

Site Allocations Plan

Sustainability Appraisal

Publication Draft
Leeds Local Development Framework
Development Plan Document
September 2015



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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document is the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Leeds Site Allocations Plan Publication draft (SAP). It summarises:

- How the SA has informed the development of the SAP to date;
- The likely significant effects of the SAP on people, communities, the economy and the environment; and
- How the SA will continue to inform the implementation of the SAP.

Structure of the Report

- 1.2 This SA report has been structured as follows:

Section 1 – Introduction to the Site Allocations Document and SA process

Section 2 – Appraisal Methodology including when the SA was carried out; who has been consulted in the preparation of the SA; and difficulties encountered in compiling information or carrying out the assessment

Section 3 – Sustainability objectives; other policies, plans and programmes; baseline information; and SA Framework

Section 4 – Appraisal of options including assessment of sites against SA objectives

Section 5 – Summarising the identified effects of the Site Allocations Plan; and proposed mitigation measures

Section 6 – Habitats Regulations Assessment

Section 7 – Implementation and recommendations for monitoring effects

A separate Non-Technical Summary accompanies the SA Report.

Leeds Local Plan

- 1.3 The Local Development Framework (LDF) is the name for the collection of documents that together make up the overall Local Plan for Leeds. This includes the Core Strategy, the Leeds Unitary Development Plan (saved policies), the Natural Resources & Waste Local Plan, the Aire Valley Leeds Area Action Plan, the Policies Map for Leeds (formerly called the Proposals Map) and a number of other policy documents.

Core Strategy

- 1.4 The Core Strategy identifies the spatial development strategy for the delivery of land including housing and employment land with complimentary infrastructure, such as schools and homes for an ageing population, to create

liveable and distinct communities. It provides a basis for the regeneration and growth of Leeds to 2028.

- 1.5 The Spatial Vision for Leeds sets out the long term vision for the Leeds district to 2028 and is supported by 22 objectives and a Key Diagram illustrating indicatively the broad spatial development strategy.
- 1.6 The Core Strategy has been subject to a detailed sustainability appraisal (SA) and was found to be 'sound' by an independently appointed Planning Inspector and was adopted by the Council in November 2014.
- 1.7 The SA of the Core Strategy provides the backdrop to the preparation of the Site Allocations Plan and accompanying SA. The SA of the Site Allocations Plan should be considered within the framework established by the Core Strategy when considering development options.

Key Diagram

Key

Settlement Hierarchy (i)

City Centre (10,200 New Homes)

Main Urban Area (33,300 New Homes)

Major Settlements (14,300 New Homes)

Smaller Settlements (7,500 New Homes)

Housing Market Characteristic Area

Green Belt

Rural Land (Non-Green Belt)

Strategic Green Infrastructure (SGI)

Regeneration Priority Areas

Aire Valley AAP / Eco Settlement / Strategic Waste Facilities

Enterprise Zone

Strategic Locations for Job Growth (1,000+ FTE jobs + area of land larger than 15ha)

Leeds City centre - Southern Area

Railways

Railways - Proposed Electrification

High Speed Rail (HSR) Initial Preferred Route

Railway Stations

Proposed Railway Stations

Proposed Park & Ride

A65 Quality Bus Initiative

Proposed Tram Train - Phase 1

Proposed Tram Train - Phase 2

Proposed NGT Route

Proposed NGT Route - St James Hospital Extension

Aire Valley Transport Strategy

Airport

A Roads

Motorways

Leeds - Dewsbury Transport Corridor Package

Highway Improvements

Proposed Highway (East Leeds Orbital Route & Airport Link Road)

Waterways

(i) Settlements in the Settlement Hierarchy may be subject to Green Belt review. Spatial Policy 7 sets out the approach to the overall scale and distribution of housing land. This is based upon the identification of Housing Market Characteristic Areas and percentage targets for each area. The identification of specific sites will be determined through the preparation of the Site Allocations DPD.

Site Allocations Plan

- 1.8 The Site Allocations Plan (SAP) will provide site allocations and details that will help to deliver the Core Strategy policies, ensuring that sufficient land is available in appropriate locations to meet the targets set out in the Core Strategy. It is therefore a key document in the Local Development Framework (or 'Local Plan') for Leeds in identifying specific allocations for development to 2028. It will cover housing, employment, retail and greenspace allocations for the whole of Leeds district (except for the area covered by the Aire Valley Leeds Area Action Plan (AVLAAP)). The AVLAAP is being progressed at the same time as the SAP, thus providing a comprehensive coverage of the whole of the Leeds district.
- 1.9 The SAP has to go through various stages of preparation and will be subject to examination in public by an independent Inspector before it can be adopted by the Council. The first consultation stage in the preparation of the SAP was the Issues and Options stage, which was published in June 2013 and subject to a period of public consultation from 3rd June to 29th July 2013. The Issues and Options for the SAP set out initial ideas or options for site allocations for retail, housing, employment and greenspace. As part of the consultation, views were sought on the approach taken in the document, including site suggestions, or whether other sites and proposals should be considered. Over 7,000 representations were received. Subsequent to the Issues and Options stage, there has been a period of review of the representations received, joint working across Council Services (including with Childrens Services on schools provision), extensive dialogue with ward members and members of the Development Plan Panel and engagement with external infrastructure providers and agencies. To allow the plan to be drafted, the Council's Executive Board agreed the sites to be allocated for housing, employment, retail and greenspace in principle at its meeting on 11th February 2015, following previous Development Plan Panel meetings on 6th and 13th January.
- 1.10 The current stage, the Publication Draft Plan is the Council's final version of the proposed allocations for development for housing, employment and retail, and designations of greenspace sites across Leeds. The draft plan has to be 'placed on Deposit' for a statutory period of consultation (a minimum of 6 weeks). The plan is considered by the Council to have complied with the legal and procedural requirements and to be 'sound'.

What is a Sustainability Appraisal?

- 1.11 The aim of Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is to promote sustainable development through better integration of economic, social and environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans. SA is a means to identify and evaluate the impact of a development plan on economic, social and environmental objectives. It provides a systematic way of assessing and providing recommendations to improve plans as they are developed and identifying ways to mitigate against any negative effects of a plan.
- 1.12 It should be noted that SA cannot ensure that development will be absolutely sustainable in all aspects. It can only show how sustainable the effects of a

policy or site are likely to be and where there are harmful impacts how far they can be mitigated. A policy or site may also have negative environmental impacts but they can be outweighed by positive social and economic aspects of the policy, which in balance allow it to be regarded as sustainable.

- 1.13 The Council is not required to pursue the recommendations from this process. For example, there may be specific local circumstances that justify choosing a particular option that does not perform as well as others when appraised against the SA framework. If such instances arise, particular attention should be given to implementing recommended mitigation measures.

Legislative Requirement for Sustainability Appraisal

- 1.14 European legislation (the 'Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive' (SEA Directive)) requires local authorities to prepare a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, which includes development plans. The SEA Directive was transposed into English law by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.
- 1.15 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 introduced a requirement for local authorities to carry out an appraisal of the sustainability of LDF documents, a sustainability appraisal (Section 19(5)).
- 1.16 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that an assessment of environmental effects be considered alongside social and economic effects:
- "A Sustainability Appraisal which meets the requirements of the European Directive on strategic environmental assessment should be an integral part of the plan preparation process, and should consider all the likely significant effects on the environment, economic and social factors"* (para.165)
- 1.17 As part of the preparation of the SAP, the Council is therefore required to prepare a Sustainability Appraisal incorporating the requirements of the SEA Directive.

Requirements of the SEA Directive

- 1.18 Table 1 below lists the requirements of the SEA Directive (Schedule 2) and identifies where these requirements have been covered within the SA report.

Table 1 – Where the SEA Directive Requirements are covered in the SA Report

SEA Directive requirements	Where covered in SA Report
1. An outline of the contents and main objectives of the plan and programme, and of its relationship with other relevant plans and programmes.	Paragraph 1.3-1.10, Paragraph 3.1 and Appendix 4

2. The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme.	Paragraph 3.2-3.3 and Appendix 5
3. The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.	Paragraph 3.2-3.3 and Appendix 5
4. 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 Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds (a) and the Habitats Directive.	Paragraph 3.2-3.3 and Appendix 5
5. The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State 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.	Paragraph 3.4-3.6 and Appendix 6
6. The likely significant effects on the environment, 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 factor. These effects should include short, medium and long-term effects, positive and negative effects, and secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects.	Paragraph 5.1-5.3 and Appendix 7-10
7. The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme.	Paragraph 5.4-5.6 and Appendix 11
8. 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.	Paragraph 2.17-2.18, Paragraph 4.1-4.26 and 4, 6

9. A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with regulation 17.	Paragraph 7.1 and Appendix 12
10. A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.	See Separate Non-Technical Summary

Habitats Regulations Assessment

- 1.19 In compliance with the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC), plans must be screened and assessed for their impacts on European wildlife sites (under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 SI bno.2010/490). The process of screening and appropriate assessment is often referred to as a 'Habitats Regulations Assessment' (HRA). Plans can only be permitted having ascertained that there will be no adverse effects on the integrity of European sites or European offshore marine sites (unless there are 'imperative reasons of overriding public interest'). See section 6 for details of the screening process of the Site Allocations Plan.

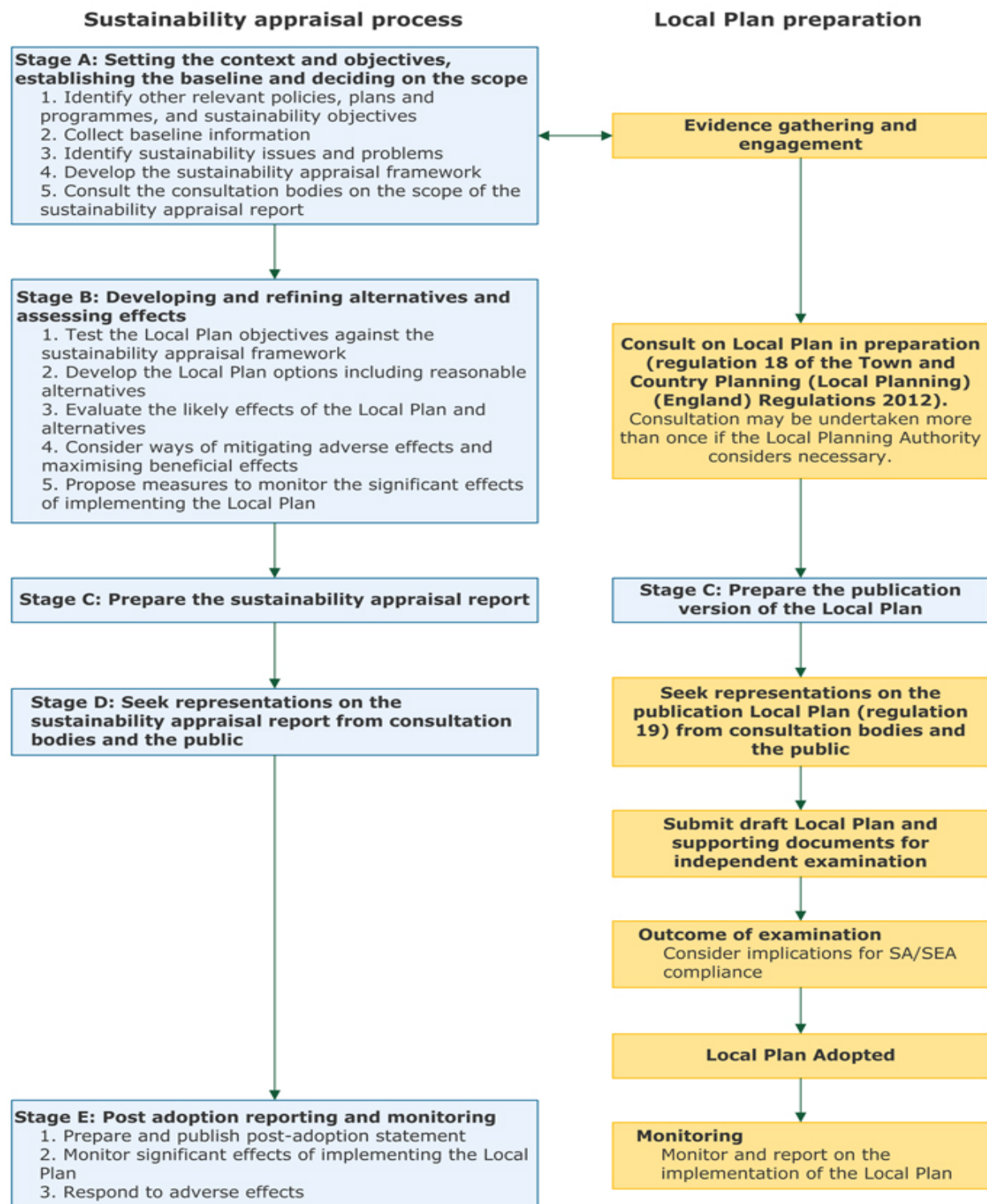
2. APPRAISAL METHODOLOGY

Approach Adopted by the SA

- 2.1 For SA to be effective, it is important to fully integrate the process into the development and implementation of the Site Allocations Plan. The local plan preparation process can be divided into four main stages, with a fifth stage for implementation, and the SA aims to influence each stage. This is explained in diagram 1 overleaf.
- 2.2 Stage A (scoping) is required to ensure that the statutory SEA consultation bodies (the Environment Agency, English Heritage (now called Historic England) and Natural England) can agree the sustainability issues that will be covered by the assessment stage, and the information proposed to be used to inform the assessment. This involves preparing a Scoping Report which sets the context and objectives, establishes the baseline and decides on the scope of the SA. The Scoping Report for the SAP was published in May 2012 and sent out for consultation to the three statutory consultation bodies (Environment Agency, Historic England and Natural England). It was also sent to the Leeds Initiative (the Local Strategic Partnership). A number of changes were made to the SA Framework as a result of feedback from these consultees. It includes 22 sustainability objectives divided into economic (2 objectives), social (7 objectives) and environmental (13 objectives) themes. Under each objective there are a number of detailed decision-making criteria which are used to help assess the effects of the plan against that objective.
- 2.3 Stage B is the assessment stage of SA, and thus of central importance to the process. The reasonable and alternative options are assessed for their likely significant effects to society or the environment, and the result is used in order to compare the sustainability of options and inform the selection of a set of preferred options. The preferred options are then assessed in further detail in order to maximise beneficial sustainability effects, and avoid, eliminate or reduce adverse effects, as far as is practicable. This is done through a process of recommending and, where acceptable given other considerations, incorporating mitigation in the development plan. In some circumstances, recommendations are made regarding other planning processes.
- 2.4 Stage C summarises the results of the scoping and assessment processes in an SA Report to aid in communication, particularly during consultation, and to provide an audit trail. The SA Report must contain the contents of an 'environment report' as required under the SEA Regulations – this is demonstrated in Table 1.
- 2.5 Stage D is informing the public, statutory consultation bodies and other interested parties of the results and recommendations of the SA, and providing them with an opportunity to comment. Comments on the SA can lead to changes to the sustainability issues and information used to inform the assessment (Stage A), to the assessment results (Stage B), and/or to the way it is reported (Stage C). In turn, this can lead to changes to the plan options selection and development process, depending upon the nature of changes to the SA considered necessary.

- 2.6 Finally, Stage E is monitoring for sustainability effects of the Plan. This monitoring is recommended during assessment once the sustainability effects, and potential effects, are identified. Should the monitoring identify that sustainability effects are not occurring as forecasted, this stage could lead to changes to the way in which the plan is implemented.
- 2.7 This description is somewhat simplified, and it is possible that any of the previous stages can be revisited at any time during the SA or plan development. However, major changes with knock-on effects to the process require that consultation is conducted to ensure that the relevant parties (statutory bodies at scoping Stage A; statutory bodies, the public and others at Stage D) continue to agree with the results of the SA.

Diagram 1 The Key Stages of Local Plan Preparation and their Relationship with the Sustainability Appraisal Process



Source: Planning Practice Guidance – Sustainability Appraisal Requirements for Local Plans

When the SA was Carried Out

- 2.8 The preparation of the SA has been undertaken alongside the production of the SAP. Work on the SA started in early 2012 and has continued through to the preparation of the Publication draft document. This has included the review of the SA Framework, baseline information and plans, programmes and policies; establishing a methodology for undertaking the SA; and undertaking the assessment of individual sites using the SA Framework and supporting information.

Who Carried out the SA

- 2.9 The SA of the Issues and Options and Publication draft document has been undertaken by a team of planning officers from the City Development department. This has included officers involved in the individual site assessments and officers with technical expertise related to the SA objectives. The SA work has been informed by comments and evidence provided from other officers from the Council together with external consultees. This is detailed further below.

Who was Consulted, When and How

Scoping Report

- 2.10 The SA Scoping Report was published and sent out for consultation on the 15th May 2012 to the three statutory SA consultees (Natural England, the Environment Agency and Historic England (formerly English Heritage) and the former Leeds Initiative (Local Strategic Partnership). The five week consultation period ended on the 19th June 2012.
- 2.11 Comments were received from the statutory consultees which suggested some amendments to the SA Framework, baseline information and additional plans and strategies relevant to the SA. A summary of the consultation responses and how these have been incorporated into the updated Scoping Report is set out in Appendix 1. A copy of the updated Scoping Report is provided at Appendix 2.

Issues & Options Consultation

- 2.12 A Sustainability Appraisal Report was prepared as part of the Site Allocations Plan Issues and Options and was subject to public consultation (including the statutory SA consultees) from 3rd June to 29th July 2013.
- 2.13 The SA Report included an assessment of the sites being considered for allocation and identified the potential effects on the SA objectives. Section 6 provides an explanation of the methodology for assessing the individual sites.
- 2.14 Comments were received from 12 consultees on the SA Report (including Natural England and Historic England) which are detailed at Appendix 3 including changes made to the SA process, where appropriate.

Additional Consultation

- 2.15 In addition to the formal consultation undertaken at the Scoping and Issues and Options stage, officers have been working with a number of consultees (internal and external to the Council) to establish an evidence base of comments and information on the individual sites subject to detailed assessment through the Site Allocations process. The evidence collected has informed the assessment of individual sites against the SA Framework objectives.
- 2.16 Comments have been received from the Council's highways and transportation, ecology, flood risk management, environmental health and Children's Services. External consultees include Highways England (formerly Highways Agency), West Yorkshire Combined Authority, Network Rail, West Yorkshire Ecology, Yorkshire Water and the Environment Agency.

Difficulties Encountered in Compiling the Information or Carrying out the Assessment

- 2.17 The scale of the Site Allocations Plan and number of sites assessed has been one of the greatest challenges in carrying out the Sustainability Assessment. Resourcing the individual site assessment work has been one of the main issues given the time constraints of advancing the plan. Managing the process of collating technical comments from other Council services and external consultees and data supporting the assessment work has been time consuming.
- 2.18 The baseline has been updated since the Issues & Options consultation document and managing this process has also been reliant upon the combined resources of officers which has been challenging given other work priorities, particularly given the need to expand and update the content of the baseline to include evidence for each of the Housing Market Characteristic Areas. These updates were considered necessary to make the baseline information more 'fit for purpose' for the SA of the SAP.

3. SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES, BASELINE AND CONTEXT

Links to Other Policies, Plans and Programmes and How these have been taken into Account

- 3.1 The preparation of the plan must take into account the relationship between the Site Allocations Plan (SAP) and other relevant policies, plans and programmes (PPPs). Other PPPs may influence the content of the plan and help to identify sustainability objectives that the SA needs to address.

A review of all relevant plans, programmes and policies at international, European, national, regional and local level has been carried out in order to identify how they may influence the approach and content of plan documents. This review was used as the basis for identifying the PPPs that are relevant to the SAP and to the sustainability effects it is likely to have.

A table setting out the review of PPPs is included in Appendix 4 of this report. This provides the following information:

- Key objectives that are relevant to the SAP and SA;
- Key targets and indicators that can be used to assess the effects of the SAP against sustainability objectives;
- The implication for the plan and SA (including any potential synergies to be exploited and any inconsistencies and constraints to be addressed).

Description of the Social, Environmental and Economic Baseline Characteristics and the Predicted Future Baseline

- 3.2 In order to assess the sustainability of the SAP, the characteristics of the Leeds District are presented as three themes, namely economic, social and environmental. The SAP requires the collection of relevant baseline data for the whole of the Leeds MD and was first established in 2006 and agreed with the statutory consultees and other key stakeholders. The information relates to the issues which are identified of particular importance by national planning policy as well as the environmental data which is required in order to carry out SEA. The baseline information is the starting point from which the SAP will be working to guide development, and has informed the SA process. The baseline data provided with this SA has been collated as part of the preparation of the publication draft and the most up to date evidence provided. Given the diverse nature of the baseline data required the availability of the most recent data varies and is determined by the data source.
- 3.3 The approach to presenting the baseline has been shaped by the Core Strategy spatial strategy for providing future growth. Two levels of data are presented. Firstly the city-wide baseline, explaining the overall position across the Leeds district under the main economic, social and environmental headlines. Secondly, where data is available or appropriate to be provided, the baseline for each of the eleven Housing Market Characteristic Areas

(HMCAs) is presented. The City-wide and HMCA baseline is provided at Appendix 5.

The SA Framework, including Objectives, Targets and Indicators

- 3.4 The SA Framework provides a way in which sustainability effects can be described, analysed and compared. It consists of individual SA Objectives covering the significant sustainability issues for Leeds, which were determined at the SA scoping stage. The SA Framework was developed by Leeds City Council in consultation with the statutory environmental consultation bodies (Natural England, Historic England and the Environment Agency) for all of the documents in the Leeds Local Development Framework.
- 3.5 The SA Framework sets out 22 objectives (under economic, social and environmental headings), and for each of these there are decision-making criteria and indicators to assist in the assessment of significant effects. Through the SA scoping process the 22 objectives were retained with one change to objective 11. A number of changes were made to the decision making criteria and indicators to better reflect the scope and purpose of the SAP. The SA consultees were given an opportunity to comment on these changes through the consultation on the SA Scoping Report.
- 3.6 The full SA Framework for the SAP is set out in Appendix 6, however the SA Objectives are provided in Table 2 below.

Table 2 – SA Objectives

Economic Objectives	
SA1	Maintain or improve good quality employment opportunities and reduce the disparities in the Leeds' labour market.
SA2	Maintain or improve the conditions which have enabled business success, economic growth and investment.
Social Objectives	
SA3	Increase participation in education and life-long learning and reduce the disparity in participation and qualifications achieved across Leeds.
SA4	Improve conditions and services that engender good health and reduce disparities in health across Leeds.
SA5	Reduce overall rates of crime, and reduce the disparities in crime rates across Leeds.
SA6	Maintain and improve culture, leisure and recreational activities that are available to all.
SA7	Improve the overall quality of housing and reduce the disparity in housing markets across Leeds.
SA8	Increase social inclusion and active community participation.
SA9	Increase community cohesion.

Environmental Objectives	
SA10	Increase the quantity, quality and accessibility of greenspace.
SA11	Minimise the pressure on greenfield land by efficient land use patterns that make good use of derelict and previously used sites and promote balanced development, provided that it is not of high environmental value (defined as ecological value)
SA12	Maintain and enhance, restore or add to biodiversity or geological conservation interests.
SA13	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and thereby help to tackle climate change.
SA14	Improve Leeds' ability to manage extreme weather conditions including flood risk and climate change.
SA15	Provide a transport network which maximises access, whilst minimising detrimental impacts.
SA16	Increase the proportion of local needs that are met locally.
SA17	Reduce the growth in waste generated and landfilled.
SA18	Reduce pollution levels.
SA19	Maintain and enhance landscape quality.
SA20	Maintain and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the built environment.
SA21	Preserve and enhance the historic environment.
SA22	Make efficient use of energy and natural resources and promote sustainable design.

4. APPRAISAL OF OPTIONS

Main options considered and how they were identified in conformity with the Core Strategy

- 4.1 The role of the SAP is to identify sufficient land to deliver the spatial development strategy set out by the Core Strategy. Spatial Policy 1 of the Core Strategy identifies the location of development (including new housing, employment land and retail development). In relation to housing, Spatial Policy 6 identifies the housing land requirement and allocation of housing land, and Spatial Policy 7 gives the distribution across the 11 Housing Market Characteristic Areas. For employment, Spatial Policy 9 establishes the requirements for offices and general employment.
- 4.2 The preparation of the SAP and the options presented in the Issues and Options document were guided by the development parameters set by the above and other relevant Core Strategy Policies.
- 4.3 The work undertaken in the preparation of the Publication Draft was to consider the alternative options presented in the Issues & Options document and from that identify the proposed sites for allocation, having regard to many considerations including distribution of sites, green belt, infrastructure and the SA assessment.

SA of Housing Sites

- 4.4 The approach to the SA of potential housing sites has been informed by Spatial Policy 6 of the Core Strategy. The 66,000 units identified for new housing will be composed of current, undelivered allocations, extant planning permissions and other sites deemed to be appropriate for housing delivery, as per the guidelines in Spatial Policy 6 (paragraph 4.6.13).
- 4.5 Using the Core Strategy as the overarching framework, the sites presented to the Council as potential housing allocations were subject to a “sieving” process which was undertaken prior to the Issues and Options stage. Sites were excluded from the site assessment process which were:
 - i) Wholly within an area of high flood risk – zone 3b (functional floodplain) in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment;
 - ii) Wholly within a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) or national nature conservation designation (ancient woodland);
 - iii) Within minerals safeguarded sites (Natural Resources & Waste Local Plan);
 - iv) Within the Airport Public Safety Zone (Policy T30B of the UDP).
- 4.6 The SA has therefore not included sites with extant planning permission or unimplemented housing allocations. It has only assessed the remaining “sieved” sites, after the process described above has been applied.
- 4.7 The alternative options presented in the Issues and Options document reflected the iterative process for identifying sites following on from the Core Strategy which set out the general approach to the quantum and distribution

of development and was itself subject to SA. The colour coding approach adopted in the Issues and Options document was informed by subsequent work assessing the relative merits and constraints of individual sites. This stage of the preparation process gave the Council's response to the suitability of sites (ie suitable for housing use (green), suitable for housing use but with issues (amber), or not suitable for housing use (red)) and calculated what housing numbers could be achieved within each HMCA compared against the Core Strategy requirement set by Spatial Policy 7.

- 4.8 Additional new sites were submitted to the Council during and subsequent to the Issues & Options consultation. These sites have also been subject to the "sieving out" process and the remaining sites assessed for their suitability. The housing background paper to the SAP draft explains the process undertaken to identify the proposed housing allocations and sites not supported for allocation
- 4.9 The process of identifying the most appropriate choices for allocation started by looking at the sites identified as green or amber in the Issues & Options together with new sites considered potentially suitable for allocation for housing. It was informed by technical information provided for each site to highlight potential constraints or benefits of sites being brought forward for housing use, for example accessibility/highways, ecological, and other infrastructure considerations such as schools provision. The SA assessment of individual sites formed part of this analysis and highlighted where significant effects had been identified for each of the 22 SA objectives. Through this process of assessment site requirements were highlighted to mitigate against potential site constraints/negative effects.
- 4.10 Having established the suitability of sites for housing use, consideration was then given to the Core Strategy requirement for each HMCA (Spatial Policy 7) to identify sufficient sites to meet the requirement. Where the total capacity of sites exceeded the HMCA requirement the most preferred sites were selected based on the technical considerations, site location and Green Belt assessment.
- 4.11 As part of the process of identifying infrastructure requirements arising from the new housing, through consultation with Childrens Services a number of the sites were identified as the most appropriate location to accommodate a new school or extend an adjoining school where it was considered that the capacity of existing schools could not accommodate additional pupil places arising from the new housing in the area. This was particularly apparent for the largest housing allocations or the cumulative effect of individual sites coming forward. In these circumstances sites are proposed for allocation for housing and school use or a separate allocation for school use. An individual SA assessment of sites proposed for allocation for school use has not been undertaken, as the schools requirements arise from the site allocations process.

SA of Housing Sites for Gypsies & Travellers and Travelling Show People

- 4.12 Consideration of sites for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople has been subject to a similar Sustainability Appraisal process to identify the relative merits of the preferred sites which have been chosen for allocation and for safeguarding. Site selection has been driven by application of Policy H7 which sets out criteria for the location of sites. Sustainability Appraisal has not been the determinative factor in creating a shortlist of sites for the provision of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople. The main factor has been the availability of land and the presence of a willing landowner.
- 4.13 Two assessment phases were undertaken. Phase 1 included all submitted sites to the Council but this pool of sites resulted in a small selection of sites which were available. Phase 2 involved the assessment of Council owned land and whilst some availability issues arose the reasons for discounting these sites were generally around suitability when assessed against Policy H7 criteria and achievability. A pool of sites was appraised using the SA objectives. Further details of the site assessment and selection process is included in the Housing Background Paper.

SA of Employment Sites

- 4.14 The approach to the SA of potential new employment sites has been informed by Spatial Policy 9 of the Core Strategy. The requirement to provide for 1,000,000 sqm of office based development and 493 hectares of industrial and warehousing across the Leeds district is made up of extant planning permissions and/or undelivered allocations in the Leeds Unitary Development Plan.
- 4.15 Sites with expired planning permissions which are identified as being kept as part of the supply by the Employment Land Review have been assessed as part of the SA. All sites with extant planning permissions have not been assessed. The unimplemented employment allocations that have been proposed to be removed have been subject to SA to help assess their suitability for alternative uses.
- 4.16 The options presented in the Issues & Options document reflected the iterative process for identifying sites (including a 'call for sites') following on from the Core Strategy which sets out the general approach to the quantum of development and was itself subject to SA. The colour coding approach adopted in the Issues & Options document was informed by the Employment Land Review assessing the relative merits and constraints of individual sites. The same colour coding was used for the employment sites as for the housing sites, a calculation was given of what floorspace/hectarage could be achieved within each Housing Market Characteristic Area (although for employment the distribution of sites is considered city wide) and compared against the requirements in Core Strategy Spatial Policy 9.
- 4.17 Additional new sites were identified during and subsequent to the Issues & Options stage.

- 4.18 The transition from Issues and Options to Publication stage of the Plan revolved mainly around making the choices for which employment sites should be carried forward. The starting point was the Core Strategy requirements for 1,000,000sqm of office space and 493ha of general employment land (industry and warehousing). From this, the quantity of supply from extant planning permissions and undelivered UDP allocations could be deducted giving a quantity of supply to be found from new allocations.
- 4.19 In terms of office space there are no targets for individual Housing Market Characteristic Areas (HMCAs) but the location of new offices needed to accord with national and Core Strategy policy which gives sequential preference to the city centre and town centres, with exceptions for small offices and locations in existing employment areas in certain circumstances. The quantity of floorspace identified and proposed in the Issues and Options as well as newly identified possibilities, including mixed use options in the city centre, comfortably exceeded the Core Strategy target. As part of the process for assessing the suitability of all sites (housing, employment, retail and greenspace) with Members for each of the 11 HMCAs, the proposed office allocations were subject to assessment with Members taking account of the conclusions of the site assessment process.
- 4.20 In terms of general employment there are no targets for individual HMCAs but new allocations would need to accord with Core Strategy policy preferences for locations associated with the Settlement Hierarchy within regeneration and established industrial areas and in association with major housing urban extensions. The quantify of land identified and proposed in the Issues and Options fell slightly short of the district wide Core Strategy target. It was therefore necessary to consider additional opportunities including the potential to make use of proposed housing allocations, including those that were being rejected and those that were large enough to include an element of employment land. As part of the process for assessing the suitability of all sites (housing, employment, retail and greenspace) with Members for each of the 11 HMCAs, consideration was given to finding sufficient general employment land across the district in suitable locations that accord with Core Strategy Policy.

SA of City Centre & Town and Local Centre boundaries

- 4.21 The SAP designates boundaries for all centres and defines the boundaries and frontages for Primary Shopping Areas, Primary Shopping Frontages and Secondary Shopping Frontages, where appropriate. In some cases, following detailed survey work undertaken boundaries of centres have been amended. The approach to this is explained in section 2 of the Publication draft. It is not considered appropriate to undertake an SA of each boundary change, however the overall approach to the designation of centres has been assessed through the SA of the proposed policies.

SA of Greenspace

- 4.22 The greenspace sites have not been subject to SA. Given that the principle of providing greenspace use is inherently sustainable and the scoring of sites is likely to be the same for individual sites, it is not considered appropriate to undertake SA of the greenspace sites, however the policy for the designation of greenspace has been subject to SA.

SA of Proposed Policies

- 4.23 The Publication draft proposes a number of new policies to support the objectives of the site allocations process. These include policies for the allocation of housing and employment land, defining and protecting the City Centre, Town and Local Centre boundaries, the designation of greenspace sites and the approach to phasing for the release of housing land. Appendix 9 provides the SA scoring for each proposed policy. The scores range from a major positive effect (++), minor positive (+), neutral (O), minor negative (-) to major negative (--).

How the Sites have been assessed against the SA objectives

- 4.24 Each site has been assessed against each of the SA objectives. In order to achieve a consistency of approach a scoring framework was established (Table 4 below), setting out a recommended score for sites reflecting how well the site performed against each SA objective. The scores range from a major positive effect (++), minor positive (+), neutral (O), minor negative (-) to major negative (--). Sites with an uncertain effect are scored U. Not all SA objectives have a full range of scores from ++ to --, this was dependant on the detailed information available to enable 5 different scores to be devised.
- 4.25 The scoring for SA objective 13, 15 and 16 has been informed by a ranking criteria devised by the LCC Highways officers to assess the suitability of sites in terms of accessibility, highway access into a site and the effect on the transport network. The criteria is explained in table 3 below.

Table 3 Guide to Ranking Criteria

	Rank	
Accessibility Rank	1	No public transport or local services within walking distance
	2	Public transport offer not in line with Core Strategy standards
	3	Public transport offer not in line with Core Strategy standards but availability of local services (eg Local Centre, schools etc)
	4	Meets Core Strategy accessibility standards but lacking in local services
	5	walking distance of local services

Access Rank	1	No frontage to adopted highway
	2	Highway frontage but adequate access / visibility not achievable
	3	Requires development of adjacent site for access
	4	Access achievable with mitigation works eg signalised junction
	5	Adequate frontage/s for suitable access/es and visibility splays within site / adopted highway
Local Network Rank	1	Unsuitable local network and no potential for mitigation
	2	Unsuitable local network but mitigation potential
	3	Local congestion issues
	4	Spare local capacity and suitable network but likely cumulative impact issues
	5	Spare local network capacity and suitable network

- 4.26 In keeping with the SA being an iterative process, the process of devising the scoring framework has evolved as the site assessment process has progressed and has been amended where circumstances have arisen in individual site characteristics which were not originally predicted at the first drafting of the framework. Where this has occurred, previous site assessments have been reviewed and reconsidered where necessary.

Table 4 – Scoring criteria of sites applying SA objectives

SA Objective	Assumptions Used	Scoring
SA1 Employment	Based on the location and existing use of the site.	<u>Proposed Employment Use</u> + Proposed use will create new employment O Existing employment use on site <u>Proposed Housing Use</u> O All sites except existing employment use on site - Existing employment use - - If single employment site in a smaller settlement.
SA2 Economic growth	Based on the location and existing use of the site	<u>Proposed Employment Use</u> ++ Proposed use will create new employment (City Centre or Town Centre location) + Proposed use will create new employment O Existing employment use on site

		<u>Proposed Housing Use</u> ○ All sites except existing employment use - Existing employment use - - If single employment site in a smaller settlement
SA3 Education	Based on accessibility of site to existing primary and secondary schools (data provided by West Yorkshire Combined Authority) The assessment does not consider the capacity of existing schools to accommodate new pupils. Comments will be provided separately by Childrens Services on school capacity. Large sites (800+ units) could accommodate new school on site.	+ All site within accessibility zones for primary (20 min walk) and secondary education (30 min walk) ○ Partly within accessibility zones for primary and secondary education. - Outside accessibility zones for primary and secondary education <u>Proposed Employment Use</u> ○ Employment site
SA4 Health	Based on accessibility of site to existing primary health facilities (data provided by WY Combined Authority to LCC highways) The assessment does not consider the capacity of existing health facilities to accommodate new patients. Comments will be provided separately by health consultees.	+ All site within accessibility zone for primary health facilities (20 min walk) ○ Partly within accessibility zone. - Outside accessibility zone <u>Proposed Employment Use</u> ○ Employment site
SA5 Crime	Outside of the scope of the Site Allocations document to determine the implications for crime arising from a site's development.	○ All sites
SA6 Culture, leisure & recreation	Based on the location in terms of centres and therefore the proximity to cultural and leisure facilities. Consider the size of the site and impact on existing facilities.	++ Near/in the City Centre + Near/in a Town Centre ○ Site not near or in a centre but reasonably accessible - Not near or in a centre -- Loss of existing leisure facility <u>Proposed Employment Use</u>

		O Employment site
SA7 Housing	All housing sites will score favourably	+ All sites considered for housing. - Employment or retail site
SA8 Community participation	Outside the scope of the Site Allocations document to determine the implications for social inclusion and community participation. However if large site may be potential to provide new facilities on site	+ Good access to existing services in the City Centre or Town Centres - O Remaining sites - O? Large site which could potentially accommodate new facilities on site - Poor access to existing services <u>Proposed Employment Use</u> - O Employment site
SA9 Community cohesion	Consider the relationship of the site to the existing area, eg scale of site in relation to the scale of the existing settlement	- O Site size considered to be in scale with settlement scale - Site is out of scale with settlement scale or loss of existing community facility (eg sports club, allotments) - - Site size is considered to be significantly out of scale with settlement scale
SA10 Greenspace	Scoring based on quantity of existing greenspace in each ward using standards set by Core Strategy Policy G3. The scores reflect the quantity of each greenspace type in each ward	++ Access to 6 typologies + Access to 5 typologies - O Access to 3-4 typologies - Access to 2 typologies - - Access to 0-1 typologies -- Existing greenspace use on site <u>Proposed Employment Use</u> - O Employment site -- Existing greenspace use on site
SA11 Greenfield or brownfield	Consider existing greenfield / brownfield status of the site	+ + Derelict brownfield site + Occupied brownfield site - Part greenfield and brownfield site - - Greenfield site
SA12 Biodiversity or geological interests	Based on ecology comments	- O Support - Support with mitigation - - No support
SA13 Greenhouse emissions	Based on accessibility assessment provided by LCC Highways	+ + Rank 5 + Rank 4 - O Rank 3 - Rank 2

		- - Rank 1
SA14 Flood risk	Data from Leeds Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and Environment Agency	+ + Flood Zone 1 and brownfield + Flood Zone 1 and greenfield O Flood Zone 2 and brownfield - Flood Zone 2 and greenfield - Flood Zone 3 and brownfield - - Flood Zone 3 and greenfield
SA15 Transport network	Based on LCC Highways comments on accessibility, site access and local network capacity	+ + Rank 5 + Rank 4 O Rank 3 - Rank 2 - - Rank 1
SA16 Local needs met locally	Based on accessibility assessment provided by LCC Highways (using Core Strategy) NB Where a site is very large potentially scope to accommodate new services on site	+ + Rank 5 + Rank 4 O Rank 3 - Rank 2 - - Rank 1
SA17 Waste	Based on waste sites designated in the Natural Resources and Waste Local Plan.	O All other sites - Site lies within 100m of a designated waste site -- Designated waste site
SA18 Pollution	Subdivide SA18 into 3 parts (SA18A, SA18B and SA18C) to consider whether site affected by air quality designations, HSE Major Hazard Zone or is a contaminated site	
SA18 A	Contaminated Land	+ Contaminated site O Uncontaminated site
SA18 B	Air Quality criteria agreed in discussion with Environmental Health	O Site outside 50 metres of motorway or 30 metres of A road - Site within 50 metres of motorway or 30 metres of A road
SA18 C	HSE Major Hazard Zone	O Site not within HSE Major Hazard Zone - Site within HSE Major Hazard Zone
SA19 Landscape	Guided by extent of woodland coverage and number of hedges and other landscape features Does the site fall within a Special Landscape Area or include a Tree Preservation Order	O No existing landscape features or feature could be retained - Woodland coverage and hedges or attractive landscape which would be lost - - Special Landscape Area / Tree Preservation Order

SA20 Local distinctiveness	Consider scale of site in relation to existing settlement and whether it would change the distinctiveness of the settlement.	+ Existing unattractive brownfield site. ○ Brownfield site, but not unattractive; greenfield site in scale with settlement; greenfield site where development could still maintain distinctiveness - Large Greenfield site, out of character with settlement
SA21 Historic environment	Consider if site would affect a heritage asset. Defined by NPPF as Listed Building, Conservation Area, Registered Park & Garden, Schedule Ancient Monument (Class I and II) and Registered Battlefield. 100m buffer zone from site to heritage asset.	○ Site does not contain/is not within or adjacent to a heritage asset (100m) - U Site contains/ is within or adjacent to a heritage asset (100m) - uncertain effect
SA22 Energy and natural resources	Subdivide SA22 into 3 parts (SA22A, SA22B and SA22C) to consider whether site affected by agricultural land classification, minerals designation and water resources	
SA22 A	Agricultural Land	○ Non-agricultural land - Agricultural land Grade 3b or 4 -- Agricultural land Grade 1, 2, 3 or 3a
SA22 B	Water Resources For employment uses, consideration of Environment Agency's information on restricted water availability.	<u>Proposed Housing Use</u> ○ All retail and housing sites <u>Proposed Employment Use</u> ○ All other employment sites - Area with restricted water available for licensing for employment use -- Area where water not available for licensing for employment use
SA22 C	Mineral Resources. Based on designated minerals sites in the Natural Resources & Waste Local Plan	+ Site within the Sand and Gravel Mineral Safeguarding Area; or Surface Coal Mineral Safeguarding Area, (policy MINERALS 2 & 3) ○ All other sites - Site lies within buffer zone of a designated minerals site -- Site allocated or safeguarded for mineral extraction; or preferred areas for stone or clay extraction; areas of search for sand and gravel; Safeguarded Minerals

		Processing sites; or Safeguarded Railway Sidings and Canal Wharves (policies MINERALS 4-7 and MINERALS 12 and emerging MINERALS 13).
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5. SUMMARISING THE IDENTIFIED EFFECTS OF THE SITE ALLOCATIONS PLAN

Identified Effects

- 5.1 The assessment of sites against the 22 SA objectives is provided in Appendix 7 and 8. Appendix 7 lists the sites proposed for allocation and safeguarded land and Appendix 8 lists the sites not supported for allocation.

Cumulative impact

- 5.2 The SEA Directive requires that an assessment is made of the likely significant effects of the plan, including short, medium and long-term effects, permanent and temporary effects, positive and negative effects and secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects. Collectively this is called an assessment of the cumulative impact.
- 5.3 This process considers the effects of the SAP as a whole against the SA objectives. Appendix 10 provides the summary of the cumulative effects and highlights some examples of individual allocations where key issues were identified. The assessment does not consider the sustainability effects associated with the quantum of development as this was assessed by the SA of the Core Strategy. The assessment is therefore focussed on the location of the allocations and their distribution across the Leeds district.

Proposed Mitigation Measures and How the SA has Influenced the Identification of Mitigation Measures

- 5.4 In accordance with the SEA Directive, the SA Report must include measures to prevent, reduce or offset significant adverse effects of implementing the SAP. These measures are usually referred to as 'mitigation measures'.
- 5.5 Mitigation measures can be a combination of policies to prevent or reduce the severity of effects, such as requirements identified in the National Planning Policy Framework, the Core Strategy, UDP or other supporting policy documents. They can also be site specific requirements applied by the SAP or through subsequent planning applications for individual sites.
- 5.6 Appendix 11 outlines the range of mitigation measures associated with each of the 22 SA objectives which could be used to off-set negative impacts for individual site allocations.

6. HABITATS REGULATIONS ASSESSMENT

- 6.1 In reflecting the requirements of Article 6.3 of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC, a draft Screening Assessment has been carried out to determine if the Leeds Site Allocations Plan (SAP) requires an Appropriate Assessment, under the Habitats Regulations (Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, SI no. 2010/490). It should be noted that a Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) Screening of the Core Strategy has previously been undertaken and a number of amendments to Policy wording were made, to strengthen the reference to the management of any adverse impacts upon Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Area of Conservation (SAC).
- 6.2 Following the preparation of the initial draft HRA Screening Assessment for the SAP, a response from Natural England has now been received. In response to these comments, further technical work is being undertaken by officers to address the issues raised. In the main these comments relate to the updating and the presentation of technical information, further analysis of any potential recreational impacts on the South Pennine Moors (arising from SAP housing allocations) and their mitigation by recreational opportunities within the Leeds district.

7. MONITORING

- 7.1 The SEA Directive requires the monitoring of significant environmental effects resulting from the implementation of the SAP. The Core Strategy has established a monitoring framework which will also be used to assess the effects of this plan. The monitoring framework is provided in Appendix 12.

APPENDICES TO SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL REPORT

APPENDIX 1 - CONSULTATION RESPONSES TO THE SA SCOPING REPORT

CONSULTATION RESPONSES TO THE SA SCOPING REPORT

SA CONSULTEE COMMENTS	RESPONSE
Environment Agency	
Policies, Plans and Programmes	
• Welcome the inclusion of the Water Framework Directive, and the Waste Framework Directive as key objectives relevant to the Plan. • Include the objectives of conserving habitats and species that depend directly on water and the hydromorphology of waterbodies under the Water Framework Directive. Include a target to restore/improve riverine hydromorphology to help achieve good status by 2021-27.	Comment noted. The additional objectives have been added under the Water Framework Directive.
• The Humber River Basin Management Plan is not referred to. It is the key plan for the protection and improvement of the water environment throughout the Humber district and provides information on the local pressures.	The Humber River Basin Management Plan has been added under Local Policies
Baseline Information	
• The flood risk section needs to refer to the NPPF and the Council's Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. Any future Site Allocations DPD needs to be in conformity with the NPPF and a robust evidence base such as the SFRA. • Para.3.16 refers to Leeds having 407 flood defences seems high. More details requested. • Fig 9 is incorrect. Should read: Floodzone 3 – Annual River Flooding Probability of 1% or greater; Floodzone 2 – Annual River Flooding Probability of 0.1 to 1%.	Para. 3.20 has been revised to refer to the NPPF and the SFRA. The reference to 407 flood defences is incorrect. The sentence has been deleted from para.3.22. The map at Figure 9 has been amended to give the correct reference to flooding probability for Zone 2 and 3.
• Insert new section under Environmental Profile. Environmental Setting – Leeds Metropolitan District is underlain by 3 distinct bedrock geologies. Coal Measures lie to the south, and Millstone Grit to the north; both are designated as Secondary aquifers. Magnesian limestone forms the eastern boundary, and is	A new heading 'Environmental Setting' has been added and the suggested text added at para. 3.1. "Leeds Metropolitan District is underlain by 3 distinct bedrock geologies. Coal Measures lie to the south, and Millstone Grit to the north; both are designated as Secondary aquifers. Magnesian limestone forms the eastern boundary,

designated as a Principal aquifer. There are Source Protection Zones located in the north eastern corner of the district, which are in place to help protect abstractions with potable use. The River Aire from Esholt to the River Calder is currently failing Water Framework Directive's chemical classification.	and is designated as a Principal aquifer. There are Source Protection Zones located in the north eastern corner of the district, which are in place to help protect abstractions with potable use. The River Aire from Esholt to the River Calder is currently failing Water Framework Directive's chemical classification".
• Para.3.15. Continuing contamination of the Aire is due to surface water run off, trade discharges, mine waters and industrial discharges and pesticides. There may be additional reasons for continued poor quality, which may include contaminated land and historic landfilling.	Renumbered para.3.19 amended to add text: "There may be additional reasons for continued poor quality, which may include contaminated land and historic landfilling".
• Water resources is not adequately covered within the report. Water availability needs to be considered as part of site allocation for any water dependent business or industry that will require the abstraction of water from surface or groundwaters. Currently this information is not considered within the document. Water availability is assessed by the EA through Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies (CAMS). Map provided giving indication into water availability and possible restriction on any new licences within the Leeds Local Authority Area.	The Natural Resources & Waste DPD considers water availability. The Site Allocations Plan will not be defining whether a proposed employment site should include a water dependent business or industry. This would be a detailed consideration, however if the EA has specific concerns about suggested employment sites falling within the areas of restriction comments can be made through the consultation process. A new section has been provided under the heading Water Resources at para. 3.18 including the water availability map.
SA Framework	
• Objective 18 is particularly important when allocating sites in environmentally sensitive areas, ie areas of Source Protection Zones, Principal Aquifer, and the proximity to the River Aire.	Comment noted. This factor will need to be considered carefully for sites falling within these areas. EA is being consulted on the sites subject to the assessment and will be able to highlight any sites of particular interest or concern affected by this issue.
• The environmental objectives do not cover water resources or the Water Framework Directive. Would like to see reference made to protection and enhancement of the water environment through sustainable and efficient use of water and compliance and improvement measures linked to the WFD.	Objective 22 already includes the efficient use of resources (including water).

Other Comments	
Any new development/allocation wherever possible should assess the implications of their proposals on water quality, including mitigation of negative impacts where necessary. Proposals are encouraged to improve water quality and physical habitat, particularly in areas where watercourses are below expected standards. Where a proposal causes physical modifications to any waterbody or the discharge of polluted water into a waterbody an assess will need to be carried out to ensure compliance with the Water Framework Directive and prevent or mitigate against deterioration. The majority of waterbodies within Leeds are currently not a good status and so improvement measures will be necessary to ensure they meet the WFD target. A map and spreadsheet provided showing the WFD status of waterbodies in Leeds. This information should be taken into consideration as part of the site allocation process.	The Core Strategy provides policies for new development to consider effects upon the environment including the issues raised by the EA. If a particular site has specific environmental requirements, this can be considered in a site specific policy within the Site Allocations Plan. This is a matter for a later stage in the plan process.
English Heritage	
Baseline Information	
Update para.3.44. There are currently: 81 Conservation Areas; 2236 Listed Buildings; 13 Registered Parks and Gardens; 57 Scheduled Monuments; and 1 Registered Battlefield.	Renumbered para. 3.52 amended to 2236 Listed Buildings. The Council's Conservation team have advised that there are currently 76 Conservation Areas. Para. 3.51 amended to 76 Conservation Areas.
Reference should also be made to the number of heritage assets identified as being "at risk". The latest EH "Heritage at Risk Register" identifies the following assets as being at risk: 4 Conservation Areas; 11 Listed Buildings (Leeds has the greatest h=number of Buildings at Risk in Yorkshire and the Humber); 2 Historic Parks and Gardens; 10 Scheduled Monuments; and 1 Registered Battlefield.	Renumbered para. 3.5 amended as requested.
Consent for works to Scheduled Monuments is given by the Secretary of State on the advice of English	Renumbered para.3.57 amended to make reference to the Secretary of State.

Heritage.	
The Registered Battlefield should have it's own heading. It is not the same as a Registered Park and Garden.	New heading provided at para. 3.55 to make specific reference to Registered Battlefields.
SA Framework	
Objective 21. Registered Battlefield should be added to the list of designated heritage assets in indicator 1. Preferable to use an indicator which covers the majority of designated heritage assets (ie the "Heritage at Risk Register", suggest indicator 2 be amended to "No. of heritage assets identified as being "at risk" on the English Heritage "Heritage at Risk Register".	Indicator 1 under Objective 21 has been amended to include Registered Battlefields and Indicator 2 amended to refer to no. of heritage assets "at risk".
Proposed Structure and Methodology of the SA Report	
It is not clear whether the assessment will examine each of the sites which are being considered for development against the SA objectives	All of the sites subject to the SA are being considered against each SA objective to provide a comprehensive assessment of the economic, social and environmental effects of the Site Allocations Plan.
Natural England	
Plans, Policies and Programmes	
Additional documents to refer to: Natural England White Paper 2011 – The Natural Choice: Securing the value of nature; White Paper on Water 2011 – Water for Life; Biodiversity Strategy 2011 – Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services; Leeds Landscape Character Assessment; Nidderdale AONB Management Plan; Leeds Rights of Way Improvement Plan; and Leeds City Region Green Infrastructure Strategy	All of the documents referred to have been incorporated
Baseline Information	
Additional information to include: Footpaths and public rights of way; Proximity to accessible natural greenspace per population (eg ANGSt); previously developed land; European protected sites (particularly the North Pennine Moors SAC, North Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA); and protected and valued landscapes,	A new section 'Footpaths and public rights of way' at para. 2.24 has been added; The greenspace section has been amended to include reference to the Council's (para. 2.23) Leeds Open Space, Sport and Recreation Assessment. The document has also been added to the Plans, Policies and Programmes. Core Strategy policy G3

including areas of tranquillity. • No data has been presented on the effect of existing policies on the natural environment biodiversity, landscape and green infrastructure. While this data may not have been collected, it is worth noting the absence of such data makes the task of the SA very difficult and/or the output of the SA less robust.	was informed by the Council's assessment and identifies accessibility standards for the different greenspace typologies including natural greenspace; A new section headed 'Previously Developed Land' has been added at para. 2.11 European protected sites (North Pennine Moor Special Area of Conservation and North Pennine Moors Phase 2 Special Protection Area) have been added under para. 3.3; A new section 'Landscape' has been added from para. 3.5-3.7 to refer to landscape characteristics of the Leeds district including Special Landscape Areas. The Council has not identified areas of tranquillity. Under the landscape section, reference has been added to the Special Landscape Areas and Strategic Green Infrastructure at paras. 3.6 and 3.7.
SA Framework	
• Objective 10 gives no decision making criteria or indicators around public rights of way. Suggest an indicator such as the number or length of newly created or improved public rights of way per year. Not clear how the indicator 'accessibility of greenspace to residential areas' is proposed to be measured. Suggest use Natural England's Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (or "ANGSt") or similar approach.	The Site Allocations Plan does not have a specific role in providing new public rights of way and therefore the relevance of including a new indicator relating to the provision of new PROW per year is not accepted. It is important to make sites accessible by the footpath network. The retention and/or diversion of footpaths (where necessary) is of more relevance which will be considered as part of detailed site considerations. Core Strategy G3 referred to under Indicator 4 sets out the accessibility standards which is based on the Leeds Open Space, Sport and Recreation Assessment.
• For objective 11, in addition to efficient land use patterns, the environmental value of previously developed land should be taken into account in this objective. In accordance with NPPF (para.17), include the phrase 'provided that it is not of high environmental value'. This should be assessed through an indicator, eg based on % of previously developed land that is assessed, through ecological survey to be of 'high environmental value'.	An additional indicator has been added: 4. % of previously developed land of 'high environmental value' lost to development

• For objective 12, amend indicator 1 to 'change in priority habitats by area'. Also include indicator such as 'percentage of new developments incorporating ecological enhancement measures per year'. • No indicators are given for protected species as part of objective 12. Indicators related to planning applications are appropriate, eg the number of applications where protected species are considered; the number of applications where conditions are improved to ensure working practices and the works protect and enhance protected species; or the number of applications which result in the need for protected species license in order to be carried out. This will indicator that protected species are being given appropriate consideration within the planning system and build up information on their occurrence within the plan area. • Suggest more effective indicator for designated sites: number of planning applications with conditions to ensure works to manage/enhance the condition of SSSI/SAC/SPA features of interest; and area of SSSI in adverse condition as a result of development	Indicator 1 has been amended as requested. It not considered appropriate to provide the level of detail suggested for the indicators for protected species given the current resource limitations within the local authority.
• For objective 14, welcome a stronger emphasis on the role of multifunctional green infrastructure plays in mitigating and adapting to climate change, eg providing shade through trees in strategic locations, wildlife corridors in order to allow for the adaptation of biodiversity and its potential to contribute to flood defences.	Comment noted.
• For objective 19, not satisfied that the proposed indicators will adequately address whether the DPD is delivering the objective. Suggest indicator added that assesses the proportion of developments which maintain and enhance the quality of the countryside, coasts, estuaries and local landscape character. The decision making	Add new indicator '% of development which maintain and enhance the quality of the countryside and local landscape character'. The reference to coasts and estuaries have been removed as it is not considered directly relevant for the Leeds context in relation to landscape quality.

criteria could be strengthened with criterion such as “Will it maintain and enhance the landscape character of the area?”, in order to address the important issue of landscape character. • Would be helpful to define “areas of high landscape value” with regards to decision making criteria “a”. • Make reference to the ‘protected areas of tranquillity’ (NPPF para.123).	The suggested decision making criteria has been added as f. Decision making criteria amended to add ‘(defined as Special Landscape Area)’. Leeds has not identified ‘protected area of tranquillity’, so it would be inappropriate to include this decision making criteria at this stage.
Proposed Structure and Methodology	
• Consider that the structure adheres to the SEA Directive. It is not made clear whether all elements of the DPD will be assessed in the SA including the vision, aims and objectives and all the policies. If parts of the plan are not to be assessed then this decision should be justified. It would also be useful to include a table outlining the SEA Directive requirements along with a reference to where each requirement is included in the SA.	All elements of the Site Allocations Plan are subject to SA. At this stage, it is not proposed to provide a vision, aims and objectives specifically related to the SAP. The Core Strategy has a vision and objectives which have been subject to SA as part of the CS process. Table 1 has been provided in Section 3 of the SA Report outlining the SEA requirements and where these have been addressed by the SA.

APPENDIX 2 – SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SCOPING REPORT

LEED CITY COUNCIL
SITE ALLOCATIONS PLAN
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SCOPING REPORT
(Revised to reflect comments from SA Consultees)

April 2013

Contents

1. Introduction
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4. Links to other policies, plans and programmes
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6. Key sustainability issues for the SA to address/Issues and Problems
7. The Sustainability Appraisal framework
8. Next steps

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document is the scoping report for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Site Allocations Plan (SAP). The purpose of the SAP is to provide site allocations and policies that will help to deliver the long term spatial vision, objectives and policies of the Leeds Core Strategy. When approved the SAP will form part of the Leeds Local Development Framework.
- 1.2 The Council is required to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal of a DPD under section 39 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, which incorporates the requirements of the European Directive 2001/42/EC (the EU Strategic Environmental Assessment or 'SEA Directive'). The SEA Directive was transposed into English law by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 ('SEA Regulations').
- 1.3 The SA Scoping report is a formal requirement of the SEA and SA processes and is prepared for consultation with the three designated consultation bodies (the Environment Agency, English Heritage and Natural England) and other bodies as the City Council considers appropriate.
- 1.4 This report has reflected on guidance provided by A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (ODPM, September 2005) and Plan-Making Manual (CLG).
- 1.5 The purpose of this scoping report is to:
 - identify the other plans, policies and strategies relevant to the Site Allocations Plan
 - provide baseline information, either already collected or still needed, with notes on sources and any problems encountered;
 - identify social, environmental, and economic issues which have emerged as a result of the work undertaken;
 - develop and revise the SA framework to aid the SA of the Site Allocations Plan;
 - include proposals for the structure and level of detail of the SA Report

2. THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL PROCESS

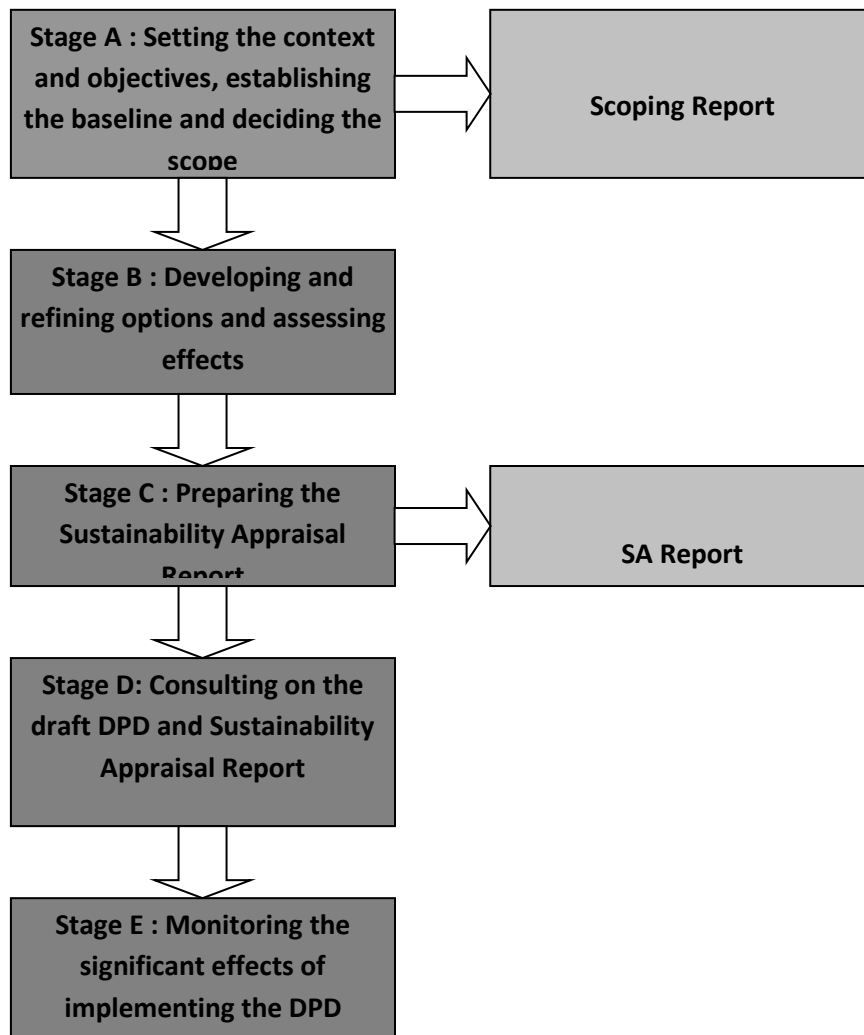
What is Sustainability Appraisal?

- 2.1 The aim of Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is to make sure plans are doing as much as they can to support the delivery of social, economic and environmental objectives at the same time. Although plan makers do their best to address these issues, it is easy to miss opportunities to incorporate the various factors and reduce any conflict which may arise. SA offers a systematic way for checking and improving plans as they are developed. The process provides a mechanism to identify ways to maximise the benefits and minimise the negative effects of plans.

Five stages of appraisal

- 2.2 The guidance sets out five stages (A to E) for the appraisal process which are shown in the diagram below:

Figure 1: Sustainability Appraisal Stages and Key Reports



- 2.3 The SA will be carried out in accordance with the processes laid out in the guidance. This will satisfy both SA legislation and the SEA Directive.
- 2.4 There are two formal documents required:
 - 1. The Scoping Report
 - 2. The Sustainability Appraisal Report
- 2.5 The scoping report is the formal report on the first part (Stage A) of the process. It gives an overview of the scope of the appraisal process and must include the objectives of the plans to be appraised. It should also outline the sustainability objectives which will be considered and the baseline information.

3. PURPOSE OF THE SITE ALLOCATIONS DPD

- 3.1 The Site Allocations Plan provides site allocations and policies that will help to deliver the Leeds Core Strategy's long term spatial vision, objectives and policies. The document will cover the specific topic areas of retail, housing, employment and greenspace. Consistent with the overall scale and strategy for future growth, a selective Green Belt review will be necessary to meet housing and employment requirements as appropriate. The preparation of the SAP will also be supported by an assessment of infrastructure requirements arising from the site allocations, including transport and education requirements.
- 3.2 As detailed above, the scope of the SAP and the alternative options considered by the plan will be guided by the development strategy set out by the Core Strategy, which itself has been subject to a detailed Strategic Environmental Assessment.

4. LINKS TO OTHER POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

- 4.1 A comprehensive list of policies, plans and programmes was established for the SA of the Core Strategy. This list has been revised and updated to inform the Site Allocations Plan SA Scoping Report and reflects comments from the SA consultees.

5. BASELINE INFORMATION

- 5.1. 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 SAP or to the Sustainability Appraisal objectives.
- 5.2 The baseline information used to assess the sustainability of the SAP was first collected in 2006 and updated in 2011 for the sustainability appraisal of the Core Strategy. It has been revised following comments from the SA consultees.

6. Key Sustainability Issues

- 6.1 The table below identifies the key social, environmental and economic issues that could be affected by or potentially addressed by the Site Allocations Plan.

Social	1. Provide housing provision for all
	2. Improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities
	3. Improve access and provision of services including access to sustainable means of transport
Environmental	4. Prioritise development on brownfield sites in accessible locations in preference to greenfield sites
	5. Improve access to, increase the quantity and improve the quality of local greenspace
	6. Address the increased likelihood of flooding
	7. Reduce greenhouse emissions to address climate change
	8. Reduce the number of car journeys into and around the city, particularly into the City Centre
	9. Protection of biodiversity and the natural environment
Economic	10. Preserve and enhance the historic environment
	11. Encourage sustainable economic growth, providing new opportunities for economic development
	12. Improve the vitality and viability of the City Centre, town and local centres.

7. The Sustainability Appraisal Framework

- 7.1 The City Council has developed an SA Framework which can be used as the basis for the appraisal of all Local Development Documents produced under the Leeds Local Development Framework. The preparation of the framework was completed in 2007 and has been used for the Core Strategy and other local development documents. The framework provides a total of 22 objectives. As part of the preparation of the Scoping Report, the decision making criteria has been reviewed and revised for their relevance and application to the purpose and scope of the Site Allocations Plan. The framework has been revised to take account of comments by the SA consultees.

8. Next Steps

- 8.1 Following consultation on the Scoping Report, the proposed SA methodology will be used to assess the emerging Issues and Options for the Site Allocations Plan. A full Sustainability Appraisal will be undertaken at this stage and will be subject to a six week consultation alongside the Issues and Options Plan.

- 8.2 The proposed structure of the Sustainability Appraisal report has been revised since the Scoping Report to better reflect the methodology used in conducting the SA and to explain the effects. The content incorporates reflects comments made by the SA consultees.

**APPENDIX 3 – SUMMARY OF CONSULTATION RESPONSES TO SA REPORT
OF ISSUES & OPTIONS SITE ALLOCATIONS PLAN**

Site Allocations Plan – Consultation Responses to SA of Issues & Options (June – July 2013)

Consultee	Comments	Officer Response	Suggested Change
English Heritage (Historic England)	Table 3 – · There are a number of sites which could impact upon other designated heritage assets. These include Historic Parks and Gardens and Scheduled Monuments. The potential impact upon these assets should form part of the assessment. · National policy guidance makes it clear that the significance of a heritage asset can be harmed through development within its setting. The setting of an asset is defined in the NPPF as the surroundings in which an asset is experienced. For some assets, their setting can be quite extensive (i.e. it is not simply limited to land in its immediate vicinity). From the Assumptions set out for SA21 and the scoring, it is would appear that the assessment has not adequately evaluated the impact which the development of some of the sites might have upon the setting of the assets in its vicinity. Table 4 – Many of the areas put forward lie within, or would impact upon the setting of, one of the many Conservation Areas within the District. In order to ensure that the likelihood of harm is minimised, this section should be suggesting a number of mitigation measures:- (1) Conservation Area Appraisals – This would help to improve the confidence that the DPD would deliver a more positive outcome for the	Table 3 - The site assessments against SA objective 21 will be revised to take account of these heritage assets (Historic Parks & Gardens, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and the Registered Battlefield) Table 4 – The recommendations for mitigation will be revised in the Publication draft to provide more detailed mitigation methods, including managing effects upon heritage assets	Revise the scoring methodology for SA21 to include Historic Parks & Gardens, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and the Registered Battlefield, together with Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. Revise list of recommendations for mitigation providing more detailed mitigation methods, including managing effects upon heritage assets.

historic environment by two means:-

- a. Several of the areas which have been put forward as possible allocations lie within, or would impact upon the setting of, one of Rotherham's Conservation Areas. An up-to-date Conservation Area Appraisal for each of the settlements where sites are being proposed for development would assist the Council in determining whether or not the allocation of these sites would be likely to harm elements which contribute to the character or setting of these areas. It would also help to determine what mitigation might be adopted and the most appropriate form of development for each particular site.
- b. The production of up-to-date Conservation Area Appraisals which clearly identify the elements which contribute to the significance of those areas would help to ensure that future development proposals are delivered in a manner which safeguards their character.

(2) Listed Buildings - In view of the requirement in the 1990 Act that "special regard" should be had to the desirability of preserving Listed Buildings or their setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which they possess, for those sites which are likely to involve the loss and subsequent development of currently undeveloped land in their vicinity, there should be an assessment of the

	likely impact that this might have upon the significance of the building. Appendix 6 - In our representation to the plan we have highlighted a number of sites which could impact upon the significance of the heritage asset of the Plan area. In virtually all cases, the likely impact of the development of these sites, at this stage, is uncertain and for most will require further evaluation. However, for most of these, the Sustainability Appraisal against SA21(historic environment) records that it will have "no effect". This is clearly not the case. It is suggested that the sites are reviewed again in the light of our representations on the DPD and the comments above.. Appendix 7 - The conclusions about the impact of the development of the various sites against SA21 (historic environment) needs to be reconsidered in the light of the above comments.	Appendix 6 – Acknowledge that the assessment of sites against SA21 should be reviewed. The scope of the Site Allocations Plan and the SA process is unable to ascertain the likely impact on heritage assets, therefore the effect should be recorded as uncertain. The detailed planning application stage is the appropriate time to undertake a detailed assessment. Appendix 7 – The summary of the SA results will be reviewed at the Publication stage.	Review scoring criteria for SA21 and introduce a 100m buffer for assessing sites. Review summary of SA results.
Natural England	We welcome the detailed baseline assessment and the robust SA objectives, which cover the need to enhance biodiversity and biodiversity as well as protect it. Further weight could be given to the benefits of improving and enhancing Green Infrastructure (GI). (GI) and its multifunctional benefits, would assist in the delivery of a range of SA topic areas, e.g. biodiversity, landscape, health and wellbeing and climate change. This would assist in ensuring that GI is an integral, cross-cutting theme. Good quality local accessible green space, ecosystems and actions to	Green infrastructure - Agree that GI should be included in the baseline information.	Include green infrastructure in the baseline information.

	manage them sustainably offer a range of benefits, e.g.: - Access to local greenspace can reduce health inequalities - Increased and improved accessibility to greenspace can help increase physical activity - Contact with greenspace can help improve health and wellbeing - Green space contributes to functioning ecosystem services that can have a positive influence on health. Ecosystem services can assist in adapting to the extremes of climate change, e.g. green areas have less heat-island effect than built up areas. - Greenspace can also help improve air quality and respiratory irritants. Function ecosystem services can also mitigate the risks associated with flooding from extreme rainfall events The NPPF defines GI as “a network of multi-functional green space, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities”. It is not clear from the report whether the limitations of the SA have been considered. These may relate to information gaps or inadequacies in the data used. This is a requirement of the SEA Directive. With respect to monitoring indicators Natural England suggests the following may be useful when considering the impact of the Plan on the natural environment: <u>Biodiversity/geodiversity/landscape</u> - Protected species – Quantified data might include numbers of applications where protected species are	Limitations of the SA - Section 3.5 of the SA report explains the difficulties encountered in conducting the SA, which briefly sets out the limitations of the process. The report states the assessment process is iterative. The Issues and Options document is a stage in the SA process which will continue through to the publication stage. Monitoring – The recommended	Provide further explanation in the publication SA report on the limitations of the SA process.
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	considered, numbers with conditions imposed to ensure working practices and works to protect/enhance protected species, and numbers of planning applications which result in need for protected species licence in order to be carried out . This will indicate that protected species are being given appropriate consideration within the planning system and begin to build up information on their occurrence within the plan area. Updated information following the publication of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended) is available from our website. - BAP habitat - created/ managed as result of granting planning permission (monitored via planning obligations) and which meet Biodiversity Action Plan targets. <u>Green infrastructure/recreation/access</u> Natural England's Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt) provides a set of benchmarks for ensuring access to places near to where people live. ANGSt can be used as an indicator to monitor the quality of green space and is accessibility. There are also other national standards such as Green Flag for parks and open spaces and the County Park accreditation schemes. ANGSt outlines the following: - that no person should live more than 300m from their nearest area of natural greenspace of at least 2ha in size; - provision of at least 1ha of Local Nature Reserve per 1,000 population; - that there should be at least one accessible 20ha site within 2km from home; - that there should be one accessible 100ha site within	monitoring indicators will be considered further in the Publication SA Report.	
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	5km; - that there should be one accessible 500ha site within 10km. <u>Landscape Character and Quality</u> Indicators/targets could be established from assessing changes in landscape character for National Character Areas (as measured by Countryside Quality Counts data). It may also be beneficial to consider the Sustainable Community Strategy and whether any indicators outlined in this report can be used in relation to the SA.		
Samuel Smith Old Brewery (Tadcaster)	Site 1055 - I provide a series of specific concerns with regard the Sustainability Appraisal of the site. These concerns relate to the specific appraisal of the TATE site set out within the table on page 117 of the document, and make reference to the indicators provided within pages 14 to 17. Indicator SA6 – The TATE is identified at with an ‘O’ under this indicator. This correlates with the scoring indicator that states: “O - Site not near or in a centre but reasonably accessible” There is no indication of which town centre the site is purported to be reasonably accessible to, the distance of the journey or the mode of transport that the journey is currently via. In this regard it is important to note that the site is being assessed with reference to its existing characteristics, and not what may be theoretically possible. Further clarity on this issue needs to be given, and until that time the site should noted as ‘-’against this indicator.	Agree that the accessibility scores for the site should reflect the existing provision. This applies to the SA objectives SA6, SA13 and SA16.	Revise SA6, SA13 and SA16.
Alison Osborn	Having read the Site Allocation Plan Volume 2 doc and looked at all 32 sites within Outer North East Leeds	Comments noted	No change

	considered to be Green or Amber and noted that TATE is ranked the 6th worst site according to the Sustainability Assessment Report prepared by the Council. e.g. Reference to LCC sustainability appraisal report SA objective SA11 clearly indicates that TATE is a part Greenfield part Brownfield site.		
Robert Seldon	The Sustainability Assessment report ranks 1055 as the 6th worst in this area. These findings are relevant to Site Allocation. D The assessment ratings and conclusion for 1055 are inconsistent with those for other sites in Leeds Outer North East. Examples of inconsistencies; o Local Accessibility for 1055 is ranked the same (3) as 783. 783 is described as having 3 buses per hour, 100% primary school and health and some other local services. 1055 does not have these positive attributes; o Local Network concerns at 1008 (Ranking 2) are cited as a reason for it being considered. As described in the documentation 1055 has greater limitations ascribed to it.	Agree that the accessibility scores for the site should reflect the existing provision. This applies to the SA objectives SA6, SA13 and SA16.	Revise SA6, SA13 and SA16
Michael Harrison	Site 1055 - There are many significant problems to be overcome -Sustainability assessment is incomplete, and currently does not support it being a brownfield site.	The SA was completed at the Issues & Options stage, however the accessibility scores have been revised.	No change
Susan Clayton	TATE site was ranked 6th worst for development according to the Sustainability Assessment Report,	Comment noted	No change
David Spencer	Site 1055 - This site is unsustainable in accordance with the LCC Site Sustainability Assessment	Comment noted	No change
John Clayton	TATE is ranked the sixth worst site according to the Sustainability Assessment Report as prepared by the Council.	Comment noted	No change
Mrs Clayton	The scoring in the Sustainability Appraisal of Site 3044	The boundary of site 3044 assessed	No change

	is considered to strongly relate to the site being an existing leisure facility. As our clients land is used for agricultural purposes only, it is considered that it would score higher than Site 3044. We therefore urge the Council to reassess the land and identify the site as a 'green', suitable site to accommodate future residential development.	for the Issues & Options document includes both agricultural land and part of Cookridge Hall golf course. The scoring reflects the leisure use of the golf course.	
Joseph Rowntree Housing Trust	In terms of those sites which were allocated in the UDP, but do not benefit from planning permission, there is an additional point to make in terms of procedures for preparing Local Plans. The point is that previous allocations cannot simply be carried forward. It is necessary to undertake an assessment to determine the deliverability of the sites in order to determine whether they will contribute to the land supply during the Plan period or should in fact be deleted because they are unlikely to come forward. In the case of the Leeds Site Allocations Plan it is also necessary to undertake such an assessment of UDP allocations to be carried forward because the sites have not previously been subjected to the necessary Sustainability Appraisal. We do however appreciate that where planning permission has expired then it is appropriate to allocate land in order to re-establish the principle of development. This is however no longer the case with the land off Wakefield Road, Gildersome. We will write again once planning permission has been confirmed in order to update you on the situation.	Spatial Policy 6 of the Core Strategy sets the housing requirement which informs the Site Allocations Process. The 66,000 units identified will be composed of current, undelivered allocations, extant planning permissions and other sites deemed to be appropriate for housing delivery. The approach was accepted and the Core Strategy adopted, which assumes that existing undelivered allocations are carried forward.	No change
Trustees of Rockspring Hanover Property	Sustainability Appraisal Considerations in relation to proposed Allocation 1055 [for full details and table submitted see full representation] In addition to the Site Allocations Plan, it is acknowledged that LCC have	A detailed response can be provided. In summary, the SA undertaken at the Issues and Options stage assessed the site in terms of its	No change

	published a comprehensive Sustainability Appraisal Report, evaluating all of the sites contained within the draft plan against a set of 22 sustainability criteria. Whilst it is accepted that evaluating a site's sustainability is a subjective matter, it remains that there are a number of incorrect assumptions made about the site's ability to perform. This representation confirms that the site allocation is not for the whole of the employment site, and that (given its size) it represents the opportunity for the development of major elements of sustainable infrastructure, including a new road, school, nature resources, community and retail facilities. These assumptions, and our commentary upon them have been set out in the below table for clarity. Justification is provided where there is discrepancy over the score.	existing site characteristics, which is consistent with the approach adopted for the site allocations process. The proposed improvements to be provided by the site development would be treated as mitigating measures if found to be acceptable as part of the detailed planning application process. It is not considered appropriate to revise the SA in response to the representation.	
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APPENDIX 4 – LINKS TO OTHER POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
INTERNATIONAL POLICIES		
<i>Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change</i>		
Achieve a reduction in anthropogenic CO₂ levels to at least 5% below 1990 levels by 2012. Consider afforestation and reforestation as carbon sinks.	None.	Ensure all reasonable opportunities are taken forward to encourage development reduces reliance on private cars.
<i>The Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro (1992)</i>		
Article 6a requires each Contracting Party to develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.	Ensure all reasonable opportunities are taken forward to encourage development which is energy efficient and reduces reliance on private cars.	SA should consider biodiversity impacts within its objectives. It should take a holistic view of ecosystems rather than a focusing on islands of protected species.

EUROPEAN POLICIES		
<i>European Spatial Development Perspective (1999)</i>		
- 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
<i>European Biodiversity Strategy COM (98)42</i>		
A range of objectives is identified under four themes: - conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity - sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources; - Research, identification and monitoring of information; and - education, training and awareness	No specific targets identified	LDF should emphasise the need to halt biodiversity losses and seek biodiversity enhancement where possible. SA should include objectives on maintaining and enhancing biodiversity through the preservation of existing designated sites and general criteria-based policy.
<i>EU Sixth Environmental Action Programme – Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice (2001)</i>		

• 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, including different types of radiation, 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 de-coupling 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
Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)		
The main objectives of the WFD are to: • Enhance the status and prevent further deterioration of aquatic ecosystems and associated wetlands - there is a requirement for nearly all inland and coastal waters to achieve 'good status' by 2015; • Promote the sustainable use of water; • Reduce pollution of water, especially by 'priority' and 'priority hazardous' substances; • Lessen the effects of floods and droughts; • Rationalise and update existing water legislation and introduce a co-ordinated approach to water management based on the concept of river basin planning. • Conserving habitats and species that depend directly on water • Hydromorphology of waterbodies	Requires that all surface waters and groundwaters within defined river basin districts must reach at least 'good' status by 2015 and restore/improve riverine hydromorphology to help achieve good status by 2021-27	Consider the effects of flood and use of water in the location of development. Ensure sustainability objectives include those relevant from the Water Framework Directive.
Waste Framework Directive (91/156/EEC)		
Requires Member States produce a National Waste Strategy containing their policies on waste disposal and recovery. This is implemented into UK law by the Environment Act 1995.	Article 4. • Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health and without using processes or methods which could harm the environment, and in particular:	LDF should consider these impacts when deciding on locations for new development.

	1. without risk to water, air, soil and plants and animals; 2. without causing a nuisance through noise or odours; and 3. without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest.	
EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)		
• Aim of directive to contribute towards ensuring biodiversity is encouraged through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild flora and fauna. • Measures should maintain and restore to a favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild flora and fauna, accounting for socio-economic and cultural requirements and local characteristics. • Requires all DPDs to be subject to Appropriate Assessment to consider effects on sites of European importance. • Linear structures such as rivers/streams, hedgerows, field boundaries, ponds, etc., that enable movement and migration of species should be preserved.	No specific targets identified	Consider how plan can protect natural habitats. Include sustainability objectives to conserve important natural habitats to improve biodiversity.
EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC)		
• Provide for the protection, management and control of all species of naturally occurring wild birds in the European territory of Member States. • Requires measures to preserve a sufficient diversity of habitats for all species of wild birds. • To conserve the habitat of certain particular rare species and migratory species.		Consider effects of local development on European protected bird species.
Directive 1996/62/EC on Ambient Air Quality and Management		
Establishes mandatory standards for air quality and sets limits and guides values for sulphur and nitrogen dioxide, suspended particulates and lead in air.	None.	The location of new developments should take into account any emissions caused by new transport links (and new 'need' to travel), along with emissions from new industry. SA will include objectives for air quality
European Union (EU) Strategy for Sustainable Development		

The European Union's (EU) strategy for sustainable development, agreed at the 2001 Gothenburg Summit, amended in 2005 and reviewed in 2009, places a strong emphasis on seven key sustainability themes: The summit recommended urgent action and a new approach to policy making to achieve policy coherence and ensure that all policies have sustainable development as their core objective.	7 Themes identified for action: 1. climate change and clean energy 2. sustainable transport 3. sustainable consumption and production 4. conservation and management of natural resources 5. public health 6. social inclusion, demography and migration 7. global poverty and sustainable development challenges.	
Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe (2011) sets out the vision for the future:		
'By 2050 the EU's economy has grown in a way that respects resource constraints and planetary boundaries, thus contributing to global economic transformation. Our economy is competitive, inclusive and provides a high standard of living with much lower environmental impacts. All resources are sustainably managed, from raw materials to energy, water, air, land and soil. Climate change milestones have been reached, while biodiversity and the ecosystem services it underpins have been protected, valued and substantially restored.'	The roadmap sets out a vision for a number of areas (listed below) each with milestones towards achieving more sustainable objectives: • Sustainable consumption and production. • Turning waste into a resource. • Supporting research and innovation. • Environmentally harmful subsidies. • Taxation. • Ecosystem services. • Biodiversity. • Water. • Air. • Land and soils. • Marine resources. • Food. • Improving buildings. • Ensuring efficient mobility. New pathways to action on resource efficiency such as enhancing dialogue and developing indicators. Supporting resource efficiency internationally and improving the delivery of benefits from EU environmental measures. This initiative is helping to drive the EC's review of the 2008 Sustainable Consumption and Production Action Plan, which will consider: • enhancing the focus on material resource efficiency within the Sustainable Consumption and Production Action Plan including: • recyclability • reusability	

	• upgradeability • durability • approaches to introducing a product environmental footprint methodology in the EU • approaches to introducing an organisational environmental footprint methodology in the EU. The implementation of an updated Sustainable Consumption and Production Action Plan will contribute to the EU's approach to sustainable development and will complement wider actions being considered in relation to: • fiscal policies (including taxation and subsidies) • structural reform • eco-innovation and regional development • land use planning • energy and mobility.	
Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
NATIONAL POLICIES		
Mainstreaming Sustainable Development 2011		
The UK produced its first national sustainable development strategy in 1994. The government produced the latest national strategy, A Better Quality of Life: Strategy for Sustainable Development for the United Kingdom, in 1999. This was revised by the publication of Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy in March 2005. The UK Sustainable Development Strategy defines sustainable development as being about 'ensuring a better quality of life for everyone, now and for generations to come'. Doing this requires meeting four key objectives at the same time: 1. Social progress that recognises the needs of everyone. 2. Effective protection of the environment. 3. Prudent use of natural resources. 4. Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment. This strategic definition of sustainable development applies in legislation and guidance concerning the devolved administrations in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The revised 2005 strategy, Securing the Future, recognises that achieving this integration		

between the four key objectives is difficult, with the tendency being for agencies to concentrate on one objective rather than all four. To overcome this, the 2005 strategy provides the following 'purpose' to develop the national framework for sustainable development by showing what a sustainable future will look like.

'The goal of sustainable development is to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life, without compromising the quality of life of future generations. For the UK government and the devolved administrations, that goal will be pursued in an integrated way through a sustainable, innovative and productive economy that delivers high levels of employment; and a just society that promotes social inclusion, sustainable communities and personal wellbeing. This will be done in ways that protect and enhance the physical and natural environment, and use resources and energy as efficiently as possible.

Government must promote a clear understanding of, and commitment to, sustainable development so that all people can contribute to the overall goal through their individual decisions.

Similar objectives will inform all our international endeavours, with the UK actively promoting multilateral and sustainable solutions to today's most pressing environmental, economic and social problems. There is a clear obligation on more prosperous nations both to put their own house in order, and to support other countries in the transition towards a more equitable and sustainable world.'

The 2005 strategy also introduces five principles to form the basis of policy in the United Kingdom. For a policy to be sustainable it must reflect all five principles, with any departures made explicit and transparent. The inputs to this approach are a sustainable economy, good governance and sound science while the outcomes are a strong, healthy and just society that operates within environmental limits.

On 28 February 2011 the coalition government published Mainstreaming Sustainable Development, which outlined the government's vision and a package of measures to deliver it through:

- the green economy
- action to tackle climate change
- protecting and enhancing the natural environment
- fairness and improving wellbeing
- building a big society.
- Ministers have agreed an approach for Mainstreaming Sustainable Development (2011), consisting of:

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• providing ministerial leadership and oversight • leading by example • embedding sustainable development into policy • transparent and independent scrutiny. The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) has overall responsibility for championing sustainable development, leading on the cross-government Sustainable Development Programme. Working closely with the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) and the Cabinet Office, Defra is responsible for developing policy, mechanisms and governance arrangements to ensure that all government policies, operations and procurement take account of sustainable development, balancing social and environmental considerations as well economic ones. A progress report on mainstreaming sustainable development in government was published in 2013.		
National Planning Policy Framework (2012)		
Core Planning Principles • Planning should be plan-led, empowering local people to shape their surroundings, with succinct local and neighbourhood plans setting out a positive vision for the future of the area • Finding ways to enhance and improve the places in which people live their lives • Proactively drive and support sustainable economic development to deliver homes, business and industrial units, infrastructure and thriving local places • Seek to secure high quality design and good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants of land and buildings • Take account of different roles and character of areas, promoting vitality of main urban areas, protecting Green Belts, recognizing intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and supporting thriving rural communities • Supporting transition to low carbon future in a changing climate, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change, and encourage the reuse of existing resources and encourage use of renewable resources • Contribute to conserving and enhancing the natural environment and reducing pollution. Allocation of land for development should prefer land of lesser environmental value.		Wide ranging implications for site allocations
• Encourage the effective use of land by reusing previously developed land, provided not of high environmental value Promote mixed use developments and encourage multiple benefits from the use of land in urban and rural areas. • Conserve heritage assets appropriate to their significance • Actively manage patterns of growth to make the fullest use of public transport, walking and cycling, and focus significant development in locations which are or can be made sustainable.		

Take account of and support local strategies to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing for all, and deliver sufficient community and cultural facilities and services to meet local needs.

Building a strong, competitive economy

- Set out a clear economic vision and strategy for the area of the local planning authority, which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth
- Set criteria, or identify strategic sites, for local and inward investment to match the strategy and to meet anticipated needs over the plan period
- Support existing business sectors, taking account of whether they are expanding or contracting, and where possible, identify and plan for new or emerging sectors likely to locate to the area
- Plan positively for the location, promotion and expansion of clusters or networks of knowledge driven, creative or high technology industries
- Identify priority areas for economic regeneration, infrastructure provision and environmental enhancements
- Facilitate flexible working practices such as the integration of residential and commercial uses within the same unit
- Planning policies should avoid the long term protection of sites allocated for employment use where there is no reasonable prospect of a site being used for that purpose.

Ensuring the vitality of town centres

- Planning policies should be positive, promote competitive town centre environments and set out policies for the management and growth of centres over the plan period
- Define the extent of town centres and primary shopping areas, based on a clear definition of primary and secondary frontages in designated centres
- Allocate a range of suitable sites to meet the scale and type of retail, leisure, commercial, office, tourism, cultural, community and residential development needed in town centres.
- Allocate appropriate edge of centre sites for main town centre uses that are well connected to the town centre where suitable and viable town centres are not available. If insufficient edge of centre sites cannot be identified, set policies for meeting the identified needs in other accessible locations that are well connected to the town centre.

Supporting a prosperous rural economy

- Planning policies should support economic growth in rural areas in order to create jobs and prosperity by taking a positive approach to sustainable new development.

Promoting sustainable transport

- Plans should ensure developments that generate significant movement are located where the need to travel will be minimised and the use of sustainable transport modes can be maximised.

Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes

- Local planning authorities should use their evidence base to ensure that their Local Plan meets the full, objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing in the housing market areas, as far as is consistent with the policies set out in the NPPF, including identifying key sites critical to the delivery of the housing strategy over the plan period - To deliver a wide choice of high quality homes, widen opportunities for home ownership and create sustainable, inclusive and mixed communities, local planning authorities should: - Plan for a mix of housing based on current and future demographic trends, market trends and the needs of different groups of the community; - Identify the size, type, tenure and range of housing required in particular locations, reflecting local demand; and - Where they have identified that affordable housing is needed, set policies for meeting this need on site, unless off-site provision or a financial contribution of broadly equivalent value can be robustly justified - The supply of new homes can sometimes be best achieved through planning for larger scale development, such as new settlements or extensions to existing villages and towns that follow the principles of Garden Cities - To promote sustainable development in rural areas, housing should be located where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities. <u>Promoting healthy communities</u> - Local planning authorities should create a shared vision with communities of the residential environment and facilities they wish to see. LPAs should aim to involve all sections of the community in the development of Local Plans and should facilitate neighbourhood planning. - Planning policies should ensure that established shops, facilities and services are able to develop and modernise in a way that is sustainable, and retained for the benefit of the community and ensure an integrated approach to considering the location of housing, economic uses and community facilities and services - Existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless: - An assessment has been undertaken which clearly shows the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements; or - The loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or - The development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss. <u>Protecting Green Belt land</u> - The fundamental aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open. The essential characteristics of Green Belts are their openness and their permanence - The five Green Belt purposes:	- Identify and update annually a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide 5 years worth of housing against housing requirements with an additional buffer of 5% to ensure choice and competition in the market for land - Identify a supply of specific, developable sites or broad locations for growth, for years 6-10 and, where possible, for years 11-15	
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• To check the unrestricted sprawl of large built up areas; • To prevent neighbouring towns merging into one another; • To assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment; • To preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and • To assist in urban regenerations, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land Once established Green Belts boundaries should only be altered in exceptional circumstances, through the preparation or review of the Local Plan. <u>Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change</u> • LPAs should adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change, taking full account of flood risk, coastal change and water supply and demand consideration • Plan for new development in locations and ways which reduce greenhouse gas emissions • Local Plans should apply a sequential, risk-based approach to the location of development to avoid where possible flood risk to people and property and manage any residual risk. • To minimise impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity, planning policies should: identify and map components of the local ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity, wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them <u>Conserving and enhancing the natural environment</u> • In preparing plans to meet development needs, the aim should be to minimise pollution and other adverse effects on the local and natural environment. Plans should allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value • LPAs should take into account the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land. <u>Conserving and enhancing the historic environment</u> • LPAs should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment. • LPAs should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal. <u>Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals</u> • It is important that there is a sufficient supply of material to provide the infrastructure, buildings, energy and goods • Define Minerals Safeguarding Areas and adopt appropriate policies in order that known locations of specific minerals resources of local and national importance are not needlessly sterilised by non-mineral development. <u>Local Plans</u>		Updated 2014 Leeds Habitat Network recognises changes in Leeds Habitat Network since 2012, and site based designations are updated on an ongoing basis. Policy G8 and G9 applies.
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- Local Plans must be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development - Indicate broad locations for strategic development on a key diagram and land-use designations on a proposals map - Allocate sites to promote development and flexible use of land, bringing forward new land where necessary, and provide detail on form, scale, access and quantum of development where appropriate <u>Using a proportionate evidence base</u> - Ensure that the Local Plan is based on adequate, up-to-date and relevant evidence about the economic, social and environmental characteristics and prospects of the area - LPAs should work with other authorities and providers to assess the quality and capacity for infrastructure Consider viability and costs in plan-making and decision taking. Plans should be deliverable. <u>Planning strategically across local boundaries</u> - Public bodies have a duty to cooperate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries, particularly strategic priorities. - Demonstrate evidence of having effectively cooperated		
UK Biodiversity Action Plan (DoE, 1994)		
- 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 - Bring into favourable condition by 2010 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites.	Key national context
The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature (White Paper 2011)		
Four themes: <u>Protecting and improving our natural environment</u> - Supporting Local Nature Partnerships, working at a strategic level to improve benefits and services from a healthy natural environment. - Support establishing new Nature Improvement Areas based on local assessment of opportunities for restoring and connecting nature on a significant scale, including identifying within local plans. - The planning system to deliver the homes, business, infrastructure and thriving local places while protecting and enhancing the natural and historic environment, through	Public Health Outcomes Framework 2013-16 (January 2012) linked to White Paper, includes wider determinants of health (greenspace and employment, noise pollution) and health protection (air pollution)	Awareness of possible new natural environment designations and initiatives affecting potential site allocations. Closer links between greenspace accessibility and public health.

planning reform (NPPF). - Introducing biodiversity off-setting, managed locally. - Planning for low-carbon infrastructure - Restoring the elements of our natural network (Protecting and improving woodlands and forests, restoring nature in rivers and water bodies, restoring nature in towns, cities and villages, including valuing green infrastructure for communities and managing environmental risks (flooding and heat waves) <u>Growing a green economy</u> - Range of initiatives to encourage environmental benefits for business <u>Reconnecting people and nature</u> - Local Nature Partnerships and Health and Wellbeing Boards work together in promoting the health benefits of the natural environment - Promoting the natural environment in schools - Improve access to nature in local neighbourhoods, including measures in the Localism Act (including neighbourhood plans) - Improving access to the countryside <u>International and EU leadership</u> - Number of key reforms including implementation of the Nagoya commitments on biodiversity		
Water for Life (White Paper 2011)		
- Catchment-based approach to water quality and diffuse pollution. 70 catchment scale pilot projects and intensive support for 25 of them. Activity on land affects the quality of the water environment and the life it supports, as well as quantity of water available for abstraction and risk of heavy rainfalls leading to flooding. - Houses and offices should not be built until water and sewerage infrastructure sufficient to ensure environment not at risk. Highlights importance of close dialogue and collaboration between local authorities, developers, Environment Agency and water companies in local plan preparation (cross reference to NPPF)	None identified	Consideration of infrastructure requirements arising from new development and possible environmental effects (water quality, flooding)
Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife and ecosystem services		
Linked to the Natural Environment White Paper, sets out how international and EU commitments (including Nagoya agreement) will be implemented.	<u>Outcome 1 –Habitats and ecosystems on land (including freshwater environments)</u>	Awareness of biodiversity value of land in assessment

Mission: “to halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people”. Sets out high level outcomes to 2020. Vision: “By 2050 our land and seas will be rich in wildlife, our biodiversity will be valued, conserved, restored, managed sustainably and be more resilient and able to adapt to change, providing essential services and delivering benefits for everyone”. Priority Action: • Establish more coherent and resilient ecological networks on land that safeguard ecosystem services for the benefit of wildlife and people; • Establish and effectively manage an ecologically coherent network of marine protected areas covering in excess of 25% of English waters by end of 2016; • Take targeted action for recovery of priority species, whose conservation is not delivered through wider habitat-based and ecosystem measures; • Ensure that ‘agricultural’ genetic diversity is conserved and enhanced wherever appropriate; • Work with the biodiversity partnership to engage significantly more people in biodiversity issues; • Promote taking better account of the values of biodiversity in public and private sector decision making, including providing tools to help consider a wider range of ecosystem services; • Develop new and innovative financing mechanisms to direct more funding towards achievement of biodiversity outcomes.	1A. Better wildlife habitats with 90% of priority habitats in favourable or recovering condition and at least 50% of SSSIs in favourable condition, while maintaining at least 95% in favourable or recovering condition; 1B. More, bigger and less fragmented areas for wildlife, with no net loss to priority habitat and an increase in the overall extent of priority habitats by at least 200,000 ha; 1C. By 2020, at least 17% of land and inland water, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services including through management of our existing systems of protected areas and the establishment of nature improvement areas; 1D. Restoring at least 15% of degraded ecosystems as a contribution to climate change mitigation and adaptation. <u>Outcome 2 – Marine habitats, ecosystems and fisheries:</u> 2A. By the end of 2016 in excess of 25% of English waters will be contained in a well-managed Marine Protected Area network that helps deliver ecological coherence by conserving representative marine habitats; 2B. By 2020 we will be managing and harvesting fish sustainably; 2C. By 2022 we will have marine plans in place covering the whole of England's marine area, ensuring the sustainable development of our seas, integrating economic growth, social need and ecosystem management. <u>Outcome 3 - Species</u> By 2020, an overall improvement in the status of wildlife and prevented further human-induced extinctions of known threatened species. <u>Outcome 4 – People</u> By 2020, significantly more people engaged in biodiversity issues, aware of its value and taking positive action.	of potential site allocations.
Underground, Under Threat - Groundwater Protection: Policy & Practice		
Environment Agency's core groundwater policy: “To protect and manage groundwater resources for present and future generations in ways that are appropriate for the risks that we identify”. The policy supports the EA's overall vision for “a healthy, rich and diverse environment in England and Wales, for present and future generations” Themes of vision: • Better quality of life • Improved and protected inland and coastal waters • Enhanced environment for wildlife	None identified.	Awareness of Environment Agency's policy for groundwater protection.

• Reducing flood risk • Restored, protected land • Greener business world • Sustainable use of natural resources • Limiting climate change • Cleaner air		
Climate Change Act 2008 & Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009		
In the UK, the Climate Change Act 2008 and the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 have established a statutory requirement to reduce UK emissions of six greenhouse gases to just 20% of their 1990 levels by 2050 (i.e. an 80% reduction from 1990 levels). The Climate Change Act 2008 has two key aims: Improve carbon management and transition towards a low-carbon economy in the UK. Demonstrate UK leadership internationally, signalling that it is committed to taking its share of responsibility for reducing global greenhouse gas emissions.	As part of this process, four carbon budgets (each covering a five year period) have been approved by Parliament and are now set in law as follows: 2008 to 2012 – 23% reduction from 1990 levels. 2013 to 2017 – 29% reduction from 1990 levels. 2018 to 2022 – 35% reduction from 1990 levels by 2020. 2013 to 2027 - 50% reduction from 1990 levels by 2025. Climate Change Act 2008 in England and Wales The 2008 Act contains the following key provisions: Legally binding targets of at least an 80% cut in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, with an interim target of at least 34% by 2020 (against a 1990 baseline). A carbon budgeting system to cap emissions over five-year periods, with three budgets set at any particular time. The first carbon budget ran from 2008 to 2012. The next three carbon budgets run from 2013 to 2017, 2018 to 2022 and 2023 to 2027. Government must report to Parliament on its policies and proposals to meet the budgets.	
Local Government Act (1999)		
Under the Local Government Act 1999, local authorities in England and Wales have a duty to prepare a community strategy. The overall objective of community strategies is to 'improve the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of each area and its inhabitants and contribute to the achievement of sustainable development in the UK'. A local strategic partnership (LSP) will often be created to deliver the community strategy through partnership working. Community strategies, drawn up by local authorities in consultation with LSPs, are the key strategic document setting out the vision for a local area. The Egan Review: Skills for Sustainable Communities (2004) recommended that these strategies should describe how sustainable communities would be created and maintained and should therefore explicitly become sustainable community strategies (SCSs).		

Local authorities continue to be required to prepare and publish a SCS, with the expectation that this is reviewed and updated at suitable intervals (no time periods are fixed in the legislation). The coalition government has made no suggestion that this requirement should be repealed. Repeal is unlikely since sustainable community strategies also form part of the UK's international commitments to sustainable development, originating from the 1992 Rio Earth Summit. The Sustainable Communities Act 2007 paves the way for the creation of SCSs by amending the Local Government Act 2000 and the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Under the 2007 Act the secretary of state will publish guidance to local authorities on how to prepare sustainable community strategies. The Act also allows local authorities to make proposals to the secretary of state which they consider would contribute to local sustainability. These can include proposals to transfer a function from one organisation to another. Proposals from local authorities will then be shortlisted by the Local Government Association (LGA) which then tries to reach an agreement with the secretary of state on which proposals should be taken forward. Possibly the most interesting part of the 2007 Act is its schedule which indicates what sort of measures the government believes would contribute to sustainable development. These include: • a definition of "local", which is generally taken to mean within 30 miles when referring to matters such as local food, jobs and energy supplies • organic and healthy food production • energy conservation and sustainable energy generation • reducing road traffic • increasing social inclusion and local democracy • community projects • reducing greenhouse gases • affordable housing • waste re-use.		
Local Government Act (2000)		
The Local Government Act 2000 provides significant new powers for local government to 'do anything which they consider is likely to achieve' the promotion or improvement of the		

economic, social or environmental wellbeing of an area.		
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006		
Section 40 places a duty on all public authorities to have regard, in the exercise of their functions, to the purposes of conserving biodiversity. A key purpose of this duty is to embed consideration of biodiversity as an integral part of policy and decision-making. Lists Priority Species and Habitats of principal importance for conserving biodiversity – which are included in Policy G8.		
Circular 06/05: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation		
Statutory Obligations and Their Impact Within The Planning System.		
Conservation of Habitat and Species Regulations 2010		
Transposes EU Habitats Directive into UK law and affords protection to European Sites and Species.		
Localism Act (2011)		
The Localism Act 2011 introduced the requirement of local authorities to comply with the 'Duty to Cooperate' in the preparation of Development Plan Documents (the 'local plan'). The purpose of this is to satisfy both legal compliance and soundness issues in plan making, to ensure that any 'cross administrative boundary issues' are addressed. The Localism Act also included provisions for the preparation of Neighbourhood Plan and once adopted, for these to form part of the statutory Development Plan for a local area.		
Health & Social Care Act (2012)		
Following national reforms to the National Health Service, a number of health responsibilities have been transferred to local authorities. Central to these, with implications for the preparation of the Development Plan, is the requirement for local authorities to have a 'Duty to Improve Public Health'.		

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
REGIONAL POLICIES		
'Interim Strategy Statement'		
Following the election of the Coalition Government in 2010, there have been fundamental changes to the 'Regional tier' of Planning and policy. This is a fast moving agenda, with increasing Central Government commitments to devolve powers and responsibilities, to	The authorities in the LCR partnership continue to support the broad policy thrust of the former RSS and the principles of urban transformation contained in the Plan. To ensure these principles	

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
the City Region ;level. Regional Strategies (RS) were finally abolished in February 2012 (and prior to this Regional Assemblies), with regional & sub regional mechanisms being established via the Leeds City Region (LCR) and the West Yorkshire Combined authority. As a basis to allow for strategic planning continuity, the high level strategic policies of the RS have been retained via the LCR Leaders Board.	are retained the authorities propose to include the following policies from the approved RSS that address spatial principles in a City Region Interim Strategy Statement. <u>Spatial Principles:</u> Policy YH1 Overall approach and key spatial priorities (as these apply to the Leeds City Region) Policy YH2 Climate Change and Resource use Policy YH3 Working Together (as this applies to the Leeds City Region) Policy YH4 Regional Cities and sub regional cities and towns Policy YH5 Principal Towns Policy YH6 Local service centres and rural (and coastal) areas (as these apply to the Leeds City Region) Policy YH7 Location of Development Policy YH8 Green Infrastructure Policy YH9 Green Belt (as this applies to Leeds City Region) <u>Thematic Policies :</u> To ensure that the city region's environmental assets are effectively safeguarded the following thematic policies from the RSS will be included in the City Region Interim Policy Statement. ENV1 Development and Flood Risk ENV2 Water Resources ENV3 Water Quality ENV6 Forestry, Trees and Woodland ENV7 Agricultural Land ENV8 Biodiversity ENV9 Historic Environment ENV10 Landscape H4 Affordable housing <u>City Region thematic strategies :</u> The strategy statement also captures the spatial implications of key strategic investment priorities in the city region, set out below. These priorities should be reflected in Core Strategies and other Development Plan Documents. <i>Housing and Regeneration Strategy and Investment Plan</i> - This strategy and investment Plan has four Key Priorities for Investment: - Accelerated strategic growth where investment will support the growth areas in Barnsley Wakefield and Calderdale - Promoting eco living where investment will support the	

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
	delivery of: - o the four Urban Eco Settlements: Aire Valley Leeds, York Northwest, Bradford-Shipley Canal Road Corridor, and North Kirklees / South Dewsbury; and - o the LCR Domestic Energy Efficiency Programme to eco-retrofit the existing housing stock across the city region. • Delivering strategic urban renewal which will support the growth and regeneration ambitions in the Leeds-Bradford Corridor, Green Corridor and Kirklees A62 Corridor. • Supporting rural economic renaissance in the Colne and Calder Valleys <i>Leeds City Region Transport Strategy</i> - This strategy describes three broad spatial priorities for transport investment: • Priority A transport links beyond the city region • Priority B developing the roles of the sub regional cities and towns and priority areas for regeneration and housing growth • Priority C strengthening the service roles of principal towns <i>Leeds City Region Green Infrastructure Strategy</i> -The strategy: • Identifies the value of green infrastructure assets and the case for investing in them • Ensures green infrastructure complements other city region investment priorities • Establishes the current priorities for green infrastructure investment • Impels planning and housing policy work to support widespread improvements in green infrastructure.	
West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan (2011 – 2026)		
The Plan sets out 3 objectives: • Economy. To improve connectivity to support economic activity and growth in West Yorkshire and the Leeds City Region; • Low Carbon. To make substantial progress towards a low carbon, sustainable transport system for West Yorkshire, while recognising transport's contribution to national carbon reduction plans; • Quality of Life. To enhance the quality of life of people living in, working in and visiting West Yorkshire	The Plan contains six targets, two relating to each objective: KE1 – Bus journey time reliability To increase the proportion of the network where peak journey time variability is equivalent to the inter peak. (from 33% to 50%) KE2 – Access to employment To increase the proportion of people able to access key employment locations within 30 minutes using the core public transport network (from 71% to 75%)	Local transport policy context.

	KC1 – Mode share To keep the total number of car trips made by West Yorkshire residents at current (2011) levels and to increase the proportion of trips made by sustainable modes (from 33% to 41%) KC2 – Emission of CO2 from transport To achieve a reduction of 30% between the base year (2009) and 2026 in line with the national target KQ1 – Road casualties – people killed or seriously injured To cut the number of KSI by 50% between the 2005-09 baseline and 2026 KQ2 – Satisfaction with transport To increase the combined satisfaction score from 6.6 to 7.0 by 2017. To review thereafter.	
The Northern Powerhouse: One Agenda, One Economy, One North		
Transport for the North report prepared by Government, the Northern City Regions and Local Enterprise Partnerships. The aim is to transform Northern growth, rebalance the country's economy and establish the North as a global powerhouse. The strategy sets out how transport is a fundamental part of achieving these goals and how the long-term investment programmes will be developed. - Transform city to city rail connectivity east/west and north/south through both HS2 and a new TransNorth system, radically reducing travel times across this intercity network; - Ensure there is the capacity that a resurgent North will need in rail commuter services; - Deliver the full HS2 'Y' network as soon as possible, including consideration of accelerating construction of Leeds-Sheffield; - Enhance the performance of the North's Strategic Road Network (SRN) through delivery of the committed first phase of the Roads Investment Strategy; - Further enhance the long-term performance of the Northern SRN through a clear vision and strategy that embraces transformational investment and technology; - Set out a clearly prioritised multimodal freight strategy for the North to support trade and freight movement within the North and to national/international markets; - Pursue better connections to Manchester Airport through TransNorth, whilst city regions consider connectivity to the North's other major airports; and - Develop integrated and smart ticket structures to support our vision of a single economy across the North.	None	Regional long term transport strategy context
Strategic Economic Plan (SEP)		
As a focus to promote economic development across the City Region, the SEP has been prepared via the Leeds Economic Partnership (LEP) and form a basis to deliver the 'Local Growth Deal' agreed with Government in July 2014. The focus of the SEP is via 4 strategic pillars;	The SEP has the following strategic priorities: to create an additional £5.2b economic	

• supporting growth in businesses, • develop a skilled and flexible work force, • building a resources smart City Region • delivering infrastructure for growth	output and an extra 62,000 jobs in LCR by 2021, • to achieve £675m in benefit savings, • making LCR, a net contributor to the national economy.	
Strategic Economic Plan (SEP)		
The goal of the strategy is to make the Leeds City Region vision for green infrastructure a reality by building and sustaining its contribution to the development of the city region and by placing green infrastructure at the heart of spatial planning and economic development Strategic objectives: • To promote sustainable growth and economic development • To adapt to and mitigate climate change • To encourage healthy and wellbeing living • To improve biodiversity	IP1 – Urban green adaptation • Significantly reducing flood risk in urban areas in the city region • Reducing the 'urban heat island' effect in the major urban areas in the city region • Offering opportunities to contribute to local biodiversity gain Offering new opportunities for community engagement with the natural environment IP2 – Greening our economic potential • Increasing the attractiveness of brownfield and employment sites for commercial investment, either as new build or as estate refurbishment • Increasing and sustaining a high quality employment offer with a series of on-site open spaces, water bodies, footpaths and landscaping as appropriate • Enhancing the appearance of the public transport hubs and services to promote walking and cycling as journeys to work and improving the appeal of using public transport • Offering opportunities to address other green infrastructure objectives IP3 – Carbon capture • Significantly increasing the volume of carbon captured and stored to reduce the carbon emissions of the city region • Offering opportunities to contribute to local biodiversity gain IP4 – Woodfuel • Reduce carbon emissions of the city region by increasing use of woodfuel as a source of renewable energy	Wide ranging implications for identifying site allocations including existing location and function of land, assessment of flood risk and future use of land incorporating green space and other green considerations

	- Developing the green technology sector in the city region to create new businesses and jobs - Offering opportunities to contribute to local biodiversity gain IP5 – Rivers for life - Significantly reducing flood risk in urban and rural areas in the city region - Offering opportunities to contribute to local biodiversity gain - Increasing access and recreation along river corridors Improving river corridors as visitor attractions to promote local tourism business and jobs	
West Yorkshire Local Sites Partnership Terms of Reference 2011		
Local authority and conservation organisations partnership reviewing existing and new Local nature conservation designations i.e. West Yorkshire Local Wildlife Sites and Local Geological Sites as per Policy G8. <i>West Yorkshire Local Wildlife Site Selection Criteria 2011</i> as amended (last update 10/05/13) http://www.ecology.wyjs.org.uk/documents/ecology/WestYorkshireLocalWildlifeSiteSelectionCriteria.pdf <i>Guidelines for the identification and selection of Local Geological Sites in West Yorkshire April 2011</i> http://www.ecology.wyjs.org.uk/documents/ecology/West%20Yorkshire%20LGS%20designation%20guidelines.pdf		

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
LOCAL POLICIES		
Leeds UDP (Adopted 2001, Review Adopted 2006)		
Incorporates four specific strategic goals and a number of thematic strategic aims. SG1: to use the mechanism of land use planning to help to coordinate 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;		Existing strategic policy context for LDF DPDs and SPDs until replaced by the Core Strategy.

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
- SG2: to maintain and enhance the character of the District of Leeds; - SG3: to ensure that the legitimate needs of the community are met; - SG4: to ensure that development is consistent with the aims of sustainable development		Existing policy context for sustainable development in spatial planning
Leeds Natural Resources & Waste Local Plan (Adopted 2013)		
The Leeds Natural Resources & Waste Local Plan was adopted by the City Council in January 2013. The plan sets out where land is needed to enable the City to manage natural resources, like minerals, energy, waste and water over the next 15 years, and identifies specific actions which will help us use our natural resources in a more efficient way. Following a high court challenge, policies minerals 13 and 14 are to be re-examined and cannot be regarded as adopted policies. On the 16th February 2015 Leeds City Council submitted policies Minerals 13 and 14 to the Secretary of State for examination.	<i>Insert strategic targets for minerals & waste included within the CS</i>	
Leeds Core Strategy (& Saved Policies) (Adopted 2013)		
The Leeds Core Strategy was adopted in November 2014 (and also incorporates a number of UDP Saved Policies which have been carried forward). The Core Strategy provides the spatial planning framework for the overall scale and distribution of growth (2012 – 2028), set out through an overall Vision, a Spatial Development Strategy and Thematic Policies.	As key target for the Plan is a 70k (net) housing requirement, with the distribution of growth via 11 Housing Market Characteristic Areas (HMCAs).	
Leeds Growth Strategy (2011)		
Sets out opportunities and how to progress with them. Its purpose is to provide clarity and direction that will help partners within Leeds and its city region to plan and act together and provide businesses beyond with the confidence they need to invest and share in the city's growth. Outlines seven core priorities: - health and medical - financial and business services - low carbon manufacturing - creative, cultural and digital - retail - housing and construction - social enterprise and the third sector	No specific targets.	Provides an overarching vision for local economic progress.
West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan (2011 – 2026)		

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
The Plan sets out 3 objectives: • Economy. To improve connectivity to support economic activity and growth in West Yorkshire and the Leeds City Region; • Low Carbon. To make substantial progress towards a low carbon, sustainable transport system for West Yorkshire, while recognising transport's contribution to national carbon reduction plans; • Quality of Life. To enhance the quality of life of people living in, working in and visiting West Yorkshire.	15 year target (to 2026) • A 77.6% increase in car journey time reliability by 2026 • Increase the number of the total accessible workforce to Leeds to +43,000 by 2026 • No change in the % of the Principal Road Network where maintenance should be considered – 5% by 2026 • Increase of low carbon trips crossing main district centre cordons to 70% • Increase rail patronage to 38.5m • Increase bus patronage to 193.3m • 33% reduction in road casualties (KSI) Increase residential population within 30 min of local centre by public transport to 74% peak and 75% inter-peak period	Local transport policy context.
Leeds City Council Best Council Plan 2013 – 17 (Updated May 2014)		
Outlines the following strategic priorities for the Council: (1) Improve the quality of life for our residents, particularly for those who are vulnerable or in poverty; (2) Make it easier for people to do business with us; and (3) Achieve the savings and efficiencies required to continue to deliver frontline services. These will be delivered through six updated best council objectives for the period 2014-17: (1) Supporting communities and tackling poverty (2) Promoting sustainable and inclusive economic growth (3) Building a child-friendly city (4) Delivering the Better Lives programme (5) Dealing effectively with the city's waste (6) Becoming a more efficient and enterprising council		
Leeds City Council City Priority Plan 2015 (2011)		
Outlines what the key priorities are for the city over the next four years. Vision: By 2030, Leeds will be locally and internationally recognised as the best city in the UK. Three aims:	Five separate action plans have been drawn up to deliver these priorities. These are:	LDF should include policies that address the City Priorities.

• Leeds will be fair, open and welcoming; • Leeds' economy will be prosperous and sustainable; • All Leeds' communities will be successful.	• Children and Young People's City Priority Plan; • Health and Wellbeing City Priority Plan; • Housing and Regeneration City Priority Plan; • Safer and Stronger Communities City Priority Plan; and • Sustainable Economy and Culture City Priority Plan. Children and Young people indicators: • Reduce the number of children in care. • Raise the level of attendance in both primary and secondary schools. • Reduce the number of 16 to 18-year-olds that are not in education, employment or training. Health and Wellbeing indicators: • Reduce the number of adults over 18 that smoke. • Reduce the rate of emergency admissions to hospital. • Reduce the rate of admission to residential care homes. • Increase the proportion of people with long-term conditions feeling, supported to be independent and manage their condition. • Reduce the differences in life expectancy between communities. • Reduce the difference in healthy life expectancy between communities. Sustainable Economy and Culture indicators: • Increase the number of new jobs. • Increase the number of employers offering apprenticeships.	
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- Hectares of brownfield land under redevelopment.
 - Increase number of businesses registering for Value Added Tax (VAT).
 - Increase the proportion of adults and children who regularly participate in cultural activities.
 - Increase the percentage of residents who can get to work by public transport within half an hour at peak times.
 - Reduce carbon emissions.
 - Improve our position in the European survey of best cities in which to do business.
- Safer and Stronger communities indicators:
- Reduce the overall crime rate.
 - Improve public perception rates that anti-social behaviour is being managed effectively.
 - Reduce the percentage of streets in Leeds with unacceptable levels of litter.
 - Increase the number of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in the local area.
- Housing and Regeneration indicators:
- Increase the number of new homes built per year.
 - Increase the number of new affordable homes built each year.
 - Increase the number of long-term empty properties brought back into use.
 - Improve the percentage of people satisfied with the quality of the environment.

	• Increase the number of properties improved with energy efficiency measures. • Increase the number of properties, which achieved the decency standard.	
Leeds 2030: Vision for Leeds 2011 to 2030 (Leeds Initiative, 2011)		
Sustainable Community Strategy for Leeds. General objectives: Leeds will be fair, open and welcoming; To do this Leeds will be a city where: • There is a strong community spirit and a shared sense of belonging, where people feel confident about doing things for themselves and others; • People from different backgrounds and ages feel comfortable living together in communities; • Local people have the power to make decisions that affect them; • People are active and involved in their local communities; • People are treated with dignity and respect at all stages of their lives; • There is a culture of responsibility, respect for each other and the environment; • The causes of unfairness are understood and addressed; • Our services meet the diverse needs of our changing population; • People can access support where and when it is needed; and • Everyone is proud to live and work. Leeds' economy will be prosperous and sustainable; Leeds will be a city that has: • A strong local economy driving sustainable economic growth; • A skilled workforce to meet the needs of the local economy; • A world-class cultural offer; • Built on its strengths in financial and business services, and manufacturing, and continued to grow its strong retail, leisure and tourism, health and medical sectors,	No specific targets.	As the Community Strategy it must be taken into account in preparing the LDF.

and its cultural, digital and creative industries; • Developed new opportunities for green manufacturing and for growing other new industries; • Improved levels of enterprise through creativity and innovation; • Opportunities for work with secure, flexible employment and good wages; • Sufficient housing, including affordable housing, that meets the need of the community; • High-quality, accessible, affordable and reliable public transport; • Increased investment in other forms of transport, such as walking and cycling routes, to meet everyone's needs; • Successfully achieved targets to make Leeds a lower carbon city; • Adapted to changing weather patterns; • A commitment to find new ways to reuse and recycle; • Increased its use of alternative energy supplies and locally produced food; and • Buildings that meet high sustainability standards in the way they are built and run. All Leeds' communities will be successful. • To do this Leeds will be a city where: • People have the opportunity to get out of poverty; • Education and training helps more people to achieve their potential; • Communities are safe and people feel safe; • All homes are of a decent standard and everyone can afford to stay warm; • Healthy life choices are easier to make; • People are motivated to reuse and recycle; • There are more community-led businesses that meet local needs;		
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- Local services, including shops and healthcare, are easy to access and meet people's needs; - Local cultural and sporting activities are available - to all; and - There are high quality buildings, places and green spaces, which are clean, looked after, and respect the city's heritage, including buildings, parks and the history of our communities.		
Leeds Housing Growth Board		
<i>Insert text re. priorities & TOR</i>		
Leeds Air Quality Action Plan (2004)		
Presented steps to be taken to address objective exceedences for NO2 and PM10 particles. Key objectives in the plan are: - Traffic demand management methods - Reducing the need to travel - Improvements to the highways network - Reducing vehicle emissions - Reducing emissions from industrial and domestic sources - Raising awareness	No specific targets identified	Key sustainability issue
Integrated Waste Strategy for Leeds (2005 – 2035)		

Key principles: • Sustainability - to develop and promote sustainable waste management; • Partnership - to work in partnership with communities, businesses and other stakeholders to deliver sustainable waste management; • Realistic and Responsive - to ensure that the Strategy is realistic and responsive to future changes. Key objectives: • To move waste management up the waste hierarchy, with particular focus on reduction; • To manage waste in ways that protect human health and the environment: - Without risk to water, air, soil, plants and animals; - Without causing a nuisance through noise or odours; - Without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special landscape, townscape, archaeological and historic interest; - Disposing of waste at the nearest appropriate installation, by means of the most appropriate methods and technologies. • To develop integrated and sustainable waste management services, that are flexible and have optimal end-to-end efficiency; • To exceed Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) targets; • To meet statutory and local 'stretched' recycling and composting targets; • To provide a waste solution that is affordable and delivers best value; • To stimulate long-term and certain markets for outputs in order to promote local and regional self-sufficiency.	<i>Measurable targets:</i> WP5 - Reduce the annual growth in waste per household to 0.5% by 2010 and to 0% per household by 2020 RC4 - To recycle and compost a minimum of 40% of municipal waste by 2020 R4 - To recover 90% of municipal waste by 2020 L2 - Landfill no more than 10% of municipal waste by 2020 Key theme 8- Planning To assist with meeting the requirements of sustainable waste management through the existing UDP and emerging LDF process P1 - Assist with and influencing the contents of the Local Development Framework, particularly the waste Development Plan Document P2 - Identify sites and obtain planning permission for municipal waste facilities P3 - Explore the development of a Sustainable Energy Park.	Safeguard land for waste facilities in the location of new development
Leeds Climate Change Strategy (Leeds Initiative, 2012)		
Leeds' climate change strategy is a clear set of priorities that each of the organisations that make up the Leeds Initiative is working on to tackle the causes and impact of climate change.	Outlines key emissions reduction and cross cutting activities under the following headings • Home Energy Efficiency • Sustainable Transport • Waste and Resource Efficiency • Business Emission Reduction • Low Carbon Economy and Development • Risk Assessment and Adaptation • Natural Environment • Communication and Inspiration	Key overarching strategy.

	Low Carbon Economy and Development contains the following priorities: 16. Support the development of Aire Valley Leeds as an exemplary Urban Eco-Settlement characterised by efficient homes, a sustainable energy infrastructure and low carbon industries. 18. Develop and enforce appropriate planning policies and guidance within the Local Development Framework and Sustainable Construction Supplementary Planning Document.	
Leeds' Climate Change Action Plan (2012)		
Details LCC specific actions and target timescales for each priority that appears in the Climate Change Strategy.	By 2015, major low and zero carbon developments have been built, underpinned by low carbon energy supply, to support the transition to a prosperous low carbon economy. Low Carbon Economy and Development contains the following priorities: 16. Support the development of Aire Valley Leeds as an exemplary Urban Eco-Settlement characterised by efficient homes, a sustainable energy infrastructure and low carbon industries. Ensure that the Aire Valley Area Action Plan contains supportive policies to encourage low carbon new development. Use the Enterprise Zone to attract low carbon businesses to the city. 18. Develop and enforce appropriate planning policies and guidance within the Local Development Framework and Sustainable Construction Supplementary Planning Document. Develop and enforce planning policies to encourage low carbon and sustainable domestic and non-domestic properties. Risk Assessment and Adaptation contains the following priorities 21. Long-term planning for climate-resilient buildings, infrastructure and enhanced green infrastructure. Encourage developers to reduce hard landscaping and to introduce more 'local green spaces' to create greater resilience.	LDF should include policies as specified in the action plan.
Leeds Biodiversity Action Plan		

Vision for biodiversity in Leeds: • A range of habitats, characteristic of the landscapes of Leeds, supporting both typical and rare species, contributing to regional and national biodiversity and providing an attractive and sustainable natural environment for leisure, education and work Objectives set for habitats and individual species	Targets set for habitats and individual species (numbers and number of locations found). Local priorities for biodiversity.	
Leeds Nature Conservation 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 management.		
Leeds Landscape Character Assessment (1994, Review 2011)		
• Describe and analyse landscape character of the district identifying individual landscape types and features / elements which characterise them • Provide a landscape framework to; • Guide and inform those responsible for development, landscape change and management of landscape • Seek to conserve and enhance the characteristic landscape types of the area • Seek to avoid management methods and forms of development which would be detrimental to landscape character • Specify measures to meet landscape management objectives • Identify areas where little or no original fabric remains, where there are opportunities to create new landscapes • Identify the factors which have had an influence upon landscape change in the past and those that are likely to do so in the future, in making recommendations on how to respond to these changes • Have regard to local perceptions of landscape both past and present, 'sense of place' and areas of local landscape value	No specific targets or indicators	Consider the effect of the proposed site allocations on existing landscape character areas
Nidderdale AONB Management Plan 2009-14		
Five themes: • Importance of landscape • Climate change • Ecosystem services • Sustainable development • Farming and land management Vision: • Landscape • Natural environment • Heritage and the historic environment	21 indicators used for monitoring, including number of applications refused on grounds of harm to AONB landscape	Consider wider effects of site allocations on the environment of the AONB.

• Understanding and enjoyment • Living and working in the AONB		
Leeds Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2009 to 2017		
Management plan setting out areas of consideration and improvement across the public rights of way network within the Leeds district.	Series of statement of action. Relevant to planning: PA1 Assert and protect rights of the public where affected by planned development PA2 Raise profile of public rights of way, and the need for informal outdoor recreational facilities, within development sites in conjunction with PPG17 PA3 Seek to secure section 106 planning agreements for path improvements within development sites PA4 Seek to secure section 106 funding for path improvements in the vicinity of new development sites PA5 Seek to secure that developers provide suitable alternative routes for paths affected by development PA6 Seek to secure that non definitive routes are recognised on planning applications and provisions made for them	Consider effect of site allocations on existing public rights of way and permissive paths
Leeds City Region Green Infrastructure Strategy		
The goal of the strategy is to make the Leeds City Region vision for green infrastructure a reality by building and sustaining its contribution to the development of the city region and by placing green infrastructure at the heart of spatial planning and economic development Strategic objectives: • To promote sustainable growth and economic development • To adapt to and mitigate climate change • To encourage healthy and wellbeing living • To improve biodiversity	IP1 – Urban green adaptation • Significantly reducing flood risk in urban areas in the city region • Reducing the ‘urban heat island’ effect in the major urban areas in the city region • Offering opportunities to contribute to local biodiversity gain • Offering new opportunities for community engagement with the natural environment IP2 – Greening our economic potential • Increasing the attractiveness of brownfield and employment sites for commercial investment, either as new build or as estate refurbishment • Increasing and sustaining a high quality employment offer with a series of on-site open spaces, water bodies, footpaths and landscaping as appropriate • Enhancing the appearance of the public transport hubs and services to promote walking and cycling as journeys to work and improving the appeal of using public transport • Offering opportunities to address other green infrastructure objectives	Wide ranging implications for identifying site allocations including existing location and function of land, assessment of flood risk and future use of land incorporating green space and other green considerations.

	IP3 – Carbon capture • Significantly increasing the volume of carbon captured and stored to reduce the carbon emissions of the city region • Offering opportunities to contribute to local biodiversity gain IP4 – Woodfuel • Reduce carbon emissions of the city region by increasing use of woodfuel as a source of renewable energy • Developing the green technology sector in the city region to create new businesses and jobs • Offering opportunities to contribute to local biodiversity gain IP5 – Rivers for life • Significantly reducing flood risk in urban and rural areas in the city region • Offering opportunities to contribute to local biodiversity gain • Increasing access and recreation along river corridors • Improving river corridors as visitor attractions to promote local tourism business and jobs	
Water for Life and Livelihoods. River Basin Management Plan, Humber River Basin District		
Protection, improvement and sustainable use of water environment prepared under the Water Framework Directive Aire & Calder section refers to the work of the Aire Action Leeds partnership, householder awareness raising by Yorkshire Water and bankside and river habitat work at Armley Mills.	Number of indicators for quality of water bodies (including rivers, surface and groundwater) – biological, ecological and chemical status.	Effect upon water quality

APPENDIX 5 – BASELINE INFORMATION

Site Allocations Plan – Publication Draft Sustainability Appraisal – Baseline

Aireborough HMCA

Neighbourhood Planning

There are a number of neighbourhood plans at different stages of preparation or just expressions of interest in Aireborough and Rawdon. Map 1 in the City wide section illustrates the number and status of the neighbourhood plans across the Leeds district.

Economic Profile

Employment

Total full time employees working in Aireborough rose from 10399 in 2009 to 11169 in 2013 (BRES). Aireborough has 49 businesses with 50+ employees; 31 have more than 100 employees, 16 more than 200 employees and 5 more than 1000 employees. The largest employers are

Dart Group PLC: low cost airline services

Turner & Townsend PLC: construction consultancy

Jet2.Com Limited: low cost airline services

Emis Group PLC: computer software for health services

Egton Medical Information Systems Limited: computer software for health and legal

Aireborough is home to 45 banks and financial service businesses and 13 law firms.

In 2015 some 96 business premises in Aireborough were recorded as vacant for council tax purposes.

Of working households in Aireborough 29% earn less than £20000 p.a. whilst 26% earn £50,000 or more.

In terms of unemployment in Aireborough, there were 218 claimants in August 2014 representing 1 percent of the working population (NOMIS).

Employment Land & Floorspace

Valuation Office data for 2014 indicates that Aireborough has 48,492 sqm of office space and 265,601sqm of general employment floorspace (B1c 29,976sqm, B2 95,032sqm and B8 140,594sqm). This is space that is in existing use for these purposes. A health warning is that there are many choices for the way VOA data is ascribed to Use Class Order categories. Different choices may yield different totals.

Further provision of employment land and floorspace is anticipated in the Site Allocations Plan as follows:

24.17ha of general employment land with planning permission

0.51ha of general employment land proposed for allocation (including carry forward of UDP allocations (0.11ha).

3,510sqm of office floorspace with planning permission

Retail & Town & Local Centres

Aireborough has two town centres at Guiseley and Yeadon, both anchored by Morrison's supermarkets. These two centres are supported by the smaller local centres of Leeds Road Rawdon and Guiseley Oxford Road, which provide for day-to-day small-scale shopping, and also more bespoke items.

Convenience provision is largely provided for by the two main supermarkets identified above. The main locations for comparison shopping are Guiseley Retail Park (out of centre) and Yeadon Homebase.

Tourism

Aireborough has 38 businesses involved with tourism, sport, leisure and recreation.

It has 14 hotels or other forms of accommodation including two caravan parks. Of particular note are the Chevin Lodge and the Chevin Park Hotel at Otley, the Travelodge at the Airport and the Stoops Travel Inn in Yeadon.

Social Profile

Demographics

The Citywide section details the demographics for the Leeds district. More detailed information on demographics at a local level is available from the Leeds Observatory <http://observatory.leeds.gov.uk/>

Housing

The contribution from Aireborough to the Core Strategy housing requirement has been 475 homes since 2012. This low level of completions reflects the state of the local housing market as it emerges from a period of downturn.

HMCA	Year	Brown	Green	Total
Aireborough	2012/13	162	0	162
	2013/14	152	5	157
	2014/15	155	1	156
TOTAL		469	6	475

Previously Developed Land

Since 2012, 99% of all housing developments have been delivered on brownfield land.

Crime

Map 2 in the City wide baseline section shows the levels of crime across the Leeds district in 2014. Overall the crime rates in Aireborough are relatively low with higher concentrations around Guiseley and Yeadon centres and the Airport (101-200 reported crimes in 2014).

Health

Maps 3-5 in the City wide baseline section show life expectancy and adult and child obesity rates across the Leeds district.

Life expectancy in the area is 82.8- 86.8yrs.

Adult obesity is below the Leeds rate with 7.9-19% of adults recorded as obese in the Rawdon area. These levels increase to 19-22% in Guiseley & Rawdon and then rise above the Leeds rate in the Yeadon area at 22-24.7%. The level of obese/overweight children (yr 6) is below the Leeds rate at between 17.9-30.8% in Rawdon and 30.8-32.7% for the remainder of the hmca.

Social Deprivation

Plan 6 in the City wide baseline section shows the levels of multiple deprivation across the Leeds district in 2010. Aireborough has low levels of multiple deprivation, although there are pockets of higher levels within Guiseley and Yeadon up to 30% of the most deprived areas (national ranking).

Greenspace

Introduction:

Within the Aireborough HMCA existing greenspace is mostly within the urban areas of Rawdon, Yeadon and Guiseley, including larger public open spaces such as Nunroyd Park(22.33 ha), Tarnfield Park, Yeadon (16.95ha) and Micklefield Park, Rawdon (4.28ha) which are proposed for continued protection.

Some new areas have been identified through Open Space, Sport and Recreation Assessment 2011 (OSSRA), such as Larkfield Dam, Rawdon (5.24ha) and Yeadon Banks, Yeadon (4.72ha).

Quantity:

The table below sets out the amount of green space within the Wards that fall within the Aireborough HMCA, classified by typology and whether that typology is in

surplus or deficiency against the standards set out in Policy G3 of the Core Strategy (n.b. there are no standards in the Core Strategy for cemeteries, green corridors and private golf courses and therefore there is analysis of surpluses or deficiencies for these typologies below, though they may also provide an open space function for the area).

Typology	Quantity & surpluses/deficiencies					
	Guiselley & Rawdon		Horsforth		Otley & Yeadon	
	Quantity	Surplus / deficiency	Quantity	Surplus / deficiency	Quantity	Surplus / deficiency
Parks and Gardens (ha)	41.43	0.64	21.54	0	28.13	0.47
Outdoor Sport (ha)	22.93	-0.29	37.51	0.54	21.47	-0.08
Amenity (ha)	22.08	0.42	5.42	-0.2	15.10	0.34
Children and Young People's equipped play (count)	7.00	-0.65	4.00	-1.01	6.00	-0.28
Allotments (ha)	3.84	-0.09	3.60	-0.07	7.73	0.16
Natural (ha)	32.70	0.59	81.85	3.11	201.47	9.8

Quality:

Each site can be assessed using a system of scoring (out of 10) various aspects - welcoming place, healthy, safe and secure, clean and well maintained and conservation, habitats and heritage. The scores have been averaged to produce a single quality score for each site which has been compared to the standards set out in Core Strategy Policy G3 and the target of a score of 7 or above. Overall, the majority of sites fall below the required quality standard of 7, which indicates an issue of substandard greenspace provision across all wards and typologies.

Accessibility:

Ease of accessibility to greenspace sites can also be assessed against the standards set out in Core Strategy Policy G3. Most of the built up area within the Aireborough area boundary has acceptable access to the various types of greenspace, except tennis courts. The least well served are parts of Tranmere Park on the western edge which are beyond the acceptable distances for children and young people's equipped play facilities, allotments and natural greenspace. In addition, an area of Rawdon/Yeadon around Green Lane, Harrogate Road and Batter Lane has substandard access to amenity greenspace.

Footpaths & Public Rights of Way

The City wide baseline provides details of the Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2009-17 including reference to key strategic routes and key and local recreational routes.

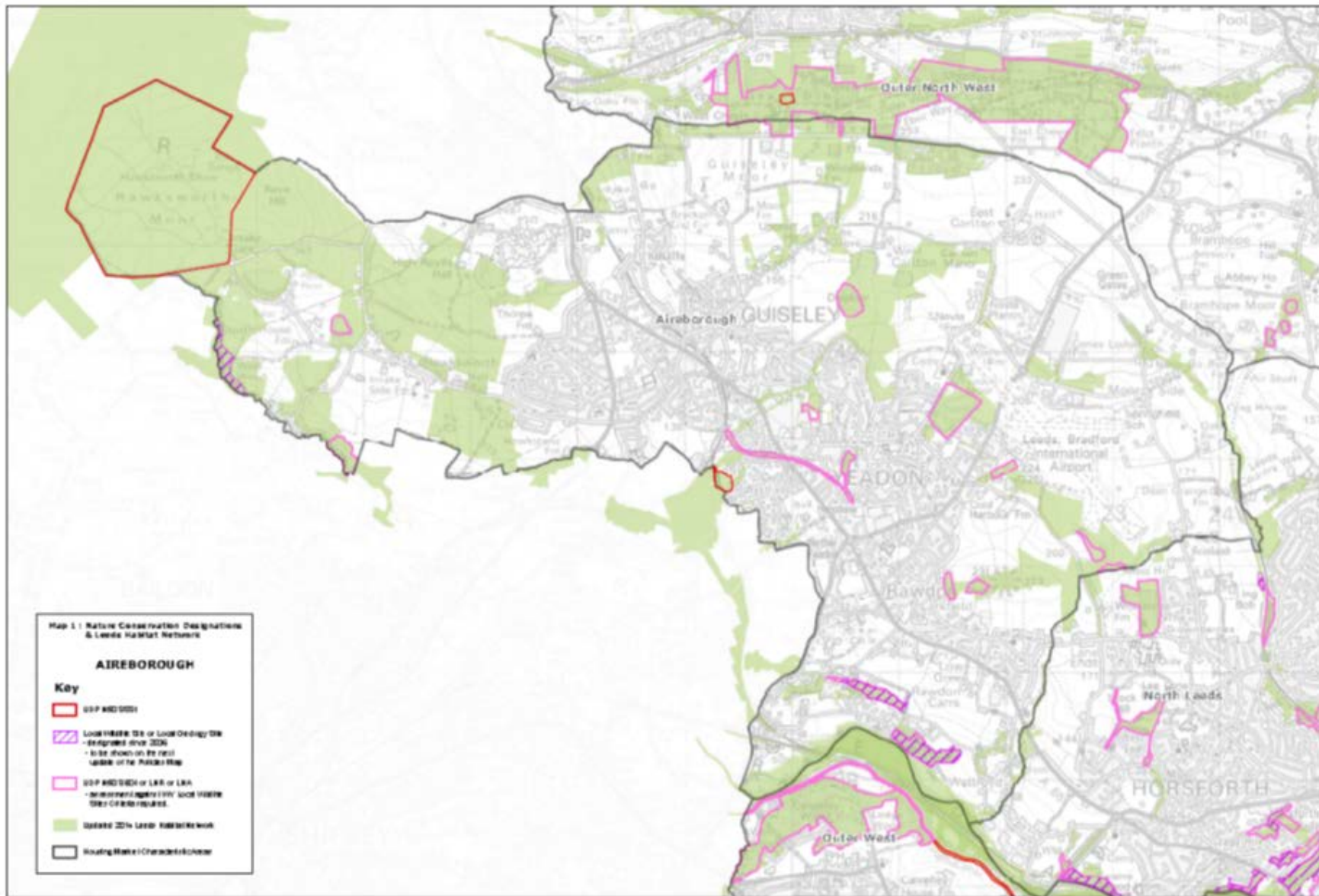
Environmental Profile

Environmental Setting

The City wide baseline provides data on the district's environmental setting.

Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna

The following map A1 shows the updated 2014 Habitat Network in green, with conservation designations outlined in pink or purple.



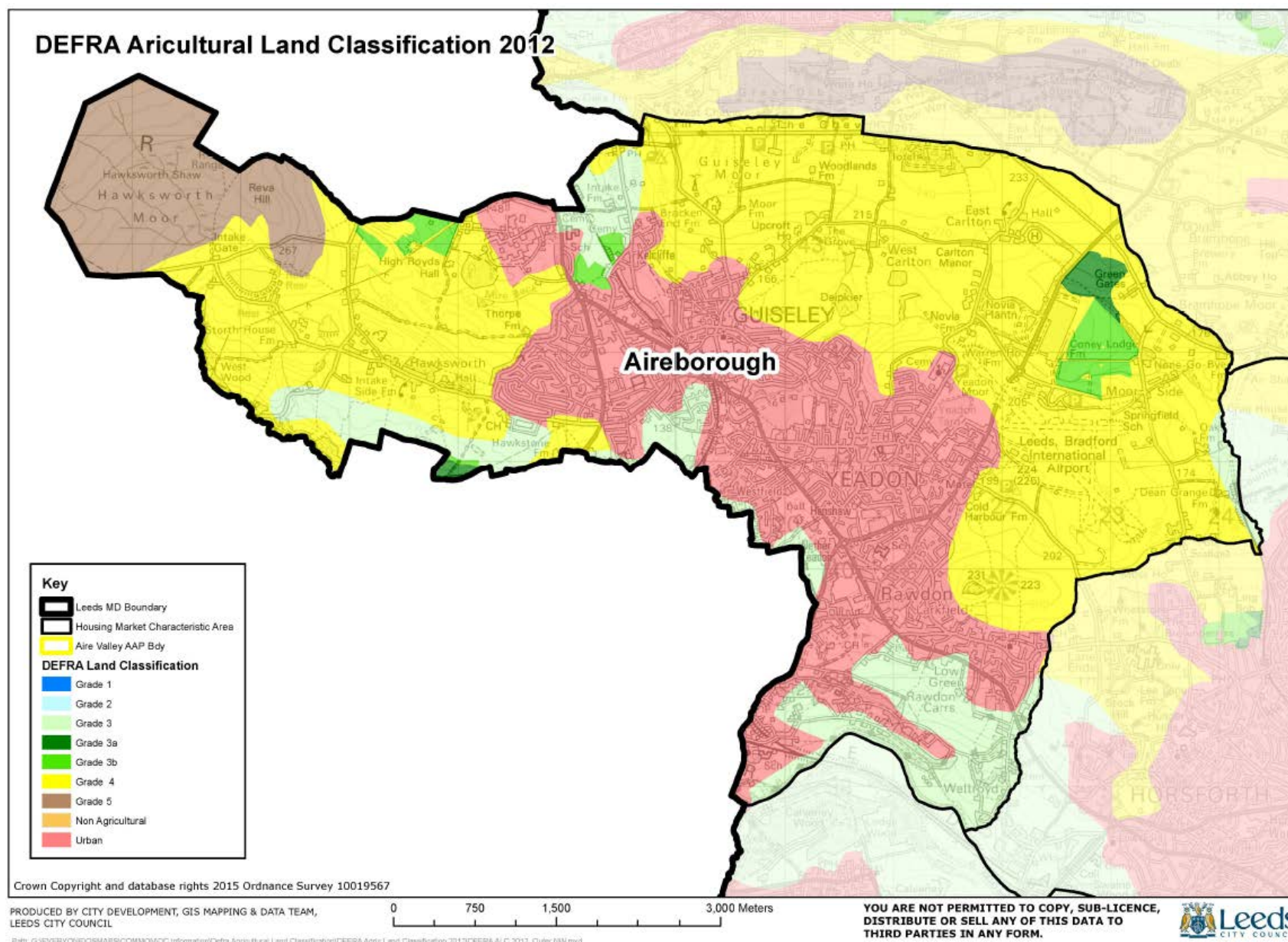
Landscape

The City wide baseline provides landscape maps for the Leeds district.

Agriculture

The map A2 below shows the classification of agricultural land within Aireborough HMCA. This has been updated to include the subdivision of grade 3 into 3a and 3b where this information is available.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that authorities need to take account of the best and most versatile agricultural land and seek to use areas of poorer quality where possible. Best and most versatile comprises grade 1, 2 and 3a land.



Contaminated Land

The City wide baseline section provides details of contaminated land based on the Council's knowledge of historical land uses and data collected through land assessments carried out as part of the development process. Aireborough has 5% of the total amount of land identified as having a potentially historical contaminating land use and 4% of land assessed as contaminated through the development process.

Water Resources & Water Quality

The City wide baseline section provides data on the water availability and water quality.

Flood Risk

River Wharfe (upper) Catchment

In the upper reaches of the Wharfe catchment the relatively steep topography could be an impediment to some types of SuDs. It is inevitable that overland flow from Hawksworth Moor (i.e. flow that exceeds the capacity of the designed drainage system) will occur following heavy rainfall. This could be mitigated by ensuring that development is designed to ensure that 'natural' flow paths are not obstructed by buildings and/or landscaping. The Land Drainage Byelaw distances should be observed (9 metres).

Nun Royd Beck, Henshaw Beck and Guiseley Beck Catchment

The predicted 1% (100 year) design event is contained largely within the waterway corridor of Nun Royd Beck, Henshaw Beck and Guiseley Beck. However, some commercial properties are at risk from Nun Royd Beck from the predicted 1% AEP (100 year) design event at Guiseley Retail Park and Builders Yard in New Scarborough situated between Guiseley and Yeadon. Leeds City Council has identified several localised flooding problems in Guiseley associated with a lack of capacity and poor condition of culverts. These culverts require regular maintenance and clearing in order to reduce flood risk.

The River Aire runs along the southern boundary of the HMCA creating a stretch of functional floodplain that effects Rawdon Meadows playing fields.

Air Quality

The City wide baseline section provides data on air quality across the Leeds district.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Energy Consumption & Climate Change

The City wide baseline provides data for the Leeds district.

Natural Resources

The City wide baseline section provides data on the availability of natural resources for the production and consumption of materials across the Leeds district (rock, sand and gravel and recycled aggregates).

Accessibility

The City wide baseline section provides data on travel patterns across the Leeds district and levels of car ownership and modal share in terms of the different transport modes broken down by HMCA. Of the working population in the Aireborough HMCA, 7.7% travel by train, 4.8% by bus/mini-bus/coach and 65.6% by car/van.

Historic Environment

The following map A3 shows any listed buildings, ancient monuments or conservation area boundaries within Aireborough. The City wide baseline provides additional data on the district's historic environment.

Site Allocations Plan – Publication Draft Sustainability Appraisal – Baseline

City Centre HMCA

Neighbourhood Planning

There are no neighbourhood plans currently in preparation in the City Centre.

Economic Profile

Employment

Leeds city centre has around 87000 full time employees (BRES); the number of part time workers is significant and the total of full-time-equivalent employees is estimated at over 140,000 and this is forecast to rise to over 150,000 by 2021 (REM).

City Centre Employment	2012	% of Leeds
Retail	7,050	23%
Finance and Business Services	39,700	35%
Public Services	36,550	35%
Culture, recreation & personal	4,200	23%
Total (including other sectors)	105,000	27%
Creative industries	8,550	24%
Knowledge intensive	74,000	38%
Total services	101,000	30%
Tourism	10,650	29%

Of the businesses in the city centre, over 250 employ more than 50 members of staff, 160 have 100 or more employees, 82 have 200 or more and 14 have over 1000.

Some of the biggest employers in the city centre are the following:

Asda Stores Limited: Retail head office
International Personal Finance PLC: Provision of credit
Capita Customer Management Limited: Financial services
Towers Watson Limited: Professional consultancy
Taskmaster Resources Limited: Employment agency
Recruitex Limited: Employment agency
GLH Hotels HR Limited: Human resources
Privilege Insurance: Risk and damage limitation
ST Anne's Community Services: Housing association
Sovereign Hospital Services Limited: Healthcare
Country Style Foods Limited: Baking
Callcredit Information Group Limited: Provision of credit
Holbeck: Provision of credit

Foundation For Credit Counselling: Financial services
Eversheds: Law

The city centre has over 260 registered banks and other financial services companies and over 230 law firms.

In 2015 some 51 business premises in the City Centre were recorded as vacant for council tax purposes.

Of working households in the City Centre 19% earn less than £20000 p.a. whilst 27% earn £50,000 or more.

In terms of unemployment in City Centre, there were 604 claimants in 2014 representing 2 percent of the working population (NOMIS).

Employment Land & Floorspace

Valuation Office data for 2014 indicates that the City Centre has 906,925 sqm of office space and 216,111sqm of general employment floorspace (B1c 38,118sqm, B2 66,088sqm and B8 111,905sqm). This is space that is in existing use for these purposes. A health warning is that there are many choices for the way VOA data is ascribed to Use Class Order categories. Different choices may yield different totals.

Further provision of employment land and floorspace is anticipated in the Site Allocations Plan as follows:

0ha of general employment land with planning permission
0.83ha of general employment land proposed for allocation.
102,091sqm of office floorspace with planning permission
397,688sqm of office floorspace proposed for allocation (including 185,890sqm of offices within mixed use housing schemes)

Retail & Town & Local Centres

Leeds is the regional shopping centre for Yorkshire and the Humber with an estimated 1.9 million people living within 30 minutes drive of the city centre and a total shopping catchment population of nearly 3.2 million people. Key city centre retail characteristics include:

- Seven indoor shopping centres
 - o Merrion Centre,
 - o Trinity Leeds,
 - o St John's Centre,
 - o The Core,
 - o Victoria Quarter (significant development to complete 2016),
 - o The Light,

- 1061 stores.
- Kirkgate Market, a Grade 1 listed building dating from 1875 and the largest covered market in England.
- The Corn Exchange, a Grade 1 listed building now converted for speciality shopping.
- 10,000 people working in retailing, with another 7,200 in bars and hotels

The consultancy firm CACI measure and rank retail spend in 50 UK city centres. In 2013 Leeds rose in the rankings from seventh to sixth largest retail centre in Britain, with approximately £1.2bn spent annually in the area. This is as a result of the Trinity shopping centre which opened in Leeds in 2013. In terms of floorspace, Leeds city centre ranks as 5th largest in the UK.

Trinity Leeds opened in 2013, delivering 1 million sq ft of retail and leisure floorspace within the heart of Leeds' shopping core. Delivered against a backdrop of uncertainty in the national retail economy, Trinity Leeds demonstrates the strength of Leeds as a shopping destination and the confidence investors have in its performance. In addition, phase 1 of the Victoria Gate scheme will deliver 40,000 sqm of retail and leisure floorspace in 2016, including a John Lewis store as well as a brand new shopping arcade.

Tourism

The city centre has 116 organisations involved with leisure, recreation, culture and sport. Worthy of particular mention are the following museums and theatres:

Venue	2012 Visitors
Henry Moore	45,700
Royal Armouries	227,400
Leeds Art Gallery	463,500
Leeds City Museum	268,300
Grand Theatre & Opera House	292,200
West Yorkshire Playhouse	155,200
The Carriageworks	42,500
City Varieties*	95,800

Leeds Arena opened in July 2013, with a 13,500 capacity hosting concerts and events, including Sports Personality of the Year 2013.

The city centre also has a multitude of pubs, bars, restaurants and nightclubs. The number of venues at January 2014 was as follows:

Outlet	Number
Bars/ Public Houses	113
Restaurants	90
Cafés/Fast Food/Take-Away	39
Nightclubs	14
Shops/Off-Licences	28
Theatres/Cinemas	5
Conference events venues	15

The city centre has over 50 hotels and other types of accommodation. Most of the large national hotels are represented including Hilton, Malmaison, Marriot, Jury's Inn, Travellodge, Novotel and Radisson and there are two major hotels of local distinctiveness: the Metropole and the Queens.

Social Profile

Demographics

The Citywide section details the demographics for the Leeds district. More detailed information on demographics at a local level is available from the Leeds Observatory <http://observatory.leeds.gov.uk/>

Housing

The contribution from City Centre to the Core Strategy housing requirement has been 670 homes since 2012. There has been a preference for brownfield land as befits the character of the area. Clearly, this low level of completions reflects the state of the local housing market as it emerges from a period of downturn.

HMCA	Year	Brown	Green	Total
City Centre	2012/13	298	0	298
	2013/14	171	0	171
	2014/15	199	2	201
TOTAL		668	2	670

Previously Developed Land

Since 2012, all but 2 units have been delivered on brownfield sites in the City Centre.

Crime

Map 2 in the City wide baseline section shows the levels of crime across the Leeds district in 2014. The City Centre has the highest concentrations of crime in the Leeds district in some areas exceeding 1000 recorded crimes.

Health

Maps 3-5 in the City wide baseline section show life expectancy and adult and child obesity rates across the Leeds district.

Life expectancy in the area is 75.9-78.4yrs. This is significantly less than Leeds overall.

Adult obesity is low in the City Centre at 7.9-19%. There are areas where this rises to 24.7-26.2% where the City Centre overlaps the wards of Beeston & Holbeck and Burmantofts & Richmond Hill.

The level of obesity/overweight children (yr 6) is largely around the Leeds rate, between 32.7-35.2%. There are areas where this rises to 35.2-37.2% where the City Centre overlaps the wards of Hyde Park & Woodhouse and Burmantofts & Richmond Hill.

There is a need to improve the health and wellbeing of adults and young children in parts of this HMCA.

Social Deprivation

Map 6 in the Citywide baseline section shows the levels of multiple deprivation across the Leeds district in 2010. The majority of the City Centre falls within the moderate levels of deprivation 40-50%, applying the national ranking.

Greenspace

Introduction:

Within the City Centre HMCA in addition to the well-established existing spaces of Millennium Square and Queens Square, amongst others, there is a new amenity green space on Sovereign Street (0.5ha) and the City Council is proposing a City Park (3ha) which is expected to be delivered within the lifetime of the plan.

Quantity:

The table below sets out the amount of green space within the City and Hunslet ward, which includes the City Centre HMCA, classified by typology and whether that typology is in surplus or deficiency against the standards set out in Policy G3 of the Core Strategy (n.b. there are no standards in the Core Strategy for cemeteries, green corridors and private golf courses and therefore there is analysis of surpluses or deficiencies for these typologies below, though they may also provide an open space function for the area).

Typology	City and Hunslet	
	Quantity	Surplus / deficiency
Parks and Gardens (ha)	14.27	-0.55
Outdoor Sport (ha)	17.42	-0.65
Amenity (ha)	12.79	-0.04
Children and Young People's equipped play (count)	14	1
Allotments (ha)	2.72	-0.15
Natural (ha)	2.03	-0.64

The table details the total open space provision of all types within the City Centre only (which is part of the wider City & Hunslet). This includes civic space;

Typology	Quantity	Surplus / deficiency
City Centre open space provision (all types - including civic space) (ha)	29.11	1.4

Quality:

Each site can be assessed using a system of scoring (out of 10) various aspects - welcoming place, healthy, safe and secure, clean and well maintained and conservation, habitats and heritage. The scores have been averaged to produce a single quality score for each site which has been compared to the standards set out in Core Strategy Policy G3 and the target of a score of 7 or above. Across the City Centre area the majority of sites are below the required quality standard of 7, which indicates an issue of substandard greenspace provision in the area.

Accessibility:

Ease of accessibility to greenspace sites can also been assessed against the standards set out in Core Strategy Policy G3. Accessibility to greenspace and civic space is generally good across the City Centre Area. The south of the area is the least well served, however it is also the area with the lowest residential population, and the area where the proposed new City Park will be.

Footpaths & Public Rights of Way

The City wide baseline provides details of the Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2009-17 including reference to key strategic routes and key and local recreational routes.

Environmental Profile

Environmental Setting

The City wide baseline provides data on the district's environmental setting.

Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna

The following map CC1 shows the updated 2014 Habitat Network in green, with conservation designations outlined in pink or purple.



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0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 Kilometres

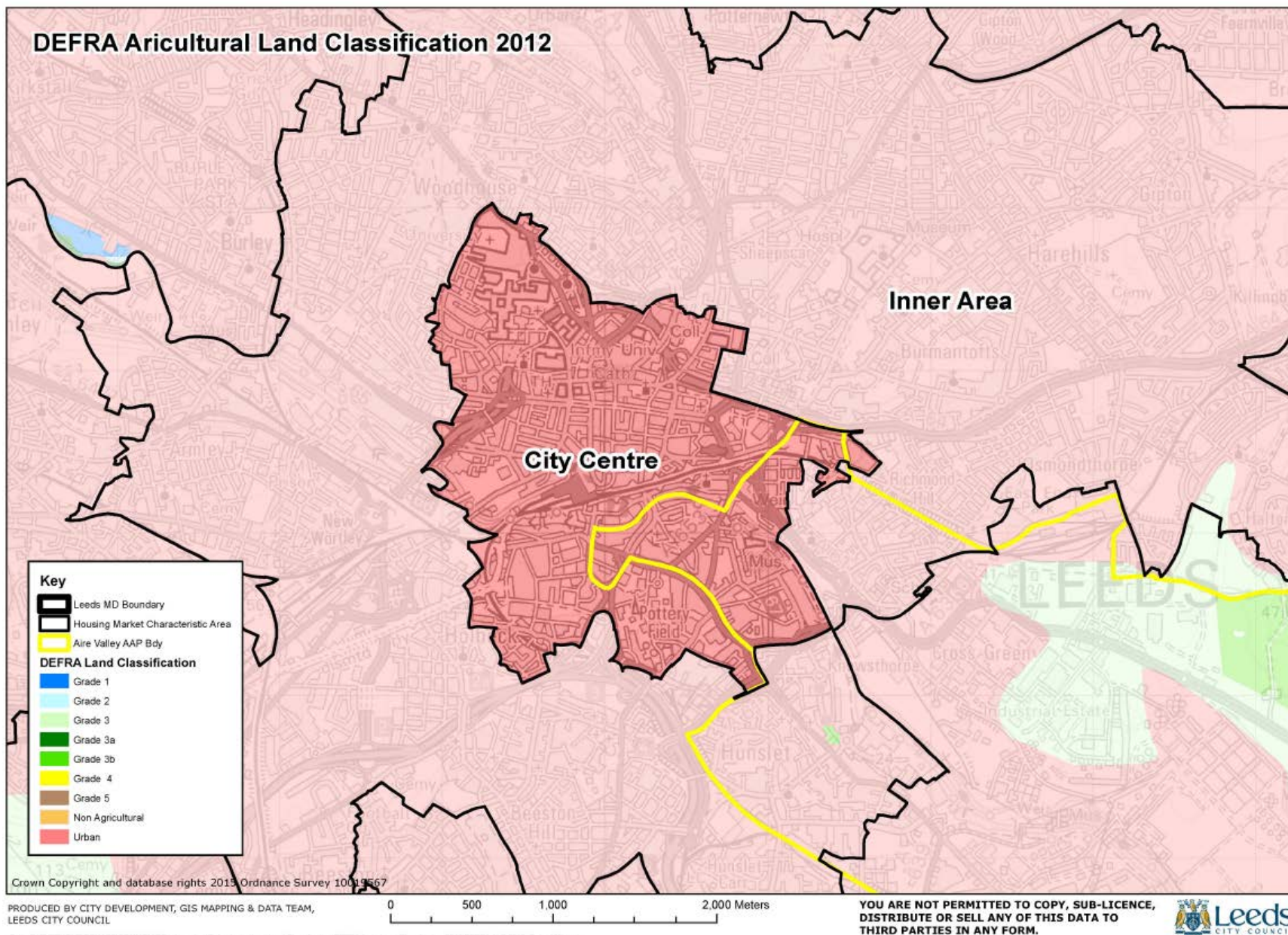


Landscape

The City wide baseline provides landscape maps for the Leeds district.

Agriculture

There is no agricultural land within the City Centre HMCA – it is all classed as urban on the DEFRA Agricultural Land Classification map 2012, see map CC2 below.



Contaminated Land

The City wide baseline section provides details of contaminated land based on the Council's knowledge of historical land uses and data collected through land assessments carried out as part of the development process. The City Centre has 5% of the total amount of land identified as having a potentially historical contaminating land use and 4% of land assessed as contaminated through the development process.

Water Resources & Water Quality

The City wide baseline section provides data on the water availability and water quality.

Flood Risk

River Aire (middle) catchment

The River Aire and its floodplain affect significant areas of the city centre. The following land is at risk from flooding at different probabilities;

	Flood Zone 2 (0.1% -1% AEP)	Zone 3a(i) (1% - 5% AEP)	Zone 3a(ii) (>5% AEP)
Land at risk from flooding	Industrial buildings between Canal Mills and Monk Bridge Forge	Aireside Retail Park	Hotels/car parks and commercial buildings in Leeds City Centre
	Car parks on Lisbon Street	Land at Tetley's Brewery	Commercial buildings of Aireside Centre
	Industrial buildings near Water Lane	Commercial buildings of the office park and retail park off Hunslet Lane	Commercial buildings in Canal Wharf
	Industrial buildings along Crown Point Road	Industrial buildings of Pottery Field	Commercial buildings in the Business Park off Butterley Street
			Leisure, industrial and commercial buildings around the Royal Armouries and Clarence Road area

From the Leeds Train Station downstream, the area will benefit from the Leeds Flood Alleviation Scheme which has planning approval and is under construction.

Air Quality

The City wide baseline section provides data on air quality across the Leeds district. There are three Air Quality Management Areas located on the edge of the City Centre and Inner HMCAs.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Energy Consumption & Climate Change

The City wide baseline provides data for the Leeds district.

Natural Resources

The City wide baseline section provides data on the availability of natural resources for the production and consumption of materials across the Leeds district (rock, sand and gravel and recycled aggregates).

Accessibility

The City wide baseline section provides data on travel patterns across the Leeds district and levels of car ownership and modal share in terms of the different transport modes broken down by HMCA. Of the working population in the City Centre HMCA, 8.2% travel by train, 11.2% by bus/mini-bus/coach and 23.4% by car/van.

Historic Environment

The following map CC3 shows listed buildings, ancient monuments or conservation area boundaries within the City Centre area. The City wide baseline provides additional data on the district's historic environment.

Site Allocations Plan – Publication Draft Sustainability Appraisal – Baseline

East Area HMCA

Neighbourhood Planning

There are no neighbourhood plans in preparation in the East HMCA

Economic Profile

Total full time employees working in East Leeds rose from 30584 in 2009 to 35049 in 2013 (BRES). East Leeds has 90 businesses with 50+ employees; 67 have more than 100 employees, 37 more than 200 employees and 8 more than 1000 employees. The largest employers are:

Arla Foods Limited: Liquid milk and cream production

Guild Realisations Limited: Retail sale of clothing in specialised stores

Oldco 1 Limited: Wholesale trade of motor vehicle parts and accessories

Northern Foods Grocery Group Limited: Manufacture of cakes and biscuits

Communis PLC: Printing

Daniels Chilled Foods Limited: Manufacture of food products

Concept Recruitment Group Limited: Employment agency

East Leeds is home to 60 banks and financial service businesses and 8 law firms. In 2015 some 199 business premises in East Leeds were recorded as vacant for council tax purposes.

Of working households in East Leeds 38% earn less than £20000 p.a. whilst 6% earn £50,000 or more. In terms of unemployment in East Leeds, there were 1010 claimants in August 2014 representing 3 percent of the working population (NOMIS).

Employment Land & Floorspace

Valuation Office data for 2014 indicates that the East Leeds has 122,440 sqm of office space and 971,193sqm of general employment floorspace (B1c 95,211sqm, B2 421,210sqm and B8 454,772sqm). This is space that is in existing use for these purposes. A health warning is that there are many choices for the way VOA data is ascribed to Use Class Order categories. Different choices may yield different totals.

Further provision of employment land and floorspace is anticipated in the Site Allocations Plan as follows:

0.06ha of general employment land with planning permission

5.02ha of general employment land proposed for allocation (including 4.6ha carried forward from the UDP).

10,823sqm of office floorspace with planning permission

83,615sqm of office floorspace proposed for allocation (all being part of mixed use housing schemes)

Retail & Town & Local Centres

East Leeds has two town centres that provide the majority of the area's retail facilities. These are Halton and Cross Gates. Tesco has recently announced that it is due to close its Tesco store which leaves convenience shopping largely represented by the Marks and Spencer Food unit in the town centre. There is, however, strong comparison representation in the centre. Halton's convenience facilities are focussed on the Lidl store to the west of the town centre, and comparison shopping is dominated by the in-centre Matalan.

Colton Retail Park is the largest out-of-centre facility in the area and comprises of a Sainsbury's, Argos, Boots, and other comparison units.

Permission has been granted for 18,000 sqm of retail floorspace at Thorpe Park, which will consist of a range of convenience and comparison units.

Tourism

East Leeds has 42 businesses involved with tourism, sport, leisure and recreation.

It has 6 hotels or other forms of accommodation. Of particular note are the Travel Inn at Halton, the Travelodges on Selby Road and Colton and the hotel at Thorpe Park.

Social Profile

Demographics

The Citywide section details the demographics for the Leeds district. More detailed information on demographics at a local level is available from the Leeds Observatory <http://observatory.leeds.gov.uk/>

Housing

The contribution from East Leeds to the Core Strategy housing requirement has been 418 homes since 2012. There has been a preference for brownfield land as befits the character of the area. Clearly, this low level of completions reflects the state of the local housing market as it emerges from a period of downturn. The Site Allocations Plan is a key means of generating confidence and certainty for the housing market in the local area and the designation of sites will ensure that these figures are exceeded by providing a choice of suitable, deliverable and developable sites for the plan period.

HMCA	Year	Brown	Green	Total
East Leeds	2012/13	69	1	70

	2013/14	140	9	149
	2014/15	155	44	199
TOTAL		364	54	418

Previously Developed Land

Since 2012, 87% of all housing developments in East Leeds have been delivered on brownfield sites.

Crime

Map 2 in the City wide baseline section shows the levels of crime across the Leeds district in 2014. The levels of recorded crime are variable across the East HMCA, with the highest levels in the Halton and Crossgates area and the part of the HMCA falling with the Aire Valley AAP.

Health

Maps 3-5 in the City wide baseline section show life expectancy and adult and child obesity rates across the Leeds district.

Life expectancy in the area varies significantly from 75.9 – 82.8 yrs depending on where a person lives in the area. The wards of Burmantofts & Richmond Hill and City & Hunslet have the lowest life expectancy rate at 75.9-78.4yrs. Elsewhere, this improves to 80.35-81.5 yrs in Temple Newsam and 81.5-82.8yrs in Garforth & Swillington.

Adult obesity ranges across the hmca. The highest levels are in Cross Gates & Whinmoor and Garforth & Swilington of between 26.2-29.1% of the population being obese. The ward of Burmantofts & Richmond Hill has a recoded rate of 24.7-26.2% and Temple Newsam 22-24.7%, both still above the Leeds rate. Only City & Hunslet is below the Leeds rate at 7.9-19%.

Childhood obesity (yr 6) is also an area for concern in Cross Gates & Whinmoor where between 37.2-43.9% of children are obese. Part of Burmantofts & Richmond Hill ward falls into this hmca has a less, but still concerning rate, of between 35.2-37.2% of children who are obese which is above the Leeds rate.

There is a definite need to improve the health and wellbeing of adults and young children in parts of this HMCA.

Social Deprivation

Map 6 in the Citywide baseline section shows the levels of multiple deprivation across the Leeds district in 2010. The East HMCA has mixed levels of deprivation. Stourton, Cross Green, Whinmoor and Swarcliffe have high levels of deprivation up to the most deprived 10% applying the national ranking. Areas including Colton, Whitkirk and Manston have lower levels of deprivation.

Greenspace

Introduction

Within the East HMCA the main areas of green space in East Leeds are Temple Newsam Park (340ha) and Halton Dean- Primrose Valley, Primrose Lane neighbourhood park (34.5ha) to the south of St. James hospital.

New areas of green space include parts of Temple Newsam and the disused railway path which runs from Manston to Scholes.

Quantity

The table below sets out the amount of green space within the Wards that fall within the East HMCA classified by typology and whether that typology is in surplus or deficiency against the standards set out in Policy G3 of the Core Strategy (n.b. there are no standards in the Core Strategy for cemeteries, green corridors and private golf courses and therefore there is analysis of surpluses or deficiencies for these typologies below, though they may also provide an open space function for the area).

Typology	Quantity & surpluses/deficiencies							
	Cross Gates & Whinmoor		Temple Newsam		Burmantofts & Richmond Hill		City & Hunslet	
	Quantity	Surplus / deficiency	Quantity	Surplus / deficiency	Quantity	Surplus / deficiency	Quantity	Surplus / deficiency
Parks and Gardens (ha)	22.52	0.01	373.69	18.24	28.39	-0.02	14.27	-0.55
Outdoor Sport (ha)	22.58	-0.24	32.86	-0.16	22.00	-0.15	17.42	-0.65
Amenity (ha)	22.52	0.56	17.26	0.44	17.43	0.15	12.79	-0.04
Children and Young People's equipped play (count)	10.00	0.07	6.00	0.62	18.00	-0.41	14	1
Allotments (ha)	0.00	-0.19	1.65	0.49	2.70	-0.44	2.72	-0.15
Natural (ha)	17.09	0.25	25.69	-0.56	8.32	0.6	2.03	-0.64

Typology	Quantity & surpluses/deficiencies					
	Middleton Park		Garforth & Swillington		Killingbeck & Seacroft	
	Quantity	Surplus / deficiency	Quantity	Surplus / deficiency	Quantity	Surplus / deficiency
Parks and Gardens (ha)	209.90	7.02	10.34	-0.47	7.60	-0.69
Outdoor Sport (ha)	25.70	-0.22	22.84	-0.02	17.41	-0.48
Amenity (ha)	22.26	0.4	7.91	-0.04	65.54	2.25
Children and Young People's equipped play (count)	8.00	-0.76	8.00	0.31	2.00	-1.66
Allotments (ha)	1.60	-0.18	7.91	0.17	0.86	-0.2
Natural (ha)	47.91	1.13	464.23	23.26	46.41	1.21

Quality

Each site can be assessed using a system of scoring (out of 10) various aspects - welcoming place, healthy, safe and secure, clean and well maintained and conservation, habitats and heritage. The scores have been averaged to produce a single quality score for each site which has been compared to the standards set out in Core Strategy Policy G3 and the target of a score of 7 or above. Across the East area, the majority of sites are below the required quality standard of 7, which indicates an issue of substandard greenspace provision across all typologies in the area.

Accessibility

Ease of accessibility to greenspace sites can also be assessed against the standards set out in Core Strategy Policy G3. Accessibility to all types of greenspace is generally good across the East area. Temple Newsam ward generally features much better access to all types of greenspace, however this is largely attributable to the typologies represented by the Temple Newsam estate.

Footpaths & Public Rights of Way

The City wide baseline provides details of the Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2009-17 including reference to key strategic routes and key and local recreational routes.

Environmental Profile

Environmental Setting

The City wide baseline provides data on the district's environmental setting.

Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna

The following map E1 shows the updated 2014 Habitat Network in green, with conservation designations outlined in pink or purple.



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 Date: 05/02/2023 Version: 1.0.0.0

0 0.65 1.3 1.95 2.6 Kilometres



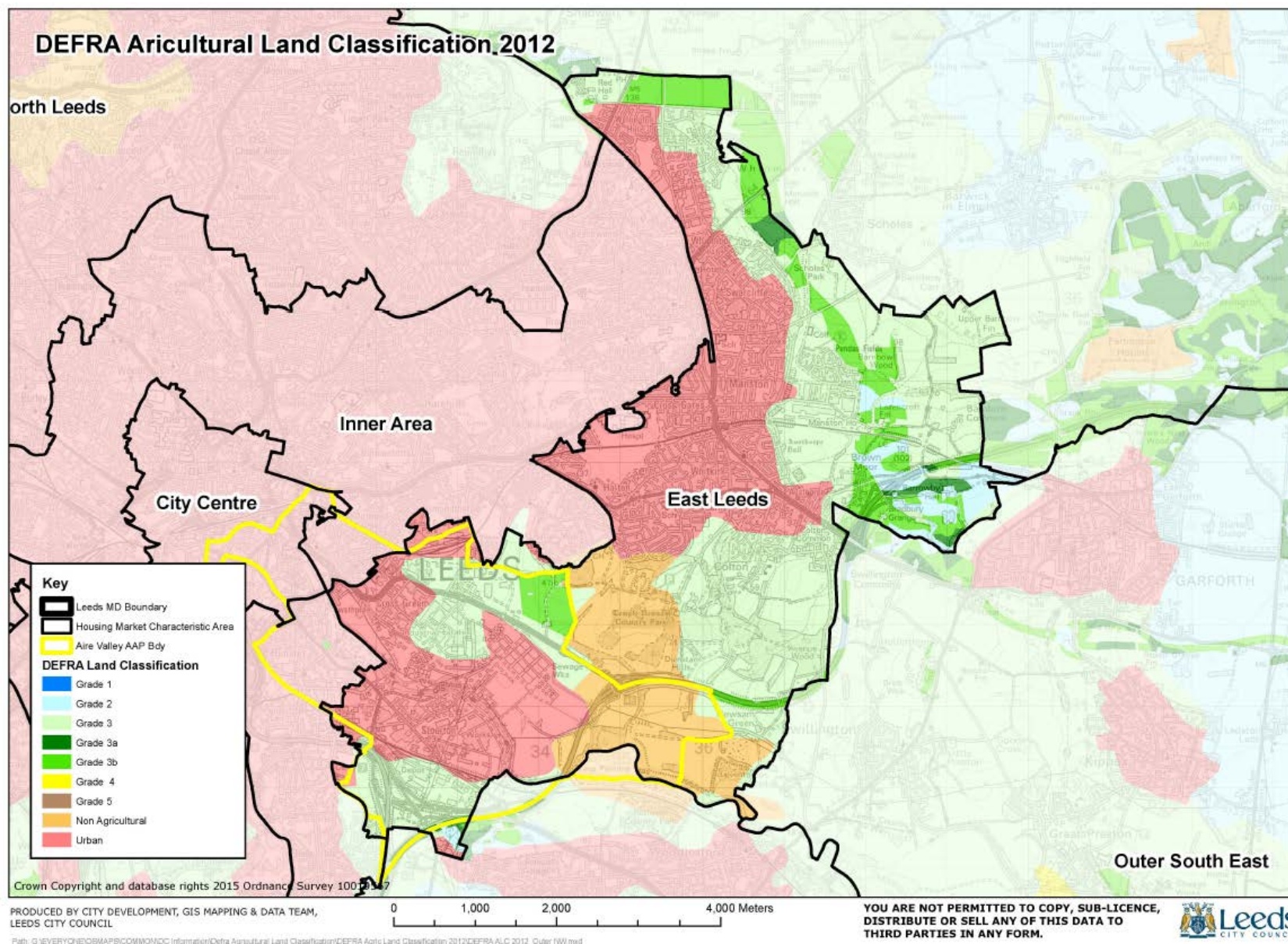
Landscape

The City wide baseline provides landscape maps for the Leeds district.

Agriculture

The map E2 below shows the classification of agricultural land within East HMCA. This has been updated to include the subdivision of grade 3 into 3a and 3b where this information is available.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that authorities need to take account of the best and most versatile agricultural land and seek to use areas of poorer quality where possible. Best and most versatile comprises grade 1, 2 and 3a land.



Contaminated Land

The City wide baseline section provides details of contaminated land based on the Council's knowledge of historical land uses and data collected through land assessments carried out as part of the development process. The East HMCA has 9% of the total amount of land identified as having a potentially historical contaminating land use and 22% of land assessed as contaminated through the development process.

Water Resources & Water Quality

The City wide baseline section provides data on the water availability and water quality.

Flood Risk

Wyke Beck catchment

Detailed flood risk modelling of Wyke Beck has been carried out by the Environment Agency. The 1 – 0.1% AEP (100 - 1000 year) design event is contained largely within the waterway corridor of Wyke Beck but occasionally spreads out in isolated locations, indicating a potential risk to schools, a leisure centre and residential properties in Halton Moor; residential properties downstream of Killingbeck Bridge to Halton Moor, Wyke Beck Valley Road, and Grange Park Road at Hollins Park; and industrial properties at Pembroke Grange.

A number of localised flooding issues have been identified within the Wyke Beck catchment by Leeds City Council Flood Risk Team mostly associated with blockages and limited channel conveyance. Leeds City Council carried out heavy maintenance after the flooding in 2007, and since then the Environment Agency have done a scheme to widen the channel and remove an old footbridge. This has improved the standard of protection significantly. The Environment Agency and Leeds City Council are still looking at possible works upstream of the Dunhills housing area (to create storage areas), as this will increase the standard of protection at the Dunhills even further.

The area of East Leeds has been identified by Leeds City Council as a major area for concern with regard to the capacity of the public sewer system. Localised flooding outside the main floodplain has been associated with an under capacity combined trunk sewer system. Future development within the East Leeds area could contribute more water to the existing sewer system putting more properties at higher flood risk. Redevelopment in Seacroft could exacerbate flooding problems on Wyke Beck upstream of York Road. Sewered catchments in the Parkway and Seacroft areas have experienced localised flooding problems. A strategic approach must be taken to future development in this area which involves providing appropriate mitigation measures against increasing flood risk. Leeds City Council encourages developments to comply with the EASEL Drainage Strategy as a general guide to managing flood risk.

Air Quality

The City wide baseline section provides data on air quality across the Leeds district.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Energy Consumption & Climate Change

The City wide baseline provides data for the Leeds district.

Natural Resources

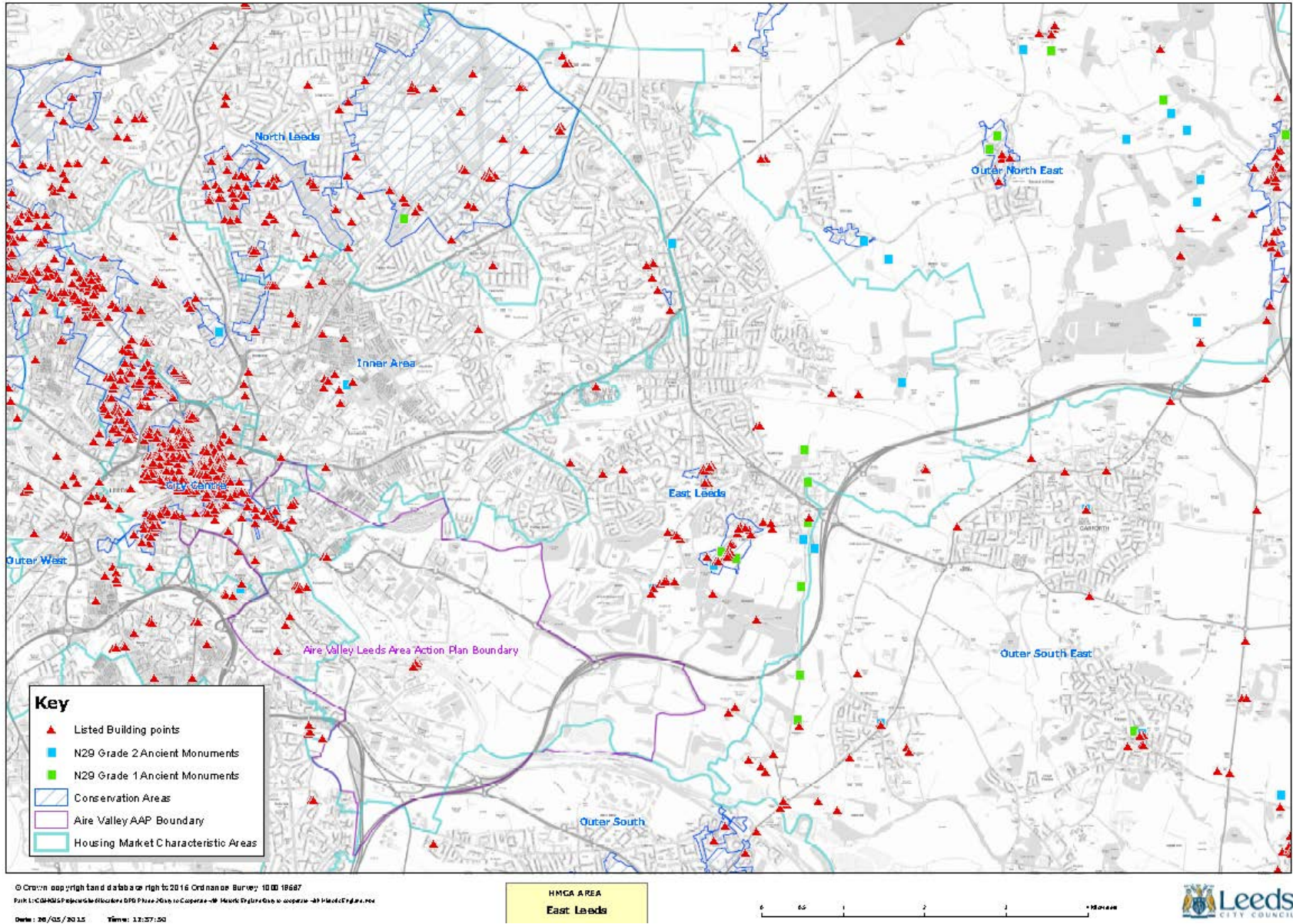
The City wide baseline section provides data on the availability of natural resources for the production and consumption of materials across the Leeds district (rock, sand and gravel and recycled aggregates).

Accessibility

The City wide baseline section provides data on travel patterns across the Leeds district and levels of car ownership and modal share in terms of the different transport modes broken down by HMCA. Of the working population in the East HMCA, 2.9% travel by train, 14.7% by bus/mini-bus/coach and 63% by car/van.

Historic Environment

The following map E3 shows any listed buildings, ancient monuments or conservation area boundaries within the East Leeds area. The City wide baseline provides additional data on the district's historic environment.



Site Allocations Plan – Publication Draft Sustainability Appraisal – Baseline

Inner HMCA

Neighbourhood Planning

There are a number of neighbourhood plans at different stages of preparation or just expressions of interest in Hyde Park, Little Woodhouse, New Wortley, Seacroft, Beeston and Holbeck. Map 1 in the City wide section illustrates the number and status of the neighbourhood plans across the Leeds district.

Economic Profile

Total full time employees working in the Inner Area rose from 49081 in 2009 to 43202 in 2013 (BRES). The Inner Area has 119 businesses with 50+ employees; 64 have more than 100 employees, 38 more than 200 employees and 10 more than 1000 employees. The largest employers are

Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust: Hospital activities
First Group: Urban and suburban passenger land transport
Premier Farnell PLC: Activities of distribution holding companies
First West Yorkshire Limited: Passenger transport
Maria Mallaband Care Group Limited: Development of building projects
Clipper Group Holdings Limited: Warehousing and storage facilities
Clipper Logistics PLC: Freight transport by road
Countrywide Care Homes Limited: Residential care for the elderly and disabled
Premier Farnell UK Limited: Wholesale of electronic equipment
Becklin Centre: Hospital activities
Mach Recruitment Limited: Temporary employment agency
NIC Services Group Limited: Combined facilities support

The Inner Area is home to 138 banks and financial service businesses and 45 law firms.

In 2015 some 667 business premises in the Inner Area were recorded as vacant for council tax purposes.

Of working households in the Inner Area 57% earn less than £20,000 p.a. whilst 3% earn £50,000 or more.

In terms of unemployment in Inner Leeds, there were 7540 claimants in August 2014 representing 6 percent of the working population (NOMIS).

Employment Land & Floorspace

Valuation Office data for 2014 indicates that the Inner Area has 244,940 sqm of office space and 1,232,528sqm of general employment floorspace (B1c 213,880sqm, B2 316,957sqm and B8 701,691sqm). This is space that is in existing

use for these purposes. A health warning is that there are many choices for the way VOA data is ascribed to Use Class Order categories. Different choices may yield different totals.

Further provision of employment land and floorspace is anticipated in the Site Allocations Plan as follows:

4.99ha of general employment land with planning permission

19.37ha of general employment land proposed for allocation (including 4.74ha as part of mixed use housing allocations and 10.11ha carried forward from the UDP).

8,635sqm of office floorspace with planning permission

68,800sqm of office floorspace proposed for allocation (46,000 being part of mixed use housing schemes and 650sqm carried forward from the UDP).

Retail & Town & Local Centres

The Inner area of Leeds is a large built-up area, and as such is characterised by a significant number of town and local centres. The biggest centres in the area are Seacroft, which is anchored by a large Tesco Extra, Hunslet, which is anchored by a Morrison's supermarket, Harehills Lane which is also anchored by a Morrison's supermarket, and Armley (which straddles the HMCA border with Outer West).

Out of centre facilities include the Asda at Killingbeck and the retail park at Tulip Street, amongst others.

Tourism

The Inner Area has 100 businesses involved with tourism, sport, leisure and recreation. Of particular note is Leeds United FC based at Elland Road.

It has 17 hotels and around 16 other forms of accommodation including a number of hostels. Of particular note are the Travel Inn at City Gate and the Britannia Hotel at Seacroft.

Social Profile

Demographics

The Citywide section details the demographics for the Leeds district. More detailed information on demographics at a local level is available from the Leeds Observatory <http://observatory.leeds.gov.uk/>

Housing

The contribution from Inner Area to the Core Strategy housing requirement has been 1276 homes since 2012. There has been a preference for brownfield land as befits the character of the area. Clearly, this low level of completions reflects the state of the local housing market as it emerges from a period of downturn. The Site

Allocations Plan is a key means of generating confidence and certainty for the housing market in the local area and the designation of sites will ensure that these figures are exceeded by providing a choice of suitable, deliverable and developable sites for the plan period.

HMCA	Year	Brown	Green	Total
Inner Area	2012/13	326	96	422
	2013/14	375	141	516
	2014/15	324	14	338
TOTAL		1025	251	1276

Previously Developed Land

Since 2012, 80% of all housing developments in Inner Area have been delivered on brownfield sites.

Crime

Map 2 in the City wide baseline section shows the levels of crime across the Leeds district in 2014. The levels of recorded crime in the Inner HMCA are relatively high compared to the more outlying areas of Leeds with concentrations of higher crime including Armley, Wortley, Beeston, Gipton, Harehills and the area falling within the Aire Valley AAP.

Health

Maps 3-5 in the City wide baseline section show life expectancy and adult and child obesity rates across the Leeds district.

Life expectancy in the area is some of the lowest of all hmca's at between 75.9-80.35yrs across Leeds. The northern parts of the hmca that fall into the wards of Headingley, Chapel Allerton and Gipton & Harehills fair a little better, with adult life expectancy of between 78.4-80.35yrs.

GP recorded adult obesity varies across the Inner hmca, with Killingbeck & Seacroft and Middleton Park recording the highest rates of 26.2-29.1%. The wards with the lowest levels of adult obesity are Hyde Park & Woodhouse and City & Hunslet at 7.9-19%.

Childhood obesity/overweight (yr 6) is an area for concern in Killingbeck & Seacroft, Gipton & Harehills, Armley and Middleton Park where between 37.2-43.9% of children are obese. Other areas where obesity is also a concern are the wards of Burmantofts & Richmond Hill, Chapel Allerton, Headingley and Hyde Park & Woodhouse where between 35.2-37.2% of children are obese.

Beeston & Holbeck and part of Temple Newsam which fall into the Inner hmca have the lowest rates, with 30.8-32.7% of children obese or overweight.

There is a definite need to improve the health and wellbeing of adults and young children in parts of this HMCA.

Social Deprivation

Map 6 in the Citywide baseline section shows the levels of multiple deprivation across the Leeds district in 2010. The Inner HMCA has the most concentrated areas of deprivation in the Leeds district. Many of the communities fall within the most deprived 10% applying the national ranking. Gipton and Harehills is the only ward with 100% of its SOAs ranking in the most deprived 20%.

Greenspace

Introduction:

Within the Inner HMCA the largest green spaces are Woodhouse Moor Park (19.8ha) and Wyke Beck Valley Road (42ha), which has been extended. There are a few new green space sites allocated, including a local park on Old Run Road, Middleton and amenity space at St Marks Road, Beeston (0.8ha).

Quantity:

The tables below sets out the amount of green space within the Wards that fall within the Inner HMCA classified by typology and whether that typology is in surplus or deficiency against the standards set out in Policy G3 of the Core Strategy (n.b. there are no standards in the Core Strategy for cemeteries, green corridors and private golf courses and therefore there is analysis of surpluses or deficiencies for these typologies below, though they may also provide an open space function for the area).

Typology	Quantity & surpluses/deficiencies							
	Armley		Beeston and Holbeck		Burmantofts & Richmond Hill		Chapel Allerton	
	Quantity	Surplus / deficiency	Quantity	Surplus / deficiency	Quantity	Surplus / deficiency	Quantity	Surplus / deficiency
Parks and Gardens (ha)	18.33	-0.25	51.74	1.37	28.39	-0.02	19.75	-0.13
Outdoor Sport (ha)	10.40	-0.77	16.41	-0.45	22.00	-0.44	19.46	-0.34
Amenity (ha)	21.76	0.44	15.46	0.26	17.43	0.15	19.31	0.4
Children and Young People's equipped play (count)	5.00	-0.99	12.00	0.37	18.00	0.6	11	0.28
Allotments (ha)	3.75	-0.09	8.75	0.16	2.70	-0.15	5.79	0.01
Natural (ha)	15.09	-0.08	0.00	-0.7	8.32	-0.41	21.24	0.23

Typology	Quantity & surpluses/deficiencies							
	City & Hunslet		Gipton and Harehills		Headingley		Hyde Park and Woodhouse	
	Quantity	Surplus / deficiency	Quantity	Surplus / deficiency	Quantity	Surplus / deficiency	Quantity	Surplus / deficiency
Parks and Gardens (ha)	14.27	-0.55	13.30	-0.52	2.02	-0.91	28.77	-0.69
Outdoor Sport (ha)	17.42	-0.65	20.27	-0.47	2.57	-1.08	4.46	-0.48
Amenity (ha)	12.79	-0.04	5.15	-0.26	1.92	-0.36	16.62	2.25
Children and Young People's equipped play (count)	14	1	14	-0.37	0.00	-2	19	-1.66
Allotments (ha)	2.72	-0.15	6.77	0	4.60	-0.03	2.32	-0.2
Natural (ha)	2.03	-0.64	5.27	-0.51	12.00	-0.15	6.71	1.21

Typology	Quantity & surpluses/deficiencies					
	Killingbeck & Seacroft		Middleton Park		Temple Newsam	
	Quantity	Surplus / deficiency	Quantity	Surplus / deficiency	Quantity	Surplus / deficiency
Parks and Gardens (ha)	7.60	-0.69	209.90	7.02	373.69	18.24
Outdoor Sport (ha)	17.41	-0.48	25.70	-0.22	32.86	0.49
Amenity (ha)	65.54	2.25	22.26	0.4	17.26	0.44
Children and Young People's equipped play (count)	2.00	-1.66	8.00	-0.76	6.00	-0.56
Allotments (ha)	0.86	-0.2	1.60	-0.18	1.65	-0.16
Natural (ha)	46.41	1.21	47.91	1.13	25.69	0.62

Quality:

Each site can be assessed using a system of scoring (out of 10) various aspects - welcoming place, healthy, safe and secure, clean and well maintained and conservation, habitats and heritage. The scores have been averaged to produce a single quality score for each site which has been compared to the standards set out in Core Strategy Policy G3 and the target of a score of 7 or above. Across the Inner Area, the majority of sites are below the required quality standard of 7, which indicates an issue of substandard greenspace provision across all typologies in the area.

Accessibility:

Ease of accessibility to greenspace sites can also be assessed against the standards set out in Core Strategy Policy G3. Accessibility to all types of greenspace is generally good across the Inner Area. Temple Newsam ward generally features much better access to all types of greenspace (with the exception of natural greenspace), however this is largely attributable to the typologies represented by the Temple Newsam estate.

Footpaths & Public Rights of Way

The City wide baseline provides details of the Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2009-17 including reference to key strategic routes and key and local recreational routes.

Environmental Profile

Environmental Setting

The City wide baseline provides data on the district's environmental setting.

Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna

The following map I1 shows the updated 2014 Habitat Network in green, with conservation designations outlined in pink or purple.

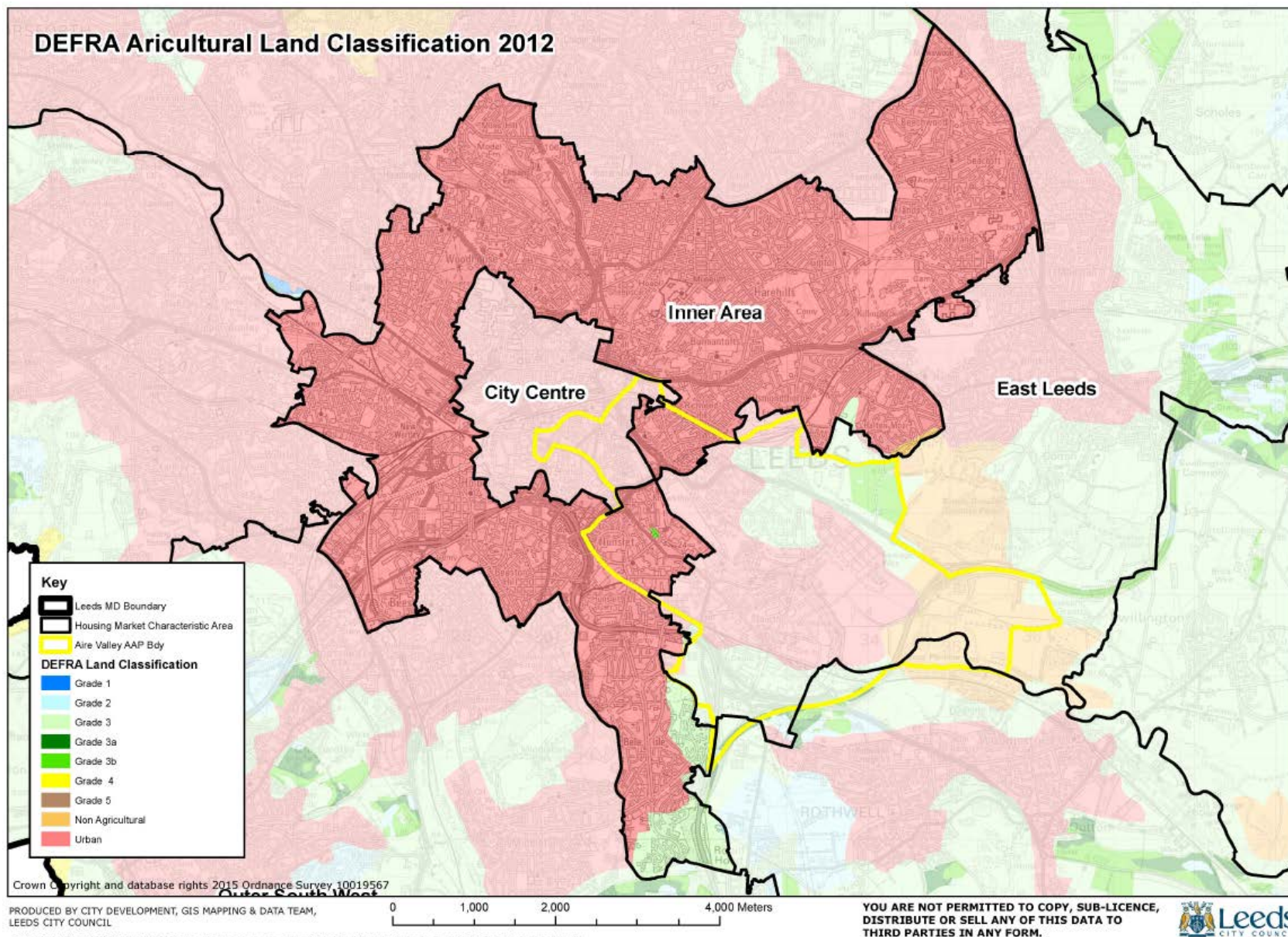
Landscape

The City wide baseline provides landscape maps for the Leeds district.

Agriculture

Map 12 below shows the classification of agricultural land within Inner HMCA. This has been updated to include the subdivision of grade 3 into 3a and 3b where this information is available.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that authorities need to take account of the best and most versatile agricultural land and seek to use areas of poorer quality where possible. Best and most versatile comprises grade 1, 2 and 3a land. The majority of the Inner HMCA has no agricultural land and is classed as urban in DEFRA's Agricultural Land Classification 2012. A small area of grade 3 land exists in the southernmost tip of the HMCA and a small area in the east. There are no more recent surveys splitting the land into 3a or 3b.



Contaminated Land

The City wide baseline section provides details of contaminated land based on the Council's knowledge of historical land uses and data collected through land assessments carried out as part of the development process. The Inner HMCA has 17% of the total amount of land identified as having a potentially historical contaminating land use and 10% of land assessed as contaminated through the development process.

Water Resources & Water Quality

The City wide baseline section provides data on the water availability and water quality.

Flood Risk

River Aire (middle) catchment

The flood risk extends widely across the floodplain from Kirkstall downstream and including the City Centre. The following land is at risk from flooding at different probabilities;

	Flood Zone 2 (0.1% - 1% AEP)	Zone 3a(i) (1% -5% AEP)	Zone 3a(ii) (>5% AEP)
Land at risk from flooding		Industrial buildings at Cardigan Industrial estate	Waterside Industrial Park at Kirkstall Road
	Emmanuel Trading Estate	Trading Estate and residential buildings near Low Road	Industrial buildings at Kirkstall Industrial Park extending alongside Kirkstall Road
		Tulip Retail Park on Beza Road, Hunslet	Land at Skelton Moor Farm , Hunslet Riverside South and Stourton Riverside
		Residential properties off Arthington Avenue and Norwich Avenue Hunslet	Industrial buildings at Thwaite Gate

There is a small area at risk of rapid inundation at Leeds Bridge in Leeds City Centre and a larger area at Kirkstall close to Morrisons supermarket .

Sheepscar Beck Catchment

The predicted 1% (100 year) design event is contained largely within the waterway corridor of Sheepscar Beck, indicating a potential risk to industrial property at Buslingthorpe, and commercial and industrial property between Buslingthorpe and Quarry Hill which is situated adjacent to the watercourse. Sheepscar Beck is culverted through much of the urban area which means that regular maintenance is essential to ensure that it does not become blocked and remains in good condition.

Air Quality

The City wide baseline section provides data on air quality across the Leeds district. There are three Air Quality Management Areas located on the edge of the City Centre and Inner HMCAs and in Beeston.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Energy Consumption & Climate Change

The City wide baseline provides data for the Leeds district.

Natural Resources

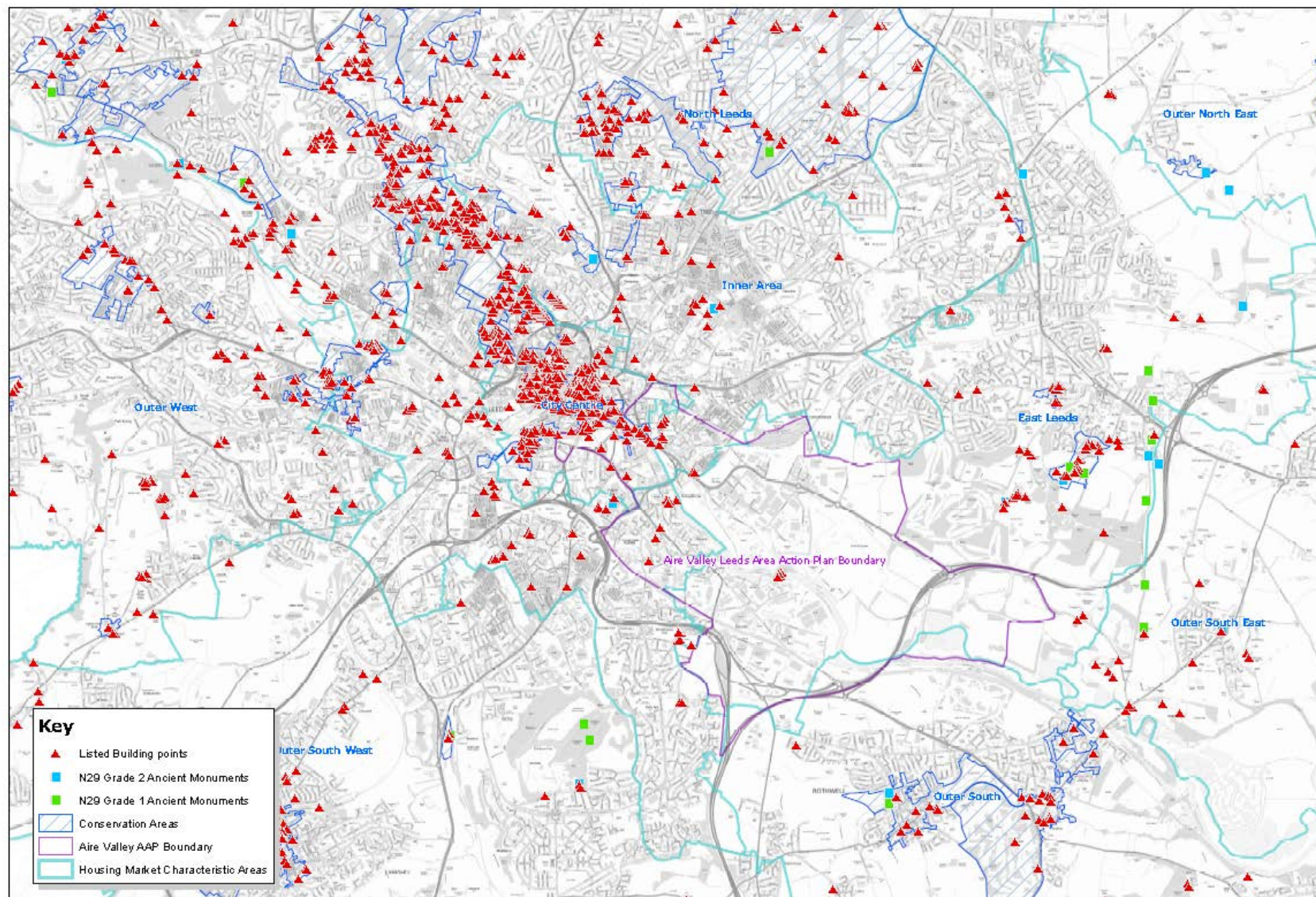
The City wide baseline section provides data on the availability of natural resources for the production and consumption of materials across the Leeds district (rock, sand and gravel and recycled aggregates).

Accessibility

The City wide baseline section provides data on travel patterns across the Leeds district and levels of car ownership and modal share in terms of the different transport modes broken down by HMCA. Of the working population in the Inner HMCA, 2.5% travel by train, 23.4% by bus/mini-bus/coach and 44% by car/van.

Historic Environment

The following map shows any listed buildings, ancient monuments or conservation area boundaries within the Inner area. The City wide baseline provides additional data on the district's historic environment.



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HMCA AREA
 Inner Area

0 0.5 1 2 3 Kilometers



Site Allocations Plan – Publication Draft Sustainability Appraisal – Baseline

North Leeds HMCA

Neighbourhood Planning

There are a number of neighbourhood plans at different stages of preparation or just expressions of interest in Horsforth, Kirkstall, Headingley, Adel and Alwoodley. Map 1 in the City wide section illustrates the number and status of the neighbourhood plans across the Leeds district.

Economic Profile

Employment

Total full time employees working in North Leeds rose from 23723 in 2009 to 24288 in 2013 (BRES). North Leeds has 87 businesses with 50+ employees; 54 have more than 100 employees, 27 more than 200 employees and 2 more than 1000 employees. The largest employers are :

WYG PLC: Management consultancy activities
Bupa Care Homes (GL) Limited: Healthcare
Horsforth Holdings Limited: Business Support
Grontmij Group Limited: Road construction
Leeds Grammar School: Education
Trinity and All Saints College: Higher Education

North Leeds is home to 170 banks and financial service businesses and 45 law firms.

In 2015 some 276 business premises in North Leeds were recorded as vacant for council tax purposes.

Of working households in North Leeds 26% earn less than £20000 p.a. whilst 30% earn £50,000 or more.

In terms of unemployment in North Leeds, there were 2291 claimants in August 2014 representing 2 percent of the working population (NOMIS).

Employment Land & Floorspace

Valuation Office data for 2014 indicates that North Leeds has 124,821sqm of office space and 133,222sqm of general employment floorspace (B1c 46,514sqm, B2 44,357sqm, B8 42,351sqm). This is space that is in existing use for these purposes. A health warning is that there are many choices for the way VOA data is ascribed to Use Class Order categories. Different choices may yield different totals.

Further provision of employment land and floorspace is anticipated in the Site Allocations Plan as follows:

0.22ha of general employment land with planning permission

1.01ha of general employment land proposed for allocation (all carried forward from the UDP).

32,677sqm of office floorspace with planning permission

No office floorspace proposed for allocation.

Retail & Town & Local Centres

North is a large, diverse area with a large population. As such there are many town and local centres providing for convenience and comparison needs, within the area. The large town centres include Chapel Allerton, Moor Allerton, Horsforth Town Street, Kirkstall, Oakwood, Meanwood and Headingley amongst others. These in turn are supported by many other Local Centres and Neighbourhood Parades. Large supermarkets are predominantly located in-centre in this area, with little in the way of out-of-centre provision for either convenience or comparison goods.

Tourism

North Leeds has 137 businesses involved with tourism, sport, leisure and recreation. Of particular note are Yorkshire County Cricket Club, Leeds Rhinos and Yorkshire Carnegie at a combined stadium in Headingley. The Carnegie Cricket Stadium hosts many international matches and has recently gained permission to host music concerts.

It has 18 hotels and over 20 other forms of accommodation including camping. Of particular note are the Ramada Jarvis hotel and Weetwood Hall Hotel on the A660 and a number of smaller hotels around Headingley cricket ground.

Social Profile

Demographics

The Citywide section details the demographics for the Leeds district. More detailed information on demographics at a local level is available from the Leeds Observatory <http://observatory.leeds.gov.uk/>

Housing

The contribution from North Leeds to the CS housing requirement has been 562 homes since 2012. There has been a preference for brownfield land as befits the character of the area. Clearly, this low level of completions reflects the state of the local housing market as it emerges from a period of downturn. The Site Allocations

Plan is a key means of generating confidence and certainty for the housing market in the local area and the designation of sites will ensure that these figures are exceeded by providing a choice of suitable, deliverable and developable sites for the plan period.

HMCA	Year	Brown	Green	Total
North Leeds	2012/13	126	7	133
	2013/14	210	2	212
	2014/15	207	10	217
TOTAL		543	19	562

Previously Developed Land

Since 2012, 96% of all housing developments in North Leeds have been delivered on brownfield sites.

Crime

Map 2 in the City wide baseline section shows the levels of crime across the Leeds district in 2014?. The crime rates in the North HMCA are variable reflecting the different characteristics of the area. There are higher concentrations particularly in the more inner areas and centres including Kirkstall and Headingley.

Health

Maps 3-5 in the City wide baseline section show life expectancy and adult and child obesity rates across the Leeds district.

Life expectancy in the area is mixed. The wards of Horsforth, Adel & Wharfedale, and Alwoodley have some of the best levels of life expectancy at between 82.8-86.8 yrs. The wards of Kirkstall, Headingley, Chapel Allerton and Roundhay have the lowest of this hmca at between 78.4-80.35yrs.

Adult levels of obesity are at or below the Leeds rate of 21.6%. The wards of Roundhay, Weetowod, Kirkstall and Horsforth have some of the lowest rates in Leeds at 7.9-19%. The remainder of the hmca have adult obesity rates of between 19-22%.

Childhood obesity/overweight (yr 6) is an area for concern in Kirkstall and the part of Killingbeck & Seacroft which fall into this hmca, with levels of 37.2-43.9% of children obese/overweight. Parts of Chapel Allerton and Adel & Wharfedale are also areas of concern with between 25.2-37.2% of children obese/overweight

There is a definite need to improve the health and wellbeing of young children in parts of this HMCA.

Social Deprivation

Map 6 in the Citywide baseline section shows the levels of multiple deprivation across the Leeds district in 2010. Reflecting the diversity of the area the North HMCA has differing levels of multiple deprivation. The northern parts of the HMCA (most of Horsforth, Cookridge, Adel, Alwoodley and Roundhay) have low levels of deprivation. There are higher levels of deprivation in a corridor stretching from Holt Park, Ireland Wood, West Park down to Kirkstall and Headingley (10-30% of the most deprived areas, national ranking) and pockets in Moor Allerton (10-20%).

Greenspace

Introduction:

Within the North HMCA there are 2 City Parks; Kirkstall Abbey Estate (24ha) and Roundhay Park (148ha). In addition to these there are a number of neighbourhood parks, including Becketts Park (18.8ha) and Meanwood Park (34ha) and natural green spaces Gledhow Valley Woods (15.6ha, Scotland Woods (21.4ha) and Adel Woods (48.3ha). New green space includes Buckstone Avenue (48ha) and the Former Meanwood Park Hospital Grounds (17.48), both natural green space.

Quantity:

The tables below sets out the amount of green space within the Wards that fall within the North HMCA classified by typology and whether that typology is in surplus or deficiency against the standards set out in Policy G3 of the Core Strategy (n.b. there are no standards in the Core Strategy for cemeteries, green corridors and private golf courses and therefore there is analysis of surpluses or deficiencies for these typologies below, though they may also provide an open space function for the area).

Typology	Quantity & surpluses/deficiencies							
	Adel & Wharfedale		Alwoodley		Chapel Allerton		Headingley	
	Quantity	Surplus / deficiency	Quantity	Surplus / deficiency	Quantity	Surplus / deficiency	Quantity	Surplus / deficiency
Parks and Gardens (ha)	27.49	0.54	10.41	-0.5	19.75	-0.13	2.02	-0.91
Outdoor Sport (ha)	33.90	0.7	19.08	-0.29	19.46	-0.34	2.57	-1.08
Amenity (ha)	8.55	0.03	22.12	0.6	19.31	0.4	1.92	-0.36
Children and Young People's equipped play (count)	5.00	-0.5	4.00	-1.04	11	0.28	0.00	-2
Allotments (ha)	0.38	-0.22	0.23	-0.23	5.79	0.01	4.60	-0.03
Natural (ha)	85.99	4.13	95.08	3.83	21.24	0.23	12.00	-0.15

Typology	Quantity & surpluses/deficiencies							
	Horsforth		Kirkstall		Moortown		Roundhay	
	Quantity	Surplus / deficiency	Quantity	Surplus / deficiency	Quantity	Surplus / deficiency	Quantity	Surplus / deficiency
Parks and Gardens (ha)	21.54	0	59.84	1.64	33.13	0.48	150.27	4.95
Outdoor Sport (ha)	37.51	0.54	24.14	-0.13	10	-0.75	21.26	-0.36
Amenity (ha)	5.42	-0.2	11.19	0.04	29.99	0.89	4.48	-0.27
Children and Young People's equipped play (count)	4.00	-1.01	7.00	-0.11	4	-1.1	4	-1.28
Allotments (ha)	3.60	-0.07	14.70	0.41	1.49	-0.17	3.11	-0.12
Natural (ha)	81.85	3.11	19.55	0.16	28.12	0.56	150.27	5.25

Typology	Quantity & surpluses/deficiencies	
	Weetwood	
	Quantity	Surplus / deficiency
Parks and Gardens (ha)	23.53	-0.03
Outdoor Sport (ha)	20.45	-0.35
Amenity (ha)	11.19	0.01
Children and Young People's equipped play (count)	4.00	-1.02
Allotments (ha)	2.18	-0.15
Natural (ha)	70.97	2.23

Quality:

Each site can be assessed using a system of scoring (out of 10) various aspects - welcoming place, healthy, safe and secure, clean and well maintained and conservation, habitats and heritage. The scores have been averaged to produce a single quality score for each site which has been compared to the standards set out in Core Strategy Policy G3 and the target of a score of 7 or above. Across the North area, the majority of sites are below the required quality standard of 7, which indicates an issue of substandard greenspace provision across all typologies in the area.

Accessibility:

Ease of accessibility to greenspace sites can also be assessed against the standards set out in Core Strategy Policy G3. Most of the built up area is accessible to at least some types of greenspace. Accessibility to amenity space and tennis courts is generally good, though there are areas to the west around Horsforth which are beyond the G3 standard of 480m. Accessibility to natural greenspace and children and young people's play facilities are very good with the majority of the area falling within the 720m radius of each. There is good accessibility to all other typologies.

Footpaths & Public Rights of Way

The City wide baseline provides details of the Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2009-17 including reference to key strategic routes and key and local recreational routes.

Environmental Profile

Environmental Setting

The City wide baseline provides data on the district's environmental setting.

Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna

The following map N1 shows the updated 2014 Habitat Network in green, with conservation designations outlined in pink or purple.

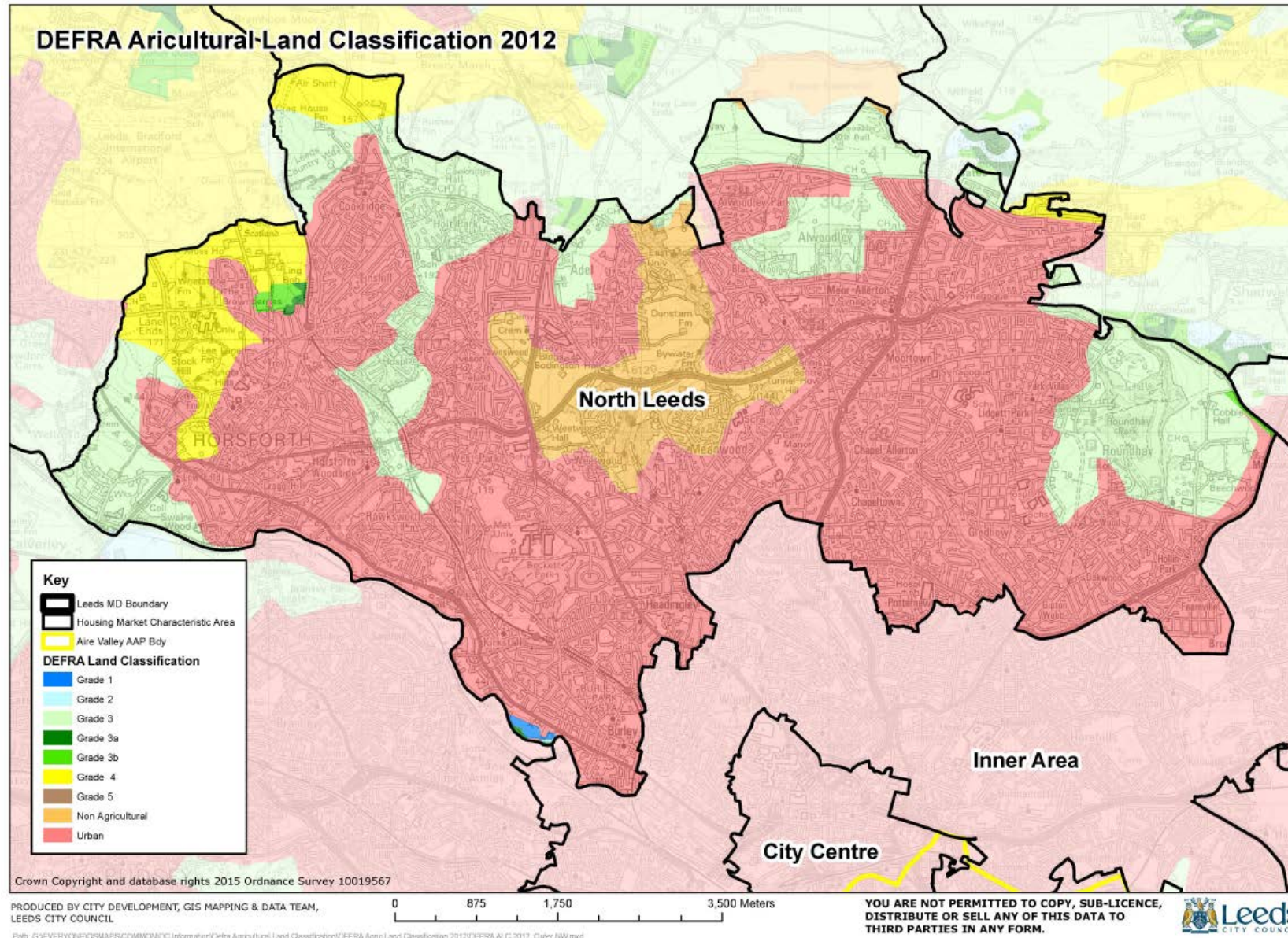
Landscape

The City wide baseline provides landscape maps for the Leeds district.

Agriculture

Map N2 below shows the classification of agricultural land within North HMCA. This has been updated to include the subdivision of grade 3 into 3a and 3b where this information is available.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that authorities need to take account of the best and most versatile agricultural land and seek to use areas of poorer quality where possible. Best and most versatile comprises grade 1, 2 and 3a land. The majority of land in North is classed either as urban or non- agricultural in DEFRA's Agricultural Land Classification 2012. There is an area of grade 4 agricultural land to the west, and the rest is grade 3. There are no more recent surveys splitting the grade 3 further into 3a or 3b except for a small area of grade 3a around?



Contaminated Land

The City wide baseline section provides details of contaminated land based on the Council's knowledge of historical land uses and data collected through land assessments carried out as part of the development process. The North HMCA has 9% of the total amount of land identified as having a potentially historical contaminating land use and 9% of land assessed as contaminated through the development process.

Water Resources & Water Quality

The City wide baseline section provides data on the water availability and water quality.

Flood Risk

River Aire (upper) catchment

This area (extending from the River Aire/Carr Beck confluence and Gott's Bridge, near Burley) is at risk of flooding from the River Aire from the predicted 5% design event (20 years). The flood risk extends widely across the floodplain. The majority of this area is open space with development set back from the river corridor. However, Kirkstall Forge, industrial buildings near Bridge road at Kirkstall, Kirkstall Retail Park and industrial buildings near Gott's Bridge are affected by flood risk area associated with the predicted 5% (20 year) design event. Wyther Drive and Wyther Lane are at risk from the predicted 1% (100 year) and the 1% - 0.1% (between the 100 and 1000 year) design events.

The rugby training centre at Kirkstall and land surrounding it is at risk from rapid inundation following flood defence breaching. There has been flooding historically at Kirkstall Forge of a localised nature.

Some industrial and recreational land near Newlay is at risk of flooding from the River Aire, from the predicted 1% (100 yr) design event.

Oil Mill Beck and Moseley Beck Catchment

The predicted 1% (100 year) design event is contained largely within the waterway corridor, indicating a potential risk only to 'less vulnerable' commercial property situated immediately adjacent to the river within Horsforth (Low Lane). This is reinforced by the absence of any recorded history of river flooding within the catchment.

A number of localised flooding issues have been identified within the Oil Mill Beck (Moseley Beck) catchment by Leeds City Council Flood Risk Team, associated largely with the localised blockage of gullies and culverts. A blocked gully and/or culvert can result in relatively serious surface water flooding, therefore there could be a risk to the area from localised flooding.

Meanwood Beck and Adel Beck Catchments

The predicted 1% (100 year) design event is contained largely within the waterway corridor of Adel Beck, indicating a potential risk to residential property at Adel Mill which is situated adjacent to the watercourse. The predicted 1% (100 year) design event of Meanwood Beck is largely contained within the waterway corridor, indicating a potential risk to residential property at Valley Farm at Weetwood, and Boothroyd Drive at Meanwood which is situated adjacent to the watercourse.

A number of localised flooding issues have been identified within the Meanwood Beck catchment by Leeds City Council Flood Risk Team, associated largely with ability of floodwaters to flow under an existing road bridge (Monk Bridge, Far Headingley). The backing up of floodwaters behind Monk Bridge results in a greater depth of flooding. The lateral extent of floodwaters has been known to be greater than those indicated by the Environment Agency's flood maps. A number of localised flooding issues have been identified within the Meanwood Beck catchment by Leeds City Council, largely due to the blockage of the channel by fly tipping which obstructs flood flows (Buslingthorpe Lane, Meanwood).

Air Quality

The City wide baseline section provides data on air quality across the Leeds district. There is an Air Quality Management Area located in the Headingley area.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Energy Consumption & Climate Change

The City wide baseline provides data for the Leeds district.

Natural Resources

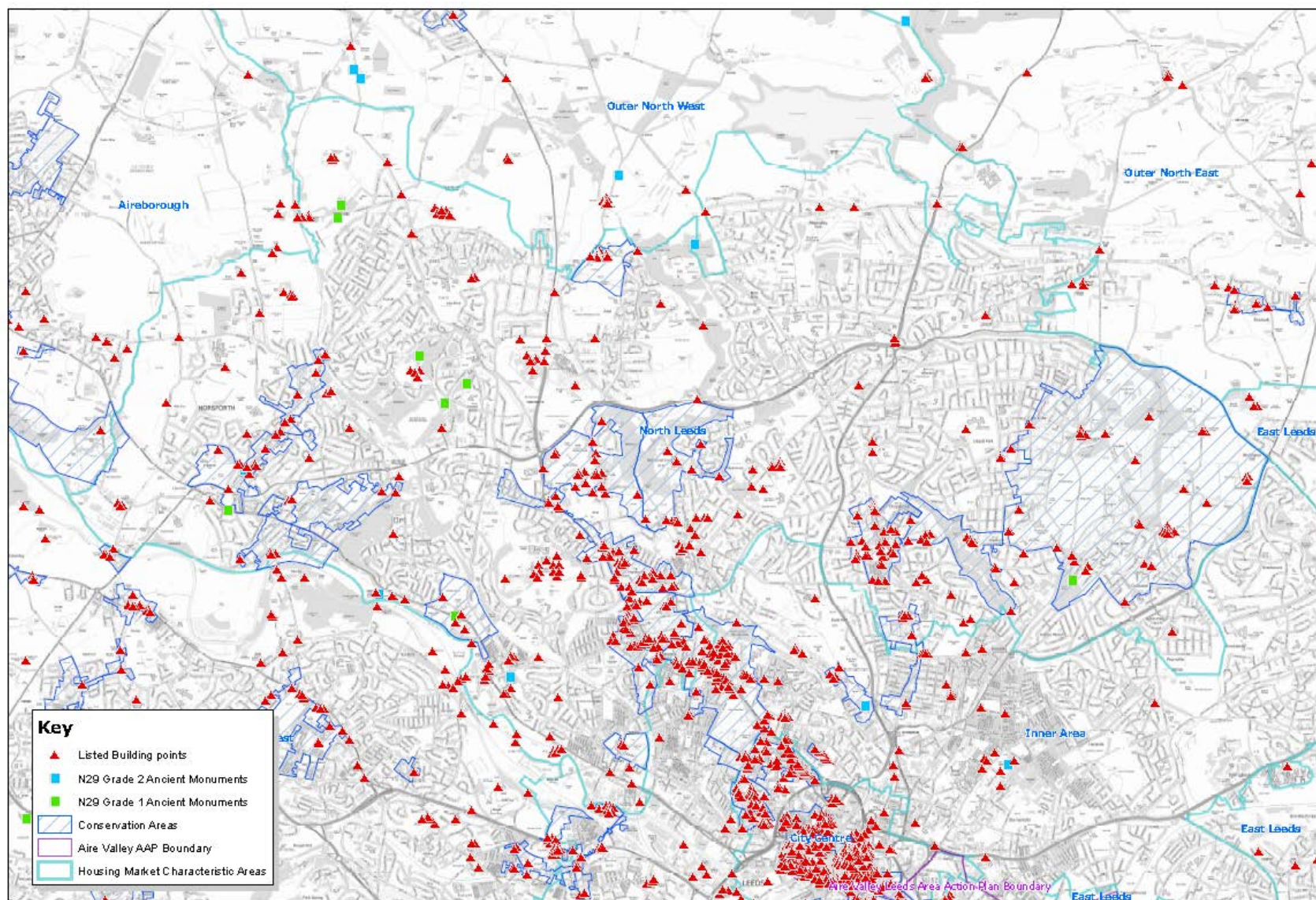
The City wide baseline section provides data on the availability of natural resources for the production and consumption of materials across the Leeds district (rock, sand and gravel and recycled aggregates).

Accessibility

The City wide baseline section provides data on travel patterns across the Leeds district and levels of car ownership and modal share in terms of the different transport modes broken down by HMCA. Of the working population in the North HMCA, 3.4% travel by train, 14.2% by bus/mini-bus/coach and 60.2% by car/van.

Historic Environment

The following map shows any listed buildings, ancient monuments or conservation area boundaries within the North Leeds area. The City wide baseline provides additional data on the district's historic environment.



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 Part L1000018 of the Ordnance Survey Data to Cooperate with Historic England
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HMCA AREA
 North Leeds

0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 Kilometres



Site Allocations Plan – Publication Draft Sustainability Appraisal – Baseline

Outer North East HMCA

Neighbourhood Planning

There are a number of neighbourhood plans at different stages of preparation or just expressions of interest in Linton, Wetherby, Walton, Thorp Arch, Boston Spa, Clifford, Bramham, Aberford, Barwick- in-Elmet & Scholes, Thorner, Shadwell, Scarcroft, Bardsey, Collingham and East Keswick. Map 1 in the City wide section illustrates the number and status of the neighbourhood plans across the Leeds district.

Economic Profile

Employment

Total full time employees working in North East Leeds rose from 11850 in 2009 to 11952 in 2013 (BRES). North East Leeds has 50 businesses with 50+ employees; 24 have more than 100 employees, 15 more than 200 employees and 3 more than 1000 employees. The largest employers are

Npower Northern Limited: Transmission of electricity
Renew Holdings Plc: Construction of commercial buildings
LNT Group Limited: Electrical installation
Ideal Carehomes Limited: Residential care for the elderly and disabled

North East Leeds is home to 62 banks and financial service businesses and 14 law firms.

In 2015 some 200 business premises in North East Leeds were recorded as vacant for council tax purposes.

Of working households in North East Leeds 20% earn less than £20000 p.a. whilst 49% earn £50,000 or more.

In terms of unemployment in Outer North East Leeds, there were 150 claimants in August 2014 representing 1 percent of the working population (NOMIS).

Employment Land & Floorspace

Valuation Office data for 2014 indicates that Outer North East Leeds has 64,136sqm of office space and 229,653sqm of general employment floorspace (B1c 40,509sqm, B2 110,927sqm and B8 78,218sqm). This is space that is in existing use for these purposes. A health warning is that there are many choices for the way VOA data is ascribed to Use Class Order categories. Different choices may yield different totals.

Further provision of employment land and floorspace is anticipated in the Site Allocations Plan as follows:

4.1ha of general employment land with planning permission

79.2ha of general employment land under consideration for allocation.

579sqm of office floorspace with planning permission

No office floorspace proposed for allocation.

Retail & Town & Local Centres

The largest centre in this area is Wetherby, which is anchored by a Morrison's supermarket, and has a strong bespoke comparison provision. The smaller local centres of Boston Spa, Collingham and Slaid Hill provide more localised small-scale shopping. Out of centre facilities are also provided at the Thorp Arch Retail Park.

Tourism

North East Leeds has 62 businesses involved with tourism, sport, leisure and recreation. Of particular note are Harewood House, Bramham Park (which hosts the annual Leeds/Reading music festival) and Wetherby racecourse.

It has 7 hotels and over 10 other forms of accommodation including caravan parks. Of particular note is the Mercure Hotel, Wetherby.

Social Profile

Demographics

The Citywide section details the demographics for the Leeds district. More detailed information on demographics at a local level is available from the Leeds Observatory <http://observatory.leeds.gov.uk/>

Housing

The contribution from Outer North East to the Core Strategy housing requirement has been 266 homes since 2012. There has been a preference for brownfield land as befits the character of the area. Clearly, this low level of completions reflects the state of the local housing market as it emerges from a period of downturn. The Site Allocations Plan is a key means of generating confidence and certainty for the housing market in the local area and the designation of sites will ensure that these figures are exceeded by providing a choice of suitable, deliverable and developable sites for the plan period.

HMCA	Year	Brown	Green	Total
Outer North East	2012/13	35	9	44
	2013/14	39	70	109
	2014/15	40	73	113
TOTAL		114	152	266

Previously Developed Land

Since 2012, 42% of housing developments in Outer North East have been delivered on brownfield sites.

Crime

Map 2 in the City wide baseline section shows the levels of crime across the Leeds district in 2014. Levels of recorded crimes are relatively low in the Outer North East HMCA, but with higher concentrations in the Wetherby area.

Health

Maps 3-5 in the City wide baseline section show life expectancy and adult and child obesity rates across the Leeds district.

Life expectancy in the area is good with the highest levels of 82.8-86.8yrs. There is a small pocket of Cross Gates & Seacroft that overlaps the hmca which has a lower rate of 78.4-80.35yrs.

Adult obesity levels are at or below the Leeds rate, at 19-22% of adults recorded as obese. Again, there is small area of overlap with Cross Gates & Seacroft in which obesity levels are much higher at 26.2-29.1%.

Childhood obesity/overweight (yr 6) is low in the area at between 17.9-30.8% being recorded as obese/overweight. An area for concern is the part of Cross Gates & Seacroft which fall into this hmca, with 37.2-43.9% of children obese/overweight.

Social Deprivation

Map 6 in the Citywide baseline section shows the levels of multiple deprivation across the Leeds district in 2010. The North East HMCA has low levels of multiple deprivation with the exception of the south east side of Wetherby which falls within the most deprived 30-40% on the national scale.

Greenspace

Introduction:

Within the Outer North East HMCA there are two large estates, Harewood House and Lotherton Hall Estate (57.1ha). Areas of green space now protected include Hetchell Woods (14ha) and Boston Spa Riverside/Ebor Way (4.03ha).

Quantity:

The table below sets out the amount of green space within the Wards that fall within the Outer North West HMCA classified by typology and whether that typology is in surplus or deficiency against the standards set out in Policy G3 of the Core Strategy (n.b. there are no standards in the Core Strategy for cemeteries, green corridors and private golf courses and therefore there is analysis of surpluses or deficiencies for these typologies below, though they may also provide an open space function for the area).

Typology	Quantity & surpluses/deficiencies			
	Harewood		Wetherby	
	Quantity	Surplus / deficiency	Quantity	Surplus / deficiency
Parks and Gardens (ha)	57.98	1.99	14.93	-0.27
Outdoor Sport (ha)	28.93	0.29	29.41	0.24
Amenity (ha)	7.69	-0.05	24.19	0.74
Children and Young People's equipped play (count)	8.00	0.24	11.00	1.16
Allotments (ha)	2.91	-0.09	3.54	-0.07
Natural (ha)	38.98	1.31	23.07	0.43

Quality:

Each site can be assessed using a system of scoring (out of 10) various aspects - welcoming place, healthy, safe and secure, clean and well maintained and conservation, habitats and heritage. The scores have been averaged to produce a single quality score for each site which has been compared to the standards set out in Core Strategy Policy G3 and the target of a score of 7 or above. Overall, the plan and tables show a predominance of sites (87 out of 118) which fall below the required quality standard of 7, which indicates an issue of substandard greenspace provision across all wards and typologies.

Accessibility:

Ease of accessibility to greenspace sites can also be assessed against the standards set out in Core Strategy Policy G3. Most of the built up area is accessible to at least some types of greenspace but no town/village is accessible to all typologies. Aberford, Boston Spa, Collingham, Bardsey and Barwick are the best served with acceptable access to 5 (6 in the case of Aberford) typologies whilst more rural areas generally fall beyond the acceptable distances and therefore have poor accessibility to greenspace.

Footpaths & Public Rights of Way

The City wide baseline provides details of the Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2009-17 including reference to key strategic routes and key and local recreational routes.

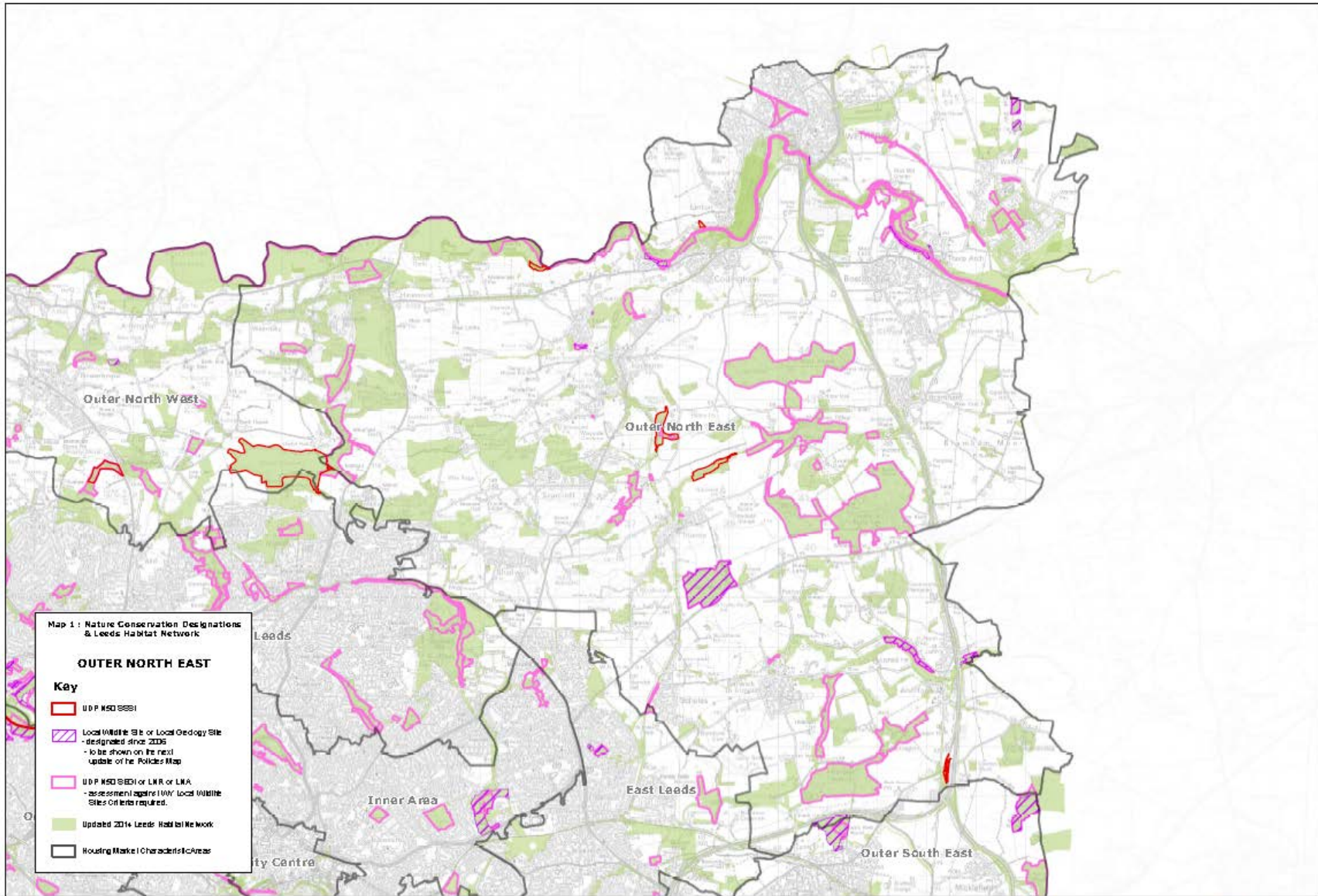
Environmental Profile

Environmental Setting

The City wide baseline provides data on the district's environmental setting.

Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna

The following map NE1 shows the updated 2014 Habitat Network in green, with conservation designations outlined in pink or purple.



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Landscape

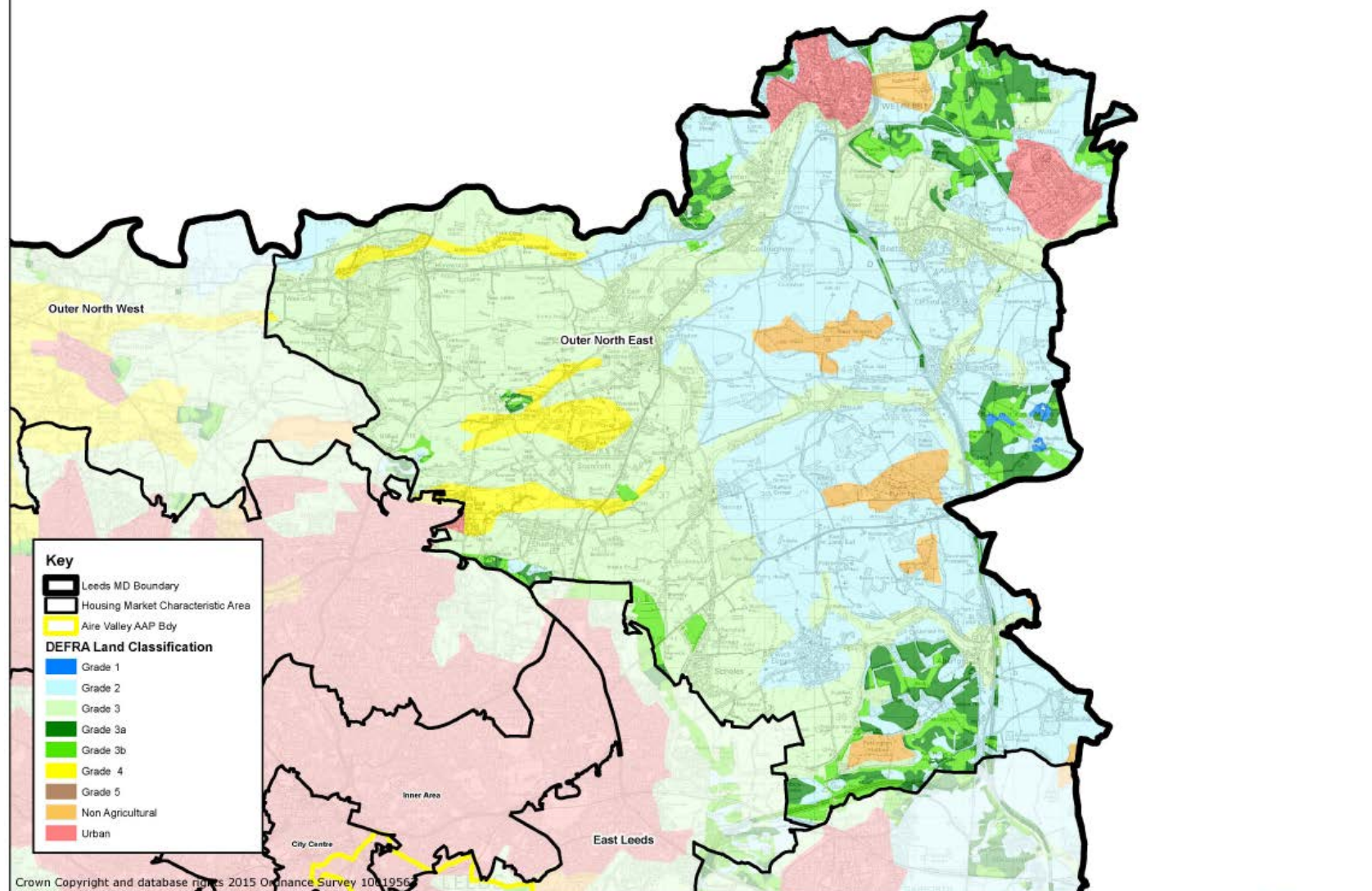
The City wide baseline provides landscape maps for the Leeds district.

Agriculture

Map NE2 below shows the classification of agricultural land within Outer North East HMCA. This has been updated to include the subdivision of grade 3 into 3a and 3b where this information is available.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that authorities need to take account of the best and most versatile agricultural land and seek to use areas of poorer quality where possible. Best and most versatile comprises grade 1, 2 and 3a land. This area contains the largest amount of best and most versatile agricultural land in Leeds, with small amounts of grade 1 around the eastern boundary adjoining Selby District Council and a large area of grade 2 land mainly in the eastern half of the HMCA. There are also pockets of grade 3a and 3b classification, again mainly to the east. and the remainder is mostly grade 3 where there are no more recent surveys splitting the grade 3 further into 3a or 3b. There is also some grade 4 in western areas and non- agricultural and urban land to the east, around the main settlements.

DEFRA Agricultural Land Classification 2012



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Contaminated Land

The City wide baseline section provides details of contaminated land based on the Council's knowledge of historical land uses and data collected through land assessments carried out as part of the development process. The Outer North East HMCA has 4% of the total amount of land identified as having a potentially historical contaminating land use and 10% of land assessed as contaminated through the development process.

Water Resources & Water Quality

The City wide baseline section provides data on the water availability and water quality. The Wetherby area is subject to restricted areas for water licensing, for water based business and industry.

Flood Risk

River Wharfe (middle and lower) catchment

There is a considerable area of low lying land immediately adjoining the River Wharfe corridor, including the Linton Ings, that is susceptible to relatively frequent river flooding and forms the functional floodplain of the river.

The majority of the flooding along this section of the River Wharfe is from the predicted 20 year (functional floodplain) and between the 100 and 1000 year (flood zone 2) design events. Currently the following buildings are at risk from the predicted 1-0.1% (100-1000 year) design event;

1. Industrial buildings near the Cricket Ground at Pool
2. Residential and commercial buildings at Mill Farm, Saw Mill Farm and Bar Lodge upstream of Harewood Bridge
3. A large area of residential properties in Collingham in and around Linton Road, The Avenue, Kingfisher Reach, Bishopdale Drive and Linton Bridge.

The following buildings are at risk from the predicted 5% AEP (20 year) design event and lie very close to functional floodplain;

1. Residential and commercial buildings at Mill Farm in Arthington
2. Residential properties at the lower end of The Avenue in Collingham

Residential properties at the very bottom of The Avenue in Collingham are at risk from rapid inundation should the flood defences at this location along the River Wharfe breach.

The following are at risk from the predicted 1-0.1% AEP (between the 100 and 200 year) design events.

1. Residential properties on Stammergeate in Linton
2. An industrial unit on Linton Lane in Linton
3. Residential properties on Linton Road backing on to the Linton Ings
4. Residential properties of Wetherby Grange and near Riverdale

5. Commercial buildings around the Market Place and Westgate, the Police station, sewage pumping station
6. The A661 road to Linton

Maps indicate that industrial buildings near Scott Mews and the sewage works downstream of Wetherby are at risk from the predicted 5% AEP (20yr) design events lying within the functional floodplain.

Scarcroft Beck, Thorner Beck and Bramham Beck

Detailed flood risk modelling of Mill Beck, Milner Beck, Thorner Beck, Scarcroft Beck and Bramham Beck catchment has not been carried out to date, and therefore data is reliant upon the Environment Agency Flood Zone Map. The predicted 1% (100 year) design event is contained largely within the waterway corridor of Mill Beck, Milner Beck, Thorner Beck, Scarcroft Beck and Bramham Beck. However some residential properties are at risk from the predicted 1% (100 year) design event at Sedgemoor, Thorner from Mill Beck and at Firbeck and New Road, Bramham from Bramham Beck. Some residential properties are at risk from the predicted 1% - 0.1% (between the 100 and 1000 year) design event at Clifford Road, Bramham from Bramham Beck

Keswick Beck, Collingham Beck and Bardsey Beck catchment

The predicted 1% (100 year) design event is contained largely within the waterway corridor of Keswick Beck, Collingham Beck and Bardsey Beck. However, some residential properties are at risk from Keswick Beck from the predicted 1% (100 year) design event at Millbeck Green and The Vale at Collingham. Some residential properties are at risk from Collingham Beck from the predicted 1% (100 year) design event at Meadow Close and Paddock View at Rigton Hill. Some residential properties are at risk from the predicted 1% - 0.1% (between the 100 and 1000 year) design event at the confluence of Bardsey Beck and Gill Beck; at Keswick Lane in Bardsey from Bardsey Beck; and at Cornmill Lane, Bardsey from Bardsey Beck.

Air Quality

The City wide baseline section provides data on air quality across the Leeds.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Energy Consumption & Climate Change

The City wide baseline provides data for the Leeds district.

Natural Resources

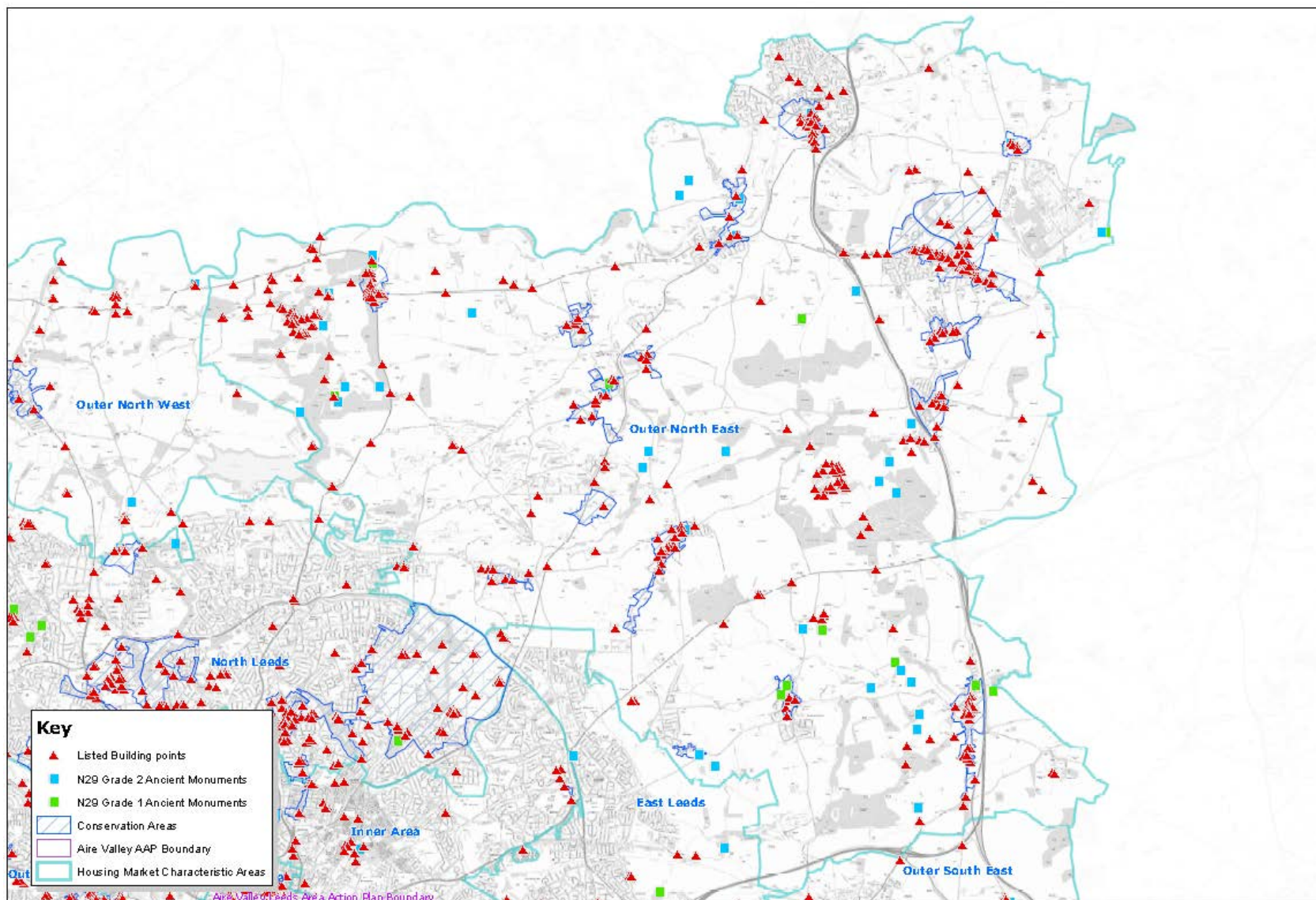
The City wide baseline section provides data on the availability of natural resources for the production and consumption of materials across the Leeds district (rock, sand and gravel and recycled aggregates).

Accessibility

The City wide baseline section provides data on travel patterns across the Leeds district and levels of car ownership and modal share in terms of the different transport modes broken down by HMCA. Of the working population in the Outer North East HMCA, 1.2% travel by train, 4.5% by bus/mini-bus/coach and 71.2% by car/van.

Historic Environment

The following map NE3 shows any listed buildings, ancient monuments or conservation area boundaries within the Outer North East area. The City wide baseline provides additional data on the district's historic environment.



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HMCA AREA
 Outer North East

0 0.75 1.5 3 4.5 6 Kilometres



Site Allocations Plan – Publication Draft Sustainability Appraisal – Baseline

Outer North West HMCA

Neighbourhood Planning

There are two neighbourhood plans in preparation in Otley and Pool-in-Wharfedale. Map 1 in the City wide section illustrates the number and status of the neighbourhood plans across the Leeds district.

Economic Profile

Employment

Total full time employees working in Outer North West Leeds rose from 2856 in 2009 to 2996 in 2013 (BRES). Outer North West Leeds has 9 businesses with 50+ employees and 6 have more than 100 employees. The largest employers are

Otley Prince Henry's Academy Trust: Education
One Medical Group Limited: Healthcare

Outer North West Leeds is home to 29 banks and financial service businesses and 6 law firms.

In 2015 some 98 business premises in Outer North West Leeds were recorded as vacant for council tax purposes.

Of working households in Outer North West Leeds 23% earn less than £20000 p.a. whilst 24% earn £50,000 or more.

In terms of unemployment in Outer North West Leeds, there were 105 claimants in August 2014 representing 1 percent of the working population (NOMIS).

Employment Land & Floorspace

Valuation Office data for 2014 indicates that Outer North West Leeds has 14,331sqm of office space and 84,939sqm of general employment floorspace (B1c 22,470sqm, B2 51,080sqm and B8 11,388sqm). This is space that is in existing use for these purposes. A health warning is that there are many choices for the way VOA data is ascribed to Use Class Order categories. Different choices may yield different totals.

Further provision of employment land and floorspace is anticipated in the Site Allocations Plan as follows:

5.29ha of general employment land with planning permission

1.01ha of general employment land proposed for allocation (none as part of mixed use housing allocations and none carried forward from the UDP).

No office floorspace with planning permission

No office floorspace proposed for allocation.

Retail & Town & Local Centres

Retail provision in Outer North West is dominated by Otley, being the only centre within the HMCA. Otley is one of the largest centres within the District and has a good convenience offer, with Waitrose and Sainsbury's supermarkets, as well as a strong collection of furniture and antique shops, as well as day-to-day items.

Tourism

Outer North West Leeds has 42 businesses involved with tourism, sport, leisure and recreation.

It has 4 hotels and over 5 other forms of accommodation including guest houses. Of particular note is the Britannia Hotel, Bramhope.

Social Profile

Demographics

The Citywide section details the demographics for the Leeds district. More detailed information on demographics at a local level is available from the Leeds Observatory <http://observatory.leeds.gov.uk/>

Housing

The contribution from Outer North West to the Core Strategy housing requirement has been 193 homes since 2012. There has been a preference for brownfield land as befits the character of the area. Clearly, this low level of completions reflects the state of the local housing market as it emerges from a period of downturn. The Site Allocations Plan is a key means of generating confidence and certainty for the housing market in the local area and the designation of sites will ensure that these figures are exceeded by providing a choice of suitable, deliverable and developable sites for the plan period.

HMCA	Year	Brown	Green	Total
Outer North West	2012/13	5	0	5
	2013/14	35	26	61
	2014/15	104	23	127
TOTAL		144	49	193

Previously Developed Land

Since 2012, 75% of all housing developments in Outer North West have been delivered on brownfield sites.

Crime

Map 2 in the City wide baseline section shows the levels of crime across the Leeds district in 2014. Overall the crime rates in Outer North West are relatively low with higher concentrations around Otley and the Airport (101-200 reported crimes in 2014).

Health

Maps 3-5 in the City wide baseline section show life expectancy and adult and child obesity rates across the Leeds district.

Life expectancy in the area equals the best in Leeds at 82.8-86.8 years.

In the Otley area, adult obesity is just below the Leeds average at 22-24.7%, elsewhere in the hmca, adult obesity levels drops further to between 19-22%.

Childhood obesity/overweight (yr 6) in the Otley area is below the Leeds average, with 30.8-32.7% of children being recorded as obese/overweight. In the remainder of the hmca, childhood obesity/overweight is above the Leeds rate at 35.2-37.2%.

There is a need to improve the health and wellbeing young children in parts of this HMCA.

Social Deprivation

Map 6 in the Citywide baseline section shows the levels of multiple deprivation across the Leeds district in 2010. The North West HMCA has low levels of multiple deprivation with the exception of the north western area of Otley (Weston estate) which has higher levels with 20-30% of the most deprived areas (national ranking).

Greenspace

Introduction:

Within the Outer North West HMCA the largest areas of green space are located outside the built up area covering Otley Chevin (175.15ha), Golden Acre Park (42ha) and Breary Marsh (14.9ha), near Bramhope. There are a number of smaller areas mainly concentrated in the built up settlements of Otley, Bramhope, Pool in Wharfedale and Arthington. Some new areas identified through OSSRA, including larger areas outside the main settlements such as Otley sand and gravel pits (42.4ha) and Knotford Nook (25.2ha).

Quantity:

The table below sets out the amount of green space within the Wards that fall within the Outer North West HMCA classified by typology and whether that typology is in surplus or deficiency against the standards set out in Policy G3 of the Core Strategy (n.b. there are no standards in the Core Strategy for cemeteries, green corridors and private golf courses and therefore there is analysis of surpluses or deficiencies for

these typologies below, though they may also provide an open space function for the area).

Typology	Quantity & surpluses/deficiencies					
	Adel & Wharfedale		Otley & Yeadon		Alwoodley	
	Quantity	Surplus / deficiency	Quantity	Surplus / deficiency	Quantity	Surplus / deficiency
Parks and Gardens (ha)	27.49	0.54	28.13	0.47	10.41	-0.5
Outdoor Sport (ha)	33.90	0.7	21.47	-0.08	19.08	-0.29
Amenity (ha)	8.55	0.03	15.10	0.34	22.12	0.6
Children and Young People's equipped play (count)	5.00	-0.5	6.00	-0.28	4.00	-1.04
Allotments (ha)	0.38	-0.22	7.73	0.16	0.23	-0.23
Natural (ha)	85.99	4.13	201.47	9.8	95.08	3.83

Quality:

Each site can be assessed using a system of scoring (out of 10) various aspects - welcoming place, healthy, safe and secure, clean and well maintained and conservation, habitats and heritage. The scores have been averaged to produce a single quality score for each site which has been compared to the standards set out in Core Strategy Policy G3 and the target of a score of 7 or above. Overall, the majority of sites (136 out of 160) fall below the required quality standard of 7, which indicates an issue of substandard greenspace provision across all wards and typologies.

Accessibility:

Ease of accessibility to greenspace sites can also be assessed against the standards set out in Core Strategy Policy G3. Most of the built up area within Outer North West area has poor access to the various types of greenspace, except natural greenspace. There is a significant shortage of allotments across the Outer North West area and therefore there is poor access for the residents in this area. The least well served areas are parts of Alwoodley which are beyond the accessibility thresholds for parks and gardens, allotments, amenity greenspace and tennis courts. Large areas of Adel & Wharfedale and most of the portion of Alwoodley which lies within the Outer North West area is beyond the accessibility thresholds for play facilities, amenity greenspace and tennis courts.

Footpaths & Public Rights of Way

The City wide baseline provides details of the Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2009-17 including reference to key strategic routes and key and local recreational routes.

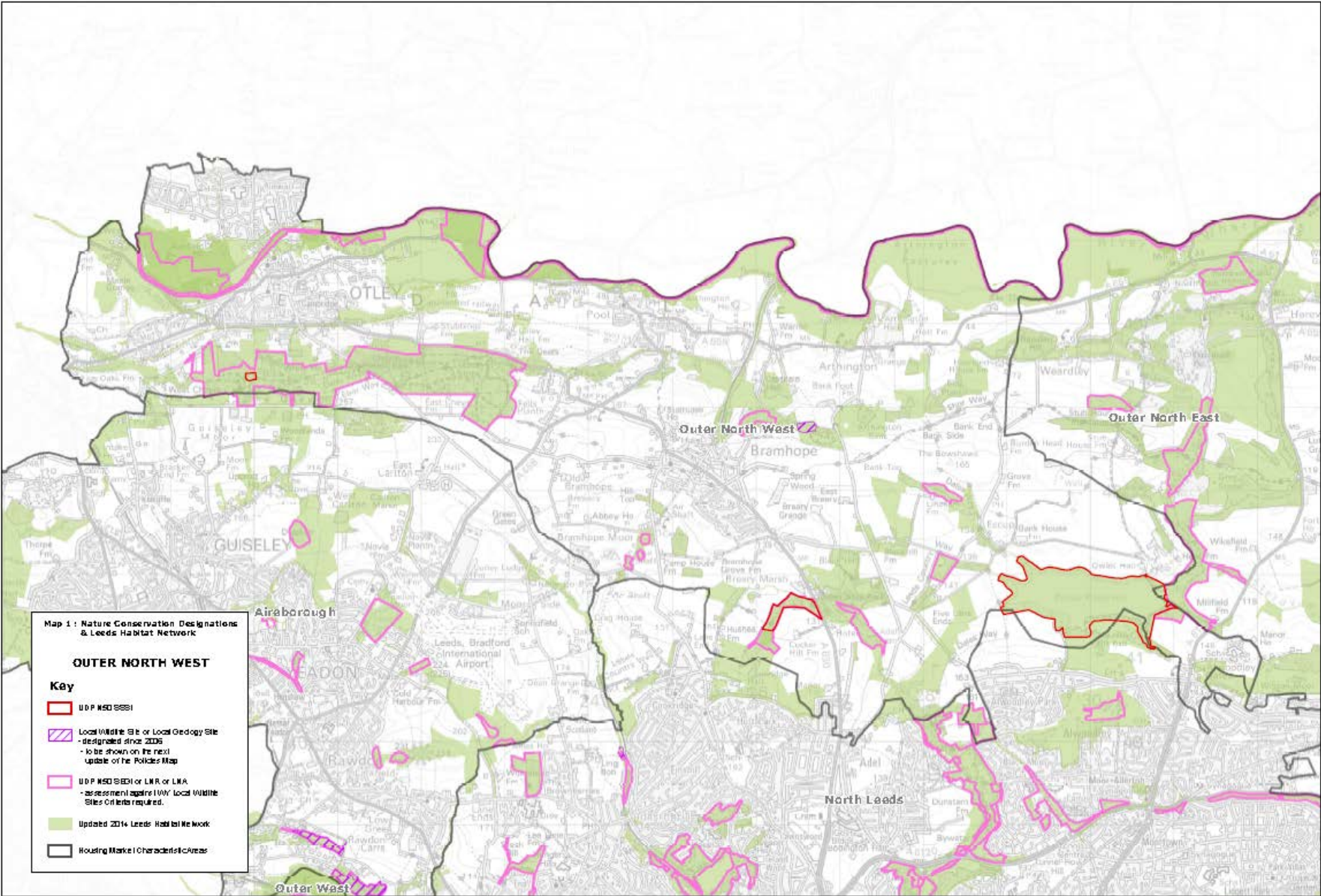
Environmental Profile

Environmental Setting

The City wide baseline provides data on the district's environmental setting.

Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna

The following map NW1 shows the updated 2014 Habitat Network in green, with conservation designations outlined in pink or purple.



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 Prop: L10041046 Project: Leeds City Council DPG Phase 2: Leeds City Council Habitat Network Dec 2014 Leeds Habitat Network
 Date: 15/07/2015 Time: 12:01:05

0 0.65 1.3 1.95 2.6 Kilometres



Landscape

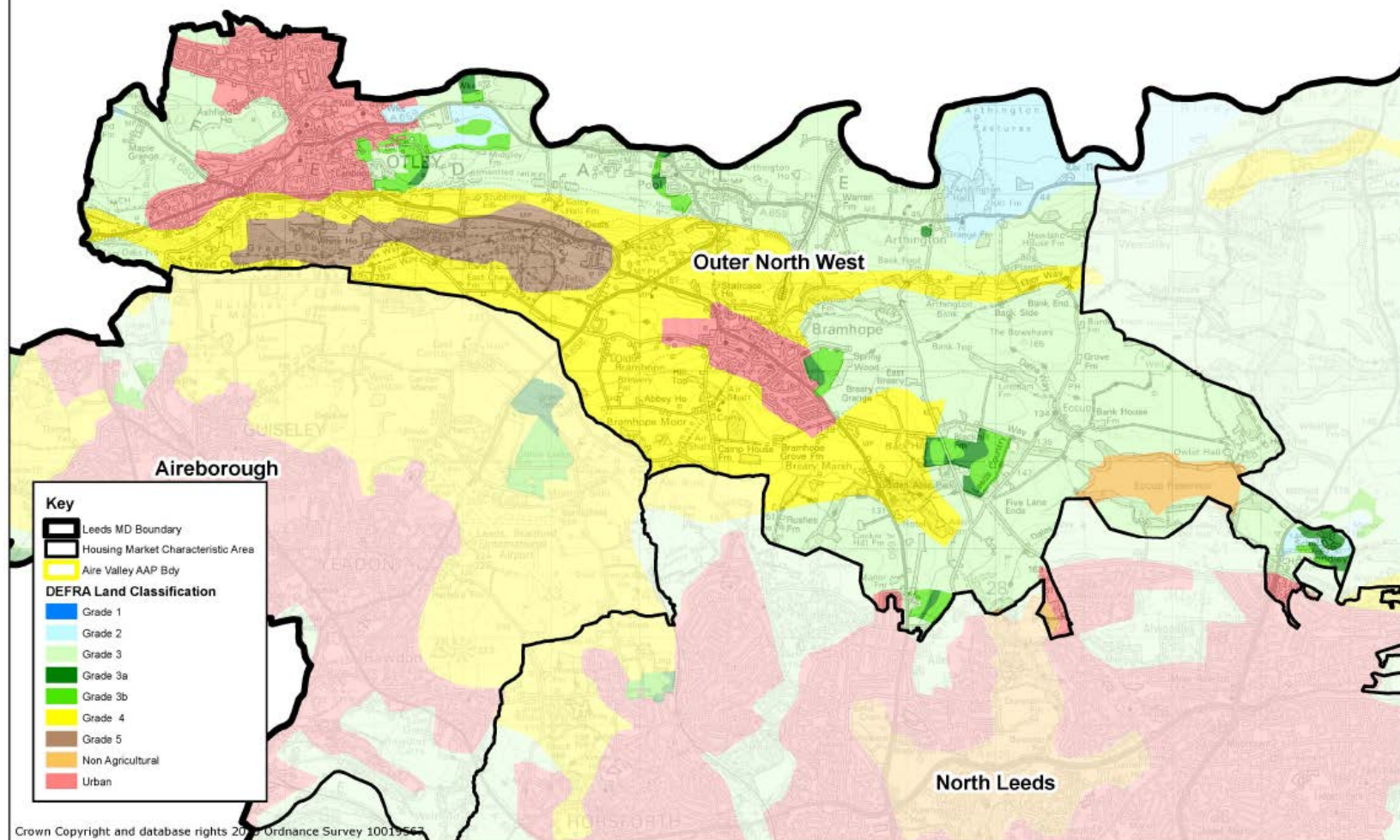
The City wide baseline provides landscape maps for the Leeds district.

Agriculture

Map NW2 below shows the classification of agricultural land within Outer North West HMCA. This has been updated to include the subdivision of grade 3 into 3a and 3b where this information is available.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that authorities need to take account of the best and most versatile agricultural land and seek to use areas of poorer quality where possible. Best and most versatile comprises grade 1, 2 and 3a land. There is no grade 1 agricultural land in Outer North West, but there are small areas of grade 2, to the east of Otley, on the northern boundary with Harrogate and on the eastern tip of the HMCA. There are also small pockets of grade 3a and 3b agricultural land. The majority is grade 4 and 5 or classed as urban (the settlements of Otley and Bramhope), with a small part classed as non-agricultural to the east. The remainder is mostly grade 3 where there are no more recent surveys splitting the grade 3 further into 3a or 3b.

DEFRA Agricultural Land Classification 2012



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Contaminated Land

The City wide baseline section provides details of contaminated land based on the Council's knowledge of historical land uses and data collected through land assessments carried out as part of the development process. The Outer North West has 2% of the total amount of land identified as having a potentially historical contaminating land use and 4% of land assessed as contaminated through the development process.

Water Resources & Water Quality

The City wide baseline section provides data on the water availability and water quality.

Flood Risk

River Wharfe (upper), Kel Beck, Hol Beck, Mickeling Beck and Gill Beck Catchments

Detailed flood risk modelling of the River Wharfe has been carried out by the Environment Agency. There is a considerable area of low lying land immediately adjoining the River Wharfe corridor that is susceptible to relatively frequent river flooding and forms the functional floodplain of the river.

There is no evident risk of river flooding within the relatively steep Kel Beck and Hol Beck catchments, situated immediately to the north of the River Wharfe (in the Newall area of Otley). However, there is a considerable record of localised flooding issues within Newall, largely associated with the blockage of culverts along both Beck corridors. Also, localised flooding problems have been known to result from Kel Beck in the Green Lane area due to highway culvert blockages or a lack of capacity.

In the upper reaches of the Wharfe catchment the relatively steep topography could be an impediment to the effectiveness of SuDs. It is inevitable that overland flow (i.e. flow that exceeds the capacity of the designed drainage system) will occur following heavy rainfall. This could be mitigated by ensuring that development is designed to ensure that 'natural' flow paths are not obstructed by buildings and/or landscaping. The Land Drainage Byelaw distances should be observed (9 metres).

Eccup Beck (encompassing Stank Beck)

The predicted 1% AEP (100 year) design event is contained largely within the waterway corridor of Eccup Beck and Stank Beck. One property is at risk of flooding from the predicted 1% (100 year) design event at Stank.

Hawks House near the Otley Road is at risk from flooding from Stank Beck from the predicted 1% (100 year) design event. Mill Farm and Saw Mill immediately next to the River Wharfe are at risk from flooding from Stank Beck from the predicted 1% - 0.1% AEP (between the 100 and 1000 year) design event. Flooding from the River Wharfe may contribute to some of the risk of flooding at Mill Farm and Saw Mill.

Air Quality

The City wide baseline section provides data on air quality across the Leeds district.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Energy Consumption & Climate Change

The City wide baseline provides data for the Leeds district.

Natural Resources

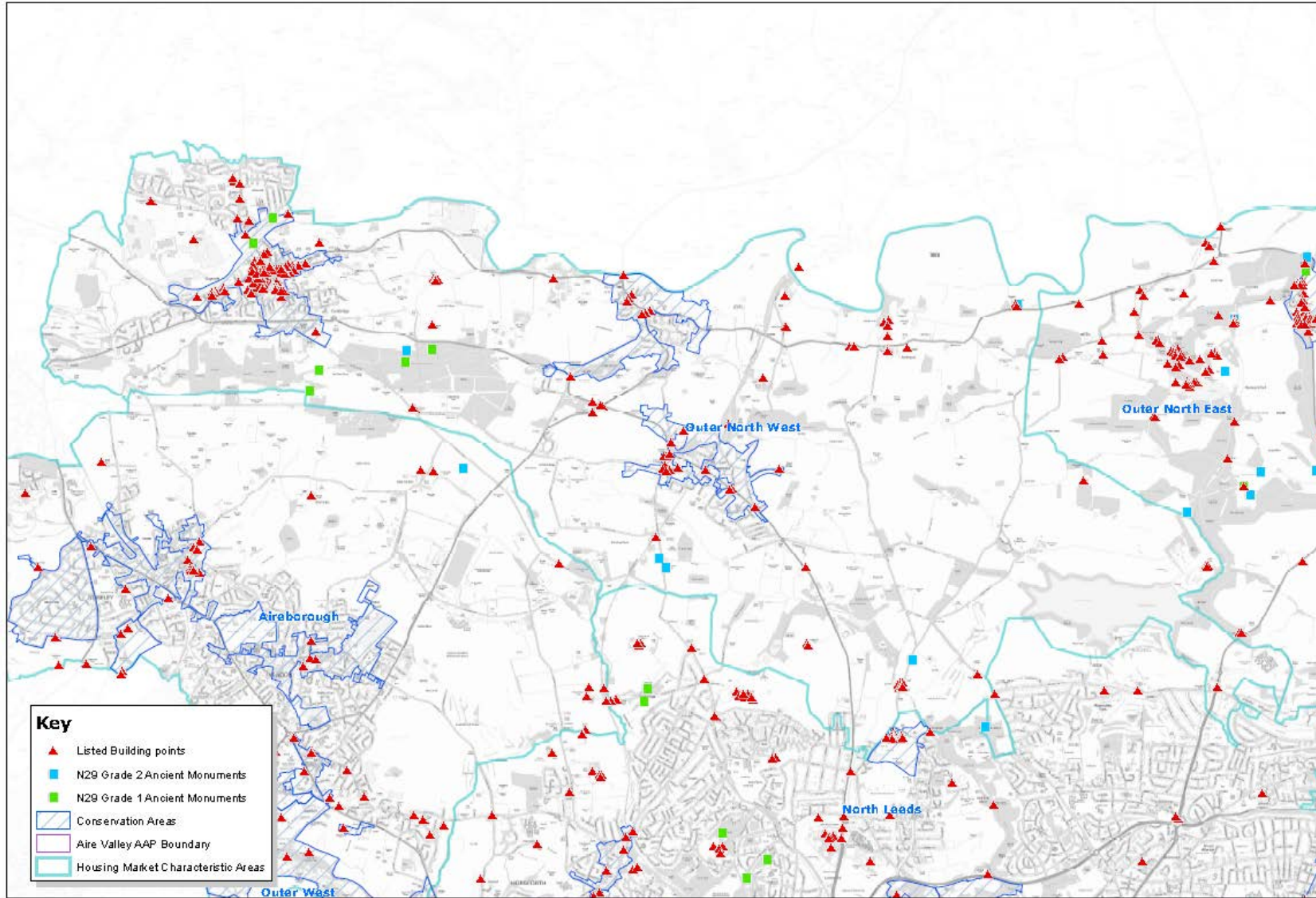
The City wide baseline section provides data on the availability of natural resources for the production and consumption of materials across the Leeds district (rock, sand and gravel and recycled aggregates).

Accessibility

The City wide baseline section provides data on travel patterns across the Leeds district and levels of car ownership and modal share in terms of the different transport modes broken down by HMCA. Of the working population in the Outer North West HMCA, 3.6% travel by train, 6.3% by bus/mini-bus/coach and 65.1% by car/van.

Historic Environment

The following map NW3 shows any listed buildings, ancient monuments or conservation area boundaries within the Outer North West area. The City wide baseline provides additional data on the district's historic environment.



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 Date: 27/05/2015 Time: 05:25:27

HMCA AREA
 Outer North West

0 0.75 1.5 2.25 3.0 Kilometres



Site Allocations Plan – Publication Draft Sustainability Appraisal – Baseline

Outer South East HMCA

Neighbourhood Planning

There are two neighbourhood plans in preparation in Kippax and Garforth. Map 1 in the City wide section illustrates the number and status of the neighbourhood plans across the Leeds district.

Economic Profile

Employment

Total full time employees working in Outer South East Leeds rose from 5721 in 2009 to 8073 in 2013 (BRES). Outer South East Leeds has 28 businesses with 50+ employees; 17 have more than 100 employees, 14 more than 200 employees and 4 more than 1000 employees. The largest employers are

Resource (United Kingdom) Limited: Cleaning and support services

School Partnership Trust Academies: Primary education

Andrew Page Limited: Motor trade

Northern GAS Networks Holdings Limited: Power supply and administration

Outer South East Leeds is home to 28 banks and financial service businesses and 10 law firms.

In 2015 some 66 business premises in Outer South East Leeds were recorded as vacant for council tax purposes.

Of working households in Outer South East Leeds 30% earn less than £20000 p.a. whilst 6% earn £50,000 or more.

In terms of unemployment in Outer South East Leeds, there were 305 claimants in August 2014 representing 1 percent of the working population (NOMIS).

Employment Land & Floorspace

Valuation Office data for 2014 indicates that Outer South East Leeds has 44,125 sqm of office space and 152,422sqm of general employment floorspace (B1c 34,163sqm, B2 28,266sqm and B8 89,992sqm). This is space that is in existing use for these purposes. A health warning is that there are many choices for the way VOA data is ascribed to Use Class Order categories. Different choices may yield different totals.

Further provision of employment land and floorspace is anticipated in the Site Allocations Plan as follows:

24.53ha of general employment land with planning permission

11.62ha of general employment land proposed for allocation (all carried forward from the UDP).

18,100sqm of office floorspace with planning permission

No office floorspace proposed for allocation.

Retail & Town & Local Centres

Outer South East is a sparsely populated area with 2 designated centres; Garforth town centre and Kippax local centre, in addition to smaller localised provision in the neighbourhood parades of the smaller villages of the area.

Whilst Garforth centre caters for a large hinterland, the main convenience provision is the out of centre Tesco off Aberford Road.

Tourism

Outer South East Leeds has 15 businesses involved with tourism, sport, leisure and recreation. Of particular note is Garforth Town FC based at Cedar Ridge, Brierlands Way, Garforth.

It has 3 hotels and over 6 other forms of accommodation including caravan parks. Of particular note is the Holiday Inn Hotel, Garforth.

Social Profile

Demographics

The Citywide section details the demographics for the Leeds district. More detailed information on demographics at a local level is available from the Leeds Observatory <http://observatory.leeds.gov.uk/>

Housing

The contribution from Outer South East to the Core Strategy housing requirement has been 390 homes since 2012. There has been a preference for brownfield land as befits the character of the area. Clearly, this low level of completions reflects the state of the local housing market as it emerges from a period of downturn. The Site Allocations Plan is a key means of generating confidence and certainty for the housing market in the local area and the designation of sites will ensure that these figures are exceeded by providing a choice of suitable, deliverable and developable sites for the plan period.

HMCA	Year	Brown	Green	Total
Outer South East	2012/13	63	2	65
	2013/14	53	140	193
	2014/15	47	85	132
TOTAL		163	227	390

Previously Developed Land

Since 2012, 42% of housing developments in Outer South East have been delivered on brownfield sites.

Crime

Map 2 in the City wide baseline section shows the levels of crime across the Leeds district in 2014. Levels of recorded crime in the Outer South East HMCA are relatively low with higher concentrations on the west side of the area including Garforth.

Health

Maps 3-5 in the City wide baseline section show life expectancy and adult and child obesity rates across the Leeds district.

Life expectancy in the area is split with the west side of the hmca with a life expectancy of between 81.5-82.8 years and the east 80.35-81.5 years, equal to the Leeds average of 80.6 years.

Adult obesity is high at 26.2-29.1% of adults recorded as obese compared to the Leeds average of 21.6%.

Childhood obesity/overweight (yr 6) in the hmca is split between the east and west of the hmca. In the east, 32.7-35.2% of children in year 6 are obese which mirrors the Leeds rate of 33.7%. To the west, obesity is lower at 30.8-32.7% of children recorded as obese.

There is a need to improve the health and wellbeing of adults in this HMCA.

Social Deprivation

Map 6 in the Citywide baseline section shows the levels of multiple deprivation across the Leeds district in 2010. The majority of the Garforth area has low levels of deprivation. The Swillington area has 40-50% of the most deprived areas (national ranking). The eastern parts of the Outer South East HMCA, including Allerton Bywater and Micklefield have higher levels of deprivation (20-40%).

Greenspace

Introduction:

Within the Outer South East HMCA existing greenspace within settlements of Garforth, Kippax, Little Preston, Great Preston, Swillington, Micklefield are mainly proposed for continued protection. Some new areas identified through OSSRA, including larger areas outside the main settlements such as Fairburn Ings Nature Reserve (102ha), Ledston Luck (17.6), Castlehill Woods (23.1ha) and St Aiden's Country Park established at old St Aiden's Open Cast site (334.3 ha).

Quantity:

The table below sets out the amount of green space within the Wards that fall within the Outer South West HMCA classified by typology and whether that typology is in surplus or deficiency against the standards set out in Policy G3 of the Core Strategy (n.b. there are no standards in the Core Strategy for cemeteries, green corridors and private golf courses and therefore there is analysis of surpluses or deficiencies for these typologies below, though they may also provide an open space function for the area).

Typology	Quantity & surpluses/deficiencies			
	Garforth & Swillington		Kippax & Methley	
	Quantity	Surplus / deficiency	Quantity	Surplus / deficiency
Parks and Gardens (ha)	10.34	-0.47	14.30	-0.31
Outdoor Sport (ha)	22.84	-0.02	22.48	-0.12
Amenity (ha)	7.91	-0.04	14.74	0.26
Children and Young People's equipped play (count)	8.00	0.31	16.00	1.74
Allotments (ha)	7.91	0.17	15.47	0.5
Natural (ha)	464.23	23.26	288.36	13.15

Quality:

Each site can be assessed using a system of scoring (out of 10) various aspects - welcoming place, healthy, safe and secure, clean and well maintained and conservation, habitats and heritage. The scores have been averaged to produce a single quality score for each site which has been compared to the standards set out in Core Strategy Policy G3 and the target of a score of 7 or above. Across the Outer South East area, the majority of sites are below the required quality standard of 7, which indicates an issue of substandard greenspace provision across all typologies in the area.

Accessibility:

Ease of accessibility to greenspace sites can also be assessed against the standards set out in Core Strategy Policy G3. Most of the built up area has acceptable access to all types of greenspace.

Footpaths & Public Rights of Way

The City wide baseline provides details of the Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2009-17 including reference to key strategic routes and key and local recreational routes.

Environmental Profile

Environmental Setting

The City wide baseline provides data on the district's environmental setting.

Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna

The following map SE1 shows the updated 2014 Habitat Network in green, with conservation designations outlined in pink or purple.

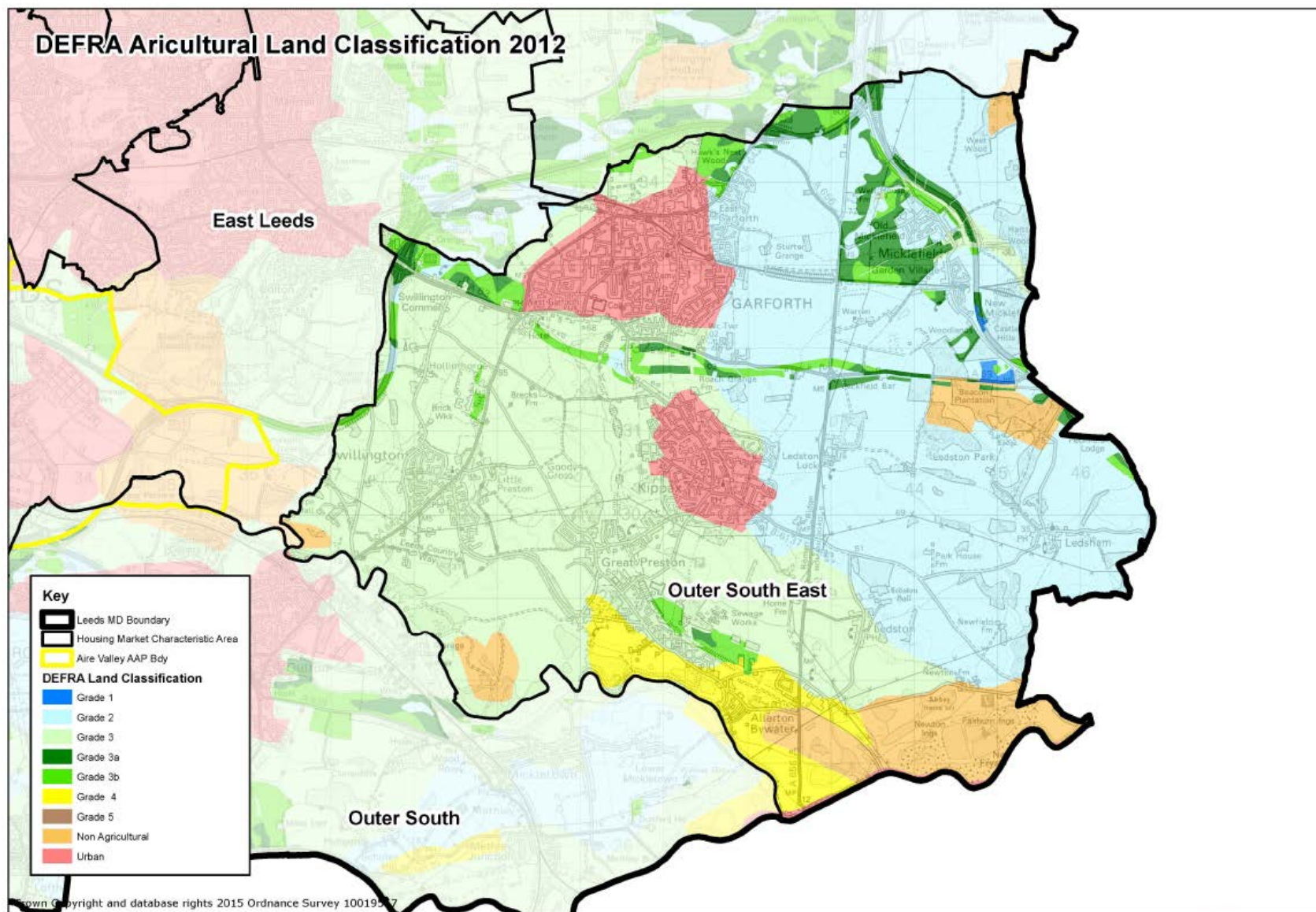
Landscape

The City wide baseline provides landscape maps for the Leeds district.

Agriculture

Map SE2 below shows the classification of agricultural land within Outer South East HMCA. This has been updated to include the subdivision of grade 3 into 3a and 3b where this information is available.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that authorities need to take account of the best and most versatile agricultural land and seek to use areas of poorer quality where possible. Best and most versatile comprises grade 1, 2 and 3a land. There is a small area of grade 1 agricultural land to the east and a large area of grade 2 in the eastern half of the HMCA. There are also smaller areas of grade 3a and 3b agricultural land, mostly to the east, with linear pockets running from west to east. The remainder, mostly in the western half of the HMCA is grade 3 where there are no more recent surveys splitting the grade 3 further into 3a or 3b. There are areas of grade 4, non- agricultural land and urban (around the main settlements of Garforth and Kippax).



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Contaminated Land

The City wide baseline section provides details of contaminated land based on the Council's knowledge of historical land uses and data collected through land assessments carried out as part of the development process. The Outer South East HMCA has 10% of the total amount of land identified as having a potentially historical contaminating land use and 11% of land assessed as contaminated through the development process.

Water Resources & Water Quality

The City wide baseline section provides data on the water availability and water quality. Parts of the Outer South East HMCA is subject to restricted areas for water licensing, for water based business and industry.

Flood Risk

River Aire (lower) Catchment

The River Aire lower catchment extends from the Wyke Beck/River Aire tributary down to Newton Ings. The River Calder joins the River Aire just south of Allerton Bywater and potentially contributes to some flood risk within this area. The flood risk in this area extends widely across the floodplain. The majority of the land at risk of flooding from the predicted 5% (20 year) design event is open space and sand and gravel resource. A small number of buildings are at risk of flooding from the predicted 1-0.1% (between the 100 and 1,000 year) design events, and the predicted 1% (100 year) design event. The following land is at risk from flooding at different probabilities;

	Flood Zone 2 (0.1% - 1% AEP)	Zone 3a(i) (1% -5% AEP)	Zone 3b (>5% AEP)
Land at risk from flooding	Residential buildings at Juniper Avenue in Woodlesford	Industrial buildings near Juniper Avenue in Woodlesford	Sand and gravel workings
	Residential buildings in Pinder Green	Residential buildings in Pinder Green	The Oxbow Lakes
	Residential buildings on Church Lane, Little Church Lane and Church Side in Methley	Residential buildings on Church Lane, Saville Road, Pinford Lane, Main Street, Oakfield and Summerhill in Mickletown	Newton Ings
	Robinson Street, Back Lane and Victoria Street in Allerton Bywater	Cricket Ground at Allerton Bywater	Ledston Ings
	Dunford House – River Calder		Allerton Ings

There is a large area at risk of rapid inundation should the flood defences breach along Boat Lane and Main Street in Allerton Bywater.

Cock Beck Catchment

The predicted 1% AEP (100 year) design event is contained largely within the waterway corridor of Cock Beck, but becomes generally more widespread downstream of the confluence with Potterton Beck to Aberford. Residential properties are at risk of flooding from the predicted 1% (100 year) design event around Aberford Bridge in Aberford, and Stanks Drive in Swarcliffe. Although properties near Stanks Bridge in Stanks are very close to flood zones 2 and 3a, it would appear that properties are not actually at flood risk from Cock Beck. However localised flooding problems have been recorded in the Stanks Bridge area with roads and properties being affected in the past. This is due to a combination of a trash screen becoming blocked and the backing up of surface water sewers that discharge into the watercourse near the trash screen.

A number of localised flooding issues have been identified within the Cock Beck catchment by Leeds City Council Flood Risk Team, associated largely with the localised blockage of trash screens and under capacity surface water sewers.

Kippax Beck (encompassing Sheffield Beck and Lin Dike)

The predicted 1% (100 year) design event is contained largely within the waterway corridor of Kippax Beck and Sheffield Beck. This becomes generally more widespread downstream of Great Preston to the confluence of the River Aire where Kippax Beck flows into Sheffield Beck and Lin Dike.

Residential properties are at risk of flooding from the predicted 1% (100 year) design event from Kippax Beck just west of Glencoe Gardens at Great Preston. A wide section of land adjacent to Lin Dike downstream of Ledston Mill Lane to the confluence with the River Aire is within the functional floodplain >5% AEP(20 year flood) forming some of the Newton Ings area.

A number of localised flooding issues have been identified within the Garforth and Kippax catchments by Leeds City Council Flood Risk Team, associated largely with the capacity of the culverted watercourse, which forms the backbone of the surface water drainage network. The culvert is the responsibility of riparian landowners and is often not maintained to a modern standard such that floodwater backs up causing flooding.

Given that there are known flooding problems any new development should assess whether the capacity of the current drainage system can cope with any additional surface runoff from the development without increasing flood risk elsewhere.

Air Quality

The City wide baseline section provides data on air quality across the Leeds district.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Energy Consumption & Climate Change

The City wide baseline provides data for the Leeds district.

Natural Resources

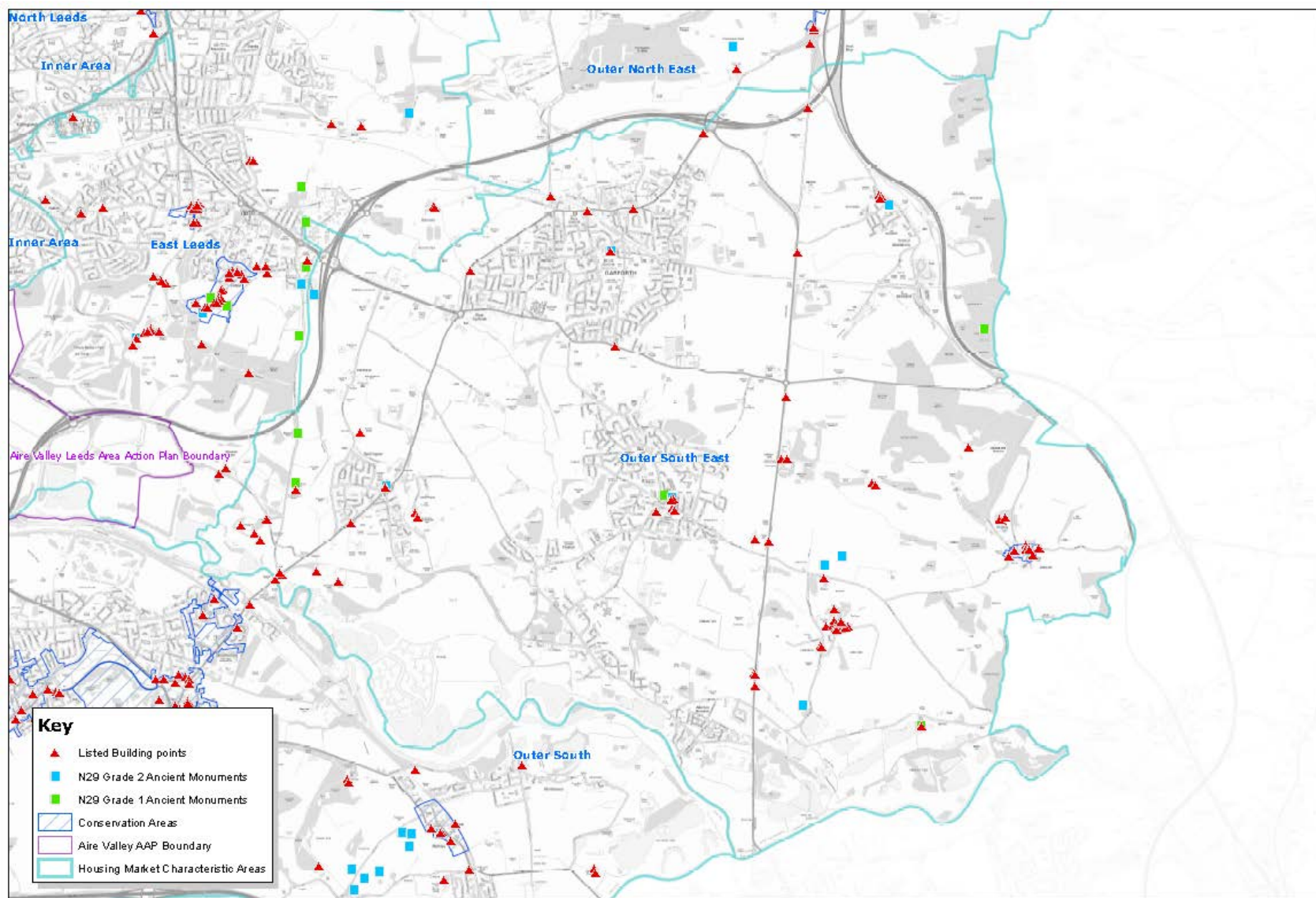
The City wide baseline section provides data on the availability of natural resources for the production and consumption of materials across the Leeds district (rock, sand and gravel and recycled aggregates).

Accessibility

The City wide baseline section provides data on travel patterns across the Leeds district and levels of car ownership and modal share in terms of the different transport modes broken down by HMCA. Of the working population in the Outer South East HMCA, 6.6% travel by train, 7.9% by bus/mini-bus/coach and 69% by car/van.

Historic Environment

The following map SE3 shows any listed buildings, ancient monuments or conservation area boundaries within the Outer South East area. The City wide baseline provides additional data on the district's historic environment.



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 Part L1: C:\GIS\SP\projects\leeds\leeds\DPD Phase 2\Map to Cooperate with Historic England\Map to Cooperate with Historic England.mxd
 Date: 27/05/2015 Time: 09:12:54

HMCA AREA
 Outer South East

0 0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5 Kilometres



Site Allocations Plan – Publication Draft Sustainability Appraisal – Baseline

Outer South HMCA

Neighbourhood Planning

There are two neighbourhood plans in preparation in Rothwell and Oulton & Woodlesford. Map 1 in the City wide section illustrates the number and status of the neighbourhood plans across the Leeds district.

Economic Profile

Employment

Total full time employees working in Outer South Leeds rose from 3183 in 2009 to 3047 in 2013 (BRES). Outer South Leeds has 11 businesses with 50+ employees; 8 have more than 100 employees, 4 more than 200 employees and 1 more than 1000 employees. The largest employers are

Manheim Auctions Limited: Sale services

David Wood Baking UK Limited: Manufacture of bread and cakes

Hyflex Roofing: Roofing services

Outer South Leeds is home to 15 banks and financial service businesses and 5 law firms.

In 2015 some 14 business premises in Outer South Leeds were recorded as vacant for council tax purposes.

Of working households in Outer South Leeds 31% earn less than £20000 p.a. whilst 17% earn £50,000 or more.

In terms of unemployment in Outer South Leeds, there were 273 claimants in August 2014 representing 1 percent of the working population (NOMIS).

Employment Land & Floorspace

Valuation Office data for 2014 indicates that Outer South Leeds has 5,761sqm of office space and 11,268sqm of general employment floorspace (B1c 6073sqm, B2 235sqm and B8 4,959sqm). This is space that is in existing use for these purposes. A health warning is that there are many choices for the way VOA data is ascribed to Use Class Order categories. Different choices may yield different totals.

Further provision of employment land and floorspace is anticipated in the Site Allocations Plan as follows:

No general employment land with planning permission

No general employment land proposed for allocation.

No office floorspace with planning permission
No office floorspace proposed for allocation.

Retail & Town & Local Centres

The only recognised centre within the Outer South HMCA is Rothwell Town Centre, which is anchored by a recently redeveloped Morrison's store. Other shop units are small-scale and serve a largely localised function. The area does not have a significant amount of out-of-centre retail provision.

Tourism

Outer South Leeds has 18 businesses involved with tourism, sport, leisure and recreation.

It has 7 hotels or other forms of accommodation. Of particular note are the five stars De Vere hotel at Oulton and the Holiday Inn Express at Aberford.

Social Profile

Demographics

The Citywide section details the demographics for the Leeds district. More detailed information on demographics at a local level is available from the Leeds Observatory <http://observatory.leeds.gov.uk/>

Housing

The contribution from Outer South to the Core Strategy housing requirement has been 50 homes since 2012. There has been a preference for brownfield land as befits the character of the area. Clearly, this extremely low level of completions reflects the state of the local housing market as it emerges from a period of downturn. The Site Allocations Plan is a key means of generating confidence and certainty for the housing market in the local area and the designation of sites will ensure that these figures are exceeded by providing a choice of suitable, deliverable and developable sites for the plan period.

HMCA	Year	Brown	Green	Total
Outer South	2012/13	19	1	20
	2013/14	11	3	14
	2014/15	12	4	16
TOTAL		42	8	50

Previously Developed Land

Since 2012, 84% of all housing developments in Outer South have been delivered on brownfield sites.

Health

Maps 3-5 in the City wide baseline section show life expectancy and adult and child obesity rates across the Leeds district.

Life expectancy in the area is generally around the Leeds rate, at 80.35-81.5 years. There are small pockets of the hmca that have different rates, including to the North West where the hmca overlaps the Aire Valley AAP boundary, and to the west where the life expectancy is 75.9-78.4 years, much lower than the Leeds rate. There are also areas along the northern boundary of the hmca where life expectancy improves to 81.5-82.8 years.

The majority of the hmca has an adult obesity rate above the Leeds rate, at 24.7-26.2% and this rises to 26.2-29.1% moving eastwards. To the west in the areas of Robin Hood and Lofthouse the levels of obesity drop to just above the Leeds rate at 22-24.7%.

Childhood obesity/overweight (yr 6) in the hmca is largely at 35.2-37.2%, above the Leeds rate of 33.7%. These levels improve eastwards where they drop to 32.7- 35.2 which reflects the Leeds rate. To the west, the percentage of obese/overweight children improves again to between 17.9-30.8%.

There is a need to improve the health and wellbeing of adults and children in parts of this HMCA.

Crime

Map 2 in the City wide baseline section shows the levels of crime across the Leeds district in 2014. The levels of recorded crime are relatively low in the Outer South HMCA averaging 51-100 recorded crimes.

Social Deprivation

Map 6 in the Citywide baseline section shows the levels of multiple deprivation across the Leeds district in 2010. The Outer South HMCA has mixed levels of deprivation, with higher levels in parts of Rothwell, Carlton and Methley (20-40% of the most deprived areas, national ranking).

Greenspace

Introduction:

Within the Outer South HMCA the largest area of publicly accessible green space in the area is Rothwell Country Park (52.94ha) which is now to be protected. In addition to this, there are large stretches of the land either side of the River Aire now allocated as protected green space and areas of woodland including Almhouse Wood, Rookley Woods and Moss Carr Woods.

Quantity:

The table below sets out the amount of green space within the Wards that fall within the Outer South HMCA classified by typology and whether that typology is in surplus or deficiency against the standards set out in Policy G3 of the Core Strategy (n.b. there are no standards in the Core Strategy for cemeteries, green corridors and private golf courses and therefore there is analysis of surpluses or deficiencies for these typologies below, though they may also provide an open space function for the area).

Typology	Quantity & surpluses/deficiencies					
	Ardsley & Robin Hood		Kippax & Methley		Rothwell	
	Quantity	Surplus / deficiency	Quantity	Surplus / deficiency	Quantity	Surplus / deficiency
Parks and Gardens (ha)	23.69	0.09	14.30	-0.31	43.86	0.92
Outdoor Sport (ha)	15.01	-0.51	22.48	-0.12	23.40	-0.18
Amenity (ha)	11.58	0.08	14.74	0.26	2.26	-0.35
Children and Young People's equipped play (count)	10	0.09	16.00	1.74	13.00	0.81
Allotments (ha)	9.90	0.22	15.47	0.5	6.12	0.03
Natural (ha)	111.95	4.45	288.36	13.15	209.84	8.49

Quality:

Each site can be assessed using a system of scoring (out of 10) various aspects - welcoming place, healthy, safe and secure, clean and well maintained and conservation, habitats and heritage. The scores have been averaged to produce a single quality score for each site which has been compared to the standards set out in Core Strategy Policy G3 and the target of a score of 7 or above. Across the Outer South area, the majority of sites are below the required quality standard of 7, which indicates an issue of substandard greenspace provision across all typologies in the area.

Accessibility:

Ease of accessibility to greenspace sites can also be assessed against the standards set out in Core Strategy Policy G3. Most of the built up area has acceptable access to all types of greenspace except tennis courts and amenity greenspace. Some areas of Methley, Lower Mickletown and western Rothwell are beyond the accessibility standards for certain greenspace types.

Footpaths & Public Rights of Way

The City wide baseline provides details of the Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2009-17 including reference to key strategic routes and key and local recreational routes.

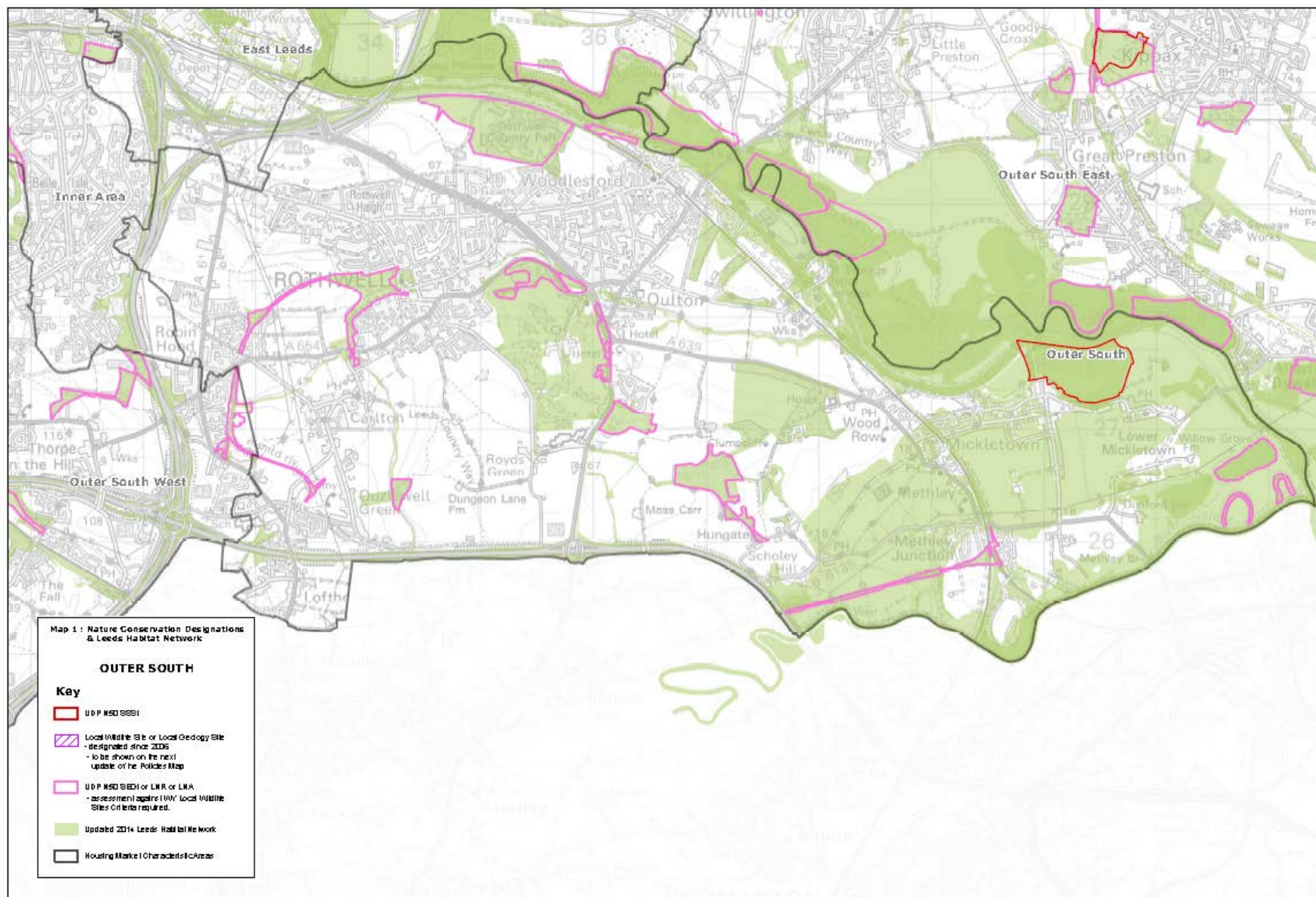
Environmental Profile

Environmental Setting

The City wide baseline provides data on the district's environmental setting.

Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna

The following map S1 shows the updated 2014 Habitat Network in green, with conservation designations outlined in pink or purple.



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Date: 25/03/2015 Time: 12:02:50

0 0.5 1 1.5 2 Kilometers



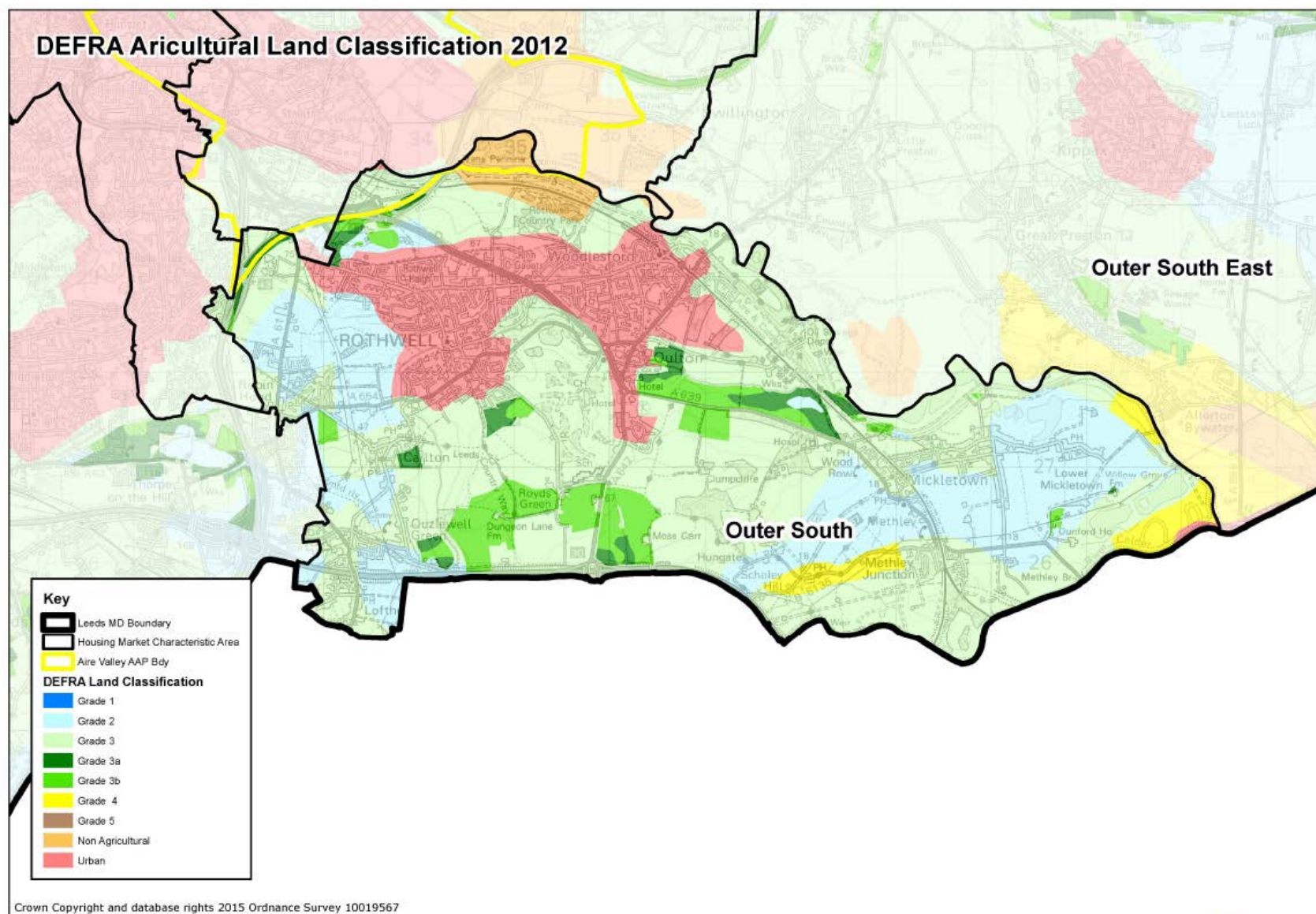
Landscape

The City wide baseline provides landscape maps for the Leeds district.

Agriculture

Map S2 below shows the classification of agricultural land within Outer South HMCA. This has been updated to include the subdivision of grade 3 into 3a and 3b where this information is available.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that authorities need to take account of the best and most versatile agricultural land and seek to use areas of poorer quality where possible. Best and most versatile comprises grade 1, 2 and 3a land. There is no grade 1 agricultural land in Outer South, but relatively large areas of grade 2 land both to the west and southwest of Rothwell and to the east. There are also smaller areas of grade 3a and 3b agricultural land, mostly to the south and small areas of grade 4, again to the south. The remainder is grade 3 where there are no more recent surveys splitting the grade 3 further into 3a or 3b, or urban around the main settlement of Rothwell.



Contaminated Land

The City wide baseline section provides details of contaminated land based on the Council's knowledge of historical land uses and data collected through land assessments carried out as part of the development process. The Outer South HMCA has 6% of the total amount of land identified as having a potentially historical contaminating land use and 4% of land assessed as contaminated through the development process.

Water Resources & Water Quality

The City wide baseline section provides data on the water availability and water quality.

Flood Risk

The Outer South HMCA is affected by flooding from the Rivers Aire and Calder and has substantial areas of functional floodplain associated with those rivers. The settlements of Methley and Mickletown experience flood risk from the 1% Annual Exceedence Probability (100 year) design event, although a flood defence is planned for Methley.

Air Quality

The City wide baseline section provides data on air quality across the Leeds.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Energy Consumption & Climate Change

The City wide baseline provides data for the Leeds district.

Natural Resources

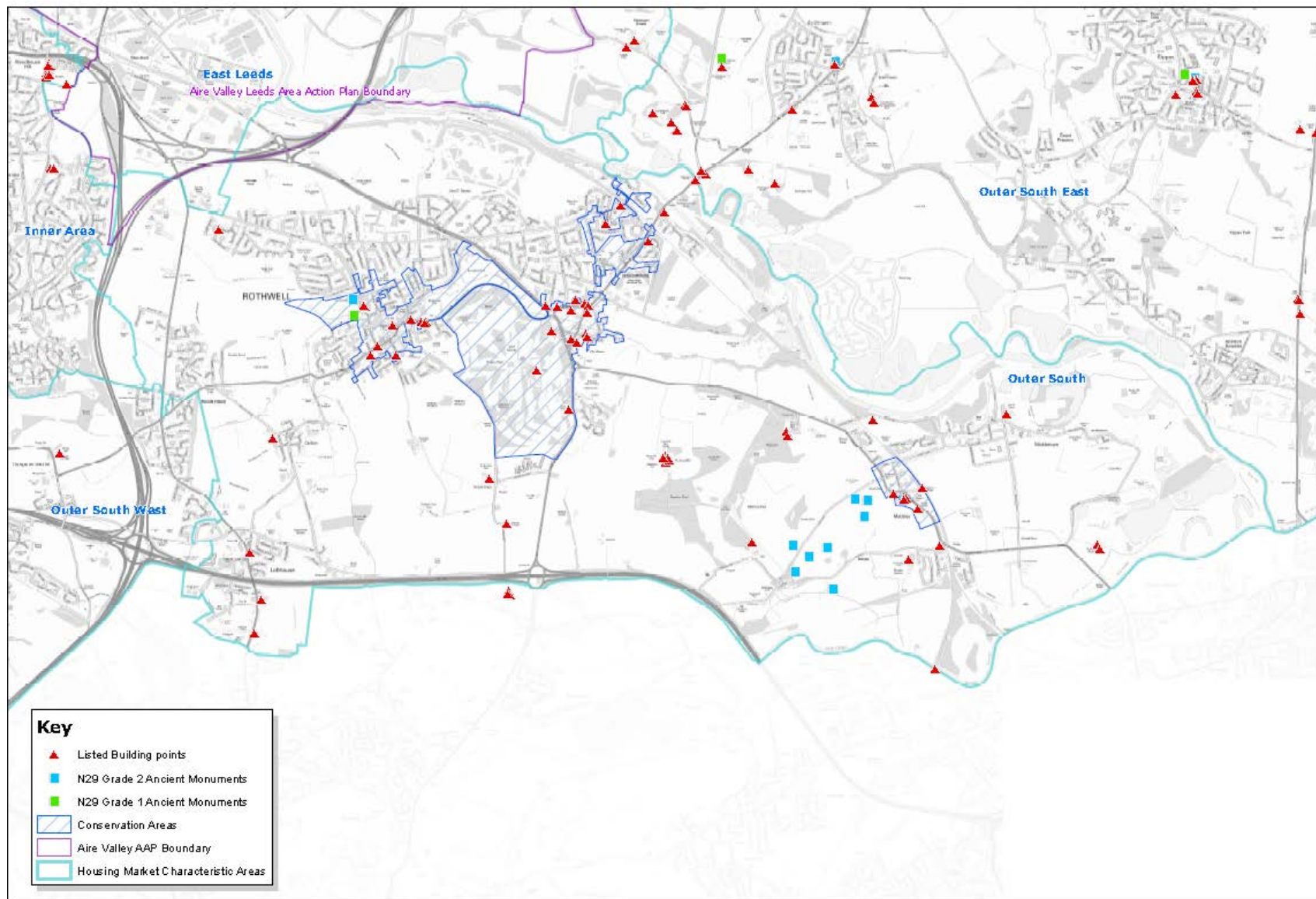
The City wide baseline section provides data on the availability of natural resources for the production and consumption of materials across the Leeds district (rock, sand and gravel and recycled aggregates).

Accessibility

The City wide baseline section provides data on travel patterns across the Leeds district and levels of car ownership and modal share in terms of the different transport modes broken down by HMCA. Of the working population in the Outer South HMCA, 3.1% travel by train, 9.3% by bus/mini-bus/coach and 70.6% by car/van.

Historic Environment

The following map shows any listed buildings, ancient monuments or conservation area boundaries within the Outer South area. The City wide baseline provides additional data on the district's historic environment.



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 Part 1: COMMS Project to the Leeds City Council
 Date: 27/05/2015 Time: 09:44:32

Site Allocations Plan – Publication Draft Sustainability Appraisal – Baseline

Outer South West HMCA

Neighbourhood Planning

There are no neighbourhood plans in preparation in the Outer South West HMCA.

Economic Profile

Employment

Total full time employees working in Outer South West Leeds rose from 30755 in 2009 and 30894 in 2013 (BRES). Outer South West Leeds has 100 businesses with 50+ employees; 58 have more than 100 employees, 27 more than 200 employees and 2 more than 1000 employees. The largest employers are

Qhotels Group Limited: Head office

Lanes Group PLC: Sewerage

JJ Food Service Limited: Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco

Speedboat Holdco Limited: Manufacture of food products

Depuy International Limited: Healthcare

Hallmark Hotels Investments Limited: Accommodation

Sulzer Pumps (UK) Limited: Manufacture of pumps

Outer South West Leeds is home to 65 banks and financial service businesses and 9 law firms.

In 2015 some 362 business premises in Outer South West Leeds were recorded as vacant for council tax purposes.

Of working households in Outer South West Leeds 32% earn less than £20000 p.a. whilst 8% earn £50,000 or more.

In terms of unemployment in Outer South West Leeds, there were 1681 claimants in August 2014 representing 3 percent of the working population (NOMIS).

Employment Land & Floorspace

Valuation Office data for 2014 indicates that Outer South West Leeds has 168,630 sqm of office space and 1,045,086sqm of general employment floorspace (B1c 163,819sqm, B2 263,150sqm and B8 618,118sqm). This is space that is in existing use for these purposes. A health warning is that there are many choices for the way VOA data is ascribed to Use Class Order categories. Different choices may yield different totals.

Further provision of employment land and floorspace is anticipated in the Site Allocations Plan as follows:

12.84ha of general employment land with planning permission

80.81ha of general employment land proposed for allocation (including 26.8ha as part of mixed use allocations and 14.35ha carried forward from the UDP).

8,156sqm of office floorspace with planning permission

9,805sqm of office floorspace proposed for allocation (none being part of mixed use housing schemes and none carried forward from the UDP).

Retail & Town & Local Centres

Retail provision in Outer South West is dominated by the White Rose Shopping Centre, which at 100,000sqm is the second largest out of centre shopping centre after Meadowhall. White Rose has a strong clothes and fashion offer with Debenhams and Primark, as well as a large Sainsbury's for convenience items. The largest designated centre in the Outer South West HMCA is Morley Town Centre, which is the largest centre in the District outside of Leeds City Centre. Morley is anchored by a Morrisons, (in addition to an out of centre Asda) and has a strong market with 60 stalls selling a wide range of goods. Middleton town centre has a limited number of shops but a strong convenience offer with a newly built Asda within the centre.

Smaller Local Centres such as Beeston, Drighlington, East Ardsley, Middleton Park Circus and Tommy Wass provide for more localised convenience shopping needs.

Tourism

Outer South West Leeds has 52 businesses involved with tourism, sport, leisure and recreation.

It has 21 hotels and 5 other forms of accommodation. Of particular note are the Village Hotel, the Travelodge and the Queens Hotel in Morley, the Premier Travel Inn at City West Office Park, and the Woodlands Hotel in Gildersome.

Social Profile

Demographics

The Citywide section details the demographics for the Leeds district. More detailed information on demographics at a local level is available from the Leeds Observatory <http://observatory.leeds.gov.uk/>

Housing

The contribution from Outer South West to the Core Strategy housing requirement has been 907 homes since 2012. There has been a preference for brownfield land as befits the character of the area. Clearly, this low level of completions reflects the state of the local housing market as it emerges from a period of downturn. The Site Allocations Plan is a key means of generating confidence and certainty for the housing market in the local area and the designation of sites will ensure that these

figures are exceeded by providing a choice of suitable, deliverable and developable sites for the plan period.

HMCA	Year	Brown	Green	Total
Outer South West	2012/13	129	74	203
	2013/14	185	166	351
	2014/15	183	170	353
TOTAL		497	410	907

Previously Developed Land

Since 2012, 55% of all housing developments in Outer South West have been delivered on brownfield sites.

Crime

Map 2 in the City wide baseline section shows the levels of crime across the Leeds district in 2014. The levels of crime vary across the Outer SW HMCA with higher concentrations around Morley.

Health

Maps 3-5 in the City wide baseline section show life expectancy and adult and child obesity rates across the Leeds district.

Life expectancy in the area varies significantly across the hmca with some of the lowest rates of life expectancy in Leeds of 75.9-78.4% in the areas of Middleton, Beeston, and Wortley. Life expectancy improves away from the inner areas of Leeds, southwards to West and East Ardsley where people are expected to live to 80.35-81.5 years and to the southwest out towards Morley and Drighlington where life expectancy increases to 81.5-82.8 years.

The majority of the hmca has an adult obesity rate of 24.7-26.2% and this rises to 26.2-29.1% in the areas of Wortley and Middleton. To the southeast of the area in West and East Ardsley the prevalence of adult obesity is the lowest for this hmca at 22-24.7%, but is still above the Leeds rate.

Childhood obesity/overweight (yr 6) in the hmca varies across the whole of the spectrum between 17.9% -43.9%. The highest levels of obesity/overweight of 37.2-43.9% mirror the areas where adult obesity is at its highest in the hmca. South Morley is also above the Leeds rate at 35.2-37.2%. From Beeston out to Drighlington levels drop to below the Leeds rate at 30.8-32.7%. The lowest levels of childhood obesity/overweight (yr 6) for the hmca are found in the most southerly corner of the hmca around West and East Ardsley and across to Lofthouse and Robin Hood.

There is a need to improve the health and wellbeing of adults and children in parts of this HMCA.

Social Deprivation

Reflecting the diversity of the area the Outer South West HMCA has differing levels of multiple deprivation. The western more rural areas have lower levels of deprivation whilst the northern and eastern areas have higher levels ranging from 10-30% of the most deprived areas (national ranking) including Cottingley, Beeston, Morley and Middleton.

Greenspace

Introduction:

Within the Outer South East HMCA Middleton Park (143ha) is the largest public open space, with Middleton Golf Course (49.7ha) to the west and South Leeds Stadium (8.13ha) to the north. There are a number of green spaces to be given protection in the area including East Ardsley Reservoir (32.36ha) and Dewsbury Road Dismantled Railway (6.9ha).

Quantity:

The tables below sets out the amount of green space within the Wards that fall within the Outer South West HMCA classified by typology and whether that typology is in surplus or deficiency against the standards set out in Policy G3 of the Core Strategy (n.b. there are no standards in the Core Strategy for cemeteries, green corridors and private golf courses and therefore there is analysis of surpluses or deficiencies for these typologies below, though they may also provide an open space function for the area).

Typology	Quantity & surpluses/deficiencies							
	Ardsley & Robin Hood		Beeston & Holbeck		Farnley & Wortley		Middleton Park	
	Quantity	Surplus / deficiency	Quantity	Surplus / deficiency	Quantity	Surplus / deficiency	Quantity	Surplus / deficiency
Parks and Gardens (ha)	23.69	0.09	51.74	0.4	36.01	0.4	209.90	7.02
Outdoor Sport (ha)	15.01	-0.51	16.41	-0.29	23.31	-0.29	25.70	-0.22
Amenity (ha)	11.58	0.08	15.46	0.53	25.24	0.53	22.26	0.4
Children and Young People's equipped play (count)	10	0.09	12.00	-0.5	8.00	-0.5	8.00	-0.76
Allotments (ha)	9.90	0.22	8.75	-0.09	3.88	-0.09	1.60	-0.18

Natural (ha)	111.95	4.45	0.00	2.02	69.92	2.02	47.91	1.13
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Typology	Quantity & surpluses/deficiencies			
	Morley North		Morley South	
	Quantity	Surplus / deficiency	Quantity	Surplus / deficiency
Parks and Gardens (ha)	23.62	0.06	24.54	0.13
Outdoor Sport (ha)	18.60	-0.36	17.40	-0.4
Amenity (ha)	10.52	0.02	16.87	0.32
Children and Young People's equipped play (count)	8.00	-0.14	10.00	0.35
Allotments (ha)	2.98	-0.11	4.15	-0.05
Natural (ha)	39.17	1.06	52.32	1.7

Quality:

Each site can be assessed using a system of scoring (out of 10) various aspects - welcoming place, healthy, safe and secure, clean and well maintained and conservation, habitats and heritage. The scores have been averaged to produce a single quality score for each site which has been compared to the standards set out in Core Strategy Policy G3 and the target of a score of 7 or above. Across the Outer South West area, the majority of sites are below the required quality standard of 7, which indicates an issue of substandard greenspace provision across all typologies in the area.

Accessibility:

Ease of accessibility to greenspace sites can also be assessed against the standards set out in Core Strategy Policy G3. Accessibility to all types of greenspace is generally good across the Outer South West area. The Morley South ward generally features much better access to all types of greenspace, however the western edge of the area around the Morley North ward fares much worse and is beyond the accessibility standards for most greenspace types.

Footpaths & Public Rights of Way

The City wide baseline provides details of the Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2009-17 including reference to key strategic routes and key and local recreational routes.

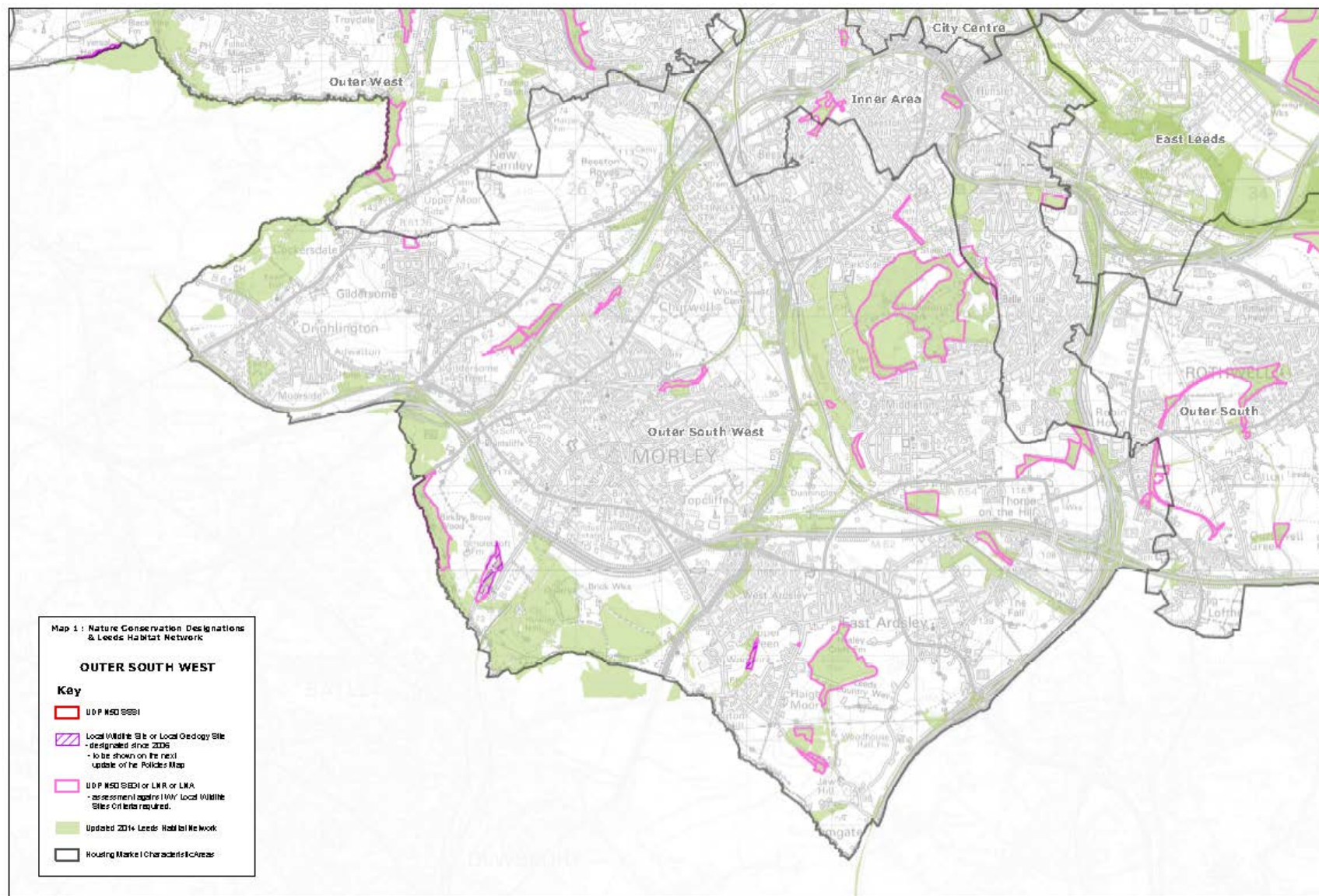
Environmental Profile

Environmental Setting

The City wide baseline provides data on the district's environmental setting.

Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna

The following map SW1 shows the updated 2014 Habitat Network in green, with conservation designations outlined in pink or purple.



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 EPSG:31466 Projection: OSGB36 / OSGB36 (British National Grid) Datum: OSGB36 Units: metres

Date: 15/02/2015 Time: 12:05:45

0 0.65 1.3 1.95 2.6 Kilometers



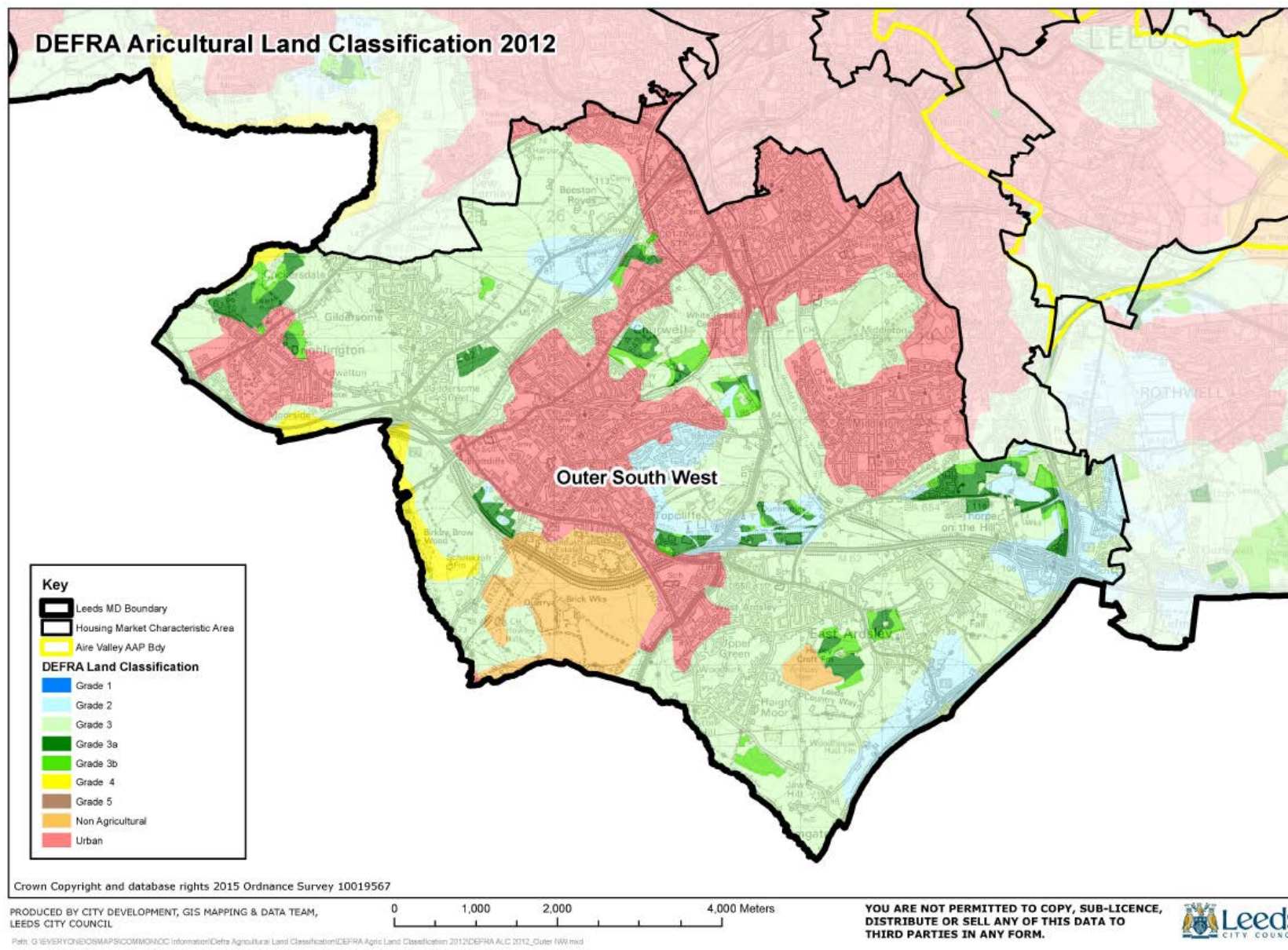
Landscape

The City wide baseline provides landscape maps for the Leeds district.

Agriculture

Map SW2 below shows the classification of agricultural land within Outer South West HMCA. This has been updated to include the subdivision of grade 3 into 3a and 3b where this information is available.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that authorities need to take account of the best and most versatile agricultural land and seek to use areas of poorer quality where possible. Best and most versatile comprises grade 1, 2 and 3a land. There is no grade 1 agricultural land in Outer South West. The majority of the area is classed as urban (around the main settlements of Morley and Gildersome, non-agricultural or grade 3 where there are no more recent surveys splitting the grade 3 further into 3a or 3b. There are also smaller areas of grade 3a and 3b agricultural land, scattered around the HMCA.



Contaminated Land

The City wide baseline section provides details of contaminated land based on the Council's knowledge of historical land uses and data collected through land assessments carried out as part of the development process. The Outer South West has 19% of the total amount of land identified as having a potentially historical contaminating land use and 14% of land assessed as contaminated through the development process. This is the largest amount of contaminated land of the 11 HMCAs.

Water Resources & Water Quality

The City wide baseline section provides data on the water availability and water quality.

Flood Risk

Mill Shaw Beck and Farnley Wood Beck catchment (encompassing Cotton Mill Beck and Woodcliffe Beck)

The predicted 1% (100 year) design event is contained largely within the waterway corridor of Farnley Wood Beck, but is generally more widespread along the corridor of Mill Shaw Beck downstream of the confluence with Farnley Wood Beck.

Potential flood risk is indicated to industrial property at Millshaw Park Avenue/Lane which is situated adjacent to the confluence of Mill Shaw Beck and Farnley Wood Beck; industrial and commercial buildings are at risk along Beeston Ring Road from Manor Mill to Elland Road Industrial Park adjacent to Mill Shaw Beck; Latchmore Road industrial estate and part of Elland Road stadium is at risk of flooding from the 1% (100 year) design event from Mill Shaw Beck just downstream of where Wortley Beck converges with Mill Shaw Beck. Industrial and commercial properties are at risk of flooding from the 1% (100 year) design event from Mill Shaw Beck between Brown Avenue and Bath Street. Commercial properties are at risk of flooding from the 5% (20 year) design event from Mill Shaw Beck alongside Water Lane and Canal Wharf where Mill Shaw Beck joins the River Aire. Industrial property and an electricity generating station (essential infrastructure) are at risk of flooding from the predicted 1% (100 year) design event from Cotton Mill Beck. Leeds City Council Flood Risk Team has stated that these localised flooding problems result from the culvert along Cotton Mill Beck having insufficient capacity, and collapses of the culvert have occurred in the past. A major improvement scheme is needed to upgrade it in order to minimise localised flooding problems in this area.

A number of localised flooding issues have been identified with Farnley Wood Beck and have been the subject of a study undertaken by the Environment Agency. Known problem areas include upstream of culverts in the Elland Road and Old Road areas where residential properties are affected, due to a lack of capacity of these culverts. Industrial and commercial buildings are affected by localised flooding problems at the confluence of Farnley Wood Beck and Mill Shaw Beck.

Oulton Beck Catchment (encompassing Lee Moor Beck, Bowling Beck and West Beck)

The predicted 1% AEP (100 year) design event is contained largely within the waterway corridor of Oulton Beck, but becomes generally more widespread at the downstream end of the Beck at the confluence of the River Aire. Potential flood risk is indicated to residential properties at Gillett Bridge in Oulton, and to residential properties near Farrer Lane, the A642 and A639 in Oulton. Downstream of Oulton village the flood risk extends further across the land adjacent to Oulton Beck but the land is mostly open space and little property is at flood risk. However, a small proportion of the sewage works near Water Haigh Farm is at risk of flooding from the predicted 1-0.1% AEP (100-1000 year) design event.

A small proportion of an industrial building is at risk from the predicted 1% (100 year) design event from West Beck near New Close Well, West Beck. Residential property is at risk from the predicted 1% (100 year) design event at Stainton Lane, near Stone Bridge in Carlton from Lee Moor Beck. Localised flooding problems are known to exist in the Springhead Park area of Rothwell and low lying areas upstream of it.

Air Quality

The City wide baseline section provides data on air quality across the Leeds. There is an Air Quality Management Area located in Morley.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Energy Consumption & Climate Change

The City wide baseline provides data for the Leeds district.

Natural Resources

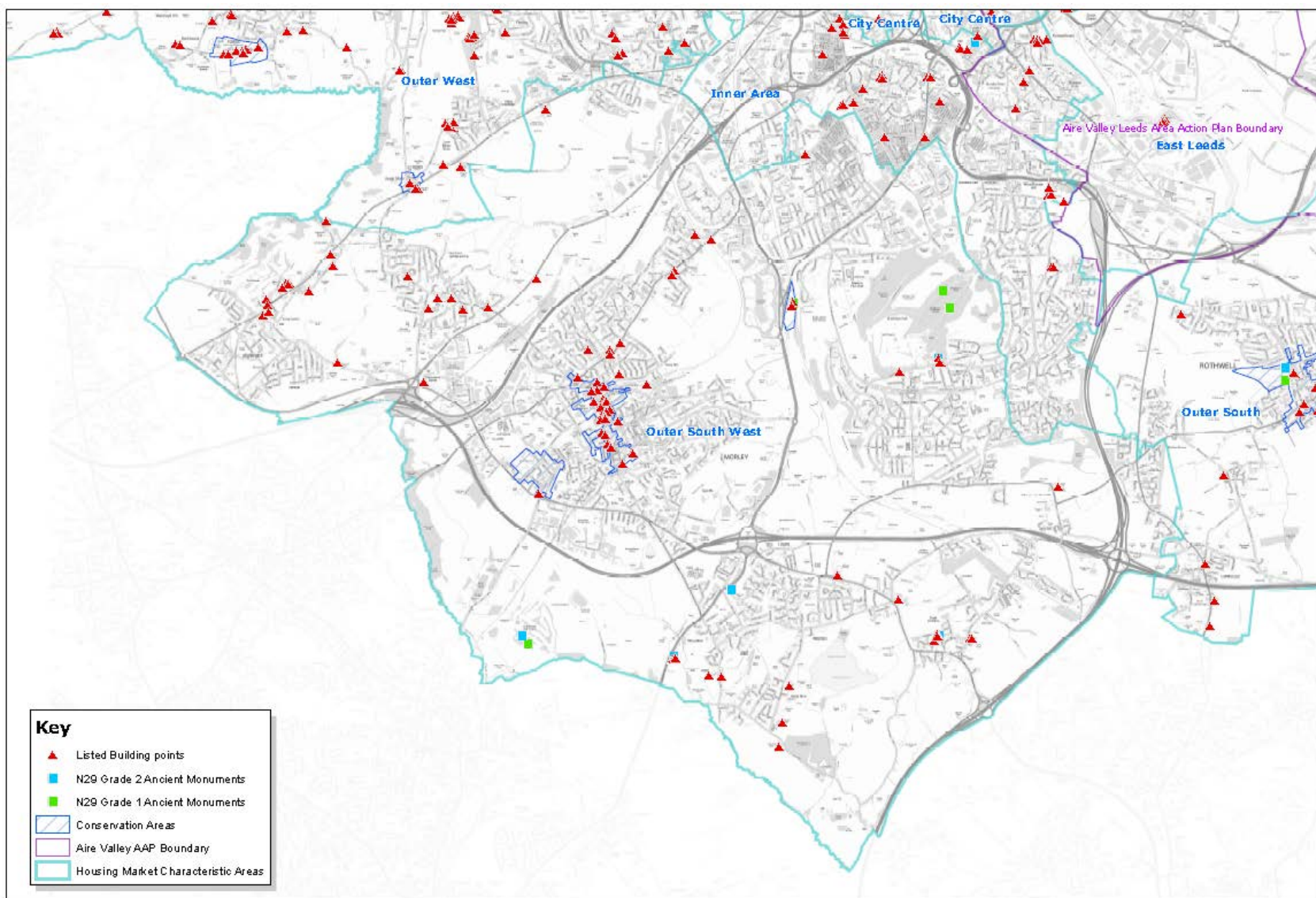
The City wide baseline section provides data on the availability of natural resources for the production and consumption of materials across the Leeds district (rock, sand and gravel and recycled aggregates).

Accessibility

The City wide baseline section provides data on travel patterns across the Leeds district and levels of car ownership and modal share in terms of the different transport modes broken down by HMCA. Of the working population in the Outer South West HMCA, 1.7% travel by train, 12.9% by bus/mini-bus/coach and 66.9% by car/van.

Historic Environment

The following map SW3 shows any listed buildings, ancient monuments or conservation area boundaries within the Outer South West area. The City wide baseline provides additional data on the district's historic environment.



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 Path 1: C:\GIS\SP\Leeds\Aire Valley AAP\Phase 2\Map to Cooperate - HMCA\Outer South West\Map to Cooperate - HMCA\Outer South West.mxd
 Date: 27/05/2015 Time: 09:21:55

HMCA AREA
 Outer South West

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Kilometres



Site Allocations Plan – Publication Draft Sustainability Appraisal – Baseline

Outer West HMCA

Neighbourhood Planning

There are no neighbourhood plans in preparation in the Outer West HMCA.

Economic Profile

Employment

Total full time employees working in Outer West Leeds rose from 18516 in 2009 to 20581 in 2013 (BRES). Outer West Leeds has 57 businesses with 50+ employees; 25 have more than 100 employees and 12 more than 200 employees. The largest employers are

Unison: Trade union

Torque Logistics Limited: Warehousing for water transport activities

Anabas (UK 2) Limited: Business support

First Group: Passenger transport

West North West Homes Leeds Limited: Business support

Outer West Leeds is home to 61 banks and financial service businesses and 13 law firms.

In 2015 some 371 business premises in Outer West Leeds were recorded as vacant for council tax purposes. Of working households in Outer West Leeds 35% earn less than £20,000 p.a. whilst 7% earn £50,000 or more.

In terms of unemployment in Outer West Leeds, there were 2285 claimants in August 2014 representing 3 percent of the working population (NOMIS).

Employment Land & Floorspace

Valuation Office data for 2014 indicates that Outer West Leeds has 88,645sqm of office space and 595,733sqm of general employment floorspace (B1c 164,947sqm, B2 165,290sqm and B8 265,496sqm). This is space that is in existing use for these purposes. A health warning is that there are many choices for the way VOA data is ascribed to Use Class Order categories. Different choices may yield different totals. Further provision of employment land and floorspace is anticipated in the Site Allocations Plan as follows:

1.44ha of general employment land with planning permission

8.96ha of general employment land proposed for allocation (including 1.23ha as part of mixed use housing allocations and 0.67ha carried forward from the UDP).

No office floorspace with planning permission

5000sqm of office floorspace proposed for allocation (all of it being part of mixed use housing schemes and none carried forward from the UDP).

Retail & Town & Local Centres

Outer West contains the town centres of Armley, Bramley, Pudsey and Farsley, as well as the local centres of Stanningley Bottom, Lower Wortley and Chapeltown Road (Pudsey). Pudsey is the largest centre in the area, however supermarket provision is dominated by the out of centre developments at Alcoats, which includes an Asda and Marks and Spencer's, as well as the out of centre Morrison's in Stanningley.

Tourism

Outer West Leeds has 67 businesses involved with tourism, sport, leisure and recreation.

It has 7 hotels and 3 other forms of accommodation. Of particular note are the Corn Mill Lodge hotel in Pudsey and the Travelodge at Dick Lane Thornbury.

Social Profile

Demographics

The Citywide section details the demographics for the Leeds district. More detailed information on demographics at a local level is available from the Leeds Observatory <http://observatory.leeds.gov.uk/>

Housing

The contribution from Aire Valley to the CS housing requirement has been 754 homes since 2012. There has been a preference for brownfield land as befits the character of the area. Clearly, this low level of completions reflects the state of the local housing market as it emerges from a period of downturn. The Site Allocations Plan is a key means of generating confidence and certainty for the housing market in the local area and the designation of sites will ensure that these figures are exceeded by providing a choice of suitable, deliverable and developable sites for the plan period.

HMCA	Year	Brown	Green	Total
Outer West	2012/13	204	24	228
	2013/14	298	4	302
	2014/15	223	1	224
TOTAL		725	29	754

Previously Developed Land

Since 2012, 96% of all housing developments in Outer West have been delivered on brownfield sites.

Crime

Map 2 in the City wide baseline section shows the levels of crime across the Leeds district in 2014. The number of reported crimes in Outer West are relatively low but with higher concentrations around Pudsey, Bramley, Armley and Farnley.

Health

Maps 3-5 in the City wide baseline section show life expectancy and adult and child obesity rates across the Leeds district.

Life expectancy in the area varies significantly across the hmca with some of the lowest rates of life expectancy in Leeds of 75.9-78.4% in Armley. Life expectancy improves to 78.4-80.35 years in Wortley and New Farnley and then improves further, away from the inner areas of Leeds, westwards to 80.35-81.5 years in Pudsey, Bramley & Stanningley, and Calverley & Farsley.

Adult obesity varies across the HMCA. The highest rates are recorded in Wortley and New Farnley at 26.2-29.1% of adults recorded as obese, rates for the hmca improve to 24.7-26.2% in Bramley & Stanningley and Pudsey. The lowest rates of adult obesity are recorded in Armley and Calverley & Farsley at 22-24.7%, however whilst these are the lowest rates of obesity prevalence in the hmca, they are still above the Leeds rate of 21.6%.

Childhood obesity/overweight (yr 6) in the hmca is split between the inner and outer wards of the hmca. 37.2-43.9% of children are obese or overweight in Armley, New Farnley & Wortley compared to 32.7-35.2% in Pudsey and 30.8-32.7% in Calverley and Farsley

There is a need to improve the health and wellbeing of adults and children in parts of this HMCA.

Social Deprivation

Map 6 in the Citywide baseline section shows the levels of multiple deprivation across the Leeds district in 2010. Reflecting the diversity of the area the West HMCA has differing levels of multiple deprivation. Calverley in the north west has low levels. Moving eastwards the levels of deprivation are higher in parts of Pudsey, Bramley, Armley and Wortley ranging from 10-30% of the most deprived areas (national ranking).

Greenspace

Introduction:

Within the Outer West HMCA there are two large parks, Bramley Falls Wood Park (34.54ha) and Armley Park/Gotts Park (combined total of 51.11ha). Newly protected green space includes land at Leeds and Braford Road (14.12ha), Calverley Woods (51.16ha) and post Hill Public Open Space (35.65ha).

Quantity:

The table below sets out the amount of green space within the Wards that fall within the Outer West HMCA classified by typology and whether that typology is in surplus or deficiency against the standards set out in Policy G3 of the Core Strategy (n.b. there are no standards in the Core Strategy for cemeteries, green corridors and private golf courses and therefore there is analysis of surpluses or deficiencies for these typologies below, though they may also provide an open space function for the area).

Typology	Quantity & surpluses/deficiencies							
	Armley		Bramley & Stanningley		Calverley & Farsley		Farnley & Wortley	
	Quantity	Surplus / deficiency	Quantity	Surplus / deficiency	Quantity	Surplus / deficiency	Quantity	Surplus / deficiency
Parks and Gardens (ha)	18.33	-0.25	73.60	2.13	18.83	-0.15	36.01	0.4
Outdoor Sport (ha)	10.40	-0.77	25.76	-0.1	26.15	-0.03	23.31	-0.29
Amenity (ha)	21.76	0.44	7.16	-0.15	5.63	-0.2	25.24	0.53
Children and Young People's equipped play (count)	5.00	-0.99	7.00	-0.53	6.00	-0.67	8.00	-0.5
Allotments (ha)	3.75	-0.09	1.55	-0.17	3.14	-0.1	3.88	-0.09
Natural (ha)	15.09	-0.08	68.42	2.21	128.58	5.07	69.92	2.02

Typology	Quantity & surpluses/deficiencies	
	Pudsey	
	Quantity	Surplus / deficiency
Parks and Gardens (ha)	24.74	0.1
Outdoor Sport (ha)	21.83	-0.23
Amenity (ha)	6.19	-0.18

Children and Young People's equipped play (count)	6.00	-0.68
Allotments (ha)	1.86	-0.16
Natural (ha)	43.98	1.25

Quality:

Each site can be assessed using a system of scoring (out of 10) various aspects - welcoming place, healthy, safe and secure, clean and well maintained and conservation, habitats and heritage. The scores have been averaged to produce a single quality score for each site which has been compared to the standards set out in Core Strategy Policy G3 and the target of a score of 7 or above. Overall, the plan and tables show a predominance of sites which fall below the required quality standard of 7, which indicates an issue of substandard greenspace provision across all wards and typologies.

Accessibility:

Ease of accessibility to greenspace sites can also be assessed against the standards set out in Core Strategy Policy G3. Most of the built up area is accessible to at least some types of greenspace. Accessibility to amenity space is generally very good against the G3 standard of 480m, as is access to children and young people's equipped play facilities, natural greenspace, outdoor sports pitches and parks and gardens. To this extent the Outer West area has very good accessibility to all typologies.

Footpaths & Public Rights of Way

The City wide baseline provides details of the Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2009-17 including reference to key strategic routes and key and local recreational routes.

Environmental Profile

Environmental Setting

The City wide baseline provides data on the district's environmental setting.

Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna

The following map W1 shows the updated 2014 Habitat Network in green, with conservation designations outlined in pink or purple.

Landscape

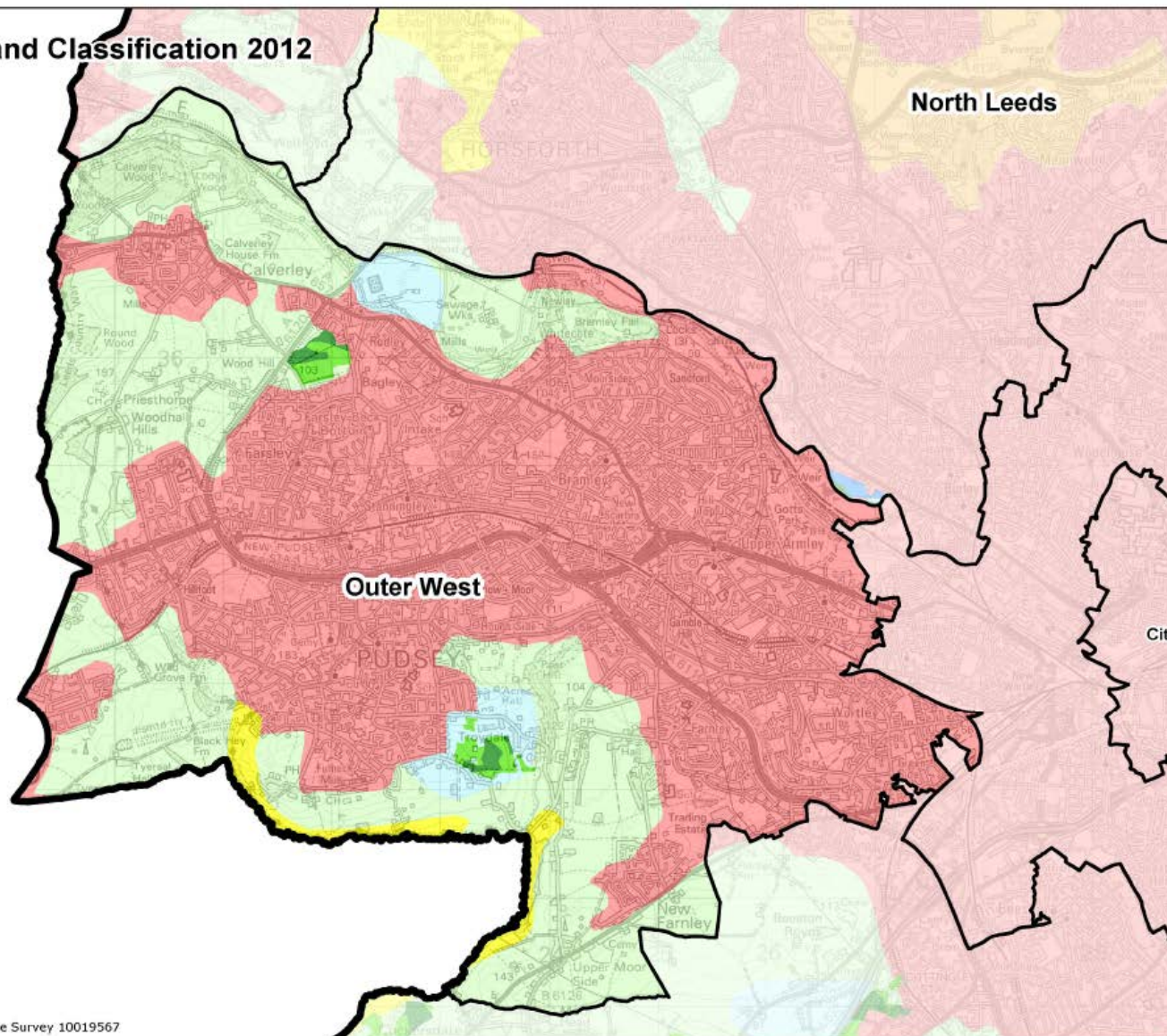
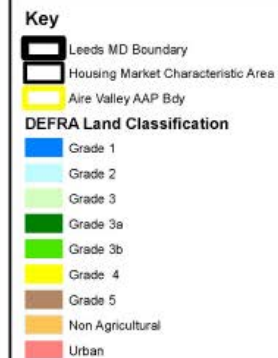
The City wide baseline provides landscape maps for the Leeds district.

Agriculture

Map W2 below shows the classification of agricultural land within Outer West HMCA. This has been updated to include the subdivision of grade 3 into 3a and 3b where this information is available.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that authorities need to take account of the best and most versatile agricultural land and seek to use areas of poorer quality where possible. Best and most versatile comprises grade 1, 2 and 3a land. The majority of the area is classed as urban (around the main settlements including Pudsey, Farsley, Armley and Wortley) and a small area of grade 4 to the south of the HMCA. Most of the remainder is grade 3 where there are no more recent surveys splitting the grade 3 further into 3a or 3b. There are also two smaller areas of grade 3a and 3b agricultural land, and two areas of grade 2 – one to the north of Rodley, one to the south east of Pudsey. There is no grade 1 agricultural land in Outer West.

DEFRA Aricultural Land Classification 2012



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LEEDS CITY COUNCIL

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Contaminated Land

The City wide baseline section provides details of contaminated land based on the Council's knowledge of historical land uses and data collected through land assessments carried out as part of the development process. The Outer West HMCA has 14% of the total amount of land identified as having a potentially historical contaminating land use and 9% of land assessed as contaminated through the development process.

Water Resources & Water Quality

The City wide baseline section provides data on the water availability and water quality.

Flood Risk

Bagley Beck and Red Beck Catchment

The predicted 1% AEP (100 year) design event is contained largely within the waterway corridor, indicating a potential risk only to 'less vulnerable' commercial property situated immediately adjacent to the river. This is reinforced by the absence of any recorded history of river flooding within the catchment

A number of localised flooding issues have been identified in the Bagley Beck catchment in Rodley and Farsley by Leeds City Council Flood Risk Team, associated largely with old culverts that are under capacity and in poor condition. To reduce the susceptibility of localised flooding, a risk-based approach must be taken. It is essential that future development does not increase the rate and/or volume of runoff into the local waterways, and that the capacity and condition of these culverts are upgraded. Future redevelopment within the catchment must implement sustainable drainage techniques, including (for example) infiltration and/or water harvesting, to limit the rate of runoff to the greenfield equivalent.

Tyresal Beck, Pudsey Beck, Farnley Beck and Wortley Beck catchments

The predicted 1% (100 year) design event is contained largely within the waterway corridor of Tyresal Beck, Pudsey Beck, Farnley Beck and Wortley Beck. Potential flood risk is indicated to industrial property at Troydale Lane which is situated adjacent to the Pudsey Beck; residential property at risk at Hare Park Avenue from Farnley Beck; industrial buildings are at risk near Bangor Terrace which is situated adjacent to Wortley Beck; and industrial, commercial and residential properties are at risk in the Beeston Bridge and One City West Office Park areas which are situated adjacent to Wortley Beck.

A number of localised flooding issues have been identified within the Wortley Beck catchment by Leeds City Council Flood Risk Team, associated largely with the localised blockage of gullies and culverts.

Air Quality

The City wide baseline section provides data on air quality across the Leeds.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Energy Consumption & Climate Change

The City wide baseline provides data for the Leeds district.

Natural Resources

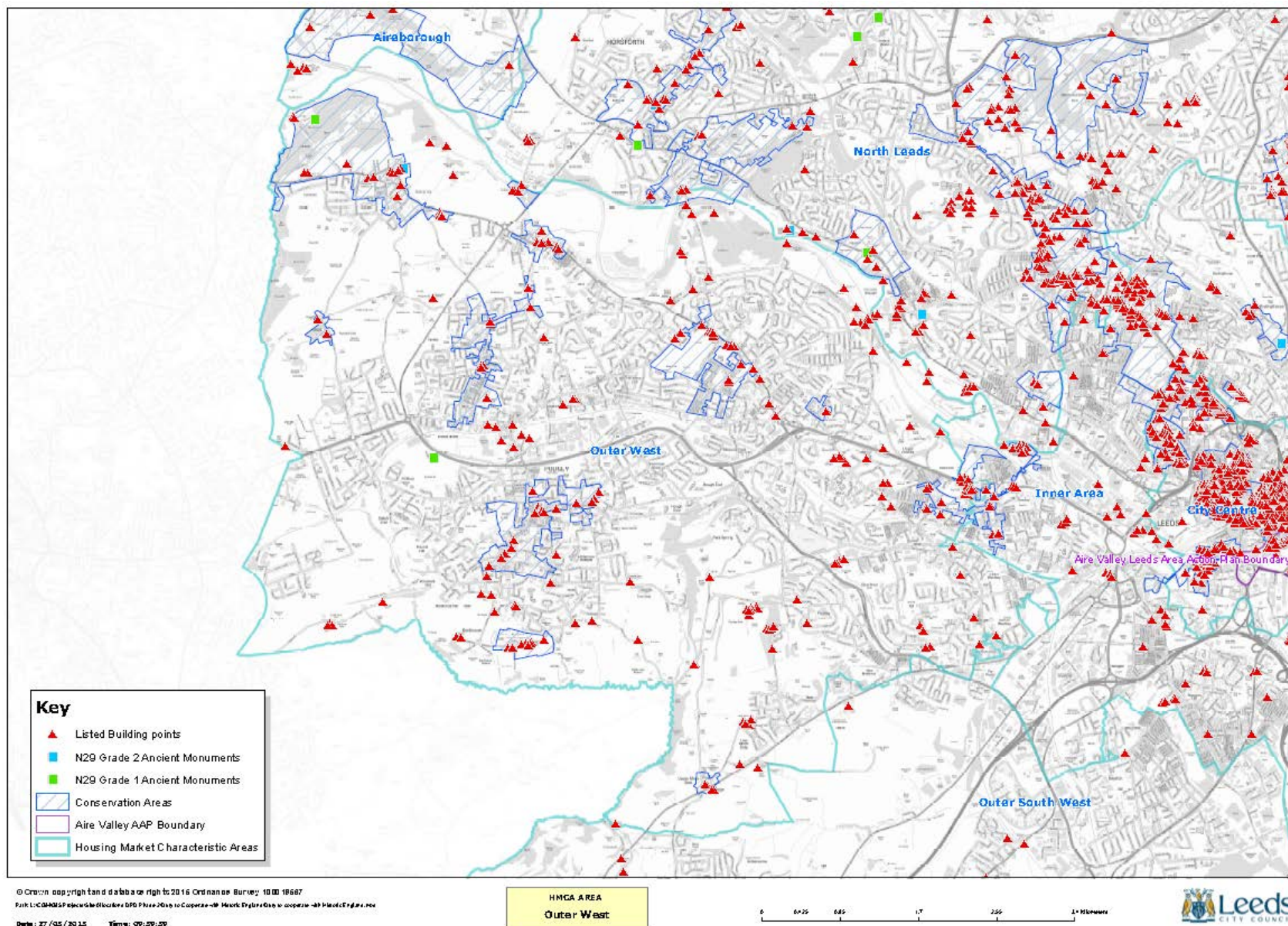
The City wide baseline section provides data on the availability of natural resources for the production and consumption of materials across the Leeds district (rock, sand and gravel and recycled aggregates).

Accessibility

The City wide baseline section provides data on travel patterns across the Leeds district and levels of car ownership and modal share in terms of the different transport modes broken down by HMCA. Of the working population in the Outer West HMCA, 2.4% travel by train, 14.7% by bus/mini-bus/coach and 63.3% by car/van.

Historic Environment

The following map W3 shows any listed buildings, ancient monuments or conservation area boundaries within the Outer West area. The City wide baseline provides additional data on the district's historic environment.



APPENDIX 6 - SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK FOR SITE ALLOCATIONS PLAN

SA OBJECTIVES	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	INDICATORS
ECONOMIC OBJECTIVES		
1. Maintain or improve good quality employment opportunities and reduce the disparities in the Leeds' labour market.	a. Will it maintain or improve current employment rates in Leeds? b. Will it support employment opportunities for people who live in or close to the area? c. Will it support equal employment opportunities? d. Will it reduce the disparities in employment rates between deprived and affluent parts of Leeds? e. Will it help to reduce the high rates of unemployment among black and ethnic minority groups?	1. % of people who are in work 2. Total employment 3. Unemployment rates (%) 4. Worklessness rates (those claiming job seeker's allowance, income support, incapacity benefit) 5. Average gross weekly earnings for residents (£) 6. % of SOAs in the 20% most deprived nationally in the IMD employment domain 7. Difference in employment rates between the highest and lowest SOAs 8. Unemployment rates among BME groups (%) 9. Amount of land developed for employment by type 10. Amount of completed office development and % developed in town centres
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?	1. Gross Value Added (GVA) per capita 2. No. of VAT registered businesses 3. Amount of completed retail and leisure development 4. Employment land supply (ha)
SOCIAL OBJECTIVES		
3. Increase participation in education and life-long learning and reduce the disparity in participation and qualifications achieved across Leeds.	a. Will it provide accessible training and learning opportunities for adults and young people? b. Will it increase participation in education and qualifications in disadvantaged communities? c. Will it increase participation in education and qualifications among BME groups?	1. % of economically active adults with at least level 2 and level 3 qualifications 2. Educational qualifications: students achieving 5 or more GCSEs at grades A*-C 3. Educational qualifications of those aged 16-49 by ethnicity 4. % of SOAs in the 20% most deprived nationally in the IMD Education, skills and training deprivation domain
4. Improve conditions and services that engender good health and reduce disparities in health across	a. Will it promote healthy life-styles, and help prevent ill-health?	1. Life expectancy 2. Mortality rates from coronary heart disease and cancer

SA OBJECTIVES	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	INDICATORS
Leeds	b. Will it improve access to high quality, health facilities? c. Will it address health inequalities across Leeds?	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
5. Reduce overall rates of crime, and reduce the disparities in crime rates across Leeds.	a. Will it help address the causes of crime? b. Will it help to reduce disparities in crime rates across Leeds?	1. Crime survey trends in burglary and vehicle related thefts 2. Recorded crime (violent crime, robbery, domestic burglary, vehicle crime, criminal damage) 3. Fear of crime in residents surveys 4. % of SOAs in the 20% most deprived nationally in the IMD crime domain
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? d. Will it preserve, promote and enhance local culture and heritage?	1. Visitor statistics from major attractions 2. % participation in sport and physical activity
7. Improve the overall quality of housing and reduce the disparity in housing markets across Leeds	a. Will it make housing available to people in need (taking into account requirements of location, size, type and affordability)? b. Will it reduce (the risk of) low housing demand in some parts of the city, and reduce the number of empty properties? c. Will it help improve the quality of the housing stock and reduce the number of unfit homes? d. Will it improve energy efficiency in housing to reduce fuel-poverty and ill-health?	1. Housing completions (annual number) 2. Average house price 3. House price/earnings ratio 4. Annual completions of affordable housing 5. % of dwellings by tenure (owner-occupied, private rented and social rented) 6. % of total dwellings that are vacant 7. % of LA and RSL dwellings that are difficult to let 8. % of LA, RSL and owner-occupied dwellings that are low demand

SA OBJECTIVES	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	INDICATORS
		9. % of total dwelling stock that is unfit 10. % of LA dwellings that fall below the 'Decent Homes Standard' 11. % of Fuel poor households 12. Average energy efficiency rating of homes
8. Increase social inclusion and active community participation	<i>Social inclusion</i> a. Will it help to reduce poverty? b. Will it provide more services and facilities that are appropriate to the needs of ethnic minorities, older people, young people and disabled people? <i>Community participation</i> c. Will it give the community opportunities to participate in or towards making decisions? d. Will local community organisations be supported to identify and address their own priorities? e. Does it enable less-well resourced groups to take part? f. Does it take steps to involve not yet reached groups?	<i>Social inclusion</i> 1. % of SOAs in the 20% most deprived nationally in the IMD Income deprivation domain 2. % of SOAs in the 20% most deprived nationally in the IMD Income deprivation affecting children index 3. % of SOAs in the 20% most deprived nationally in the IMD Income deprivation affecting older people index 4. Educational qualifications of African Caribbean, Pakistani and Bangladeshi pupils: students achieving 5 or more GCSEs at grades A*-C compared to Leeds average 5. Unemployment rates among BME groups (%) <i>Community participation</i> 6. Civic participation - % who participated in civic affairs in the last 12 months 7. Turnout in local elections (%)
9. Increase community cohesion	a. Will it build better relationships across diverse communities and interests? b. Will it increase people's feelings of belonging? c. Will it encourage communities to value diversity? d. Could it create or increase tensions and conflict locally or with other communities?	<i>Indicators to be included from Community Cohesion Action Plan when finalised</i>
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?	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 (Core Strategy Policy G3 Standards for Open Space, Sport and Recreation)
11. Minimise the pressure on greenfield land by efficient land use patterns that make good use of	a. Does it make efficient use of land by promoting development on previously used land, re-use of	1. % of land developed for employment which is on previously developed land

SA OBJECTIVES	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	INDICATORS
derelict and previously used sites & promote balanced development, provided that it is not of high environmental value (defined as ecological value)	buildings and higher densities? b. Will it promote the development of communities with accessible services, employment, shops and leisure facilities?	2. % of new homes on previously developed land 3. % of new dwellings completed at less than 30 dwellings per hectare 4. % of previously developed land of 'high environmental value' lost to development
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? 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?	1. Change in priority habitats by area 2. Areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value inc. sites of international, national, sub-regional or local significance (SSSIs, SEGIs, LNRs, LNAs) 3. Status/condition of SSSIs (favourable or recovering) (%)
13. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and thereby help to tackle climate change	Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions from: a. Transport	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)
14. Improve Leeds' ability to manage extreme weather conditions including flood risk and climate change	<i>Flood Risk including likely effects of climate change</i> a. Will it prevent inappropriate development on flood plains and prepare for the likelihood of increased flooding in future? b. Does it reduce the role of multi-functional green infrastructure?	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
15. Provide a transport network which maximises access, whilst minimising detrimental impacts	a. Will it reduce the need to travel by increasing access to key services and facilities by means other than the car?	1. AM peak period mode split to central Leeds 2. Change in area wide road traffic 3. Change in peak period traffic flows to central Leeds.

SA OBJECTIVES	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	INDICATORS
	b. Will it ease congestion on the road network? c. Will it provide/improve/promote information about alternatives to car-based transport? d. Will it reduce the number of journeys by personal motor transport? e. Will it make the transport/environment attractive to non-car users? f. Will it encourage freight transfer from road to rail and water? g. Will it reduce the causes of transport-related accidents?	4. Ease of pedestrian access to jobs, services, leisure etc (pedestrian counts) 5. Peak period rail patronage 6. Annualised index of cycling trips 7. Distance of public transport stops/station to residential areas (desire lines distances between public transport facilities and residential areas) 8. Total killed/seriously injured (KSI) casualties 9. Child KSI casualties
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. education, 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 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
17. Reduce the growth in waste generated and landfilled.	a. Will it help to provide or safeguard facilities for recycling, recovering and processing waste?	1. Total household waste (kg per person) 2. Household waste recycled (%) 3. Amount of municipal waste arising, & managed by type, & the % each management
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?	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. Annual road traffic emissions of NOx across principal road network 5. Water quality – length of rivers in good or fair chemical

SA OBJECTIVES	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	INDICATORS
		and biological quality 6. Satisfaction with cleanliness of streets
19. Maintain and enhance landscape quality	a. Will it maintain and enhance areas of high landscape value (defined as Special Landscape Areas)? 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? f. Will it maintain and enhance landscape character of the area?	1. Amount of development taking place in areas of high landscape value 2. Area of woodland coverage 3. % developments which maintain and enhance quality of countryside and local landscape character
20. Maintain and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the built environment	a. Will it ensure new development is appropriate to its setting and support local distinctiveness?	1. Consistency of development with Leeds City Council design guidance
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, historic parks and gardens and Registered Battle fields 2. No. of heritage assets identified as being 'at risk' on the English Heritage "Heritage at Risk Register" 2. No. of listed buildings demolished 3. No. & % of conservation areas with appraisals 4. Areas of known significant archaeological interest of national, regional or local interest
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 minimise the loss of high quality agricultural land and soils? e. Will it affect land designated for minerals use?	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

APPENDIX 7 – SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF INDIVIDUAL SITES: SITES PROPOSED FOR ALLOCATION

Sustainability Appraisals of proposed housing allocations. Version @ 25/08/15																														
HMACA	Ref	SHLAA	SA01	SA02	SA03	SA04	SA05	SA06	SA07	SA08	SA09	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16	SA17	SA18a	SA18b	SA18c	SA19	SA20	SA21	SA22a	SA22b	SA22c	Comment	
Aireborough	HG2-1	3026	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	-	0	0	--	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	0		
Aireborough	HG2-2	3029	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	-	0	0	--	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	u	-	0	0		
Aireborough	HG2-3	1255B	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	-	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0		
Aireborough	HG2-4	4020	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	0		
Aireborough	HG2-5	1180A_1311 A 2163A	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	-	0	0	--	--	-	+	0	-	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	0		
Aireborough	HG2-6	1113	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	--	--	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	--	0	0	SA6, 8 & 9 Assessment based on current limited use of allotments. SA10 Existing allotments.	
Aireborough	HG2-7	180	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	++	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	0		
Aireborough	HG2-8	4019	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	++	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	0	0	0		
Aireborough	HG2-9	3366	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	-	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	0		
Aireborough	HG2-10	1221	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	0	0	+	
Aireborough	HG2-11	12	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	0	0	+		
Aireborough	HG2-12	4254	0	0	0	-	0	-	+	-	0	-	--	--	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	+		
City Centre	HG2-187	3157	0	0	+	+	0	++	+	+	0	0	+	0	++	++	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+		
City Centre	HG2-188	446	0	0	+	+	0	++	+	0	0	--	+	0	+	++	++	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+		
City Centre	HG2-189	2006	0	0	+	+	0	++	+	0?	0	--	+	0	+	++	++	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+		
City Centre	HG2-190	421	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	--	++	0	++	++	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	+	u	0	0	+		
City Centre	HG2-191	426	-	-	-	+	0	++	+	0?	0	--	+	0	+	++	++	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+		
City Centre	HG2-193	2021	0	0	+	+	0	++	+	+	0	--	+	0	++	-	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+		
City Centre	HG2-194	2018	-	-	0	+	0	++	+	+	0	--	+	0	+	-	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+		
City Centre	HG2-195	2019	0	0	0	+	0	++	+	+	0	--	+	0	+	-	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+		
City Centre	HG2-196	2015	0	0	0	+	0	++	+	+	0	--	++	0	+	-	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	u	0	0	+		
City Centre	HG2-197	2016	0	0	0	+	0	++	+	+	0	--	++	0	+	-	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+		
City Centre	HG2-198	1082	-	-	+	+	0	++	+	+	0	--	+	0	++	-	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+		
City Centre	HG2-199	5019	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	++	++	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	u	0	0	+		
City Centre	MX2-15	2028A	-	-	0	+	0	++	+	0?	0	--	+	0	++	++	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+		
City Centre	MX2-16	1010	-	-	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	--	+	0	+	+	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+		
City Centre	MX2-17	2004	-	-	+	+	0	++	+	0?	0	--	+	0	++	++	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+		
City Centre	MX2-18	410	0	0	+	+	0	++	+	+	0	--	++	0	++	++	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	+	u	0	0	+		
City Centre	MX2-19	230	0	0	-	+	0	++	+	+	0	--	++	0	++	0	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	+	u	0	0	+		
City Centre	MX2-20	187	-	-	+	+	0	++	+	+	0	--	+	0	++	++	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	+	u	0	0	+		
City Centre	MX2-22	2001	0	0	+	+	0	++	+	+	0	--	++	0	++	-	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+		
City Centre	MX2-23	200_411	0	0	+	+	0	++	+	+	0	--	+	0	++	-	+	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+		
City Centre	MX2-25	449	-	-	+	+	0	++	+	0?	0	--	+	0	++	++	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+		
City Centre	MX2-26	231	0	0	+	+	0	++	+	0?	0	--	+	0	++	++	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+		
City Centre	MX2-27	2007	0	0	+	+	0	++	+	+	0	--	+	0	++	++	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+		
City Centre	MX2-29	431	-	-	+	+	0	++	+	0?	0	--	+	0	++	-	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+		
City Centre	MX2-30	2031	0	0	0	+	0	++	+	-	0	--	++	0	-	0	-	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	u	0	0	+		
City Centre	MX2-31	1009	-	-	0	+	0	++	+	+	0	--	+	0	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+		
City Centre	MX2-32	225	-	-	0	+	0	++	+	0?	0	--	+	0	++	-	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+		
City Centre	MX2-34	5196	0	0	0	+	0	++	+	+	0	--	+	0	++	-	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	+	u	0	0	+		
East Leeds	HG2-104	4123	-	-	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	-	++	-	++	0	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
East Leeds	HG2-119	2062	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	-	0	0	--	-	-	+	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	u	--	0	0	While not near to a centre it is within walking distance of Roundhay Park
East Leeds	HG2-120	1297	-	-	0	0	0	0	+	-	0	0	+	-	0	++	0	0	0	+	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	+		
East Leeds	HG2-121	267	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	-	++	-	++	++	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+		
East Leeds	HG2-122	2144B	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	--	--	++	--	++	++	0	+	0	0	-	0	0	--	0	+		
East Leeds	HG2-123	2090A	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	-	0	0	--	--	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	+		
East Leeds	HG2-174	1359	0	0	0	-	0	0	+	0	0	0	-	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Inner Area	HG2-85	262	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	--	-	0	++	+	++	++	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	0	0	+	SA6 protected playing pitch	
Inner Area	HG2-86	263	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	++	0	++	++	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+		
Inner Area	HG2-87	817	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	--	--	0	++	+	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+		
Inner Area	HG2-88	5017	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	-	--	++	0	++	++	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+		
Inner Area	HG2-89	814	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	--	++	0	++	++	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+		
Inner Area	HG2-90	2146	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	-	++	0	++	++	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+		
Inner Area	HG2-91	2147B	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	--	-	--	++	+	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	SA6 protected playing pitch	
Inner Area	HG2-92	2147D	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	-	--	--	++	+	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+		
Inner Area	HG2-93	4110	-	-	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	-	++	0	++	++	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+	SA1 greenspace	
Inner Area	HG2-94	816	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	-	-	0	++	+	++	++	0	+	0	0	--	0	u	0	0	+		
Inner Area	HG2-95	2150A	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	-	++	0	++	++	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+		
Inner Area	HG2-96	2150C	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	-	++	0	++	-	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+		
Inner Area	HG2-97	4117	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	-	++	0	++	++	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+		
Inner Area	HG2-98	4120	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	-	++	0	++	++	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+		
Inner Area	HG2-99	125_210	-	-	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	++	-	+	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+	SA11 - part derelict to north of site	
Inner Area	HG2-100	5014	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	--	+	0	++	-	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+		
Inner Area	HG2-101	1145A	-	-	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	-	+	0	++	++	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+		

Sustainability Appraisals of proposed housing allocations. Version @ 25/08/15																														
HMCA	Ref	SHLAA	SA01	SA02	SA03	SA04	SA05	SA06	SA07	SA08	SA09	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16	SA17	SA18a	SA18b	SA18c	SA19	SA20	SA21	SA22a	SA22b	SA22c	Comment	
Outer South	HG2-176	4082	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	--	+	++	++	+	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	0	0	+		
Outer South	HG2-177	136	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	--	0	+	--	0	+	0	0	0	0	--	+	u	0	0	+		
Outer South	HG2-178	143	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	++	--	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	u	--	0	+	
Outer South	HG2-179	1035	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	--	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer South	HG2-180	4222A B C	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	-	0	0	--	--	-	--	+	-	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	+		
Outer South	HG2-181	3445A	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	--	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer South	HG2-182	129A	-	-	+	+	0	0	+	-	0	0	+	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer South	HG2-183	1365A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	--	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	u	--	0	+	
Outer South	HG2-184	3088	0	0	0	+	0	-	+	-	0	+	--	0	-	+	+	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer South	HG2-185	1261 4220	-	-	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	-	0	0	--	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+	
Outer South	HG2-186	289	-	-	-	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	-	+	-	++	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	u	--	0	+		
Outer South	MX2-14	130	-	-	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	++	++	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	+	u	0	0	+		
Outer SE	HG2-124	1232B	0	0	-	-	0	-	+	0?	--	0	--	0	-	+	+	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	--	0	0		Given scale of site, new infrastructure provision will be required including education and access to public transport
Outer SE	HG2-125	1176	0	0	0	-	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	0		
Outer SE	HG2-126	1174	0	0	0	-	0	0	+	-	0	0	--	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	0		
Outer SE	HG2-127	4200B	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	--	0	0	
Outer SE	HG2-128	3109C	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	-	0	--	-	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	+	
Outer SE	HG2-129	265	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	-	0	++	+	+	++	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	0	0	0	0	SA9 & SA20 majority of site is brownfield
Outer SE	HG2-130	5013	-	-	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	++	0	++	++	++	++	0	+	0	0	--	+	u	0	0	0	0	
Outer SE	HG2-131	3100B	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	--	0	0	--	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+	
Outer SE	HG2-132	1175A	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	--	0	++	+	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	0		
Outer SE	HG2-133	1357	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	--	-	++	++	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	+		
Outer SE	HG2-134	827	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SE	HG2-135	310	-	-	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	-	+	-	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	+		
Outer SW	HG2-136	1171B	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	u	--	0	+	
Outer SW	HG2-137	3386	-	-	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	++	++	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Outer SW	HG2-138	4002	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	++	0	++	++	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Outer SW	HG2-139	341	-	-	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	++	0	++	++	++	++	0	+	0	0	--	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Outer SW	HG2-140	3394	-	-	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	++	++	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Outer SW	HG2-141	5008	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	-	--	+	+	++	+	0	+	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	+	SA1 & 2 whilst not B class uses, the site provides employment from the college use SA19 strong tree belt particularly on west side of site
Outer SW	HG2-142	333	-	-	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	++	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	--	0	+		
Outer SW	HG2-143	2124 3003	0	0	-	+	0	0	+	+	-	0	--	--	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	--	-	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	HG2-144	1344	0	0	-	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	--	0	+		
Outer SW	HG2-145	3000 3064	-	-	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	-	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	HG2-146	3378	-	-	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	++	+	+	0	+	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	HG2-147	1200A	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	-	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	HG2-148	3060A	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	--	++	+	+	++	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	HG2-149	1282	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	HG2-150	1220A	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	u	--	0	+		
Outer SW	HG2-151	5147	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	++	0	++	++	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	HG2-152	1319	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	-	-	++	+	++	++	-	+	0	0	--	0	0	0	0	+		
Outer SW	HG2-153	1284A 4211	-	-	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	-	--	+	+	++	+	0	+	0	0	--	0	0	0	0	+		
Outer SW	HG2-154	1320	0	0	0	-	0	0	+	+	0	0	-	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	HG2-155	4053	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	++	++	+	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Outer SW	HG2-156	2036	-	-	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	-	0	++	+	+	++	0	+	0	0	-	0	u	0	0	+		
Outer SW	HG2-157	137A	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	-	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+		
Outer SW	HG2-158	141	-	-	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	++	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Outer SW	HG2-159	2098A C	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	--	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	HG2-160	4034	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	++	0	+	++	++	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+		
Outer SW	HG2-161	4035	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	++	0	+	++	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+		
Outer SW	HG2-164	4032	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	++	0	+	++	++	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+		
Outer SW	HG2-165	4004	--	-	+	+	0	-	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	-	+	0	0	0	+	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	HG2-166	1029	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	+	--	0	0	+	+	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	HG2-167	1143B D	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	--	0	+	+	+	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	u	--	0	+	
Outer SW	HG2-168	3373A	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	+	--	--	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	HG2-169	3373C	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	+	--	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	HG2-170	3456A	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	+	--	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	+		
Outer SW	HG2-171	1258 2105 365 5144	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	--	-	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	HG2-172	562	0	0	0	-	0	-	+	-	0	+	++	0	-	++	+	-	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer West	HG2-53	4097	0	0	0	-	0	-	+	+	0	--	--	--	0	--	+	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	0		
Outer West	HG2-54	1124	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	-	0	--	--	0	-	+	-	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer West	HG2-55	4049	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	-	0	--	--	0	-	+	-	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	0	0	+		
Outer West	HG2-56	1193A	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	-	0	--	--	--	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	-	0	--	0	+		
Outer West	HG2-58	1322	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	-	++	--	+	-	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	SA14 east site boundary in Zone 3ai and 2.
Outer West	HG2-59	4213	0	0																										

Sustainability Appraisals of proposed housing allocations. Version @ 25/08/15																													
HMCA	Ref	SHLAA	SA01	SA02	SA03	SA04	SA05	SA06	SA07	SA08	SA09	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16	SA17	SA18a	SA18b	SA18c	SA19	SA20	SA21	SA22a	SA22b	SA22c	Comment
Outer West	HG2-64	4047	-	-	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	--	-	0	++	+	+	++	0	+	0	0	--	0	0	0	0	+	
Outer West	HG2-65	4046	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	-	0	--	--	--	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	+	
Outer West	HG2-66	2120	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	--	++	0	++	++	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Outer West	HG2-67	1073A_3440	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	--	-	0	++	+	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Outer West	HG2-68	1195	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	-	--	-	++	+	+	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+	
Outer West	HG2-69	3011_4044	-	-	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	--	-	--	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	+	SA11 & SA20 - element of employment/brownfield but majority of the site greenfield
Outer West	HG2-70	3121	0	0	0	-	0	0	+	+	0	-	--	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Outer West	HG2-71	4169	0	0	0	+	-	0	-	+	0	-	--	0	-	+	0	-	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+	
Outer West	HG2-72	3464	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	+	-	0	-	--	0	--	+	-	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+	
Outer West	HG2-73	1343A	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	+	-	0	-	--	-	--	+	0	--	0	+	0	0	0	0	--	0	+	
Outer West	HG2-74	659	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	-	--	0	++	+	++	++	--	+	0	0	-	0	u	0	0	+	
Outer West	HG2-75	5135	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	-	+	0	++	++	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+	
Outer West	HG2-76	1060A_3377 A	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	-	0	-	--	0	-	+	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+	
Outer West	HG2-77	4039	-	-	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	++	++	++	++	0	+	0	0	--	0	0	0	0	+	
Outer West	HG2-80	1184_3050	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	-	-	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	--	0	+	SA11 - majority of the site greenfield
Outer West	HG2-81	3455B	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	-	0	0	--	-	+	0	-	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	+	
Outer West	HG2-82	4007	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	-	--	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Outer West	HG2-83	4036	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	-	0	++	+	++	++	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	0	0	+	
Outer West	HG2-84	254	0	0	0	+	0	--	+	+	0	--	--	0	++	+	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	SA6 reflecting former use of playing pitch. SA10 existing playing pitch.
Outer West	HG2-200	4249_5010																											
Outer West	MX2-5	3412	-	-	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	-	+	0	++	++	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Outer West	MX2-6	HSG01793	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	-	-	++	--	+	++	++	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	+	SA11 & SA20 majority of site is brownfield

Sustainability Appraisals of proposed Gypsy and Traveller allocations. Version @ 25/08/15

Ref	Ref	SA01	SA02	SA03	SA04	SA05	SA06	SA07	SA08	SA09	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16	SA17	SA18a	SA18b	SA18c	SA19	SA20	SA21	SA22a	SA22b	SA22c
HG6-1	Cottingley Springs, Gelderd Road, Nr Gildersome	0	0	-	-	0	-	+	-	-	0	+	-	-	++	0	-	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+
HG6-2	Kidacre Street, City Centre	0	0	0	0	0	++	+	+	0	--	++	0	++	0	+	++	0	+	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	+
HG6-3	Former Moored Training Centre, Tulip Street, Hunslet	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	--	++	-	+	++	+	+	0	0	-	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
HG6-4	Nepshaw Lane South, Morley	0	0	0	-	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	--	++	-	--	0	+	-	0	0	0	0	--	0	+
HG6-5	Roseneath Place, Wortley	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	-	0	++	+	+	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
HG6-6	Ninevah Lane, Allerton Bywater	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	--	-	++	+	+	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	+
HG6-7	Knotford Nook, Old Pool Road, Otley	0	0	-	-	0	-	+	-	0	0	+	0	--	0	0	--	-	0	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	-
HG6-8	Springfield Villas, Gildersome	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	-	0	0	+	0	0	++	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+
HG6-9	Dunningley Lane, Middleton	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	--	0	+
HG6-10	Thorpe Lane, Tingley	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	-	0	++	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	--	0	+
HG6-11	White Rose Stables, Whitehall Road, Gildersome	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+
HG6-12	Scarecrow Farm, Whitehall Road, Gildersome	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	-	++	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+
HG6-13	Urn Farm, Middleton Road	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	+	++	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+
HG7-1	West Wood, Dewsbury Road, Tingley	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	+	0	+	--	--	0	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	--	0	+
HG7-2	Land on the corner of Tong Road and Lakeside Road, Wortley	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	--	-	++	-	+	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+
HG7-3	Bullerthorpe Lane, Temple Newsam	0	0	-	-	0	0	+	0	0	0	--	--	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	u	--	0	+
HG8-1	Whitehall Road, Gildersome	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	++	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	--	0	+
HG8-2	Town Street, Yeadon	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	--	+	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	u	--	0	0
HG8-3	Land off Phoenix Avenue, Micklefield	-	-	0	-	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	0

Sustainability Appraisals of proposed employment allocations. Version @ 25/08/15																														
HMCA	Ref	SHLAA	SA01	SA02	SA03	SA04	SA05	SA06	SA07	SA08	SA09	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16	SA17	SA18a	SA18b	SA18c	SA19	SA20	SA21	SA22a	SA22b	SA22c	Comment	
Aireborough	EG2-1	2801270	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	--	0	++	+	+	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	u	0	-	0	SA2 The double positive score reflects that this site will be a catalyst to growth attracting investment to Leeds and the City Region. The site will be of strategic importance.
Aireborough	EG3	EMP00338	+	++	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	--	-	0	+	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0		
City Centre	MX2-15	2028A	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	+	0	++	++	+	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	0	+	
City Centre	MX2-16	1010	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	+	0	+	0	++	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	0	+	
City Centre	MX2-17	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	+	0	++	++	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	0	+	
City Centre	MX2-19	230	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	++	0	++	0	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	+	u	0	0	0	+	
City Centre	MX2-20	187	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	+	0	++	++	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	+	u	0	0	0	+	
City Centre	MX2-22	2001	+	++	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	++	0	++	-	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	0	+	
City Centre	MX2-23	200_411	+	+	0	0	0	+	-	0	0	0	+	0	++	-	+	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	0	+	
City Centre	MX2-25	449	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	+	0	++	++	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	0	+	
City Centre	MX2-29	431	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	+	0	++	-	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	0	+	
City Centre	MX2-30	2031	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	++	0	-	-	0	-	0	+	0	0	0	+	u	0	0	0	+	
City Centre	MX2-31	1009	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	+	0	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	0	+	
City Centre	MX2-32	225	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	+	0	++	-	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	0	+	
City Centre	EO2-6	2005630	+	++	0	0	0	++	-	0	0	0	+	0	+	-	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
City Centre	EO2-9	2005400	+	++	0	0	0	++	-	+	0	0	+	0	++	-	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	0	+	
City Centre	EG2-22	2000950	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	+	0	+	-	+	+	-	+	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Inner Area	MX2-7	CFSM049	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	+	0	+	++	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	0	+	
Inner Area	MX2-9	198_3390_3393	+	+	0	0	0	+	-	0	0	0	+	--	++	-	+	++	0	+	0	-	0	+	u	0	0	0	+	
Inner Area	MX2-10	3408	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	+	--	++	-	+	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	0	+	
Inner Area	MX2-11	1265	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	++	0	+	++	0	+	0	+	0	-	0	0	u	0	0	0	+	
Inner Area	MX2-13	3015	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	++	0	+	++	+	+	-	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Inner Area	EO2-2	2004069	+	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	+	0	++	0	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	0	+	
Inner Area	EG2-10	2105050	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	--	0	--	--	0	--	0	+	0	0	-	0	u	0	0	0	+	
Inner Area	EG2-11	2104230	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	++	0	++	-	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	
Inner Area	EG2-12	2103385	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	--	-	+	--	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Inner Area	EG2-13	2104710	+	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	+	0	++	++	+	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
North Leeds	MX2-4	3014	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	++	0	++	++	+	++	0	+	0	0	0	+	u	0	0	0	+	
Outer NE	MX2-33	3391	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	0?	0	0	--	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	--	-	u	--	-	0		
Outer NW	EG2-2	2900040	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	--	--	--	-	-	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	--	-	+		
Outer NW	EG2-3	2900042	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	--	--	-	-	--	0	0	0	0	-	+	u	--	-	+		
Outer SW	EG2-14	2104450	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	++	0	++	-	+	++	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	
Outer SW	EG2-15	2103631	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	+	0	0	++	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Outer SW	EG2-16	2101900	+	++	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Outer SW	EG2-18	2302250	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	--	0	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	+	
Outer SW	EG2-19	CFSM010	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	--	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	EG2-20	2200462	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	--	0	++	+	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	-	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	EG2-21	2202290	+	+	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	+	0	0	--	+	0	0	0	+	0	--	0	+	SA11 derelict brownfield and greenfield SA20 majority of site is greenfield, however the brownfield area is derelict and unsightly.	
Outer SW	EG2-23	2303010_2303011	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	--	--	0	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	u	0	0	0		
Outer West	MX2-6	HSG01793	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	++	--	+	++	0	+	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	+	SA11 & SA20 majority of site is brownfield
Outer West	EG2-6	2400850	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	-	--	++	+	+	++	0	+	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	+	SA11 Majority of site is greenfield
Outer West	EG2-7	2401892	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	--	0	++	+	+	++	0	+	0	0	--	0	u	0	0	0	+	
Outer West	EG2-8	CFSE005	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	++	--	--	++	-	--	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	u	0	0	+	
Outer West	EG2-9	2501424	+	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	+	0	++	++	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	

Sustainability Appraisals of Safeguarded Land designations. Version @ 25/08/15																													
HMCA	Ref	SHLAA	SA01	SA02	SA03	SA04	SA05	SA06	SA07	SA08	SA09	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16	SA17	SA18a	SA18b	SA18c	SA19	SA20	SA21	SA22a	SA22b	SA22c	Comment
Aireborough	HG3-4	3329 5145	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	-	--	--	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	+	
Aireborough	HG3-3	3331	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	-	--	-	++	+	+	++	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	+	
Aireborough	HG3-1	4043	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	--	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	-	0	0	
Aireborough	HG3-2	4095	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	-	--	--	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	+	
Outer NE	HG3-10	1008	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	-	0	0	--	0	-	+	0	-	0	+	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	0	
Outer NE	HG3-12	1061	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	-	0	0	--	-	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+	
Outer NE	HG3-11	1167	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	--	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	--	0	0	
Outer NE	HG3-13	2134	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	-	0	0	--	--	-	+	-	-	0	+	0	0	-	0	u	--	0	+	
Outer NE	HG3-8	2135	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	-	0	0	--	-	-	--	+	-	0	+	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	SA14 south side of site in Zone 3b, 3ai and 2.
Outer NE	HG3-7	2136	0	0	-	-	0	-	+	-	0	0	--	--	--	+	-	--	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	0	
Outer NE	HG3-9	2137	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	-	0	0	--	-	-	+	-	-	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	0	
Outer NW	HG3-5	1095B 1369	0	0	0	-	0	-	+	-	-	0	--	--	--	+	-	--	0	0	0	0	-	u	--	0	0		
Outer South	HG3-26	1298	0	0	+	+	0	-	+	0	-	0	--	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	--	0	+		
Outer South	HG3-27	1224	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	0	+	--	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	--	0	--	
Outer South	HG3-28	1225C	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	--	0	+	--	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	--	
Outer SE	HG3-20	1149A	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	-	-	0	--	-	-	+	0	-	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	+	
Outer SE	HG3-19	2131	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	--	--	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	+	
Outer SE	HG3-18	2132	0	0	0	-	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	--	+	--	+	+	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	+	
Outer SW	HG3-24	1032	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	--	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	+	
Outer SW	HG3-21	2078	0	0	-	0	0	-	+	-	0	0	--	--	--	+	-	--	0	+	0	0	-	0	0	--	0	+	
Outer SW	HG3-22	2125	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Outer SW	HG3-23	2127	0	0	-	-	0	0	+	+	-	+	--	-	0	+	+	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	--	0	+	
Outer SW	HG3-25	2128	0	0	0	+	0	-	+	+	0	+	-	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+	
Outer West	HG3-14	1110	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	--	--	-	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	--	-	0	--	0	0	
Outer West	HG3-15	1114	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	--	--	-	0	--	0	0	0	+	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	+	
Outer West	HG3-17	2123	0	0	-	+	0	0	+	-	0	0	--	-	-	+	0	-	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	+	
Outer West	HG3-16	3455A	0	0	-	0	0	-	+	-	0	0	--	0	--	+	-	--	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	+	

**APPENDIX 8 – TABLES ASSESSING SITES AGAINST SA OBJECTIVES: SITES
NOT PROPOSED FOR ALLOCATION**

Sustainability Appraisals of sites not proposed for housing allocations. Version @ 25/08/15																														
HMCA	Ref	SHLAA	SA01	SA02	SA03	SA04	SA05	SA06	SA07	SA08	SA09	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16	SA17	SA18a	SA18b	SA18c	SA19	SA20	SA21	SA22a	SA22b	SA22c	Comment	
Aireborough	n/a	1103	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	--	+	0	+	++	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	--	0	u	0	0	0	
Aireborough	n/a	1104	-	-	+	+	0	-	+	+	0	-	0	+	0	+	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	--	0	0	
Aireborough	n/a	1148	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	-	-	0	--	--	-	+	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	--	-	u	--	0	0	
Aireborough	n/a	1180B	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	-	0	0	--	0	-	+	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	+	
Aireborough	n/a	1194	0	0	0	-	0	-	+	-	0	0	--	0	--	+	0	--	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	-	0	0	
Aireborough	n/a	1255A	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	-	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	-	0	0	
Aireborough	n/a	1256	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	-	-	0	--	--	-	+	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	u	-	0	0		
Aireborough	n/a	1311B	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	-	0	0	--	0	-	+	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	0	0	+	
Aireborough	n/a	2038	-	-	0	0	0	0	+	-	0	0	+	-	-	-	--	-	-	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	SA14 mixed brown/green field. Northern Brown field area is flood risk 3ai the remainder is zone 1.
Aireborough	n/a	2118	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	+	-	--	--	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	+	
Aireborough	n/a	2119	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	0	+	+	-	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Aireborough	n/a	2160	0	0	0	-	0	0	+	0	-	-	--	--	-	+	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	u	0	0	0	0	
Aireborough	n/a	2161	-	-	0	0	0	0	+	-	0	--	--	--	-	+	0	-	-	+	0	0	--	0	0	0	0	0	--	SA12 Part SSSI and SA19 dense woodland
Aireborough	n/a	2162	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	-	0	0	--	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	--	0	0	0	SA14 small incursion into floodzone 2 and 3ai
Aireborough	n/a	2163B	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	-	0	0	--	--	--	--	-	--	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	+	+	
Aireborough	n/a	3028	0	0	0	0	0	--	+	-	-	0	--	0	-	+	-	-	0	0	0	0	--	-	u	-	0	0	0	SA6 & SA10 existing greenspace use (Parkinson Park)
Aireborough	n/a	3030	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	-	-	--	--	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	
Aireborough	n/a	3031	0	0	+	-	0	-	+	-	0	0	--	0	--	+	-	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+	+
Aireborough	n/a	3033	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	-	0	0	--	0	--	+	-	--	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	0	0	
Aireborough	n/a	3034	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0?	-	0	--	0	-	+	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	
Aireborough	n/a	3326	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	-	0	--	--	--	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	-	0	+	+	
Aireborough	n/a	5151	0	0	+	+	0	-	+	-	0	--	--	0	--	+	-	--	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	0	0	0	0	
Aireborough	n/a	5152	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	-	0	-	--	--	--	+	-	--	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	0	0	0	0	SA20 Whilst the scale of the site is relatively in scale with the main urban areas adjacent, it is insensitive to the scale of the dispersed pattern of buildings nearby within the Conservation Area.
City Centre	n/a	396																												
City Centre	n/a	403	-	-	+	+	0	++	+	0?	0	--	+	0	++	++	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	0	+	
City Centre	n/a	420	-	-	+	+	0	++	+	+	0	--	+	0	++	++	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	0	+	
City Centre	n/a	425	0	0	+	+	0	++	+	0?	0	--	+	0	++	++	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	0	+	
City Centre	n/a	455																												
City Centre	n/a	459																												
City Centre	n/a	462	0	0	+	+	0	++	+	+	0	--	+	0	++	++	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	0	+	
City Centre	n/a	1020	0	0	+	+	0	++	+	+	0	0	+	0	++	++	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	0	+	
City Centre	n/a	1140	0	0	+	+	0	++	+	+	0	-	+	0	++	++	++	+	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
City Centre	n/a	1267	0	0	+	+	0	++	+	+	0	--	+	0	++	-	+	++	0	+	-	-	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	
City Centre	n/a	2002	-	-	+	+	0	++	+	+	0	--	+	0	++	-	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	0	+	
City Centre	n/a	2005	0	0	+	+	0	++	+	+	0	--	+	0	+	++	++	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	0	+	
City Centre	n/a	2008	-	-	+	+	0	++	+	0?	0	--	+	0	++	++	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	0	+	
City Centre	n/a	2012	-	-	0	+	0	++	+	+	0	--	+	0	++	-	+	++	0	+	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
City Centre	n/a	2013	-	-	+	+	0	++	+	+	0	--	+	0	++	-	+	++	-	+	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
City Centre	n/a	2014	0	0	0	+	0	++	+	+	0	--	+	0	++	0	+	++	-	+	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
City Centre	n/a	2024	0	0	0	+	0	++	+	+	0	--	+	0	++	-	+	++	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	
City Centre	n/a	2028B	-	-	0	+	0	++	+	0?	0	--	+	0	++	++	+	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	0	+	
City Centre	n/a	5011	0	0	+	+	0	++	+	+	0	--	-	0	++	+	+	++	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	0	0	0	+	SA11 - large part of site is greenfield
City Centre	n/a	5167	-	-	+	+	0	++	+	0	0	--	+	0	+	-	++	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	0	+	
City Centre	n/a	CFSM022	-	-	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	--	+	0	+	-	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	0	+	
East Leeds	n/a	1094A	0	0	-	-	0	-	+	-	-	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	+	-	0	--	-	u	--	0	0	+	
East Leeds	n/a	1094B	0	0	-	-	0	-	+	-	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	+	
East Leeds	n/a	2086	0	0	-	-	0	-	+	-	-	--	--	0	--	+	--	--	0	+	-	0	0	0	u	--	0	0	+	
East Leeds	n/a	2087	0	0	-	-	0	-	+	-	-	0	--	--	--	+	-	--	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	+	
East Leeds	n/a	2090B	0	0	-	-	0	0	+	-	-	--	--	--	-	+	-	-	0	0	0	0	--	-	u	--	0	0	+	
East Leeds	n/a	3079	0	0	-	-	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	+	
East Leeds	n/a	3111	0	0	-	-	0	-	+	+	0	0	--	-	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	+	
East Leeds	n/a	3118	0	0	+	+	0	-	+	-	-	--	--	--	--	+	--	--	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	0	+	
East Leeds	n/a	3119	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	--	-	-	+	+	-	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	
East Leeds	n/a	4170	0	0	0	-	0	-	+	-	0	0	--	-	--	+	-	--	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	0	
East Leeds	n/a	4174	-	-	0	+	0	0	+	-	0	0	+	0	-	++	0	-	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	+	
East Leeds	n/a	4212	-	-	0	+	0	0	+	-	0	0	+	0	-	++	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	--	0	0	+	
East Leeds	n/a	4258	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	-	0	0	--	--	--	+	-	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	--	0	+	+	SA6 the site falls adjacent to the LT5B:6 leisure designation for Barrowby Hall.
East Leeds	n/a	5003	-	-	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	++	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	+	
East Leeds	n/a	5012	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	0	++	+	+	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	184	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	--	--	0	++	+	+	++	0	+	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	201	-	-	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	--	++	0	++	++	+	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	211	-	-	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	++	-	++	-	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	229	-	-	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	--	++	0	++	-	+	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	232	-	-	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	--	++	0	++	-	+	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	259B	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	++	0	++	0	++	++	0	0	0	0	--	+	0	0	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	264	-	-	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	++	0	++															

Sustainability Appraisals of sites not proposed for housing allocations. Version @ 25/08/15																												Comment	
HMCA	Ref	SHLAA	SA01	SA02	SA03	SA04	SA05	SA06	SA07	SA08	SA09	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16	SA17	SA18a	SA18b	SA18c	SA19	SA20	SA21	SA22a	SA22b	SA22c	
Inner Area	n/a	370	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	--	--	0	++	+	++	++	0	+	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	1011	-	-	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	++	0	+	++	+	+	-	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	1087	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	--	--	-	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	1098	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	--	--	--	+	--	+	+	0	+	0	0	--	0	u	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	1142	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	++	0	++	++	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	1145B	-	-	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	-	+	0	++	++	+	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	1152	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	--	--	0	++	--	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	1278	-	-	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	++	0	+	-	0	+	-	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	2025	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	--	++	-	+	-	+	+	0	+	0	0	--	0	u	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	2077	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	--	--	--	+	--	+	+	0	+	0	0	-	0	u	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	2079	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	--	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	2140	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	-	++	0	++	++	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	2145																											
Inner Area	n/a	2148	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	--	-	0	++	+	+	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	2149	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	--	--	0	++	+	+	++	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	3009	-	-	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	++	0	++	++	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	3081A	0	0	0	-	0	0	+	0	-	+	--	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Inner Area	n/a	3081B	0	0	-	-	0	0	+	+	-	+	--	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	--	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	3148																											
Inner Area	n/a	3150	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	--	0	++	+	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	3153	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	-	-	0	++	+	+	++	0	+	0	0	-	0	u	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	3191	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	++	-	++	++	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	3197	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	--	--	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	3399	-	-	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	--	++	0	+	-	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	3411	-	-	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	-	++	0	++	++	+	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	3425	-	-	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	--	++	0	++	++	+	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	3426	-	-	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	++	0	++	-	++	++	-	+	0	-	0	0	u	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	3427	-	-	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	++	-	++	-	+	++	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	3432	-	-	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	--	+	0	++	-	+	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	3433	-	-	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	++	0	+	++	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	4090	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	-	++	0	+	++	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	4098	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	--	--	--	++	+	+	++	0	0	0	0	-	0	u	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	4099	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	--	--	--	++	+	+	++	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	
Inner Area	n/a	4100	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	--	--	--	++	+	+	++	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	
Inner Area	n/a	4101	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	--	--	--	++	+	+	++	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	
Inner Area	n/a	4102	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	--	--	0	++	+	+	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	4107	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	--	--	--	++	-	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	4113	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	--	--	--	++	+	0	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	4114	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	--	--	0	++	+	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	4115	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	--	--	0	++	+	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	4122	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	--	--	0	++	+	++	++	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	4124	0	0	+	-	0	0	+	+	0	--	--	--	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	4225	-	-	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	--	+	0	+	-	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+	SA6 & SA8 - site is relatively near the city centre but unattractive and potentially unsafe walking route
Inner Area	n/a	5007	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	--	++	0	+	-	+	+	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	SA1 & SA2 former employment use, now derelict
Inner Area	n/a	5018	0	0	+	+	0	-	+	-	0	0	-	0	--	--	-	--	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+	SA11 - majority greenfield
Inner Area	n/a	CFSM001	-	-	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	-	+	0	+	++	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	CFSM011	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	++	0	++	++	+	++	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	CFSM027	-	-	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	--	++	0	+	-	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	CFSM043	-	-	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	--	+	0	++	-	+	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	CFSM052	-	-	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	--	++	0	++	++	+	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+	
North Leeds	n/a	16	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	-	0	++	+	++	++	0	+	0	0	--	0	0	0	0	0	
North Leeds	n/a	82	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	++	++	+	++	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	0	0	+	
North Leeds	n/a	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	-	0	--	-	--	-	+	0	-	0	+	0	0	-	0	u	--	0	+	SA6 although site accessibility is poor, it is located next to Roundhay park providing access to leisure and recreational facilities.
North Leeds	n/a	94	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	-	0	++	+	++	++	0	+	0	0	--	0	0	0	0	0	
North Leeds	n/a	118	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	-	-	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
North Leeds	n/a	120	-	-	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	++	0	++	++	+	++	0	+	0	0	0	+	u	0	0	+	
North Leeds	n/a	177	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	-	0	++	+	++	++	0	+	0	0	--	0	0	0	0	0	
North Leeds	n/a	1014	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	-	--	0	++	+	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	-	0	+	
North Leeds	n/a	1015	0	0	+	0	0	-	+	-	-	-	--	-	-	+	--	-	0	0	0	0	--	-	u	--	0	+	
North Leeds	n/a	1019	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	-	-	--	--	-	-	+	+	-	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	0	0	+	SA9 & SA10 loss of allotments. SA14 south east corner in flood zone 3 only.
North Leeds	n/a	1026	-	-	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	++	-	+	++	-	+	0	0	0	+	u	0	0	+	SA14 majority of site in flood zone 3ai. Small area north west corner of site in flood zone 3aii.
North Leeds	n/a	1079	0	0	0	+	0	-	+	-	0	0	--	-	--	+	-	--	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	0	0	0	
North Leeds	n/a	1120	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	--	--	-	++	+	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+	
North Leeds	n/a	1138	0	0	0	+	0	-	+	-	0	-	--	--	-	+	-	-	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	+	
North Leeds	n/a	1151	0	0	+	-	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	0	
North Leeds	n/a	1170	0	0	+	+	0	--	+	+	-	--	--	--	++	--	0	++	0	+	0	0	--	0	u	0	0	+	SA6, SA9 & SA10 cricket pitch N6
North Leeds	n/a	1178B	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	-	0	0	--	--	--	--	-	--	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	0	0	0	
North Leeds	n/a	1190	0																										

HMCA	Ref	SHLAA	SA01	SA02	SA03	SA04	SA05	SA06	SA07	SA08	SA09	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16	SA17	SA18a	SA18b	SA18c	SA19	SA20	SA21	SA22a	SA22b	SA22c	Comment
North Leeds	n/a	1202	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	-	0	-	-	-	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+	
North Leeds	n/a	1238	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	--	--	-	+	--	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	
North Leeds	n/a	1243	0	0	0	+	0	-	+	-	0	0	--	0	--	+	-	--	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	0	
North Leeds	n/a	1246	0	0	-	-	0	0	+	-	0	0	--	0	--	+	-	--	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	0	
North Leeds	n/a	1299B	0	0	0	0	0	--	+	+	-	--	--	0	++	+	+	++	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	0	0	0	SA6, SA9 & SA10 loss of playing pitches
North Leeds	n/a	1310	0	0	+	+	0	-	+	-	0	-	--	--	--	+	-	--	0	+	0	0	--	0	u	0	0	0	
North Leeds	n/a	2046	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	-	0	-	--	--	0	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	+	
North Leeds	n/a	2049	0	0	0	+	0	-	+	+	0	-	-	0	++	+	+	++	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	0	0	0	
North Leeds	n/a	2051A	0	0	-	-	0	0	+	0	--	-	--	--	-	+	-	-	0	0	0	0	--	-	0	0	0	0	
North Leeds	n/a	2051B	0	0	-	-	0	0	+	0	--	-	--	--	-	+	-	-	0	0	0	0	--	-	0	0	0	0	
North Leeds	n/a	2052	0	0	0	+	0	-	+	-	0	0	--	--	--	--	-	--	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	0	0	0	
North Leeds	n/a	2053A	0	0	-	-	0	0	+	-	0	-	--	--	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	0	
North Leeds	n/a	2058	0	0	+	+	0	--	+	+	-	--	--	0	++	+	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	SA6, SA9 & SA10 loss of school playing pitch (N6)
North Leeds	n/a	2063	0	0	0	-	0	-	+	-	0	-	--	-	--	+	-	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	--	0	+	
North Leeds	n/a	2160	0	0	0	-	0	0	+	0	-	-	--	--	-	+	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	u	0	0	0	
North Leeds	n/a	3008	0	0	-	-	0	-	+	-	0	-	--	--	--	+	-	--	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	--	0	+	
North Leeds	n/a	3034	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0?	-	0	--	0	-	+	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	
North Leeds	n/a	3044A	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	--	--	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	--	0	0	
North Leeds	n/a	3044B	0	0	0	0	0	--	+	0	0	0	--	-	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	--	0	0	
North Leeds	n/a	3315A	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	-	--	--	0	+	-	0	0	0	0	0	--	u	u	--	0	+	SA20 affect on Conservation Area and proximity to Roundhay Park.
North Leeds	n/a	3315B	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	-	--	-	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	u	u	--	0	+	SA20 affect on Conservation Area and proximity to Roundhay Park.
North Leeds	n/a	3327	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	-	--	-	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	-	0	+	
North Leeds	n/a	3328	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	-	--	--	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	-	0	+	
North Leeds	n/a	3330	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	-	0	-	--	-	-	+	0	-	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	-	0	+	
North Leeds	n/a	3360A	0	0	0	0	0	--	+	0	0	0	-	--	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	0	
North Leeds	n/a	3360B	0	0	-	-	0	--	+	0	0	0	--	--	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	0	
North Leeds	n/a	3381	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	-	0	--	-	-	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	-	0	+	
North Leeds	n/a	3402	-	-	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	-	-	0	++	++	+	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
North Leeds	n/a	4013	0	0	-	-	0	-	+	-	0	-	--	0	--	+	--	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	--	0	+	
North Leeds	n/a	4056	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	-	+	0	++	++	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+	
North Leeds	n/a	4092	-	-	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	--	+	-	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+	
North Leeds	n/a	4094	0	0	0	+	0	--	+	+	-	--	--	--	+	--	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	SA6 & SA10 loss of pitches.
North Leeds	n/a	4157	0	0	0	-	0	--	+	-	-	--	--	-	0	+	-	0	0	0	0	0	--	-	u	--	0	0	
North Leeds	n/a	4158	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	--	--	--	++	--	-	++	0	0	0	0	-	0	u	--	0	0	
North Leeds	n/a	4172	0	0	+	0	0	--	+	+	0	--	--	-	++	+	++	++	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	0	0	0	
North Leeds	n/a	4215	0	0	+	+	0	--	+	+	-	--	--	0	++	+	++	++	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	
North Leeds	n/a	4232	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	-	0	+	++	++	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	
North Leeds	n/a	4239	0	0	+	-	0	0	+	+	0	-	--	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	+	
North Leeds	n/a	4244	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	-	--	0	++	+	+	++	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	+	
North Leeds	n/a	4247	0	0	+	-	0	--	+	-	-	--	--	0	--	+	--	--	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	-	0	+	SA9 existing playing pitch within college grounds. Loss of facility.
North Leeds	n/a	4255	0	0	+	+	0	-	+	+	0	-	--	--	++	+	0	++	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	+	
North Leeds	n/a	5172																											
North Leeds	n/a	5173																											
North Leeds	n/a	CFSM024	-	-	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	++	+	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	0	0	0	
Outer NE	n/a	361	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	-	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	0	0	0	
Outer NE	n/a	789																											
Outer NE	n/a	1027	0	0	0	-	0	0	+	-	-	0	--	-	-	--	0	-	0	0	0	0	--	-	u	--	0	0	
Outer NE	n/a	1055A	-	-	0	-	0	-	+	-	--	0	-	--	--	+	0	--	--	+	0	0	--	-	u	0	0	--	SA1 part of the site in employment use
Outer NE	n/a	1055B	-	-	-	-	0	-	+	0	-	0	+	--	--	++	0	--	--	+	0	0	--	-	u	0	0	0	
Outer NE	n/a	1057	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	-	0	0	--	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	+	
Outer NE	n/a	1070	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	+	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	
Outer NE	n/a	1089	-	-	0	-	0	0	+	-	0	0	+	0	-	++	0	-	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	--	0	+	
Outer NE	n/a	1094A	0	0	0	-	0	-	+	-	-	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	+	-	0	--	-	u	--	0	+	
Outer NE	n/a	1106	0	0	0	-	0	0	+	-	0	0	--	-	-	--	+	-	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	0	
Outer NE	n/a	1107	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	-	0	0	--	-	--	-	0	--	0	0	0	0	0	u	--	0	0	
Outer NE	n/a	1134	0	0	0	-	0	0	+	-	0	0	--	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	0	
Outer NE	n/a	1139	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	-	0	0	--	--	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	+	
Outer NE	n/a	1155	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	
Outer NE	n/a	1164	0	0	0	-	0	-	+	-	0	0	--	-	-	+	-	-	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	+	
Outer NE	n/a	1165	0	0	-	-	0	-	+	0	0	0	--	--	-	+	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Outer NE	n/a	1226	0	0	-	-	0	0	+	0	0	0	--	-	0	+	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Outer NE	n/a	1233	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	-	0	0	--	0	--	--	0	--	0	0	-	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	
Outer NE	n/a	1251	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	-	0	0	--	-	-	--	0	-	0	+	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	
Outer NE	n/a	1262	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0?	0	-	+	0	0	++	+	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	u	0	0	0	
Outer NE	n/a	1271	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	-	--	0	--	-	--	+	--	--	0	0	0	0	--	-	u	--	0	+	
Outer NE	n/a	1291	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	-	0	0	--	0	-	+	0	-	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	0	
Outer NE	n/a	1292	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	-	0	0	-	-	-	+	-	-	0	+	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	
Outer NE	n/a	1293	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	-	0	0	--	0	-	+	0	-	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	
Outer NE	n/a	1294	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	-	0	0	--	0	-	--	0	-	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	
Outer NE	n/a	13																											

Sustainability Appraisals of sites not proposed for housing allocations. Version @ 25/08/15																												Comment	
HMCA	Ref	SHLAA	SA01	SA02	SA03	SA04	SA05	SA06	SA07	SA08	SA09	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16	SA17	SA18a	SA18b	SA18c	SA19	SA20	SA21	SA22a	SA22b	SA22c	
Outer NE	n/a	1367	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	-	0	0	--	-	0	--	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	--	0	+	
Outer NE	n/a	1368	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	-	0	0	--	0	0	+	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	--	0	+	
Outer NE	n/a	2059	0	0	-	0	0	0	+	-	-	0	--	0	-	+	-	-	0	0	0	0	--	-	u	--	0	0	
Outer NE	n/a	2067	0	0	0	-	0	0	+	-	0	--	--	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Outer NE	n/a	2158	0	0	0	-	0	0	+	-	0	0	--	0	-	--	-	-	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	
Outer NE	n/a	3114	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	-	0	0	--	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+	
Outer NE	n/a	3125	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	-	0	0	--	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	
Outer NE	n/a	3128	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	-	0	0	--	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	0	
Outer NE	n/a	3129	0	0	+	-	0	0	+	-	0	0	--	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	
Outer NE	n/a	3130	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	-	0	0	--	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	
Outer NE	n/a	3131	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	-	0	0	--	0	-	+	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	--	0	0	
Outer NE	n/a	3133	0	0	0	-	0	0	+	-	0	0	--	-	-	+	0	-	0	+	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	0	
Outer NE	n/a	3134	0	0	0	-	0	0	+	-	0	0	--	-	-	--	0	-	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	0	
Outer NE	n/a	3135	0	0	-	-	0	0	+	-	0	0	--	-	-	+	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	
Outer NE	n/a	3136	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	-	0	0	--	-	-	+	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	
Outer NE	n/a	3310	0	0	0	+	0	--	+	+	0	0	--	-	+	--	+	+	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	0	SA6, SA9 & SA10 loss of greenspace.
Outer NE	n/a	3317	0	0	-	-	0	-	+	-	0	0	--	--	--	+	-	--	0	0	0	0	--	-	0	--	0	+	
Outer NE	n/a	3322	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	-	0	0	--	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	--	0	0	
Outer NE	n/a	3325	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	-	0	0	--	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	--	0	+	
Outer NE	n/a	3332	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	-	0	--	--	0	-	+	0	-	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	SA10 Part of site within protected playing pitch.
Outer NE	n/a	3334	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	-	0	0	--	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	
Outer NE	n/a	3371	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	-	0	0	--	0	-	+	0	-	0	0	-	0	--	0	u	--	0	0	
Outer NE	n/a	3375	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	
Outer NE	n/a	4018	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	-	0	0	
Outer NE	n/a	4065	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	-	0	0	+	0	-	++	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	--	0	0	
Outer NE	n/a	4079	0	0	-	-	0	0	+	-	-	--	-	0	-	+	+	-	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	
Outer NE	n/a	4096	-	-	0	-	0	0	+	-	0	0	+	0	0	++	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Outer NE	n/a	4152	-	-	0	+	0	0	+	-	0	--	--	0	-	+	+	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	u	--	0	0	
Outer NE	n/a	4154	0	0	0	-	0	-	+	-	0	0	--	-	--	+	0	--	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	-	0	0	
Outer NE	n/a	4155	0	0	0	-	0	0	+	-	0	0	--	0	--	+	0	--	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	
Outer NE	n/a	4166	0	0	-	-	0	-	+	-	0	0	--	0	--	+	0	--	0	+	0	0	--	0	0	-	0	0	
Outer NE	n/a	4170	0	0	0	-	0	-	+	-	0	0	--	-	--	+	-	--	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	
Outer NE	n/a	4176	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	--	--	0	-	0	0	0	+	0	0	-	0	u	--	0	0	
Outer NE	n/a	4221	-	-	0	+	0	0	+	-	0	0	+	--	-	++	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	u	--	0	+	
Outer NE	n/a	4229	0	0	0	+	0	-	+	-	0	0	--	0	-	+	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+	
Outer NE	n/a	4234	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	-	0	0	--	0	-	+	+	-	0	+	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	0	
Outer NE	n/a	5158	0	0	0	-	0	-	+	0	0	0	-	--	-	--	0	-	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	
Outer NE	n/a	5162	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	-	0	0	--	--	-	+	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	u	--	0	0	
Outer NE	n/a	5163	0	0	-	-	0	-	+	-	0	-	--	--	-	+	0	-	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	
Outer NW	n/a	1095A	0	0	0	-	0	-	+	-	0	--	--	--	--	--	-	--	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	+	
Outer NW	n/a	1095C	0	0	+	+	0	-	+	-	0	0	+	0	--	++	--	--	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	0	
Outer NW	n/a	1095D	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	-	0	0	+	0	--	++	--	--	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	--	0	0	
Outer NW	n/a	1101	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	-	0	0	--	0	-	+	0	-	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	0	0	0	
Outer NW	n/a	1179	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	-	0	0	--	0	-	+	-	-	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	-	0	0	
Outer NW	n/a	1181A	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	-	0	0	--	0	-	+	0	-	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	-	0	0	
Outer NW	n/a	1181B	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	-	0	0	--	0	-	+	0	-	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	-	0	0	
Outer NW	n/a	1196	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	-	0	0	--	--	-	--	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+	
Outer NW	n/a	1197	0	0	0	0	0	--	+	-	-	--	-	0	0	-	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	u	0	0	0	SA6 & SA9 loss of leisure facility (rugby ground). SA11 Loss of existing community facilities (rugby ground and allotment). SA10 Loss of allotments and playing pitch.
Outer NW	n/a	1204	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	-	-	0	--	0	--	+	-	--	0	0	0	0	--	-	u	-	0	0	
Outer NW	n/a	1317	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	-	0	0	-	--	-	--	0	-	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Outer NW	n/a	2051A	0	0	-	-	0	0	+	0	--	--	--	--	-	+	-	-	0	0	0	0	--	-	0	0	0	0	
Outer NW	n/a	2051B	0	0	-	-	0	0	+	0	--	-	--	--	-	+	-	-	0	0	0	0	--	-	0	0	0	0	
Outer NW	n/a	2054	0	0	-	-	0	0	+	-	0	-	--	--	0	+	-	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	0	
Outer NW	n/a	3002	0	0	-	-	0	-	+	-	0	0	--	--	--	+	-	--	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	
Outer NW	n/a	3025	0	0	-	-	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	--	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	--	0	u	-	0	0	
Outer NW	n/a	3360B	0	0	-	-	0	--	+	0	0	0	--	--	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	0	
Outer NW	n/a	3367B	0	0	-	-	0	-	+	-	0	--	--	--	--	+	--	--	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	0	
Outer NW	n/a	3434	0	0	-	0	0	0	+	-	-	0	--	0	--	+	0	--	0	0	0	0	--	-	0	-	0	0	
Outer NW	n/a	4153	0	0	-	-	0	-	+	-	0	-	--	--	--	--	0	--	0	0	0	0	--	-	u	--	0	0	
Outer NW	n/a	4159	0	0	0	-	0	0	+	-	0	0	--	--	--	+	0	--	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	
Outer NW	n/a	4160	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	-	0	0	--	--	-	--	0	-	0	0	0	0	--	-	u	--	0	0	
Outer NW	n/a	4161	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	-	0	0	--	--	--	+	0	--	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	0	
Outer NW	n/a	4173	--	--	0	-	0	-	+	-	0	0	-	--	--	+	0	--	0	0	0	0	0	+	u	--	0	0	
Outer NW	n/a	4232	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	++	++	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	
Outer NW	n/a	4236	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	-	0	0	--	0	--	+	0	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	SA9 & SA20 site in scale but not connected to settlement
Outer NW	n/a	4251	0	0	-	-	0	-	+	-	0	0	--	--	--	+	-	--	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	0	
Outer NW	n/a	5006	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	-	-	0	--	--	-	+	-	-	0	0	0	0	--						

Sustainability Appraisals of sites not proposed for housing allocations. Version @ 25/08/15

HMCA	Ref	SHLAA	SA01	SA02	SA03	SA04	SA05	SA06	SA07	SA08	SA09	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16	SA17	SA18a	SA18b	SA18c	SA19	SA20	SA21	SA22a	SA22b	SA22c	Comment
Outer South	n/a	1223	-	0	-	-	0	-	+	-	-	0	--	0	--	--	+	--	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	--	
Outer South	n/a	1225A	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	-	0	--	0	+	--	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	--	0	--	
Outer South	n/a	1225B	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	u	--	0	--	
Outer South	n/a	1259A	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	--	-	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+	
Outer South	n/a	1335	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Outer South	n/a	1355	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	--	--	--	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	-	0	u	0	0	+	
Outer South	n/a	1365B	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	--	0	+	
Outer South	n/a	2103	0	0	+	-	0	0	+	+	0	--	--	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+	SA10 allotments
Outer South	n/a	2104	0	0	+	-	0	0	+	0	0	--	--	--	+	+	-	+	0	0	-	0	--	0	0	0	0	0	
Outer South	n/a	2107A	0	0	-	-	0	-	+	-	0	0	--	0	--	--	-	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+	
Outer South	n/a	2107B	0	0	-	-	0	-	+	-	0	--	--	--	--	--	-	--	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	+	
Outer South	n/a	3080	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+	
Outer South	n/a	3081A	0	0	0	-	0	0	+	0	-	+	--	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Outer South	n/a	3084	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	-	0	--	-	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+	
Outer South	n/a	3085	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	-	+	--	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	+	
Outer South	n/a	3093	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	--	--	0	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	-	0	u	--	0	+	
Outer South	n/a	3318	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	--	--	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	SA10 allotments
Outer South	n/a	3444	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	--	--	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	SA10 allotments
Outer South	n/a	3445B	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	--	0	-	+	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Outer South	n/a	4171	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	--	--	--	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	u	--	0	+	
Outer South	n/a	4222D	0	0	-	-	0	-	+	0	0	0	--	--	-	--	0	-	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	+	
Outer South	n/a	5153	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	0	--	--	-	+	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	--	
Outer South	n/a	MXD00052	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	-	--	+	--	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	u	--	0	+	SA11 majority of site brownfield
Outer SE	n/a	352	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	-	0	0	--	0	-	+	+	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+	
Outer SE	n/a	1004	0	0	0	+	0	-	+	+	0	--	--	--	++	+	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Outer SE	n/a	1007	0	0	-	-	0	-	+	+	0	0	--	-	0	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+	
Outer SE	n/a	1013	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	-	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	--	0	+	
Outer SE	n/a	1044	0	0	-	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	--	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+	
Outer SE	n/a	1100	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	--	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+	
Outer SE	n/a	1149B	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	0	--	0	-	--	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	--	0	+	
Outer SE	n/a	1165	0	0	-	-	0	-	+	0	0	0	--	--	-	+	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Outer SE	n/a	1169	0	0	-	-	0	-	+	-	0	0	--	0	-	+	+	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	--	0	0	
Outer SE	n/a	1173	0	0	-	-	0	0	+	-	0	0	--	-	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	0	
Outer SE	n/a	1175B	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	--	--	--	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	+	
Outer SE	n/a	1226	0	0	-	-	0	0	+	0	0	0	--	-	0	+	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Outer SE	n/a	1232A	0	0	0	-	0	-	+	0	--	0	--	0	-	+	+	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	u	--	0	0	Given scale of site new infrastructure provision will be required including education and access to public transport
Outer SE	n/a	1237	0	0	-	-	0	-	+	-	0	0	--	-	--	+	0	--	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+	
Outer SE	n/a	1269	0	0	-	-	0	-	+	-	0	0	--	-	--	+	0	--	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	-	
Outer SE	n/a	1270	0	0	-	-	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	--	+	+	++	+	-	+	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	-	
Outer SE	n/a	1321	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	--	--	0	+	+	++	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	+	
Outer SE	n/a	1366	0	0	-	-	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	++	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+	
Outer SE	n/a	2032	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	0	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Outer SE	n/a	2091	0	0	0	0	0	--	+	+	0	--	--	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+	
Outer SE	n/a	2156	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	--	0	+	0	0	0	+	-	0	--	0	u	--	0	+	
Outer SE	n/a	2157A	0	0	-	-	0	-	+	-	0	0	--	0	-	+	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	--	0	0	
Outer SE	n/a	2157B	0	0	-	-	0	-	+	-	-	0	--	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	-	0	--	-	u	--	0	0	
Outer SE	n/a	3096	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	--	--	--	+	-	++	+	0	+	0	--	0	0	-	0	+	
Outer SE	n/a	3100A	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	--	0	++	+	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+	
Outer SE	n/a	3101	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	--	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	+	
Outer SE	n/a	3102	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	--	--	+	+	++	+	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	+	
Outer SE	n/a	3103	0	0	-	-	0	+	+	+	0	0	--	--	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	
Outer SE	n/a	3104	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	
Outer SE	n/a	3105	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	--	--	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+	
Outer SE	n/a	3106	-	-	-	0	0	0	+	+	-	0	-	0	+	--	+	+	0	0	-	0	--	0	0	--	0	+	
Outer SE	n/a	3107	0	0	-	-	0	-	+	+	0	0	--	--	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+	
Outer SE	n/a	3108	0	0	-	-	0	-	+	+	0	0	--	--	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+	
Outer SE	n/a	3109A	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	-	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+	
Outer SE	n/a	3109B	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	-	0	--	-	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	--	-	u	--	0	+	
Outer SE	n/a	3112	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	-	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	--	0	+	
Outer SE	n/a	3113	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	-	0	0	--	0	-	+	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+	
Outer SE	n/a	3115	0	0	-	-	0	-	+	-	0	0	--	--	-	+	-	-	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	
Outer SE	n/a	3116	0	0	-	-	0	0	+	-	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	
Outer SE	n/a	3117	0	0	-	-	0	-	+	-	0	0	--	-	--	--	-	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+	
Outer SE	n/a	3321	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+	
Outer SE	n/a	3450	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	--	--	+	--	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+	
Outer SE	n/a	3463	0	0	0	-	0	+	+	+	0	0	--	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+	
Outer SE	n/a	4200A	0	0	-	-	0	0	+	0	0	--	--	--	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	
Outer SE	n/a	4250	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+	-	--	--	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	

Sustainability Appraisals of sites not proposed for housing allocations. Version @ 25/08/15																												Comment		
HMCA	Ref	SHLAA	SA01	SA02	SA03	SA04	SA05	SA06	SA07	SA08	SA09	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16	SA17	SA18a	SA18b	SA18c	SA19	SA20	SA21	SA22a	SA22b	SA22c		
Outer SE	n/a	5171																												
Outer SE	n/a	CFSM021	0	0	-	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	--	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SE	n/a	CFSM028	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	-	--	0	+	0	0	0	+	-	0	--	0	u	--	0	+	SA11 & SA20 majority of site greenfield	
Outer SW	n/a	126	-	-	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	-	+	++	0	+	-	+	0	0	--	+	u	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	137B	-	-	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	-	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	148	0	0	+	+	0	-	+	+	0	+	++	0	0	++	+	0	--	+	0	0	0	+	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	173	0	0	0	-	0	--	+	-	0	+	--	0	-	+	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	304	-	-	-	-	0	-	+	-	0	0	+	0	--	++	0	--	-	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	309	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	-	0	+	--	0	0	+	+	0	-	+	0	0	-	0	u	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	314	0	0	0	-	0	0	+	-	0	+	--	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	-	u	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	343	-	-	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	++	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	u	--	0	+	
Outer SW	n/a	1018A	0	0	-	-	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	1018B	-	-	-	-	0	0	+	+	--	0	--	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	1043	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	--	--	--	++	+	++	++	0	0	-	0	--	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	1064A	--	--	0	-	0	0	+	-	0	0	--	0	-	+	0	-	0	+	-	0	0	0	u	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	1064B	0	0	0	-	0	0	+	-	0	0	--	0	-	+	-	-	0	+	-	0	0	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	1066	0	0	0	-	0	0	+	+	0	+	--	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	1067A	0	0	0	-	0	-	+	-	--	+	--	-	-	+	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	1067B	0	0	0	-	0	0	+	+	0	+	--	-	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	1068	0	0	0	-	0	0	+	+	0	+	--	-	0	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	1069	-	-	0	-	0	0	+	+	0	+	-	-	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	1072	0	0	+	-	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	0	+	+	+	+	-	0	0	0	0	0	u	--	0	-		
Outer SW	n/a	1096	0	0	-	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	0	+	--	+	+	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	1099A	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	--	--	--	+	+	0	+	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	1099B	0	0	-	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	--	+	+	+	+	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	1112	--	--	+	-	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	-	+	+	0	+	0	+	-	0	--	0	0	--	0	0		
Outer SW	n/a	1135	0	0	+	-	0	0	+	+	0	--	--	--	+	+	+	+	-	+	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	--		
Outer SW	n/a	1143A	-	-	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	-	0	+	+	0	+	0	-	0	0	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	1143C	0	0	-	-	0	--	+	+	-	--	--	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	1143E	0	0	-	-	0	--	+	+	-	--	--	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	1143F	0	0	-	-	0	0	+	+	0	+	--	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	1166	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	--	--	0	++	+	0	++	0	+	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Outer SW	n/a	1171A	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	--	0	+	+	+	+	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Outer SW	n/a	1200B	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	--	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	1207	-	-	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	-	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	1208	-	-	0	-	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	-	++	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	u	--	0	+	
Outer SW	n/a	1209	-	-	0	-	0	0	+	+	--	0	-	0	+	--	+	+	0	+	0	0	-	-	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	1220B	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	-	0	--	0	0	+	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	1229	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	--	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	1260A	0	0	+	-	0	-	+	0	0	+	--	--	-	+	0	-	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	1260B	0	0	0	-	0	-	+	0	0	+	--	--	-	--	0	0	0	+	0	0	--	-	u	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	1266	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	-	0	0	--	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	1274	-	-	0	0	0	0	+	-	0	+	--	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	-	u	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	1275A	0	0	0	-	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	1275B	0	0	0	-	0	0	+	+	-	0	--	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	1279	0	0	0	-	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	-	+	--	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	1280	0	0	+	+	0	-	+	+	0	--	--	0	++	+	+	++	0	0	0	0	-	0	u	0	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	1283	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	--	0	--	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	1284B	0	0	0	-	0	0	+	+	--	0	--	-	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	-	-	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	1325	-	-	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	++	++	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	1332	0	0	-	0	0	-	+	-	-	0	--	0	--	+	0	--	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	1334	0	0	0	-	0	-	+	-	-	0	--	0	-	+	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	2095	0	0	0	-	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	--	+	--	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	-	u	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	2096	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	+	0	+	--	--	+	--	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	2098B	0	0	0	-	0	-	+	+	0	--	--	--	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	2099	0	0	0	+	0	-	+	-	0	--	--	--	-	+	0	-	0	+	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	2100B	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	+	0	--	-	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	2104	0	0	+	-	0	0	+	0	0	--	--	--	+	+	-	+	0	0	-	0	--	0	0	0	0	0		
Outer SW	n/a	2114	0	0	-	-	0	-	+	-	-	--	--	--	-	+	-	-	-	+	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	2155	-	-	0	0	0	-	+	+	0	+	-	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	2159	0	0	-	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	--	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	0		
Outer SW	n/a	2164	0	0	0	-	0	0	+	-	-	0	--	0	-	+	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	3007	-	-	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	-	0	--	0	u	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	3056	0	0	0	+	0	-	+	-	-	0	--	0	-	+	-	-	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	3057	0	0	-	-	0	-	+	-	-	--	--	--	-	+	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	3058	0	0	-	-	0	-	+	-	-	0	--	-	--	--	--	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	3059	0	0	-	-	0	-	+	-	-	0	-	-	-	--	0	-	0	+	-	0	0	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	3060B	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	--	0	--	--	-	--	0	-	0	0	-	0	--	-	u	--	0			

Sustainability Appraisals of sites not proposed for housing allocations. Version @ 25/08/15

HMCA	Ref	SHLAA	SA01	SA02	SA03	SA04	SA05	SA06	SA07	SA08	SA09	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16	SA17	SA18a	SA18b	SA18c	SA19	SA20	SA21	SA22a	SA22b	SA22c	Comment	
Outer SW	n/a	3075	-	-	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	-	+	++	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	3077A	0	0	+	-	0	-	+	+	0	0	--	-	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	3077B	0	0	0	-	0	-	+	+	0	0	--	-	+	+	+	+	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--		
Outer SW	n/a	3078A	0	0	+	-	0	-	+	+	0	0	--	-	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	3078B	0	0	+	-	0	-	+	+	-	0	-	-	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	--	-	u	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	3120	0	0	0	-	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	3189	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	++	0	++	++	++	++	0	+	0	0	--	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Outer SW	n/a	3320	0	0	-	-	0	-	+	-	--	+	--	-	-	+	+	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	u	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	3372	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	+	--	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	3373B	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	+	--	--	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	3387	--	--	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	--	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	0		
Outer SW	n/a	3397	-	-	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	++	++	0	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	3456B	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	+	--	--	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	3467	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	--	--	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	4029	-	-	-	-	0	-	+	+	-	0	+	0	0	++	0	0	-	+	0	0	--	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Outer SW	n/a	4033	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	--	--	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	4054	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	++	++	+	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	4175	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	--	--	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	4205	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	-	0	--	--	-	+	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	4206	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	--	--	--	+	+	0	+	0	0	-	0	--	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	4208	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	--	--	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	4209	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	-	-	0	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	4252	-	-	+	-	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	--	+	++	+	+	0	+	0	0	--	+	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	4256	0	0	0	-	0	-	+	-	0	+	--	--	-	+	+	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	5000	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	-	0	+	--	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	5165	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	+	-	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+	SA20 part greenfield and brownfield site.	
Outer SW	n/a	CFSM003	-	-	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	++	++	+	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	CFSM006	--	--	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	--	0	+	0	0	0	+	-	0	--	0	0	--	0	0		
Outer SW	n/a	CFSM019	-	-	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	++	++	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	CFSM023	-	-	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	++	++	0	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	CFSM040	-	-	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	--	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	-	0	--	0	u	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	CFSM046	-	-	0	-	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	-	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	u	--	0	+	
Outer SW	n/a	CFSM047	-	-	0	-	0	0	+	+	--	0	-	0	+	--	+	+	0	+	0	0	-	-	0	--	0	+		
Outer West	n/a	157	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	--	--	0	++	+	+	++	0	+	0	0	--	0	u	0	0	+		
Outer West	n/a	306	0	0	0	-	0	0	+	-	0	--	++	--	-	++	0	-	0	+	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	0	SA9 query ifl existing access to sports facility could be retained	
Outer West	n/a	308	0	0	+	+	0	-	+	-	0	--	-	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+		
Outer West	n/a	1053A	0	0	-	-	0	-	+	-	0	-	--	--	--	--	-	--	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	--	0	0		
Outer West	n/a	1053B	0	0	-	-	0	-	+	-	0	--	--	--	--	--	-	--	0	+	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	+		
Outer West	n/a	1060B	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	-	0	-	--	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer West	n/a	1073B	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	--	--	0	++	+	+	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+		
Outer West	n/a	1085	0	0	+	0	0	-	+	+	-	-	--	--	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	0	0	+		
Outer West	n/a	1117	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	--	--	-	++	+	+	++	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	0		
Outer West	n/a	1123A	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	-	0	--	--	-	-	+	0	-	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer West	n/a	1123B	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	-	0	--	--	-	-	+	0	-	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	+		
Outer West	n/a	1150	-	-	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	--	+	0	++	++	0	++	--	+	0	0	0	+	u	0	0	+		
Outer West	n/a	1171A	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	--	0	+	+	+	+	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Outer West	n/a	1183	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	-	--	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer West	n/a	1187	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	-	-	--	--	--	-	--	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	u	--	0	+		
Outer West	n/a	1192	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	-	0	-	--	-	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	+		
Outer West	n/a	1193B	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	-	0	--	--	--	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	-	u	--	0	+		
Outer West	n/a	1212	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	-	--	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	u	--	0	+		
Outer West	n/a	1213	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	-	-	--	--	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	-	0	--	0	+		
Outer West	n/a	1250	-	-	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	--	+	0	++	++	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+		
Outer West	n/a	1253	0	0	0	-	0	-	+	-	0	--	--	--	--	--	-	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	--	0	+		
Outer West	n/a	1328	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	-	0	-	--	0	-	+	-	-	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	+		
Outer West	n/a	1341	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	++	++	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+		
Outer West	n/a	1342	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	--	--	0	++	+	++	++	0	+	0	0	--	0	u	0	0	+		
Outer West	n/a	1343B	0	0	0	-	0	-	+	-	0	-	--	0	--	+	0	--	0	+	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer West	n/a	2159	0	0	-	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	--	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	0		
Outer West	n/a	3001	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	-	0	--	-	-	+	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	--	0	+		
Outer West	n/a	3039	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	-	--	-	+	-	0	+	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer West	n/a	3040	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	-	--	--	+	--	0	+	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer West	n/a	3041	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	-	--	--	+	--	0	+	0	+	0	0	-	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer West	n/a	3048	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	-	--	--	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer West	n/a	3124	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	-	--	-	+	--	0	+	0	+	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer West	n/a	3377B	0	0	-	-	0	-	+	-	0	--	--	--	--	--	0	--	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer West	n/a	3388	-	-	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	-	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+		
Outer West	n/a	3403	0	0	+	+	0	-	+	-	0	-	--	0	--	+	0	--	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	0	0	+		
Outer West	n/a	3446	0	0	0	-	0	-	+	-	0	-	-	--	-	--	0	-	0	+	0									

Sustainability Appraisals of sites not proposed for housing allocations. Version @ 25/08/15																													
HMCA	Ref	SHLAA	SA01	SA02	SA03	SA04	SA05	SA06	SA07	SA08	SA09	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16	SA17	SA18a	SA18b	SA18c	SA19	SA20	SA21	SA22a	SA22b	SA22c	Comment
Outer West	n/a	4045	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	-	0	--	--	--	-	+	-	-	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	+	
Outer West	n/a	4048	-	-	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	--	--	0	++	+	+	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+	SA1 & SA2 Site includes two thirds area of car park for adjoining employment use, although small % of site 4048.
Outer West	n/a	4050	+	+	0	+	0	-	+	-	0	--	++	0	-	++	0	-	0	+	0	0	--	0	0	0	0	+	SA1 existing employer in smaller settlement.
Outer West	n/a	4051	0	0	+	+	0	--	+	+	0	--	--	0	++	+	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+	SA10 loss of greenspace
Outer West	n/a	4168	0	0	+	0	0	-	+	+	0	--	-	-	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	+	SA1 & 2 not B class uses but site is a local employer
Outer West	n/a	4202	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	-	0	-	--	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	+	
Outer West	n/a	4204	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	--	--	0	++	+	+	++	-	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Outer West	n/a	4210	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	-	u	-	--	-	-	--	+	-	0	0	0	0	0	u	0	--	0	+	SA9 & SA20 considered in scale with Pudsey, however the Troydale is not connected to the main settlement.
Outer West	n/a	4214	-	-	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	-	+	0	++	++	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	
Outer West	n/a	4227	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	--	--	--	+	-	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	u	0	0	+	
Outer West	n/a	5004	0	0	-	-	0	-	+	-	-	--	--	-	--	+	--	--	0	0	0	0	--	-	0	--	0	+	
Outer West	n/a	5159	-	-	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	-	+	0	++	++	+	++	--	+	0	0	0	+	u	0	0	+	
Outer West	n/a	5169																											
Outer West	n/a	5170																											
Outer West	n/a	CFSM008	-	-	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	++	-	+	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Outer West	n/a	CFSM029	-	-	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	-	+	0	++	++	+	++	-	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+	

Sustainability Appraisals of sites not proposed for Gypsy and Traveller allocations. Version @ 25/08/15																										
HMCA	SA01	SA02	SA03	SA04	SA05	SA06	SA07	SA08	SA09	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16	SA17	SA18a	SA18b	SA18c	SA19	SA20	SA21	SA22a	SA22b	SA22c
Barkly Road	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	++	-	++	++	++	++	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	0	0	+
Bramham Road, Clifford	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	-	0	0	--	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	--	0	0
Land at Elmete Lane, Roundhay	0	0	0	-	0	-	+	0	0	-	--	-	-	+	0	-	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	--	0	+
Ilkley Road, Otley	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	-	--	-	--	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	--	0	+
Land to the north of Crag lane, Alwoodley	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	-	0	-	--	-	-	+	-	-	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	0	0	0
Land to the north of Thorpe Lane, Middleton	0	0	0	-	0	-	+	+	0	0	--	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+
Land to the south of Leeds Road, Rothwell	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	--	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	--	0	+
Manor Mill Lane	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	--	0	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Otley Old Road, Bramhope	0	0	-	-	0	-	+	-	0	0	--	-	--	+	-	--	0	+	0	0	--	0	0	-	0	0
Ouzlewell Green	0	0	0	-	0	-	+	-	0	0	--	0	-	+	-	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	--	0	+
Parkside Lane, Beeston	-	-	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	--	--	0	-	+	0	-	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Pym St_Donisthorpe St	0	0	+	+	0	++	+	+	0	--	++	0	+	-	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Scholes Lane, Scholes	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	-	0	0	--	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	+
Tyersal View	0	0	0	-	u	0	+	+	0	-	--	0	0	+	0	0	-	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Wade Street	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	--	+	0	+	++	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+
Wyther Community Centre, Raynville Crescent, Braml	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	--	++	0	0	++	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
Haigh Park Road	-	-	-	-	0	-	+	-	0	--	++	0	-	-	-	-	-	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Land to the north of Ledston Luck	0	0	-	-	0	-	+	-	0	0	--	--	--	+	-	--	0	+	0	0	-	-	u	--	0	0
Cottingley Spring West Extension	0	0	-	-	0	-	+	-	-	0	--	-	-	--	0	-	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+
Land off Pawson Street, Robin Hood	0	0	+	-	0	0	+	0	0	+	--	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	--	0	+
Land off Cranmore Drive, Belle Isle (a)	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	-	0	--	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+
Telford Terrace, Hunslet	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	-	--	--	0	++	+	+	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Land to the South of the New Inn, off Wakefield Ro	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	-	0	0	--	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+
Priesthorpe Lane, Pudsey	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	--	--	0	+	+	-	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Land between Newmarket approach and Waterloo Sidin	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	-	0	-	--	--	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	-	0	0	--	0	0
Land off Halton Moor Road	-	-	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	--	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+

Sustainability Appraisals of sites not proposed for employment allocations. Version @ 25/08/15

HMCA	Ref	SHLAA	SA01	SA02	SA03	SA04	SA05	SA06	SA07	SA08	SA09	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16	SA17	SA18a	SA18b	SA18c	SA19	SA20	SA21	SA22a	SA22b	SA22c	Comment
Aireborough	n/a	2800611	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	+	--	++	++	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	+	u	0	-	+	
Aireborough	n/a	2802310	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	-	--	++	--	+	++	-	+	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	--	
Aireborough	n/a	2802330	+	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	+	0	0	++	+	0	0	+	0	0	--	0	u	0	-	0	
Aireborough	n/a	2900895	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	--	0	++	+	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	
City Centre	n/a	2000721	+	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	+	0	++	-	+	++	0	+	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	+	
City Centre	n/a	2004179	+	++	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
City Centre	n/a	2004330	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	+	0	++	0	+	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
City Centre	n/a	2004730	+	++	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	+	0	++	-	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+	
City Centre	n/a	2004790	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	+	0	++	++	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+	
City Centre	n/a	2005010	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	+	--	++	-	+	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+	
City Centre	n/a	2005030	0	0	0	0	0	++	-	0	0	0	+	0	++	-	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+	
City Centre	n/a	2005050	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	+	0	++	++	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+	
City Centre	n/a	2005500	+	++	0	0	0	++	-	0	0	0	+	0	++	-	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+	Currently Co-op funeral services and C2 residential accommodation and care.
City Centre	n/a	2005580	0	0	0	0	0	++	-	+	0	0	+	0	+	-	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+	
City Centre	n/a	2005640	+	++	0	0	0	++	-	0	0	0	+	0	++	++	+	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+	
City Centre	n/a	2005670	+	++	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	+	0	++	++	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+	
City Centre	n/a	2005690	0	0	0	0	0	++	-	0	0	0	+	0	++	-	++	++	0	+	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	+	
City Centre	n/a	EMP00283	+	++	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	++	0	++	0	+	++	-	+	0	-	-	+	0	0	0	+	SA11 and SA19 - About 75% tree cover but likely to be overgrown derelict brownfield site.
East Leeds	n/a	3203123	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	+	0	++	++	+	++	0	+	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	+	
East Leeds	n/a	3203180	+	+	0	0	0	--	-	-	-	0	--	0	-	+	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	--	0	+	SA11 - small part in south west of site is brownfield.
East Leeds	n/a	3203230	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	++	-	+	++	+	+	0	+	0	0	--	+	u	--	0	+	
East Leeds	n/a	3203231	+	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	++	0	++	++	+	++	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	--	0	+
East Leeds	n/a	3203490	+	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	+	0	++	++	+	++	0	+	0	0	--	0	0	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	2001200	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	++	0	++	-	+	++	0	+	-	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	2002611	+	++	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	++	-	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	u	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	2003190	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	++	--	++	-	++	++	--	+	0	0	0	+	u	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	2004990	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	+	0	0	++	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	2104690	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	+	0	0	++	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	2104720	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	++	--	++	-	+	++	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	2105060	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	+	0	++	-	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	2202170	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	++	+	++	++	-	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	SA11 & SA20 site part greenfield and brownfield. Majority of site is greenfield.
Inner Area	n/a	2602360	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	--	++	+	+	++	0	+	0	0	--	0	u	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	2603710										0																	
Inner Area	n/a	2603880	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	++	0	++	++	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	3203370	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	++	0	0	++	+	0	--	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	
Inner Area	n/a	3400301	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	+	0	++	0	+	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	3400360	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	--	0	++	+	+	++	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	3400920	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	++	0	++	-	+	++	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	3402830	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	+	--	++	-	+	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	CFSE003	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	--	0	++	+	+	++	0	+	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	EMP00303	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	+	0	++	++	+	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	CFSM027	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	+	0	+	-	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Inner Area	n/a	2103480										0																	
Inner Area	n/a	2103560										0																	
North Leeds	n/a	2404191	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	+	0	++	-	+	++	-	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+	
North Leeds	n/a	2601360	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	+	-	0	--	--	++	+	+	++	0	+	0	0	--	0	u	--	0	0	SA11 - greenfield site as although former quarry there is some re-vegetation
North Leeds	n/a	2601811	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	--	--	++	+	+	++	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	0	0	0	
North Leeds	n/a	2701350	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	--	++	--	+	++	0	+	0	0	--	0	u	0	0	0	SA20 part greenfield and brownfield
North Leeds	n/a	3002680	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	+	0	++	++	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
North Leeds	n/a	3401980	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	-	0	++	+	++	++	0	+	0	0	--	0	u	0	0	+	SA11 - 2/3rds of site is greenfield (dense trees) with 1/3 vacant listed building SA20 - assume majority of development would be 1/3rd brownfield part of site (vacant building)
Outer NE	n/a	3103830	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	+	0	0	++	+	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	u	0	-	0	
Outer NE	n/a	3104020	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	--	0	-	--	+	-	0	+	-	0	-	0	0	--	0	0	
Outer NE	n/a	3104030	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	+	--	--	++	-	--	--	+	0	0	--	0	u	0	-	0	
Outer NE	n/a	3104060	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	+	0	0	++	+	0	0	+	0	0	--	0	u	0	0	0	
Outer NE	n/a	3104100	+	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	+	0	--	++	+	--	0	+	0	0	--	0	0	--	-	0	
Outer NE	n/a	3104330	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	+	0	--	++	0	--	0	0	0	0	--	0	0	--	-	0	
Outer NE	n/a	3104400	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	--	0	--	+	0	--	0	0	0	0	--	-	0	--	-	0	
Outer NE	n/a	3104420	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	--	0	--	--	0	--	0	+	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	
Outer NE	n/a	CFSM039	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	--	-	--	+	0	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	-	0	
Outer NE	n/a	EMP00326	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	--	--	+	0	--	--	+	0	0	--	-	u	0	-	0	SA1 & SA2 part of the site already in employment use, would create additional employment.
Outer NW	n/a	2901230	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	+	0	++	++	+	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	-	-	0	
Outer NW	n/a	2901530	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	-	+	+	-	0	+	0	0	--	0	0	--	-	0	SA20 part greenfield and brownfield
Outer NW	n/a	2901610	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	+	0	++	++	+	++	0	+	0	0	-	+	u	0	-	0	
Outer South	n/a	2201750	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	+	0	+	++	+	+	0	+	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Outer South	n/a	2201970	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	--	0	0	--	+	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	u	--	0	-	

Sustainability Appraisals of sites not proposed for employment allocations. Version @ 25/08/15																														
HMCA	Ref	SHLAA	SA01	SA02	SA03	SA04	SA05	SA06	SA07	SA08	SA09	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16	SA17	SA18a	SA18b	SA18c	SA19	SA20	SA21	SA22a	SA22b	SA22c	Comment	
Outer SE	n/a	3203170	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	--	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	-	0	0	0	-	u	--	0	+	
Outer SE	n/a	3305200	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Outer SE	n/a	3305370	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	--	0	++	+	+	++	0	0	0	0	-	0	u	0	0	0	+	
Outer SE	n/a	CFSE002	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	+	-	0	--	--	+	--	+	+	0	0	0	0	--	-	u	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	2201920	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	++	0	0	++	+	0	--	+	0	0	0	+	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	2201921	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	+	0	0	++	+	0	0	+	-	0	0	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	2201930	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	-	u	u	--	0	+	SA20 & SA21 Uncertain effect on character of site if site developed for employment use and effect on local distinctiveness and listed building.	
Outer SW	n/a	2301552	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	+	0	0	++	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	2302530	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	++	+	0	++	0	+	0	0	-	0	u	0	0	+	SA1 & SA2 some existing employment use on site but majority of site in non-employment use.	
Outer SW	n/a	2303441	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	+	0	0	++	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	2303459	+	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	+	0	++	++	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	2304490	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	+	0	-	++	0	-	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	2304500	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	--	+	+	--	0	+	0	0	0	+	u	0	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	2401060	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	--	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	--	0	0	0	0	+	SA20 two thirds of site is greenfield.	
Outer SW	n/a	2403250	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	+	0	++	++	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+		
Outer SW	n/a	2100562										0																		
Outer West	n/a	2402880	+	+	0	0	0	+	-	0	0	0	+	0	++	++	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Outer West	n/a	2403100	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	--	+	--	++	+	0	+	0	0	-	0	u	0	0	+		
Outer West	n/a	2403210	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	--	++	-	0	++	0	+	0	0	--	0	u	0	0	+		
Outer West	n/a	2403270	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	+	--	++	++	++	++	--	+	0	-	0	+	0	0	0	+		
Outer West	n/a	2403820	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	--	0	++	+	+	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Outer West	n/a	2500550	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	+	0	++	++	+	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Outer West	n/a	2501400	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	+	0	++	++	0	++	--	+	0	0	-	+	u	0	0	+		
Outer West	n/a	2501410	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	+	0	++	++	++	++	--	+	0	0	0	+	u	0	0	+		
Outer West	n/a	2501640	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	--	0	++	+	+	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+		
Outer West	n/a	2502500	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	--	++	0	0	++	+	0	0	+	0	0	--	+	0	--	0	+		
Outer West	n/a	2502510	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	--	0	-	+	-	-	0	+	0	0	0	-	0	--	0	+		
Outer West	n/a	2502721	+	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	+	-	+	++	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	u	0	0	+		
Outer West	n/a	2502940	+	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	+	0	++	++	++	++	-	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+		
Outer West	n/a	2503200	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	-	0	++	+	++	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	+		

APPENDIX 9 – ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED POLICIES

Appendix 9

Site Allocations Plan – SA of Proposed Policies

Scoring: ++ major positive, +slight positive, 0 neutral, ? uncertain, – slight negative, -- major negative, D, Depends

Timescales: Short Term (ST), Medium Term (MT), Long Term (LT)

	SA OBJECTIVES																						TIMESCALES			COMMENTS
POLICIES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	ST	MT	LT	
RETAIL																										
RC1	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	
RC2	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	
RC3	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	
RT4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	0	+	+	+	
HOUSING																										
HG1	0	+	+	+	0	+	++	+	+	+	+	0	-	0	-	+	0	-	-	0	0	-	+	+	+	Mitigation measures needed to offset identified negative effects, through site specific requirements and policy measures.
HG2	0	+	+	+	0	+	++	+	+	+	+	0	-	0	-	+	0	-	-	0	0	-	+	+	+	Mitigation measures needed to offset identified negative effects, through site specific requirements and policy measures.
HG3	+ D	+ D	+	+	0	+	++ D	+	+	+	+	0	-	0	-	+	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	0	+	The effect of the Safeguarded sites will be beyond the lifetime of the plan. Whether developed for housing or employment use will determine the effect on SA1, SA2 and SA7
HG4	0	0	0	+	0	+	++	+	+	+	+	0	-	0	-	+	0	-	-	0	0	-	+	+	+	Mitigation measures needed to offset identified negative effects, through site specific requirements and policy measures.
HG5 245	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	-	0	0	-	+	+	+	Mitigation measures needed to offset identified negative effects, through site specific requirements and policy measures.

HG6	0	0	+	+	0	+	++	+	0	0	+	0	-	0	-	+	0	-	0	0	0	-	+	+	+	Mitigation measures needed to offset identified negative effects, through site specific requirements and policy measures.
HG7	0	0	+	+	0	+	++	+	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	+	0	-	-	0	0	-	+	+	+	Mitigation measures needed to offset identified negative effects, through site specific requirements and policy measures.
HG8	0	0	+	+	0	+	++	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	+	0	-	0	0	0	-	+	+	+	Mitigation measures needed to offset identified negative effects, through site specific requirements and policy measures.
EMPLOYMENT																										
EO1	++	++	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	-	0	-	+	0	-	-	0	0	-	+	+	+	Mitigation measures needed to offset identified negative effects, through site specific requirements and policy measures.
EO2	++	++	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	-	0	-	+	0	-	-	0	0	-	+	+	+	Mitigation measures needed to offset identified negative effects, through site specific requirements and policy measures.
EG1	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	-	0	-	+	0	-	-	0	0	-	+	+	+	Mitigation measures needed to offset identified negative effects, through site specific requirements and policy measures.
EG2	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	-	0	-	0	-	+	0	-	-	0	0	-	+	+	+	Mitigation measures needed to offset identified negative effects, through site specific requirements and policy measures.
EG3	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	-	-	0	+	-	+	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	+	+	Mitigation measures needed to offset identified negative effects, through site specific requirements and policy measures.
GREENSPACE																										
GS1	0	0	0	+	0	++	0	+	+	++	0	+	+	+	+	++	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	

APPENDIX 10 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS OF THE SITE ALLOCATIONS PLAN

Appendix 10

Site Allocations Plan - Sustainability Appraisal Report

Summary of Effects

Type of Effect		Geographical Scale	
++	Significant positive effect	L	Local
+	Positive effect	R	Regional
O	Neutral effect	N	National
?	Uncertain effect	G	Global
-	Negative effect		
--	Significant negative effect		
Likelihood		Timescale	
H	High	S	Short term
M	Medium	M	Medium term
L	Low	L	Long term
Permanence			
P	Permanent		
T	Temporary		

SA Objective	Geographical Scale	Permanence	Timescale	Likelihood	Assessment	Justification
SA1 – Employment Opportunities	R & L	P	S-L	H	++	- Employment allocations and mixed use allocations providing employment (including retail uses). New and retained allocations - The distribution of employment allocations aligns closely with the main urban area and regeneration areas, reflecting Core Strategy Policy SP1 with significant concentrations in the south and east of the district - The City Centre is the focus for office development (Policy SP3) providing an accessible location from within and beyond Leeds, including regeneration areas - There will be some loss of existing employment sites to housing use, creating a negative effect, however overall the

						SAP will have a significant positive effect in terms of SA11.
SA2 – Economic Conditions	R & L	P	S-L	H	++	• Employment allocations and mixed use allocations providing employment (including retail uses). New and retained allocations • City Centre focus for office and retail development. • Supporting investment in the City Centre and boundary changes to existing town centre uses identifying opportunities for new development (which TCs?) • Reflecting Core Strategy objectives for the role of the City Centre and Town Centres (Policy SP1 & SP3) • Providing employment allocations in regeneration areas will encourage investment in those areas. • New housing allocations attracting investment by developers. New residents sourcing the job market, maintaining the economy and accessing services in the CC and TCs and other local services
SA3 – Education	L	P	S-L	M	+	• Allocation of land to accommodate new and extended schools to address increased demands for school places arising from new housing – phased to address housing needs • Beyond the scope of the SAP to increase participation in education and qualifications in disadvantaged communities and BME groups, however by supporting new development in the regeneration areas this may indirectly provide opportunities for increased participation, for example through new employment. Supported by Core Strategy Spatial Policy 8.
SA4 - Health	L	P	S-L	M	+	• Protection of existing greenspace and designation of new areas of greenspace to enable existing and new communities to have access to greenspace. Enabling recreation and healthy lifestyles. • Promoting accessible locations for new development. • Beyond the scope of the SAP to enable improved access to health facilities. It is the role of NHS England/CCGs/ and GP and dental surgeries to respond to increased demands for health care arising from new housing who have been consulted.

SA5 – Crime	L	P	S-L	M	?	Beyond the scope of the SAP to address rates of crime
SA6 – Culture, leisure & recreation	R & L	P	S-L	M	+	- New housing in the City Centre and locations with access to existing facilities and attractions across the City will support participation - New employment allocations directed to the City Centre and Town Centres will support and may increase patronage of existing facilities - Retail policies protecting the City Centre and Town Centre boundaries will reinforce the role and attraction of centres - In some circumstances, new housing allocations propose development of existing community facilities. However overall, the effect on SA6 is considered to be positive
SA7 – Housing	L	P	S-L	H	++	- The number and distribution of new housing provided through the proposed housing allocations reflects Policy SP7 of the Core Strategy and the Leeds SHMA - The delivery of the housing allocations will be expected to provide affordable housing reflecting Policy H5 of the Core Strategy - The SAP will not address the number of empty and unfit homes, however other Council strategies address this (Empty Homes Strategy) - The delivery of a mix of housing types will be expected to address the requirements of Core Strategy Policy H4 - Sites are proposed for Gypsies and Travellers (Policy H7) - Sites are proposed for elderly people (Policy H8) - The delivery of the new housing allocations will be assessed against national housing standards for energy efficiency
SA8 – Social inclusion & participation	L	P	S-L	M	+	- Employment and mixed use allocations will provide opportunities for investment and new employment, particularly sites in the Regeneration Areas and the City Centre - Sites located in accessible areas will enable access to existing services. Sites in less accessible areas will need appropriate mitigation to ensure improved accessibility - Protecting greenspace areas will provide opportunities for participation

SA9 – Community cohesion	L	P	M-L	H	0	- The number of new housing allocations potentially challenges the social cohesion of existing communities particularly in the outlying areas on the edge of the Main Urban Area and Major Settlements. Development of new sites in the Green Belt places new pressures on existing communities to accommodate the needs of new residents for example school places and health provision and the effect of increased traffic levels. Appropriate mitigation will be needed through design / landscape treatment, infrastructure, phasing - New housing and employment allocations would however provide for identified needs established and agreed through the Adopted Core Strategy, for example through providing new homes for people currently unable to find local housing. New communities will also be established as part of the large scale housing allocations where new facilities and infrastructure will be required.
SA10 – Greenspace	L	P	S-L	H	+	- The SAP proposes the continued protection of existing UDP greenspace designations where they are still in a green space use and the protection of new or previously undesignated green space identified through the audit of sites across the Leeds district. This protects the quantity of green space across the city and access of communities to it (standards are set in Policy G3). - Deficiencies of greenspace are identified in the Green Space Background Paper. Through new housing allocations, provision for new on-site green space will be sought under Core Strategy Policies G4 and G5 which will increase green space provision but will not necessarily address identified deficiencies. However through consideration of individual planning applications the type of new greenspace provided could be informed by the existing deficiencies within the local area.
SA11 – Greenfield and brownfield land	L	P	S-L	H	+	- The SAP seeks to maximise the delivery of brownfield land. - New housing requirements for the Leeds district new housing allocations need to comprise both brownfield and greenfield land in order to provide for the housing requirements

						established and agreed in the Adopted Core Strategy. Appropriate phasing will be used to ensure the release of brownfield sites early in the plan period whilst achieving a balanced supply of housing across the HMCAs. Greenfield sites in regeneration areas in the more accessible locations will need to come forward in the early phases. Greenfield sites in other areas will come forward in later phases. • The majority of the proposed allocations for general employment are greenfield sites, but the majority of allocations for office use are brownfield. • On balance the overall effect on SA11 is considered to be neutral.
SA12 – Biodiversity and geological conservation	L	P	S-L	M	-	• The majority of sites will have no significant ecological impact • A number of the proposed allocations will potentially affect sites with nature conservation value, including sites designated as Sites of Ecological or Geological Importance (SEGI), Leeds Nature Areas (LNAs) or habitats identified in the Leeds Biodiversity Action Plan or UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Habitats or within the Leeds Habitat Network. • It is important that appropriate measures are used to protect areas with biodiversity value through site specific requirements or Core Strategy policies. On some sites, this will not be possible, for example Thorp Arch (EMP00326), Moortown Golf Course (5172 and 5173), Low Mills Guiseley (2038), Horsforth Campus (5009)
SA13 – Greenhouse emissions	L	P	S-L	H	-	• The strategy for the location of new development was established through the Policy SP10 which directs development to more sustainable locations within the settlement hierarchy, thereby directing growth to areas with public transport to the car and existing services. However some sites particularly in the more outlying areas are less accessible and appropriate mitigation will be sought to address this. Some of the larger sites with poor accessibility given their scale offer opportunities to provide new infrastructure to address the existing accessibility limitations,

						eg East of Garforth (1232B), Headley Hall (3391, 3152)
SA14 – Flood risk	R & L	P	S-L	H	–	- Sites in highest flood risk zone sieved out (Zone 3B) - SuDS are now required for all development since April 2015, which helps to manage flood risk. - NRWLP flood risk policies provide a way to manage flood risk on all sites. - The flood risk sequential test shows that in some HMCAs it is not possible to meet the housing target without allocating some sites in flood zones 2 and 3a. The sites in Zone 2 and 3a will need to show that they have adequate mitigation for flood risk and do not make flood risk worse elsewhere. This is in accordance with the flood risk policies in the NRWLP. Where sites are allocated for housing in zone 3a an exceptions test is also required and this means that a detailed flood risk assessment must be available for each of those sites. In some cases FRAs will already have been prepared but on wholly new sites that have not previously been considered for development, a new FRA will have to be prepared.
SA15 – Transport network	R & L	P	S-L	H	-	- The strategy for the location of new development was established through Core Strategy Policy SP1 which directs development to more sustainable locations within the settlement hierarchy, thereby directing growth to areas with public transport to the car and existing services. However some sites particularly in the more outlying areas are less accessible and appropriate mitigation will be needed to address this. Some of the larger sites with poor accessibility given their scale offer opportunities to provide new infrastructure to address the existing accessibility limitations, eg East of Garforth and Headley Hall - Given the scale of growth established through the Core Strategy there will inevitably be a cumulative impact on traffic levels across the Leeds district, which will have an impact on the capacity of existing roads. Appropriate mitigation will be required to minimise the effect on the road network
SA16 – Local needs	L	P	S-L	H	+	The strategy for the location of new development was established through the Core Strategy Policy SP1 which

						directs development to more sustainable locations within the settlement hierarchy. Many of the proposed allocations provide access to the existing services within the City Centre, town centres and other locations. For less accessible locations mitigation will be needed to enable access. • The growth supported by the employment, housing and mixed use allocations will attract new investment and by achieving access to the City Centre and town centres will support existing businesses. • Existing Core Strategy policies provide a policy framework for addressing local needs through the housing mix (Policy H4) and affordable housing (Policy H5). The SAP proposes allocations for gypsies and travellers (supported by Core Strategy Policy H7) and identifies sites suitable for elderly accommodation (supported by Core Strategy Policy H8).
SA17 – Waste	L	P	S-L	M	0	• The Natural Resources & Waste DPD identifies sites for waste management. • A number of the proposed allocations lie within 100m of designated waste sites. Appropriate measures will need to be used to alleviate any potentially harmful effects.
SA18 – Pollution	L	P?	S-L	M	-	• The proposed allocations include a number of contaminated sites. This provides opportunities to improve the site conditions through appropriate remediation measures. • Effects on air quality/emissions particularly for sites in the less accessible locations may lead to increased car useage and therefore increased pollution. Appropriate mitigation is need through measures to improve accessibility • The effects on water quality will need to be mitigated, for example through Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (Sustainable Urban Drainage in Leeds SPG), see ? Policy in the Natural Resources & Waste DPD
SA19 – Landscape	L	P	S-L	M	-	• A number of the sites proposed for allocation contain Tree Preservation Orders or areas worthy of designation as TPOs. UDP & Core Strategy policies and the Neighbourhoods for Living SPG should be applied to assess the landscape value of the sites.

						A number of the proposed allocations lie within Special Landscape Areas, however this is small compared to the total number of sites proposed for allocation by the SAP. UDP & Core Strategy policies and the Neighbourhoods for Living SPG should be applied to assess the landscape value of the sites and value within the wider area.
SA20 - Local distinctiveness	L	P	S-L	M	0	The number of new housing allocations potentially challenge the objective of retaining local distinctiveness, particularly in the outlying areas on the edge of the Main Urban Area and Major Settlements. Development of new sites in the Green Belt needs to be treated sensitively with appropriate design and landscape requirements (UDP and Core Strategy policies and the Neighbourhoods for Living SPG). However the overall affect on SA20 given the number of allocations proposed is considered to be neutral.
SA21 – Historic environment	L	P	S-L	M	0	- A number of sites include or lie within close proximity to a heritage asset (Listed Building, Conservation Area, Scheduled Ancient Monument, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield). Sensitive locations include Bramham Park, Headley Hall, Temple Newsham and Roundhay Park - Appropriate mitigation will be needed to preserve the character of heritage assets through UDP and Core Strategy policies and planning conditions or agreements identified through the development management process - The SAP provides an opportunity to bring positive benefits to improve / cross subsidise the renovation of some heritage assets for example Kirkgate (White Cross Hall) and Holbeck Urban Village (Temple Mills)
SA22 – Energy & natural resources	L	P	S-L	H	--	- Proposing new allocations places pressure on resource consumption (water and energy). Core Strategy policies however promote greater use of renewable energy/energy efficiency in design of new buildings. - NRWLP policies help us to manage resource use in the face of unprecedented demand for resources. - A large number of proposed allocations are brownfield sites, however there are a significant number of greenfield sites,

						including agricultural land. The release of greenfield sites will be managed through the phasing strategy. • A number of the proposed allocations are within Mineral Safeguarding Areas for either coal or sand and gravel. These will need to have regard to policies Minerals 2 and 3 in the NRWLP which seek to prevent the resource from being sterilized by development.
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APPENDIX 11 – PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES

Site Allocations SA – Definition of Significant Negative Effects and associated mitigation

SA Objective	Score	Definition	Mitigation			
			Site Requirement	NPPF Policy	Core Strategy Policy	Other Policy / Development Management
SA1 Employment	-	Existing employment use or employment allocation	Mixed use development incorporating employment use			Planning conditions attached – local employment agreements for construction period
	--	Single employment site or employment allocation in a smaller settlement	Mixed use development incorporating employment use			Planning conditions attached – local employment agreements for construction period
SA2 Economic growth	-	Existing employment use or employment allocation	Mixed use development incorporating employment use			
	--	Single employment site or employment allocation in a smaller settlement	Mixed use development incorporating employment use			
SA3 Education	-	Outside accessibility zones for primary and secondary education	Improve access as part of transport accessibility requirements. In some circumstances a new school may be delivered on site.	Para.37 balance of land uses within area, minimising journey lengths to employment, shopping, leisure, education and other	Spatial Policy 1 (vi) recognise new and existing infrastructure in delivering future development Policy T2 accessibility	Contributions from Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

				activities. Para.38 large scale developments, key facilities eg primary schools should be within walking distance of most properties. Para. 72 Sufficient choice of schools places to meet needs of existing and new communities. Give great weight to need to create, expand or alter schools.	requirements and new development	
SA4 Health	-	Outside accessibility zones for primary health facilities	Improve access as part of transport accessibility. In some circumstances new health facilities may come forward as part of site delivery, subject to NHS/GPs identifying demand.	Para.37 balance of land uses within area, minimising journey lengths to employment, shopping, leisure, education and other activities. Para.38 large scale developments, key facilities should be within walking distance of most properties.	Spatial Policy 1 (vi) recognise new and existing infrastructure in delivering future development Policy T2 accessibility requirements and new development	Building for Tomorrow Today SPD? – design of developments to address health and wellbeing
SA5 Crime	N/A crime					
SA6	-	Inaccessible/remote	Improve access as part of	Para.32 all	Policy T2 accessibility	

Culture, leisure & recreation		location	transport accessibility requirements.	developments generating significant amounts of movement should be supported by Transport Statement or Transport Assessment . Para.35 exploit opportunities for sustainable transport modes. Para.37 balance of land uses within area, minimising journey lengths to employment, shopping, leisure, education and other activities.	requirements and new development	
	--	Loss of existing leisure facility	Provide replacement facility on alternative site.		Policy T2 accessibility requirements and new development	
SA7 Housing	-	All non-residential uses	Potentially provide mixed use development if appropriate to site, however this may be contrary to the allocation of the site			
SA8 Community participation	-	Poor accessibility to existing services	Improve access as part of transport accessibility requirements.	Para.37 balance of land uses within area, minimising journey lengths to employment,	Policy T2 accessibility requirements and new development	

				shopping, leisure, education and other activities. Para.38 large scale developments, key facilities should be within walking distance of most properties.		
SA9 Community cohesion	-	Site out of scale with settlement scale	Reduce scale of site so appropriate size for settlement	Para.58 developments respond to local character and history.	Spatial Policy 1 (iii) for development to respect and enhance the local character and identity of places and neighbourhoods. Policy P10 (i) the size, scale, design and layout of the development is appropriate to its context and respects the character and quality of surrounding buildings; the streets and spaces that make up the public realm and the wider locality.	Neighbourhoods for Living SPG Planning application process consider detailed design and landscaping to reduce impact.
	-	Loss of existing community facility (eg sports club, allotments)	Provide replacement facility on alternative site.			
	--	Site significantly out of scale	Reduce scale of site so	Para.58	Spatial Policy 1 (iii)	

		with settlement scale	appropriate size for settlement.	developments respond to local character and history.	for development to respect and enhance the local character and identify of places and neighbourhoods. Policy P10 (i) the size, scale, design and layout of the development is appropriate to its context and respects the character and quality of surrounding buildings; the streets and spaces that make up the public realm and the wider locality.	
SA10 Greenspace	--	Access to 0-1 greenspace typologies (types)	Provide new greenspace on site, over and above site requirement.		Policy G4 new greenspace provision, including locations with greenspace deficiency	CIL
	--	Existing greenspace use on site	Provide replacement greenspace on alternative site or increase quality and/or range of greenspace types on existing greenspace sites in the locality.	Para.74 replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location	Policy G6 protection and redevelopment of existing greenspace. (ii) the greenspace is replaced by an area of at least equal size, accessibility and	

					quality in the same locality , (iii) redevelopment proposals demonstrate a clear relationship to improvements of existing greenspace quality in the same locality.	
SA11 Greenfield / brownfield	--	Greenfield site	Cannot be addressed. On site. Identify alternative brownfield site			
SA12 Biodiversity or geological interests	-	Ecological support with mitigation	Ecological assessment. Boundary change or protect affected area from development within the site, eg greenspace/landscaping.	Section 11 – conserving and enhancing the natural environment	Policy G8 protection of important species and habitats – account taken of adverse impact through protection, mitigation, enhancement and compensatory measures	Biodiversity & Waterfront Development SPD. Building for Tomorrow Today SPD.
	--	No ecological support		Section 11 – conserving and enhancing the natural environment	Policy G8 protection of important species and habitats – account taken of adverse impact through protection, mitigation, enhancement and compensatory measures	

SA12 Biodiversity or geological interests	-	Ecological support with mitigation	Ecological Impact Assessment. Boundary change or protect affected area from development within the site, eg greenspace/landscaping/ biodiversity buffers. Specialist ecological management company to take on long-term management and monitoring of retained ecological areas.	Para. 109 – minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity Para. 118 – avoiding significant harm	Policy G8 protection of important species and habitats – account taken of adverse impact through protection, mitigation, enhancement and compensatory measures Policy G9 – no significant adverse impact on integrity or connectivity of the Leeds Habitat Network, and seeking a positive contribution to the habitat network	Planning application to consider design of layout and use relevant conditions where necessary Biodiversity & Waterfront Development SPD. Building for Tomorrow Today SPD.
	--	No ecological support	Ecological Impact Assessment. Boundary change or protect affected area from development within the site, eg greenspace/landscaping/ biodiversity buffers. Specialist ecological management company to take on long-term	Para. 109 – minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity Para. 118 – avoiding significant harm through mitigation or as a last resort compensation	Policy G8 protection of important species and habitats – account taken of adverse impact through protection, mitigation, enhancement and compensatory measures Policy G9 – no significant adverse	Planning application to consider design of layout and use relevant conditions where necessary Off-site compensation may require S106 or CIL

			management and monitoring of retained ecological areas. Off-site compensation (as a last resort) to be agreed to ensure it is appropriate – in a location that contributes to the Leeds Habitat Network and provides long-term specialist management.		impact on integrity or connectivity of the Leeds Habitat Network, and seeking a positive contribution to the habitat network	
SA13 Greenhouse emissions	-	Accessibility score ranking 2	Submission of Transport Assessment demonstrating improvements to accessibility of site Ensure new buildings are built to energy efficient standards	Para.37 balance of land uses within area, minimising journey lengths to employment, shopping, leisure, education and other activities. Para.38 large scale developments, key facilities eg primary schools and local shops should be within walking distance of most properties. Para.93 planning should secure radical reductions in	Policy T2 accessibility requirements and new development	Building for Tomorrow Today SPD. Travel Plans SPD. CIL NRWLP – AIR1 – low emission measures required for all major development.

				greenhouse gas emissions		
	--	Accessibility score ranking 1	Submission of Transport Assessment demonstrating improvements to accessibility of site Ensure new buildings are built to energy efficient standards	Para.37 balance of land uses within area, minimising journey lengths to employment, shopping, leisure, education and other activities. Para.38 large scale developments, key facilities eg primary schools and local shops should be within walking distance of most properties. Para.93 planning should secure radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions	Policy T2 accessibility requirements and new development	NRWLP – AIR1 – low emission measures required for all major development.
SA14 Flood risk	-	Flood zone 3 and brownfield	If Sequential Test applied and alternative sites with lower flood risk not located, identify mitigation measures to address the Exception Test	Para.102 Inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided by directing	Policy EN5 manage and mitigate flood risk by (i) avoiding development in flood risk areas by applying the sequential	NRWLP – policies WATER3-7 – a set of policies designed to help manage flood risk. Building for

				development away from areas at highest risk, but where development is necessary, making it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere. Para. 102 If following application of the Sequential Test, it is not possible, the Exception Test can be applied if appropriate. For the Exception Test to be passed: demonstrate that the development provides wider sustainability benefits to the community that outweigh flood risk (informed by a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment); and a site specific flood risk assessment must demonstrate that the development will be safe for its lifetime taking account of the	approach and where this is not possible by mitigating measures, in line with the NPPF	Tomorrow Today SPD. CIL contributions.
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				vulnerability of its users, without increasing flood risk elsewhere, and where possible reduce flood risk overall		
	--	Flood zone 3 and greenfield	Mitigation measures?			NRWLP – WATER 4 – making space for water; WATER5 – residual risk assessment required in zones of rapid inundation; WATER6 – FRAs required; WATER7 – reduction in the speed of surface water run-off. CIL contributions
SA15 Transport Network	-	Accessibility, site access & network capacity score ranking 2	Submission of Transport Assessment demonstrating improvements to accessibility of site and vehicular access	Para.32 all developments generating significant amounts of movement should be supported by Transport Statement or Transport Assessment . Para.35	Policy T2 accessibility requirements and new development	Street Design Guide SPD. Travel Plans SPD. CIL contributions. NRWLP – MINERALS 13 (when adopted) –

				exploit opportunities for sustainable transport modes. Para.37 balance of land uses within area, minimising journey lengths to employment, shopping, leisure, education and other activities. Para.38 large scale developments, key facilities eg primary schools should be within walking distance of most properties.		protection for railway sidings and canal wharves to encourage non-road based freight improvements.
	--	Accessibility, site access & network capacity score ranking 1	Submission of Transport Assessment demonstrating improvements to accessibility of site and vehicular access	Para.32 all developments generating significant amounts of movement should be supported by Transport Statement or Transport Assessment . Para.35 exploit opportunities for sustainable transport modes. Para.37 balance of land uses within area, minimising	Policy T2 accessibility requirements and new development	CIL contributions.

				journey lengths to employment, shopping, leisure, education and other activities. Para.38 large scale developments, key facilities eg primary schools should be within walking distance of most properties.		
SA16 Local needs met locally	-	Accessibility score ranking 2	Submission of Transport Assessment demonstrating improvements to accessibility of site	Para.37 balance of land uses within area, minimising journey lengths to employment, shopping, leisure, education and other activities. Para.38 large scale developments, key facilities eg primary schools and local shops should be within walking distance of most properties.	Policy T2 accessibility requirements and new development	Travel Plans SPD. CIL contributions NRWLP- Waste3 – provision of local waste facilities to ensure self-sufficiency in managing waste;
	--	Accessibility score ranking 1	Submission of Transport Assessment demonstrating improvements to accessibility of site	Para.37 balance of land uses within area, minimising journey lengths to employment,	Policy T2 accessibility requirements and new development	

				shopping, leisure, education and other activities. Para.38 large scale developments, key facilities eg primary schools and local shops should be within walking distance of most properties.		
SA17 Waste	--	Designated waste site		National Planning Policy for Waste	Policy EN6 sets targets for waste arisings and provides over-arching strategy	Building for Tomorrow Today SPD. NRWLP –Chapter 4 and all Waste policies
SA18 Pollution						
A. Contaminated land	N/A No negative scores					NRWLP – LAND1 – remediation required on contaminated sites.
B. Air	-	Air Quality Management Area for Air Quality	Submission of Air Quality Assessment and apply mitigation measures where air quality issues identified, eg through detailed site design.			NRWLP – AIR1 – low emission measures required for all major development.
SA19 Landscape	-	Woodland coverage and hedges or attractive	Provide replacement landscaping mitigation on	Section 11 – conserving and	Policy G8 protection of important species	UDP policy N8 urban green

		landscape lost	site	enhancing the natural environment	and habitats – account taken of adverse impact through protection, mitigation, enhancement and compensatory measures	corridors, policy N24 greening the Green Belt edge, policy N26 and LD1 landscape scheme requirement Neighbourhoods For Living SPG Guideline Distances from Development to Trees NRWLP – LAND2 – trees lost through development must be replaced at a rate of 3 replacement trees for every 1 lost.
	--	Special Landscape Area and / or subject to Tree Preservation Order	Boundary change or protect affected area from development within the site, eg greenspace/landscaping or provide replacement landscaping / retain TPO trees		Policy G8 protection of important species and habitats – account taken of adverse impact through protection, mitigation, enhancement and compensatory measures	UDP policy N8 urban green corridors, policy N24 greening the Green Belt edge, policy N26 landscape scheme requirement , policy N37 Special Landscape Areas

						and policy LD1 landscape schemes Neighbourhoods For Living SPG Guideline Distances from Development to Trees NRWLP – LAND2 – trees lost through development must be replaced at a rate of 3 replacement trees for every 1 lost.
SA20 Local distinctiveness	-	Large greenfield site, out of character with settlement	Reduce scale of site so appropriate size for settlement.	Para.58 developments respond to local character and history.	Spatial Policy 1 (iii) for development to respect and enhance the local character and identify of places and neighbourhoods. Policy P10 (i) the size, scale, design and layout of the development is appropriate to its context and respects the character and	Neighbourhoods for Living SPG. Street Design Guide SPD. Conservation Area Appraisals. Village & Neighbourhood Design Statements.

					quality of surrounding buildings; the streets and spaces that make up the public realm and the wider locality.	
SA21 Historic environment	U	Site contains / is within or adjacent to a heritage asset (100m). Defined as Listed Building, Conservation Area, Registered Park & Garden, Scheduled Ancient Monument and Registered Battlefield	Appropriate design to preserve character of heritage assets.	Para.58 developments respond to local character and history, and reflect the identity of local surroundings and materials, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation.	Spatial Policy 1 (iii) for development to respect and enhance the local character and identify of places and neighbourhoods. Policy P10 (i) the development protects and enhances the district's existing, historic and natural assets, in particular, historic and natural site features and locally important buildings, spaces, skylines and views.	Neighbourhoods for Living SPG. Street Design Guide SPD. Conservation Area Appraisals. Village & Neighbourhood Design Statements. NRWLP – MINERALS8 – reopening of former quarries to provide stone for the repair of historic buildings.
SA22 Energy and natural resources						
A. Agricultural Land	--	Grade 1, 2 or 3A				

	-	Grade 3B or 4		Para.112 Where significant development of agricultural land is demonstrated to be necessary, LPAs should seek to use areas of poorer quality land in preference to higher quality.		
B. Wind Energy Sites score + where located in Area of Search for Wind Energy. Seen as positive effect.						
C. Mineral Resources	--	Within sites that are allocated or safeguarded for mineral extraction or preferred areas for stone or clay extraction or areas of search for sand and gravel minerals processing ; or railway sidings and canal wharves	This conflict cannot directly be mitigated. In some instances it may be possible to phase development so it takes place in later stages of the plan after mineral extraction has completed, however these instances will be very limited.	Para 142 – ensure that there is a sufficient supply of material to provide the infrastructure, buildings, energy and goods that the country needs.	CORE STRATEGY policy EN7	NRWLP policies MINERALS 4 -7, MINERALS 12 and emerging policy MINERALS 13
	++	Within the Sand and Gravel Mineral Safeguarding Area or Surface Coal Mineral Safeguarding Area	Prior extraction of important minerals to avoid their sterilisation by development	Para 143 – define MSAs and adopt appropriate policies in order that known locations of specific	CORE STRATEGY policy EN7	NRWLP policies MINERALS 2 and 3

				minerals of local and national importance are not needlessly sterilised by non-mineral development. Set out policies to encourage the prior extraction of minerals, where practicable and environmentally feasible, if it is necessary for non-mineral development to take place.		
	-	Within buffer zone of designated minerals site	Avoiding conflicts between mineral uses and other development by considering the impact of mineral uses on other uses in close proximity.	Para 143 – planning authorities should set out policies to avoid unacceptable impacts from mineral operations		NRWLP policy MINERALS 9
D. Water resources	--	For employment uses only. Within area where water not available for licensing				Building for Tomorrow Today SPD NRWLP – WATER1 water efficiency.
	-	For employment uses only. Within area with restricted water available for licensing				

APPENDIX 12 – CORE STRATEGY MONITORING FRAMEWORK



Adopted Core Strategy

Leeds Local Development Framework

Development Plan Document
Monitoring Framework

1. Introduction

- 1.1. Monitoring is an essential component of effective spatial planning. It helps determine whether policies are achieving their intentions and ultimately whether there is a need to review the policies. It is particularly important for some Core Strategy policies which rely upon monitoring outcomes as part of their implementation.
- 1.2. It is an expectation for development plan soundness that policies have an agreed approach to monitoring. This document sets out how all of the Core Strategy objectives and policies are intended to be monitored.

2. Methodology

- 2.1. This framework is designed to measure the effectiveness of the Core Strategy objectives. This enables the indirect and cross-cutting impacts of policies to be dealt with as well as the intended direct effects. In practice, this means monitoring the Policies which sit below each objective.
- 2.2. The monitoring framework provides the breadth of indicators to monitor the implementation of the Core Strategy comprehensively, although ability to maintain the extent of monitoring will always be dependent upon availability of resources.
- 2.3. This document is laid out in the form of three tables:
 - Table 1 is structured in order of the objectives of the Core Strategy. For each objective it can be seen what monitoring indicators will be used and which Core Strategy policies are relevant.
 - Table 2 is structured in order of the policies of the Core Strategy. For each policy it can be seen what monitoring indicators will be used.
 - Table 3 is structured in order of the monitoring indicators. For each monitoring indicator further explanation is given to define the purpose of the indicator, provide a definition, provide a formula and provide a target as appropriate.

3. Review

- 3.1. The monitoring framework laid out is subject to change. Further work to amend, revise and consolidate the framework will be undertaken between submission of the Core Strategy and its final publication.
- 3.2. Further review throughout the lifetime of the plan will also be required to ensure that the monitoring framework remains effective. Reviews will also need to identify whether resources remain available to monitor the indicators laid out in this document.

Table 1: Monitoring Indicators

ID	Indicator
City Centre	
1	% of development activity to the south of the river in the City Centre as compared to north of the river
2	Vibrancy, character and cultural appeal of the City Centre
Managing the needs of a successful district	
3	Net additional dwellings by location within the Settlement Hierarchy
4	Net additional dwellings by Housing Market Characteristic Area
5	New and converted housing units on Previously Developed Land
6	Five year supply of housing sites and the long term housing trajectory
7	Housing completions by land type
8	Density of new housing sites
9	Mix of housing units delivered each year by housing type and number of bedrooms
10	Gross affordable housing completions
11	Total number of C2 housing units delivered per annum
12	Total number of Gypsy and Traveller pitches in the District as compared to the previous year
13	Total number of Travelling Showpeople plots in the District as compared to the previous year
14	% of empty homes in the District (as measured through properties classified as long term vacant)
15	Total amount of additional employment floorspace by type
16	Total demand for employment land forecasted in the District until the end of the plan
17	Employment land available by sector
18	Net change of employment land in Leeds
19	Retail land supply
20	Total D2 (leisure) development delivered in District
Place making	
21	% of A1-A5, B1a , C1 and D1-D2 development within and on the edge of town and local centres
22	% of A1-A5, development within and on the edge of town and local centres outside town and local centres
23	Provision of Infrastructure as outlined in CIL
24	Provision of Green Infrastructure and greenspace as obtained through development process and other sources

- 25 Amount of greenspace lost to redevelopment
- 26 Number of Conservation Area appraisals completed as a proportion of total Conservation Areas
- 27 Number of buildings noted as 'At Risk' on the 'At Risk Register'
- 28 Number of Listed Buildings demolished
- 29 Total development in Regeneration Priority Programme Areas
- 30 Performance as measured by the Index of Multiple Deprivation
- 31 Delivery of a City Centre park

A well connected district

- 32 Accessibility of new dwellings to local services, employment, health, education and centres
- 33 Accessibility of new employment, health, education, leisure and retail
- 34 The delivery of transport management priorities
- 35 Mode of travel to work
- 36 Expansion of the Leeds Core Cycle Network

Managing environmental resources

- 37 Quality of existing Sites of Special Scientific Interest in Leeds
- 38 Increase in the amount of tree cover in the District
- 39 Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk and water quality
- 40 Delivery of the Leeds Flood Alleviation Scheme
- 41 Air quality in Leeds
- 42 Renewable energy generation
- 43 Production of primary land won aggregates
- 44 Capacity of new waste management facilities
- 45 Amount of municipal waste arising and managed by waste stream

Table 2: Monitoring Indicators by Policy

SP1 Location of Development	
ID	Indicator
10	Gross affordable housing completions
11	Total number of C2 housing units delivered per annum
20	Total D2 (leisure) development delivered in District
23	Provision of infrastructure as outlined in CIL
24	Provision of Green Infrastructure and greenspace as obtained through development process and other sources
25	Amount of greenspace lost to redevelopment
29	Total development in Regeneration Priority Programme Areas

SP2 Hierarchy of Centres & Spatial Approach to Retailing, Offices, Intensive Leisure & Culture	
ID	Indicator
2	Vibrancy, character and cultural appeal of the City Centre
20	Total D2 (leisure) development delivered in District
21	% amount of A1-A5, B1ai, C1 and D1-D2 development within and on the edge of town and local centres

SP3 Role of Leeds City Centre	
ID	Indicator
1	% of development activity to the south of the river in the City Centre, as compared to north of the river
2	Vibrancy, character and cultural appeal of the city centre
3	Net additional dwellings by location within the Settlement Hierarchy
9	Mix of housing units delivered each year by housing type and number of bedrooms
19	Retail land supply
24	Provision of Green Infrastructure and greenspace as obtained through development process and other sources
34	The delivery of transport management priorities
39	Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk and water quality
40	Delivery of the Leeds Flood Alleviation Scheme

SP4 Regeneration Priority Programme Areas	
SP5 Aire Valley Leeds Urban Eco-Settlement	
ID	Indicator
5	New and converted housing units on Previously Developed Land
10	Gross affordable housing completions
11	Total number of C2 housing units delivered per annum
17	Employment land available by sector

20	Total D2 (leisure) development delivered in District
23	Provision of Infrastructure as outlined in CIL
24	Provision of Green Infrastructure and Greenspace as obtained through development process and other sources
25	Amount of greenspace lost to redevelopment
29	Total development in Regeneration Priority Programme Areas
30	Performance as measured by the Index of Multiple Deprivation

SP6 The Housing Requirement and Allocation of Housing Land

SP7 Distribution of Housing Land and Allocations

ID	Indicator
3	Net additional dwellings by location within the Settlement Hierarchy
4	Net additional dwellings by Housing Market Characteristic Area
5	New and converted housing units on Previously Developed Land
6	Five year supply of housing sites and the long term housing trajectory
7	Housing completion by land type
14	% of empty homes in the District (as measured through properties classified as long term vacant)
29	Total development in Regeneration Priority Programme Areas
32	Accessibility of new dwellings to local services, employment, health, education and centres
39	Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk and water quality

SP8 Economic Development Priorities

ID	Indicator
16	Total demand for employment land forecasted in the District until the end of the Plan
17	Employment land available by sector
19	Retail land supply
21	% amount of A1-A5, B1ai, C1 and D1-D2 development within and on the edge of town and local centres
33	Accessibility of new employment, health, education, retail and leisure uses

SP9 Provision for Offices, Industry & Warehouse Employment Land and Premises

ID	Indicator
16	Total demand for employment land forecasted in the District until the end of the Plan
17	Employment land available by sector
33	Accessibility of new employment, health, education, retail and leisure uses

SP10 Green Belt

ID	Indicator
3	Net additional dwellings by location within the Settlement Hierarchy
4	Net additional dwellings by Housing Market Characteristic Area
5	New and converted housing units on Previously Developed Land
6	Five year supply of housing sites and the long term housing trajectory
17	Employment land available by sector
29	Total development in Regeneration Priority Programme Areas
32	Accessibility of new dwellings to local services, employment, health, education and centres
39	Planning Permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk and water quality

SP11 Transport Infrastructure Investment Priorities

ID	Indicator
32	Accessibility of new dwellings to local services, employment, health, education and centres
33	Accessibility of new employment, health, education, retail and leisure uses
34	The delivery of transport management priorities
35	Mode of travel to work
36	Expansion of the Leeds Core Cycle Network

SP12: Managing the Growth of Leeds Bradford International Airport

ID	Indicator
34	The delivery of transport management priorities

SP13 Strategic Green Infrastructure

ID	Indicator
24	Provision of Green Infrastructure and greenspace as obtained through development process and other sources
31	Delivery of a City Centre Park
36	Expansion of the Leeds Core Cycle Network
39	Planning Permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk and water quality

CC1 City Centre Development

ID	Indicator
2	Vibrancy, character and cultural appeal of the city centre
16	Total Demand for Employment Land forecasted in the District until the end of the Plan
17	Employment land available by sector
19	Retail land supply
20	Total D2 (leisure) development delivered in District

24	Provision of Green Infrastructure and greenspace as obtained through development process and other sources
25	Amount of greenspace lost to redevelopment
31	Delivery of a City Centre Park
32	Accessibility of new dwellings to local services, employment, health, education and centres
33	Accessibility of new employment, health, education, retail and leisure uses

CC2 City Centre South

ID	Indicator
1	% of development activity to the South of the river in the City Centre, as compared to North of the River
2	Vibrancy, character and cultural appeal of the city centre
3	Net additional dwellings by location within the Settlement Hierarchy
16	Total Demand for Employment Land forecasted in the District until the end of the Plan
17	Employment land available by sector
19	Retail land supply
20	Total D2 (leisure) development delivered in District
24	Provision of Green Infrastructure and greenspace as obtained through development process and other sources
25	Amount of greenspace lost to redevelopment
31	Delivery of a City Centre Park
36	Expansion of the Leeds Core Cycle Network
37	Quality of existing Sites of Special Scientific Interest in Leeds

CC3 Improving Connectivity between the City Centre and Neighbouring Communities

ID	Indicator
34	The delivery of transport management priorities
36	Expansion of the Leeds Core Cycle Network

H1: Managed Release of Sites

ID	Indicator
3	Net additional dwellings by location within the Settlement Hierarchy
4	Net additional dwellings by Housing Market Characteristic Area
5	New and Converted Housing Units on Previously Developed Land
6	Five year supply of housing sites and the long term housing trajectory
8	Density of new housing sites
14	% of empty homes in the District (as measured through properties classified as long term vacant)
29	Total development in Regeneration Priority Programme Areas
32	Accessibility of new dwellings to local services, employment, health,

education and centres

37 Quality of existing Sites of Special Scientific Interest in Leeds

H2: New Housing Development on Non Allocated Sites

ID	Indicator
3	Net additional dwellings by location within the Settlement Hierarchy
5	New and converted housing units on Previously Developed Land
6	Five year supply of housing sites and the long term housing trajectory
32	Accessibility of new dwellings to local services, employment, health, education and centres

H3: Density of Residential Development

ID	Indicator
3	Net additional dwellings by location within the Settlement Hierarchy
8	Density of new housing sites

H4: Housing Mix

ID	Indicator
3	Net additional dwellings by location within the Settlement Hierarchy
9	Mix of housing units delivered each year by housing type and number of bedrooms
11	Total number of C2 housing units delivered per annum

H5: Affordable Housing

ID	Indicator
10	Gross affordable housing completions
11	Total number of C2 housing units delivered per annum

H6: Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs), Student Accommodation and Flat Conversion

ID	Indicator
5	New and Converted Housing Units on Previously Developed Land
9	Net additional dwellings by location within the Settlement Hierarchy

H7: Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Show People

ID	Indicator
12	Total number of gypsy and traveller pitches in the District as compared to the previous year
13	Total number of Travelling Showpeople plots in the District as compared to the previous year

H8: Housing for Independent Living

ID	Indicator
3	Net additional dwellings by location within the Settlement Hierarchy
5	New and Converted Housing Units on Previously Developed Land
9	Mix of housing units delivered each year by housing type and number of bedrooms
11	Total number of C2 housing units delivered per annum
32	Accessibility of new dwellings to local services, employment, health, education and centres

EC1 General Employment Land

ID	Indicator
15	Total amount of additional employment floorspace by type
17	Employment land available by sector
18	Net change of employment land in Leeds & loss of employment land to other uses
21	% amount of A1-A5, B1ai, C1 and D1-D2 development within and on the edge of town and local centres
29	Total development in Regeneration Priority Programme Areas
33	Accessibility of new employment, health, education, retail and leisure uses

EC2: Office Development

ID	Indicator
15	Total amount of additional employment floorspace by type
16	Total Demand for Employment Land forecasted in the District until the end of the Plan
17	Employment land available by sector
18	Net change of employment land in Leeds & loss of employment land to other uses
21	% amount of A1-A5, B1ai, C1 and D1-D2 development within and on the edge of town and local centres
29	Total development in Regeneration Priority Programme Areas

EC3: Safeguarding Existing Employment Land and Industrial Areas

ID	Indicator
16	Total Demand for Employment Land forecasted in the District until the end of the Plan
17	Employment land available by sector
18	Net change of employment land in Leeds & loss of employment land to other uses
21	% amount of A1-A5, B1ai, C1 and D1-D2 development within and on the edge of town and local centres

P1: Town and Local Centre Designations

ID	Indicator
20	% D1 and D2 (leisure) development delivered in District
21	% amount of A1-A5, B1ai, C1 and D1-D2 development within and on the edge of town and local centres

P2: Acceptable Uses in and on the edge of Local Centres**P3: Uses in Local Centres**

ID	Indicator
19	Retail land supply
20	Total D1 and D2 (leisure) development delivered in District
21	% amount of A1-A5, B1ai, C1 and D1-D2 development within and on the edge of town and local centres

P4: Shopping Parades & Small Scale Stand Alone Food Stores Serving Local Neighbourhoods and Communities

ID	Indicator
19	Retail land supply
21	% amount of A1-A5, B1ai, C1 and D1-D2 development within and on the edge of town and local centres
22	% amount of A1-A5, development within and on the edge of town and local centres outside town and local centres
33	Accessibility of new employment, health, education, leisure and retail

P5: Approach to Accommodating New Food Stores Across Leeds**P6: Approach to Accommodating New Comparison Shopping in Town and Local Centres**

ID	Indicator
19	Retail land supply
22	% amount of A1-A5, development within and on the edge of town and local centres outside town and local centres
33	Accessibility of new employment, health, education, leisure and retail

P7: The Creation of New Centres

ID	Indicator
17	Employment land available by sector
19	Retail land supply
21	% amount of A1-A5, B1ai, C1 and D1-D2 development within and on the edge of town and local centres
33	Accessibility of new employment, health, education, leisure and retail

P8: Sequential and Impact Assessments for Town Centre Uses

ID	Indicator
2	Vibrancy, character and cultural appeal of the city centre
17	Employment land available by sector
19	Retail land supply
21	% amount of A1-A5, B1ai, C1 and D1-D2 development within and on the edge of town and local centres
33	Accessibility of new employment, health, education, retail and leisure uses

P9: Community Facilities and Other Services

ID	Indicator
2	Vibrancy, character and cultural appeal of the city centre
20	Total D2 (leisure) development delivered in District
21	Total amount of A1-A5, B1ai, C1 and D1-D2 development within and on the edge of town and local centres
33	Accessibility of new employment, health, education, retail and leisure uses

P10: Design

ID	Indicator
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P11: Conservation

ID	Indicator
26	Number of Conservation Area Appraisals completed as a proportion of total Conservation Areas
27	Number of buildings noted as 'At Risk' on the 'At Risk Register'
28	Number of Listed Buildings demolished

P12: Landscape

ID	Indicator
37	Quality of existing Sites of Special Scientific Interest in Leeds

Policy T1: Transport Management**Policy T2: Accessibility Requirements and New Development**

ID	Indicator
32	Accessibility of new dwellings to local services, employment, health, education and centres
33	Accessibility of new employment, health, education, retail and leisure uses
34	The delivery of transport management priorities
35	Mode of travel to work

Policy G1: Enhancing and Extending Green Infrastructure

ID	Indicator
24	Provision of Green Infrastructure and greenspace as obtained through development process and other sources
31	Delivery of a City Centre Park
37	Quality of existing Sites of Special Scientific Interest in Leeds

Policy G2: Creation of New Tree Cover

ID	Indicator
38	Increase in the amount of tree cover in the District

Policy G3: Standards for Open Space, Sport and Recreation**Policy G4: New Greenspace Provision**

ID	Indicator
24	Provision of Green Infrastructure and greenspace as obtained through development process and other sources
31	Delivery of a city centre park

Policy G5: Open Space Provision in the City Centre

ID	Indicator
24	Provision of Green Infrastructure and greenspace as obtained through development process and other sources
25	Amount of greenspace lost to redevelopment
31	Delivery of a City Centre Park

Policy G6: Protection and Redevelopment of Existing Greenspace

ID	Indicator
25	Amount of greenspace lost to redevelopment

Policy G7: Protection of Important Species and Habitats**Policy G8: Biodiversity Improvements**

ID	Indicator
37	Quality of existing Sites of Special Scientific Interest in Leeds

Policy EN1: Climate Change – Carbon Dioxide Reduction

ID	Indicator
41	Air quality in Leeds

Policy EN2: Sustainable Design and Construction

ID	Indicator
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Policy EN3: Low Carbon Energy**Policy EN4: District Heating**

ID	Indicator
42	Renewable energy generation

Policy EN5: Managing Flood risk

ID	Indicator
39	Planning Permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk and water quality
40	Delivery of the Leeds Flood Alleviation Scheme

Policy EN6: Strategic Waste Management

ID	Indicator
44	Capacity of new waste management facilities
45	Amount of municipal waste arising and managed by waste stream

Policy EN7: Minerals

ID	Indicator
43	Production of primary land won aggregates

Policy ID1: Implementation and Delivery Mechanisms

ID	Indicator
	No indicators have been developed for this policy. Rather than Authority Monitoring process as a whole seeks to deliver the policy.

Policy ID2: Planning Obligations and Developer Contributions

ID	Indicator
23	Provision of infrastructure as outlined in CIL

Table 3: Monitoring Indicators explained

1	% of development activity to the south of the river in the City Centre as compared to north of the river
Purpose	To identify if development to the south of the river in the City Centre is occurring at a more favourable rate than north of the river.
Definition	The southern half of the City Centre is all land that is located South of the River Aire, but within the defined boundaries of the City Centre.
Target	It is important to ensure that appropriate mechanisms are in place to enable the long term development of the southern half of the Centre. It is anticipated that due to projects in the northern part of the Centre (Eastgate/Trinity/Arena) and the need for comprehensive master planning for the southern half that it will be toward the later stages of the Plan that development activity in the southern half of the City Centre will be greater than in the northern half.
Actions	Review mechanisms for bringing forward development opportunities to identify any barriers preventing southern development
Documents	City Centre Audit City Centre Occupancy Report Reports on City Centre health by partners

2	Vibrancy, character and cultural appeal of the City Centre
Purpose	To ensure that the vibrancy, distinctive character and cultural appeal of the City Centre is strengthened.
Definition	Footfall, hotel occupancy, listed buildings, conservation areas, PSQ street enhancement, number of cinemas, number of cinema screens, number of theatres, number of live music venues, number of restaurants, number of bars/pubs
Target	No target
Actions	No action
Documents	City Centre Audits

3	Net additional dwellings by location within the Settlement Hierarchy
Purpose	To show the levels of housing delivery by location within the Settlement Hierarchy
Definition	To demonstrate the spatial distribution of housing development by the Settlement Hierarchy. The Settlement Hierarchy as defined by Table 1 of the Core Strategy, which includes the following areas Main Urban Area Major Settlements • Garforth • Guiseley/Yeadon/Rawdon • Morley • Otley • Rothwell • Wetherby

	Smaller Settlements • Allerton Bywater • Bardsey • Barwick-in-Elmet • Boston Spa • Bramham • Bramhope • Calverley • Collingham • Drighlington • East Ardsley • Gildersome • Kippax • Lofthouse/Robin Hood • Micklefield • Mickletown Methley • Pool-in-Wharfedale • Scholes • Swillington • Tingley/West Ardsley Villages – all other settlements
Target	For housing development to meet the broad spatial distribution pattern outlined in Spatial Policy 7: Housing Distribution by Settlement Hierarchy
Actions	Monitor the release of land by settlement category as appropriate, to ensure that the broad distribution is met. In the case of overprovision/under provision in anyone area to seek to determine whether it is appropriate to limit/promote permissions or adjust the phased release of allocated sites until an appropriate balance is maintained
Documents	Housing Land Monitor Updates Five Year Supply updates Site delivery monitoring via Housing Land Availability Updates to the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Updates to the Strategic Housing Market Assessment Other housing updates as published by Leeds City Council and partners

4	Net additional dwellings by Housing Market Characteristic Area
Purpose	To show the levels of housing delivery by each Housing Market Characteristic Area
Definition	To demonstrate the spatial distribution of housing development by Housing Market Characteristic Area • Aireborough • City Centre • East Leeds • Inner Area • North Leeds • Outer North East • Outer North West • Outer South

	• Outer South East • Outer South West • Outer West
Target	For housing development to meet the broad spatial distribution pattern outlined in Spatial Policy 7: Housing Distribution by Housing Market Characteristic Area
Actions	Monitor the release of land by Housing Market Characteristic Area to ensure that the broad distribution is met. In the case of overprovision/under provision in anyone area, seek to determine whether it is appropriate to adjust the phased release of allocated sites until an appropriate balance is maintained
Documents	Housing Land Monitor Updates Five Year Supply updates Site delivery monitoring via Housing Land Availability Updates to the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Updates to the Strategic Housing Market Assessment Housing updates as published by Leeds City Council and partners

5	New and converted housing units on Previously Developed Land
Purpose	To show the number of gross new dwellings built upon previously developed land (PDL)
Definition	This indicator should report only those gross completions on PDL as a total of all gross housing completions
Target	65% of all new housing development between 2012 – 2017 to be on PDL 55% of all new housing development 2017 onwards to be on PDL
Actions	If the PDL targets are not being met the Council will review its land release policy in accordance with Policy H1. The Council will be in a position to resist further greenfield land release if the PDL targets are not being met, so as to encourage brownfield and regeneration development, as part of the overall approach of the Core Strategy.
Documents	Housing Land Availability Site Monitoring Housing Land Monitor Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Updates

6	Five year supply of housing sites and the long term housing trajectory
Purpose	To set out a long term housing trajectory and annually identify the supply of specific deliverable housing sites sufficient to provide for five years worth of housing in accordance with the NPPF
Definition	The base date of the plan is set at 1st April 2012 and the end date of the plan period is 31st March 2028. The Council will set out the net level of additional housing supply deliverable over a fifteen year period i.e. the housing trajectory. For the purposes of the long term housing trajectory, the base date of the long term is the current year plus 15 years. This will be updated annually. Each year the next five year period from 1st April following the current monitoring year will set out the net supply of additional dwellings i.e. the five year supply. Specific deliverable sites will be determined by the Site Allocations Plan and sourced from the SHLAA for each rolling five year period including the net supply of self-contained units from student accommodation, older people's housing and bringing empty homes back into use from the base date of the plan. The expected number of

	dwellings likely to be completed in the current year will be identified taking into account net additional dwellings that have already been recorded. The Council will assess a residual housing requirement against plan requirements from the base date of the plan and bring forward sufficient sites to accommodate any under delivery.
Target	To identify sufficient deliverable sites for housing delivery to meet the requirement of 70,000 units (net) between 2012 and 2028. To maintain a five year supply and ensure that there is enough land to meet the housing requirements of each five year period of the Plan. The type of sites will be in accordance with the strategy.
Actions	In order to positively maintain an annual five year supply of deliverable land the Council will monitor the supply of sites as calculated in the five year supply and long term trajectory and release phases of land as allocations in accordance with Policy H1 and the overall strategy.
Documents	Monitoring of housing land via the Housing Land Availability database SHLAA Updates Annual Housing Land Monitor

7	Housing completions by land type
Purpose	To identify the contribution towards housing delivery by land type
Definition	Land type is defined as either allocated, non-assessed windfall or Assessed windfall. Allocated sites are sites that are reserved for housing delivery. Sites can be allocated through the planning processes. Current allocated sites are identified in the Unitary Development Plan. Future LDF allocation documents, which include the Site Allocations Development Plan Document and any Area Action Plan documents, will identify sites for housing uses. Non-assessed windfall are those sites which deliver housing not on allocated land and which deliver housing without the delivery having been forecasted and assessed through the SHLAA. Assessed windfall are those sites which deliver housing not on allocated land but where the delivery was assessed through the SHLAA.
Target	To identify 66,000 units for housing delivery over the lifetime of the plan through the Site Allocations Documents. To ensure that windfall delivery meets or exceeds the allowance set of 8000 units (500 units/annum) over the Plan Period
Actions	If housing delivery is not meeting the overall requirement, as set out in SP6, the Council will need to identify if windfall is meeting or exceeding its expected contribution to housing delivery. If windfall is not being met (at an average rate of 500 units/annum), as assessed over a five year period and the Council is not meeting it's housing requirement, the Council will need to review Policy H1 to determine if further land release is needed. This review should take into account housing delivery on PDL, vacancy rates, accessibility and delivery as it relates to the Settlement Hierarchy.

Documents	Continued monitoring of housing land via the Housing Land Availability Database Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Updates Housing Land Monitor
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8	Density of new housing sites
Purpose	To measure the density of new housing permissions by settlement hierarchy location, to ensure that they represent the best use of land and are promoting sustainable development.
Definition	A housing site is as defined as delivering five units or more (as per the Housing Land Availability Database). The red line boundary of a planning permission will be used as the boundary. Sites will be assessed during the year in which they obtain planning permission and not when they complete.
Target	For sites over 5 dwellings to meet or exceed the site density targets as set out in Policy H3, as laid out below: I) City Centre and fringe – 65 units/hectare II) Other urban areas – 40 units/hectare III) Fringe Urban Areas – 35 units/hectare IV) Smaller Settlements – 30 units/hectares
Actions	If the Settlement Hierarchy targets are not being met the Council will seek to more stringently enforce Policy H3 as necessary. If targets are being exceeded within different tiers of the policy and the overall approach to housing delivery is being met (as outlined in Policy SP6) then there may be no need for further action.
Documents	Housing Land Monitor

9	Mix of housing units delivered each year by housing type and number of bedrooms
Purpose	To ensure that there is a mix of housing size delivered by housing type so as to ensure a wide variety of housing is available to residents
Definition	Housing mix involves housing and accommodation type as well as the size of housing units. Housing type is composed of detached, semi-detached, terraced/town house, flats/apartments/maisonettes. Other specialist housing types such as gypsy and traveller pitches will be recorded as a separate category as necessary. Accommodation type is the delivery of specialist housing units, often classified as C2 land use codes. Total delivery of C2 land use codes will be calculated for each year, along with broad categorization of the accommodation being offered (assisted living/student/). Units which are self-contained will be counted towards meeting the housing requirement as set out in Policy SP6. Housing size is measured by the number of bedrooms. This information is obtained from the planning application stage and will only be available for units gained through the planning system. Bedrooms will be measured in categories of 0, 1, 2, 3, 4+.

Target	For the mix of dwellings completed over the plan period to accord with the targets set out in Table H5: i) outside of the City and Town Centres to meet the “Type” targets as outlined in Table 5 and set out below. ii) Throughout Leeds, to meet the “Size” targets as outlined in Table 5 and set out below. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type</th><th>Target %</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Houses</td><td>75</td></tr> <tr> <td>Flats</td><td>25</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Size</th><th>Target</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0/1 bed</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr> <td>2 bed</td><td>50</td></tr> <tr> <td>3 bed</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr> <td>4 bed+</td><td>10</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Type	Target %	Houses	75	Flats	25	Size	Target	0/1 bed	10	2 bed	50	3 bed	30	4 bed+	10
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Houses	75																
Flats	25																
Size	Target																
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2 bed	50																
3 bed	30																
4 bed+	10																
Actions	Where it is found that the above targets are not being met over a number of years (average provision over the past three to five years), the Council will need to review the housing mix policy against the current and projected population demands. This is to ensure that the policy is still relevant to the current and expected residential make-up of the District. If the policy is found to be still relevant, the Council will need to encourage developments to help address the problem through the planning application stage. Refusals of planning applications may be required if they do not meet the mix set out above.																
Documents	Strategic Housing Market Assessment ONS population releases Housing Land Availability Monitoring																

10	Gross affordable housing completions
Purpose	To show affordable housing delivery
Definition	Total supply of affordable housing with their level of affordability designed to meet the needs of households a) with lower quartile earnings and b) with lower ductile earnings. This can include permanent pitches on Gypsy and Traveller sites owned and managed by local authorities or registered social landlords. Affordable housing is measured in gross terms i.e. the number of dwellings completed, through new build, acquisitions and conversions. This does not take account of losses through sales of affordable housing.
Target	To ensure that delivery of affordable housing is in line with the targets as set out in the current Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document.
Actions	To review and update the Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document To review alternate delivery options, such as obtaining grants, to enable affordable housing
Documents	Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document Quarterly Delivery forecasts as produced by Neighbourhoods and Housing

11	Total number of C2 housing units delivered per annum
Purpose	To identify the delivery of alternate housing types, including student accommodation and independent living units.
Definition	C2 units which are considered to be housing units will be counted towards housing supply. Those units will form the basis for this indicator to align with overall housing target and the need to ensure a variety of housing types delivered.
Target	No target
Actions	No action
Documents	Housing Land Monitor

12	Total number of gypsy and traveller pitches in the District as compared to the previous year
Purpose	To identify the total change to the number of gypsy and traveller pitches within the District each year.
Definition	There is no set definition for the size of a gypsy and traveller residential pitch, because in the same way as the settled community, gypsies and travellers require various accommodation sizes, depending on the number of family members. However, on average, a family pitch must be capable of accommodating an amenity building, a large trailer and touring caravan, (or two trailers), drying space for clothes, a lockable shed, parking space for two vehicles and a small garden area. Smaller pitches must be able to accommodate at least an amenity building, a large trailer, drying space for clothes and parking for at least one vehicle. A standardised size is 500sqm. Measurement of pitch numbers will be through contact with the Gypsy and Traveller Service of Leeds City Council and through numbers of planning permissions given and completed.
Target	Those set out in the West Yorkshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment 2008 which may be updated as necessary.
Actions	No action
Documents	West Yorkshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment 2008

13	Total number of pitches for travelling show people in the District as compared to the previous year
Purpose	To identify the total change to the number of travelling showpeople pitches within the District each year.
Definition	Land will often need to be larger than that needed for Gypsy and Travellers because of the need to store fairground equipment and vehicles. Measurement of pitch numbers will be through contact with the Gypsy and Traveller Service of Leeds City Council and through numbers of planning permissions given and completed.
Target	Those set out in the West Yorkshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment 2008 which may be updated as necessary.
Actions	No action
Documents	West Yorkshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment 2008

14	% of empty homes in the District (as measured through properties classified as long term vacant)
Purpose	To determine the number and percentage of empty homes in the District.
Definition	The number of units that are vacant will be determined as at 31 March each year and compared to the total number of units in the District. The Council will report total vacancy and long term vacancy. Total vacancy is the number of properties that are deemed to be vacant on the day of the data extraction. Long Term Vacant properties are those properties that have been vacant for 6 months or longer. A healthy housing market does have vacancy as it allows churn. This means that there is choice within the market and that a property can sit empty for a short period of time between residents. Too low of a vacancy rate and there is no churn and no choice, driving up the cost of housing. Too high of a vacancy rate and there is concern that the housing market is fragile and that there is migration away from the District. Long Term vacancies indicate that the stock is not available for use and can lead to negative impacts such as crime, dereliction and increased housing costs.
Target	The Strategic Housing Market Assessment Update 2010 noted that a healthy vacancy rate for Leeds was approximately 3%. As of December 2010, the vacancy rate in Leeds was 3% or 5% if second homes were classified as vacant. Therefore the challenge to Leeds will be to lower the vacancy rate over the coming years.
Actions	Vacancy rates should be considered alongside the number of new housing units developed. If the vacancy rate rises substantially alongside new development, there is concern that the new development is not helping the housing market. In such a case, a review of demand for housing, alongside knowledge of vacant housing stock, will be required. If vacancy rates are too low and new housing is being developed, then there is concern that additional development might be needed. The Council will then need to review its land release and housing provision policies to determine whether land release is needed to stimulate the housing market.
Documents	Council Tax records Strategic Housing Market Assessment

15	Total amount of additional employment floorspace by type
Purpose	To show the amount and type of completed employment floorspace (gross)
Definition	Employment development includes land use classes B1 (abc), B2, B8. - Gross employment floorspace is calculated as new floorspace completions, plus any gains through change of use and completions. - Floorspace is completed when it is available for use and includes extensions made to existing floorspace, where identified through the development management process - Floorspace should be measured in 'gross internal' square meters. Gross internal floorspace is the entire area inside the external walls of a building and includes corridors, lifts, plant rooms, mezzanines, service accommodation e.g. toilets but excludes internal walls

Target	Offices = 1,000,000 m2 of floorspace available in the land supply over life of plan. General employment = 493 ha of land available in the land supply over life of plan.
Actions	To safeguard land against loss to other uses as supported by Policy EC3 Review target as per Employment Land Review updates to ensure that total requirements are in line with land supply
Documents	Regular update of the Employment Land Review Site monitoring via Employment Land Availability Employment Land Supply analysis required by application Regional Econometric Model Employment updates as published by partners and Leeds City Council

16	Total demand for employment land forecasted in the District until the end of the Plan
Purpose	To identify whether forecasted jobs are increasing or decreasing. The jobs forecast are then translated into land requirements to determine whether enough land supply is available to meet projected demand.
Definition	Total Number of jobs forecasted in the District, as measured by the Autumn Regional Economic Metric
Target	To ensure that the forecasted demand for land can be met by the available land supply
Actions	If land demand exceeds land supply the Council may wish to initiate a call for sites to identify appropriate parcels of land to deliver employment opportunities. The Council will also look to more stringent and appropriate application of Policy E3, which seeks to preserve current employment land from being lost to non-employment uses. If land demand is less than land supply, the Council may wish to review the portfolio of sites available for employment uses and seek to release these sites to other, appropriate uses. In both instances, a one-year shortage/over supply does not mean that action need be taken. A balanced review which is a result of a sustained trend (5 years) will be required before action is taken. This should assist in smoothing out economic fluctuations and the five year period should hopefully represent a more meaningful account of economic climate.
Documents	Analysis of employment supply as required by Policy E3 Employment Land Review updates Regional Econometric Model Monitoring of employment sites through the Employment Land Availability Database

17	Employment land available by sector
Purpose	To identify the amount of land available for employment uses by sector By identifying the land portfolio for employment uses, the supply figure can be compared to forecasted demand. This enables the Authority to identify whether demand and supply are appropriately balanced.
Definition	Employment Land is defined as offices (Land Use Code B1ai) and General Employment (Land Use Code B1b, B1c, B2, B8). The portfolio of available sites is calculated using sites in the Employment

	Land Availability Database. The Employment Land Review uses these sites to determine whether a site should contribute to the land supply. The supply portfolio consists of sites that have a current planning permission that has not been fully implemented or are allocated for employment use but have not been taken up. Sites which once had a planning permission but the permission has subsequently lapsed and the site has not gone into another use are not considered. However these sites may be form part of future allocations, if they are appropriate for employment.
Target	That employment land supply can accommodate demand for employment.
Actions	If land demand exceeds land supply the Council may wish to initiate a call for sites to identify appropriate parcels of land to deliver employment opportunities. The Council will implement Policy EC3 which seeks to preserve current employment land from being lost to non-employment uses. If land demand is less than land supply, the Council may wish to review the portfolio of sites available for employment uses and seek to release these sites to other, appropriate uses. In both instances, a one-year shortage/over supply does not mean that action need be taken. A balanced review which is a result of a sustained trend (5 years) will be required before action is taken. This should assist in smoothing out economic fluctuations and the five year period represents a more meaningful account of economic climate.
Documents	Analysis of employment supply as required by Policy E3 Employment Land Review updates Regional Econometric Model Monitoring of employment sites through the Employment Land Availability database

18	Net change of employment land in Leeds & loss of employment land to other uses
Purpose	To identify the total amount of change to the employment land portfolio. Total change is measured by calculating the amount of employment land lost to other uses and subtracting this figure from the total amount of employment land gained from new sources of supply.
Definition	Loss of employment land occurs when land which was last used for an employment purpose is used for non-employment uses (non B Land Use code purposes). Employment Land is gained when new sources of supply are identified. This is either through new allocations and gains from new planning permissions on sites which were not previously in employment land use.
Target	No target
Actions	If land demand exceeds land supply the Council may wish to initiate a call for sites to identify appropriate parcels of land to deliver employment opportunities. The Council will also look to more stringent and appropriate application of Policy E3, which seeks to preserve current employment land from being lost to non-employment uses. If land demand is less than land supply, the Council may wish to review the portfolio of sites available for employment uses and seek to release these

	sites to other, appropriate uses. In both instances, a one-year shortage/over supply does not mean that action need be taken. A balanced review which is a result of a sustained trend (5 years) will be required before action is taken. This should assist in smoothing out economic fluctuations and the five year period should hopefully represent a more meaningful account of economic climate.
Documents	Analysis of employment supply as required by Policy E3 Employment Land Review updates Regional Econometric Model Monitoring of employment sites through the Employment Land Availability Database

19	Retail land supply
Purpose	To identify the total amount of Retail land supply available for use
Definition	Retail is defined as land uses codes A1 and A2. Land available for retail use is all land that is allocated for retail use but not implemented, or land available in planning permissions for retail that has not yet been implemented.
Target	For the forecasted demand for retail to be met by the availability of Retail land supply.
Actions	If forecasted demand is greater than Retail land supply, the Council may undertake a review of forecasted demand. The Council may also undertake a comprehensive review of its retail sites to identify if the portfolio is up to date, if interventions are needed to help bring forward sites or if new site allocations are needed.
Documents	Employment Land Availability database – Retail component Leeds City and Town Centre study, 2010. Future retail news bulletins

20	Total D2 (leisure) development delivered in District
Purpose	To monitor the delivery of D1 and D2 uses
Definition	Leisure development includes land use class D2 - Gross leisure developed is measured by the gain of gross D2 floorspace, as captured through the planning application form and documents for new build and change of use and conversion to Leisure - A development is considered complete when it is available for use and includes extensions made to existing floorspace, where identified through the development management process
Target	No target
Actions	No action
Documents	Employment Land Availability database – Leisure component

21	% of development within and on the edge of town and local centres
Purpose	To identify the health of town and local centres, as measured through development activity.
Definition	Land Use Codes A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, B1, B2, B8, C2, C3, D1 and D2 land uses. Separate A1 food from A1. Town and local centres are defined by their boundaries. Boundaries will be finalized in future site allocations documents. If a boundary does not exist at present monitoring will commence once the boundary has been established for that centre.
Target	For the majority of office development to be located in the City Centre. For town and local centres to provide some small scale office. For the majority of retail, non-retail, community and leisure uses (A1/A2/A3/A4/A5/D1/D2) to be located in centres
Actions	Review of application of sequential test when determining planning policies. Review to see if sufficient locations are available in the City, town and local centres to accommodate uses.
Documents	Employment Land Review Employment Land Availability Retail monitoring

22	% of development within and on the edge of town and local centres dividing between schemes of units larger or smaller than 372sqm
Purpose	To identify the health of town and local centres, as measured through development activity.
Definition	Dividing between schemes of smaller or larger than 372sqm.
Target	No target
Actions	No action
Documents	Employment Land Review Employment Land Availability Retail monitoring

23	Provision of infrastructure as outlined in CIL
Purpose	To identify the delivery of infrastructure outlined in the Authority's CIL
Definition	The Council will publish a Community Infrastructure Levy which will identify a schedule of infrastructure projects that will be funded through development.
Target	No target
Actions	No action
Documents	Community Infrastructure Levy

24	Provision of Green Infrastructure and Greenspace as obtained through development process and other sources
Purpose	To quantify the delivery of greenspace and green infrastructure delivered
Definition	Greenspace is defined as: areas of open space and vegetation, whether public or private, used for formal or informal recreation. Examples include recreation grounds, parks, linear spaces alongside canal towpaths, grass playing pitches, bowling greens, tennis courts, pedestrian areas in the city centre, small play spaces within housing areas, or woodland. Green Infrastructure is defined as: An integrated and connected network of greenspaces, which have more than one use and function. GI is both urban and employment and includes protected sites, woodlands, nature reserves, river corridors, public parks and amenity areas, together with green corridors.
Target	To see continued investment to improving the offer of greenspace and green infrastructure in the District.
Actions	Review reasons for lower achievement. Apply policies more strictly
Documents	PPG 17 Greenspace Audit

25	Amount of Greenspace lost to redevelopment
Purpose	To quantify the amount of designated greenspace lost to redevelopment
Definition	Greenspace is defined as: areas of open space and vegetation, whether public or private, used for formal or informal recreation. Examples include recreation grounds, parks, linear spaces alongside canal towpaths, grass playing pitches, bowling greens, tennis courts, pedestrian areas in the city centre, small play spaces within housing areas, or woodland Redevelopment may or may not be justified according to Policy G6
Target	To lose no greenspace that is not justified according to Policy G6 criteria
Actions	Review reasons for lower achievement. Apply Policy G6.
Documents	Open Space Sport and Recreation Assessment

26	Number of Conservation Area Appraisals
Purpose	Measure number of Conservation Area Appraisals as a proportion of Conservation Areas. With more Conservation Areas that have Appraisals, the Council will be better equipped to maintain and enhance the quality of Conservation Areas
Definition	Number of Conservation Area Appraisals completed as a proportion of total Conservation Areas
Target	100%
Actions	Devote more resources to the task of completing Conservation Area Appraisals
Documents	Conservation Area Appraisals

27	Number of buildings noted as 'At Risk' on the 'At Risk Registrar'
Purpose	To monitor the health of registered buildings within the District
Definition	English Heritage monitor all registered buildings and identify which buildings are 'At Risk' of falling into dereliction or not being able to be economically restored.
Target	For the number of buildings considered to be 'At Risk' in Leeds to be less in 2028 than at the start of the Plan. In 2011, there were 11 buildings at risk in Leeds
Actions	
Documents	Buildings At Risk Registrar

28	Number of Listed Buildings Demolished
Purpose	To measure the number of listed buildings demolished as a proxy for how well the City Council is conserving buildings of architectural and historic merit
Definition	Number of Listed Buildings Demolished entirely per year
Target	Zero
Actions	Examine reasoning for demolitions. Raise awareness about the importance of retaining listed buildings. Apply policies more stringently.
Documents	Listed Buildings Register

29	Total development in Regeneration Priority Programme Areas
Purpose	To identify the amount of development taking place in Regeneration Priority Programme Areas, as compared to other parts of the District.
Definition	Regeneration Priority Programme Areas are defined as in SP4 and may also include additional areas that become Regeneration Priority Programme Areas in the future.
Target	There is a priority for development within regeneration areas, but no specific target per se. This indicator is linked to the targets for housing as it relates to settlement hierarchy development, greenfield/brownfield housing land, office development in centres and retail and leisure development. The Aire Valley has specific targets for housing development (between 6500 and 9000) and to provide at least 250 ha of employment land.
Actions	Given the links to other indicators and targets, this indicator will need to consider whether the scale of development in Regeneration Priority Programme Areas is sufficient as compared to other areas in the District. If it is found that there is low development activity in Regeneration Priority Programme Areas yet development rates are exceeding the proportions set out by the Settlement Hierarchy, Centres Hierarchy and greenfield and brownfield split, then action will need to be taken to direct development to Regeneration areas. Actions might include seeking funding from various sources to help enable development, linking the development of greenfield sites to delivery on brownfield sites, incentive development through reduced contributions.
Documents	Aire Valley Area Action Plan documents Neighbourhoods and Housing Regeneration Priority Programmes

30	Performance as measured by the Index of Multiple Deprivation
Purpose	To identify how poorly performing neighbourhoods (as measured by the index of multiple deprivation) are changing over the years. This information is to be used to help to determine whether the Regeneration Priority Programme Areas (as set out in SP4) represent the most appropriate areas for regeneration support.
Definition	The Index of Multiple Deprivation combines a number of indicators, chosen to cover a range of economic, social and housing issues, into a single deprivation score for each small area in England. This allows each area to be ranked relative to one another according to their level of deprivation.
Target	No target
Actions	No action
Documents	Index of Multiple Deprivation

31	Delivery of a City Centre Park
Purpose	To monitor progress towards the delivery of a City Centre Park, which is a major Council initiative
Definition	Delivery of the City Centre Park will be defined by the City Centre boundary.
Target	Delivery of a City Centre Park of at least 3 hectares in size.
Actions	This indicator is a qualitative assessment of progress towards delivery the City Centre Park. Major milestones will be reported. These milestones may include Executive Board decisions, acquisition of land, submission of a planning permission, start of construction.
Documents	South Bank Planning Statement

32	Accessibility of new dwellings to services (hospitals, GP surgeries, schools, education facilities and employment)
Purpose	To identify how accessible new housing developments of 5 or more dwellings are to the services and facilities which they will access. By measuring access of new housing to services, it provides a proxy measurement of how sustainable the locations for new housing are. The more accessible a development is to services by walking or using public transport, the less need for journeys by car. Therefore accessibility is a measure of overall sustainability.
Definition	New dwellings in schemes of 5 or more dwellings are measured for their ease of accessibility by walking or taking public transport to employment, to primary health and education, to secondary education and to the city and town centres
Target	To ensure that most new housing development is accessible to a variety of services either by walking or by public transportation.
Actions	Review the location of allocated housing land available for development.
Documents	Housing Land Monitor Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment

33	Accessibility of new employment, health, education, culture, leisure and retail uses
Purpose	To identify how accessible new employment, health, education, leisure and retail uses are to public transport By measuring accessibility of new employment, health, education, leisure and retail uses, it provides a proxy measurement of how sustainable the locations for these new uses are. The more accessible a development is to services by walking or using public transport, the less need for journeys by car. Therefore accessibility is a measure of overall sustainability.
Definition	New employment, health, education, leisure and retail uses are measured for their ease of accessibility by walking and taking public transport
Target	To ensure that most new employment, health, education, leisure and retail uses is accessible to a variety of services either by walking or by public transportation.
Actions	Apply Policies SP9, EC1, EC2, P7 and T2 more stringently. Review the location of allocated employment land available for development.
Documents	Employment Land Review

34	The delivery of transport management priorities
Purpose	To provide an update on the delivery of the transport management priorities measures as set out in T1
Definition	Transport management priorities are listed in SP7 and include: a) readily available information to encourage sustainable travel choices b) development of sustainable travel proposals for employers and schools c) parking policies to control the use and supply of car parking across the centre
Target	Generally linked to increasing the modal share of sustainable transport use.
Actions	Review priorities to determine if appropriate Seek investment to further enact priorities
Documents	Local Transport Plan

35	Mode of Travel to Work
Purpose	To measure the modal share of journeys to/from work, as a measure of overall sustainability
Definition	Proportion of journeys to/from work by car, bus, train, cycle and walk
Target	To see a reduction in car use from the base year

Actions	i) lobbying for public transport infrastructure improvements ii) stricter application of policies to focus new employment in locations accessible by public transport, cycling and walking
Documents	Local Transport Plan

36	Expansion of the Leeds Core Cycle Network	
Purpose	To monitor the growth of the Leeds Core Cycle Network	
Definition	The Leeds Core Cycle Network is being developed to improve conditions for cyclists and encourage cycling as a form of transportation.	
	Each route is to be signed and will use a combination of cycle lanes, tracks, quiet roads and junction improvements to link housing, Leeds city centre, schools, employment sites, parks, greenspace and the wider bridleway and cycle route networks.	
	The Proposed Routes:	
	Route	Status of Route
	1. East Middleton Spur	
	2. Leeds Station to Universities	
	3. Middleton to City Centre	Open
	4. Adel Spur	
	5. Cookridge to City Centre	Open
	6. North Morley Spur	
	7. Scholes to City Centre	
	8. Rothwell to City Centre	
	9. Chapel Allerton to City Centre ⁶	
	10. Bramley to City Centre	
	11. Farnley to City Centre	
	12. Garforth to City Centre	
	13. South Morley to City Centre	
	14. A64 York Road Corridor Improvements	
	15. Alwoodley to City Centre	Open
	16. Wyke Beck Valley	
	17. Penda's Way ¹	
Target	Improvements to the Leeds Core Cycle Network.	
Actions	Review constraints to improving the network.	
Documents	Local Transport Plan	

37	Quality of existing Sites of Special Scientific Interest in Leeds
Purpose	As a proxy to measure the protection and enhancement of natural habitats and biodiversity
Definition	Quality of existing Sites of Special Scientific Interest in Leeds
Target	Improvement in quality
Actions	Recommendations made by Natural England on how SSSI management could be improved and adverse external impacts reduced
Documents	Natural England - Condition of SSSI Units for West Yorkshire

38	Increase in the amount of tree cover in the District
Purpose	To monitor the increase in tree cover across the District
Definition	i) Tree cover defined in Trees in Towns II. ii) net hectareage of woodland trees on land owned/managed by LCC
Target	Increase the amount of tree cover in Leeds from 6.9% to the England average of 8.2% (as at 2011 this would require an additional 32, 000 trees). Measured by the Forestry Commission in 2005
Actions	Seek to review the development process to ensure that tree cover is being addressed at the planning application stage This indicator will be reported when subsequent versions of Trees in Towns are published
Documents	Trees in Towns

39	Planning Permissions granted contrary to the Environment Agency's advice on Flood risk and Water quality
Purpose	To ensure that development does not increase the risk of flooding or adversely affect water quality
Definition	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood risk and water quality grounds. This should only include unresolved objections from the Environment Agency.
Target	No target
Actions	No action
Documents	Environmental Agency

40	Delivery of the Leeds Flood Alleviation Scheme
Purpose	To ensure that the Leeds Flood Alleviation Scheme , or a scheme similar to the FAS, is implemented
Definition	The Leeds Flood Alleviation Scheme is proposed to be a 19km scheme from Kirkstall through the City Centre to Woodlesford. The FAS will allow for the expected increases in flooding levels that are predicted to happen due to the impacts of climate change. It is expected that this scheme will cost £150 million to build. The FAS is being reviewed to determine if this is the most cost effect way of delivering flood alleviation. A scheme of this scale will not be fully funded by Government. Other partners will need to be involved and those who benefit could be asked to contribute.

Target	To ensure that Leeds is protected from the effects of flooding through planned investment into infrastructure
Actions	Review contributions through the development process to ensure that flooding is being addressed Work with partners to ensure that flooding issues are being mitigated Identify other forms of funding to deliver appropriate infrastructure
Documents	Leeds Flood Alleviation Scheme Monitoring Statement

41	Air quality in Leeds
Purpose	To ensure that the Air quality in Leeds improves over the lifetime of the Plan
Definition	The UK Air Quality Regulations identify seven pollutants that Local Authorities need to consider when assessing air quality: nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂), sulphur dioxide (SO ₂), carbon monoxide (CO), PM ₁₀ particles, lead, benzene and 1,3 butadiene. LAs are required to declare Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) when the air quality fails to achieve the objectives contained within these regulations.
Target	Continued reduction throughout the lifetime of the Plan
Actions	Investigate and establish likely causes. Determine whether progress in application of Air Quality Action Plan can deliver further improvements to address perceived shortfall.
Documents	Leeds City Council Environmental Health Services publications and statistics

42	Renewable energy generation
Purpose	To show the amount of Renewable energy generation by installed capacity and type
Definition	Installed capacity should be reported for (a) renewable energy developments/installations granted planning permission and (b) completed renewable energy developments/installations. This does not include any developments/installations permitted by a general development order. Installed capacity is the amount of generation the renewable energy development/installation is capable of producing. Capacity should be reported in megawatts and reported in line with current Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) classifications as listed below: • Wind energy (onshore) • Geothermal (hot dry rock and aquifers) • Landfill gas and sewage gas • Photovoltaics • Energy from waste • Co-firing of biomass with fossil fuel • Other biomass (animal/plant) • Hydro power [excluding hydro power from plants exceeding 20 MW DNC commissioned before 1 April 2002] • Energy crops (An energy crop is a <u>plant</u> grown as a low cost and low maintenance <u>harvest</u> used to make <u>biofuels</u>, or combusted for its energy content to generate electricity or heat)

Target	2010 = 11MW (achieved 11.37MW) 2021 = 75 MW
Actions	Review of development application process to ensure policy implementation Identify alternate sources of funding to promote and install renewables
Documents	Digest of United Kingdom energy statistics (DUKES) Natural Resources and Waste Local Plan

43	Production of primary land won aggregates
Purpose	To show the amount of land won aggregate being produced
Definition	Figures should be provided in tonnes. Aggregates should be broken into categories of crushed rock and sand and gravel as a basic measure.
Target	As set out in the Natural Resources and Waste Development Plan Document: 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.
Actions	Action will be taken when 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.
Documents	Natural Resources and Waste Local Plan Regional Aggregates Working Party Updates

44	Capacity of new waste management facilities
Purpose	To show the capacity and operational throughput of new waste management facilities as applicable
Definition	Capacity and operational throughput can be measured as cubic metres, tonnes or litres, reflecting the particular requirements of different types of management facilities (e.g. capacity at landfill sites is measured in cubic metres whilst operational throughput of energy from waste plants is measured in tonnes). Different units of measure should be clearly highlighted. Management types are to be consistent with management types defined in the standard planning application form. New facilities are those which have planning permission and are operable within the reporting period.
Target	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
Actions	Review if any new national waste management targets are set for after 2020.
Documents	Natural Resources and Waste Local Plan

45	Amount of municipal waste arising and managed by waste stream	
Purpose	To show the amount of municipal waste arising and how that is being managed by type	
Definition	Management type should use the categories consistent with those currently used by DEFRA in their collection of waste data.	
Target	To provide for the projected arisings by waste stream to 2026 as follows: Tonnes per annum: MSW - 383,976	
Actions	Failure to meet targets over a five year period	
	Review if any new national waste management targets are set for after 2020.	
Documents	Natural Resources and Waste Local Plan	

For more information, please contact:

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Site Allocations Plan

Sustainability Appraisal

Publication Draft

Leeds Local Development Framework
Development Plan Document

September 2015