

Appendix 1

'Child Friendly Leeds'

Proposed new text indicated in *italics*

ii) Our People

Population

- 2.28 The city's population has grown significantly during the last 20 years, unlike many others in the UK. The growth seen in Leeds has been attributed a number of factors, including a strong economy, buoyant markets and increased in-migration levels. Over the past decade, the city has experienced a large in-migration of economically active people looking for better quality of life. The population of Leeds in 2010 was estimated at 755,580 people with a forecast for it to reach 860 618 by 2028 (based on local housing and GP registration data for the Strategic Housing Market Assessment). While the 2011 Census results will provide a clearer picture levels, all forecasts predict the city's population to continue to grow.
- 2.29 There are as many people aged over 60 as under 16 as people are generally living for longer. Leeds also has a higher proportion of young people than the national average, including a large student population. ***Within this context, the City Council has a key ambition for Leeds to be a Child Friendly city – in creating places and services where children and young people feel safe and welcome and involved and informed about what goes on around them. In taking this initiative forward, 12 'wishes' have been developed for a more child friendly Leeds. These include: travel, the City Centre, places and spaces, a healthy lifestyle and jobs. In contributing directly to these wishes and in influencing others, the Core Strategy sets out an overall spatial vision, objectives and policy framework to improve quality of life across the district, including the lives of children and young people.*** Leeds is a diverse city home to people of over 130 different nationalities and with many cultures, languages, races and faiths. Within this context, 17% of the population is made up of people from black and ethnic-minority communities (Office of National Statistics, 2009), 18 % have a limiting long-term illness or disability, around 8% are lesbian, gay, or bisexual. The black and ethnic-minority communities are largely concentrated in just three wards of the City, being between 30-40% of the total population in the wards of Gipton and Harehills, Chapel Allerton, and Hyde Park and Woodhouse.

Appendix 2

Allotment Gardens

Proposed new text indicated in *italics*

iii) Our Green Environment

- 2.37 Two-thirds of the Leeds district is Green Belt and it is also in easy reach of two national parks. The green local environment is very important in its own right for aspects such as biodiversity and urban cooling. The quality of the environment also makes people proud of the district, and is important to improve physical and mental health as it provides a sense of wellbeing and opportunities for leisure. The environment also gives Leeds its distinctive character and identity, and attracts businesses, investment and visitors, and provides a resource for education and industry.
- 2.38 One of the city's distinguishing features is the way in which green corridors stretch from the surrounding countryside into the heart of the main urban area. Alongside these more natural spaces, the Council manages around 4,000 hectares of parks and greenspaces including 6 flagship City Parks. Trees and woodland cover are also important components of Leeds' landscape character. There are 4,450 hectares of woodland cover in the district, 6 Local Nature Reserves, 17 Sites of Special Scientific Interest, 120 Local Nature Areas and 44 Sites of Ecological or Geological Importance. ***An integral component also of the District's Green Infrastructure and greenspace and in contributing to public health, are the networks of allotment gardens across the city. These are important facilities in providing for local food production (close to communities) and in contributing to local amenity and distinctiveness.***

Appendix 3

Infrastructure Spatial Policy 6

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

70,000 (NET) NEW DWELLINGS NET BETWEEN 2012 AND 2028 WILL BE ACCOMMODATED AT A RATE OF:

- 3,660 PER ANNUM FROM 2012/13 TO THE END OF 2016/17 (18,300)
- 4,700 PER ANNUM FROM 2017/18 (51,700)

DELIVERY OF 500 DWELLINGS PER ANNUM (8,000 OVER THE PLAN PERIOD) IS ANTICIPATED ON SMALL AND UNIDENTIFIED SITES.

GUIDED BY THE SETTLEMENT HIERARCHY, THE COUNCIL WILL IDENTIFY 66,000 DWELLINGS GROSS (62,000 NET) TO ACHIEVE THE DISTRIBUTION IN TABLES H2 AND H3 IN SPATIAL POLICY 7 USING THE FOLLOWING CONSIDERATIONS:

- i) SUSTAINABLE LOCATIONS (WHICH MEET STANDARDS OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT ACCESSIBILITY -SEE THE WELL CONNECTED CITY CHAPTER), SUPPORTED BY EXISTING OR ACCESS TO NEW LOCAL FACILITIES AND SERVICES **..(INCLUDING EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE)**,
- ii) PREFERENCE FOR BROWNFIELD AND REGENERATION SITES,
- iii) THE LEAST IMPACT ON GREEN BELT PURPOSES,
- iv) OPPORTUNITIES TO **REINFORCE OR** ENHANCE THE DISTINCTIVENESS OF EXISTING NEIGHBOURHOODS AND QUALITY OF LIFE OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES THROUGH THE DESIGN AND STANDARD OF NEW HOMES,
- v) THE NEED FOR REALISTIC LEAD-IN-TIMES AND BUILD-OUT-RATES FOR HOUSING CONSTRUCTION,
- vi) THE LEAST NEGATIVE AND MOST POSITIVE IMPACTS ON GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE, GREEN CORRIDORS, GREENSPACE AND NATURE CONSERVATION,
- vii) GENERALLY AVOIDING OR MITIGATING AREAS OF FLOOD RISK.