover energy from waste	Facilities for waste processing are safeguarded from development of non waste related uses.  Continued uptake of waste management other than landfilling	Leeds City Council  Development Industry  Waste Industry		No loss of waste facilities to an alternative use unless provision made or no need for particular facility proved  Ongoing progress towards increasing non-landfill waste management	Landfill, as a % share of total waste, increases over a 2 year period  Loss of a waste management site (as identified on C1, C2, C3, C4, or C5)	Better education and awareness raising of businesses.  Working with W.R.A.P to promote recycling  Review of sites
Waste 3	City Wide Network of Waste Management Sites and Facilities	Provide sufficient management facilities in appropriate and accessible locations in order to minimise the amount of waste going to landfill	The gap between capacity of existing facilities and forecasted arisings is met	Environment Agency		No loss of waste facilities to an alternative use unless provision made or no need for particular facility proved  Continued progress (measured in five year intervals) towards meeting the gap between capacity of facilities and forecasted arisings		If a site on C1, C2, C3, C4, and C5 is developed for non waste uses, a review of forecasted arisings, set against current capacity should be undertaken to determine if new sites need to be found.
Waste 5	Waste Uses within Existing Industrial Areas	Provide sufficient management facilities in appropriate and accessible locations in order to minimise the amount of waste going to landfill	The gap between capacity of existing facilities and forecasted arisings is met	Leeds City Council  Development Industry  Waste Industry		Majority of new facilities for waste management, other than strategic facilities, are located within the defined industrial areas.	Undertake a review of approvals every five years: If at that point the majority of approved new waste management facilities are not located within existing industrial areas as defined in	Review to determine if more appropriate locations have arisen during Plan Period  Review to determine if loss of sites in areas identified in Waste 5 has detrimentally impacted ability for waste facility operations in those locations.

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				Environment Agency			Waste 5 – with subsequent follow up reviews in each five year period	
Waste 6:	Strategic Waste Management Sites	<p>Provide sufficient management facilities in appropriate and accessible locations in order to minimise the amount of waste going to landfill</p> <p>Maximise the reuse of waste</p> <p>Maximise recycling and composting waste where possible</p> <p>Recover energy from waste</p>	<p>Waste treatment facilities are delivered that effectively shift waste from landfill</p> <p>The gap between capacity of existing facilities and forecasted arisings is met</p>	<p>Leeds City Council</p> <p>Development Industry</p> <p>Waste Industry</p> <p>Environment Agency</p>		<p>Planning permission granted for new strategic waste facilities providing substantial capacity for waste management management on the allocated sites</p>	<p>Planning permission refused for a strategic waste management facility on the allocated sites (representing non-delivery of capacity)</p>	<p>Review to determine if sites identified in Waste 6 are appropriate for Strategic Waste Facilities and if there remains sufficiency of sites to support provision of strategic facilities</p>
Waste 7	Waste Allocation for C D and E waste	<p>Provide sufficient management facilities in appropriate and accessible locations in order to minimise the amount of waste going to landfill</p>	<p>The Cinder Oven Bridge Site is developed for Construction, Demolition and Excavation purposes</p>	<p>Leeds City Council</p> <p>Development Industry</p> <p>Waste Industry</p> <p>Environment Agency</p>	<p>Use of the Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator</p>	<p>The Cinder Oven Bridge Site is developed for Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste purposes providing substantial capacity for waste management</p>	<p>The Cinder Oven Bridge Site has a planning permission for development of a use other than Construction Demolition and Excavation</p>	<p>Review of the policy to determine if sufficient sites exist for Construction, Demolition or Excavation arisings to the end of the Plan period</p>
Waste 8	Waste Proposals at Other Locations	<p>Provide sufficient management facilities in appropriate and accessible locations in order to minimise the amount of waste going to landfill</p> <p>Maximise the reuse of waste</p> <p>Maximise</p>	<p>Approved waste proposals are situated on the sites identified in policies Waste 2, Waste 5, Waste 6 and Waste 7</p>	<p>Leeds City Council</p> <p>Development Industry</p> <p>Waste Industry</p> <p>Environment Agency</p>	<p>Use of the Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator</p>	<p>Majority of waste facilities approved are on identified sites in Waste 2, Waste 5, Waste 6 and Waste 7</p>	<p>If the majority of approvals for waste facilities (measured at five year increments of the Plan) are not located on those sites identified in policies Waste 2, Waste 5, Waste 6 and Waste 7</p>	<p>Review of sites in Waste 2, Waste 5, Waste 6 and Waste 7 to determine if they have sufficient capacity to meet the forecasted arisings remaining over the period of the Plan, at the time of the review.</p>

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		recycling and composting waste where possible Recover energy from waste						
Waste 9	Waste Management Facilities – Potential Issues and Impacts	Provide sufficient management facilities in appropriate and accessible locations in order to minimise the amount of waste going to landfill	Continued uptake of waste management other than landfilling  The gap between capacity of existing facilities and forecasted arisings is met	Waste Industry  Leeds City Council		Ongoing progress (measured in five year intervals) towards increasing non-landfill waste management  Continued progress (measured in five year intervals) towards meeting the gap between capacity of facilities and forecasted arisings	No specific trigger points	
Waste 10	Planned Reduction in Landfill	Provide sufficient management facilities in appropriate and accessible locations in order to minimise the amount of waste going to landfill Maximise the reuse of waste Maximise recycling and composting waste where possible Recover energy from waste	No additional landfill capacity permitted except in the case of inert excavated waste	Leeds City Council  Development Industry  Waste Industry  Environment Agency		Additional treatment capacity for up to 500,000 tonnes per annum diverted from landfill over the plan period.  Additional recycling capacity of at least 450,000 tonnes per annum for C&I.  To continue to support the re-use and recycling of CD&E on safeguarded sites and through the delivery of an additional site at Cinder Oven Bridge.	Five yearly review of progress on facilities provided and in the pipeline	Discussions with major waste operators to identify barriers / blockages to progress
Waste 11	Waste Disposal: Landfill and Landraising Sites	A high level of protection for the environment	Satisfactory restoration  Note: landfill gas monitoring is dealt with under ENERGY 3	Leeds City Council  Development Industry  Waste Industry	Site Monitoring Programme administered by the Council's Minerals, Waste and Contaminated Land Team	Satisfactory restoration	Unsatisfactory restoration	Enforcement and/or prosecutions for non-compliance with planning conditions

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Energy 1	Large Scale Wind Energy Generation	Identify opportunities for renewable energy generation and heat distribution	Ongoing annual progress towards meeting the overall requirement, as set out in Table 5.1	Leeds City Council Development Industry Energy Industry	Leeds City Council Environmental Policy section monitors this	Leeds produces 20 MW of installed, grid-connected renewable energy from wind power by 2026	Measured in five year implementation periods: Review of progress towards meeting the plan requirement – if not on track to meeting requirement	Review applications that have been refused to determine if policy is being implemented correctly.
Energy 2	Microgeneration Development	Identify opportunities for renewable energy generation and heat distribution	Ongoing annual progress towards meeting the overall requirement, as set out in Table 5.1	Leeds City Council Development Industry Energy Industry	Leeds City Council Environmental Policy section monitors this	Leeds produces 10 MW of grid connected renewable energy from micro-generation by 2026	Measured in five year implementation periods: Review of progress towards meeting the plan requirement – if not on track to meeting requirement	Review applications that have been refused to determine if policy is being implemented correctly.
Energy 3	Heat and Power Energy Recovery	Identify opportunities for renewable energy generation and heat distribution	Ongoing annual progress towards meeting the overall requirement, as set out in Table 5.1	Leeds City Council Development Industry Energy Industry	Leeds City Council Environmental Policy section monitors this	Leeds produces 35 MW of grid connected renewable energy from energy from waste by 2026	Measured in five year implementation periods: Review of progress towards meeting the plan requirement – if not on track to meeting requirement	Review applications that have been refused to determine if policy is being implemented correctly.
Energy 4	Heat Distribution Infrastructure							
Air 1	The Management of Air Quality through Development	A high level of protection for the environment	Continued improvement of the District's Air Quality	Leeds City Council Development Industry University of Leeds	Air Quality is monitored by the Council through it's air quality monitoring stations. Action to improve air quality is monitored and reported to DEFRA through the Air Quality	Reduction in nitrogen dioxide and particulates measured  Overall improvement in the District's Air Quality	A new AQMA is designated	Review of policy and planning permissions subject to the policy to determine if being implemented correctly



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					Action Plan			
Water 1	Water Efficiency	Support better management of the water cycle and application of efficient uses of water	Reduction in consumption of water per capita over the plan period	Leeds City Council Development Industry Yorkshire Water	Yorkshire Water carry out monitoring of water consumption	Use of water reduces over the plan period	Five yearly review	Review of the implementation of water efficiency policy with Yorkshire Water  Review of the Code for Sustainable Homes Policy in the Core Strategy
Water 2	Protection of Water Quality	Ensure the protection of the quality of watercourses and other sources of water	The water quality of sensitive water bodies is protected and applications are refused on grounds of water pollution Measured by looking at number of sustained objections to applications by EA on basis of water quality	Leeds City Council Development Industry Environment Agency		All approvals have considered water quality and ensured that sensitive bodies are protected  No sustained objections by the EA on basis of water quality each year	Annual Review of planning permissions where water quality has been affected Sustained increase in total applications (over a two year period) where water quality issues have not been addressed as identified by the EA	Review issues which overrode water quality
Water 3	Functional Flood Plain	Ensure flood risk is managed, taking into account the effects of climate change	Applications for new development or a change of use are refused if they are located in the functional flood plain Measured by looking at number of sustained objections to approved applications by EA on basis of flood risk	Leeds City Council Development Industry Environment Agency	SFRA updates will be used to compare differences in functional floodplain	No sustained objections by the EA on basis of flood risk	Sustained increase in total applications (over a two year period) where flood risk issues have not been addressed  SFRA updates indicate the need to review flood risk policies	Review issues which overrode flood risk through the Planning and Flood Risk Forum.
Water 4	Development in Flood Risk Areas	Ensure flood risk is managed, taking into account the effects of climate change	Applications are refused where flood risk has not been considered and the criteria has not been met Measured by looking at number of sustained objections to approved applications by EA on	Leeds City Council Development Industry Environment Agency		All approvals meet the criteria and minimise flood risk -- No sustained objections by the EA on basis of flood risk	Annual Review of planning permissions where flood risk has been affected Sustained increase in total applications (over a two year period) where flood risk issues have not been addressed	Review issues which overrode flood risk through the Planning and Flood Risk Forum

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			basis of flood risk					
Water 5	Zones of Rapid Inundation	Ensure flood risk is managed, taking into account the effects of climate change	Applications are refused where rapid inundation has not been considered and the criteria has not been met Measured by looking at number of sustained objections to approved applications by EA on basis of flood risk		SFRA updates will be used to compare differences in Zones of Rapid Inundation	All approvals meet the criteria and minimise flood risk No sustained objections by the EA on basis of flood risk	Annual Review of planning permissions where flood risk has been affected Sustained increase in total applications (over a two year period) where flood risk issues have not been addressed	Review issues which overrode flood risk through the Planning and Flood Risk Forum
Water 6	Flood Risk Assessments	Ensure flood risk is managed, taking into account the effects of climate change	Approved applications for new developments have considered flood risk and where there is a risk of flooding have submitted a flood risk assessment. Measured by looking at number of sustained objections to approved applications by EA on basis of flood risk	Leeds City Council  Development Industry  Environment Agency		All approvals have considered flood risk and submitted a flood risk assessment where necessary No sustained objections by the EA on basis of flood risk	Annual Review of planning permissions where flood risk has been affected --Sustained increase in total applications (over a two year period) where flood risk issues have not been addressed	Review issues which overrode flood risk through the Planning and Flood Risk Forum
Land 1:	Contaminated Land	Efficient use of previously developed land, especially contaminated land	No formal enforcement has been necessary to secure the remediation of a site prior to development	Leeds City Council  Developers		Development does not take place on contaminated land until the contamination is remediated	Development takes place on contaminated land necessitating enforcement action	Enforcement action and /or prosecution for non-compliance with conditions  Review of development control procedures