

Biodiversity and Waterfront Development

Sustainability Appraisal of the Supplementary Planning Document



Supplementary Planning Document
Sustainability Appraisal Statement
December 2006

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF THE BIODIVERSITY AND WATERFRONT DEVELOPMENT SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENT

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1.0 SUMMARY AND OUTCOMES

1.1 Non Technical Summary

- 1.1.1 This sustainability appraisal has been prepared to accompany the Biodiversity and Waterfront Development supplementary planning document (SPD). The SPD has been prepared to inform, guide and assess new development at waterfront locations throughout the Leeds district to ensure that biodiversity issues are fully considered and addressed.
- 1.1.2 The SPD adds detail to a number of policies in the saved Unitary Development Plan (UDP). When adopted the SPD will form one of the Local Development Documents which will comprise the Local Development Framework.
- 1.1.3 The purpose of the sustainability appraisal is to assess the environmental, social and economic effects which are likely to arise from implementation of the SPD. The appraisal involves assessing the objectives and proposals of the SPD against sustainability objectives and where potential negative effects are identified making recommendations to avoid or mitigate these impacts.
- 1.1.4 Under the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 local planning authorities must conduct sustainability appraisals for all new or revised development plan documents and supplementary planning documents. When preparing such documents local planning authorities are also required to carry out a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in accordance with European Directive 2001/42/EC. The sustainability appraisal and SEA for the Biodiversity and Waterfront Development SPD have been carried out as a combined process in accordance with the above European and national legislation and the results are presented in this report.
- 1.1.5 The appraisal was carried out by officers from the Policy and Strategy Division of Leeds City Council Development Department.
- 1.1.6 Overall the appraisal has found that the SPD will have generally neutral or positive sustainability effects. There are a small number of potential, minor negative effects but it is considered that these will be limited in extent. Where minor negative impacts have been identified it is proposed that these will be monitored annually based on an assessment of selected planning applications.
- ### **1.2 Outcome Statement**
- 1.2.1 The sustainability appraisal has confirmed that the SPD is largely compatible with sustainability objectives. As a result no amendments have been made to the document as a result of this appraisal.

2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1 Purpose of the Sustainability Appraisal

2.1.1 This sustainability appraisal has been prepared to accompany the Biodiversity and Waterfront Development supplementary planning document (SPD).

2.1.2 The purpose of sustainability appraisal is to assess the environmental, social and economic effects which are likely to arise from implementation of the SPD. The appraisal provides a means of identifying potential conflicts between the objectives of the SPD and sustainability objectives and making recommendations for changes to the SPD to minimise or overcome these conflicts. The results of the sustainability appraisal for the Biodiversity and Waterfront Development SPD are presented in this report.

2.2 Objectives and Content of the SPD

2.2.1 The Biodiversity and Waterfront Development SPD has been prepared to provide a framework to inform, guide and assess new development at waterfront locations throughout the Leeds district to ensure that biodiversity issues are fully considered and addressed. Its key objectives are:

1. to identify and safeguard existing habitats;
2. to provide guidance on the conservation of protected and important species;
3. to provide guidance on the ecological design of developments within waterway corridors;
4. to identify opportunities for habitat enhancement, creation and restoration;
5. to encourage appropriate long term habitat management.

2.2.2 The SPD adds detail to a number of policies in the 'saved' Unitary Development Plan (UDP). This is provided by way of a series of guidelines which provide advice on how developments alongside the City's rivers, canals and watercourses can retain and enhance existing, and provide new, habitats for wildlife.

2.2.3 Under the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 local planning authorities must conduct sustainability appraisals for all new or revised development plan documents and supplementary planning documents. When preparing such documents local planning authorities are also required to carry out a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in accordance with European Directive 2001/42/EC which is transposed into UK legislation by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. The sustainability appraisal and SEA for the Biodiversity and Waterfront Development SPD have been carried out as a combined process in accordance with the above European and national legislation and the results are presented in this report.

3.0 APPRAISAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1.1 The approach adopted for the Sustainability Appraisal of this SPD is based on the guidance from the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) as set out in Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks (2005) .
- 3.1.2 The appraisal has involved an assessment of the impact of the SPD against sustainability objectives. The elements of the SPD appraised include its objectives, the saved UDP policies on which it is based and the detailed proposals in the SPD.
- 3.1.3 The appraisal has included an assessment of the secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long term, permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects.
- 3.1.4 The sustainability appraisal was carried out in November 2005 by officers from the Strategy and Policy division of Leeds City Council Development Department.
- 3.1.5 Consultation on the scoping report for the sustainability appraisal was carried out in June 2005 with copies being sent for comment to the four formal SEA consultation bodies (Countryside Agency, English Heritage, English Nature, Environment Agency). The appraisal framework has been amended to take account of comments received. In particular, objective 14 has been amended and additional baseline information and relevant policies, plans and programmes have been added.
- 3.1.6 Consultation on the draft SPD and sustainability appraisal has also been carried out and the monitoring section of the SA report has been amended to take account of comments received.
- 3.1.6 The sustainability appraisal will form the basis for monitoring and review of the SPD.

4.0 SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES, BASELINE AND CONTEXT

4.1 Links to Policies, Plans and Programmes

- 4.1.1 There are a number of plans, policies and strategies that have a bearing on the development of the SPD. Plans, policies and strategies that are relevant to the SPD are set out in the table in Appendix 1. These plans, policies and strategies have been taken into account in the preparation of the SPD and in the development of the key sustainability issues for Leeds and the sustainability appraisal framework which is set out in Appendix 2.

4.2 Baseline Characteristics

- 4.2.1 The ODPM guidance Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks indicates that the collection of baseline data for the sustainability appraisal of a Supplementary Planning Document should draw extensively on the surveys and evidence gathering work

undertaken for the sustainability appraisal of the relevant Development Plan Document. Work undertaken in the development of the parent policy should provide a considerable amount of information for SPD during this task. However, the parent policies for the Biodiversity and Waterfront Development SPD are drawn entirely from the saved UDP which has not been subject to sustainability appraisal. As a result there are no baseline data from these saved policies which can be used to inform this sustainability appraisal.

4.2.2 Baseline information provides the basis for predicting and monitoring effects and helps to identify sustainability problems and alternative ways of dealing with them. The focus for information collection should be those aspects of the environmental issues that are relevant to the SPD or to the sustainability objectives.

4.2.3 The Leeds Sustainability Appraisal Framework identifies indicators and targets for each appraisal objective. These have been used to establish a baseline for monitoring for the Biodiversity and Waterfront Development SPD:

**Baseline Information for the Biodiversity and Waterfront Development SPD
Taken from the Sustainability Assessment Framework for Leeds.**

Indicators	Targets
1. Change in priority habitats and species; 2. Areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, sub-regional or local significance (SSSIs, SEGIs, LNRs and LNAs). 3. Status/condition of SSSIs (favourable or recovering %)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to the targets for priority species and habitats in the Leeds Biodiversity Action Plan; • Bring into favourable condition by 2010 95% of nationally important wildlife sites (UK); • Contribute to the targets in the action plans for the habitats and species of principal importance for the conservation of biological diversity in England (UKBAP); • People living in towns and cities should have a statutory local nature reserve at a minimum level of one hectare per thousand population (English Nature).

4.2.4 The SPD has a limited range of influence as it refers only to development along rivers, canals and watercourses. Comprehensive data on the habitats and species present along all waterways in the Leeds district is not available. Site specific data will become available as a result of the ecological surveys required by the SPD.

4.2.5 Specific baseline information for the city centre is provided by the Ecological Survey of the Waterfront Strategy Area carried out in 2003. This is reproduced in Appendix 1 to the SPD. The survey identifies that 71% of the bank types within the study area are man made. Of the vegetation types present woodland fringe occupied the most area (35%), scrub occupied 25% and improved grassland and rank grassland each occupied 15 %. The

remaining cover was made up of aquatic fringe (5%), amenity planting (2%) and wall vegetation (2%).

- 4.2.6 The Leeds-Liverpool Canal (SSSI) and the River Wharfe (SEGI) are covered by nature conservation designations.

4.3 Defining the SA Framework

4.3.1 The SA Framework provides a means by which sustainability effects can be described, analysed and compared. It is central to the sustainability appraisal process.

4.3.2 A Sustainability Appraisal Framework has been prepared for Leeds based on the key sustainability issues for Leeds which, in turn are based on the four objectives identified in the Government publication, 'A Better Quality of Life: a Strategy for Sustainable Development in the UK':

- social progress which recognises the needs of everyone;
- effective protection of the environment;
- prudent use of natural resources; and
- maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.

4.3.3 In order to meet the requirements for SEA the saved UDP policies and the SPD itself need to be appraised against all the environmental objectives in the SA Framework. The SA Framework used in the appraisal of the SPD, including objectives, sub-objectives and targets, is reproduced in Appendix 2.

5.0 SPD ISSUES AND OPTIONS

5.1 Options

5.1.1 The sustainability appraisal is required to consider other alternatives that could help to implement the parent policies associated with the SPD and, as a minimum, the appraisal must compare the sustainability impacts of the 'SPD' and 'no SPD' options.

5.1.2 The Biodiversity and Waterfront Development SPD provides detailed interpretation of its parent policies with specific reference to development along waterway corridors. In recent years there has been significant development pressure along the river and canal corridor in the city centre which has resulted in the loss of or modification to riverside habitats. Preparation of the SPD was seen as necessary to provide detailed guidance to developers on the protection and enhancement of biodiversity along the rivers, canals and watercourses in the Leeds district. As a result the only practical options in this instance were considered to be:

1. publish a SPD to provide specific, detailed guidance on biodiversity and waterfront development;
2. rely on existing UDP policies to protect and enhance biodiversity through waterfront developments.

5.1.3 The SPD will make a positive contribution to a number of sustainability appraisal objectives, in particular objectives 12 and 19 (refer to the tables in Appendix 4). With the no SPD option the potential to meet these objectives would rely on the use of the parent policies which do not specifically relate to waterside developments. Whilst the parent UDP policies do have general positive sustainability impacts they do not provide the detailed advice available in the SPD. As a result the SPD option is considered to be most compatible with the sustainability appraisal objectives in that it will have increased positive impacts at the local site level.

6.0 THE SPD

6.1 Elements of the SA

6.1.1 The sustainability appraisal of SPDs includes three elements:

1. an appraisal of the objectives of the SPD;
2. an appraisal of parent policies on which the SPD is based where these have not already been subject to sustainability appraisal;
3. an appraisal of the policies or proposals in the SPD.

6.2 Appraisal of Objectives

6.2.1 The appraisal of the Biodiversity and Waterfront Development SPD objectives against the SA objectives is set out in Table 1. The SPD objectives are set out in paragraph 2.2.1.

Table 1

SA Objectives	Biodiversity and Waterfront Development SPD Objectives				
	1	2	3	4	5
2	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
4	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Neutral
6	Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Compatible	Compatible
10	Neutral	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
11	Potential conflict	Neutral	Neutral	Potential conflict	Neutral
12	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
13	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
14	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Compatible	Neutral
15	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
16	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
17	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
18	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Compatible	Neutral
19	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
20	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
21	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
22	Neutral	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Neutral
Comments and Recommendations:					
Plan Objectives 1 and 4 vs. SA Objective 11: The plan objectives seek to safeguard existing habitats and to identify opportunities for habitat enhancement and					

there could be a potential conflict where such habitats are present on brownfield land. No change is recommended as the objectives are in line with national planning policy (PPS9) which seeks to retain significant biodiversity interest on previously developed land.

6.3 Appraisal of Parent Policies

6.3.1 The SPD adds detail to policies in the 'saved' UDP for which no sustainability appraisal has been undertaken. In accordance with Government guidance, the parent UDP policies upon which the SPD is based have been included as part of the sustainability appraisal of the SPD. This appraisal of UDP policies is set out in the tables in Appendix 3. In the tables similar policies have been grouped together as they were found to have the same impacts at earlier stages in the appraisal process.

Saved UDP Policies from the Biodiversity and Waterfront Development SPD (Parent Policies)

GP7 Where development would not otherwise be acceptable and a condition would not be effective a planning obligation will be necessary before planning permission is granted. This obligation should cover those matters which would otherwise result in permission being withheld and if possible should enhance the overall quality of the development. Its requirements should be necessary, relevant to planning, directly related to the proposed development, fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the proposed development and reasonable in all other respects.

CC1 Where city centre development proposals would not otherwise be acceptable and a condition would not be effective a planning obligation will be necessary for planning permission to be granted. Where it would be relevant to the development proposed the City Council will seek to conclude a planning obligation to:

- i. Achieve or contribute towards specific elements of the transport strategy, environmental improvements or community facilities, including the provision of an acceptable balance of uses in mixed use developments, or
- ii. Make a proportionate financial contribution through commuted payments to be used by the City council to secure elements of the transport strategy, environmental improvements or community facilities.

Any obligations must comply with the tests set out in the final sentence of policy GP7.

N8 The strategic network of urban green corridors links the main urban area with the countryside. These corridors provide or have the potential to provide for informal recreation and also contribute to visual amenity and nature conservation. Within these corridors developments proposals should ensure that:

- i. any existing corridor function of the land is retained, enhanced or replaced; and

- ii. where there is potential to create a link between existing greenspaces, provision is made for one or more corridor function.

N9 All development proposals should respect and where possible enhance the intrinsic value of land in fulfilling a corridor function in terms of access, recreation, nature conservation and visual amenity.

N24 Where development proposals about the Green Belt, green corridors or other open land their assimilation into the landscape must be achieved as part of the scheme. If existing landscape features would not achieve this a landscaping scheme will be required to be implemented which deals positively with the transition between development and open land.

N39 Culverting or canalisation of watercourses within or related to development sites will not normally be permitted unless there are public safety considerations or development could not be achieved in any other way. The City Council will promote actively re-opening culverts and restoration of canalised watercourses to a more natural state.

N49 Development will not normally be permitted which threatens significant net depletion or impoverishment of the district's wildlife or habitat resources, geological features or landforms. Design of new development, including landscaping, should minimise its potential adverse impact.

N50 Development will not normally be permitted which would seriously ham, either directly or indirectly, through any means a SSSI, LNR, SEGI or LNA.

In considering development proposals for any of the above nature sites the needs of the development and the requirements of nature conservation will be examined. In particular account will be taken of:

- i. the extent and significance of the potential damage to the nature conservation interest;
- ii. the extent to which that damage could be reduced by imposing conditions on a planning permission;
- iii. the importance of the proposed development to the local, regional or national interest;
- iv. in the case of a LNA whether a replacement site of equivalent nature conservation interest can be provided within the same locality.

N51 The design of new development, including landscaping, should wherever possible enhance existing wildlife habitat and provide new areas for wildlife as opportunities arise. Where new development is proposed adjacent to an area of existing nature conservation interest a buffer zone will be required.

LT6B The City Council will seek where appropriate to secure footpath access and public rights of way along both banks of the River Aire and its major tributaries and also along the Leeds canal system, having regard to public safety and nature conservation interests.

LD1 Any landscape scheme should normally...

- v. protect existing vegetation including shrubs, hedges and trees. Sufficient space is to be allowed around buildings to enable existing trees to be retained in a healthy condition and both existing and new trees to grow to maturity without significant adverse effect on the amenity or structural stability of buildings;
- vi. complement existing beneficial landscape, ecological or archaeological features and help to integrate them as part of the development.

6.3.2 Overall the impact of the saved UDP policies is largely positive or neutral. The only identified areas of potential conflict between the saved UDP policies and the SA objectives are with policies N8, N9, N39 and N49 and SA objective 11 relating to efficient use of previously developed land. The saved UDP policies form part of the adopted UDP therefore it is not possible to amend these policies as a result of this sustainability appraisal.

6.4 Appraisal of Proposals

6.4.1 The SPD includes a number of guidelines which expand the above policies. The tables in Appendix 4 illustrate the appraisal of the SPD guidelines against the sustainability appraisal objectives.

6.4.2 The effects of the SPD on the SA objectives have been assessed as being neutral or positive with the exception of guidelines 2 and 7 which have a potential negative impact on SA objective 11 and objective 15 which has a potential negative impact on SA objective 6.

6.4.3 No amendments are considered necessary as guidelines 2 and 7 follow Government guidance in PPS9 which also advises the following:

“The re-use of previously developed land for new development makes a major contribution to sustainable development by reducing the amount of countryside and undeveloped land that needs to be used. However, where such sites have significant biodiversity or geological interest of recognised local importance, local planning authorities, together with developers, should aim to retain this interest or incorporate it into any development of the site”.

6.4.4 Guideline 15 may have a medium to long term negative impact on SA objective 6 which seeks to maintain and improve culture, leisure and recreational activities. Again, no amendment is considered necessary as any impact is considered to be relatively minor in the context of city wide leisure and recreation opportunities.

6.5 Mitigation

6.5.1 The sustainability appraisal is required to include proposals for mitigation where significant negative effects are identified. No significant adverse impacts have been identified as a result of the sustainability appraisal of the Biodiversity and Waterfront Development SPD. Where minor negative impacts have been identified it is proposed that these will be monitored annually based on an assessment of selected planning applications.

7.0 IMPLEMENTATION

7.1 Links to Other Plans and Programmes

7.1.1 The SPD provides supplementary guidance to policies in the adopted UDP for Leeds. Other relevant plans and programmes are set out in Appendix 1. The SPD will also relate to the emerging Local Development Framework for Leeds.

7.2 Monitoring

7.2.1 The purpose of monitoring is to assess the actual effects of the SPD compared to those predicted in the sustainability appraisal and to identify any unforeseen effects.

7.2.2 Government guidance states that monitoring should focus on significant sustainability effects such as:

- Those that indicate a likely breach of international, national or local legislation, recognised guidelines and standards;
- Those that may give rise to irreversible damage with a view to identifying trends before such damage is caused;
- Those where there was uncertainty in the sustainability appraisal, and where monitoring would enable preventative or mitigation measures to be taken.

7.2.3 Monitoring the sustainability impacts of the SPD should be incorporated into the overall monitoring of the Leeds Local Development Framework and the results will be published in the Annual Monitoring Reports.

7.2.4 The Annual Monitoring Report will report on the following areas:

- Set out how the City Council is performing against timescales and milestones set out in the Local Development Scheme,
- Provide information on the extent to which policies within Local Development Plan Documents are being achieved,
- Advise on the need to revise and update the Local Development Scheme.

7.2.5 Monitoring the affects of the SPD will include an assessment of planning applications for waterfront sites against the guidelines in the SPD and the SA objectives. This will enable positive and negative impacts and potential conflicts to be identified.

APPENDIX 1

Overview of Links to Other Plans, Policies and Strategies

Policy, plan or programme	Status	Key objectives relevant to SPD and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
European					
European Sustainable Development Strategy	Adopted by the EC in 2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limit climate change and increase the use of clean energy; - Address threats to public health; - Manage natural resources responsibly; - Improve the transport system and land use management; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - meet its Kyoto commitment then aim to reduce atmospheric greenhouse gas emissions by an average of 1% per year over 1990 levels up to 2020. - Protect and restore habitats and natural systems and halt the loss of biodiversity by 2010. 	Key European context	Key European context
European Spatial Development Perspective	No formal status, there is a commitment from member states to take it forward in producing their own national and regional planning policies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - development of a balanced and polycentric urban system and a new urban-rural relationship; - securing parity of access to infrastructure and knowledge; and - sustainable development, prudent management and protection of nature and cultural heritage. 	None	Mainly relevant at national and regional scale	Mainly relevant at national and regional scale
European Biodiversity Strategy	EU policy	<p>A range of objectives is identified under four themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity - sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources; - Research, identification and 	No specific targets identified	No direct implications	Key European context

Policy, plan or programme	Status	Key objectives relevant to SPD and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
		monitoring of information; and - education, training and awareness			
EU Sixth Environmental Action Programme (2001)	European policy (2001)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to stabilise the atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases at a level that will not cause unnatural variations of the earth's climate. - to protect and restore the functioning of natural systems and halt the loss of biodiversity in the European Union and globally. To protect soils against erosion and pollution. - to achieve a quality of the environment where the levels of man – made contaminants do not give rise to significant impacts on or risks to human health. - to ensure the consumption of renewable and non-renewable resources does not exceed the carrying capacity of the environment. To achieve a decoupling of resource use from economic growth through significantly improved resource efficiency, dematerialisation of the economy, and waste prevention. 	Numerous actions are identified but few specific targets other than for greenhouse gas emissions: - In the short term, the EU is committed, under the Kyoto Protocol, to achieving an 8% reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases by 2008-2012 compared to 1990 level (in the longer term a global reduction of 20-40% will be needed).	Key European context	Key European context
Water Framework Directive	European Policy	Requires all inland and coastal waters to reach “good” status by 2015. This will be achieved by establishing a river basin district structure within which		Key European and National context.	Key European and national context.

Policy, plan or programme	Status	Key objectives relevant to SPD and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
		demanding environmental objectives will be set, including ecological targets for surface waters,			
National					
Securing the Future – the UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)	UK Government policy document published in 2005.	<p>Guiding principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Living within environmental limits – Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society. – Achieving a sustainable economy <p>Shared priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Sustainable consumption and production – Climate change and energy – Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement – Sustainable communities 	<p>Includes 68 strategy indicators and 20 framework indicators.</p> <p>The relevant framework indicators are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Greenhouse gas emissions: Kyoto target and CO2 emissions - Bird populations: bird population indices (a) farmland birds (b) woodland birds - Ecological impacts of air pollution: area of UK habitat sensitive to acidification and eutrophication with critical load exceedences - River quality: rivers of good (a) biological (b) chemical quality - Active community participation: civic participation, informal and formal volunteering at least once a month - Environmental equality: (environmental measures to be developed) - Well being: (measures to 	Key national objectives and indicators (also targets)	SA frameworks must encompass the guiding principles, shared priorities and key targets.

Policy, plan or programme	Status	Key objectives relevant to SPD and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
			<i>be developed)</i>		
PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development	Government Planning Policy Statement	Sustainable development is identified as the key principle underlying planning. Planning is charged with addressing sustainable development through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – making suitable land available for development in line with economic, social and environmental objectives to improve people’s quality of life; – contributing to sustainable economic development; – protecting and enhancing the natural and historic environment, the quality and character of the countryside, and existing communities; – ensuring high quality development through good and inclusive design, and the efficient use of resources; and, – ensuring that development supports existing communities and contributes to the creation of safe, sustainable, liveable and mixed communities with good access to jobs and key services for all members of the community. 	No specific targets	Key policy context	Key interpretation of how planning should address sustainable development
PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation	Government Planning Policy Statement	- To promote sustainable development - by ensuring that biodiversity is conserved and enhanced as an integral part of economic, social and	No specific targets	Key policy context	Key policy context

Policy, plan or programme	Status	Key objectives relevant to SPD and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
		<p>environmental development, so that policies and decisions about the development and use of land integrate biodiversity with other considerations.</p> <p>- To conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England's wildlife and geology - by sustaining, and where possible improving, the quality and extent of natural habitat and geological and geomorphological sites; the natural physical processes on which they depend; and the populations of naturally occurring species which they support.</p> <p>- To contribute to an urban renaissance - by enhancing biodiversity in green spaces and among developments in urban areas so that they are used by wildlife and valued by people, recognising that healthy functional ecosystems can contribute to a better quality of life and a sense of well-being for those who live and work in urban areas.</p> <p>- To contribute to rural renewal - by ensuring that developments in rural areas take account of the role and value of biodiversity in supporting economic diversification and</p>			

Policy, plan or programme	Status	Key objectives relevant to SPD and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
		contributing to a high quality environment.			
PPS25 Development and Flood Risk	Government Planning Policy Guidance	Provides guidance on the management and reduction of flood risk in the land use planning process. Encourages the use of sustainable drainage systems	No specific targets	Key national context	Key national context
England Biodiversity Action Plan	Government policy document	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A halting, and if possible a reversal, of declines in priority habitats and species, with wild species and habitats as part of healthy, functioning ecosystems - The general acceptance of biodiversity's essential role in enhancing the quality of life, with its conservation becoming a natural consideration in all relevant public, private and non-governmental decisions and policies biodiversity and education 	- reverse the long-term decline in the number of farmland birds by 2020, as measured annually against underlying trends	Key national context	Key national context
Regional					
RPG12	Approved by Secretary of State in 2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regeneration of areas damaged by past industrial decline as well as capitalising on economic growth points; - Making full use of urban land and minimising loss of greenfield land; - Protecting and enhancing natural resources; - Making urban areas more attractive, high quality, safe places where people chose to 	Indicators and targets given for each group of policies	Proposals will provide policy context for the LDF until the RSS is approved	Core strategy is to deliver a more sustainable region.

Policy, plan or programme	Status	Key objectives relevant to SPD and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
		live; - Minimising loss of the rural landscape, maintaining and where possible enhancing its diverse character; - Limiting pollution to what is compatible with health and biosphere capacity.			
Consultation Draft Regional Spatial Strategy	Published for consultation	Refers to the Advancing Together vision and objectives (see below)			
Advancing Together	Adopted by the main regional bodies	- a world class, prosperous and sustainable economy - physical infrastructure and communications which meet the needs of people, businesses, places and the environment. - high quality and man-made environments - a socially inclusive and cohesive region. People will have the capacity, resources, and equitable access to quality services needed to live well.	32 indicators – see also the report 'Progress in the region'	Vision for regional development	Provides the overarching vision for the RSDF
Regional Sustainable Development Framework	Agreed by the principal regional bodies when published in 1999. Update published in 2003	15 regional aims for SD plus a number of more detailed objectives	Includes 36 indicators of SD	Aims and objectives for a sustainable region	Framework for SA in the region
Local					
Leeds UDP	Adopted August 2001	Incorporates four specific strategic goals and a number of thematic strategic aims.		Existing policy context for the LDF. Strategic goals to be reviewed	Existing policy context for sustainable

Policy, plan or programme	Status	Key objectives relevant to SPD and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
		<p>SG1: to use the mechanism of land use planning to help to co-ordinate all the aims and aspirations of the Council's strategic initiatives, with the intent of improving the quality of life for all the residents of Leeds and those who use the city;</p> <p>SG2: to maintain and enhance the character of the District of Leeds;</p> <p>SG3: to ensure that the legitimate needs of the community are met;</p> <p>SG4: to ensure that development is consistent with the aims of sustainable development</p>		through the preparation of the LDF.	development in spatial planning
Leeds UDP Review	First Deposit draft June-August 2003; Revised deposit draft February – March 2004; Awaiting Inspector's Report	Some changes to strategic aims	38 indicators identified in SA	Local context for LDF	Strengthening of section on sustainable development
Vision for Leeds 2004 to 2010 (Vision 2)	Community Strategy	<p>General Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourage and support leadership in communities - Prioritise the development of harmonious communities - Everyone playing a full part in society - Regenerate and restore confidence in every part of the city 	<p>General Targets</p> <p>A number of indicators and targets are identified for each of the eight policy themes. These include targets for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - making sure that everyone in Leeds is able to walk, or have easy access, to a local open green area and be able to see a tree or green space 	As the Community Strategy it must be taken into account in preparing the LDF	Emphasis is on issues such as image and competitiveness rather than sustainable development

Policy, plan or programme	Status	Key objectives relevant to SPD and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Celebrate the distinctiveness of all places in Leeds - Actively involve the community - Provide cultural opportunities for everyone - Achieve recognition as a leading artistic, cultural and sporting city - Tackle social, economic and environmental discrimination and inequity - Provide a better quality environment for our children - Extend the success of the city centre to inner city areas - Tackle basic environmental problems - Manage our environmental resources more efficiently - A varied economy - Knowledge as a way of gaining competitive advantage - An efficient communications system 	<p>wherever they are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - making sure that all parts of Leeds meet national air-quality standards, making sure that all rivers flowing through Leeds are rated as 'very good', 'good' or 'fair', reducing the amount of CO2 produced by 20% of 1990 levels and supporting regional targets for electricity from renewable sources - 80% of development to be on brownfield land. - Increasing the number of journeys made by walking and cycling - Reducing the levels of pollution - All residents being satisfied with their home, local environment and neighbourhood - Having an involved community - Winning local, national or international awards for the quality of urban design outside the city centre 		
Environmental Policy	Internal City Council policy document	Identifies ten aims under the headings: sustainable economic development; health for all; energy; waste and recycling; monitoring and minimising pollution; transport; enhancing	Identifies short-term targets (i.e. for the next financial year)		Key environmental issues, but only looking forward in the short term

Policy, plan or programme	Status	Key objectives relevant to SPD and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
		the local environment; the natural environment; raising awareness and purchasing and contracts			
Corporate Plan	City Council policy document	Priorities: creating better neighbourhoods and confident communities; making the most of people; competing in a global economy; integrated transport; looking after the environment	Includes PSA targets for Leeds		PSA targets
Health and Well-Being Strategy	Leeds Initiative strategy	Four key objectives: Make sure that social economic and environmental conditions promote a healthy and positive society; protect peoples health, support people to stay healthy and promote equal chances of good health; provide high quality long-term and accessible services to those who need them when they need them; make sure that everyone can play as full a part in society as they want by reducing barriers.	Eight indicators are identified to measure progress		Key social issue
Leeds Nature Conservation Strategy	LCC strategy	To conserve valuable existing nature conservation sites; to ensure all Leeds residents have easy access to nature conservation; to promote greater awareness and care for the whole of the natural environment through the distribution of information; to enhance nature through sympathetic development and	No specific targets	Key local context	Key local context

Policy, plan or programme	Status	Key objectives relevant to SPD and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
		management.			
Leeds Biodiversity Action Plan	Leeds Biodiversity Action Plan Partnership document	Identifies priority habitats and species in the Leeds district	Habitat and species action plan targets	Key local context	Key local context
Leeds Waterfront Strategy 2002	SPG to Adopted Leeds UDP	Study objectives are to: - identify opportunities to improve pedestrian and cycle access to and along the waterway corridor - identify opportunities for environmental improvements to the waterway corridor, to include the waterway, waterfront walkways and riparian properties - provide for the creation of vital and viable development and activity - provide guidance on issues of waterside design - review issues of flood defence - promote the use of the waterspace for suitable leisure activities and navigation	No specific targets	Covers approximately 6.5km of the river and canal corridor stretching from Amley Mills in the west to Thwaite Mills in the east.	Key sustainability issues of accessibility, environmental improvement, urban design and flooding in relation to the waterfront.
River Aire Restoration. Lower and Middle River Aire fish Pass Proposal	Environment Agency document	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide passage for fish over the five proposed weirs. • Encourage the return of migratory fish species - lamprey, salmon, sea trout and eels. • Allow the free migration of coarse fish within the lower and middle river. • To establish a sustainable 	To provide fish passes on five priority weirs	SPD provides support and possible means of funding fish passes	Compatible with biodiversity objective.

Policy, plan or programme	Status	Key objectives relevant to SPD and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for SPD	Implications for SA
		<p>river system in terms of both the fish populations and the wildlife that relies on them – otters, kingfishers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximise the social and economic benefits of a sustainable river. • Integrate this project with the regeneration of Leeds' waterfront. 			

APPENDIX 2

The Sustainability Appraisal Framework for the SA of the Biodiversity and Waterfront Development SPD

SA OBJECTIVES	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	INDICATORS	TARGETS FROM OTHER PPPs (Key to abbreviations at end of table.)
ECONOMIC OBJECTIVES			
2. Maintain or improve the conditions which have enabled business success, economic growth and investment.	a. Will it support existing businesses? b. Will it encourage investment? c. Will it improve productivity and competitiveness? d. Will it encourage rural diversification?	8. Gross Value Added (GVA) per capita 9. No. of VAT registered businesses 10. Amount of completed retail and leisure development 11. Employment land supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the wealth created in Leeds and the region every year (VFL2) • Improve Leeds' productivity performance by at least 15%; (VFL2) • Increase the percentage of the workforce employed in high-tech or knowledge-based jobs. (VFL2)
SOCIAL OBJECTIVES			
4. Improve conditions and services that engender good health and reduce disparities in health across Leeds	a. Will it promote healthy life-styles, and help prevent ill-health? b. Will it improve access to high quality, health facilities? c. Will it address health inequalities across Leeds?	1. Life expectancy 2. Mortality rates from coronary heart disease and cancer 3. % of people of working age population with limiting long-term illness 4. % of people whose health was not good 5. Estimate of obesity % 6. No of people on incapacity benefits and severe disability allowance 7. % of SOAs in the 20% most deprived nationally in the IMD Health deprivation & disability domain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce mortality from heart disease by at least 40% in the under 75s and cancer by at least 20% by 2010 (UK) • By 2005, reduce by 20% the gap between the ward with the highest level of Coronary Heart Disease and the ward with the lowest (based on a 3 year aggregate), and by 50% by 2010. (LNRS & LHS) • Halt the year-on-year rise in obesity among children under 11 by 2010. (UK)

SA OBJECTIVES	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	INDICATORS	TARGETS FROM OTHER PPPs (Key to abbreviations at end of table.)
6. Maintain and improve culture, leisure and recreational activities that are available to all	a. Will it increase provision of culture, leisure and recreational (CLR) activities/venues? b. Will it increase non-car based CLR activities? c. Will it increase participation in CLR activities by (i) local people and (ii) tourists? Will it preserve, promote and enhance local culture and heritage?	1. Visitor statistics from major attractions 2. % participation in sport and physical activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build at least three new high-quality cultural facilities (VFL2) • Increase participation in sport and physical activity to 70% of the population by 2020 (UK)
ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES			
10. Increase the quantity, quality and accessibility of greenspace	a. Will it increase the quantity of publicly accessible greenspace? b. Will it address deficiencies of greenspace in areas that are under-provided? c. Will it improve the quality and management of greenspace across Leeds? d. Will it improve the security of greenspace?	1. Quantity of greenspace 2. Quantity of greenspace per 1,000 population 3. % of eligible greenspace managed to green flag award standard 4. Accessibility of greenspace to residential areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everyone in Leeds is able to walk, or have easy access, to a local open green area and be able to see a tree or green space wherever they are. (VFL2) • Provide 2.8ha of Local Recreational Areas within 400m and 12ha of Neighbourhood/District Parks within 800m of residential areas (UDP)
11. Minimise the pressure on greenfield land by efficient land use patterns that make good use of derelict and previously used sites & promote balanced development	a. Does it make efficient use of land by promoting development on previously used land, re-use of buildings and higher densities? b. Will it promote the development of communities with accessible services, employment, shops and leisure facilities?	1. % of land developed for employment which is on previously developed land 2. % of new homes on previously developed land 3. % of new dwellings completed at less than 30 dwellings per hectare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80% of new homes on previously developed land between 1998 and 2016 (VFL2) • Housing density to be between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare net (PPG3)
12. Maintain and enhance, restore or add to biodiversity or geological conservation interests	a. Will it protect and enhance existing habitats, especially priority habitats identified in the UK and the Leeds Biodiversity Action Plan?	1. Change in priority habitats by type 2. Areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to the targets for the priority species and habitats in the Leeds BAP • Reverse the decline in farmland

SA OBJECTIVES	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	INDICATORS	TARGETS FROM OTHER PPPs (Key to abbreviations at end of table.)
	b. Will it protect and enhance protected and important species? (Important species are those identified in the UK and the Leeds BAP.) c. Will it protect and enhance existing designated nature conservation sites? d. Will it provide for appropriate long term management of habitats? e. Will it make use of opportunities to create and enhance habitats as part of development proposals? f. Will it protect / mitigate ecological interests on previously-developed sites? g. Will it protect sites of geological interest?	inc. sites of international, national, sub-regional or local significance (SSSIs, SEGIs, LNRs, LNAs) 3. Status/condition of SSSIs (favourable or recovering) (%)	birds by 2020 (UK) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bring into favourable condition by 2010 95% of nationally important wildlife sites (UK) The <i>List of Habitats and Species of Principal Importance for the Conservation of Biological diversity in England</i> issued by DEFRA under the CROW Act covers 47 habitats. People living in towns and cities should have a Statutory Local Nature Reserves at a minimum level of one hectare per thousand population (EN)
13. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions	Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions from: a. Households? b. Commercial and industrial activities? c. Transport d. Agriculture, landfill & mining?	1. Estimated CO ₂ emissions (Total) 2. Estimated CO ₂ emissions (Industry/Commercial) 3. Estimated CO ₂ emissions (Domestic) 4. Estimated CO ₂ emissions (Road Transport)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions below 1990 levels by 2020 (UK, RPG & VFL2) 60% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions by 2050 (EWP) Reduce greenhouse gasses emissions by 12.5% from 1990 levels by 2010 (UK)
14. Improve Leeds' ability to manage extreme weather conditions including flood risk and climate change	<i>Flood Risk</i> a. Will it prevent inappropriate development on flood plains and prepare for the likelihood of increased flooding in future? <i>Other climate change effects</i> b. Will it improve the capacity to cope with the increases in strong winds and storms? c. Will it improve the capacity to cope with higher temperatures?	1. No. of properties located within flood risk zones 2. Number of incidences of internal property flooding per annum 3. No. of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Future PPPs to be monitored for targets</i>

SA OBJECTIVES	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	INDICATORS	TARGETS FROM OTHER PPPs (Key to abbreviations at end of table.)
<p>15. Provide a transport network which maximises access, whilst minimising detrimental impacts</p>	<p>a. Will it reduce the need to travel by increasing access to key services and facilities by means other than the car?</p> <p>b. Will it ease congestion on the road network?</p> <p>c. Will it provide/improve/promote information about alternatives to car-based transport?</p> <p>d. Will it reduce the number of journeys by personal motor transport?</p> <p>e. Will it make the transport/environment attractive to non-car users?</p> <p>f. Will it encourage freight transfer from road to rail and water?</p> <p>g. Will it encourage employers to develop green travel plans for staff travel to/from work and whilst at work?</p> <p>h. Will it reduce the causes of transport-related accidents?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Traffic modal splits to centres 2. Traffic counts 3. Number of vehicles commuting into/out of urban centres during peak times 4. Ease of pedestrian access to jobs, services, leisure etc (pedestrian counts) 5. Changes to commuting modal split (% modal split) 6. Levels of pedestrian and cyclist activity 7. Distance of public transport stops/station to residential areas (desire lines distances between public transport facilities and residential areas) 8. Number of transport-related accidents 9. Annual road injury statistics for road user groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce congestion on the inter-urban trunk road network and in large urban areas to 2000 levels by 2010 (UK) • Weekday traffic growth not to exceed 5% from 1999 to 2006 (WYLTP) • Stabilise morning peak inbound traffic into Leeds at 1999 levels. (WYLTP) • Total bus patronage to grow by 5% by 2006/07 from a 1999/00 base (WYLTP), and 10% increase in bus passenger journeys by 2010 (RPG). • Total number of rail passengers to grow by 25% by 2006/07 from a 1999/00 base (WYLTP), and 50% increase in rail use from the 2000 level by 2010 (UK & RPG) • Double the number of cycling trips between 1996 and 2006 and double again by 2010 (WYLTP), and treble the number of cycling trips from the 2000 base level by 2010 (RPG) • Halt the overall long-term decline in journeys made on foot and increase the proportion of pedestrian journeys by children and young people (1998 to 2006). (WYLTP) • Increase the rail freight share of the market to 10% by 2010 (RPG) • 90% rural households within 800 metres of an hourly or better bus service. (WYLTP)

SA OBJECTIVES	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	INDICATORS	TARGETS FROM OTHER PPPs (Key to abbreviations at end of table.)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the number of people killed in road accidents by 40% and the number of children killed by 50% by 2010 compared with the average for 1994/98 (UK) • Reduce fatal and serious casualties by 20% between 1994/98 average and 2005 and by 40% by 2010. (WYLTP) • Reduce the number of children killed or seriously injured by 25% between 1994/98 average and 2005 and by 50% by 2010. (WYLTP)
16. Increase the proportion of local needs that are met locally	a. Will it support the use of more local suppliers for agriculture, manufacture, construction, retailing and other services? b. Will it ensure that essential services (e.g. employment, health services and shops) and resources to serve communities are within reasonable non-car based travelling distance? c. Will it provide appropriate housing for local needs? d. Will it support the vibrancy of city, town and village centres? e. Will it help facilitate improved ICT services and resources in isolated and disadvantaged communities?	1. % of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary and secondary school, employment and a major health centre 2. % of new residential development within 800m (10 minutes walk) of: a GP premises, primary school, supermarket or convenience store, post office 3. Number of vacant units and % of vacant floorspace in town centres 4. Amount and % of completed retail, office and leisure development respectively in town centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet targets for journey times to schools, further education colleges, GPs, hospitals, jobs and major shopping centres, once they are set in the Local Transport Plan.
17. Reduce the growth in waste	a. Will it minimise waste?	1. Total household waste (kg per	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet government targets of 30%

SA OBJECTIVES	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	INDICATORS	TARGETS FROM OTHER PPPs (Key to abbreviations at end of table.)
generated and landfilled.	b. Will it promote re-use, recovery and recycling of waste? c. Will it help to provide facilities for recycling and recovering waste?	person) 2. Household waste recycled (%) 3. Amount of municipal waste arising, & managed by type, & the % each management	recycling / composting and 45% recovery by 2010 and 33% recycling and 67% recovery by 2016 (LIWS) • Reduce growth in waste to 2% (2006-2010); 1% for (2011-2015) and 0.5% (2016-2020) (LIWS)
18. Reduce pollution levels	a. Will it promote the clean-up of contaminated land? b. Will it reduce air, water, land, noise and light pollution? c. Will it reduce the risk of pollution incidents and environmental accidents? d. Will it help to promote neighbourhood cleanliness?	1. Total area of contaminated land 2. No. of days when air pollution is moderate or high 3. Number of Air Quality Management Areas and areas of concern / no. of dwellings affected 4. Water quality – length of rivers in good or fair chemical and biological quality 5. Satisfaction with cleanliness of streets	• All parts of Leeds to meet national air-quality standards (VFL2) • All rivers flowing through Leeds are rated as 'very good', 'good' or 'fair' (VFL2) • All surface water and ground water bodies to achieve 'good' status by 2015 with the exceptions specified in the Water Framework Directive. (WFD) • Not exceed an annual average of 40µg/m ³ NO ₂ in main urban areas in any given year. (WYLTP)
19. Maintain and enhance landscape quality	a. Will it maintain and enhance areas of high landscape value? b. Will it protect and enhance individual features such as hedgerows, dry stone walls, ponds and trees? c. Will it increase the quality and quantity of woodland features in appropriate locations and using native species? d. Will it protect and enhance the landscape quality of the City's rivers and other waterways? e. Will it take account of the geomorphology of the land?	1. Amount of development taking place in areas of high landscape value 2. Area of woodland coverage	• <i>Future PPPs to be monitored for targets</i>

SA OBJECTIVES	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	INDICATORS	TARGETS FROM OTHER PPPs (Key to abbreviations at end of table.)
20. Maintain and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the built environment	a. Will it ensure new development is well designed and appropriate to its setting? b. Will it ensure development is consistent with Leeds City Council design guidance for the built, natural and historic environment? c. Will it support local distinctiveness? d. Will it encourage local sourcing of materials?	1. Consistency of development with Leeds City Council design guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Future PPPs to be monitored for targets</i>
21. Preserve and enhance the historic environment	a. Will it protect and enhance sites, features and areas of historical, archaeological and cultural value in urban and rural areas? b. Will it protect and enhance listed buildings, conservation areas and other designated historic features and their settings?	1. No. of listed building of each grade, conservation areas, scheduled ancient monuments and historic parks and gardens 2. No. & % of listed buildings at risk 3. No. of listed buildings demolished 4. No. & % of conservation areas with appraisals 5. Areas of known significant archaeological interest of national, regional or local interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove at least 10 listed buildings at risk per year. (BARSR)
22. Make efficient use of energy and natural resources and promote sustainable design.	a. Will it increase energy and water efficiency in all sectors? b. Will it increase energy from renewable sources? c. Will it promote the energy, water and resource efficiency of buildings? d. Will it increase sustainable urban drainage? e. Will it increase efficiency in use of raw	1. Domestic water consumption (litres/day/household) 2. Use of SUDS and interceptor measures 3. Renewable energy capacity installed by type 4. Agricultural land classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support regional targets of electricity from renewable sources (VFL2) • At least 10% of energy generated from renewable sources by 2010 (RSS) • All public sector organisations and 50% of local businesses (with over 100 employees) are working towards adopting environmental

SA OBJECTIVES	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	INDICATORS	TARGETS FROM OTHER PPPs (Key to abbreviations at end of table.)
	materials? f. Will it minimise the loss of high quality agricultural land and soils? g. Will it support reduced resource use by business?		management systems. (VFL2)

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS FOR PPPs

BARSR	Buildings at Risk Strategy and Register
EWP	UK Energy White Paper
LBAP	Leeds Biodiversity Action Plan
LHS	Leeds Housing Strategy
LNRS	Leeds Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy
LIWS	Leeds Integrated Waste Strategy
PPG3	Planning Policy Guidance 3 – Housing
RES	Regional Economic Strategy
RPG	Regional Planning Guidance
UDP	Leeds Unitary Development Plan
UK	UK government national target
WFD	Water Framework Directive – EU 2002
VFL2	Vision for Leeds 2
WYLTP	West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan

APPENDIX 3

APPRAISAL OF PARENT POLICIES

Explanation of Symbols

- 0 Neutral impact.
- + Minor positive impact.
- ++ Major positive impact.
- Minor negative impact.
- Major negative impact.
- ? Uncertain impact.

Policy GP7 and CC1

SA Objective	Assessment of Effect			Explanation of assessment
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2	0	0	0	Neutral
4	0	+	++	The policies can be used to seek contributions to greenspace provision. This can help to encourage outdoor activity which in turn can engender good health. Natural greenspace can also make a positive contribution to mental health. These effects are likely to increase over time as the quantity and quality of greenspace is improved.
6	0	+	++	The policy will seek contributions towards the provision of leisure and recreational facilities. The short term impact is neutral as contributions are usually payable on completion of developments. The impact will increase over time as provision increases.
10	0	+	++	The policy has a positive and increasing impact through contributions for the provision and maintenance of greenspace.
11	0	0	0	Neutral.
12	+	++	++	The policy could be used to require habitat creation and restoration, long term management of habitats and mitigation and monitoring for protected species.
13	0	0	0	Neutral.
14	0	0	0	Neutral.
15	0	+	+	The policy could be used to require contributions and improvements to public transport infrastructure, cycleways and pedestrian routes. The short term impact is neutral due to the delay between the

				granting of planning permission and the actual implementation of schemes.
16	0	0	0	Neutral.
17	0	+	+	The policy could be used to require the provision of recycling facilities.
18	0	0	0	Neutral.
19	0	+	+	The policy could be used to require landscape and habitat management plans.
20	0	0	0	Neutral
21	0	+	+	The policy could be used to require the conservation of buildings, structures and places of historic or archaeological interest.
22	0	0	0	Neutral

Policies N8 and N9

SA Objective	Assessment of Effects			Explanation of assessment
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2	0	0	0	Neutral
4	+	+	++	Over time the policies should result in an improved network of accessible greenspace which in turn should encourage increased outdoor activity such as walking, cycling and running.
6	+	+	++	The policies seek to retain and improve a linked network of greenspaces which will provide opportunities for informal recreation.
10	0	+	+	The policies seek to increase provision of greenspace where it will help to create links in existing green corridors.
11	0	0	-	There may be increasing conflict in the longer term as pressure to develop brownfield sites increases possibly at the expense of green corridors.
12	+	++	++	Implementation of the policies will provide opportunities for habitat creation and enhancement of habitat corridors and networks.
13	0	0	0	Neutral
14	+	+	+	The policies may help to prevent development in floodplains and river/watercourse corridors.
15	0	+	+	Neutral
16	0	0	0	Neutral
17	0	0	0	Neutral
18	0	0	0	Neutral
19	++	++	++	The policies seek to protect and enhance existing features such as river corridors.

				They therefore have a major long term positive impact.
20	0	0	0	Neutral
21	0	0	0	Neutral
22	0	0	0	Neutral

Policy N24

SA Objective	Assessment of Effects			Explanation of assessment
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2	0	0	0	Neutral
4	0	0	0	Neutral
6	0	0	0	Neutral
10	0	0	0	Neutral
11	0	0	0	Neutral
12	+	+	+	Whilst primarily a visual benefit, planting provided under this policy could provide some biodiversity benefits over time, if appropriately designed.
13	0	0	0	Neutral
14	0	0	0	Neutral
15	0	0	0	Neutral
16	0	0	0	Neutral
17	0	0	0	Neutral
18	0	0	0	Neutral
19	+	+	+	The policy may help to protect and enhance existing features such as hedges and trees. It will also help to assimilate new development into the landscape.
20	0	0	0	Neutral
21	0	0	0	Neutral
22	0	0	0	Neutral

Policy N39

SA Objective	Assessment of Effects			Explanation of assessment
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2	0	0	0	Neutral
4	0	0	0	Neutral
6	0	+	+	The reopening of culverts and restoration of canalised watercourses provides an opportunity to improve leisure and recreation facilities, particularly in the medium to long term as projects are implemented.
10	0	+	+	As above the policy provides an opportunity to improve the quality and quantity of greenspace.

11	-	-	-	There may be a potential conflict between the need to make efficient use of brownfield sites and the reopening and restoration of culverts which require space.
12	+	+	++	Re-opening culverts and restoration of watercourses could have a major positive impact on biodiversity, particularly in the longer term as projects are agreed and implemented.
13	0	0	0	Neutral
14	+	++	++	The policy provides an opportunity to increase flood storage capacity along waterway corridors with the benefit increasing over time as more project are implemented.
15	0	0	0	Neutral
16	0	0	0	Neutral
17	0	0	0	Neutral
18	0	+	+	Restoration of watercourses to a more natural state may help to reduce run off and silt entering watercourses.
19	+	+	+	The policy seeks to protect and restore waterways which make a positive contribution to landscape quality.
20	0	0	0	Neutral
21	0	0	0	Neutral
22	+	+	+	The policy is consistent with sustainable drainage principles.

Policy N49

SA Objective	Assessment of Effects			Explanation of assessment
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2	0	0	0	Neutral
4	+	+	+	By seeking to protect wildlife habitats the policy will make a minor positive contribution to this objective because of the link between open spaces, wildlife and well being.
6	0	0	0	Neutral
10	0	0	0	Neutral
11	-	-	-	There may be a conflict where important habitats and species are present on brownfield sites.
12	++	++	++	By seeking to protect wildlife and habitat resources the policy will make a significant positive contribution to this objective.
13	0	0	0	Neutral

14	0	0	0	Neutral
15	0	0	0	Neutral
16	0	0	0	Neutral
17	0	0	0	Neutral
18	0	0	0	Neutral
19	++	++	++	The policy will seek to protect important landscape features such as trees, hedges, ponds, rivers and watercourses.
20	0	0	0	Neutral
21	0	0	0	Neutral
22	0	0	0	Neutral

Policy N50

SA Objective	Assessment of Effects			Explanation of assessment
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2	0	0	0	Neutral
4	+	+	+	By seeking to protect designated nature conservation sites the policy will make a minor positive contribution to this objective because of the link between open spaces, wildlife and well being.
6	0	0	0	Neutral
10	0	0	0	Neutral
11	0	0	0	Neutral
12	++	++	++	By seeking to protect designated nature conservation sites the policy will make a significant positive contribution to this objective.
13	0	0	0	Neutral
14	0	0	0	Neutral
15	0	0	0	Neutral
16	0	0	0	Neutral
17	0	0	0	Neutral
18	0	0	0	Neutral
19	++	++	++	Designated nature conservation sites will usually contain important landscape features such as woodland, hedges, ponds, rivers and watercourses and their protection will make a significant positive contribution to this objective.
20	0	0	0	Neutral
21	0	0	0	Neutral
22	0	0	0	Neutral

Policy N51

SA Objective	Assessment of Effects			Explanation of assessment
	Short	Medium	Long	

	Term	Term	Term	
2	0	0	0	Neutral
4	+	+	+	The policy seeks habitat enhancement and creation as part of new developments. This will have a minor positive impact on this objective because of the link between open spaces, wildlife and well being.
6	0	+	+	The policy could result in the provision of features which may provide leisure/recreation benefits through bird watching, fishing, etc.
10	0	+	+	The policy has a positive impact where habitats created and enhanced also provide accessible greenspace. Any benefit is likely to be over the medium to longer term due to the time taken for schemes to be implemented.
11	0	0	0	Neutral
12	++	++	++	By encouraging habitat creation and enhancement as well as the provision of buffer zones the policy has a significant positive impact on this objective.
13	0	0	0	Neutral
14	0	+	+	The policy provides an opportunity to provide flood storage habitats along waterway corridors with the benefit increasing over time as more projects are implemented.
15	0	0	0	Neutral
16	0	0	0	Neutral
17	0	0	0	Neutral
18	0	0	0	Neutral
19	++	++	++	Habitat enhancement and creation provides an opportunity to maintain and enhance important landscape features.
20	0	0	0	Neutral
21	0	0	0	Neutral
22	+	+	+	There is a minor positive impact as habitat creation required under the policy could form part of a sustainable drainage scheme for a site.

Policy LT6B

SA Objective	Assessment of Effects			Explanation of assessment
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2	0	0	0	Neutral
4	0	+	+	By seeking to improve the provision of

				footpaths and rights of way the policy has a minor positive impact through improved opportunities for active recreation which is generally beneficial for health.
6	+	++	++	The policy has a increasing positive impact through the provision of paths and rights of way for recreational use.
10	0	+	+	New paths and rights of way may improve access to greenspace and there is a minor positive impact over the medium to longer term as schemes are implemented
11	0	0	0	Neutral
12	0	0	0	Neutral
13	0	0	0	Neutral
14	0	0	0	Neutral
15	0	0	+	There may be a longer term positive impact as the provision of paths and rights of way encourage increased walking and cycling.
16	0	0	0	Neutral
17	0	0	0	Neutral
18	0	0	0	Neutral
19	0	0	0	Neutral
20	0	0	0	Neutral
21	0	0	0	Neutral
22	0	0	0	Neutral

Policy LD1 (v and vi)

SA Objective	Assessment of Effects			Explanation of assessment
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2	0	0	0	Neutral
4	0	0	0	Neutral
6	0	0	0	Neutral
10	0	0	0	Neutral
11	0	0	0	Neutral
12	+	+	+	The policy encourages the retention of existing and creation of new ecological features which will have a positive impact on this objective.
13	0	0	0	Neutral
14	0	0	0	Neutral
15	0	0	0	Neutral
15	0	0	0	Neutral
17	0	0	0	Neutral
18	0	0	0	Neutral
19	++	++	++	The policy seeks to protect existing landscape features and to provide

				landscape enhancements as part of new developments.
20	0	0	0	Neutral
21	0	0	0	Neutral
22	0	0	0	Neutral

APPENDIX 4

APPRAISAL OF PROPOSALS

Guideline 1 An ecological assessment will be required to accompany the submission of all planning applications for major development on sites with a river, beck or canal frontage

SA Objective	Assessment of Effects			Explanation of assessment
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2	0	0	0	Neutral
4	0	0	0	Neutral
6	0	0	0	Neutral
10	0	0	0	Neutral
11	0	0	0	Neutral
12	+	+	+	Ecological assessment will identify important species and habitats for protection as part of new developments which will have a positive impact on the maintenance and enhancement of biodiversity.
13	0	0	0	Neutral
14	0	0	0	Neutral
15	0	0	0	Neutral
16	0	0	0	Neutral
17	0	0	0	Neutral
18	0	0	0	Neutral
19	+	+	+	Ecological assessment will identify important features for retention which will help to maintain the landscape quality of rivers and other waterways.
20	0	0	0	Neutral
21	0	0	0	Neutral
22	0	0	0	Neutral

Guideline 2 Existing waterside habitats and features of value for wildlife should be retained.

SA Objective	Assessment of Effects			Explanation of assessment
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2	0	0	0	Neutral
4	?	?	?	There may be a link between the retention of habitats and mental health and well being.
6	0	0	0	Neutral
10	0	0	0	Neutral
11	-	-	-	There may be a conflict where habitats and features of value for wildlife occur on

				brownfield sites.
12	+	+	+	Habitat protection along watercourses will help to maintain biodiversity.
13	0	0	0	Neutral
14	+	+	+	Habitat retention along river and beck corridors should help to prevent inappropriate development in the floodplain.
15	0	0	0	Neutral
16	0	0	0	Neutral
17	0	0	0	Neutral
18	+	+	+	Vegetated banks help to trap silt and to reduce scouring of watercourses.
19	+	+	+	Habitat retention will help to protect the landscape quality of the City's rivers and other waterways.
20	0	0	0	Neutral
21	0	0	0	Neutral
22	0	0	0	Neutral

Guideline 3 New bridge crossings should be designed and located to avoid loss of or disturbance to existing habitats or to protected species.

SA Objective	Assessment of Effects			Explanation of assessment
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2	0	0	0	Neutral
4	0	0	0	Neutral
6	0	0	0	Neutral
10	0	0	0	Neutral
11	0	0	0	Neutral
12	+	+	+	Habitat protection will help to maintain biodiversity.
13	0	0	0	Neutral
14	0	0	0	Neutral
15	0	0	0	Neutral
16	0	0	0	Neutral
17	0	0	0	Neutral
18	0	0	0	Neutral
19	0	0	0	Neutral
20	0	0	0	Neutral
21	0	0	0	Neutral
22	0	0	0	Neutral

Guideline 4 Where loss of habitat is unavoidable mitigation will be required in the form of alternative habitat provision.

SA Objective	Assessment of Effects			Explanation of assessment
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2	0	0	0	Neutral
4	?	?	?	There may be a link between access to natural greenspace and mental health and well being.
6	0	0	0	Neutral
10	0	0	0	Neutral
11	0	0	0	Neutral
12	+	+	+	Will help to maintain biodiversity.
13	0	0	0	Neutral
14	0	0	0	Neutral
15	0	0	0	Neutral
16	0	0	0	Neutral
17	0	0	0	Neutral
18	0	0	0	Neutral
19	+	+	+	Will help to protect the landscape quality of the city's rivers and waterways.
20	0	0	0	Neutral
21	0	0	0	Neutral
22	+	+	+	The policy encourages the use of green roofs and sustainable drainage systems to provide replacement habitat.

Guideline 5 New sections of engineered bank will generally not be acceptable unless essential for flood defence or safety purposes.

SA Objective	Assessment of Effects			Explanation of assessment
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2	0	0	0	Neutral
4	0	0	0	Neutral
6	0	0	0	Neutral
10	0	0	0	Neutral
11	0	0	0	Neutral
12	+	+	+	Retention of natural banks will help to maintain biodiversity.
13	0	0	0	Neutral
14	0	0	0	Neutral
15	0	0	0	Neutral
16	0	0	0	Neutral
17	0	0	0	Neutral
18	0	0	0	Neutral

19	+	+	+	Will help to protect the landscape quality of the City's rivers and waterways.
20	0	0	0	Neutral
21	0	0	0	Neutral
22	0	0	0	Neutral

Guideline 6 Existing habitats and features of value for wildlife should be protected during construction.

SA Objective	Assessment of Effects			Explanation of assessment
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2	0	0	0	Neutral
4	0	0	0	Neutral
6	0	0	0	Neutral
10	0	0	0	Neutral
11	0	0	0	Neutral
12	+	+	+	Habitat protection will help to maintain biodiversity.
13	0	0	0	Neutral
14	0	0	0	Neutral
15	0	0	0	Neutral
16	0	0	0	Neutral
17	0	0	0	Neutral
18	0	0	0	Neutral
19	+	+	+	Will help to protect the landscape quality of the City's rivers and waterways.
20	0	0	0	Neutral
21	0	0	0	Neutral
22	0	0	0	Neutral

Guideline 7 Provision should be made for the conservation of protected and important species.

SA Objective	Assessment of Effects			Explanation of assessment
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2	0	0	0	Neutral
4	?	?	?	There maybe a link between everyday contact with wildlife and mental health and wellbeing.
6	0	0	0	Neutral
10	0	0	0	Neutral
11	-	-	-	The presence of protected species may reduce the development potential of some brownfield sites.
12	+	+	+	Protecting key species will help to maintain biodiversity.
13	0	0	0	Neutral

14	0	0	0	Neutral
15	0	0	0	Neutral
16	0	0	0	Neutral
17	0	0	0	Neutral
18	0	0	0	Neutral
19	+	+	+	Making provision for protected and important species will usually involve the retention of habitat features such as woodland, ponds, etc.
20	0	0	0	Neutral
21	0	0	0	Neutral
22	0	0	0	Neutral

Guideline 8 Biodiversity enhancements will be sought as part of waterside developments.

SA Objective	Assessment of Effects			Explanation of assessment
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2	0	0	0	Neutral
4	?	?	?	There may be a link between access to natural habitats and mental health and wellbeing.
6	0	0	0	Neutral
10	0	0	0	Neutral
11	0	0	0	Neutral
12	+	+	+	Enhancing the wildlife value of engineered banks will help to maintain and enhance biodiversity.
13	0	0	0	Neutral
14	0	0	0	Neutral
15	0	0	0	Neutral
16	0	0	0	Neutral
17	0	0	0	Neutral
18	0	0	0	Neutral
19	+	+	+	Will help to enhance the landscape quality of the City's rivers and waterways.
20	0	0	0	Neutral
21	0	0	0	Neutral
22	0	0	0	Neutral

Guideline 9 Provision should be made for the management/maintenance of existing and new waterside habitats.

SA Objective	Assessment of Effects			Explanation of assessment
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2	0	0	0	Neutral
4	0	0	0	Neutral

6	0	0	0	Neutral
10	+	+	+	Where habitats also provide greenspace the policy will help to improve quality through appropriate management.
11	0	0	0	Neutral
12	+	+	+	Appropriate habitat management should help to maintain and enhance biodiversity.
13	0	0	0	Neutral
14	0	0	0	Neutral
15	0	0	0	Neutral
16	0	0	0	Neutral
17	0	0	0	Neutral
18	0	0	0	Neutral
19	+	+	+	Habitat management will help to maintain landscape quality.
20	0	0	0	Neutral
21	0	0	0	Neutral
22	0	0	0	Neutral

Guideline 10 Development should be set back from the banks of rivers, becks and canals to provide/maintain an open corridor and to allow for the retention or creation of soft edge treatments.

SA Objective	Assessment of Effects			Explanation of assessment
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2	0	0	0	Neutral
4	0	0	0	Neutral
6	0	0	0	Neutral
10	+	+	+	The retention of undeveloped corridors adjacent to rivers, becks and canals may provide additional greenspace.
11	0	0	0	Neutral
12	+	+	+	The protection of undeveloped areas adjacent to rivers, becks and canals will help to protect wildlife habitats.
13	0	0	0	Neutral
14	0	0	0	Neutral
15	0	0	0	Neutral
16	0	0	0	Neutral
17	0	0	0	Neutral
18	+	+	+	The retention of an undeveloped buffer to rivers, canals and becks may help to reduce run-off into the watercourse.
19	+	+	+	The retention of an undeveloped buffer will help to protect and enhance the landscape quality of rivers and other waterways.
20	0	0	0	Neutral
21	0	0	0	Neutral

22	0	0	0	Neutral
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Guideline 11 Landscape schemes should incorporate locally appropriate species to complement existing habitats and features on the site and to provide additional habitats for wildlife.

SA Objective	Assessment of Effects			Explanation of assessment
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2	0	0	0	Neutral
4	0	0	0	Neutral
6	0	0	0	Neutral
10	0	0	0	Neutral
11	0	0	0	Neutral
12	+	+	+	The use of locally appropriate species will benefit biodiversity.
13	0	0	0	Neutral
14	0	0	0	Neutral
15	0	0	0	Neutral
16	0	0	0	Neutral
17	0	0	0	Neutral
18	0	0	0	Neutral
19	+	+	+	The use of locally appropriate species in landscape schemes will contribute to sub-objectives on woodland features and the landscape quality of river corridors.
20	0	0	0	Neutral
21	0	0	0	Neutral
22	0	0	0	Neutral

Guidelines 12 Green roofs will be encouraged for waterside developments.

SA Objective	Assessment of Effects			Explanation of assessment
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2	0	0	0	Neutral
4	0	0	0	Neutral
6	0	0	0	Neutral
10	0	0	0	Neutral
11	?	?	?	Green roofs may help to mitigate development on brownfield sites by replicating habitats lost to development but I'm not sure whether the use of green roofs would encourage development on brownfield sites.
12	+	+	+	Green roofs can be designed to provide useful wildlife habitats.
13	0	0	0	Neutral
14	0	0	0	Green roofs can help shield buildings from

				extremes of temperature and they also assist with reducing flooding by reducing surface water run-off.
15	0	0	0	Neutral
16	0	0	0	Neutral
17	0	0	0	Neutral
18	0	0	0	Neutral
19	0	0	0	Neutral
20	0	0	0	Neutral
21	0	0	0	Neutral
22	+	+	+	Green roofs reduce surface water run-off and therefore contribute to sustainable drainage.

Guideline 13 Waterside developments should be designed to incorporate features of value for wildlife.

SA Objective	Assessment of Effects			Explanation of assessment
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2	0	0	0	Neutral
4	0	0	0	Neutral
6	0	0	0	Neutral
10	0	0	0	Neutral
11	0	0	0	Neutral
12	+	+	+	The provision of features to benefit wildlife will help to maintain and enhance biodiversity.
13	0	0	0	Neutral
14	0	0	0	Neutral
15	0	0	0	Neutral
16	0	0	0	Neutral
17	0	0	0	Neutral
18	0	0	0	Neutral
19	0	0	0	Neutral
20	0	0	0	Neutral
22	0	0	0	Neutral
23	0	0	0	Neutral

Guideline 14 Waterside developments should incorporate sustainable drainage features.

SA Objective	Assessment of Effects			Explanation of assessment
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2	0	0	0	Neutral
4	0	0	0	Neutral
6	0	0	0	Neutral
10	0	0	0	Neutral
11	0	0	0	Neutral
12	+	+	+	Sustainable drainage features can be

				designed to provide additional wildlife habitats.
13	0	0	0	Neutral
14	+	+	+	Sustainable drainage systems reduce surface water run-off so can help reduce flooding and improve flood storage capacity.
15	0	0	0	Neutral
16	0	0	0	Neutral
17	0	0	0	Neutral
18	0	0	0	Sustainable drainage systems reduce the level of silt and other pollutants reaching receiving watercourses.
19	0	0	0	Neutral
20	0	0	0	Neutral
21	0	0	0	Neutral
22	+	+	+	Promotes the use of sustainable drainage systems.

Guideline 15 Careful consideration should be given to proposals for public access to waterside areas, taking into account the impact on sensitive species and habitats.

SA Objective	Assessment of Effects			Explanation of assessment
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2	0	0	0	Neutral
4	0	0	0	Neutral
6	0	-	-	May prevent development of new recreational routes along sections of rivers, canals and watercourses.
10	0	0	0	Neutral
11	0	0	0	Neutral
12	+	+	+	May prevent development of new access routes along sensitive sections of rivers, canals and watercourses.
13	0	0	0	Neutral
14	0	0	0	Neutral
15	0	0	0	Neutral
16	0	0	0	Neutral
17	0	0	0	Neutral
18	0	0	0	Neutral
19	0	0	0	Neutral
20	0	0	0	Neutral
21	0	0	0	Neutral
22	0	0	0	Neutral

Guideline 16 Measures to control the spread of invasive alien species will be required where these are present on development sites

SA Objective	Assessment of Effects			Explanation of assessment
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
2	0	0	0	Neutral
4	0	0	0	Neutral
6	0	0	0	Neutral
10	0	0	0	Neutral
11	0	0	0	Neutral
12	+	+	+	Controlling the spread of invasive species will help to restore riparian habitats which in turn will benefit wildlife.
13	0	0	0	Neutral
14	0	0	0	Neutral
15	0	0	0	Neutral
16	0	0	0	Neutral
17	0	0	0	Neutral
18	0	0	0	Neutral
19	+	+	+	Controlling the spread of invasive species should help to protect and enhance the landscape setting of rivers and other waterways.
20	0	0	0	Neutral
21	0	0	0	Neutral
22	0	0	0	Neutral

APPENDIX 5

COMPLIANCE WITH THE SEA DIRECTIVE

SEA Directive Requirement	Where covered in the SA report
Preparation of an environmental report detailed below :	
a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes;	Sections 2.2, 4.1 & Appendix 1
b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme;	Section 4.2
c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected;	Section 4.2
d) Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC;	Section 4.2 & Appendix 2
e) The environmental protection objectives established at international, Community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation;	Section 4.3 & Appendix 2
f) The likely significant effects (1) on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors;	Section 6.0 & Appendices 3 & 4
g) The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan;	Section 6.5
h) An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know how) encountered in compiling the required information;	Section 5.0
i) A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10; Refer to paragraphs 36-37;	Section 7.2
j) A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings;	Section 1.1
k) The report must include the information that may reasonably be required taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment, the contents and level of detail in the plan or programme, its stage in the decision-making process and the extent to which certain matters are more appropriately assessed at different levels in that process to avoid duplication of the assessment (Art. 5.2);	Whole report
l) Consultation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorities with environmental responsibility, when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information which must be 	Section 3.1.5

<p>included in the environmental report (Art. 5.4) Section 2.3 of SA Report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorities with environmental responsibility and the public, shall be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinion on the draft plan or programme and the accompanying environmental report before the adoption of the plan or programme (Art. 6.1, 6.2) Section 1.21 of SA Report • Other EU Member States, where the implementation of the plan or programme is likely to have significant effects on the environment of that country (Art. 7). 	
<p>m) Taking the environmental report and the results of the consultations into account in decision-making (Art. 8)</p>	<p>To be carried out following consultation.</p>
<p>n) Provision of information on the decision: When the plan or programme is adopted, the public and any countries consulted under Art.7 must be informed and the following made available to those so informed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the plan or programme as adopted a statement summarising how environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan or programme and how the environmental report of Article 5, the opinions expressed pursuant to Article 6 and the results of Consultations entered into pursuant to Art. 7 have been taken into account in Accordance with Art. 8, and the reasons for choosing the plan or programme as adopted, in the light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with; and • the measures decided concerning monitoring (Art. 9) 	<p>To be carried out following consultation.</p>
<p>o) Monitoring of the significant environmental effects of the plan's or programme's implementation (Art. 10)</p>	<p>Section 7.2</p>

APPENDIX 6

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)	Authorities are required to produce AMRs to assess the implementation of LDS and the extent to which policies in LDDs are being achieved.
Development Plan Document (DPD)	The Documents that a local planning authority must prepare, and which have to be subject to rigorous procedures of community involvement, consultation and independent examination. Should include the following elements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Core strategy – Site specific allocations of land – Area Action Plans (where needed); and – Proposals Map (with inset maps, where necessary)
Local Development Framework (LDF)	The LDF will contain a portfolio of LDDs , which will provide the local planning authority's policies for meeting the community's economic, environmental and social aims for the future of their area where this affects the development of land.
Local Development Document (LDD)	LDDs will comprise of DPDs , SPDs and related to these are the SCI , SE/SA and AMR .
Local Development Scheme (LDS)	The LDS sets out the programme for preparing the LDDs .
Planning Policy Statement (PPS)	Government statements of national planning policy, being phased in to supersede Planning Policy Guidance notes (PPGs).
Sustainability Appraisal (SA)	Appraisal of the environmental, economic and social aspects of Local Development Documents (LDDs) in contributing to the achievement of Sustainable Development objectives.
Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)	Document explaining to stakeholders and the community, how and when they will be involved in the preparation of LDF and where appropriate planning applications prior to their formal submission and the steps that will be taken to facilitate this involvement.
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)	Assessment of the environmental impacts of policies and proposals contained within the LDF .
Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)	SPDs are intended to elaborate upon the policy and proposals in DPDs but do not have their status.