Appendix: Leeds Natural Resources and Waste Development Plan Document
Post Submission Consolidated Schedule of Main Modifications

Ref.	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modifications
MM1	14	After Para 2.27	After Para. 2.27 After this paragraph create a new paragraph 2.28 to expand on the strategic objectives regarding movement of freight on the canal and rail systems. The new paragraph to state: **"2.28 This DPD encourages the use of the canal and rail systems for moving freight so as to reduce the amount of heavy goods vehicles on the roads and thereby reduce congestion and greenhouse gas emissions. The protection for wharves and rail sidings maximises the potential to bring marine-won sand and gravel into the sub-region and thereby reduce the reliance on land-won extraction".** The remainder of Chapter 2 will need to be re-numbered accordingly.
MM2	16	After Para 2.32	After Para. 2.32 Insert a new paragraph and policy and renumber the remaining three paragraphs of Chapter 2 accordingly: **"2.33 To ensure that the positive sustainability aspects of the National Planning Policy Framework are embodied into this plan, the following policy will be relevant to all development proposals.** **GENERAL POLICY 1** **When considering development proposals the Council will take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the National Planning Policy Framework. It will always work proactively with applicants jointly to find solutions which mean that proposals can be approved wherever possible, and to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions of Leeds.**

			Planning applications that accord with the policies in this plan (and where relevant, with policies in neighbourhood plans) will be approved without delay, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. **Where there are no policies relevant to the application or relevant policies are out of date at the time of making the decision then the Council will grant planning permission unless material considerations indicate otherwise – taking into account whether:** • **Any adverse impacts of granting permission would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework taken as a whole; or Specified policies in that Framework indicate that development should be restricted"**
MM3	19	Para 3.1	<u>Para. 3.1</u> Delete the reference to MPS1 and add the definition of sustainable minerals development by replacing the paragraph with the following text: **"Minerals of economic value are essential to our quality of life. Their finite nature means that best use must be made of them. The National Planning Policy Framework requires the City Council to:** • **Identify and include policies for mineral extraction and the use of secondary and recycled materials, define safeguarding areas and policies to extract economic minerals ahead of development and encourage the transport of minerals by rail and canal where feasible, and** • **Set out criteria against which planning applications will be assessed with regard to the natural and historic environments and the effect on human health and to ensure the completed mineral workings are reclaimed and restored to a beneficial afteruse** **Within this overall context, the objectives of sustainable development for minerals**

			planning are **i. to conserve minerals as far as possible, whilst ensuring an adequate supply to meet the needs of society for minerals;** **ii. to minimise production of waste and to encourage efficient use of materials, including appropriate use of high quality materials, and recycling of wastes;** **iii. to encourage sensitive working practices during minerals extraction and to preserve and wherever possible enhance the overall quality of the environment once extraction has ceased;** **iv. to protect areas of designated landscape or nature conservation from development, other than in exceptional circumstances where it has been demonstrated that development is in the public interest".**
MM4	19	Para 3.3	<u>Para 3.3</u> Add the following text to the beginning of paragraph 3.3: **"3.3 As set out in paragraph 1.5, the Minerals Topic Paper provides a fundamental part of this plan".**
MM5	19	After Para 3.3	After Para 3.3 Add a new Para 3.4 to state: **"3.4 Policies in this DPD will be monitored in accordance with the monitoring framework in Section 7. Where targets are repeatedly not being met or environmental / sustainability problems come to light, this may lead to a review of the DPD and consideration of the sub-regional apportionment through the Yorkshire and Humber Regional Aggregates Working Party. Policy Minerals 14 will be subject to a five yearly review to allow sufficient time for businesses to respond to the opportunities created by this DPD. Towards the end of the Plan Period it is anticipated that marine-won aggregate will contribute towards supply"**

MM6	20	Policy MINERALS 1	Policy MINERALS 1 Change to the wording set out below, which includes changing the words 'sand and gravel' to **'aggregate'**. This is because the Policy applies to both sand and gravel and crushed rock. Additionally, the targets should be added into the Policy and therefore the final Policy wording should read as follows: **"MINERALS 1: PROVISION OF AGGREGATES** **In conjunction with other West Yorkshire Metropolitan District Councils, the Council will encourage the recycling of materials and endeavour to maintain a landbank of permitted reserves of aggregate in accordance with the Sub-Regional Apportionment.** **Leeds will aim to meet the following targets for aggregate provision:** **Sand and gravel = 146,000 tonnes per annum** **Crushed rock = 440,000 tonnes per annum".**
MM7	20	Paras 3.8 and 3.9 and Policy MINERALS 2	Paras 3.8 and 3.9 and Policy MINERALS 2 This change should be considered in relation to the additional Sand and Gravel MSA map included as MM 19. Replace para 3.8 and 3.9 and MINERALS 2 with the following wording and delete paras. 3.21 and 3.22. Combine Policies MINERALS 8 and 9 and re-name as MINERALS 3. **"MINERAL SAFEGUARDING AREAS** **3.8 Where it is viable to do so, the Council will seek to ensure that the mineral resources listed in paragraph 3.4 are protected from developments that may prejudice their future extraction. There is insufficient information to demonstrate where the very extensive deposits of sandstone and limestone are of a quality that would enable them to be viably worked. Reserves of clay are sufficient to support need well beyond the plan period. Therefore this DPD defines protected areas for coal and for sand and gravel only. These Mineral Safeguarding Areas (MSAs) are shown on the Proposals Map that accompanies this DPD. The purposes of MSAs are to alert potential developers to the possible presence of economic minerals and to prevent the**

			avoidable sterilisation of minerals which may be needed within the plan period and beyond. Valuable resources may exist outside of an MSA (refer to the Minerals Resource Map in figure 2.2) and developers are encouraged to explore the potential for extraction prior to (and well in advance of) site development. **3.9 The Sand and Gravel Mineral Safeguarding Area identifies the surviving alluvial deposits within the district in which the sand and gravel resource may be found in amounts that could be viable to remove. Based on information in the British Geological Survey Technical Report WA/92/1, Leeds : A Geological Background for Planning and Development, the MSA excludes areas already worked, tributary areas which are very unlikely to contain significant amounts of sand and gravel, areas already worked primarily for surface coal and areas where the resource is overlain by a substantial depth of made ground, for example by deposited waste materials.** **3.10 The sand and gravel resource is extensively overlain by existing development within the urban area but in site specific circumstances there may be occasions where it can be economically removed prior to, or as part of, the redevelopment of that land. The removal of sand and gravel from existing developed sites under 1 hectare in size and / or where reconstruction to original levels is necessary, is however considered by the council to be most unlikely to be viable. Extracting sand and gravel from sites less than 1.0 ha in area will incur high unit costs in relation to the deployment of suitable extractive equipment, the temporary storage of unsuitable material to be backfilled (which may have to be off site), the procurement of compressible material for infilling the workings, the testing of such materials for contamination, the placement and dynamic compaction of such material, supervision, load bearing tests and warranty costs in addition to environmental mitigation costs such as wheel and road cleaning. Additionally, the need to support adjoining land will mean that approx 20% of the land is unworkable. In most circumstances buildings cannot be**

			erected which bridge worked and unworked boundaries. On small sites this would prevent much of the land being built upon. These factors - combined with the low value of the dug material, mean that the extraction of sand and gravel from small sites in urban Leeds under 1.0 ha where rebuilding is to take place will be uneconomic. This DPD makes adequate provision for the Leeds share of the West Yorkshire sub-regional apportionment for sand and gravel through an Area of Search and an Allocation. Any mineral resulting from prior removal at development sites is over and above the provision to meet the sub regional apportionment. **3.11 Coal is a valuable resource and has been extracted from a very diverse range of sites in Leeds. Therefore the full extent of the surface coal field in Leeds has been identified as the Coal Mineral Safeguarding Area. The MSA designation does not imply that planning permission for extraction will be granted within a particular area. The surface coal resource is extensively overlain by existing development and in site specific circumstances there may be occasions where it can be economically removed prior to, or as part of, the redevelopment of that land. Removal of coal from development sites can help prepare the site for development by removing problems of combustion and instability. In the case of surface coal present beneath undeveloped land, national planning guidance makes a presumption against opencast coal mining. Therefore this DPD does not allocate land for surface coal extraction.** **3.12 The presence of a mineral safeguarding area does not mean that other development within an MSA is unacceptable. However the potential presence of an economic mineral is a material consideration. In rural areas development is controlled by green belt policy. In the urban area the MSA does not preclude development from taking place but encourages developers to consider prior extraction of important minerals at the earliest possible stage in the development process. Planning applications will need to include sufficient information to demonstrate that applicants have considered prior**

			extraction. Where an applicant is able to provide evidence that prior extraction of minerals is not viable the council does not expect the minerals to be extracted. Relevant factors may be the poor quality of the mineral, an insufficient quantity, physical constraints or where there are insurmountable risks associated with potential flooding. Proposals for prior extraction will be subject to environmental assessment and the criteria in MINERALS 10. **3.13 The policy requirement to consider prior extraction applies to all development sites over 1 hectare within the Sand and Gravel MSA and to all non–householder development within the Coal MSA. Examples of exceptions include applications for change of use, extensions, Conservation Area, Listed Building and Advertisement applications and any other proposals which do not include excavation of the ground. Temporary development is not generally considered to sterilize the resource.** **<u>MINERALS 2: MINERAL SAFEGUARDING AREAS (MSA) - SAND AND GRAVEL</u>** **Within the Sand and Gravel Minerals Safeguarding Areas shown on the Proposals Map, applications for development over 1 hectare in size must demonstrate that removal of the sand and gravel will take place prior to or during development unless:** **1. it can be shown that it is not economically viable to do so (including effects on communities or the wider economy), or** **2. it is not environmentally acceptable to do so, or** **3. the need for the development outweighs the need to extract the sand and gravel, or** **4. the sand and gravel will not be sterilised by the development.** **<u>MINERALS 3: MINERAL SAFEGUARDING AREAS – SURFACE COAL</u>** **<u>DEVELOPMENT SITES</u>** **Within the Surface Coal Mineral Safeguarding Area shown on the Proposals Map applications for non-householder development must demonstrate that the opportunity to recover**

			any coal present at the site has been considered. Coal present should be removed prior to or during development unless: **1 It can be shown that it is not economically viable to do so, or** **2. it is not environmentally acceptable to do so, or** **3. the need for the development outweighs the need to extract the coal, or** **4. The coal will not be sterilised by the development.** **<u>NON-DEVELOPMENT SITES</u>** **Planning permission will not be given for the working of surface coal deposits beneath undeveloped land which is not going to be developed for other uses, unless applicants are able to demonstrate the environmental acceptability of their proposal, that the highest operational standards will be met and that restoration will enhance landscape quality and biodiversity. Weight will be attached to schemes which provide local and/or community benefits, avoid the sterilisation of mineral resources or facilitate other development which is in accordance with the development plan".**
MM8	21	Para 3.16	<u>Para. 3.16</u> Delete the first sentence referring to the land bank for crushed rock in the region and substitute with the sub-regional figure so the sentence reads: **"3.16 The land bank for crushed rock in the West Yorkshire sub-region has sufficient capacity to satisfy estimates of demand for a period of 28.3 years".**
MM9	22	Policy MINERALS 5	<u>Policy MINERALS 5</u>. Add the words 'It is unlikely that' to the beginning of the policy and exchange 'resisted' for 'supported' so that the Policy reads: **"It is unlikely that proposals for the extraction of sand and gravel within the area to the east of Pool in the Wharf Valley will be supported".**

MM10	22	Para 3.18	Para. 3.18 Add to the end of the last paragraph: **"Quarries that produce building stone also help to maintain provision of aggregate (crushed rock and sand)".**
MM11	24	After Para 3.23	After Para 3.23 After this paragraph add a new paragraph 3.24 and renumber subsequent paragraphs accordingly: **"3.24 Applicants for development of sites adjacent to safeguarded sites, allocations, preferred areas or the area of search will be expected to ensure that they have adequately considered the effect of mineral processes or wharf / rail related freight on the proposed land use".**
MM12	27	After Para 3.29	After Para 3.29 After this paragraph add a new paragraph Para. 3.30 and renumber subsequent paragraphs accordingly: **"3.30 There are limited opportunities for rail and wharf facilities in Leeds and it is important that the sites identified in this plan have every opportunity to develop and flourish for these uses. Nevertheless the Council recognises that land should not be sterilised indefinitely if there is no reasonable prospect of the sites being used for such purposes. It is therefore necessary to strike a balance between the policy objectives and achieving effective, efficient and sustainable use of land. To this end the Council will therefore undertake a review of the policy as part of its Annual Monitoring Report in the first such Report prepared after a period of 5 yrs from the date of adoption. Given that there are only limited opportunities available it should not be assumed that lack of interest in the preceding 5 years will automatically result in the removal of the safeguarding policy from any or all of the sites in question. The Report will need to consider a range of issues including how circumstances have changed since adoption and forecasts of how the economy might change in the light of sustainability issues. This will include the**

			issue of viability and in this respect the redevelopment of safeguarded or proposed wharves/ rail sidings for other land uses will only be considered where it can be demonstrated that the wharf / rail siding is not likely to become viable or capable of being made viable for freight handling, or in the case of safeguarded wharves/ rail sidings where an adequate replacement wharf/ rail siding has been provided. **The following factors will be taken into account when considering viability:** • **site size, shape, navigational access, road access, rail access (where possible), planning history, environmental impact and surrounding land use context, including existing uses, extant planning permissions and development plan allocations;** • **geographical location, in terms of proximity and connections to existing and potential market areas and other freight-handling sites;** • **the existing and potential contribution the site can make towards reducing road based freight movements;** • **Demand for the use of the site for waterborne/ rail-based freight having regard to marketing and other evidence".**
MM13	27	After Para 3.29	<u>After Para 3.29</u> After this paragraph add a new paragraph 3.31 and policy and renumber subsequent paragraphs accordingly: **" 3.31 Applications for alternative uses on a safeguarded or allocated wharf or rail siding will be considered in terms of their benefits weighed against the loss of the non-road freight opportunity using the following criteria based policy.** **<u>MINERALS 15: CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT ON PROTECTED WHARVES AND RAIL SIDINGS</u>** **Canal wharves and rail sidings are protected from other development unless the applicant can demonstrate compliance with the following criteria:**

			1. **1The development would not sterilise the longer term potential of the site for wharf or rail siding use, or** 2. **the applicant is able to demonstrate that in the case of a safeguarded wharf/rail siding that an adequate replacement wharf/rail siding has been provided or** 3. **The applicant is able to demonstrate that there are no suitable alternative sites for the proposed development, and** 4. **A sufficient supply of sites will remain in the district, readily available and of at least the same functional capability (including proximity to relevant economic centres), so as not to prejudice the objective of encouraging a shift from road freight, and** 5. **The applicant is able to conclusively demonstrate, including current and forecasted marketing evidence, that the site is unlikely to ever be appropriate for use as a freight interchange."**
MM14	29	Para 4.4	Para. 4.4 Delete the first two sentences of the paragraph and replace with the following sentence: **"Future waste arisings have been provided until 2026 in Table 4.1. These are based on projections until 2021 that have been extrapolated to 2026".** Alterations to Table 4.1. Change the title of the table to state: **"Table 4.1 Future Waste Management Needs In Leeds until 2026 (tonnes per annum)".** Change the heading of the arisings column to read **"Arisings at 2026".**
MM15	34	After Fig 4.3	After Fig 4.3 Add the following new section and sub-heading : **"Treatment of Hazardous Waste** **Whilst some solid hazardous waste is exported out of the district, overall Leeds is a net importer of hazardous waste. Liquid hazardous waste arising in the district and beyond is treated at the White Rose Environmental Clinical Waste Incinerator and WRG Effluent Treatment Plant. These are**

			important facilities for the treatment of hazardous waste and are safeguarded in this DPD. The Waste Strategy for England 2007 says that as well as seeking to reduce the amount of hazardous waste there is a need for additional treatment facilities and infrastructure for hazardous waste to assist in meeting changes brought about by the Landfill Directive. There is scope for further hazardous waste treatment in Leeds, such as soil-washing or bio-remediation and this could be accommodated on any of the strategic waste sites or industrial estates that are identified as suitable for waste treatment facilities. The Council will encourage the provision of hazardous waste treatment facilities in preference to disposal at landfill sites. As a last resort solid new hazardous waste cells could potentially be provided at Swillington and Howley Park landfill sites, which are also safeguarded".
MM16	40	Para 4.32	<u>Para 4.32</u> For Clarification The proposed new sentence at the end of Para 4.32 (suggested in Proposed Change 25 of the Consolidated Schedule of Changes for Submission), is no longer proposed as a change in this Post Submission Schedule of Changes.
MM17	40	Policy WASTE 6	<u>Policy WASTE 6</u> Add the following wording to the end of the Policy: **"Any application for a Strategic Waste Management facility should be accompanied by a Travel Plan and a Transport Assessment that considers the impact on the Strategic Road Network".**
MM18	63	Para 7.6	<u>Para 7.6</u> Delete paragraph 7.6 as it is contrary to national policy.

MM19	71	Before Section 8	Before Section 8 Add a new heading. **"8 List of Saved UDP Policies to be Replaced by this DPD".** Add new text to state: **"The following saved policies from the Leeds Unitary Development Plan (Revised) 2006 are replaced by policies in this Natural Resources and Waste Development Plan Document: N45, N46, N46A, N46B, GM4, GM4A, EM9, N47, WM1, WM2, WM3, WM4, WM5, WM6, WM7, WM8, WM9, WM10, WM11, WM13, WM14, WM15, WM16, WM17, WM18, N54, N38A, N38B, N39A".** Renumber Section 8 as Section 9
MM20	64	Table 7.1	Table 7.1 Monitoring Framework The monitoring framework has been revised and updated. The revised framework is detailed in landscape format at the end of this appendix.
MM21	Map Book	Map A3	Map A3: Mineral Safeguarding Area – Sand and Gravel Add the additional Sand and Gravel MSA in the urban area.
MM21	Map Book	Maps B2	Maps B2 Safegurded canal wharves Map 14 Canal Wharfage at Stourton Make specific alterations to the site boundary to reduce the extent of the site area proposed for safeguarding.
MM22	Map Book	Maps B2	Maps B2 Safegurded canal wharves Map 18 Canal Wharfage at Fleet Lane, Woodlesford. Make specific alterations to the site boundary to correct an earlier error.
MM23	Map Book	Maps C2	Maps C2 Safeguarded aggregate recycling sites. Map 139 Aggregate recycling site at Warren House Lane, Yeadon Make specific alterations to the site boundary to

			reflect the recent planning approval.
MM24	Map Book	Maps D	Maps D Strategic Waste Sites Map 200 Strategic Waste Site at Skelton Grange Make specific alterations to the site boundary to reflect the operational land now identified.
MM25	Topic Paper		Minerals and Waste Topic Papers The Council proposes to incorporate the additional papers that have been prepared on Crushed Rock Targets and Sand and Gravel Targets into the Minerals Topic Paper. It will incorporate the additional report on Waste Targets into the Waste Topic Paper.

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.

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 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 Efficient use of previously developed land, especially contaminated land	Amount of aggregate produced in line with the plan period provision in the NRW DPD	Leeds City Council Development Industry Minerals industry Mineral Operators	Review of approved extraction sites to check for compliance with planning conditions (procedural task, not reported in AMR) Review tonnage produced from extraction sites. This data is required to be submitted annually to Leeds City Council.	Average annual production of sand and gravel of at least 146,000 tonnes per annum until 2026. 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 6 Minerals 13	Preferred Areas – Stone and Clay Extraction Safeguarding Minerals Processing Sites		Preferred Areas provide the majority of stone and clay production			The majority of stone and clay extraction is located in the Preferred Areas. Estimates of the capacity for each quarry are available but not monitored in the AMR.	If the majority of sand and clay extraction is not located inside the Preferred Areas.	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.

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
			Safeguard the mineral sites at Blackhill Quarry on Kings Road, Bramhope; Arthington Quarry, Bramhope; Moor Top Quarry, Guiseley for mineral extraction.			N/A	If a change of use application away from mineral uses is submitted for the mineral safeguarding sites.	Ensure that the applicant complies with Policy M3 – to demonstrate that there is no need for the site for mineral purposes within Leeds or the West Yorkshire Authority Area
			Safeguard the Mineral Processing Sites identified in Maps B3: Pontefract Road Stourton; Knowsthorpe Lane; Milners Road Guiseley; Elland Road Readymix; Cross Green Way; Thorp Arch Readymix; Knowsthorpe Lane Readymix, Bardon Concrete Knowsthorpe Lane; Ready Mix Knowsthorpe Road			N/A	If a change of use application away from mineral uses is submitted for the mineral safeguarding sites.	Ensure that the applicant complies with Policy M13 – to demonstrate that there is no need for the site for mineral purposes within Leeds or the West Yorkshire Authority Area

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 11 Minerals 12	Restoration of Mineral Extraction Sites Aftercare of Restored Proposals	A high level of environmental protection	Leeds City Council currently has a process in place for monitoring compliance with restoration and aftercare conditions (procedural process, not reported in AMR).	Minerals Industry Leeds City Council Minerals & Contaminated Land Team		Restoration and aftercare meets an acceptable standard	Minerals Team identifies the failure of an operator to carry out the approved works	Enforcement action or prosecution for non-compliance with planning conditions

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 14	Transport Modes	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 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. Make better use of the water and rail transportation networks Promote sustainable movement of freight	Modal change from road to rail and waterborne freight - Using the list of consultee respondents the Council will gather data on water and rail freight movements 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. This work will not be reported in the AMR but reviews will be undertaken for other purposes.	British Waterways Network Rail Commercial Boat Operators Association	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	Review the need for the site retention. Seek and obtain evidence of appropriate marketing activity.

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 2 Minerals 8	Mineral Safeguarding Areas Surface Coal and Previously Developed Land	Avoid sterilising future mineral resources 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	No direct monitoring as the policies are intended to safeguard resources unless exceptional circumstances. The DPD does not rely on the extraction of the safeguarded resources in order to meet the targets set out, and any additional resource is 'windfall/bonus'. As there is no means of quantifying the total resources saved or extracted the policy cannot be directly monitored.					
Minerals 5	Sand and Gravel in the Wharfe Valley	Ensure sufficient contribution to supply for local and regional minerals demand is provided but look to use secondary/recycled materials first	No direct monitoring as the policy is intended to protect East of Pool. If the policy is breached, there is little to note – other than the Policy is breached.					

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 7	Provision of Stone for repairs and Refurbishment of Existing Buildings	Ensure sufficient contribution to supply for local and regional minerals demand is provided but look to use secondary/recycled materials first The prudent use of natural resources is at the heart of the way things are done in Leeds	Not directly monitored. This is because the policy is intended to permit, in exceptional circumstances, the use of former quarry sites for specialized stone extraction.					
Minerals 9	Surface Coal and Undeveloped Land	Efficient use of previously developed land. The prudent use of natural resources is at the heart of the way things are done in Leeds	Not directly monitored. This is because the policy outlines the conditions when an application might be considered suitable and to be applied if permission is granted.					

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 10	Applications for Mineral Development	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 Avoid sterilizing future mineral resources Protect and increase the amount of tree cover	Policy is implemented through the development application stage. The criteria will guide the decision making process in determining the application.					

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
Waste 1 Waste 6	Self Sufficiency for Future Waste Management in Leeds Strategic Waste Management Sites	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	The gap between capacity of existing facilities and forecasted arisings is met	Waste Industry Leeds City Council Environment Agency DEFRA		To provide for the projected arisings by waste stream to 2026 as follows: Tonnes per annum: MSW 383,976 C&I 1,212,000 CD&E 1,556,000 Hazardous 103,026	Failure to meet targets over a five year period Review if any new national waste management targets are set for after 2020.	Review how to improve capacity on sites

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		from waste	Continued uptake of waste management other than landfilling			Ongoing progress towards increasing non-landfill waste management -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	Landfill, as a % share of total waste, increases over a 2 year period	Better education and awareness raising of businesses. Working with W.R.A.P to promote recycling

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
						Planning permission granted for new strategic waste facilities providing substantial capacity for waste management on the sites: Former Skelton Grange Power Station Site; Land within Knostrop Sewage Water Treatment Works; Former Wholesale Markets Site, Cross Green Industrial Estate	Planning permission refused for a strategic waste management facility on the listed sites (representing non-delivery of capacity)	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

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
Waste 2 Waste 3	Safeguarding Existing Waste Management Capacity City Wide Network of Waste Management Sites and Facilities	Maximise the reuse of waste Maximise recycling and composting waste where possible Recover energy from waste Provide sufficient management facilities in appropriate and accessible locations in order	Facilities for waste processing are safeguarded from development of non waste related uses.	Leeds City Council Development Industry Waste Industry Environment Agency		No loss of waste facilities to an alternative use unless provision made or no need for particular facility proved	Loss of a safeguarded waste management site	If a safeguarded waste management site 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. Review of sites

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
		to minimise the amount of waste going to landfill	Continued uptake of waste management other than landfilling			Ongoing progress towards increasing non-landfill waste management -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	Landfill, as a % share of total waste, increases over a 2 year period	Better education and awareness raising of businesses. Working with W.R.A.P to promote recycling

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			The gap between capacity of existing facilities and forecasted arisings is met			To provide for the projected arisings by waste stream to 2026 as follows: Tonnes per annum: MSW 383,976 C&I 1,212,000 CD&E 1,556,000 Hazardous 103,026	Failure to meet targets over a five year period Review if any new national waste management targets are set for after 2020	Review how to improve capacity on sites
Waste 4	Waste Management Facilities – Permanent Uses	Provide sufficient management facilities in appropriate and accessible locations in order to minimise the amount of waste going to landfill	Not monitored. This policy is to aide the decision making process when determining applications.					

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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	Waste uses are located in the existing industrial areas of: Far Royds, Wortley Ashfield Industrial Estate, Wortley Cross Green Industrial Estate including land within Knostrop Waste Water Treatment Works Grangefield Industrial Estate, Stanningley, Limewood Industrial Estate, Seacroft and Thorp Arch	Leeds City Council Development Industry Waste Industry Environment Agency		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 Waste 5 – with subsequent follow up reviews in each five year period	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.
Waste 7	Waste Allocation for C D & E waste	Provide sufficient management facilities in appropriate and accessible locations in order to minimise the amount of waste going to landfill	The Cinder Oven Bridge Site is developed for Construction, Demolition and Excavation purposes	Leeds City Council Development Industry Waste Industry Environment Agency	Use of the Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator	The Cinder Oven Bridge Site is developed for Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste purposes providing substantial capacity for waste management	The Cinder Oven Bridge Site has a planning permission for development of a use other than Construction Demolition and Excavation	Review of the policy to determine if sufficient sites exist for Construction, Demolition or Excavation arisings to the end of the Plan period

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Waste 8	Waste Proposals at Other Locations	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	Approved waste proposals are situated on the sites identified in policies Waste 2, Waste 5, Waste 6 and Waste 7	Leeds City Council Development Industry Waste Industry Environment Agency	Use of the Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator	Majority of waste facilities approved are on identified sites in Waste 2, Waste 5, Waste 6 and Waste 7 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.	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	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.

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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	Not specifically monitored – as the criteria outlined will be considered at the planning application stage and be applied.					
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.	Landfill, as a % share of total waste, increases over a 2 year period	Better education and awareness raising of businesses. Working with W.R.A.P to promote recycling

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Waste 11	Waste Disposal: Landfill and Landraising Sites	A high level of protection for the environment	Satisfactory restoration, as measured through the site monitoring program. This will not be reported in AMR. 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 whereby Satisfactory means compliance with the restoration plan for the site including compliance with the restoration conditions	Unsatisfactory restoration (does not comply with the restoration plan for the site including compliance with the restoration conditions)	Where non compliance is materially significant this would be remedied by enforcement action, if the operator failed to take action voluntarily within an agreed timescale.
Energy 1 Energy 2 Energy 3 Energy 4	Large Scale Wind Energy Generation Microgeneration Development Heat and Power Energy Recovery Heat Distribution Infrastructure	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 Leeds produces 10 MW of grid connected renewable energy from micro-generation by 2026 Leeds produces 35 MW of grid connected renewable energy from energy from waste by 2026	Measured in five year implementation periods: Review of progress if not meeting the plan requirement, based on proportionate year shares.	Review applications that have been refused to determine if policy is being implemented correctly.

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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 its air quality monitoring stations. Action to improve air quality is monitored and reported to DEFRA through the Air Quality Action Plan	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
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. If per capita water usage has increased compared to previous five years, then review.	Review of the implementation of water efficiency policy with Yorkshire Water Review of the Code for Sustainable Homes Policy in the Core Strategy

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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 Water 4 Water 5 Water 6	Functional Flood Plain Development in Flood Risk Areas Zones of Rapid Inundation Flood Risk Assessments	Ensure flood risk is managed, taking into account the effects of climate change	Applications for new development or a change of use consider flood risk 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 and in Zones of Rapid Inundation	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.

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Water 7	Surface Water Run Off	Ensure the protection of the quality of watercourses and other sources of water Ensure flood risk is managed, taking into account the effects of climate change	The Development application stage will ensure that surface water run off meets the standards set out. Enforcement action if conditions are breached. Not monitored in AMR.					
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 – part of LCC processes. Will not be reported in AMR	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
Land 2:	Development and Trees	Protect and increase the amount of tree cover	The Development application stage will ensure that trees are considered as set out in policy Land 2. Enforcement action if conditions are breached. Not monitored in AMR.					

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Duty to Cooperate			Identify areas of co-operation with other local planning authorities, county councils, implementation partners listed within this framework or any body or person prescribed under section 33A of the Regulations and provide details of what action taken as a result of that co-operation	LPA County Council Body or Persons prescribed under section 33A of Town and Country Planning Regulations 2012 Implementation Partners listed within this framework		Identify areas of co-operation and any action that has come about as a result of that co-operation in the Authority Monitoring Report	Co-operation not reported in Authority Monitoring Report	Review Authority Monitoring Report composition to identify why co-operation not reported If no co-operation reported due to a lack of record/activity, need to note within the AMR. Also will need to identify what barriers are preventing co-operation.