



Leeds Site Allocations Plan

Leeds Local Plan

SAP Remittal - Sustainability Appraisal Addendum

Development Plan Document

January 2021

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Leeds Site Allocations Plan (SAP) was adopted by Full Council on 10th July 2019. The SAP provides site allocations and requirements that help to deliver the Local Plan for Leeds, ensuring that sufficient land is available in appropriate locations for housing (including Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople), employment, retail and greenspace.
- 1.2 The SAP was supported by an SA Report and six iterative SA addendums and it was concluded by the Inspector that the SAP was “*based on an adequate process of SA*” (Inspectors Report para.30).
- 1.3 Following the adoption of the SAP a challenge was made in August 2019. The case was heard at the High Court in February 2020 with the Judgment being handed down on Monday 8th June 2020. The Judge allowed the Claim on three out of the seven grounds raised. These three grounds related to three legal errors, namely legally deficient reasons given in the Inspectors Report on: justifying the release of the specific Green Belt sites and site selection process; and an error of fact relating to the calculated increase in supply of housing (mainly in the city centre) during the process. Whilst two of the grounds related to the SA, they were rejected by the Judge. The High Court judgement does not therefore infect the SAP SA process or framework.
- 1.4 An Order of Relief was handed down on 7th August 2020, whereby the Judge concluded that it was appropriate to remit parts of the SAP to the Secretary of State, through the Planning Inspectorate, and that the SAP process should be taken back to the stage where the error of law occurred. To that end, other than the 37 sites in question the remainder of the SAP remains Adopted. The effect of this is that all parts of the SAP which allocate sites for housing (including mixed use sites) that, immediately before the adoption of the SAP were in the Green Belt (i.e. 37 sites), will be remitted back to the Secretary of State and the Planning Inspectorate for further examination.
- 1.5 In responding to the judgement, as a result of the passing of time since the SAP adoption, the Council has revised its position on the 37 sites. This has chiefly involved taking account of revised local plan policies and evidence-base position on housing. A revised policy position for the Leeds housing requirement was adopted after the SAP, in the Core Strategy Selective Review in September 2019. This lowered the annual housing requirement, and was retrospectively effective from 1st April 2017. The Council considers that a revised housing land supply evidence base position is also required to support a revised position for the SAP given the passage of time and the fact that the SAP was originally based on a 1st April 2016 base date. The SAP Remittal Background Paper provides more details.
- 1.6 The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 requires an assessment of the likely significant effects on the environment of “*..reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan..*”(Part

3 12(2)(b)). The objective is to have a fully adopted SAP up to 2028 covering the whole of the Leeds metropolitan district.

- 1.7 Taking account of the revised evidence and policy framework of the Council there are 3 reasonable alternatives for remittal, to be considered in this addendum:-

Option 1: Propose all 37 Green Belt sites as allocations in the SAP

Option 2: Propose none of the 37 Green Belt sites as allocations in the SAP and retain them all as Green Belt

Option 3: Propose some of the Green Belt sites as allocations in the SAP on the basis that they would help address housing shortfalls within individual Housing Market Characteristic Areas (This option would retain some of the allocations, namely those in Aireborough, East, North, Outer North East, Outer South, Outer South East and Outer South West).

- 1.8 As set out in the SAP Remittal Background Paper (reference to be added) and in responding to the updated policy (a lower housing requirement from 2017) and housing land supply evidence (increased land supply total), and for the reasons set out in full below, the Council considers that the 37 sites subject to the Court Order are now no longer required to meet the revised overall housing requirements of Leeds. This would prioritise development in more sustainable locations away from the Green Belt, thereby benefitting environmental objectives in relation to the protection of land and resources and maintaining existing growth in the urban areas reflecting the development principles of CSSR Policy SP1 and SP6.
- 1.9 Therefore, the Council is proposing Main Modifications to the SAP to delete the 37 sites as allocations and retain them all as Green Belt. Further details are provided in the SAP Remittal Background Paper accompanying the SAP Remittal consultation.
- 1.10 This Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Addendum has been prepared to support and inform the choice between reasonable alternatives and preparation of the proposed Main Modifications.

2 LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- 2.1 The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 requires as part of its provisions an assessment of the likely significant effects on the environment of “*...reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan or programme..*”(Part 3 12(2)(b)); “*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*”(Schedule 2 para.8); and “*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*” (Schedule 2 para.7).

- 2.2 The Judgement requires that that 37 sites be taken back to a stage of the SAP Examination process before the identified errors of law were made. In so doing, this SA Addendum has been prepared in line with the Regulations including an assessment and outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives and identifying mitigation measures to address significant effects arising from the proposed alternative. The SA is an iterative process responding to changes to the SAP and the development of the alternatives have taken account of the SA findings.

3 EVIDENCE FOR SAP REMITTAL

- 3.1 The Core Strategy Selective Review (2019) lowered the overall housing requirement in the CS (2014) from 70,000 homes to 51,952 homes (and from 66,000 homes and 46,352 homes respectively to be found via identified sites and allocations). In updating the requirement the CSSR also updated the CS plan period from 2012-2028 to 2017-2033. The housing requirement is therefore for 51,952 (net) between 2017 and 2033. Based on the adopted housing target to 2033, the SAP is required to allocate sites for 31,867 new homes up to 2028. The SAP plan period is up to 2028. Accordingly, in assessing the up to date position for the SAP Remittal an apportioned the Core Strategy requirement is for the allocation of housing land for 2,897 homes per annum up to 2028.
- 3.2 As noted in the Background paper, updated housing land supply evidence has been supported through a review of the Council's Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA). This commenced in September 2020 and was published in December 2020. The findings identified a housing land surplus of 11,268 units district-wide within the plan period up to 2028 above what the SAP is required to allocate (31,867 units). This is made up of units already completed between 1st April 2017 and 31st March 2020 (7,900 units), and an existing supply of deliverable sites (excluding the remitted Green Belt sites) to 2028 identified in the SHLAA (35,235 units). Further details are provided within the SAP Remittal Background Paper.
- 3.3 The Council's Local Plan has policies which aim to distribute new housing so that all parts of Leeds have the opportunity for new housing, including to meet specific needs for older people or affordable housing (for example Core Strategy Spatial Policy 7). While the most current evidence on housing land supply, when aligned with the most up to date housing requirement shows an overall surplus of 11,268 homes this surplus is not evenly distributed throughout all parts of Leeds and some areas are below their indicative distributional targets. The significant oversupply position is largely as a result of the recent popularity for housing in the City Centre and Inner Area, supported by the Council's regeneration efforts over many years. The fact that these sites are all brownfield land fits with wider plan policies and the Council's declared Climate Emergency.

4 REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES FOR SAP REMITTAL

- 4.1 Following the update of the housing evidence through the SHLAA, it was necessary to consider the reasonable alternatives for the SAP remittal to determine the proposed course of action to be taken in relation to the 37 proposed allocations in the Green Belt. These sites comprise 36 proposed for housing allocation and 1 mixed used allocation (housing and employment) within nine Housing Market Characteristic Areas. The 37 sites are as follows (NB HG2-174 Wood Lane, Rothwell Garden Centre falls across two HMCAs (East and Outer South and so is listed twice)):-

Table 1: Proposed Allocations Affected by SAP Remittal

Aireborough	
HG2-1	New Birks Farm, Ings Lane Guiseley
HG2-2	Wills Gill, Guiseley
HG2-4	Hollins Hill, Hawkstone Avenue, Guiseley
HG2-9	Victoria Avenue, Yeadon
East Leeds	
HG2-119	Red Hall Playing Fields, LS17
HG2-123	Colton Road East Colton
HG2-174	Wood Lane – Rothwell Garden Centre
MX2-38	Barrowby Lane, Manston LS15
North Leeds	
HG2-36	Alwoodley Lane, Alwoodley, LS17
HG2-38	Dunstarn Lane, Adel LS16
HG2-42	Broadway and Calverley Lane, Horsforth
HG2-43	Horsforth Campus
HG2-46	Horsforth (former waste water treatment work)
Outer North East	
HG2-26	Wetherby Road, Scarcroft Lodge, Scarcroft
Outer North West	
HG2-17	Breary Lane East, Bramhope
Outer South	
HG2-174	Wood Lane, Rothwell Garden Centre, LS26
HG2-175	Bullough Lane, Haigh Farm, Rothwell LS26
HG2-177	Alma Villas, Woodlesford LS26
HG2-180	Land between Fleet Lane & Methley Lane, Oulton
HG2-183	Swithens Lane, Rothwell, LS26
HG2-186	Main Street, Hunts Farm, Methley
Outer South East	
HG2-126	Micklefield Railway Station Car park, LS25
HG2-133	Ninevah Lane, Allerton Bywater
Outer South West	
HG2-136	Whitehall Road, Harpers Farm
HG2-150	Land East of Churwell LS27
HG2-153	Albert Drive, Morley
HG2-159	Sissons Farm, Middleton, LS10
HG2-165	Thorpe Hill Farm, Lingwell Gate Lane, Thorpe

HG2-166	Long Thorpe Lane, Thorpe, Wakefield WF3
HG2-167	Old Thorpe Lane, Tingley WF3
HG2-233	Land at Moor Knoll Lane, East Ardsley
Outer West	
HG2-53	Calverley Cutting, Apperley Bridge
HG2-63	Woodhall Road, Gain Lane, Thornbury BD3
HG2-65	Daleside Road, Thornbury North
HG2-68	Waterloo Road, Pudsey, LS28
HG2-69	Dick Lane, Thornbury
HG2-71	Tyersal Road, Pudsey
HG2-72	Land off Tyersal Court, Tyersal

4.2 Three options were identified. These are reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan. They take account of the matters set out in the Judgment and the overriding objective to achieve a fully adopted SAP within the existing plan period to 2028:-

Option 1: Propose all 37 Green Belt sites as allocations in the SAP

Option 2: Propose none of the 37 Green Belt sites as allocations in the SAP and retain them all as Green Belt.

Option 3: Propose some of the Green Belt sites as allocations in the SAP on the basis that they would help address housing shortfalls within individual Housing Market Characteristic Areas (This option would retain some of the allocations, namely those in Aireborough, East, North, Outer North East, Outer South, Outer South East and Outer South West).

4.3 A fourth option, to consider an adjusted plan period from 2028 to 2033 as part of the remittal process, was considered and discounted as a reasonable alternative. It was discounted, as a matter of planning judgment as the Council considers it is not consistent with the objective of the Site Allocations Plan, namely to provide for development needs over a plan period of 2012 to 2028. Further, it is not considered to be justified to plan for a longer period of time as this is outside of the SAP Remittal scope; limited to 37 sites within specific geographies of Leeds up to 2028. To that end, planning for housing in Leeds beyond 2028 would be most appropriately addressed through a future Local Plan Update. This option is therefore not considered to be a reasonable alternative and has been discounted from the SA process.

4.4 A number of the remittal sites contain a proportion of Green Belt and non-Green Belt land. A further option to consider is: for those sites which contain only a proportion of Green Belt land, only the non-Green Belt land is allocated. However it is considered that this would not be a reasonable alternative as this goes beyond the scope of the SAP remittal which is to consider the 37 sites. Should individual site owners or developers wish to

pursue development of this non-Green Belt land, this can be delivered through the development management process.

- 4.5 The three reasonable alternatives are presented in the table below giving the proposed housing numbers for each HMCA and the existing balance of housing numbers against the indicative targets of CS Policy SP7 (distribution of housing land) at the remittal stage (NB the City Centre and Inner HMCA are unaffected by the SAP Remittal):

Table 2: Reasonable Alternatives for SAP Remittal

	Balance against SP7 indicative targets at Remittal	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
Aireborough	-493	475	0	475
City Centre	8,564	N/A	N/A	N/A
East	-690	248	0	248
Inner	5,769	N/A	N/A	N/A
North	-70	575	0	575
Outer North East	-716	100	0	100
Outer North West	209	87	0	N/A
Outer South	-487	735	0	735
Outer South East	-679	83	0	83
Outer South West	-281	1,137	0	1,137
Outer West	142	630	0	N/A
Total	11,268	4,070	0	3,353

5 APPRAISAL METHODOLOGY

Links to Other Policies, Plans and Programmes and Sustainability Objectives and How These Have Been Taken into account

- 5.1 In line with the SA Directive, a comprehensive list of policies, plans and programmes was established for the SA of the Natural Resources and Waste Local Plan in 2010. This has since been revised and updated to inform SA Scoping Reports for the Core Strategy 2014, the Aire Valley Leeds Area Action Plan 2017, Site Allocations Plan 2019, and the Core Strategy Selective Review (CSSR) 2019. The schedule of Policies, Plans and Programmes has been updated for this revised position (Appendix 1).
- 5.2 The most notable Local Plan Update subsequent to the Adoption of the SAP, relates to the changes brought about to the Core Strategy in September 2019 when the CSSR was adopted. In particular this relates to Policy SP6 with the lowering of the housing

target; and Policy H4 increasing affordable housing targets for the city centre and inner areas of the District.

- 5.3 It is noted that the Council is also currently undertaking background work as part of the scoping exercise for the Local Plan Update. The preferred scope for the Plan will be on planning policies to help address the Climate Emergency, and this scope will be consulted on in Spring 2021 as part of the Regulation 18 process for plan-making.
- 5.4 The most notable wider updates relate to the Planning White Paper (which remains in draft consultation stage and cannot be used to influence the SA) and the pandemic and accompanying actions of Government to provide more flexibility and support to the development industry through initiatives such as widening permitted development rights and changes to the use classes order.

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

- 5.5 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 the Sustainability Appraisal objectives.
- 5.6 The baseline information has been updated for successive sustainability appraisals of the Core Strategy, the Site Allocations Plan, and the Core Strategy Selective Review and has been further updated for the SAP Remittal. It is noted that the baseline takes initial account of the impact of the covid-19 pandemic, as the effects are still being measured and there remains little consistent evidence on spatial planning impacts.
- 5.7 This report provides baseline information that relates to the SA objectives. In this way the process of assessing the plan proposals against the SA objectives can be informed by a baseline that directly aids understanding of the relevant issues (Appendix 2).

The Sustainability Appraisal Framework, including objectives, targets and indicators

- 5.8 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 Scheme. It provides a means by which sustainability effects can be described, assessed and compared. The preparation of the framework was completed in 2007 and has been used for the Core Strategy, Natural Resources and Waste, Site Allocations and Aire Valley Leeds documents. The SA Framework provided in Appendix 3 comprises:
- SA objectives covering social, economic and environmental themes
 - Decision making criteria used to inform the consideration of the SA objectives
 - Indicators from the Best Council Plan (BCP) and the Local Authority Monitoring Report (AMR)

- 5.9 As part of continuous improvement and development, the most recent plan making process (the Core Strategy Selective Review) updated the Council’s SA Framework to clarify the original objectives. As a result of this update the number of SA objectives has changed from 22 to 23, although the overall range of considerations covered by the SA objectives remains unchanged from the SA of the Adopted SAP. The SA objectives are provided below:

Table 3: SA Objectives

Economic Objectives	
SA1	Employment
SA2	Business Investment / Economic Growth
Social Objectives	
SA3	Health
SA4	Crime
SA5	Culture
SA6	Housing
SA7	Social Inclusion & Community Cohesion
SA8	Green Space, Sports & Recreation
Environment Objectives	
SA9	Efficient & Prudent Use of Land
SA10	Biodiversity & Geodiversity
SA11	Climate Change Mitigation (Greenhouse Gas Emissions)
SA12	Climate Change Adaptation
SA13	Flood Risk
SA14	Transport Network (Infrastructure)
SA15	Accessibility to Employment, Services & Facilities
SA16	Waste
SA17	Air Quality
SA18	Water Quality
SA19	Land & Soils Quality
SA20	Amenity
SA21	Landscape & Townscape Quality
SA22	Historic Environment
SA23	Energy & Resource Efficiency

- 5.10 The SA Framework, which is provided at Appendix 3, includes the Decision Making Criteria which inform the consideration of the SA objectives. These criteria have also been revised to facilitate understanding of the type of impacts that need to be considered.

How the alternatives have been assessed against the SA objectives

- 5.11 The Council’s process for undertaking an SA assessment of the alternatives (or options) follows a series of steps applying the SA Framework. This is a logical and systematic process of assessment to provide the overall SA assessment of each option.

Step One

- 5.12 Each option is assessed against each Primary Decision Making Criteria (PDMC). There are 75 PDMC (as shown in the SA Framework, Appendix 3), each of which relates to at least one SA objective, whilst some relate to several SA objectives. For example, DM17 (meet housing delivery targets) is relevant to SA6 Housing only, whilst DM54 (Avoid exposure to poor air quality) is relevant to 2 objectives, SA3 Health and SA17 Air Quality.
- 5.13 An extract from the SA database is provided below to show how an option is assessed against some of the DM criteria. In this example, the option is assessed against DM criteria relating to housing.

DM17 - Meet housing delivery targets	++	▼	New housing development
DM18a - Affordable housing	++	▼	Affordable housing provision
DM18b - Mix of dwelling sizes	N	▼	Mix of size and type of housing
DM18c - Specialist needs housing	N	▼	Provision of older persons/independent living/accessible housing/student accommdn
DM19a - Housing standards / housing renewal	N	▼	Housing standards policy; renewal programmes

Step Two

- 5.14 Once the option has been assessed against all of the PDMC, the PDMC scores are grouped together as Composite Decision Making Criteria (CDMC). CDMC are the decision making criteria which are related to each other and which together influence the assessment of the CDMC.
- 5.15 For example, the overall scoring for DM37 (Increase green infrastructure provision) is informed by 5 PDMC relating to quantity of greenspace (DM24), habitats (DM34), nature conservation sites (DM36), flood storage areas (DM43c) and woodland (DM64). See sample box below:

DM37 - Increase green infrastructure provision	-	▼	DM24 - Increase / maintain quantity of green space	+	DM36 - Protect and enhance designated nature conservation sites	--
Notes			DM34 - Protect and enhance existing habitats / create new habitat including long term management	--	DM43c - Provide flood storage areas	N
					DM64 - Increase quality and quantity of woodland	-

Step Three

- 5.16 The next stage of the process sets all relevant PDMC and CDMC against the SA objectives. The appraising team can see the decision making criteria scores and make informed judgements on the assessment of the option against the SA objectives. This results in the final assessment of each option against the SA objectives. An extract of the assessment of some of the SA objectives (SA1-SA6) against the relevant DMC is shown below. As can be seen, where different scores are given for the different DMC informing the SA objective, a judgement has to be given on the overall score for the SA objective. The reasoning for the scoring for each SA objective is written as a note which accompanies the SA assessment.

SA1 - Employment	N	DM01 - Create more jobs	+	DM03 - Improve skills & access to training	N
		DM02 - Access to employment (transport)	-		
Notes					
SA2 - Business investment / economic growth	+	DM02 - Access to employment (transport)	-	DM06 - Promote improved ICT networks & tech innovation	N
		DM04 - Promote economic development	+		
		DM05 - Increase / maintain vibrancy of centres	N		
Notes					
SA3 - Health	N	DM02 - Access to employment (transport)	-	DM37 - Increase green infrastructure provision	-
		DM03 - Improve skills & access to training	N	DM50 - Appropriate provision of key services & facilities	N
		DM08 - Encourage people to take more physical exercise	-	DM51c - Accessibility to health facilities (primary)	N
		DM09 - Safe local environment	N	DM54 - Avoid exposure to poor air quality	N
		DM10 - Increase / maintain access to fresh food	N	DM55 - Impact of policy / proposal on air quality	-
		DM19 - Improve quality / standard of housing	+	DM71a - Increase energy efficiency (domestic buildings)	+
Notes					
SA4 - Crime	N	DM11 - Reduce crime rates / fear of crime	N	Notes	
Notes					
SA5 - Culture	N	DM04c - Development of tourism & cultural facilities	N	DM14 - Promote sports, entertainment & cultural events	N
		DM12 - Increase / maintain arts facilities	N	DM15 - Supports further & higher education sectors	N
		DM13 - Increase / maintain community facilities	N	DM16 - Promote creative industries	N
Notes					
SA6 - Housing	++	DM17 - Meet housing delivery targets	++	DM19 - Improve quality / standard of housing	+
		DM18 - Provide appropriate mix of housing types & sizes	+		
Notes					

Step Four

- 5.17 The final stage is the production of a table showing the overall assessment of the option showing the scores for each SA objective. This is accompanied by a written summary of the effects of the option against the SA objectives.

SA scores - final		SAN00060		Outcome - commentary	
SA1 - Employment	N	DM01, DM02, DM03	Notes	<p>Whilst there are significant positive effects arising from the provision of new housing to address Policy SP6 and SP7 (including meeting housing delivery targets and the provision of affordable housing (SA6)), positive effects of associated greenspace provision (SA8), land & soils resulting from the potential remediation of some contaminated land (SA19) and energy & resource efficiency arising from the construction (SA23) (1 significant positive and 3 positive effects on SA objectives, respectively), this is outweighed by the 7 negative effects and 3 significant negative effects on SA objectives relating to the environment and transport arising from the allocation of sites in the Green Belt. The result of this is a significant negative effect on the efficient & prudent use of land (SA9), biodiversity & geodiversity (SA10) and landscape & townscape quality (SA21). Negative effects are also identified for Climate change mitigation (SA11), climate change adaptation (SA12), flood risk (SA13), transport network (SA14), accessibility (SA15) and air quality (SA17) and historic environment (SA22). The remaining objectives are assessed to be neutral.</p>	
SA2 - Business investment / economic growth	N	DM02, DM04, DM05, DM06, DM07	Notes		
SA3 - Health	N	DM02, DM03, DM08, DM09, DM10, DM19, DM37, DM50, DM51c, DM54, DM55, DM71a	Notes		
SA4 - Crime	N	DM11	Notes		
SA5 - Culture	N	DM04c, DM12, DM13, DM14, DM15, DM16	Notes		
SA6 - Housing	++	DM17, DM18, DM19	Notes		
SA7 - Social inclusion & community cohesion	N	DM02, DM09, DM20, DM21, DM22, DM23, DM51	Notes		
SA8 - Green space, sports & recreation	+	DM24, DM25, DM26, DM27, DM28	Notes		
SA9 - Efficient & prudent use of land	--	DM29, DM30, DM31, DM32, DM33	Notes		
SA10 - Biodiversity & geodiversity	--	DM34, DM35, DM36, DM37, DM38	Notes		
SA11 - Climate change mitigation	-	DM39, DM40, DM41	Notes		
SA12 - Climate change adaptation	-	DM37, DM42, DM76	Notes		
SA13 - Flood risk	-	DM43, DM44	Notes		
SA14 - Transport network	-	DM45, DM46, DM47, DM48, DM49	Notes		
SA15 - Accessibility	-	DM02, DM50, DM51	Notes		
SA16 - Waste	N	DM52, DM53	Notes		
SA17 - Air quality	-	DM54, DM55, DM77	Notes		
SA18 - Water quality	N	DM56, DM78	Notes		
SA19 - Land & soils quality	+	DM57	Notes		
SA20 - Amenity	N	DM58, DM59, DM60, DM61	Notes		
SA21 - Landscape & townscape quality	--	DM62, DM63, DM64, DM65, DM66, DM67, DM68	Notes		
SA22 - Historic environment	-	DM69, DM70	Notes		
SA23 - Energy & resource efficiency	+	DM71, DM72, DM73, DM74, DM75	Notes		

- 5.18 A range of 5 scores are used to assess the effects of each option on the SA objectives. This is based on a judgement of the effects of the option against the SA objectives:

Table 4: SA Scoring

++	Significant positive effect
+	Positive effect
0	Neutral effect
-	Negative effect
--	Significant negative effect

5.19 Appendix 4 provides the assessment of each option by providing the results from step 3 and 4 above. This provides the assessment of each option against the decision making criteria, then the overall assessment against the SA objectives and accompanying summary and notes.

Were there any difficulties in undertaking the assessment?

5.20 There were no difficulties in undertaking the assessment. However, it is noted that as a period of time has elapsed since the original preparation of the SA Report for the SAP, it was necessary to consider whether the original submitted material should be reviewed and updated. As a result of this process, the policies, plans & programmes schedule and baseline information have been updated. The SA methodology was also considered. The updated approach identified in this SA Addendum was found sound in the Core Strategy Select Review and is considered to be an appropriate mechanism to assess the SAP Remittal options as strategic approaches, albeit amended from that which was used to undertaken the SAP as originally submitted for Examination.

6 ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS

6.1 The effects of the 3 options have been assessed including the time period, the secondary, the overall cumulative effects as well as the synergistic effects working together. As described in section 5, the assessment of options is provided at Appendix 4. This is further summarised below for each reasonable alternative.

Option 1 – Propose all 37 Green Belt sites as allocations in the SAP

Table 5: Scoring of Option 1 against the SA Objectives

++	SA6 Housing
+	SA8 Green space, sports & recreation SA19 Land & soils quality SA23 Energy & resource efficiency
0	SA1 Employment SA2 Business investment / economic growth SA3 Health SA4 Crime SA5 Culture SA7 Social inclusion & community cohesion SA16 Waste SA18 Water quality SA20 Amenity
-	SA11 Climate change mitigation SA12 Climate change adaptation SA13 Flood risk SA14 Transport network SA15 Accessibility SA17 Air quality SA22 Historic environment

--	SA9 Efficient & prudent use of land SA10 Biodiversity & geodiversity SA21 Landscape & townscape quality
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- 6.2 In summary, the positive effects on SA objectives of option 1 in relation to housing (SA6), green space (SA8) and energy & resource efficiency (SA23) arising from the construction of new housing and the mixed use housing/employment allocation, are outweighed by the larger number of negative effects relating to the environment and transport, which affects biodiversity/geodiversity (SA10), landscape & townscape quality (SA21) and efficient and prudent use of land (SA9) arising from the development of Green Belt land; and accessibility (SA15), transport network (SA14) and air quality impacts (SA17) relating to the relatively less sustainable location of the allocations.
- 6.3 Apart from the short term positive effects arising from the construction jobs in the development of the housing, all other effects of this option are permanent.
- 6.4 The effects of this assessment across all 37 sites are cumulative having regard to the overall effect of the option.

Option 2 – Propose none of the 37 Green Belt sites as allocations in the SAP and retain them all as Green Belt

Table 6: Scoring of Option 2 against the SA Objectives

++	None
+	SA9 Efficient & prudent use of land SA10 Biodiversity & geodiversity SA13 Flood risk SA21 Landscape & townscape quality
0	SA2 Business investment / economic growth SA3 Health SA4 Crime SA5 Culture SA6 Housing SA7 Social inclusion & community cohesion SA11 Climate change mitigation SA12 Climate change adaptation SA14 Transport network SA15 Accessibility SA16 Waste SA17 Air quality SA18 Water quality SA19 Land & soils quality SA20 Amenity SA22 Historic Environment
-	SA1 Employment SA8 Green space, sports & recreation SA23 Energy & resource efficiency
--	None

- 6.5 This option has neutral effects for the majority of SA objectives reflecting the fact that the deletion of the allocation sites will not affect the majority of the objectives. There are 4 positive effects relating to environmental objectives (efficient & prudent use of land (SA9), biodiversity & geodiversity (SA10), flood risk (SA13) and landscape & townscape quality (SA21) as the Green Belt land will remain undeveloped.
- 6.6 There is a negative impact on employment (SA1) due to loss of a mixed use allocation which includes 10 ha of employment land and loss of jobs in the construction and employment sector. The effect on the housing objective (SA6) is neutral overall as district wide housing delivery will be maintained by this option, however there will be less provision for meeting local housing needs arising from the deletion of housing sites in the outer areas (HMCAs) with Green Belt and fewer affordable houses in those areas (as Policy H5 requires between 15% and 35% affordable housing in these areas dependent on local housing needs of the HMCAs). As a result of a reduction in the potential number of housing coming forward a negative effect is identified for energy and resource efficiency (SA23), as it removes the potential for new more energy efficient housing in some areas. A negative effect is also identified provision of green space, sports and recreation since the lack of housing investment would not bring those benefits alongside new homes (SA8).
- 6.7 Apart from the short term negative effects arising from a reduction in the number of construction jobs in the housing development, the effects of this option are permanent.
- 6.8 The effects of this assessment across all 37 sites are cumulative having regard to the overall effect of the option

Option 3 – Propose some of the Green Belt sites as allocations in the SAP

- 6.9 This option would involve taking an approach to satisfying the Core Strategy's housing distribution policy (SP7), within the context of the remitted sites only (as only those sites are "in scope" with the remittal). This would involve a focus on the 7 HMCAs that have a housing shortfall against the indicative requirement of Policy SP7 (namely Aireborough, East Leeds, North, Outer North East, Outer South, Outer South East and Outer South West) and within which one or more of the 37 remitted sites are situated). Of the HMCAs affected by the remittal, only Outer North West and Outer West would not be included in this option because they do not have housing shortfalls. In seeking to remedy a position between land supply per HMCA and indicative target per HMCA, this option has been assessed without reference to specific sites. Given that the sites share a key common attribute of being Green Belt and located on the edge of a relevant settlement or main urban area, a strategic approach can be taken to assess the overall effects of this option against the SA objectives. It is also noted that the sites are not being relied upon to bring forward or unlock specific infrastructure within the local area, over and above that which would be necessary to serve the development itself. Therefore, whilst the individual sites within each area may have slightly different sustainability characteristics it is considered that none has specific and fundamentally outweighing attributes that would for the purposes of this assessment outweigh SA objectives.

6.10 The effects of Option 3 are similar to Option 1 in that the option proposes the retention of allocations albeit less than Option 1, so that less Green Belt land will be affected.

Table 7: Scoring of Option 3 against the SA Objectives

++	SA6 Housing
+	SA8 Green space, sports & recreation SA19 Land & soils quality SA23 Energy & resource efficiency
0	SA1 Employment SA2 Business investment / economic growth SA3 Health SA4 Crime SA5 Culture SA7 Social inclusion & community cohesion SA16 Waste SA18 Water quality SA20 Amenity
-	SA11 Climate change mitigation SA12 Climate change adaptation SA13 Flood risk SA14 Transport network SA15 Accessibility SA17 Air quality SA22 Historic Environment
--	SA9 Efficient & prudent use of land SA10 Biodiversity & geodiversity SA21 Landscape & townscape quality

6.11 In summary, the positive effects on SA objectives of option 3 in relation to housing (SA6), green space (SA8), land & soil qualities (SA21), and energy & resource efficiency (SA23) arising from the construction of new housing and the mixed use housing/employment allocation, are outweighed by the larger number of negative effects relating to the environment and transport, which affects biodiversity/geodiversity (SA10), landscape & townscape quality (SA21), and efficient & prudent use of land (SA9) arising from the development of Green Belt land; and accessibility (SA15), transport network (SA14) and air quality impacts (SA17) relating to the relatively less sustainable location of the allocations.

6.12 Apart from the short term positive effects arising from the construction jobs in the development of the housing, the effects of this option are permanent.

6.13 The effects of this assessment across all 37 sites are cumulative having regard to the overall effect of the option.

7 REASONS FOR SELECTION OF PREFERRED OPTION

- 7.1 Having considered the specific SEA effects which arise from the reasonable alternatives and before selecting a preferred option each of the 3 options have been assessed having regard to the objectives and scope of the Adopted SAP and the Adopted Local Plan as a whole, which includes the Adopted Core Strategy (as amended by the Core Strategy Selective Review).
- 7.2 Paragraph 1.6 of the SAP states that “*The Site Allocations Plan (the Plan) provides site allocations and requirements 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 and achieve the Council’s ambitions..*”
- 7.3 The planning policy context for the provision of housing allocations in appropriate locations is provided by three CS policies: Spatial Policy 1 (Location of Development), SP6 (The Housing Requirement and allocation of housing land) and SP7 (Distribution of Housing Land Allocations). These policies are reproduced below:

SPATIAL POLICY 1: LOCATION OF DEVELOPMENT

To deliver the spatial development strategy based on the Leeds settlement hierarchy and to concentrate the majority of new development within and adjacent to urban areas, taking advantage of existing services, high levels of accessibility, priorities for urban regeneration and an appropriate balance of brownfield and greenfield land, the distribution and scale of development will be in accordance with the following principles:

- (i) The largest amount of development will be located in the Main Urban Area and Major Settlements. Smaller Settlements will contribute to development needs, with the scale of growth having regard to the settlement’s size, function and sustainability,
- (ii) In applying (i) above, the priority for identifying land for development will be as follows:
 - a. Previously developed land and buildings within the Main Urban Area / relevant settlement,
 - b. Other suitable infill sites within the Main Urban Area / relevant settlement,
 - c. Key locations identified as sustainable extensions to the Main Urban Area / relevant settlement,
- (iii) For development to respect and enhance the local character and identity of places and neighbourhoods,
- (iv) To prioritise new office, retail, service, leisure and cultural facilities in Leeds City Centre and the town centres across the District, maximising the opportunities that the existing services and high levels of accessibility and sustainability to new development,
- (v) To promote economic prosperity, job retention and opportunities for growth:
 - a. In existing established locations for industry and warehousing land and premises,
 - b. In key strategic* locations for job growth including the City Centre and Aire Valley Urban Eco-Settlement (as shown in the Key Diagram),
 - c. By retaining and identifying a portfolio of employment land in locations primarily within the urban area, maximising the opportunities that the existing services and high levels of accessibility provide to attract new development,
- (vi) To recognise the key role of new and existing infrastructure (including green, social and physical) in delivering future development to support communities and economic activity,
- (vii) In meeting the needs of housing and economic development (and in reflecting the conclusions of the Appropriate Assessment Screening), to seek to meet development requirements, without adverse nature conservation impacts upon Special Protection Areas and Special Areas of Conservation, in particular the South Pennine Moors (including Hawksworth Moor),
- (viii) To undertake a review of the Green Belt (as set out in Spatial Policy 10) to direct development consistent with the overall strategy,
- (ix) To encourage potential users of rail or water for freight movements to locate at suitable sites.

* (Strategic is defined as sites which are essential to the delivery of the Core Strategy’s Vision, by the number of jobs – threshold set at 1 000+ and the size/area of land 15ha+)

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

The provision of 51,952 (net) new dwellings will be accommodated between 2017 and 2033, with a target that 3,247 dwellings per year should be delivered.

Delivery of 500 dwellings per annum (8,000 over the plan period) is anticipated on small and unidentified sites.

Guided by the Settlement Hierarchy, the Council will identify 46,352 dwellings (gross) to support the distribution in Spatial Policy 7, using the following considerations:

- i. Sustainable locations (which meet standards of public transport accessibility – see the Well Connected City chapter), supported by existing or access to new local facilities and services, (including Educational and Health Infrastructure),
- ii. Preference for brownfield and regeneration sites,
- iii. The least impact on Green Belt purposes,
- iv. Opportunities to reinforce or enhance the distinctiveness of existing neighbourhoods and quality of life of local communities through the design and standard of new homes,
- v. The need for realistic lead-in-times and build-out-rates for housing construction,
- vi. The least negative and most positive impacts on green infrastructure, green corridors, green space and nature conservation,
- vii. Avoiding areas of flood risk and only where this is not possible, then mitigating flood risk.

SPATIAL POLICY 7: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSING LAND AND ALLOCATIONS

The distribution of housing land (excluding windfall) will be planned based on Housing Market Characteristic Areas as follows:

Housing Market Characteristic Area	Percentage
Aireborough	3%
City Centre	15.5%
East Leeds	17%
Inner Area	15%
North Leeds	9%
Outer North East	8%
Outer North West	3%
Outer South	4%
Outer South East	7%
Outer South West	11%
Outer West	7%

- 7.4 The SA supports Option 2 because it has more positive effects and fewer negative effects than the other reasonable alternatives. Option 2 is also more in line with Policy SP1 and SP6 of the Core Strategy. These policies explicitly promote the development of previously developed land and urban growth by focussing on sustainable locations with least impact on the Green Belt. The key Core Strategy Policy which Option 2 does not help fully address is SP7 in relation to the distribution of housing land. However, it must be noted that neither Option 1 nor Option 3 would fully address SP7 either. Nevertheless, it is recognised that these options would be more in line with the indicative targets set out in SP7 than Option 2. The Council's planning judgement is that having evidenced that there is sufficient housing land from allocations and identified sites in the Adopted SAP along with new permissions arising as windfall that meet Policy SP1 and SP6, it is not possible at this time to fully address Policy SP7 as this would require the release of Green Belt land, in addition to the 37 remitted Green Belt sites.
- 7.5 The overall cumulative impact of the SAP would be less than the cumulative impact identified in the SA Report accompanying the Adopted SAP given the reduction in the overall number of sites proposed for allocation. This option would have positive benefits for example by reducing traffic generation in the outer areas which are comparatively less sustainable than the city centre and inner areas, and reducing the negative impact on environmental objectives relating to use of greenfield land, landscape and nature conservation.

8 MITIGATION

- 8.1 The deletion of the Green Belt allocations will give rise to two principal negative impacts: employment and local housing.
- 8.2 The deletion of the mixed used allocation (MX2-38 Barrowby Lane, Manston) will create the loss of 10 ha of employment land. However, as part of a future assessment of employment land needs, the re-provision of employment land could be identified either through a planning application or as part of a future local plan review.
- 8.3 Where local housing needs are identified, opportunities for new sites for housing in the outer areas could be identified by Neighbourhood Plans, in particular for affordable housing. It is estimated that the effect of the proposed option would result in a reduction of affordable housing amounting to 904 units (applying the CS policy H5 requirements) in the HMCAs affected by the Remittal:

Table 8: Affordable Housing from Remitted Sites

HMCA	Estimated Yield of Affordable Housing Units from Remitted Sites
Aireborough	166
East Leeds	37
North Leeds	201
Outer North East	35
Outer North West	30
Outer South	110
Outer South East	12
Outer South West	171
Outer West	140
Total	904

- 8.4 There remain opportunities for housing delivery in outer areas through development proposals to be considered against the Local Plan and NPPF policies. The CS has a policy on unidentified sites (H2).
- 8.5 There is also considerable Neighbourhood Plan (NP) activity in the outer HMCAs. Government guidance notes that Local Authorities should provide indicative housing need figures for Neighbourhood Areas that take into account factors such as the latest evidence of local housing need, the population of the neighbourhood area and the most recently available planning strategy of the local planning authority. This can assist Neighbourhood Forums in meeting local housing needs themselves. It is also the case that some NP areas have had Housing Market Assessments prepared to give more information on local needs. There is therefore both national policy and evidence that can be used to assist Neighbourhood Groups who wish to proactively plan for local housing needs.
- 8.6 Notwithstanding the negative effects on employment land and affordable provision as a result of the SAP Remittal, these dis-benefits are time limited up until the Council undertakes a full review of its housing allocations which will have to be before the end of the SAP plan period (2028).

9 MONITORING

- 9.1 The SEA Directive requires the monitoring of significant environmental effects arising from the implementation of the SAP. The Adopted Core Strategy established a monitoring framework which will be used to assess the effects of the SAP. This was provided with the Submission draft SA Report (CD1/17).

POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
INTERNATIONAL POLICIES		
Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change 1997		
<p>The Kyoto Protocol is the international agreement between industrialised nations to lower greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The agreement was drawn up in 1997 at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
The Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro (1992)		
Article 6a requires each Contracting Party to develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.	None	Relevant to the consideration of biological diversity in the assessment of site allocations
EUROPEAN POLICIES		
European Spatial Development Perspective (1999)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of a balanced and polycentric urban system and a new urban-rural relationship; Securing parity of access to infrastructure and knowledge; and Sustainable development, prudent management and protection of nature and cultural heritage. 	None	Mainly relevant at national and regional scale
European Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (COM(2011) 244)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect species and habitats Maintain and restore ecosystems Achieve more sustainable agriculture and forestry Making fishing more sustainable and seas healthier Combat invasive alien species Help stop the loss of global biodiversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2020, the assessments of species and habitats protected by EU nature law show better conservation or a secure status for 100% more habitats and 50% more species By 2020, ecosystems and their services are maintained and enhanced by establishing green infrastructure and restoring at least 15% of degraded ecosystems. 	SA should consider biodiversity impacts on Priority Habitats. Policy G8 affords protection to Priority Habitats.
European 7th Environmental Action Programme to 2020: Living well, within the limits of our planet (November 2013)		

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
<p>The programme lists nine priority objectives and what the EU needs to do to achieve them by 2020. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital • to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy • to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing • to maximise the benefits of the Union's environment legislation by improving implementation • to increase knowledge about the environment and widen the evidence base for policy • to secure investment for environment and climate policy and account for the environmental costs of any societal activities • to better integrate environmental concerns into other policy areas and ensure coherence when creating new policy • to make the Union's cities more sustainable • to help the Union address international environmental and climate challenges more effectively 	None	Relevant to the consideration of climate change, biodiversity, green infrastructure, sustainability and health.
European Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)		
<p>The main objectives of the WFD are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<p>Consider the effects of flood and use of water in the location of development.</p> <p>Ensure sustainability objectives include those relevant from the Water Framework Directive.</p>
European Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)		
Sets the basic concepts and definitions related to waste management. The Directive lays down some basic waste management principles: it requires that waste be managed without endangering human health and harming the environment, and in particular without risk to water, air, soil, plants or animals, without causing a nuisance through noise or odours, and without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest.	It incorporates provisions on hazardous waste and waste oils, and includes two new recycling and recovery targets to be achieved by 2020: 50% preparing for re-use and recycling of certain waste materials from households and other origins similar to households, and 70% preparing for re-use, recycling and other recovery of construction and demolition waste.	
European Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	No specific targets identified	Consider how plan can protect natural habitats.

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 		<p>Include sustainability objectives to conserve important natural habitats to improve biodiversity.</p>
European Directive on the conservation of Wild Birds (2009/147/EC) (codified version)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The maintenance of the populations of all wild bird species across their natural range with the encouragement of various activities to that end. The identification and classification of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for rare or vulnerable species, as well as all regularly occurring migratory species The establishment of a general scheme of protection for all wild birds 		
European Directive on Ambient Air Quality (2008/50/EC)		
<p>The 2008 ambient air quality directive (2008/50/EC) sets legally binding limits for concentrations in outdoor air of major air pollutants that impact public health such as particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂). As well as having direct effects, these pollutants can combine in the atmosphere to form ozone, a harmful air pollutant (and potent greenhouse gas) which can be transported great distances by weather systems.</p>	<p>Key element include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New air quality objectives for PM_{2.5} (fine particles) including the limit value and exposure related objectives—exposure concentration obligation and exposure reduction target The possibility to discount natural sources of pollution when assessing compliance against limit values The possibility for time extensions of three years (PM₁₀) or up to five years (NO₂, benzene) for complying with limit values, based on conditions and the assessment by the European Commission. 	
European Directive on Renewable Energy (2009/28/EC)		
<p>The Renewable Energy Directive establishes an overall policy for the production and promotion of energy from renewable sources in the EU.</p>	<p>It requires the EU to fulfil at least 20% of its total energy needs with renewables by 2020 – to be achieved through the attainment of individual national targets. All EU countries must also ensure that at least 10% of their transport fuels come from renewable sources by 2020.</p> <p>On 30 November 2016, the Commission published a proposal for a revised Renewable Energy Directive recommending that the target of at least</p>	

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
	27% renewables in the final energy consumption in the EU by 2030 is met.	
European Directive on Urban Wastewater Treatment (31/271/EEC)		
Its objective is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban waste water discharges and discharges from certain industrial sectors		
European Noise Directive (2002/49/EC)		
Preventing and reducing environmental noise where necessary and preserving environment noise quality where it is good.		
European Landscape Convention (Florence Convention) (March 2017)		
Highlights the need to recognise landscape in law, to develop landscape policies dedicated to the protection, management and creation of landscapes, and to establish procedures for the participation of the general public and other stakeholders in the creation and implementation of landscape policies.		
The Convention for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage of Europe (Valetta Convention)		
The main purpose of the Convention is to reinforce and promote policies for the conservation and enhancement of Europe's heritage. Objectives include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The inventory and protection of sites and areas • Promoting high standards for all archaeological work • The creation of archaeological reserves • The protection and recording of archaeology during development. 		
Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (2018/844/EU)		

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
<p>Promotes the energy performance of buildings within the European Community, taking into account outdoor climatic and local conditions, as well as indoor climate requirements and cost effectiveness.</p> <p>The first of 8 legislative acts in the Clean Energy for All Europeans package.</p> <p>The provisions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requirement for energy performance certificates in all advertisements for sale or rental of buildings • Inspection schemes for heating and air-conditioning systems • Minimum energy performance requirements for new buildings, for major renovation of buildings and replacement or retrofit of building elements • List of national financial measures to improve energy efficiency of buildings • Binding obligations on electro-mobility requirements in buildings • ‘Smartness indicator’ assessing energy self-production and consumption in buildings • Clearer requirements for national databases on energy performance certificates • All new buildings must be nearly zero-energy buildings by 2021 		
European Union (EU) Strategy for Sustainable Development		
<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change and clean energy • Sustainable transport • Sustainable consumption and production • Conservation and management of natural resources • Public health • Social inclusion, demography and migration • Global poverty and sustainable development challenges. 		
Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe (2011) sets out the vision for the future:		
<p>‘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.’</p> <p>New pathways to action on resource efficiency such as enhancing dialogue and developing indicators.</p> <p>Supporting resource efficiency internationally and improving the delivery of benefits from EU environmental measures.</p> <p>This initiative is helping to drive the EC’s review of the 2008 Sustainable Consumption and Production Action Plan, which will consider:</p>	<p>The roadmap sets out a vision for a number of areas (listed below) each with milestones towards achieving more sustainable objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fiscal policies (including taxation and subsidies) • structural reform • eco-innovation and regional development • land use planning • energy and mobility. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine resources. • Food. • Improving buildings. • Ensuring efficient mobility. 	
NATIONAL POLICIES		
Mainstreaming Sustainable Development 2011		
<p>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.</p> <p>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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>This strategic definition of sustainable development applies in legislation and guidance concerning the devolved administrations in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • providing ministerial leadership and oversight • leading by example • embedding sustainable development into policy • transparent and independent scrutiny 	

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
<p>'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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.'</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>		
Growth and Infrastructure Act 2013		
<p>The Act sets out a series of reforms intended to reduce the red tape that the government considers hampers business investment, new infrastructure and job creation. It was designed to help the UK recover from recession. Measures include special measures for councils that underperform dealing with planning applications, reconsideration of unviable S106 Agreements, reducing information required to be submitted with planning applications, making it easier to stop-up footpaths affecting development and preventing improper village green applications from inhibiting development.</p>		
Human Rights Act 1998		
<p>The Human Rights Act 1998 (the Act or the HRA) sets out the fundamental rights and freedoms that everyone in the UK is entitled to. The Act has three main effects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It incorporates the rights set out in the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) into domestic British law. 2. It requires all public bodies (including local authorities) to respect and protect human rights. 		

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
3. It means that Parliament will nearly always seek to ensure that new laws are compatible with the rights set out in the European Convention on Human Rights.		
Infrastructure Act 2015		
<p>The Act is designed to promote house building and growth by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> enabling surplus and redundant public sector land and property to be sold more quickly, increasing the amount of previously used land available for new homes reducing delays on projects which have planning permission, by a new 'deemed discharge' provision on planning conditions – this will help speed up house building enabling the creation of an allowable solutions scheme to provide a cost effective way for house builders to meet the zero carbon homes obligation promoting "fracking" 		
National Planning Policy Framework (February 2019)		
<p>The planning system has three overarching objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic objective – to help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring sufficient land available to support growth, innovation and improved productivity; and by identifying and coordinating the provision of infrastructure; Social objective – to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring sufficient number and range of homes to meet the needs of present and future generations; fostering well-designed and safe built environment, with accessible services and open spaces to reflect current and future needs and support communities' health, social and cultural well-being; and Environmental objective – to contribute to protecting and enhancing natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, helping to improve biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including a low carbon economy <p><u>Delivering a sufficient supply of homes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Important that sufficient amount and variety of land can come forward where it is needed, that needs of groups with specific housing requirements are addressed and that land with permission is developed without unnecessary delay Informed by local housing need assessment using standard method in national guidance (including size, type and tenure of housing needs for different groups) and reflected in planning policies Where need identified, policies should specify type of affordable housing, to provide on-site unless off-site provision or appropriate financial contribution robustly justified and agreed approach contributes to mixed and balanced communities. Identify sufficient supply and mix of sites for homes In rural areas, housing should reflect local needs. To promote sustainable development, housing should be located where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities. <p><u>Building a strong, competitive economy</u></p>		Wide ranging implications for site allocations

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • Seek to address potential barriers to investment, such as inadequate infrastructure, services or housing, or a poor environment • Be flexible enough to accommodate needs not anticipated in the plan, allow for new and flexible working practices and a rapid response to changes in economic circumstances • Recognise and address the specific locational requirements of different sectors • Enable sustainable growth and expansion of all types of business in rural areas, development and diversification of agricultural and other land-based rural businesses and sustainable rural tourism and leisure developments respecting the character of the countryside. <p><u>Ensuring the vitality of town centres</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning policies should support the role that town centres play at the heart of local communities, by taking a positive approach to their growth, management and adaptation. • Define a network and hierarchy of town centres and the extent of town centres and primary shopping areas, • Retain and enhance existing markets and where appropriate, re-introduce or create new ones • Allocate a range of suitable sites to meet the scale and type of development needed (retail, leisure, office and other main town centre uses) • Where suitable and viable town centre sites are not available for main town centre uses, allocate appropriate edge of centre sites 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, policies should explain how identified needs can be met in other accessible locations that are well connected to the town centre. • Recognise that residential development often plays an important role in ensuring the vitality of centres and encourage residential development on appropriate sites. • Apply a sequential test to planning applications for main town centre uses. <p><u>Promoting healthy and safe communities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places to promote social interaction, are safe and accessible and enable and support healthy lifestyles especially where this would address identified local need and well-being needs • Provide the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs • Consider the social, economic and environmental benefits of estate regeneration. • Important that sufficient choice of school places is available to meet the needs of existing and new communities • Promote public safety and take into account wider security and defence requirements <p><u>Open space and recreation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to a network of high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and physical activity is important for the health and well-being of communities • Existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields unless assessment shows a surplus, replacement with equivalent or better provision or development is for an alternative sport and recreational provision. 		

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance public rights of way and access. • The designation of land as Local Green Space through local and neighbourhood plans allows communities to identify and protect green areas of particular importance to them. <p><u>Promoting sustainable transport</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport issues should be considered from the earliest stage: potential impacts on the transport networks; opportunities from existing and proposed infrastructure; promote walking, cycling and public transport; environmental impacts of traffic and transport infrastructure can be identified, assessed and taken into account including avoiding and mitigating against any adverse effects, and for net environmental gains; patterns of movement, streets, parking and other transport considerations are integral to the design of schemes and contribute to making high quality places. <p><u>Supporting high quality communications</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning policies and decisions should support the expansion of electronic communications networks, including next generation mobile technology and full fibre broadband connections <p><u>Making effective use of land</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning policies and decisions should promote an effective use of land in meeting the need for homes and other uses, while safeguarding and improving the environment and ensuring safe and healthy living conditions. <p><u>Achieving well-designed places</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plans should set out a clear design vision and expectations to provide as much certainty as possible <p><u>Protecting Green Belt land</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: 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 updating of plans <p><u>Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change</u></p>		

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning should support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change, it should help to shape places in ways that contribute to radical reductions in Greenhouse gas emissions, minimise vulnerability and improve resilience, encourage the reuse of existing resources, including the conversion of existing buildings; and support renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure • LPAs should adopt proactive strategies to mitigating and adapting to climate change, taking into account the long-term implications for flood risk, coastal change, water supply, biodiversity and landscapes, and the risk of overheating from rising temperatures. • New development should be planned for in ways that avoids increased vulnerability to the range of impacts arising from climate change and help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions such as through location, orientation and design • LPAs should provide a positive strategy for the use and supply of renewable and low carbon energy and heat • Inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided by directing development away from areas at highest risk (existing or future). Strategic policies should be informed by a strategic flood risk assessment and should manage flood risk from all sources. All plans should apply a sequential, risk-based approach to the location of development. <p><u>Conserving and enhancing the natural environment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment including protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils, recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and the wider natural capital and ecosystem services, minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollutions or land instability; remediating and mitigating land. <p><u>Conserving and enhancing the historic environment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p><u>Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is essential that there is a sufficient supply of material to provide the infrastructure, buildings, energy and goods • Minerals planning authorities should plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates and industrial minerals. 		

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
Planning Act 2008		
The Act introduces a new system for approving major infrastructure of national importance, such as harbours and waste facilities, and replaces current regimes under several pieces of legislation. The objective is to streamline these decisions and avoid long public inquiries		
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, as amended by the Planning Act 2008		
Section 19 (1A) of the 2004 Act as amended by Section 182 of the 2008 Act put a legal duty on local planning authorities for them to ensure that, taken as a whole, plan policy contributes to the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change. Section 19(1A) states: 'Development plan documents must (taken as a whole) include policies designed to secure that the development and use of land in the local planning authority's area contribute to the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change.'		
Neighbourhood Planning Act 2017		
The planning related parts of the Act cover the following matters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neighbourhood Planning • Local Development Documents • Planning Conditions • Permitted Development Rights Relating To Drinking Establishments • Development of New Towns By Local Authorities • Planning Register 		
Housing and Planning Act 2016		
The Housing and Planning Act introduced: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The promotion of 'Starter Homes' • The removal of the right to a lifetime tenancy • The introduction of Pay to Stay • The removal of some succession rights • The sale of higher value council homes • New powers to tackle rogue landlords of private rented sector homes 		
National Housing Standards 2015		

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
<p>The Government created an approach for the setting of technical standards for new housing as set out in 'The Ministerial statement' (25th March 2015). Local planning authorities have the option to set additional technical requirements exceeding the minimum standards required by Building Regulations in respect of an optional nationally described space standard and in relation to accessibility only.</p> <p>Nationally Described Space Standard (NDSS): A single standard for minimum space requirements is set out by national guidance.</p> <p>In relation to accessible housing, national guidance states that if a LPA chooses to adopt standards in relation to accessible housing, then they can relate only to 2 categories, and a target percentage would need to be set for each category.</p>	<p>The NDSS sets out minimum size standards for different dwellings in terms of numbers of bedrooms and numbers of storeys</p> <p>The Accessible Housing categories are: M4(2) Category 2: Accessible and adaptable dwellings is an optional Building Regulation, and as such would only apply where planning policy allows and when conditioned on a planning application. M4(3) Category 3: Wheelchair user dwellings is an optional Building Regulation.</p>	
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990		
<p>This sets out the main legislative framework for the protection and management of buildings and areas of conservation and historic and architectural significance. There have been amendments since 1990 and there are applicable regulations.</p>	<p>Listing Designation of conservation areas Controls and management arrangements</p>	
Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act (1979)		
<p>The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) is still the major piece of legislation concerned with the protection of archaeological sites and ancient monuments in England. Recommendations are made for 'scheduling' archaeological monuments and "listing" Historic Buildings to the Secretary of State.</p>		
The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature (White Paper 2011)		
<p>Four themes:</p> <p><u>Protecting and improving our natural environment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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) <p><u>Growing a green economy</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range of initiatives to encourage environmental benefits for business <p><u>Reconnecting people and nature</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Nature Partnerships and Health and Wellbeing Boards work together in promoting the health benefits of the natural environment 	<p>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)</p>	<p>Consideration of possible new natural environment designations and initiatives affecting potential site allocations. Closer links between greenspace accessibility and public health.</p>

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p><u>International and EU leadership</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of key reforms including implementation of the Nagoya commitments on biodiversity 		
UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework		
<p>Covers the period from 2011 to 2020, and was developed in response to two main drivers: the Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD's) Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its five strategic goals and 20 'Aichi Biodiversity Targets' Under the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including Aichi Biodiversity Targets, the "Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services" was produced</p> <p>Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 relates most closely to the Development Plan process "By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems."</p>		
The Flood and Water Management Act 2010		
<p>This addresses the threats of flooding and water scarcity. Responsibilities set out under the Flood Risk Regulations make the Environment Agency responsible for managing flood risk from main rivers, the sea and reservoirs.</p>	<p>Lead local flood authorities are responsible for local sources of flood risk, in particular from surface run-off, groundwater and ordinary watercourses. Local authorities are responsible for ensuring that new requirements for preliminary flood risk assessments and for approval of sustainable drainage systems are met.</p>	
Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife and ecosystem services		
<p>Linked to the Natural Environment White Paper, sets out how international and EU commitments (including Nagoya agreement) will be implemented.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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".</p> <p>Priority Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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; 	<p><u>Outcome 1 –Habitats and ecosystems on land (including freshwater environments)</u></p> <p>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;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>1C. By 2020, at least 17% of land and inland water, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services including</p>	<p>Consideration of biodiversity value of land in assessment of potential site allocations.</p> <p>Updated 2014 Leeds Habitat Network recognises changes in Leeds Habitat Network since 2012, and site based designations are updated on an</p>

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>through management of our existing systems of protected areas and the establishment of nature improvement areas;</p> <p>1D. Restoring at least 15% of degraded ecosystems as a contribution to climate change mitigation and adaptation.</p> <p><u>Outcome 2 – Marine habitats, ecosystems and fisheries:</u></p> <p>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;</p> <p>2B. By 2020 we will be managing and harvesting fish sustainably;</p> <p>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.</p> <p><u>Outcome 3 - Species</u></p> <p>By 2020, an overall improvement in the status of wildlife and prevented further human-induced extinctions of known threatened species.</p> <p><u>Outcome 4 – People</u></p> <p>By 2020, significantly more people engaged in biodiversity issues, aware of its value and taking positive action.</p>	<p>ongoing basis. Policy G8 and G9 applies.</p>
Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England 2011		
<p>Outlines the Government's approach to safeguarding our soils for the long term. Provides a vision to guide future policy development across a range of areas and sets out the practical steps to be taken to prevent further degradation of our soils, enhance, restore and ensure their resilience, and improve our understanding of the threats to soil and best practice in responding to them.</p>		
Underground, Under Threat - Groundwater Protection: Policy & Practice 2007		
<p>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:</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Awareness of Environment Agency's policy for groundwater protection.</p>

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better quality of life • Improved and protected inland and coastal waters • Enhanced environment for wildlife • 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		
<p>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).</p> <p>The Climate Change Act 2008 has two key aims: Improve carbon management and transition towards a low-carbon economy in the UK.</p> <p>Demonstrate UK leadership internationally, signalling that it is committed to taking its share of responsibility for reducing global greenhouse gas emissions.</p>	<p>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</p> <p>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.</p>	
UK Climate Impacts Programme (UKCP18)		
<p>Produced by the Met Office providing UK climate change projections for temperatures, rainfall, cloud cover and humidity. The aim of the projections is to provide a means to establish risk to changing climate and to plan to adapt to changes.</p>		
The Environment Agency Flood Map for Planning (regularly updated)		

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
This shows the extent of flood zones 2 and 3. The EA may produce flood models upon request.		
The Adaptation Sub-Committee of the Committee on Climate Change's 2015 Report		
This assesses the UK's preparedness for climate change and identifies policy recommendations.		
Planning & Energy Act 2008		
Sets out powers for local authorities to require a proportion of the energy need from new development to be generated onsite. It also enables local authorities to require standards for energy efficiency in new buildings. In 2015 the energy efficiency requirements were repealed to effectively make Building Regulations the sole authority regarding energy efficiency standards for residential development. This means that the energy efficiency standards that local authorities can require are capped. However, the power to require a proportion of energy need to be met onsite remains.		
The Heat Strategy and National Heat Map 2012		
Published by the Department for Energy and Climate Change in March 2012, it provides a strategic framework for low-carbon heat. The map is a spatial plan of building heat demand for all of England, designed to help planners develop low-carbon heating solutions.		
Local Government Act (1999)		
<p>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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>		

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
<p>consider would contribute to local sustainability. These can include proposals to transfer a function from one organisation to another.</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)		
<p>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.</p>		
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006		
<p>The Act implements key aspects of the Government's Rural Strategy published in July 2004; It establishes an independent body – Natural England – responsible for conserving, enhancing and managing England's natural environment for the benefit of current and future generations. It also establishes the Commission for Rural Communities as an independent advocate, watchdog and expert adviser for rural England</p> <p>The Act makes provision in respect of biodiversity, pesticides harmful to wildlife and the protection of birds, and in respect of invasive non-native species. It alters enforcement powers in connection with wildlife protection, and addresses a small number of gaps and in relation to the law on sites of special scientific interest.</p> <p>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.</p>		<p>Protection afforded to UK BAP Priority Species and Habitats as per Policy G8</p>
Circular 06/05: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation		
<p>Statutory Obligations and Their Impact Within The Planning System.</p>		<p>Surveys for protected species received prior to</p>

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
		determination of applications.
Conservation of Habitat and Species Regulations 2010		
Transposes EU Habitats Directive into UK law and affords protection to European Sites and Species.		Relevant to part of one European Site within the District and others outside the District within relevant zones of influence, as per Core Strategy G8.
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'.		Interrelationship between green space, green and blue infrastructure and improving public health
Objectively Assessed Need and Housing Targets Technical Advice Note (Planning Advisory Service)(2015)		
This advice note offers practical advice to planning authorities in preparing evidence and setting plan targets for new housing. It is based on existing good practice assembled by the Planning Advisory Service on the recommendations of planning Inspectors. It is a 'living' document which will reflect any key decisions made by Inspectors or in the Courts, in order to keep it current.		
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (as amended)		
This Act sets out principles and rights for access to the countryside	The Act introduces a statutory right of access for open-air recreation to mountain, moor, heath, down and registered common land, with a number of exceptions.	
Defra Rights of Way Circular 01/09		

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
This circular gives advice to local authorities on recording, managing and maintaining, protecting and changing public rights of way.	Local authorities should regard public rights of way as an integral part of the complex of recreational and transport facilities within their area.	
National Biodiversity Climate Change Vulnerability Model (Natural England) (2014)		
NBCCVM is a practical way to identify areas of habitat most at risk from climate change.	It provides a focus for discussion, helping to develop shared priorities and inform decisions on where to focus efforts.	
National Character Areas (Natural England) (2014)		
NCAs divide England into 159 distinct natural areas. Each is defined by a unique combination of landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity, history, and cultural and economic activity. Their boundaries follow natural lines in the landscape rather than administrative boundaries.	Landscape profiles contain a description of the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • topography • geology and soils • rivers and coastal features • trees and woodland • field patterns and boundary features • agricultural uses • semi-natural habitats • species closely associated with the area • history of the area • settlement and development patterns • roads, railways and rights of way • commonly used building materials and building design • tranquility and remoteness 	
A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment (2018)		
Goals for improving the environment within a generation and leaving it in a better state than we found it.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean air • Clean and plentiful water • Thriving plants and wildlife • Reducing the risks of harm from environmental hazards • Using resources from nature more sustainably and efficiently • Enhancing beauty, heritage and engagement with the natural environment • Mitigating and adapting to climate change • Minimising waste 	Wide ranging implications for identifying site allocations, including consideration of air and water quality, conserving resources, energy efficiency, built and natural environment, and waste

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managing exposure to chemicals Enhancing biosecurity 	
REGIONAL POLICIES		
West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan (2011 – 2026)		
<p>The Plan sets out 3 objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<p>The Plan contains six targets, two relating to each objective:</p> <p>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%)</p> <p>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%)</p> <p>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%)</p> <p>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</p> <p>KQ1 – Road casualties – people killed or seriously injured To cut the number of KSI by 50% between the 2005-09 baseline and 2026</p> <p>KQ2 – Satisfaction with transport To increase the combined satisfaction score from 6.6 to 7.0 by 2017. To review thereafter.</p>	<p>Local transport policy context.</p>
The Northern Powerhouse: One Agenda, One Economy, One North (2015)		

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
<p>Transport for the North report prepared by Government, the Northern City Regions and Local Enterprise Partnerships.</p> <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transform city to city rail connectivity east/west and north/south through both HS2 and a new Trans-North 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
Leeds City Region Strategic Economic Plan 2016-36		
<p>The Strategic Economic Plan (SEP) is led by the Leeds City Region Enterprise Partnership (LEP) and the West Yorkshire Combined Authority (Combined Authority) working with and on behalf of partners across the City Region. The strategy sets out specific initiatives to achieve the Leeds City Region Vision to be "a globally recognised economy where good growth delivers high levels of prosperity, jobs and quality of life for everyone".</p> <p>The SEP sets out 10 headline initiatives to be delivered or on the way to delivery over the next 10 years, arranged under the 4 priority areas of 'Growing Business', 'Skilled People, Better Jobs', 'Clean Energy and Environmental Resilience' and 'Infrastructure for Growth'. Each of the SEP's four priorities identifies overall goals, a set of action areas, the strategic rationale and the approach that will be taken. This includes the key partners that will be involved, how implementation of the priority will support good growth principles and measures of success.</p>	<p>The SEP has the following strategic priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to deliver 35,000 additional jobs • to deliver an additional £3.7 billion of annual economic output • to become a positive, above average contributor to the UK economy • to seek to exceed the national average on high level skills • to become a NEET-free City Region • to make good progress on Headline Indicators of growth and productivity, employment, earnings, skills and environmental sustainability 	
West Yorkshire Local Sites Partnership Terms of Reference 2011		

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
<p>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.</p> <p><i>West Yorkshire Local Wildlife Site Selection Criteria 2011 as amended (last update 09/05/2019)</i> <i>Guidelines for the identification and selection of Local Geological Sites in West Yorkshire April 2011</i></p>		<p>Ensures protection of Local Sites as per Policy G8</p>
Leeds City Region Green Infrastructure Study (2018)		
<p>Sets out how LCR will make the most of the region's natural assets to help the economy prosper, enable people to enjoy quality of life and combat the effects of climate change.</p> <p>Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective water management and flood risk reduction • Build green and blue infrastructure into physical development and housing • Enhance green and blue corridors and networks • Improve community access to and enjoyment of green and blue infrastructure • Plant and manage more trees and woodlands • Restore the uplands and manage them sustainably • Business growth, jobs, skills and education <p>Key Projects and Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LCR natural flood management project • Inclusive grown integration • Network of off-road, safe cycling and walking routes • LCR green and blue infrastructure map • Green and blue infrastructure funding • White Rose Forest Plan • Peatland restoration programme • Post-Brexit agricultural and environmental policy • Green and blue infrastructure jobs, skills and GVA assessment • Green and blue infrastructure skills programme • Consistency of green and blue infrastructure planning policy • Green and blue infrastructure resource targeting 		<p>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, green and blue infrastructure and other green considerations.</p>
Nidderdale AONB Management Plan 2009-14		

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
<p>Five themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of landscape • Climate change • Ecosystem services • Sustainable development • Farming and land management <p>Vision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape • Natural environment • Heritage and the historic environment • Understanding and enjoyment • Living and working in the AONB 	<p>21 indicators used for monitoring, including number of applications refused on grounds of harm to AONB landscape</p>	<p>Consider wider effects of site allocations on the environment of the AONB.</p>
LOCAL POLICIES		
Leeds UDP (Adopted 2001, Review Adopted 2006)		
<p>Incorporates four specific strategic goals and a number of thematic strategic aims.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; • 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 		<p>Existing strategic policy context for LDF DPDs and SPDs until replaced by the Core Strategy. Existing policy context for sustainable development in spatial planning</p>
Leeds Natural Resources & Waste Local Plan (Adopted 2013)		
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p><i>Insert strategic targets for minerals & waste included within the CS</i></p>	<p>Consider relevant policies and designations in identifying sites for allocation</p>
Leeds Core Strategy (Adopted 2019)		
<p>The Leeds Core Strategy, incorporating the selective review was first adopted in November 2014, updated and adopted in September 2019. (The Plan 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.</p>	<p>A key target for the Plan is a 52k (net) housing requirement, with the distribution of growth via 11 Housing Market Characteristic Areas (HMCAs).</p>	<p>Wide ranging implications for identifying sites for allocation</p>

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
Leeds Inclusive Growth Strategy 2018-23		
<p>Sets out how Leeds City Council, the private sector, universities, colleges and schools, the third sector and social enterprises in the city will work together to grow the Leeds economy ensuring that everyone in the city contributes to, and benefits from, growth to their full potential. It sets out how the city intends to promote a positive, outward looking image on the global stage seeking to increase inward investment, exports and tourism.</p> <p>The strategy presents 12 “big ideas” that will create the underlying conditions for inclusive growth and act as an action plan for the city, these are focused on supporting people, places and productivity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best City for health and wellbeing • Putting children at the heart of the growth strategy • Employers and people at the centre of the education and skills system • Working together to create better jobs, tackling low pay and boosting productivity • Supporting places and communities to respond to economic change • Doubling the size of the city centre • Building a federal economy – creating jobs close to communities • 21st Century infrastructure • Leeds as a digital city • Backing innovators and entrepreneurs in business and social enterprises • Promoting Leeds and Yorkshire • Maximising the economic benefits of culture 		<p>Provides an overarching vision for local economic progress.</p>
West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan (2011 – 2026)		
<p>The Plan sets out 3 objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>15 year target (to 2026)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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) <p>Increase residential population within 30 min of local centre by public transport to 74% peak and 75% inter-peak period</p>	<p>Local transport policy context.</p>
Leeds City Council Best Council Plan 2019/20-2020/21		

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
<p>Vision for Leeds to be the best city in the UK. Maintains strategic focus on tackling poverty and inequalities through combination of strengthening the economy and doing this in a compassionate and caring way, allowing support of most vulnerable children and adults.</p> <p>Sets out number of interconnected priority areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusive growth • Health and wellbeing • Sustainable infrastructure • Child-friendly city • Age-friendly Leeds • Culture • Housing • Safe, strong communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private sector employment in Leeds • GVA per head • Number of new business start-ups and scale-ups • Business survival rate • Change in business rates payable since 2017 revaluation • Visitor economy impact for Leeds • Percentage of working-age Leeds residents with at least a Level 4 qualification • Number of people supported to improve their skills • Percentages of Leeds residents and Leeds workers earning below the Real Living Wage • Number of people supported into work • Number of adults of working age affected by in-work poverty 	
Leeds 2030: Vision for Leeds 2011 to 2030 (Leeds Initiative, 2011)		
<p>Sustainable Community Strategy for Leeds. General objectives:</p> <p>Leeds will be fair, open and welcoming; To do this Leeds will be a city where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Leeds' economy will be prosperous and sustainable; Leeds will be a city that has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A strong local economy driving sustainable economic growth; • A skilled workforce to meet the needs of the local economy; 	No specific targets.	As the Community Strategy it must be taken into account in preparing the LDF.

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, 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. <p>All Leeds' communities will be successful.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; • 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 Air Quality Action Plan (2004)		

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
<p>Presented steps to be taken to address objective exceedences for NO2 and PM10 particles.</p> <p>Key objectives in the plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>This is complemented by the actions contained within the Clean Air Zone due to be implemented in 2020.</p>	<p>No specific targets identified</p>	<p>Key sustainability issue</p>
Integrated Waste Strategy for Leeds (2005 – 2035)		
<p>Key principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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; 	<p>Measurable targets:</p> <p>WP5 - Reduce the annual growth in waste per household to 0.5% by 2010 and to 0% per household by 2020</p> <p>RC4 - To recycle and compost a minimum of 40% of municipal waste by 2020</p> <p>R4 - To recover 90% of municipal waste by 2020</p> <p>L2 - Landfill no more than 10% of municipal waste by 2020</p> <p>Key theme 8- Planning</p> <p>To assist with meeting the requirements of sustainable waste management through the existing UDP and LDF process</p> <p>P1 - Assist with and influencing the contents of the Local Development Framework, particularly the waste Development Plan Document</p> <p>P2 - Identify sites and obtain planning permission for municipal waste facilities</p> <p>P3 - Explore the development of a Sustainable Energy Park.</p>	<p>Safeguard land for waste facilities in the location of new development</p>

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To stimulate long-term and certain markets for outputs in order to promote local and regional self-sufficiency. 		
Leeds Interim Waste Strategy 2019		
<p>The Waste Strategy will be reviewed by 2021, the Council have published an interim strategy for the intervening period.</p> <p>Themes:</p> <p>Reducing excess</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eliminate all avoidable single-use plastics from our buildings, services and supply chain by 2020 Work with and influence Government to ensure that tough producer responsibility measures are introduced for packaging Take the lead in bringing together different sectors to enter into common waste reduction commitments for the City Provide support for citywide and community led/based campaigns, initiatives and infrastructure that deliver substantial and measurable levels of waste reduction and carbon savings <p>Getting the most out of resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make a strong and consistent case for individuals to accept responsibility for the waste produced and the need to make own changes to reduce environmental impacts Launch improved waste and recycling centres to increase the use of these sites and the proportion of items brought taken there which are then reused and recycled Make preparations to expand the range of materials collected for recycling at the kerbside, to include food waste; Invest in and expand the district heating network, continuously improving the carbon performance of the Recycling and Energy Recovery Facility and delivering wider environmental, economic and social benefits Demonstrate leadership in ensuring that the waste strategy is driven by the right environmental targets, completing a full life-cycle assessment of resources and waste in Leeds, and developing a carbon-based measure for waste management <p>All doing our part</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significantly reduce the amount of waste created by the Council to further the commitment to become a carbon neutral city. Join the Business in the Community 'Waste to Wealth' Programme and commit to develop actions to meet the five themes of this programme Increase people's sense of ownership of and engagement with local waste and recycling issues through becoming more responsive and locally accountable, using technology to provide more accurate and 'live' service performance data 	<p>Review planning policy and develop 'best practice' planning guidance to ensure waste management and recycling is designed into new properties, and that developers are meeting all requirements for the provision of waste storage and collection at planning and development stages</p>	<p>Safeguard land for waste facilities in the location of new development</p>

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce uncontained waste and green bin contamination and improve recycling rates through a range of solutions and interventions in areas of low service engagement, including investment in a dedicated, bespoke environmental service in parts of the city where the current offer does not work • Simplify recycling messages to the public so as to increase the quantity and quality of materials collected from households • Review planning policy and develop 'best practice' planning guidance to ensure waste management and recycling is designed into new properties, and that developers are meeting all requirements for the provision of waste storage and collection at planning and development stages • Develop and agree localised waste crime action plans for Leeds to tackle all aspects of environmental crime. 		
Leeds Climate Change Strategy		
<p>The Leeds Climate Change Commission was established in 2017 in conjunction with the University of Leeds. Leeds City Council declared a climate emergency in March 2019 and has committed to reducing carbon emissions to net zero by 2030.</p> <p>The Big Leeds Climate Conversation was subsequently launched to engage with the city's residents about the climate emergency. The Council has commenced a series of actions including the setting up of a Climate Emergency Advisory Committee in relation to a) planning, energy and buildings, b) transport and c) biodiversity. Through these actions all services will clarify their current contribution to the Climate Emergency, look at how to implement existing policies better and consider how to update policies to meet challenging new targets.</p>	<p>Achieve zero carbon emissions by 2030. Further targets and indicators may arise from ongoing work, including implementation guidance notes, Supplementary Planning Documents and the Local Plan Update.</p>	<p>Wide ranging effects for policy formulation</p>
Leeds Landscape Assessment (1994, Review 2011)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe and analyse landscape character of the district identifying individual landscape types and features / elements which characterise them • Provide a landscape framework to; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p>No specific targets or indicators</p>	<p>Consider the effect of the proposed site allocations on existing landscape character areas</p>
Leeds Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2009 to 2017		

Key objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators	Implications for LDF and SA
<p>Management plan setting out areas of consideration and improvement across the public rights of way network within the Leeds district.</p>	<p>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, in 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</p>	<p>Consider effect of site allocations on existing public rights of way and permissive paths</p>
<p>Water for Life and Livelihoods. River Basin Management Plan, Humber River Basin District 2015</p>		
<p>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.</p>	<p>Number of indicators for quality of water bodies (including rivers, surface and groundwater) – biological, ecological and chemical status.</p>	<p>Effect upon water quality</p>
<p>Conservation Area Appraisals</p>		
<p>There are 79 Conservation Areas in Leeds. 53 have appraisals and management plans which provide a description of the special character and appearance of the Conservation Area.</p>		<p>Consider potential effect of relevant site allocations on the character and appearance of Conservation Areas</p>

BASELINE INFORMATION

The table below shows how the Baseline data link to the SA Objectives

Ref	Name	Decision Making Criteria	Baseline	Subject
SA1	Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create more jobs (permanent and temporary) • Improve physical access to jobs • Improve skills & access to training 	EcP1 EcP2 EcP3 EcP4 EcP5 EcP6 SP9 EcP7 EcP8	Employment sectors / total Banking & Finance Retail Tourism Employment take up Resources, minerals, quarries Housebuilding Earnings relative to England Jobs permanent / temporary
SA2	Business investment / economic growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote economic development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Offices, industry & distribution - Retail & commercial leisure - Tourism & culture - Energy sector - Minerals & waste sectors - Construction sector (e.g. housebuilding) • Increase/maintain vibrancy of centres • Promote improved ICT networks & technological innovation • Promote growth & diversity of rural economy 	EcP1 EcP2 EcP3 EcP4 EcP5 EcP6 SP9 EcP7 EcP8 EcP9 EcP10 EcP11	Banking & Finance Retail Tourism Employment sectors / total Employment take up Resources, minerals, quarries Housebuilding Earnings relative to England Jobs permanent / temporary Out of centre TC permissions ICT Networks Rural diversification

Ref	Name	Decision Making Criteria	Baseline	Subject
SA3	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase energy efficiency of dwellings and reduce energy bills & fuel poverty • Increase quality of housing • Increase access to employment • Increase provision of and access to green infrastructure • Encourage more physical exercise • Promote safer streets • Reduce poor air quality affecting residents • Maintain amenity • Increase/maintain access to health facilities • Increase/maintain access to fresh food 	SP2 SP11 SP12 SP14 SP15 EvP1 EvP10 EvP12 EvP16 EvP17 EvP18	Population diversity New sheltered dwellings NDSS dwelling comparison Crime Health Greenspace Air Quality Accessibility Noise complaints Light pollution Odour
SA4	Crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce crime rates • Reduce fear of crime • Promote safer streets 	SP14	Crime
SA5	Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase/maintain arts facilities (museums, galleries, theatres) • Increase/maintain community facilities inc. religious buildings • Promote tourism • Promote sports, entertainment and cultural events • Support university and further education sectors • Support creative sector 	EcP3 SP17	Tourism Indoor Leisure

Ref	Name	Decision Making Criteria	Baseline	Subject
SA6	Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet housing delivery targets • Provide appropriate mix of housing types & sizes - Affordable housing - Size of dwellings - Specialist needs (older people / independent living) • Improve quality/standard of housing 	SP4 SP5 SP6 SP7 SP8 SP9 SP10 SP11 SP12	Housing stock by type Housing stock by bedrooms Tenure mix Affordability by HMCA/type/new/SH New housing permissions by type/HMCA New housing completions by type/HMCA New student flats New sheltered dwellings NDSS dwelling comparison
SA7	Social inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide services & facilities appropriate for the needs of BME groups, older people, young people and disabled people • Reduce economic & social deprivation • Reduce disparities in levels of economic and social deprivation • Create opportunities for people from different communities to have increased contact with each other • Increase/maintain accessibility to employment and key services & facilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employment locations (define) - Centres and/or food stores - Schools - Health facilities 	SP2 SP7 SP10 SP11 SP12 SP13 SP14 SP15 SP16 SP20 EvP12	Population diversity Affordability by HMCA/type/new/SH New student flats New sheltered dwellings NDSS dwelling comparison Education and Skills Crime (violence, robbery, burglary, vehicle) Health Deprivation / inequality Areas of Leeds with Neighbourhood Plans Accessibility
SA8	Green space, sports and recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase/maintain quantity of greenspace & indoor • Increase/maintain indoor and outdoor sports facilities • Increase quality of greenspace • Improve accessibility to greenspace • Increase/maintain the public rights of way network 	SP17 EvP1 EvP2	Indoor leisure Greenspace Footpaths and RoW

Ref	Name	Decision Making Criteria	Baseline	Subject
SA9	Efficient use of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote brownfield development and minimise greenfield development • Promote higher density development • Minimise loss of Green Belt land • Minimise loss of high quality agricultural land Prevent unacceptable risk from land instability 	SP18 SP19 EvP5	Brownfield/greenfield development Housing density Agriculture
SA10	Bio / Geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect & enhance existing habitats including long term management • Protect & enhance protected & important species • Protect & enhance designated nature conservation sites • Increase green infrastructure provision • Protect sites of geological interest 	EvP1 EvP3 EvP4	Greenspace Geology of Leeds Biodiversity - protected sites
SA11	Climate Change mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transport infrastructure - Accessibility of services & facilities • Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from buildings • Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from energy generation & distribution 	EvP11 EvP12	CO2 emissions, energy consumption Accessibility
SA12	Climate Change adaption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase green infrastructure provision • Prepare for likelihood of increased flooding 	EvP1 EvP9	Greenspace Flood risk
SA13	Flood risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce risk of flooding from rivers • Reduce risk of surface water flooding 	EvP9	Flood risk
SA14	Transport network (infrastructure)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase proportion of journeys by non-car modes • Ease congestion on road network • Make environment more attractive for non-car users • Encourage freight transfer from road to rail/water • Reduce transport-related accidents 	EvP13	Transport Infrastructure

Ref	Name	Decision Making Criteria	Baseline	Subject
SA15	Accessibility to jobs/facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate provision of key services and facilities - Schools - Health facilities • Increase/maintain accessibility to employment and key services & facilities: - Employment locations (define) - Centres and/or food stores - Schools - Health facilities 	EvP12	Accessibility
SA16	Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide or safeguard facilities for waste management - storage (at source) - recycling - recovery - processing 	EvP19	Waste
SA17	Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid exposure to air pollution • Impact of policy/proposal on air quality 	EvP10	Air Quality
SA18	Water Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the quality of water bodies (rivers, streams, lakes and groundwater) 	EvP7	Water Quality
SA19	Land/soil Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote remediation of contaminated land 	EvP6	Contaminated land
SA20	Amenity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce/avoid exposure to: - noise pollution - light pollution - odour • Avoid inappropriate development within HSE Major Hazard Zones 	EvP16 EvP17 EvP18	Noise complaints & transport noise maps Light pollution Odour

Ref	Name	Decision Making Criteria	Baseline	Subject
SA21	Landscape & Townscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain/enhance special landscape areas • Protect enhance landscape features e.g. trees, hedgerows ponds, dry stone walls • Increase quality & quantity of woodland • Maintain/enhance landscape character of the area • Provide landscape features in new development • Ensure development in urban areas is appropriate to its setting • Encourage innovative and distinctive urban design 	EvP14 EvP15	Historic Environment Landscape
SA22	Historic environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Listed buildings - Conservation areas - Historic parks & gardens - Scheduled ancient monuments - Registered battlefields - Non-designated heritage assets (local list) • Reduce no of heritage assets 'at risk' 	EvP14	Historic Environment
SA23	Energy / resource efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase energy and water efficiency of buildings/development • Increase energy from renewable/low carbon sources • Promote low carbon energy distribution such as heat networks • Safeguard land designated for minerals use and promote prior extraction. 	EvP11	Energy / resource efficiency

Sustainability Appraisal – Baseline

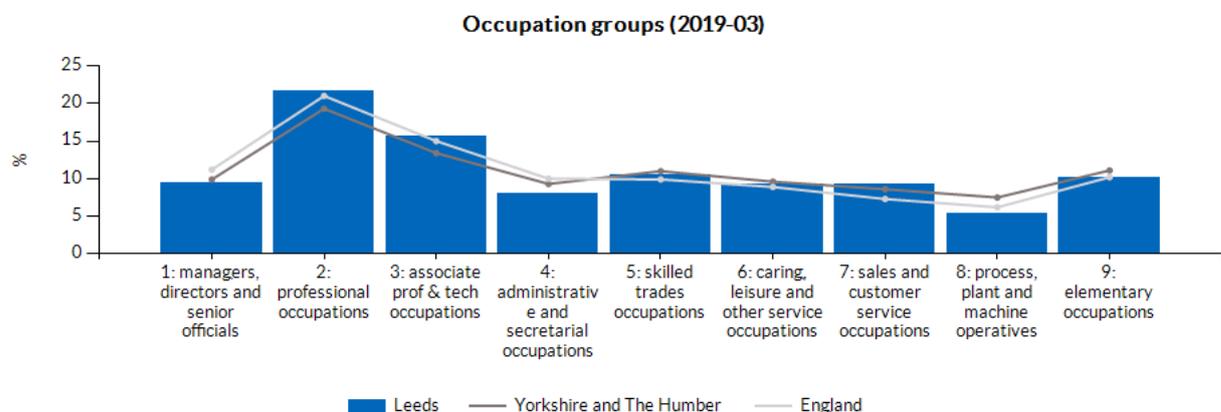
Introduction

The presentation of the baseline data is structured to align with the 23 Sustainability Objectives following the themes of Economic, Social and Environmental characteristics.

Economic Profile

Employment Sectors (SA1 – EcP1)

Table 1 below provides the breakdown of occupation groups.



Source: ONS APS

The financial and business services account for 38% of total output. Other key sectors include retail, leisure and the visitor economy, construction, manufacturing and the creative and digital industries.

Leeds has one of the most diverse economy of the all the UK's main employment centres. In 2016, Leeds saw the fastest rate of private sector jobs growth of any UK city and has the highest ratio of public to private sector jobs of all the UK's Core Cities. The city has the third largest jobs total by local authority area with 480,000 in employment and self-employment at the beginning of 2015.

Banking, Finance, Legal and Manufacturing (EcP2)

Leeds is a powerful economy for Yorkshire and Humber and the North of England with a number of strong economic sectors. It has the biggest Finance and Business Services sector outside of London with 122,000 employees in 2013. Leeds has 97 individual banks along with significant back office functions in the City Centre. Leeds also has an important Legal Services sector with over 400 legal firms and 7,100 employees, the 3rd largest centre outside of London. It is the second largest employer outside of London for Manufacturing with 29,000 employees; engineering and printing/publishing are particularly strong elements.

Retail & Town & Local Centres (EcP3)

Leeds is the regional shopping centre for Yorkshire and the Humber with an estimated 1.9 million people living within a 30 minute 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
 - Merrion Centre,
 - Trinity Leeds,
 - St John's Centre,
 - The Core,
 - Victoria Quarter
 - Victoria Gate,
 - The Light,
- 1061 shops.
- 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

Cushman & Wakeman assessed the most resilient retail areas outside central London in 2019 and ranked Leeds 9th out of 250 regional town and city centres, a significant improvement on the 25th position in the previous year. It was the only northern English city in the UK to fall in the top 10 centres.

Of course, retail is not just consigned to the City Centre. Across the district Leeds has 60 identified town and local centres, which provide an essential local service provision. Centres such as Morley, Otley and Wetherby also provide services across a large hinterland which can go beyond the Leeds boundary. Smaller local centres provide a more localised function but are still essential for day-to-day services. In the main, centres throughout Leeds are performing well in challenging retail conditions.

Whilst the majority of Leeds' retail and service provision is located in-centre, Leeds does also have a number of out-of-centre facilities such as the White Rose Centre and Crown Point Retail Park.

Tourism (EcP4)

Research by Visit England showed that in 2013 Leeds was in the top five destinations for day visitors in the country as well as being the fifth most visited place by UK residents. Some 1.5 million trips to Leeds are made annually to Leeds by UK residents. Some 23 million visitors make day-trips to Leeds.

The city centre is a particular attraction. The leisure and tourism offer within the city centre includes: restaurants, bars and pubs, cafés, comedy clubs, music venues, theatres, art galleries and museums, casinos, a cinema, a range of temporary outdoor events, and fitness and sporting options. The opening of the 12,500-seater First Direct Arena in 2013 has also helped Leeds attract a variety of entertainment acts that previously only went to other cities.

Table 3 - Top visitor attractions run by Leeds City Council for 2013/14

Venues (Free Entry)	Visitors	Venues (Entry Charge)	Visitors
City Art Gallery	447,654	Abbey House	86,728
City Museum	321,529	Armley Mills	38,608
Kirkstall Abbey	188,684	Lotherton Hall	113,164
Discovery Centre	4,209	Temple Newsam House	32,240
		Thwaite Mills	24,670

Leeds also has a high profile medical museum (the Thackary Museum) and the Royal Armouries which displays weaponry associated with the Tower of London.

Leeds is also a great sporting city being home to Yorkshire County Cricket Club, Leeds Rhinos and Yorkshire Carnegie at Headingley Carnegie Stadium, as well as Leeds United at Eland Road. Headingley Carnegie Stadium hosts many international matches and has recently gained permission to host music concerts. Leeds is a host city for the Rugby Union World Cup and two matches will be played at Eland Road. In 2013 Leeds played host to two matches of the 2013 Rugby League World Cup.

In 2014 the world's greatest cycle race, the Tour de France, started in Leeds, as part of the Grand Départ of the 2014 Tour de France. Across Yorkshire, millions of spectators lined the route, enjoying the celebrations and displays of sporting excellence, all part of this world famous race. This was the first time the race has come to the north of England and the county came together to create a truly memorable programme of events in the weeks leading up to and during the Grand Depart.

Since 2015 the Tour de Yorkshire has been an annual cycling event for Leeds.

Hotels

Leeds currently has over 270 hotels and other forms of accommodation including guest houses, B&Bs, hostels, camp sites and bunk barns.

With regard to city centre hotels, over three 3 decades from the mid-1990s the number of hotels quadrupled from only seven hotels with 850 rooms to 26 hotels with 3995 bedrooms now.

In 2012, Leeds' rooms yield was still below the Regional UK average but since then the city experienced a modest increase in occupancy (0.2%). This was also coupled with a 0.8% increase of AARR to £56.79, resulting in Rooms Yield growing by 1% to £41.34. This was an indicator that Leeds was beginning to show a recovery of sorts following the economic downturn.

Employment Land & Floorspace Completions (EcP5)

The following table sets out the amount of employment land and floorspace developed over recent years:

Table 2 – Annual Employment Land and Floorspace Completions (2014-19)

Completed development (Leeds)	Office		General Employment	
	Area (ha.)	Floorspace (sq m)	Area (ha.)	Floorspace (sq m)
2014/15	2.53	19,355	2.02	6,395
2015/16	2.89	29,188	19.94	64,428
2016/17	1.47	48,897	17.08	45,935
2017/18	1.29	44,113	21.24	46,720
2018/19	2.66	13,028	14.03	43,249
Total	10.84	154,581	74.31	206,907
Average	2.17	30,916	14.86	41,381

Valuation Office (VOA) data for November 2014 indicates that the Leeds has 1,833,246sqm of office space and 4,937,755sqm of general employment floorspace (B1c 855,681sqm, B2 1,562,591sqm and B8 2,519,482sqm). 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.

Natural Resources, Minerals and Quarries (EcP6)

Building stone, crushed rock aggregate, sand and gravel, brick clay and coal have traditionally been produced in Leeds. There are currently no coal working sites except where coal is removed from development sites. Sand and gravel working ceased in 2013 with no indication of whether there will be new sites.

The other minerals are worked at 8 sites. One brickworks is in production with another mothballed.

Leeds is a significant producer of masonry, both in limestone (supplied to York Minster) and quality walling, paving and cladding products from a range of sandstone quarries. At all locations there are added value facilities such as saw frames to improve the value of the commodity.

None of the strata in Leeds make a suitable crushed rock aggregate, other than a soft building sand. Consequently all aggregate for road building and structural concrete has to be imported from regional neighbours and even further afield. Leeds is particularly dependant on extraction in North Yorkshire, the Yorkshire Dales National Park and in Derbyshire. It is likely in the medium to long term that marine sand and gravel aggregate will be imported via the Humber.

A policy in the Natural Resources & Waste Local Plan encourages the removal of coal from development sites and there are signs this will prove effective in avoiding the sterilisation of some shallow coal. However as a climate unfriendly fossil fuel the

medium term prospect is that coal extraction will cease except where required to secure ground stabilisation.

Production

Based on returns provided in 2013 to the Minerals Team at Leeds City Council, Table 5 below show the estimated amount of production in Leeds:

Material Type	Tonnes
Recycled aggregate	600,000
Crushed rock sandstone	256,003
Sand and gravel	44,638

Consumption

Recycled aggregate

There is no means for measuring the consumption of recycled aggregate, however it is likely to be comparable to the amount of production (approximate 600,000 tonnes). This is the amount taken off demolition sites for onward sale. A great deal of crushed material is however retained on many sites for use in redevelopment. No figures are available for this but it is likely to be a substantial tonnage.

Crushed rock

The figures available are for West Yorkshire, with an import total of around 1.5 million tonnes in 2009 of which Leeds would have a pro rata per capita share (34%, 510,000 tonnes).

Sand and gravel

The figures available are for West Yorkshire with an import total of 0.81 million tonnes in 2009 of which Leeds would have a pro rata share (34%, 275,000 tonnes).

Earnings (EcP7)

The figures from the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ONS) show that earnings for residents of Leeds are lower than the national average for most categories. Female part-time earnings and all part time earnings are slightly higher for Leeds residents.

Average Annual Earnings 2017 (ONS)		
Category	Leeds	England
All	28,315	29,567
Male	33,154	36,511
Female	22,836	22,413
Full Time	33,137	36,107
Part Time	12,577	12,144
Male FT	36,072	39,880
Male PT	11,190	13,131
Female FT	28,502	30,193
Female PT	13,078	11,841

Employment (FT/PT) (EcP8)

In 2018, there were a total of 466,000 employees, of which 325,000 were full-time and 141,000 were part-time (UK Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES)).

Out-of-centre Town Centre Use Permissions (EcP9)

New A1 Food developments in 2015/16 which consisted of supermarkets and food stores were all located outside town centres. A2 (financial & professional) developments were all located within a designated town centre. All other developments were split between the various town and local centre locations.

Percentage of A1-A5, B1a , C1 and D1-D2 development within and on the edge of town and local centres			
	In	Edge	Out
A1 Food	0%	0%	100%
A1 General	33%	33%	33%
A2	100%	0%	0%
A3	55%	12%	33%
A4	80%	20%	0%
A5	25%	50%	25%
B1a	25%	25%	50%
C1	0%	0%	0%
D1	22%	34%	44%
D2	37.5%	25%	37.5%

ICT Networks (EcP10)

Leeds City Region is promoting the spread of superfast broadband across the area. An open market review survey of providers (source Regeneris) showed that almost all of Leeds is covered by superfast broadband.

Authority	2014 Position	2016 Position	Change +/-
Leeds	93%	97%	4%

Social Profile

Total Population (SP1)

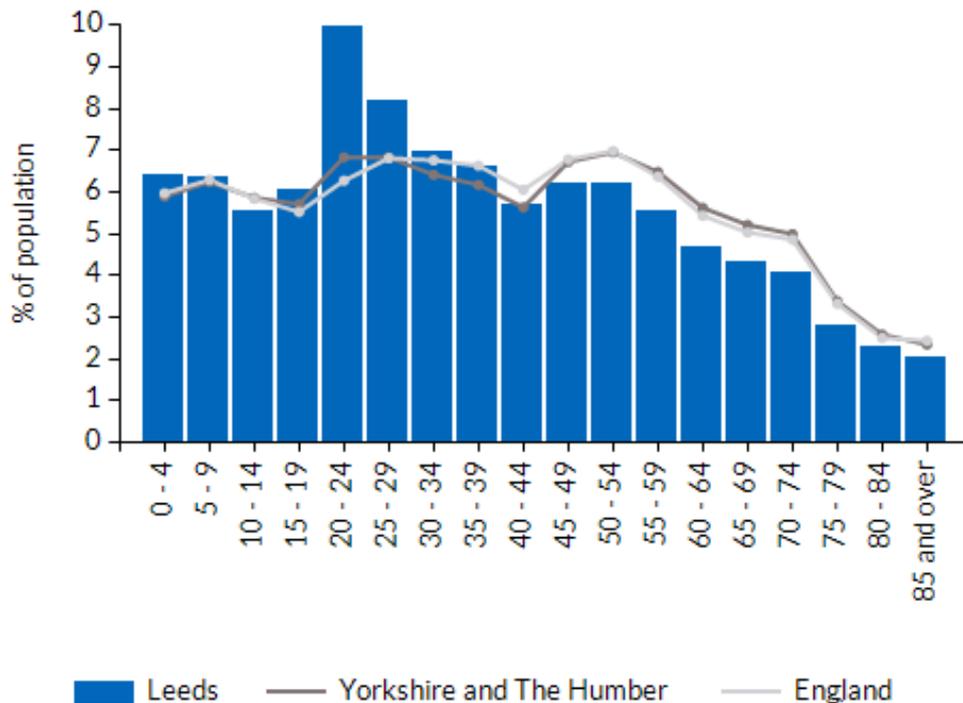
The Government published the 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation on 26th September 2019. This shows the total resident population for Leeds in 2018 was 789,194 (Source ONS) of which male estimate is 387,143 (49.1%), female 402,051 (50.9%).

Population Diversity (SP2)

Age

Age group breakdowns for 2018 are given below. Leeds has a diverse age range, with persons aged 20-24 making up the most populated age group, with 10% of the overall population, which is higher than national and regional totals. Those in older age groups are below national and regional totals.

Age group breakdown estimates (2018)



Source: ONS*

Ethnicity

The following table sourced from the 2011 Census sets out the ethnic diversity of Leeds. The BME population tends to be concentrated in the inner areas of Leeds.

White			639,487	85.1
	British		609,714	81.1
	Irish		7,031	0.9
	White Gypsy or Irish Traveller		687	0.1
	Other White		22,055	2.9

Mixed / Multiple Ethnic Groups			19,632	2.6
	Black Caribbean and White		8,813	1.2
	Black African and White		2,493	0.3
	Asian and White		4,906	0.7
	Other Mixed		3,420	0.5
Asian or Asian British			58,243	7.8
	Indian		16,130	2.1
	Pakistani		22,492	3.0
	Bangladeshi		4,432	0.6
	Chinese		5,933	0.8
	Other Asian		9,256	1.2
Black /African / Caribbean / Black British			25,893	3.4
	African		14,894	2.0
	Caribbean		6,728	0.9
	Other Black		4,271	0.6
Arab or other ethnic group			8,230	1.1
	Arab		3,791	0.5
	Other ethnic group		4,439	0.6

Students

The 2011 Census lists the following student numbers resident in Leeds:

Census 2011	Number	Rate
Economically Active Full-time Students	29,810	5.3
Economically Inactive Students (including full-time students)	46,047	8.2

Population Change (SP3)

Changes to measuring the Leeds population

Robust population estimation is a difficult task and Leeds is one of the local authorities where revisions to the population count has been subject of most recent change which makes long term estimations difficult.

The 2011 Census population total was around 50,000 people *lower* than that suggested by the trajectory of growth from the previous Mid-Year Estimates. The Leeds population was re-based and it was considered by consultants employed by the Council that errors in the MYEs were around estimates of international migration as opposed to internal migration or natural change. The re-based figures were used as part of the assessment of objective housing need for the Core Strategy which has since been adopted.

The main components of change for the Leeds population:

- As a large and diverse urban community Leeds will continue to be affected by growth from international migration, however, the exact nature and scale of this influence remains highly uncertain.
- With a rise in the number of students in higher education there has been a substantial increase in the estimate of the population living in communal establishments from 10,290 in 2001 to over 20,000 in 2011.

- There has been a steady increase in the number of recorded births between 2001 and 2011 from just under 8,000 in 2001 to over 10,000 in 2011
- In contrast the recorded number of deaths has decreased from just over 7,000 in 2001 to just over 6,500 in 2011
- This means that natural change will remain a key driver of growth in the future

Internal Migration

The trend in movement to and from Leeds since 2001/02 suggests a relatively steady growth in the in-migration flow (average 33,155 per year over the time-period) countered by an increasing out-migration flow (average 33,245 per year) resulting in a small annual average net outflow (average -90). The level of in-migration has reduced since 2009, resulting in a more substantial net out-flow from Leeds.

The internal migration totals hide a complex mix of inflows and outflows from and to a large number of localities, across different age-groups. However, within this complexity there are some dominant trends as follows:

- The dominant feature of migration is the exchange between Leeds and its immediate neighbours, particularly Bradford and Wakefield.
- Whilst inflows and outflows are apparent with the surrounding districts, the overall balance has been a net loss from Leeds, highest for the loss to Wakefield (average -610 per year).
- In contrast, the exchange with Kingston upon Hull and Sheffield has resulted in an average net gain to Leeds (131 and 121 respectively per year).
- The net inflow of migrants has been negative across all age-groups with the exception of the 15-19 age-range, where the movement of students to higher education results in a large net inflow of migrants.

International Migration

As a major urban locality, Leeds had well-established migrant streams coming to the city prior to EU expansion in 2004. After 2004, migrants from the 'Accession' countries provided a significant boost to the number of foreign nationals registering to work in the city, reducing from a peak in 2007, to approximately 2,460 in calendar year 2011. In total, there were 7,650 registrations to foreign nationals in 2011, with important contributions from the 'New Commonwealth' countries and a range of different nationalities under the 'Other' category.

Nationally international migration is increasing as the country recovers from recession. It is not currently known the extent to which these national trends will manifest themselves in Leeds, but the Core Strategy objective assessment was done on the basis of a high end growth scenario which should prove flexible in the face of increased international migration.

Housing Stock by Type (SP4)

According to the 2011 census Leeds had a total of 320,596 households occupying 332,293 dwellings (plus 381 caravans). For comparison England had 22,063,368 households occupying 23,044,097 dwellings (plus 100,228 caravans). The dwellings are split into the following types:

Housetype	Leeds		England	
	Number	%	Number	%
Whole house or bungalow	259,844	78	17,847,916	78
Detached	48,361	15	5,128,552	22
Semi-detached	122,757	37	7,076,395	31
Terraced (including end terrace)	88,726	27	5,642,969	25
Flat, maisonette or apartment	72,449	22	5,196,181	23
Purpose built block of flats or tenement	59,519	18	3,854,451	17
Part of a converted or shared house (inc bedsits)	10,175	3	984,284	4
In commercial building	2,755	1	257,218	1
Caravan, mobile or temporary structure	381	0	100,228	0

Source: Census Table KS401

Housing Stock by Bedrooms (SP5)

Based on household occupancy, the size of Leeds' dwellings by numbers of bedrooms is as follows:

Dwellings by bedrooms	Leeds		England	
	Number	%	Number	%
0 Bedrooms	736	0	54,938	0
1 Bedroom	39,752	12	2,593,893	12
2 Bedrooms	97,037	30	6,145,083	28
3 Bedrooms	125,874	39	9,088,213	41
4 Bedrooms	42,990	13	3,166,531	14
5 or More Bedrooms	14,207	4	1,014,710	5

Source: Census Table KS411

Tenure Mix (SP6)

Based on household occupancy, the tenure of Leeds' dwellings is as follows:

Tenure	Leeds		England	
	Number	%	Number	%
Owner occupied	187,909	59	14,148,784	64%
Own outright	83,385	26	6,745,584	31%
Owns with a mortgage or loan	103,082	32	7,229,440	33%
Shared ownership	1,442	0	173,760	1%
Rented	127,833	40	7,619,474	35%
Social - Council (local authority)	54,122	17	2,079,778	9%
Social - Housing Association	16,255	5	1,823,772	8%
Private - landlord or letting agency	53,599	17	3,401,675	15%
Private - Other Rented	3,857	1	314,249	1%
Living rent free	4,854	2	295,110	1%

Source: Census Table KS402

Affordability by HMCA/Type/New/SH (SP7)

The following table sets out average sale prices for sale of existing houses (ie excluding new-build) in Leeds broken down by geographic area (Housing Market Characteristic Area) and type of dwelling.

HMCA OLD DWELLING SALES (£)	Detached	Semi-detached	Terraced	Flat/mais	Overall average	Total Sales
Aireborough	£485,580	£263,878	£240,366	£143,660	£296,598	398
City Centre				£167,768	£167,768	151
East Leeds	£273,793	£180,737	£142,892	£165,042	£179,077	667
Inner Area	£258,150	£166,350	£125,429	£135,456	£145,973	1133
North Leeds	£418,792	£277,674	£223,232	£147,685	£265,322	1611
Outer North East	£467,513	£268,713	£251,650	£202,557	£339,284	607
Outer North West	£476,949	£300,285	£227,820	£192,560	£329,894	288
Outer South	£285,890	£189,464	£145,232	£133,200	£192,640	344
Outer South East	£291,634	£177,049	£139,208	£100,468	£185,032	581
Outer South West	£262,041	£157,018	£123,290	£108,285	£155,797	1333
Outer West	£287,416	£174,701	£146,482	£107,601	£168,610	1419
Leeds	£367,744	£209,097	£155,721	£144,363	£208,311	8532

Source: Land Registry Sales 2019 – postcode sectors aligned to HMCAs

The following table sets out average sale prices for sale of new houses in Leeds broken down by geographic area (Housing Market Characteristic Area) and type of dwelling.

HMCA NEW DWELLING SALES (£)	Detached	Semi-detached	Terraced	Flat/mais	Overall average	Total Sales
Aireborough	£515,800	£484,950		£356,466	£454,122	16
City Centre				£239,062	£239,062	8
East Leeds	£330,693	£172,954		£163,029	£211,618	79
Inner Area	£305,790	£205,623	£251,200	£185,635	£222,853	227
North Leeds	£437,790	£329,365	£352,172	£230,318	£325,811	106
Outer North East	£508,940	£321,058	£323,195	£209,212	£422,309	98
Outer North West	£544,995	£299,995			£534,343	23
Outer South	£332,174	£252,054	£237,853		£278,956	38
Outer South East	£295,511	£246,062	£266,842		£273,550	87
Outer South West	£276,588	£181,285	£194,359	£187,491	£213,789	119
Outer West	£366,585	£247,866	£267,718	£146,523	£254,138	67
Leeds	£386,208	£224,538	£264,545	£198,701	£278,299	868

Source: Land Registry Sales 2019 – postcode sectors aligned to HMCAs

The following table sets out average sale prices for sale of both existing and new houses in Leeds broken down by geographic area (Housing Market Characteristic Area) and type of dwelling.

HMCA ALL DWELLING SALES (£)	Detached	Semi-detached	Terraced	Flat/mais	Overall average	Total Sales
Aireborough	£488,145	£265,342	£240,366	£166,060	£302,686	414
City Centre				£171,355	£171,355	159
East Leeds	£286,923	£180,055	£142,892	£164,649	£182,523	746
Inner Area	£279,448	£173,905	£133,231	£147,322	£158,805	1360
North Leeds	£421,114	£279,060	£227,179	£158,107	£269,057	1717

Outer North East	£475,417	£272,573	£261,679	£203,335	£350,825	705
Outer North West	£489,321	£300,281	£227,820	£192,560	£345,014	311
Outer South	£293,697	£195,760	£150,635	£133,200	£201,226	382
Outer South East	£292,760	£184,451	£145,077	£100,468	£196,561	668
Outer South West	£264,354	£159,522	£125,516	£111,941	£160,549	1452
Outer West	£293,809	£177,224	£150,247	£112,092	£172,466	1486
Leeds Total	£371,071	£210,299	£160,031	£151,576	£214,773	9400

Source: Land Registry Sales 2019 – postcode sectors aligned to HMCA's

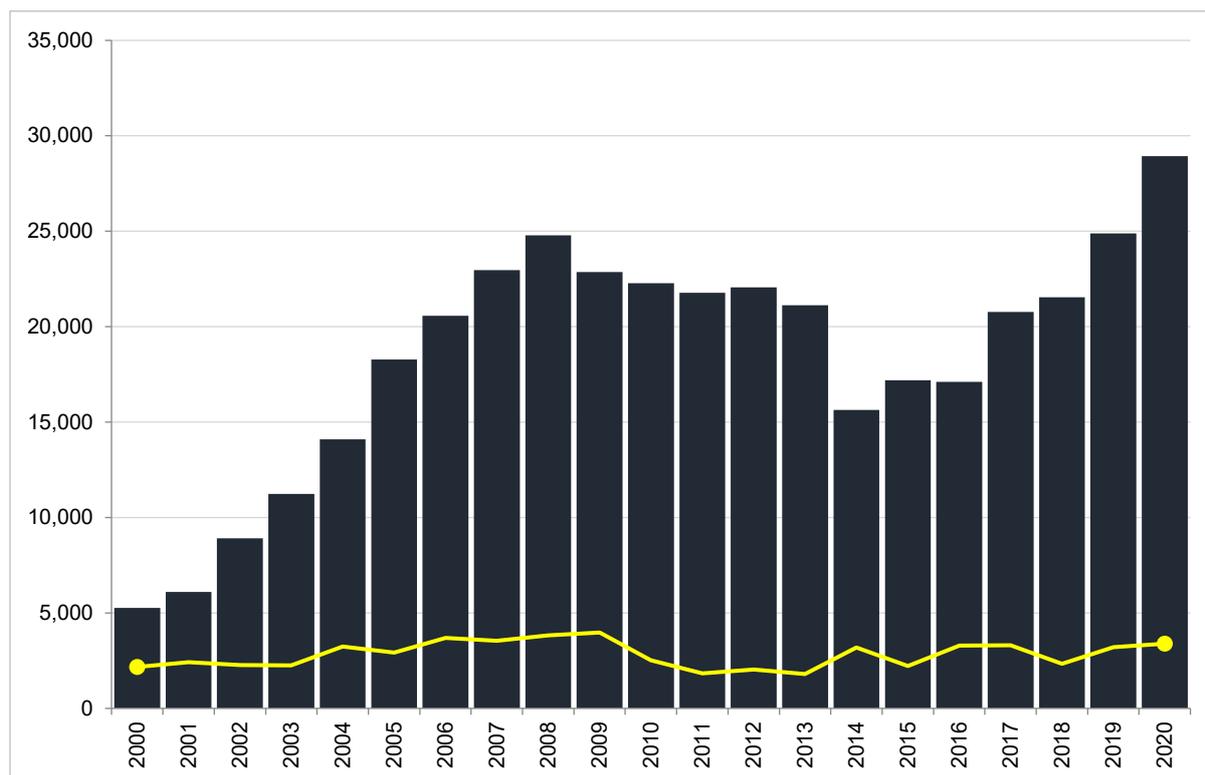
New Housing Permissions by Type/HMCA (SP8)

Leeds currently has an outstanding stock of over 29,000 permitted dwellings on sites with planning approval and around 22,000 units on allocated sites that are yet to obtain planning permission. More planning permissions have been granted for housing over the past five years than at any time including a record breaking level in 2018/19 of nearly 10,000 units in a single year. The number of homes approved are well above the City's housing requirement figures.

The Council has consistently made a clear priority to maximise the use of brownfield land in meeting the need for new homes across the district and we are actively engaged with incentivising the bringing back into use of brownfield sites. 75% of all planning approvals in the last 5 years have been on brownfield sites and completions remain overwhelmingly on previously developed land, which is reflective of the Council's overall strategy for sustainable growth focused in the city centre and main urban area.

The level of construction activity across the district is strong with over 100 sites currently operating with around 5,200 individual plots actively under construction. The current pipeline of sites in the Aire Valley Leeds Area Action Plan and Site Allocations Plans is 50,000 homes on just over 650 sites with nearly 29,000 of these benefitting from planning permission. Almost 20,000 homes can be accommodated on sites in the city centre and inner area alone predominately on previously developed land.

Figure 1: Stocks of planning permissions and completions 2000 to 2020



Housing on Greenfield and Brownfield Land (SP18)

The Council has granted more planning permissions for housing over the past five years than at any time. The number of homes approved are well above the City’s housing requirement figures. In 2018/19, 9,603 new homes were approved through planning permissions, which is a record level for the city since monitoring began in the early 1970s. Approvals have been granted for 46,960 new homes since 2012, well in excess of the target for the same period. Of these, over 75% are on previously developed land.

Year	Brownfield	Greenfield	Total	% Brownfield
2012-13	1,672	830	2,502	67%
2013-14	4,057	991	5,048	80%
2014-15	6,052	556	6,608	92%
2015-16	3,395	1,633	5,028	68%
2016-17	3,615	3,177	6,792	53%
2017-18	5,377	2,283	7,660	70%
2018-19	8,300	1,303	9,603	86%
2019-20	2,818	901	3,719	76%
Total	35,286	11,674	46,960	75%

New Housing Completions by Type/HMCA (SP9)

In total, 23,064 new homes have been delivered since 1 April 2012.

Year	Core Strategy Policy SP6	Type			Demolition	Total
		New and net converted units	Empty homes	Older persons housing (C2)		
2012/13	3,660	1,650	149	29	27	1,801
2013/14	3,660	2,235	880	86	6	3,195
2014/15	3,660	2,076	215	32	97	2,226
2015/16	3,660	2,516	755	67	42	3,296
2016/17	3,660	2,878	437	45	54	3,306
2017/18	3,247	2,289	-18	68	6	2,333
2018/19	3,247	3,430	0	94	3	3,521
2019/20	3,247	3,333	0	58	5	3,386
Total	28,041	20,407	2,418	479	240	23,064

In 2019/20, the gross building of completed dwellings was 938 units in Q4. A strong Q4 was largely supported by the completion of the Dandara scheme at Leodis Square, representing the start of the large apartment schemes under construction in the city centre now completing, which put the end of year total for 2019/20 at 3,333.

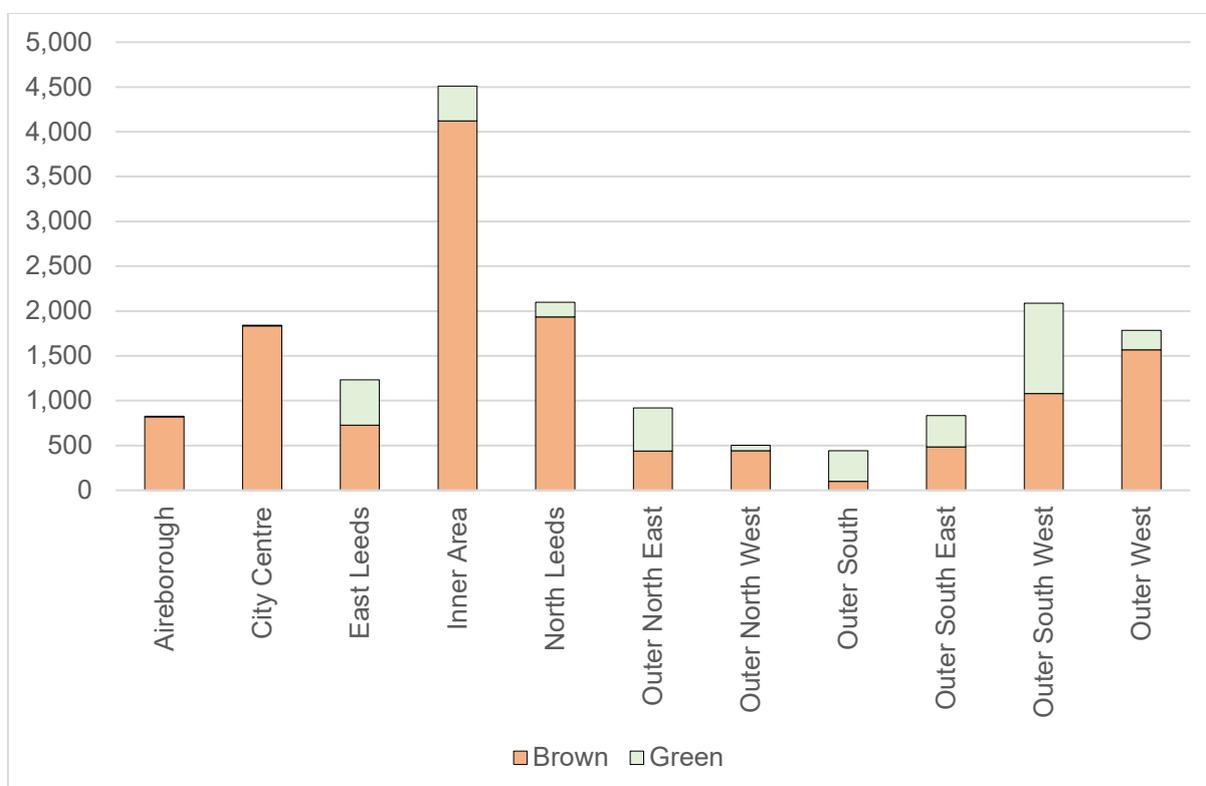
Period		Brownfield	Greenfield	Total
Q1	1 April to 30 June 2019	664	265	929
Q2	1 July to 30 September 2019	404	136	540
Q3	1 October to 31 December 2019	714	212	926
Q4	1 January to 31 March 2020	802	136	938
Total new and converted units		2,584	749	3,333

As 5 homes were demolished in the process of new development the net total is 3,328 additional homes. The completed care home schemes at Copperfields in Cross Green (30 beds) and Musgrave Court in Pudsey (86 beds) see an additional 58 units added to the new build and converted homes figure at a ratio of 2 bedrooms to 1 unit in accordance with Census data on the release of housing to the market. Accordingly, final net performance in 2019/20 is 3,386 units – exceeding the Core Strategy target for a consecutive year by **139**.

Year	Core Strategy Policy SP6	Type		Demolitions	Total	Under/over delivery
		New and net converted units	Older persons housing (C2)			
2019/20	3,247	3,333	58	5	3,386	139

Construction across 98 separate sites contributed to overall delivery throughout the year. As at 1 April 2020 there are 108 sites currently operating with 5,188 individual plots actively under construction. This is a healthy level of activity capable of contributing to delivery in 2020/21 depending on market conditions. Seven sites have over 100 units under construction.

The distribution of completed dwellings by Housing Market Characteristic Area HMCA is as follows:



HMCA	Year	Brown	Green	Total
Aireborough	2012/13	162	0	162
	2013/14	152	5	157
	2014/15	155	1	156
	2015/16	69	0	69
	2016/17	129	1	130
	2017/18	89	0	89
	2018/19	62	0	62
TOTAL		818	7	825
City Centre	2012/13	298	0	298
	2013/14	171	0	171
	2014/15	199	2	201

HMCA	Year	Brown	Green	Total
	2015/16	194	0	194
	2016/17	411	0	411
	2017/18	289	5	294
	2018/19	272	0	272
TOTAL		1,834	7	1,841
East Leeds	2012/13	69	1	70
	2013/14	140	9	149
	2014/15	155	44	199
	2015/16	86	233	319
	2016/17	42	185	227
	2017/18	14	34	48
	2018/19	221	1	222
TOTAL		727	507	1,234
Inner Area	2012/13	326	96	422
	2013/14	375	141	516
	2014/15	324	14	338
	2015/16	692	36	728
	2016/17	702	7	709
	2017/18	588	28	616
	2018/19	1,113	67	1,180
TOTAL		4,120	389	4,509
North Leeds	2012/13	126	7	133
	2013/14	210	2	212
	2014/15	207	10	217
	2015/16	407	6	413
	2016/17	262	31	293
	2017/18	264	45	309
	2018/19	458	62	520
TOTAL		1,934	163	2,097
Outer North East	2012/13	35	9	44
	2013/14	39	70	109
	2014/15	40	73	113
	2015/16	44	69	113
	2016/17	125	30	155
	2017/18	71	46	117
	2018/19	83	185	268
TOTAL		437	482	919
Outer North West	2012/13	5	0	5
	2013/14	35	26	61
	2014/15	104	23	127
	2015/16	40	0	40
	2016/17	111	6	117
	2017/18	84	2	86
	2018/19	61	4	65
TOTAL		440	61	501
Outer South	2012/13	19	1	20
	2013/14	11	3	14
	2014/15	12	4	16

HMCA	Year	Brown	Green	Total
	2015/16	23	46	69
	2016/17	21	125	146
	2017/18	10	104	114
	2018/19	5	56	61
TOTAL		101	339	440
Outer South East	2012/13	63	2	65
	2013/14	53	140	193
	2014/15	47	85	132
	2015/16	54	27	81
	2016/17	122	8	130
	2017/18	71	24	95
	2018/19	74	65	139
TOTAL		484	351	835
Outer South West	2012/13	129	74	203
	2013/14	185	166	351
	2014/15	183	170	353
	2015/16	129	117	246
	2016/17	262	58	320
	2017/18	125	224	349
	2018/19	67	199	266
TOTAL		1,080	1,008	2,088
Outer West	2012/13	204	24	228
	2013/14	298	4	302
	2014/15	223	1	224
	2015/16	217	27	244
	2016/17	211	29	240
	2017/18	122	50	172
	2018/19	294	81	375
TOTAL		1,569	216	1,785
ALL HMCA		13,544	3,530	17,074

As part of the continuous implementation and briefing sessions with relevant officers regarding Policy H4 an implementation note is being updated with up-to-date evidence. Monitoring reveals continued prominence of 1 and 2 bed flats in and around the city centre. The proportion of all new housing per room similar to the previous year with a small decrease in 3 beds balanced by the increase in 4+ beds (which includes student clusters)

Proportion of all new housing per room from 2012 to 2020

Year	Number of bedrooms			
	1	2	3	4+
2012/13	22%	27%	25%	27%
2013/14	21%	22%	28%	29%
2014/15	21%	15%	37%	28%
2015/16	26%	29%	28%	17%

2016/17	29%	25%	30%	16%
2017/18	29%	25%	22%	24%
2018/19	34%	28%	21%	18%
2019/20	34%	29%	14%	23%
Policy H4 target	10%	50%	30%	10%

2020/21 Housing approvals per room

Period	Number of bedrooms approved			
	1	2	3	4+
April to June 2020	62%	22%	12%	5%
Policy H4 target	10%	50%	30%	10%
Range	0% - 50%	30% - 80%	20% - 70%	0% - 50%

New Student Flats (SP10)

There has been a notable uplift in the number of schemes and the amount of flats proposed in recent years. In 2018 alone, 7 schemes were approved which will contribute to a total of 1,610 new student flats in the city centre. This includes the development of two landmark schemes in the Arena Quarter both of which are currently under construction.

In total, planning applications have been approved on 34 sites since 2012 with total of 3,508 new studio apartments and cluster flats:-

Year	Schemes	Units
2012	7	298
2013	2	151
2014	5	353
2015	6	238
2016	2	110
2017	4	612
2018	7	1,610
2019	1	136
Total	34	3,508

New Sheltered Dwellings (SP11)

Development of accommodation for elderly people divides between C2 schemes with care which comprise of bedspaces (such as residential care homes and nursing homes) and homes designed for elderly people which comprise of single C3 dwellings (such as sheltered housing). Over the last 10 years Leeds has approved a large amount of accommodation for elderly people. This includes 17 schemes providing 536 dwellings and 51 schemes providing accommodation with care including over 1099 bedspaces¹.

¹ Four schemes provided both C2 and C3 accommodation. The number of bedspaces will be considerably higher because the planning application interrogation system only includes the number of bedspaces in some of the records.

Education, Skills and Training (SP13)

Leeds has 225 primary schools (including 4 free school), 42 secondary schools (2 free schools), and a number of different types of specialist provision including five maintained Specialist Inclusive Learning Centres (SILCs), specialist academies and specialist free schools.

The main headline measure at key stage 4 is Progress 8. This compares what pupils achieved in 8 subjects to those with similar starting points nationally. In Leeds, pupils made progress which was above national and placed Leeds 52nd out of 150 local authorities for this measure. Leeds has been above or in line with national for the last three years for this measure. In terms of raw attainment, pupils in Leeds scored less well overall at the end of key stage 4 than pupils did nationally in 8 subjects. The percentage of pupils gaining a grade 5 (the equivalent of a B/C grade) in maths *and* English in Leeds was 41.2% compared to 43% nationally. However, the gap to national is reducing.

At key stage 5 the average grade at A level in Leeds was a C grade, compared to a C+ nationally. For applied general (vocational) qualifications the average grade in Leeds was a merit compared to a merit+ nationally. However, in Tech levels, pupils in Leeds outperform pupils nationally, gaining on average a distinction – compared to a merit +.

Post-16 learning

- There is a wide range of options for post 16 learners in Leeds, including learning at school, learning at college and work- based learning
- Leeds City College is one of the largest Further Education institutions in the country and operates out of three main campuses. It has 1,267 members of staff, over 20,000 students and is one of the biggest providers of apprenticeships nationally.

University of Leeds

- Ranked among the world's top 100 universities
- It is the city's third largest employer and contributes some £1.3b to the UK economy
- Has more than 8,700 staff and over 38,000 students from 170 countries
- Top 10 in the UK for research and impact power

Leeds Beckett University

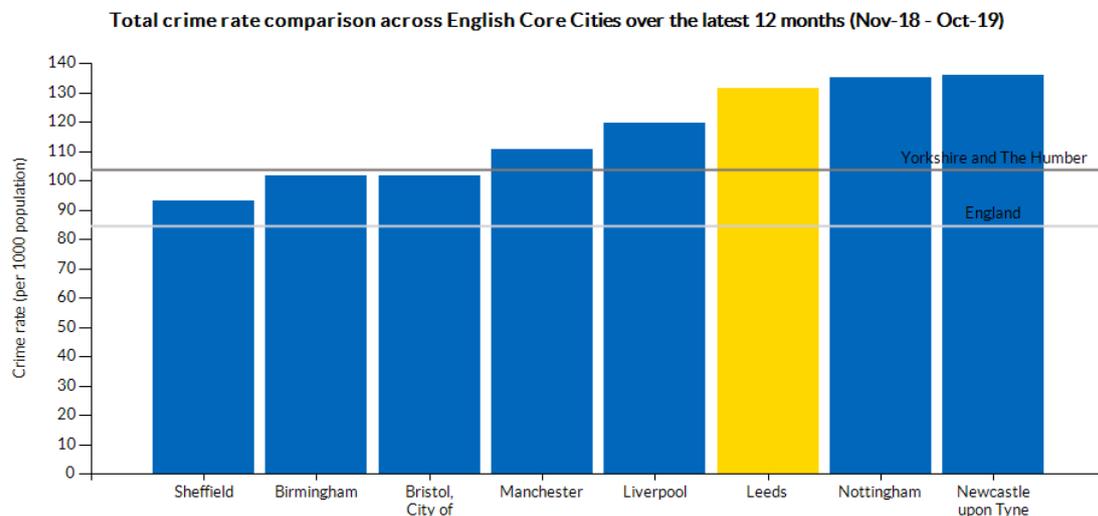
- Has over 28,000 students
- Offers over 150 undergraduate courses
- For those graduating in 2016-17, 93.6% were in employment or further study 6 months after graduating.
-

Leeds Trinity University

- Independent higher education institution with just over 3,500 students
- 95% of graduates are in work or further studies 6 months after graduating (DLHE 2017)

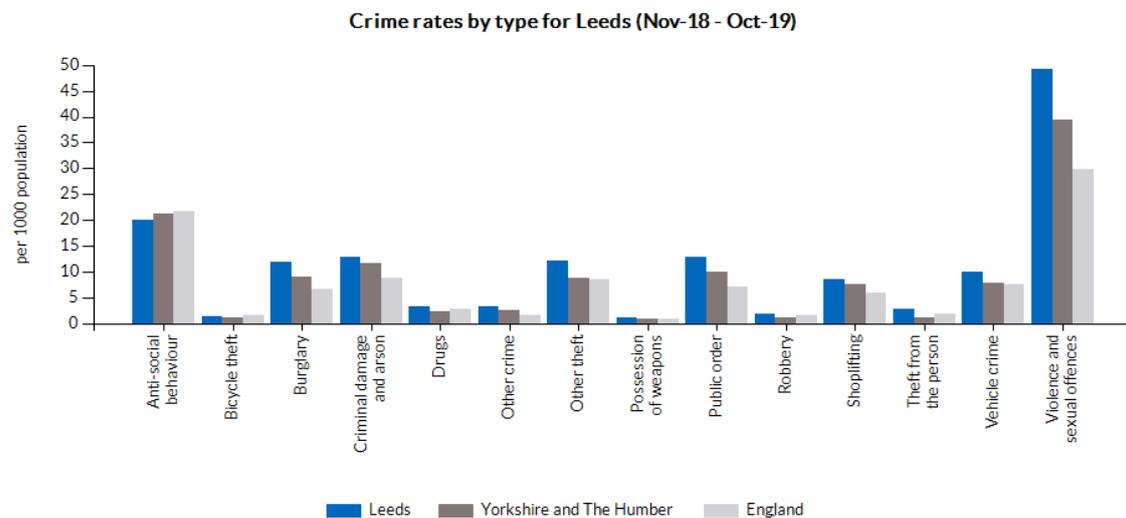
Crime (SP14)

The total number of crime cases during the most recent 12 month period (Nov 2018 – Oct 2019) was 103,701 (source: data.police.uk). Leeds has the 3rd highest crime rate out of 8 core cities as shown below:



Source: data.police.uk *

Crime rates by type are summarised below:



Source: data.police.uk *

Health (SP15)

Nationally, life expectancy from birth for men is 79.2 years and women 83 years. Life expectancy at birth in Leeds is 78 years for men and 82.1 years for women, below the national average. At an hmca level, life expectancy can vary significantly across Leeds with the most deprived areas of Leeds having a life expectancy 11 year lower for men and 8.2 years lower for women than the least deprived.

48% of the population in Leeds is in 'very good' health, 34% is in 'good' health and 13% in 'fair' health. 4% were in 'bad' health and 1% 'very bad' (2011 Census). At the

time of the 2011 Census 25% of the households in Leeds were reporting to be living with a 'limiting long-term illness'.

Coronary Heart Disease is a common cause of death at 96 per 100,000 population and is above the national average of 81.1 per 100,000 populations (2010-2012). Smoking related deaths is also higher than the national average at 369 per 100,000 compared to the national average of 292 per 100,000 (2010-2012). This ties in with smoking prevalence which is above the national average at 23.6 per 100,000 compared to 16.5 per 100,000 (2012).

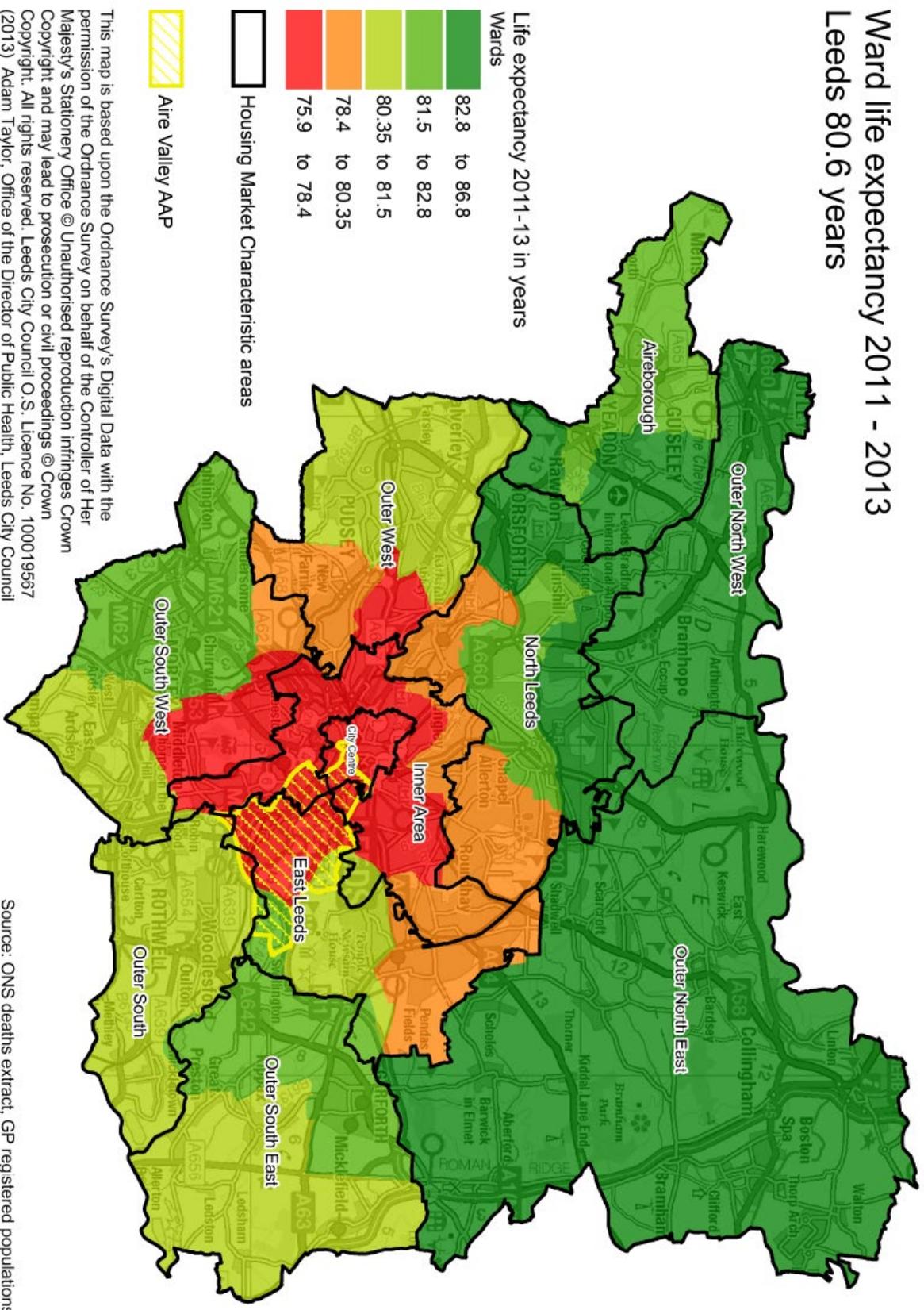
On a positive note, the percentage of physically active adults is higher than the national average with 61.3% of adults achieving at least 150 minutes of physical activity a week compared to the national rate of 56%. And across Leeds the number of obese adults is lower than the national average at 19.5% compared to 23% nationally (Active People Survey 2012).

The level of adult obesity is generally below the national rate at 19.5% compared with 23% nationally, however there are significant variations to this at a local level.

The levels of childhood obesity in year 6 average out across Leeds at 19.7% compared to 18.9% nationally, however there are significant variations to this at a local level.

Maps 1-3 below show the life expectancy, adult and child obesity rates across the Leeds district.

Ward life expectancy 2011 - 2013 Leeds 80.6 years

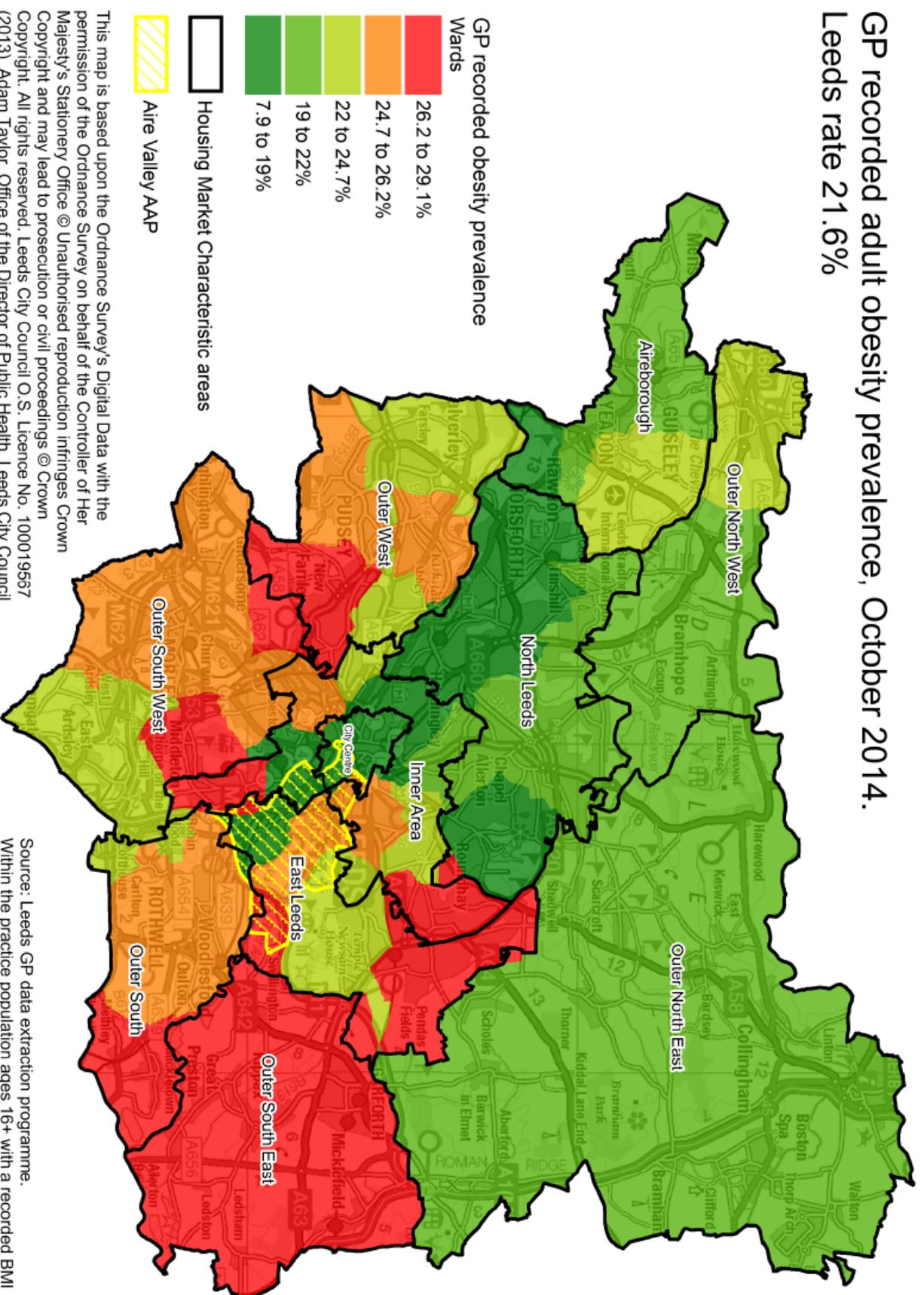


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Source: ONS deaths extract, GP registered populations.

GP recorded adult obesity prevalence, October 2014.

Leeds rate 21.6%

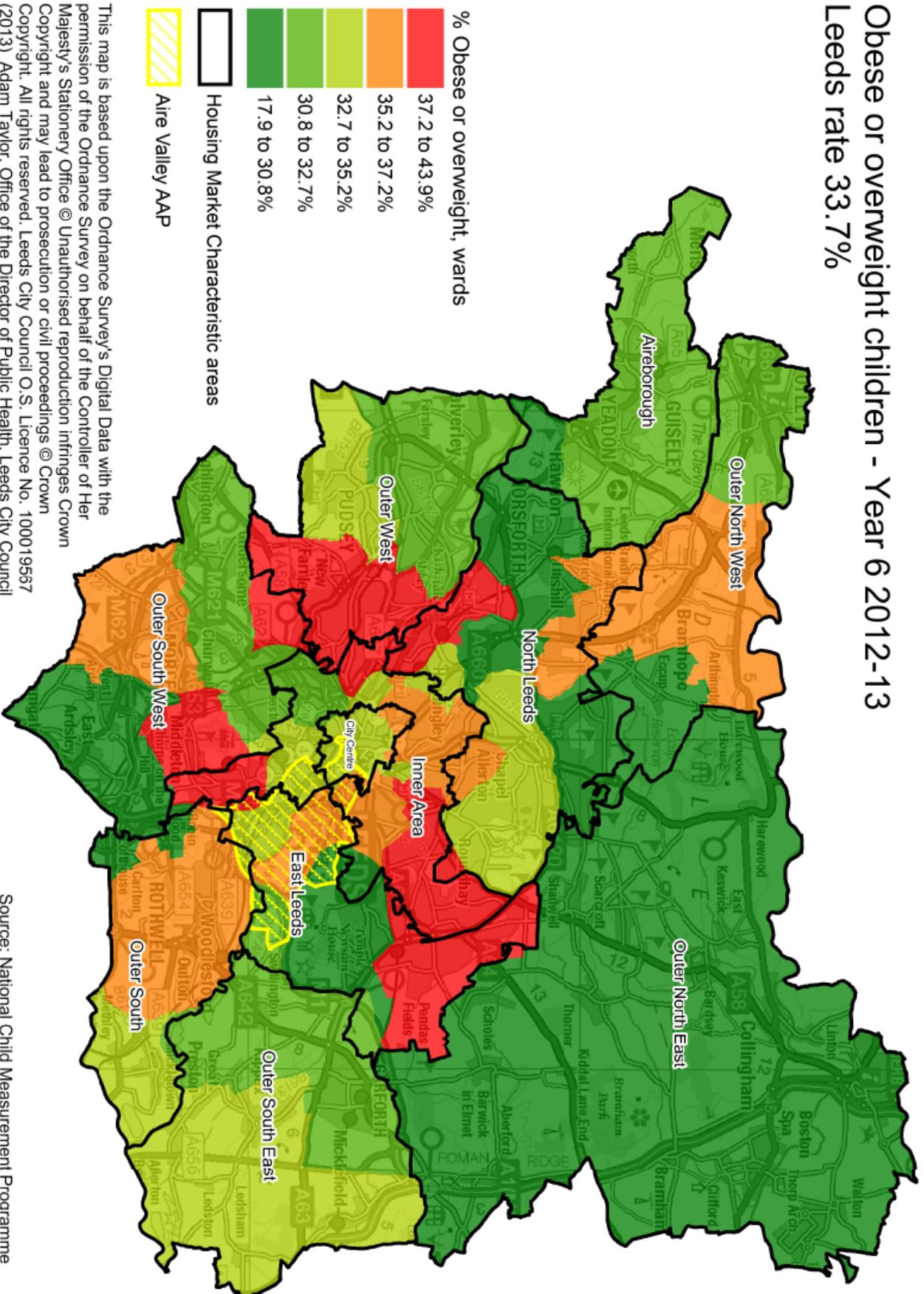


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Source: Leeds GP data extraction programme.
Within the practice population ages 16+ with a recorded BMI

Obese or overweight children - Year 6 2012-13

Leeds rate 33.7%



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Source: National Child Measurement Programme

Deprivation and Inequality (SP16)

Super Output Areas (SOAs) are used as the basis for assessing social deprivation. The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 contains seven “Domains of Deprivation” each comprising a number of different indicators (38 in total). The seven domains are:

- Income deprivation
- Employment deprivation
- Health deprivation and disability
- Education, Skills and Training deprivation
- Barriers to Housing and Services
- Living Environment Deprivation
- Crime

In addition, there are two supplementary indices that are derived from the Income Deprivation data and which measure Income Deprivation Affecting Children and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People.

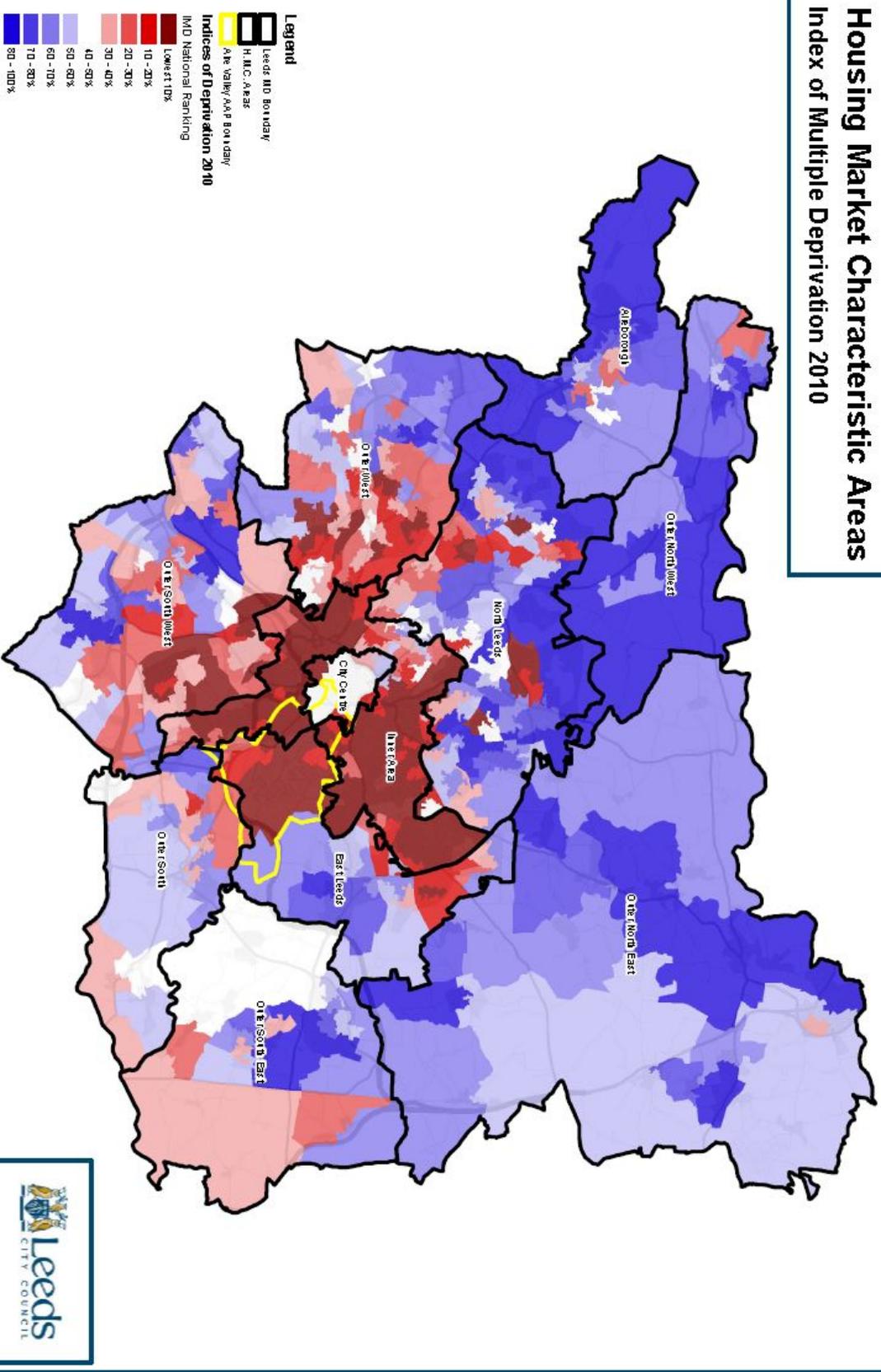
Out of 476 Super Output Areas (SOAs) in Leeds, the 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation shows that there are 92 which fall into the most deprived 10% in the country which equates to over 150,000 people. In 2007, Leeds had 22 SOAs that were ranked in the most deprived 3% nationally, this number rose to 25 in 2010. Overall, 154 improved their ranking but 322 fell between 2007 and 2010.

Gipton and Harehills is the only ward with all of its SOAs ranked in the most deprived 20% nationally. Nine wards have 50% or more of their SOAs ranked in the most deprived 20%. The most deprived SOA in the city is ranked 114 on the national scale (Spencer Place, Bankside Street, Shepherds Lane). The least deprived SOA is ranked 32, 105 nationally (Cookridge, Moseley Woods).

Map 4 below shows rates of multiple deprivation in 2010.

Housing Market Characteristic Areas

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010



Produced by: R.H. Aslett, Intelligence & Improvement Team, Leeds City Council
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REF : 2015 : 008 : 0039

Indoor Leisure (SP17)

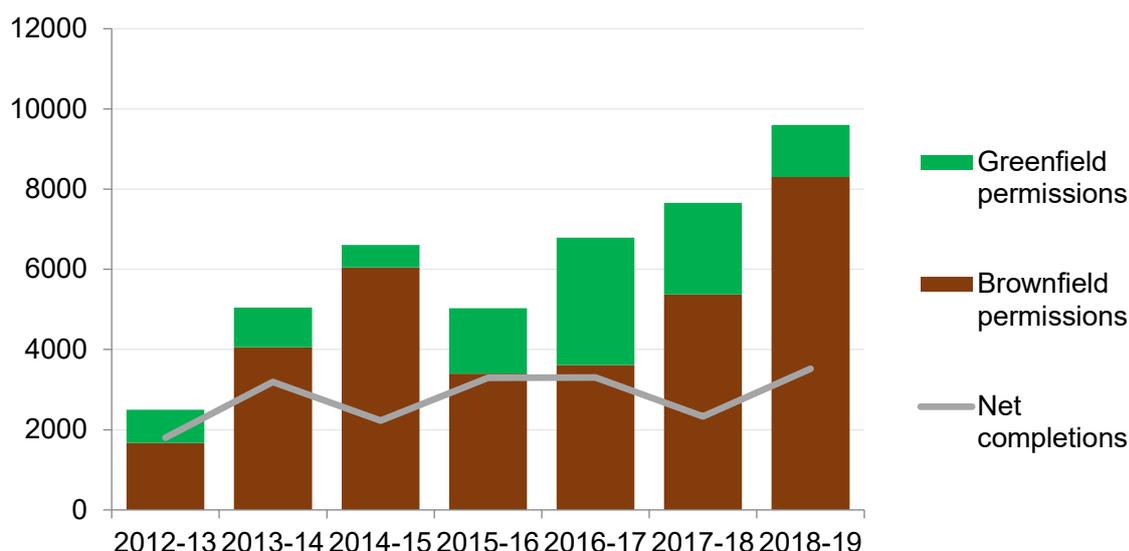
Information from the Inter Departmental Business Register shows that in 2016 there were 1100 enterprises active in the indoor leisure sector. Data from the Business Register and Employment Survey suggests that 17,805 people were employed in the sector in Leeds in 2015.

Previously Developed Land (SP18)

The Council has granted more planning permissions for housing over the past five years than at any time. The number of homes approved are well above the City's housing requirement figures. In 2018/19, 9,603 new homes were approved through planning permissions, which is a record level for the city. Of these, over 75% are on previously developed land. Approvals have been granted for over 43,241 new homes since 2012, well in excess of the target for the same period.

Year	Brownfield	Greenfield	Total	% Brownfield
2012-13	1,672	830	2,502	67%
2013-14	4,057	991	5,048	80%
2014-15	6,052	556	6,608	92%
2015-16	3,395	1,633	5,028	68%
2016-17	3,615	3,177	6,792	53%
2017-18	5,377	2,283	7,660	70%
2018-19	8,300	1,303	9,603	86%
Total	32,468	10,773	43,241	75%

Completions remain overwhelmingly on previously developed land which is reflective of the Council's overall strategy for sustainable growth focused in the city centre and main urban area. The strategy gains support from the NPPF and recognises that a range of tools and solutions are necessary to stimulate delivery on brownfield sites. In the last 7 years, over 80% of all new homes have been built on brownfield sites.



Year	Brownfield		Greenfield	
	Completed	% Delivery	Completed	% Delivery
2012-13	1,590	88%	211	12%
2013-14	2,629	82%	566	18%

2014-15	1,799	81%	427	19%
2015-16	2,734	83%	562	17%
2016-17	2,827	86%	479	14%
2017-18	1,771	76%	562	24%
2018-19	2,832	80%	689	20%

Housing Density Achievement (SP19)

The table below sets out the achievement of residential development in Leeds against the minimum densities expected in Policy H3 of the Core Strategy. It should be noted that the policy allows for lower densities where there are overriding townscape reasons, and that the Core Strategy was adopted in November 2014 when the policy became active. Figures are based on net densities, excluding roads etc.

Density against Core Strategy Policy H3				
Year	Meets H3 density guidance		Below Policy H3 density guidance	
	Schemes	Units	Schemes	Units
2012/13	60	2,394	39	762
2013/14	56	3,395	39	1,545
2014/15	81	5,171	45	1,249
2015/16	60	2,823	51	2,058
2016/17	70	3,781	40	2,800
Total	327	17,564	214	8,414

Housing Densities				
Period	City Centre	Main Urban Area	Major Settlements	Rural
2013/14	292.9	64.8	41.9	22.9
2014/15	354.3	87.2	109.4	35.0
2015/16	318.3	79.8	59.6	17.5
2016/17	393.4	90.5	56.9	45.6
2017/18	358.0	94.0	78.2	20.2
Average	343.4	83.3	69.2	28.2
Policy H3 minimum (dwellings/hectare)	65	40	35	30
Indicator				

Areas of Leeds with Neighbourhood Plans (SP20)

Following the introduction of the Localism Act (2011), communities now have a greater opportunity to influence the future of the places where they live and work, including the right to prepare a Neighbourhood Plan. Within Leeds there has been considerable interest in neighbourhood planning. As at January 2020 there are 13 made Neighbourhood Plans and a further 24 Neighbourhood Plans in stages of preparation. Map 5 below illustrates the number of neighbourhood planning designations and status of plan preparation in Leeds.

Environmental Profile

Greenspace (EvP1)

Greenspace or sites used for open space, sport and recreation provide a valuable community asset and are integral to the quality (and liveability) of places and the urban environment, helping to ensure people can lead healthy lives. Core Strategy Policy G3 sets quantity, quality and accessibility standards for various different types of open space.

Across Leeds there are 6 city parks, which are complemented by various neighbourhood parks, large areas of natural green space, city wide sports provision and smaller areas of local green space publicly available for community enjoyment.

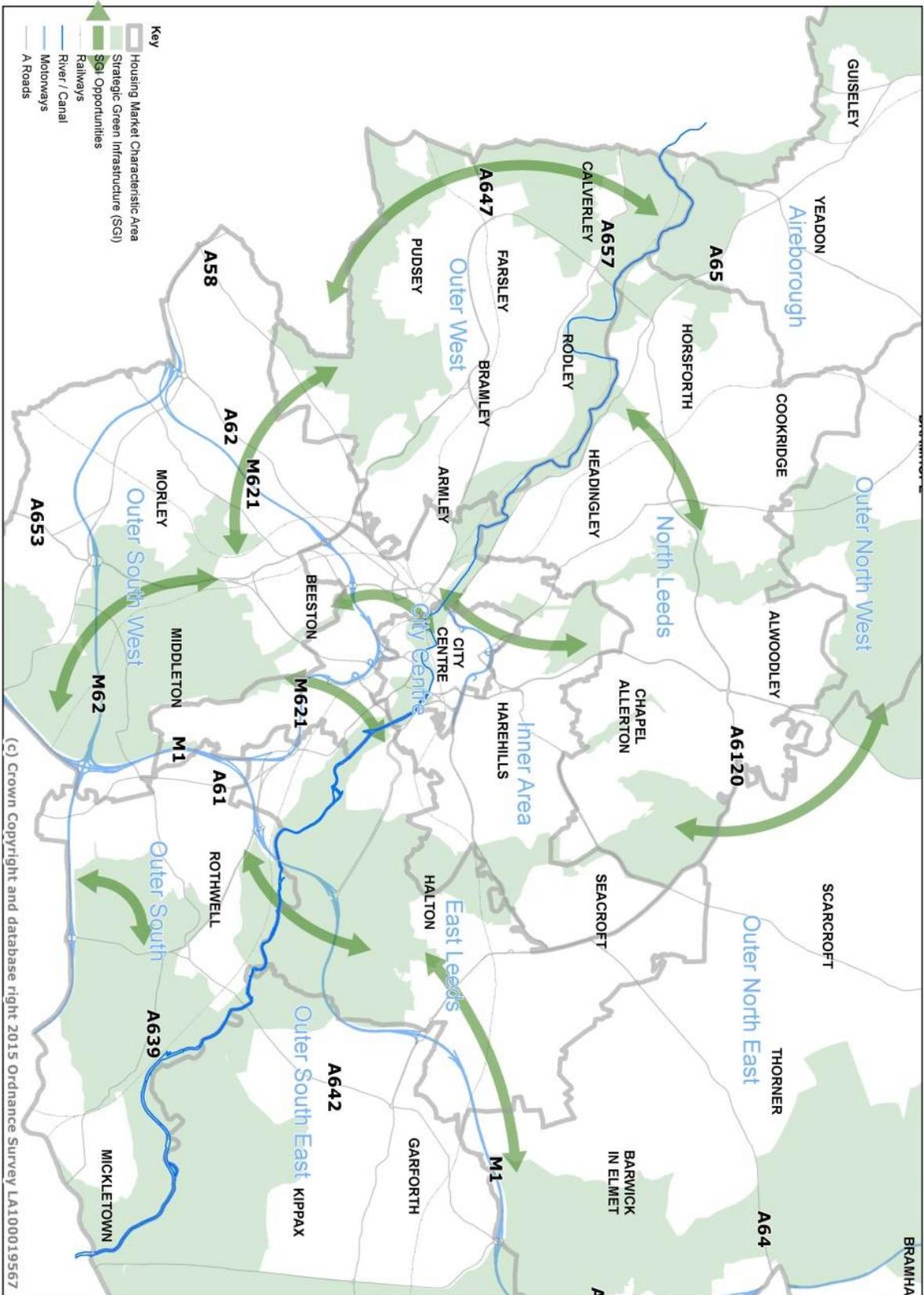
The following table which is taken from the Greenspace Background paper of the Site Allocations Plan and shows the amount of current greenspace available in each ward:

Ward Name	Parks and Gardens ha	Amenity ha	Allotments ha	Natural ha	Outdoor sport ha	Childrens play count
Adel and Wharfedale	27.49	8.55	0.38	85.99	33.902	5
Alwoodley	10.41	22.12	0.23	95.08	19.08	4
Ardsley and Robin Hood	23.69	11.58	9.90	111.95	15.010	10
Armley	18.33	21.76	3.75	15.09	10.4	5
Beeston and Holbeck	51.74	15.46	8.75	0.00	16.41	12
Bramley and Stanningley	73.60	7.16	1.55	68.42	25.76	7
Burmantofts and Richmond Hill	28.39	17.43	2.70	8.32	22.002	18
Calverley and Farsley	18.83	5.63	3.14	128.58	26.15	6
Chapel Allerton	19.75	19.31	5.79	21.24	19.46	11.00
City and Hunslet	14.27	12.79	2.72	2.03	17.420	14
Cross Gates and Whinmoor	22.52	22.52	0.00	17.09	22.58	10
Farnley and Wortley	36.01	25.24	3.88	69.92	23.310	8
Garforth and Swillington	10.34	7.91	7.91	464.23	22.84	8
Gipton and Harehills	13.30	5.15	6.77	5.27	20.270	14
Guiseley and Rawdon	41.43	22.08	3.84	32.70	22.93	7
Harewood	57.98	7.69	2.91	38.98	28.93	8
Headingley	2.02	1.92	4.60	12.00	2.57	0
Horsforth	21.54	5.42	3.60	81.85	37.51	4
Hyde Park and Woodhouse	28.77	16.62	2.32	6.71	4.46	19

Killingbeck and Seacroft	7.60	65.54	0.86	46.41	17.41	2
Kippax and Methley	14.30	14.74	15.47	288.36	22.48	16
Kirkstall	59.84	11.19	14.70	19.55	24.14	7
Middleton Park	209.90	22.26	1.60	47.91	25.7	8
Moortown	33.13	29.99	1.49	28.12	10	4
Morley North	23.62	10.52	2.98	39.17	18.600	8
Morley South	24.54	16.87	4.15	52.32	17.4	10
Otley and Yeadon	28.13	15.10	7.73	201.47	21.47	6
Pudsey	24.74	6.19	1.86	43.98	21.83	6
Rothwell	43.86	2.26	6.12	209.84	23.4	13
Roundhay	150.27	4.48	3.11	150.27	21.260	4
Temple Newsam	373.69	17.26	1.65	25.69	32.86	6
Weetwood	23.53	11.19	2.18	70.97	20.453	4
Wetherby	14.93	24.19	3.54	23.07	29.41	11

Strategic Green Infrastructure

Leeds has an extensive Green Infrastructure network that is a characteristic feature of the district. These corridors are important for wildlife, local distinctiveness and character. They also enable communities to access green space for sport, recreation and exercise close to where they live, including providing easy access to the countryside. There are important opportunities to enhance and extend Green Infrastructure; these are shown on map 6 below.



Footpaths & Public Rights of Way (EvP2)

The public rights of way network in Leeds is both extensive and varied and includes a number of key recreational routes. Key aspects to highlight include the Rights of Way Improvement Plan for Leeds 2009 to 2017:

- Total length of path network of 799 km broken down to specific categories of public rights of way. In addition, over and above this provision are permissive paths which also make an important contribution and enhance overall public access;
- Key strategic and recreational routes, such as the Dales Way Link, Ebor Way, Leeds Country Way, Trans Pennine Trail and Aire Valley Towpath;
- Local recreational routes such as the Meanwood Valley Trail, Calverley Millenium Way, Pudsey Link Bridleway, Leeds Links, The Linesway, Harland Way, Rothway Greenway, Temple Newsam bridlepath, West Leeds Country Park and Green Gateways and the Wykebeck Valley Way;
- Open access land (total of 350 ha) and Woodland Trust sites.

Geology (EvP3)

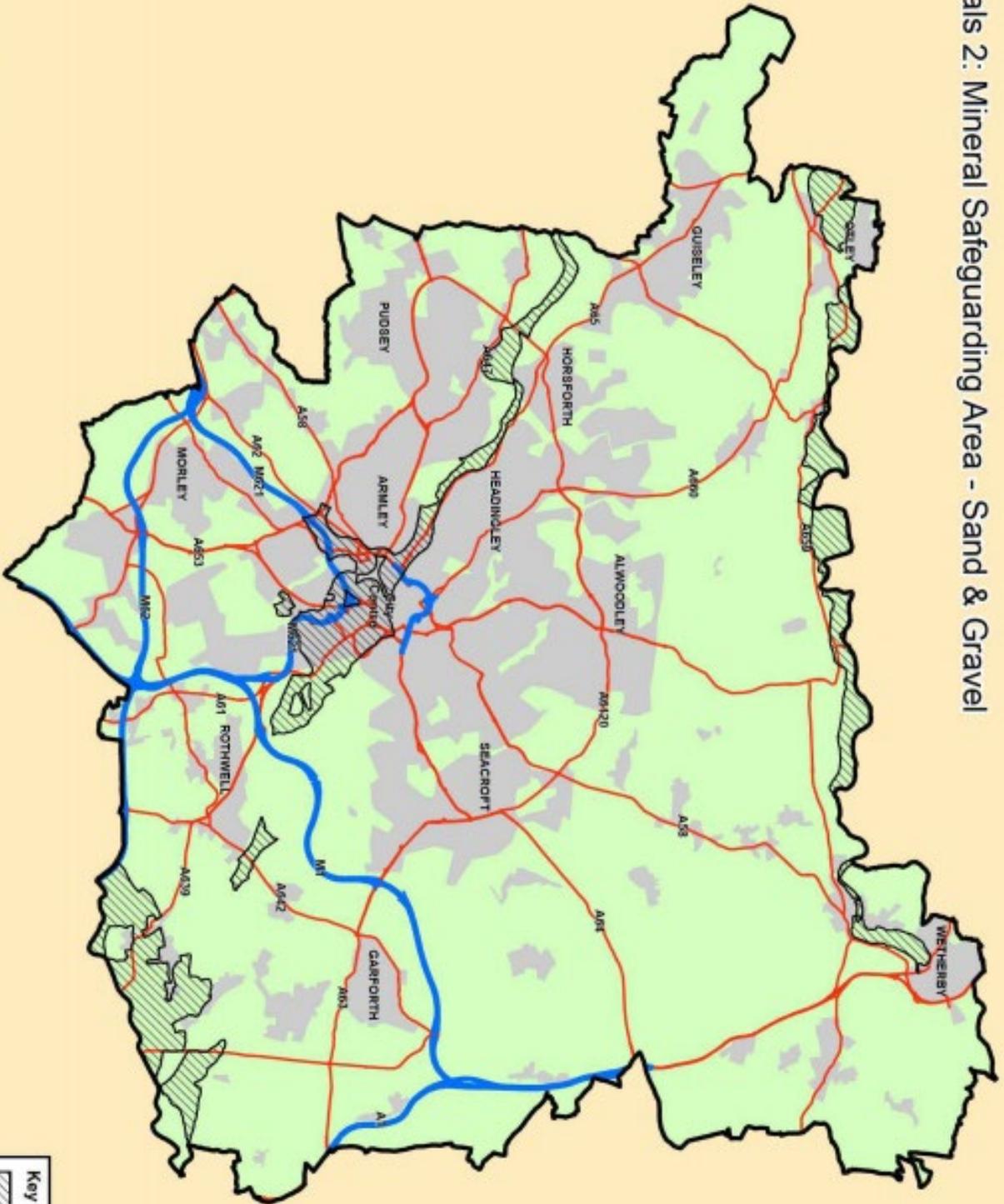
Leeds sits astride the River Aire, some 100 km from both the west and east coasts. To the west the land rises towards the foothills of the Pennines and the Yorkshire Dales National Park. To the east the landscape flattens out towards the Vale of York and onwards to Hull and the Humber Estuary. In the south, past and present mineral extraction has marred an otherwise rural landscape, whilst land to the north remains largely unspoilt, culminating in the attractive scenery of the Wharfe Valley.

The solid geology in Leeds can be split into three broad categories:

- the *Millstone Grit Series* is present across the northernmost part of the district;
- the *Middle and Lower Coal Measures* are present across central and southern areas;
- the *Magnesian Limestone* forms a broad band down the eastern part of the district.

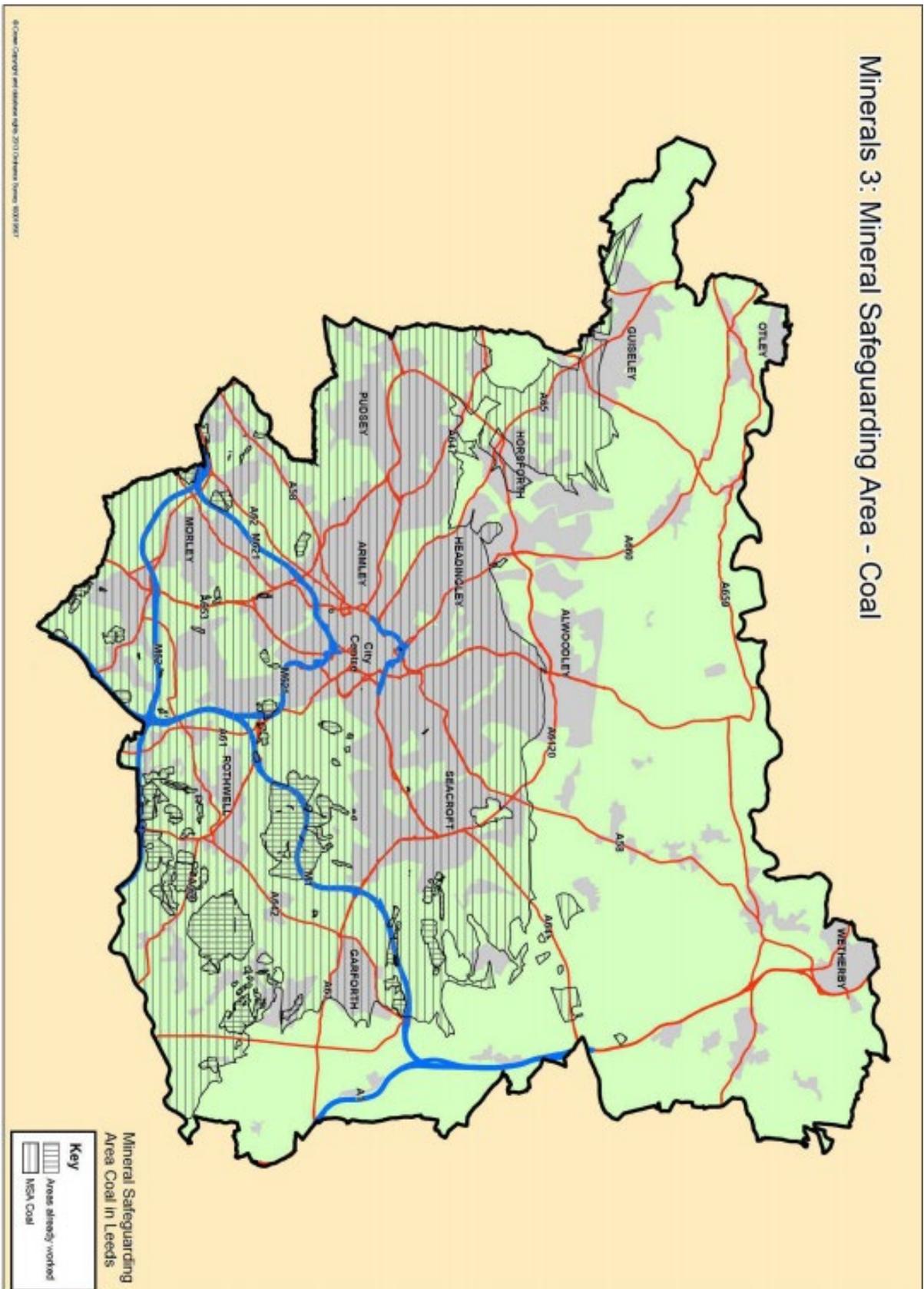
Map 7 and 8 below are taken from the Natural Resources and Waste Local Plan.

Minerals 2: Mineral Safeguarding Area - Sand & Gravel



Key
MSA Sand & Gravel

Minerals 3: Mineral Safeguarding Area - Coal



Biodiversity – Protected Sites (EvP4)

Designated Internationally and Nationally Protected Sites: SSSIs

The District has 17 nationally important Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). These are the most important sites in the District and receive statutory protection.

The South Pennine Moorlands SSSI lies partly within the north-west part of the District, (but mainly outside it). It has been designated as part of a larger site of European level of importance – South Pennine Moorlands Phase 2 Special Protected Area (SPA) and Special Area of Conservation (SAC). There is also the Kirk Deighton Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) in Harrogate.

Locally Protected Sites

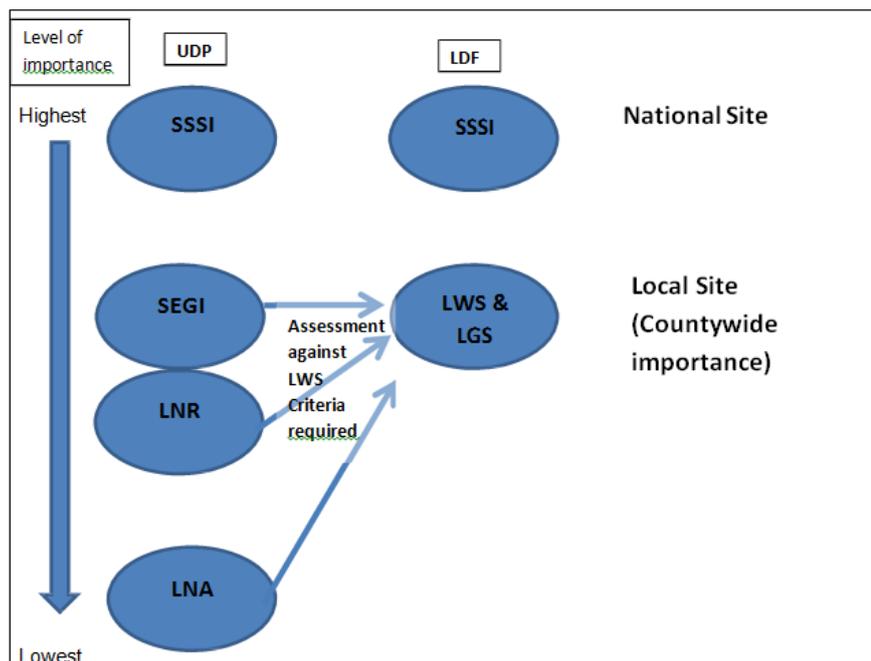
As of January 2019 Leeds has the following Local Sites (non-statutory):

- Local Wildlife Sites 69
- Local Geology Sites 11
- Local Nature Reserves 14

There are also the following Local Sites that were carried forward from the UDP which are currently being assessed against the Local Wildlife Sites Criteria – and will either become Local Wildlife Sites or removed from the Local Sites Schedule depending on whether any of the criteria are met.

- Sites of Ecological or Geological Importance (SEGI) 14
- Leeds Nature Areas 22

This process is summarised below:



Local Nature Reserves are based on public appreciation and access as well as nature conservation importance. They fulfil a similar level of importance to other non-statutory Local Sites and therefore are considered to be of secondary importance in the hierarchy – alongside LWS and LGS. LNAs are non-statutory Local Sites that represented a third level of designated site in the UDP and are the lowest level of importance in the hierarchy of designated sites.

A technical document giving a greater level of detail on the updated schedule of designated nature conservation sites and the updated 2014 Leeds Habitat Network is available as an accompaniment to this document.

The Leeds Habitat Network map was created in 2012 and was created to help implement Core Strategy Policy G9 “Biodiversity Improvements” (i) and (iii). The Network aims to protect the integrity and connectivity of areas in Leeds with nature conservation value, as well as guiding the best locations for provision of new areas and opportunities for habitat creation and enhancement.

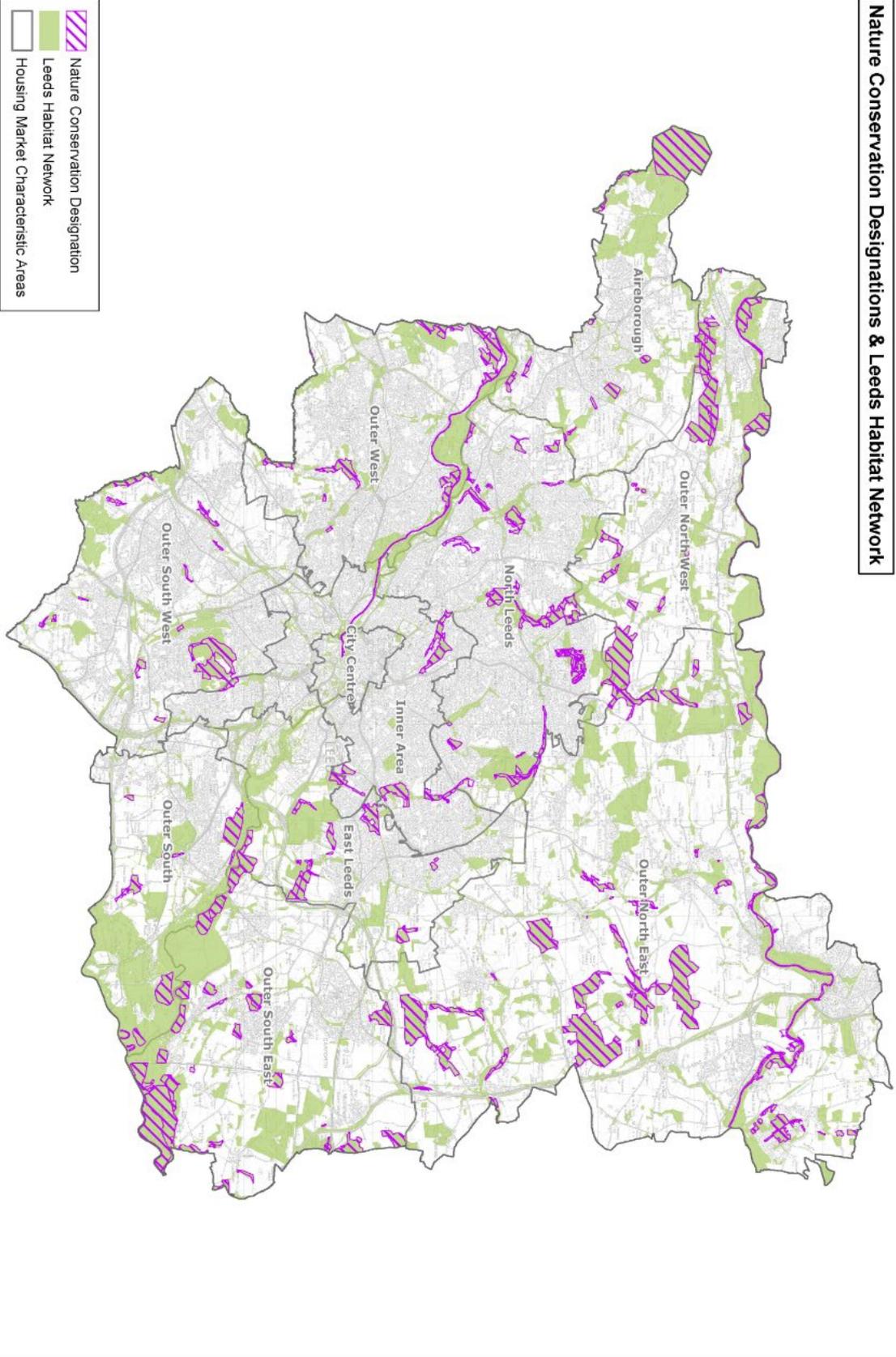
Between 2013 and 2014 a project between Leeds City Council and West Yorkshire Ecology was established to update the Leeds Habitat Network and map its components to a more detailed level to inform the Site Allocations process. This has led to a subsequent revision of the strategic Leeds Habitat Network Map across all of Leeds which is based on aerial photo interpretation and site assessments carried out by a project officer at West Yorkshire Ecology.

The Leeds Habitat Network highlights existing notable ecological links within the District as well as linking into the surrounding districts (notably Bradford and Wakefield which have existing Wildlife Habitat Networks). The Leeds Habitat Network should enable species populations to be sustained by maintaining the existing physical ecological corridors, which can provide sustainable ecosystem services. This can be achieved through the use of the Leeds Habitat Network as a guidance tool for decision making relating to the placing of future developments and priority areas for biodiversity enhancements.

The main types of habitat included within the Leeds Habitat Network are: broad-leaved and mixed woodland, scrub, hedgerows, (agriculturally) unimproved/ species-rich semi-improved grassland, rivers/ becks, ponds, fen/ marsh and features with restoration potential such as quarries and old allotment sites.

Map 9 below shows the nature conservation designations and Leeds Habitat Network as of November 2017.

Nature Conservation Designations & Leeds Habitat Network



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 Path: L:\P\GIS\Team01\Policy and Plans Group\Greenspace\Leeds Habitat Network_MID\Leeds Habitat Network_MID.mxd Created by: NF Date: 07/01/2020



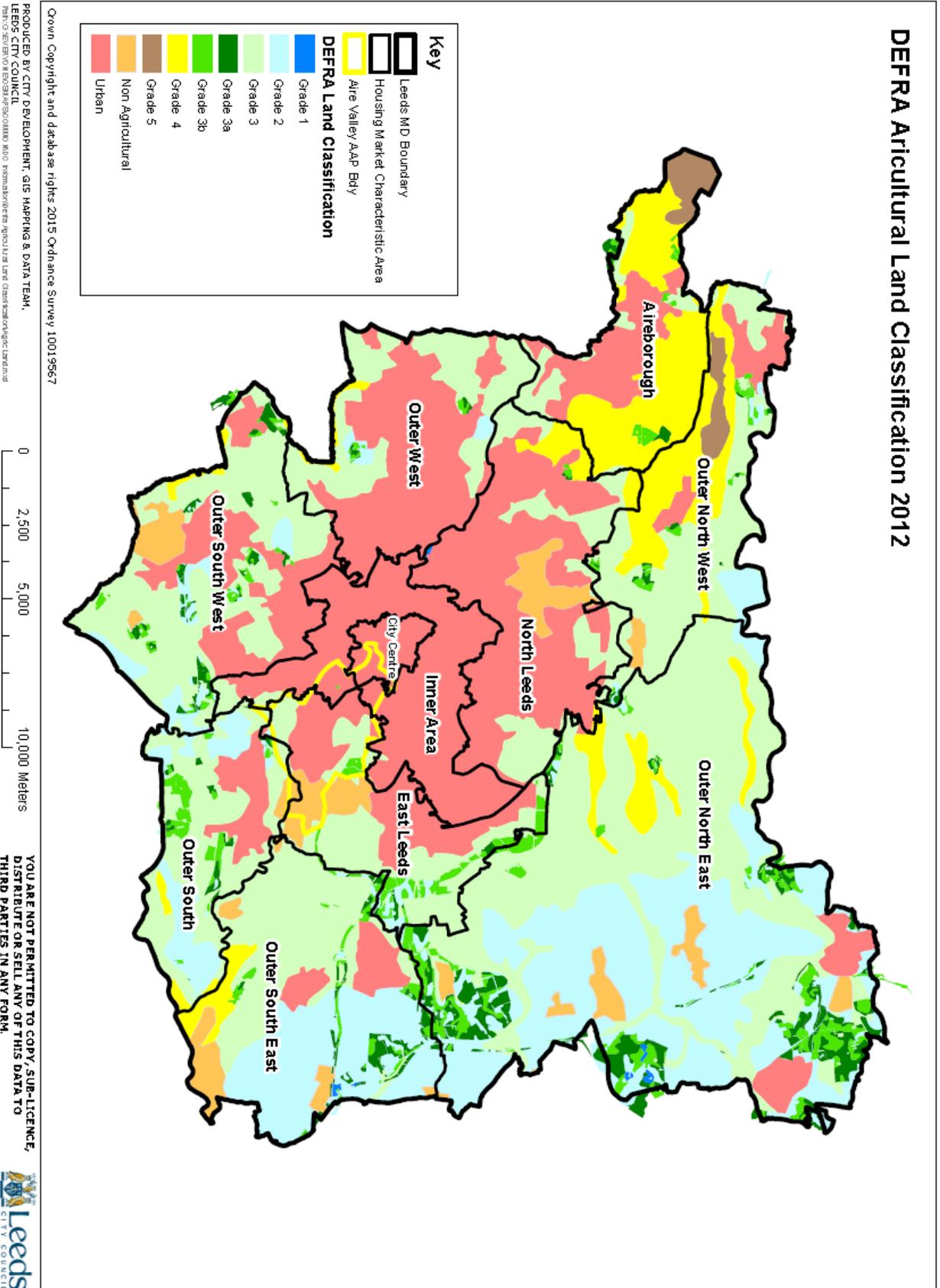
Agriculture (EvP5)

Map 10 below shows the classification of agricultural land across Leeds. This has been updated to include the subdivision of grade 3 into 3a and 3b where this information is available. Hence the map is a composite compiled from different data sources available. It has been agreed with Natural England. There are areas where in the absence of detailed data, only agricultural land classification information is available at a strategic scale.

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.

Leeds has very small areas of grade 1 agricultural land, mostly in East Leeds, quite a large extent of grade 2, mainly to the east of Leeds, but areas also to the north and south. There are also areas of grade 3a, again mostly concentrated east of Leeds.

DEFRA Agricultural Land Classification 2012



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Contaminated Land (EvP6)

Potentially Contaminating Historical Land Uses

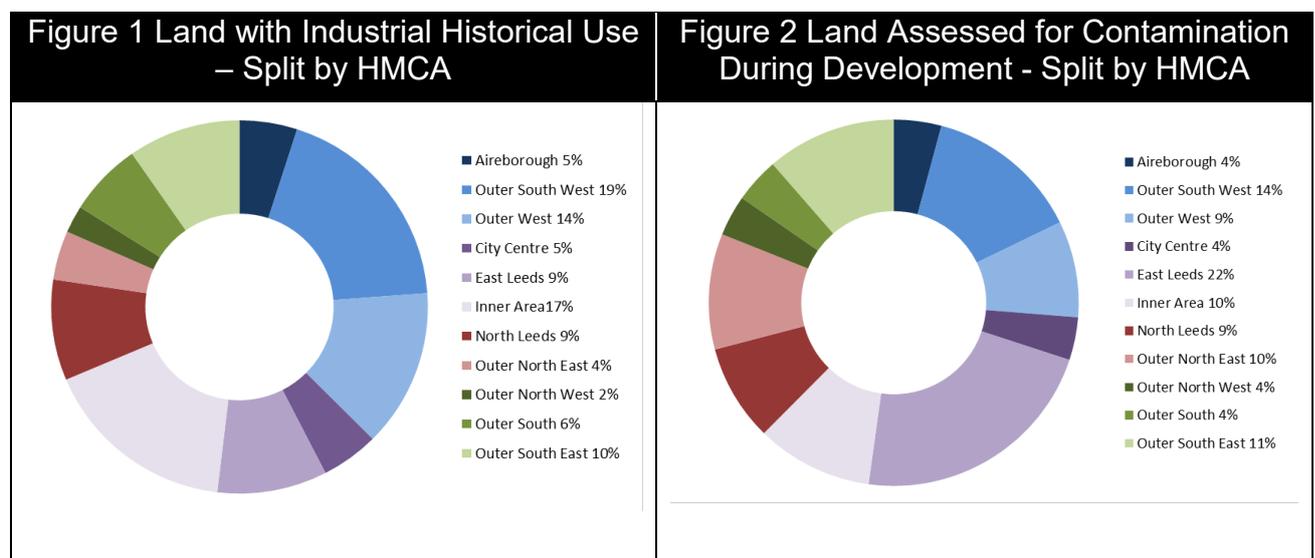
The Council has identified which parts of Leeds have previously been subject to a potentially contaminating land use. This data has been extracted from historical mapping and converted into digital format. The land covers approximately 8% of Leeds Metropolitan District's surface area. Figure 1 shows how this land is divided between the eleven Housing Market Characteristic Areas (HMCAs). The Outer South West HMCA has the largest proportion (19%), followed by Inner Area (17%) and then Outer West (14%).

Planning Services & the Planning Regime

The council is also collecting data on sites in Leeds where land contamination has been assessed as part of the development process. The level of assessment will vary depending on the nature of the site and its proposed end use. Assessment may involve a desk top study, site investigation, remediation and verification works.

This data represents more than 6,500 planning applications reviewed for potential land contamination and equates to 10% of the district's surface area. The figure of 10% exceeds the total area identified as having a historical potentially contaminated land use above. This is because planning applications for the most vulnerable end uses, for example residential housing and children's play areas, require some degree of land contamination assessment regardless of the previous use of the land. Figure 2 shows how the work is split between the HMCAs with the largest proportion (22%) taking place in East Leeds, followed by 14% in Outer South West Leeds and then 10% in Inner Leeds.

The main route for contaminated land assessment and remediation in Leeds is through redevelopment, with 53km² of land assessed through the planning system to date.

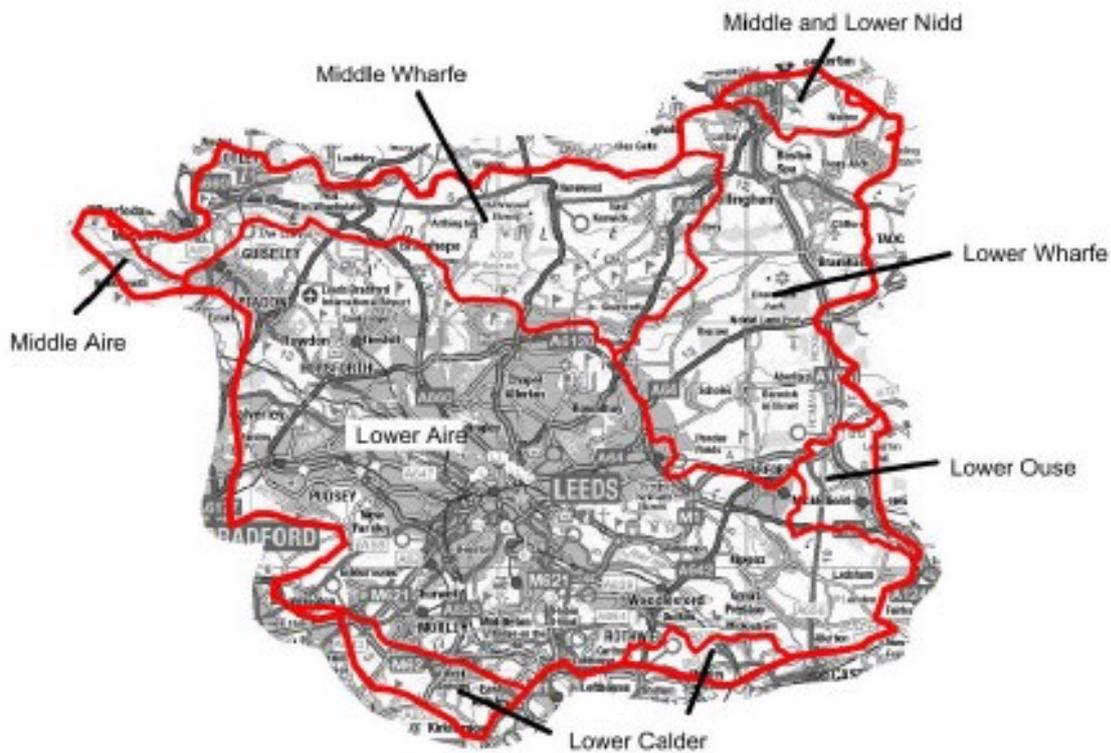


Water Quality (EvP7)

The Leeds district spans three Water Framework Directive (WFD) management catchments: the Aire and Calder, the Wharfe and lower Ouse and the Swale, Ouse, Nidd and Ure.

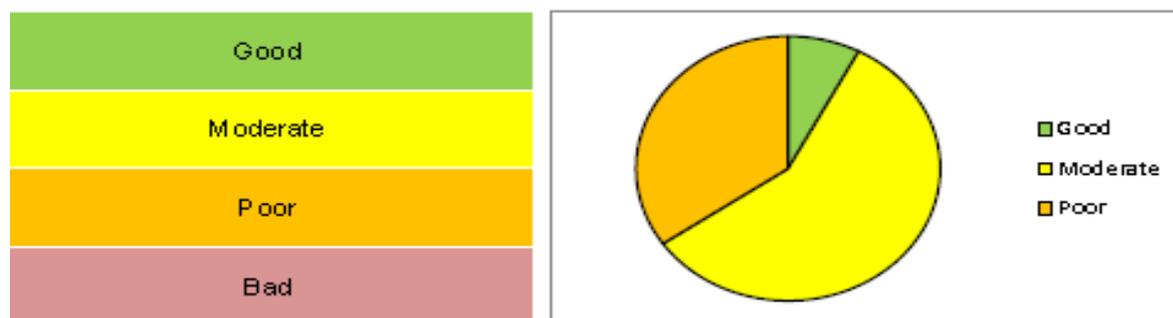
- 330 km² (60%) of Leeds is in the Aire and Calder catchment
- 212 km² (38%) of Leeds is in the Wharfe catchment
- 10 km² (2%) of Leeds is in the Swale, Ouse, Nidd and Ure catchment
-

Under WFD river management catchments are divided into smaller 'sub catchments' called operational catchments. Leeds includes parts of seven operational catchment: Lower Aire, Lower Wharfe; Middle Wharfe; Lower Calder; Lower Ouse; Middle and Lower Nidd; and Middle Aire which are shown on map 11 below.



Water bodies of Leeds

Using monitoring data all water bodies have been placed in one of four categories



The WFD classification

WFD classification for rivers and streams in Leeds

The basic aim of WFD is to get all water bodies to a good condition.

The classification of a water body can alter as a result of changes in the catchment and new monitoring results. The condition of a water body can deteriorate through pollution, new development or other physical changes in the catchment.

The Environment Agency reports to Defra on the classification of water bodies including improvements and deterioration. This information is then supplied to the EU.

There are four types of WFD water body in Leeds district: rivers and streams, lakes (including reservoirs) canals and groundwater

1 River and stream water bodies

There are 26 river and stream water bodies in Leeds. 70% of these have been significantly changed from their natural state by engineering works such as weirs, reservoirs or flood defences. For example weirs might have been constructed for hydropower, reservoirs built for water storage or culverts constructed to allow the growth of urban areas and transport links.

Under WFD such water bodies are described as **heavily modified (HMWB)**, that is to say they have been changed significantly by engineering works.

In HMWB water bodies WFD asks that wherever technically possible and cost beneficial, works should be carried out to 'compensate' for the physical changes that have been made. These works are called **mitigation measures**. An example of a mitigation measure would be building a fish pass on a weir that can't be removed.

The following tables list the WFD water bodies in Leeds district, gives their latest classification and the reasons for them failing to meet their WFD target.

1 River and stream water bodies in Leeds

Swale, Ure, Ouse and Nidd catchment

Name	Reference	Heavily modified	2014 classification	Failures
Nidd from Crimble Beck to River Ouse Small part	GB104027068292	Yes	Moderate	Fish Phosphate MM
The Foss Catchment Small part	GB104027063980	No	Poor	Invertebrates Macrophytes Dissolved oxygen

Wharfe and Lower Ouse catchment

Name	Reference	Heavily modified	2014 classification	Failures
* <i>New Wharfe from Hundwith Beck to River Washburn</i>	<i>GB 104027064252 (GB 104027064258)</i>	Yes	Moderate	<i>Fish Phytobenthos MM</i>
* <i>New Wharfe from R Washburn to Collingham Beck</i>	<i>GB 104027064251 (GB 104027064254)</i>	Yes	Poor	<i>Phytobenthos MM Tin compounds</i>
Stark Beck	GB104027063980	Yes	Moderate	Fish BOD pH MM
* <i>New Wharfe from R Washburn to Collingham Beck</i>	<i>GB 104027064251 (GB 104027064254)</i>	No	Poor	<i>Phytobenthos MM Tin compounds</i>
Collingham Beck	GB104027063970	No	Poor	Fish Macrophytes Phytobenthos
* <i>New Wharfe from Collingham Beck to Tadcaster weir</i>	<i>GB 104027064251 (GB 104027064255)</i>	Yes	Poor	<i>Phytobenthos MM Tin compounds</i>
Thorner Beck catchment	GB104027063950	No	Good	---
Cock Beck	GB104027063940	No	Poor	Fish Phosphate
Mill Dike from source to Bishop Dike	GB104027063640	No	Moderate	Macrophytes
Bishop Dike	GB104027063660	No	Poor	Macrophytes

1 River and stream water bodies in Leeds (continued)

Aire and Calder catchment (Aire)

Name	Reference	Heavily modified	2014 classification	Failures
Gill Beck (Baildon) from source to River Aire, small part	GB104027062940	Yes	Moderate	MM
Gill Beck (Guiseley) from source to River Aire	GB104027062910	Yes	Moderate	Invertebrates
Carlton Beck from source to River Aire	GB104027062920	Yes	Good	---
Meanwood Beck from Source to River Aire	GB104027062900	Yes	Moderate	Fish Macrophytes Phosphate MM
Wyke Beck from source to River Aire Note: this water body includes the out fall from Knostrop sewage works	GB104027062880	Yes	Moderate	Macrophytes Phytobenthos Ammonia BOD MM
Aire from Gill Beck (Baildon) to River Calder	GB104027063032	Yes	Poor	Invertebrates Macrophytes Phytobenthos Phosphate Herbicide Insecticide MM
Low/Wortley/Pudsey Becks	GB104027062830	Yes	Moderate	Invertebrates Macrophytes Ammonia MM
Milshaw Beck from Source to Low/Wortley/Pudsey Becks	GB104027062750	Yes	Moderate	Invertebrates Macrophytes Ammonia MM
Dulton Beck from source to River Aire	GB104027062880	Yes	Moderate	Fish Invertebrates MM
Lin Dike from source to River Aire	GB104027062810	Yes	Moderate	Invertebrates Macrophytes Phytobenthos Phosphate MM
Aire from River Calder to River Ouse Small part only	GB104027062760	No	Poor	Fish Invertebrates Phytobenthos Phosphate Pesticides Di(2-ethylhexyl)-phthalate Tin compounds MM

1 River and stream water bodies in Leeds (continued)

Aire and Calder catchment (Calder)

Name	Reference	Heavily modified	2014 classification	Failures
Batley Beck from Source to River Calder Small part	GB104027062670	Yes	Moderate	Invertebrates MM
Chald from Source to River Calder Small part	GB104027062620	Yes	Moderate	Invertebrates MM
* New Calder from River Chald to River Aire Small part	GB104027062630 (GB104027062632)	Yes	Moderate	<i>Invertebrates</i> <i>Phytobenthos</i> <i>Ammonia</i> <i>Phosphate</i> <i>Insecticides</i> <i>MM</i>

Note

- '* New'. Due to WFD water body boundary changes this is new water body and no data for 2014 yet exists. Information given is for the closest similar old water body
- Macrophytes are a type of aquatic plant
- Phytobenthos is type of algae
- MM is short for mitigation measures

2 Lakes (including reservoirs)

Name	Reference	Heavily modified	2014 classification
Eccup Reservoir	GB30430374	Moderate	Chironomids Phosphorus Mitigation measures
Reva reservoir	GB30430357	Moderate	Mitigation measures
Mickletown Ings	GB30430809	Moderate	Mitigation measures
Ardsley reservoir	GB30430917	Moderate	Mitigation measure

- Chironomids are a type of aquatic insect

3 Artificial water bodies (canals)

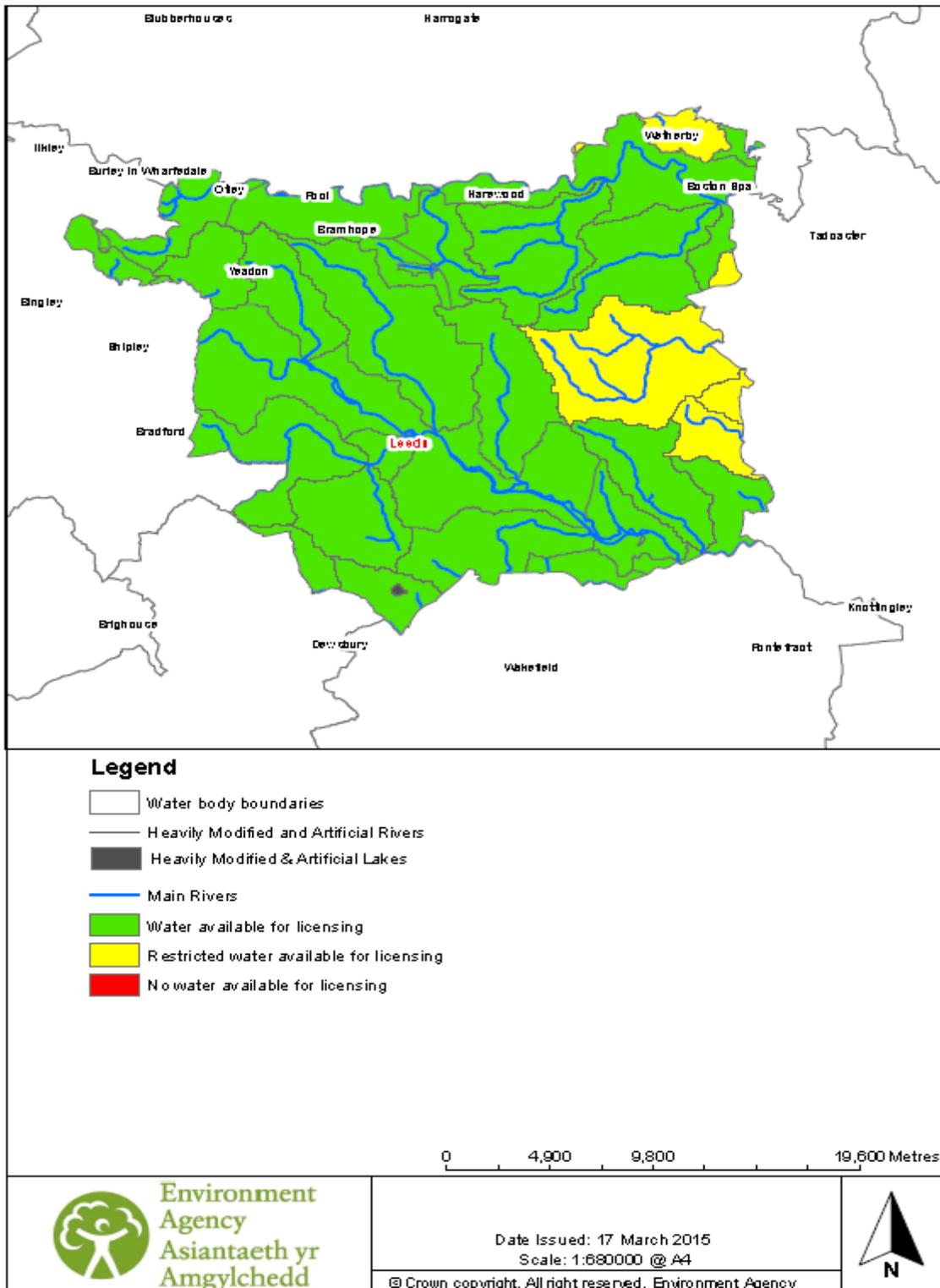
Name	Reference	Heavily modified	2014 classification
Leeds and Liverpool Canal, summit to Leeds	GB70410231	Good	---

4 Ground water

Name	Reference	Heavily modified	2014 classification
Aire & Calder Carboniferous Limestone / Millstone Grit / Coal Measures.	GB404026700400	Poor	Chemistry

Water Resources (EvP8)

Work undertaken as part of the Natural Resources and Waste DPD found that overall water consumption within Leeds is higher than average. Water availability is assessed by the Environment Agency through Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies. Map 12 illustrates water resource availability in Leeds including restricted areas for water licensing (for water based business and industry).



Flood Risk (EvP9)

The National Planning Policy Framework sets the national policy context for considering flood risk. The Leeds Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) defines 4 flood zones:

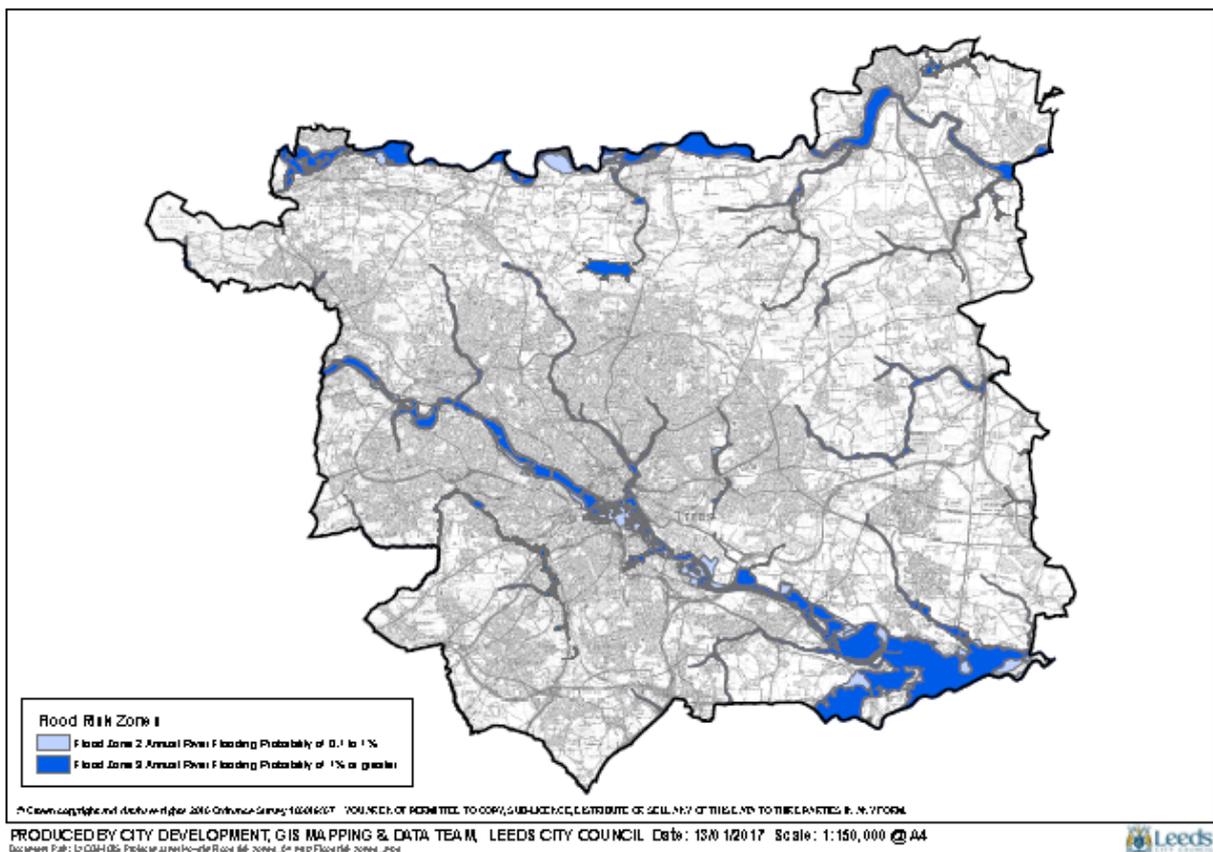
- Zone 1 – areas of low flood probability;
- Zone 2 – areas of medium flood probability;
- Zone 3a – areas of high flood probability; and
- Zone 3b – functional flood plain

The Core Strategy and the Natural Resources and Waste DPD provide policy relating to development in flood risk zones and sustainable drainage requirements.

Leeds City council will be updating its Strategic Flood Risk Assessment this year. The Environment Agency provide updates to the Flood Map for Planning every 6 months. These maps include substantial revisions to flood zones within Leeds in a number of areas. The latest Environment Agency Flood Map for Planning is available from the following link:

<https://flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk/confirm-location?easting=429719&northing=433916&placeOrPostcode=leeds>

Map 13 below provides a strategic representation of the flood risk areas in Leeds (source: Environment Agency)



Air Quality (EvP10)

The European Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe Directive (2008/50/EC) consolidated earlier EU Directives dating back to 1996. Through the Air Quality (England) Regulations, concentration based Air Quality (AQ) objectives linked to a 'health threshold' for each of seven pollutants had been incorporated into UK legislation with supporting guidance published under the Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) regime.

Where it is satisfied that the AQ objectives are not being met, local authorities are required to declare Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs). Through monitoring air quality from the late 1990s, Leeds was able to identify seven relatively small areas where those objectives were not being met and declared them as AQMAs in 2001. More recently in 2010, Leeds reviewed those areas, revoking four, reaffirming three and introducing three new areas.

Map 14 below shows the location of the Air Quality Management Areas in Leeds.

On a wider scale, the UK is currently facing the prospect of fines imposed by the EU for breaching limit values set for NO₂ concentrations. Areas identified as a result of modelling by central government and reported to the EU are alongside the most heavily trafficked and congested section of the primary road network including motorways. Under the Localism Act, discretionary powers exist to enable these fines can be passed on to local authorities when it can be shown that they have failed to adequately tackle the causes.

Actions to improve air quality were detailed in the Council's Air Quality Action Plan, published in 2004. It was clear at that time that successfully tackling the exceedances of the AQ objectives could not be achieved by addressing the AQMA 'hot spots' in isolation. Instead, a variety of initiatives directed mainly at transport related emissions were proposed to improve AQ throughout the district. In the intervening period the principles have remained the same while a number of new initiatives have been added aimed at managing traffic demand, encouraging more sustainable travel and reducing vehicle emissions.

Leeds is currently working in partnership with the four other West Yorkshire local authorities to develop a common approach to tackling AQ issues. This work includes the adoption of an evolving West Yorkshire Low Emission Strategy and an investigation into the feasibility of Low Emission Zones to encourage the earlier uptake than would otherwise occur of newer, cleaner vehicles where modal shift to other less polluting forms of transport have not been successful.

More recently, concern has been raised in relation to microscopic particles (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) because it is now accepted that there is no 'safe' threshold. Although concentrations in Leeds are below the threshold set in the objectives any concentration reduction offers the opportunity to improve health across the whole population.

Nationally, it has been estimated that 29,000 deaths are brought forward annually because of exposure to PM_{2.5} particles and a more recent report has related this figure to exposure in each UK local authority area, suggesting that in Leeds, approximately 350 deaths occur prematurely because of the effects of exposure to PM_{2.5} particles.

From around 2000 onwards, the better fuel efficiency of diesel powered vehicles has been encouraged nationally as a means of tackling climate change and CO₂ emissions. Although progressively more stringent emission standards have applied to newer vehicles, the laboratory based testing regime has not replicated their real-world performance. As a result these vehicles, ranging from small cars and vans to the largest buses and lorries are the major source of both NO₂ and PM particles, emitting more of these pollutants than alternatively fuelled and Ultra Low Emission Vehicles.

CO₂ Emissions & Energy Consumption (EvP11)

The main greenhouse gas is carbon dioxide (CO₂), although other gases including methane and nitrous oxides are also involved. The scientific evidence is now overwhelming. Since 1990, global temperatures have risen by 0.2C and atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations have increased from 354 parts per million to over 400 parts per million, the highest levels in 20m years, and are still rising. Even with

international action to stabilise and reduce emissions, global temperatures are likely to rise by up to 3°C by 2100, with a devastating impact on our economy and natural world, in the UK and, above all, in the most vulnerable developing countries.

In 2005, Leeds produced almost 5.1 million tonnes of carbon dioxide (CO₂). The three biggest contributors were the commercial and industrial sector (41%), domestic (37%) and transport (22%). Over the past seven years, total emissions have declined by 13.2% with good progress in all areas. In 2008/09 Leeds City Council produced 136,989 tonnes of carbon dioxide from buildings, street lighting, fleet vehicles and staff travel. Building emissions (over 70% of council emissions) have been falling steadily since the 1990s and total emissions were 116,135 tonnes in 2013/14, a 15.2% reduction. The council has committed to reduce total emissions by 40% between 2008/09 and 2020/21 which we are on track to meet.

In 2008 the Government has adopted the legally binding target in the Climate Change Act to cut UK emissions by 80% between 1990-2050 and by at least 26% between 2005-20. Given both these factors, we have adopted a target to also reduce emissions from Leeds by 80% between 2005 and 2050. This means cutting total emissions to no more than 1.02m tonnes of carbon dioxide which equates to a reduction of 90,000 tonnes every year. These are very tough targets. But cities around the world will face similar targets over coming years. Early action now to make cost-effective carbon reductions will put Leeds in a strong position in future.

Accessibility (EvP12)

Census data shows that the population of Leeds grew by 10.4% from 680,700 in 1991 to 751,500 in 2011, whilst car ownership grew from 0.8 cars per household to 1.0 cars per household. During the same period employment grew by 24.1% and total cars owned by Leeds residents by 44.2%.

Weekday traffic flows across the central monitoring cordon grew by 10.9% between 1992 and 2004. Between 2004 and 2014, however, traffic flows across the cordon fell by 2.3% (equating to 17,000 vehicle movements).

In 2014, 743,000 vehicles on an average weekday travelled into/out of central Leeds and traffic flows on some sections of the Inner Ring Road exceeded 80,000 vehicles a day.

Annual surveys covering journeys on radial routes approaching the city centre during the morning peak period (07:30-09:30) show that the number of cyclists rose by 209% between 2004 and 2014. Rail and walking also showed an increase in use (44% and 66% respectively). In contrast, the number of people travelling by car, bus and motorcycles all decreased over the same period.

Surveys show that in 2014 the mode of travel for journeys crossing the central cordon (towards the city centre) in the morning peak period (07:00-10:00) comprised: car drivers and passengers 53.8% of total flow, bus 24.7%, rail 14.5%, walking 5.1%, cycling 1.4% and motorcycles 0.4%.

Commuting to work in Leeds has increased rapidly in recent years and is projected to increase further. The 2001 Census shows that there were 105,000 commuters travelling into Leeds city centre to work, a figure which rose by 4% in the 2011 Census

to just over 109,000. Of these, 46% travelled by car, a fall from 2001, however, this is still greater than most Core Cities.

Congestion occurs in Leeds, as it does in any major urban centre. However, Department for Transport data shows that average morning peak period (07:00-10:00) speeds on local authority A roads in Leeds are faster than other comparable cities in England, and improved by around 6% between 2006-07 and 2012-13. This compares with a worsening in two Core Cities and smaller levels of improvement in all the others.

Journey time data for arterial and orbital routes into and around Leeds have been studied for the 2009-10 and 2011-12 academic years (school days only). This analysis expresses congestion as a percentage increase in journey times resulting from congestion (a figure of 100% represents a route where peak time journey times are twice as long as the daytime free flow). Figure 1 and Figure 2 show the congestion results for inbound radial links and the orbital routes surveyed.

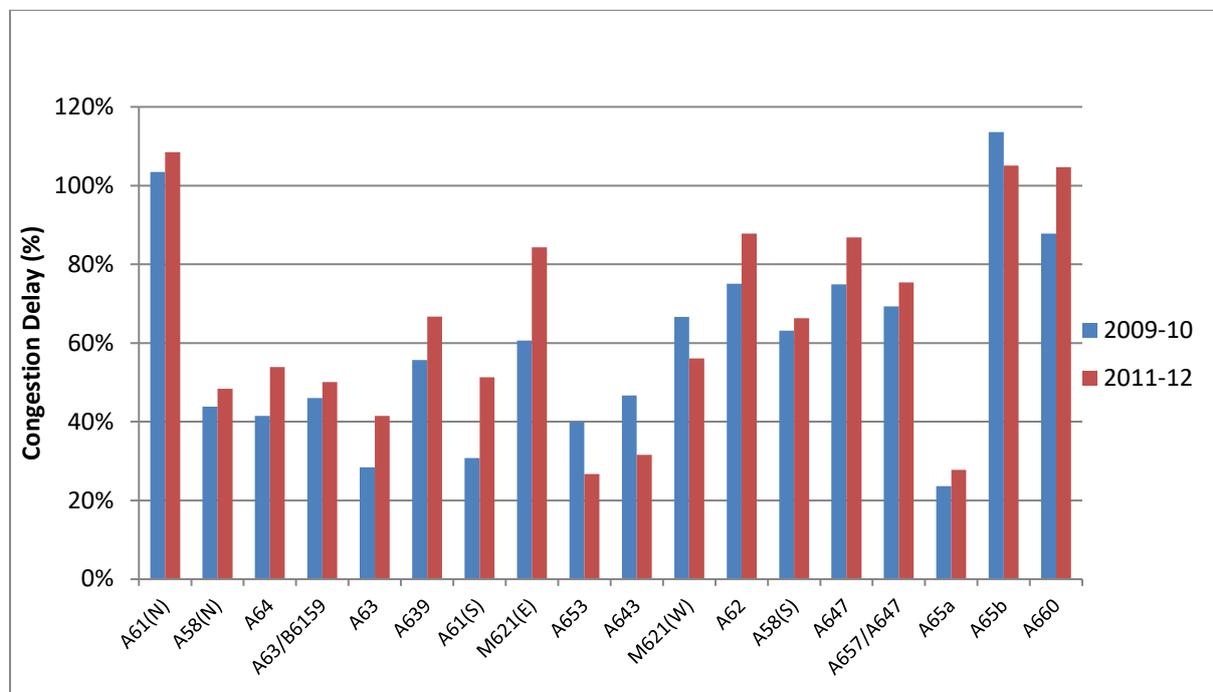


Figure 1: Leeds Inbound Radial Congestion Delay (08:00-09:00)
 Note: A65b affected by quality bus corridor works during 2011-12

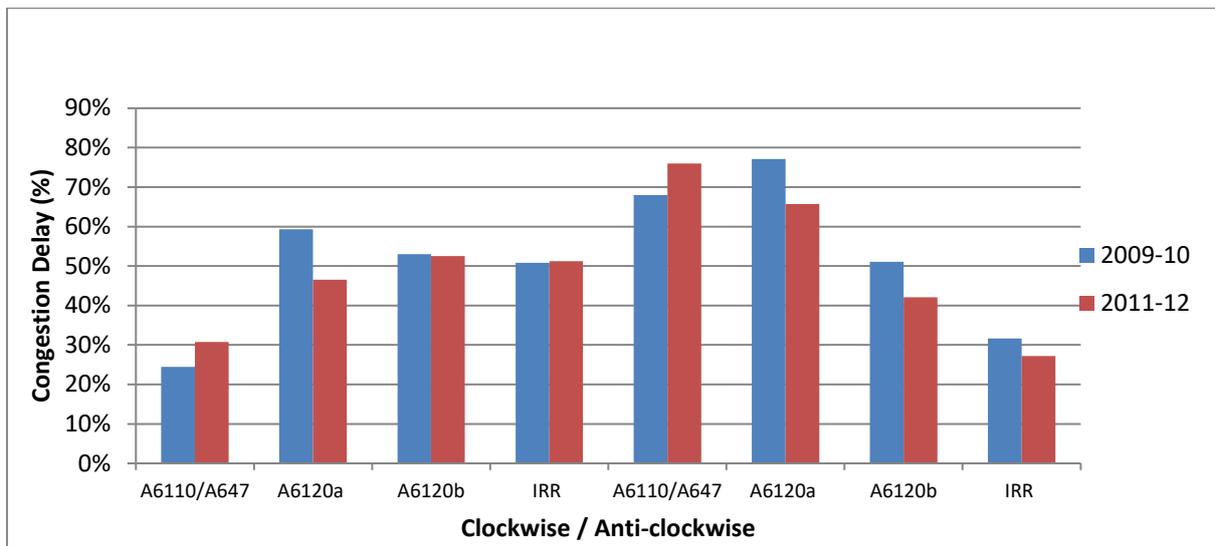


Figure 2: Leeds Orbital Congestion Delay (08:00-09:00)

Note: A6110/A647= A653-A6120; A6120a = A647-A61; A6120b = A61-M1 (Jn46)

The inbound radials are the most congested, with six routes showing congestion adding 80% of more to journey times in 2011-12. In comparison only three, radial, routes exceeded the 80% threshold (A61 N, M621 (E) and A660) outbound during the peak hour (17:00-18:00).

Leeds is well connected to other towns and cities in the UK with a comprehensive network of rail services. Long distance services are available to destinations including London to the south, Newcastle and Edinburgh to the north and Birmingham, Bristol, Exeter and Plymouth to the south west. Regional services serve destinations including Manchester, Liverpool, Sheffield and York. There is also an extensive network of local services serving destinations in Leeds district and West Yorkshire.

The Office of Rail Regulation data shows Leeds City Station is the second busiest station in the UK outside of London (2013-14). Department for Transport surveys reveals that in 2013 24,000 people arrived at Leeds during a weekday morning peak (07:00-10:00). On an average 2013 weekday 67,500 passengers arrive at and 66,500 passengers depart from Leeds. Figure 3 shows the arrival and departure profile of passengers.

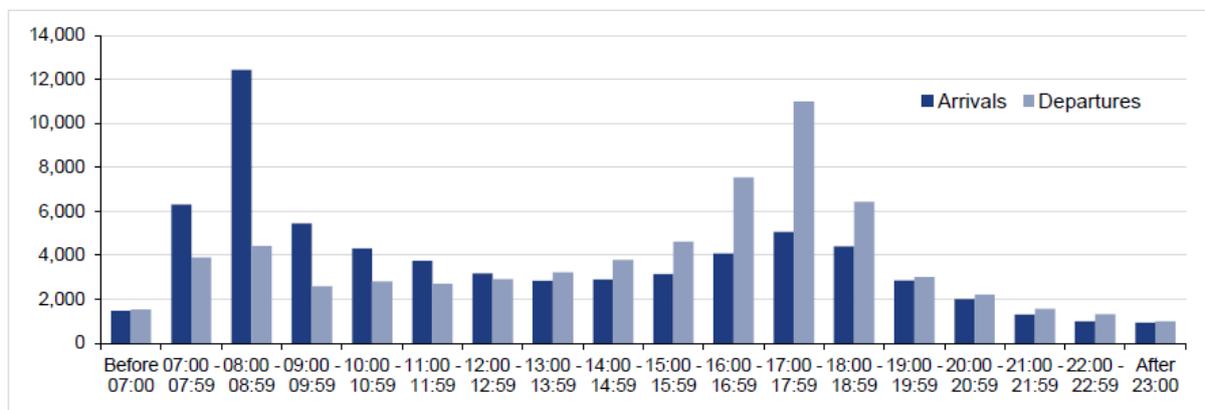


Figure 3: Arrival and Departure Profile for Leeds City Station (2013)

Source: DfT (2014), Rail passenger numbers and crowding on weekdays in major cities in England and Wales: 2013, Chart 14.

Leeds also has good connectivity to the strategic road network in the UK with easy access to the north-south routes of the M1 and A1(M), and the east-west M62.

Leeds has a good bus network, in 2010-11 there were 76 million trips on the network. Bus patronage has grown across West Yorkshire in recent years. Whilst there is no updated figure available for Leeds, it is thought that patronage on the Leeds network has increased. An extensive network serves the Leeds Urban area, with connections on inter-urban routes to other urban areas in West and North Yorkshire. Coach connections for longer distance journeys are also available.

In 2019, over 4 million passengers used Leeds Bradford Airport (LBA). There are now plans to increase the number of passengers using the Airport to 7.1 million passengers each year by 2030 (Route to 2030 – Strategic Development Plan).

Although car ownership has increased in recent decades, 32.1% of Leeds households (2011 census) have no car. Table 7 and 8 details levels of car ownership by numbers and percentages, respectively. Consequently, public transport, walking and cycling play a vital role in meeting a very significant travel need in the community. Accessibility to key services and facilities by public transport in Leeds is relatively high. For example, in 2013, 100% of 16-19 year olds in Leeds were within 30 minutes of a further education establishment by public transport, and 100% of people of working age (16-74) were within 20 minutes of an employment centre. For healthcare, 99% and 100% of households in Leeds without a car were within 15 and 30 minutes respectively of a GP by public transport and 84% and 100% of households without a car were within 30 and 60 minutes respectively of a hospital.

HMCA Car Ownership (numbers)		Source: 2011 census QS416					
After HMCA / LSOA adjustments							
		Households:		Households:	Households:	Households:	Total
HMCA	Number of	No Car or	Households:	2 Cars or	3 Cars or	4+ cars or	number of
	Households	Van	1 Car or Van	Vans	Vans	vans	vehicles
Aireborough	14417	2523	6358	4527	767	242	18830
City Centre	8506	4969	2987	492	40	17	4176
East Leeds	19362	5759	8785	3979	665	174	19477
Inner Area	68243	37502	23715	5707	957	361	39669
North Leeds	70236	17825	30684	17592	3131	1004	79695
Outer North East	16740	2033	6480	6453	1299	477	25393
Outer North West	8985	1587	3791	2900	542	165	11950
Outer South	12127	2486	5276	3582	606	177	15055
Outer South East	15546	3058	7083	4389	791	226	19238
Outer South West	40110	11192	17533	9538	1435	413	42735
Outer West	46323	13853	20722	9785	1518	445	46811
HMCA Total	320596	102787	133414	68943	11751	3701	323030

Car ownership by HMCA (numbers)
Source: 2011 census QS416. After HMCA / LSOA adjustments

HMCA Car Ownership (%)		Source: 2011 census QS416				
After HMCA / LSOA adjustments						
HMCA	Number of Households	Households: No Car or Van	Households: 1 Car or Van	Households: 2 Cars or Vans	Households: 3 Cars or Vans	Households 4+ cars or vans
Aireborough	14417	16.1%	43.9%	32.4%	5.7%	1.8%
City Centre	8506	60.8%	33.1%	5.4%	0.5%	0.2%
East Leeds	19362	33.1%	42.8%	19.7%	3.3%	1.0%
Inner Area	68243	48.6%	37.4%	11.4%	1.8%	0.6%
North Leeds	70236	28.9%	42.4%	23.1%	4.2%	1.4%
Outer North East	16740	14.8%	40.4%	35.2%	7.1%	2.5%
Outer North West	8985	16.0%	41.1%	34.1%	6.7%	2.1%
Outer South	12127	24.1%	43.7%	26.6%	4.3%	1.3%
Outer South East	15546	18.6%	45.2%	29.4%	5.3%	1.5%
Outer South West	40110	31.5%	42.6%	21.7%	3.2%	1.0%
Outer West	46323	30.4%	44.1%	21.2%	3.3%	1.0%
HMCA Total	320596	32.1%	41.6%	21.5%	3.7%	1.2%

Car ownership by HMCA (%)

Source: 2011 Census QS416. After HMCA/LSOA adjustments

Working Population aged 16-74 (excluding not in employment)		Source: 2011 census QS703										
After HMCA LSOA adjustments												
HMCA	Working Population	Home working	Underground, light rail, metro, tram	Train	Bus, mini-bus, coach	Taxi	Motorcycle, scooter, moped	Car/van driver	Car/van passenger	Bicycle	Walk	Other
Aireborough	17278	1789	29	1334	832	76	66	10590	748	227	1546	41
City Centre	10501	600	21	861	1171	108	17	2156	300	147	5081	39
East Leeds	21038	1593	23	616	3092	148	135	11714	1538	275	1845	59
Inner Area	63084	3823	112	1554	14731	1053	228	23590	4181	1340	12125	347
North Leeds	82905	7574	143	2826	11810	644	355	45585	4331	2096	7287	254
Outer North East	18744	2730	16	219	836	30	73	12515	818	235	1215	58
Outer North West	10160	1293	12	370	643	25	56	6160	462	153	959	27
Outer South	14167	1276	11	445	1314	62	84	9168	838	167	761	41
Outer South East	18019	1513	11	1197	1415	36	132	11313	1124	175	1058	45
Outer South West	46492	3641	30	775	5981	363	311	27899	3216	579	3551	147
Outer West	52836	3816	47	1244	7764	503	281	29952	3499	843	4712	174
HMCA Total	355225	29647	454	11440	49589	3047	1740	190643	21056	6237	40140	1232
Working Population aged 16-74 (%) modal share (excluding not in employment)		Source: 2011 census QS703										
After HMCA LSOA adjustments												
HMCA	Working Population	Home working	Underground, light rail, metro, tram	Train	Bus, mini-bus, coach	Taxi	Motorcycle, scooter, moped	Car/van driver	Car/van passenger	Bicycle	Walk	Other
Aireborough	17278	10.4%	0.2%	7.7%	4.8%	0.4%	0.4%	61.3%	4.3%	1.3%	8.9%	0.2%
City Centre	10501	5.7%	0.2%	8.2%	11.2%	1.0%	0.2%	20.5%	2.9%	1.4%	48.4%	0.4%
East Leeds	21038	7.6%	0.1%	2.9%	14.7%	0.7%	0.6%	55.7%	7.3%	1.3%	8.8%	0.3%
Inner Area	63084	6.1%	0.2%	2.5%	23.4%	1.7%	0.4%	37.4%	6.6%	2.1%	19.2%	0.5%
North Leeds	82905	9.1%	0.2%	3.4%	14.2%	0.8%	0.4%	55.0%	5.2%	2.5%	8.8%	0.3%
Outer North East	18744	14.6%	0.1%	1.2%	4.5%	0.2%	0.4%	66.8%	4.4%	1.3%	6.5%	0.3%
Outer North West	10160	12.7%	0.1%	3.6%	6.3%	0.2%	0.6%	60.6%	4.5%	1.5%	9.4%	0.3%
Outer South	14167	9.0%	0.1%	3.1%	9.3%	0.4%	0.6%	64.7%	5.9%	1.2%	5.4%	0.3%
Outer South East	18019	8.4%	0.1%	6.6%	7.9%	0.2%	0.7%	62.8%	6.2%	1.0%	5.9%	0.3%
Outer South West	46492	7.8%	0.1%	1.7%	12.9%	0.8%	0.7%	60.0%	6.9%	1.2%	7.6%	0.3%
Outer West	52836	7.2%	0.1%	2.4%	14.7%	1.0%	0.5%	56.7%	6.6%	1.6%	8.9%	0.3%
HMCA Total	355225	8.3%	0.1%	3.2%	14.0%	0.9%	0.5%	53.7%	5.9%	1.8%	11.3%	0.3%
Aire Valley	Source: 2011 census QS703											
No adjustments made on LSQAs												
	Working Population	Home working	Underground, light rail, metro, tram	Train	Bus, mini-bus, coach	Taxi	Motorcycle, scooter, moped	Car/van driver	Car/van passenger	Bicycle	Walk	Other
Aire Valley	17328	977	24	754	2812	164	66	6447	922	291	4796	75
Aire Valley (%)	17328	5.6%	0.1%	4.4%	16.2%	0.9%	0.4%	37.2%	5.3%	1.7%	27.7%	0.4%

Transport Infrastructure (EvP13)

Data on travel to work of Leeds residents (excluding work from home) from the 2001 and 2011 censuses is set out in the following table:

Leeds District	Train	Bus	Car	Cycle	Walk	Other
Mode Share 2011	4%	15%	65%	2%	12%	2%
Numbers 2001	5042	55521	194495	4180	33840	
Numbers 2011	11408	49433	210933	6210	40003	
Change 2001 - 2011	126%	-11%	8%	49%	18%	

Historic Environment (EvP14)

Map 15 below gives an indication of the location of Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Registered Parks and Gardens and Historic Battlefield within the Leeds district. More detailed maps showing the historic environment of each HMCA can be found in the subsequent sections of this document.

There are 79 Conservation Areas in Leeds. These range from the City Centre, suburbs such as Headingley and Roundhay, and some towns and villages, including Otley, Wetherby and Pudsey.

There are 2363 Listed Buildings in Leeds. These are included in the National List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historical Interest and are thereby given special protection. This list is continuing to grow as further buildings are identified by Historic England.

The Historic England Heritage at Risk Register now includes all designated heritage assets with the exception of Grade II Listed Buildings. For Leeds in 2020 the list includes:

- 12 buildings and structures
- 5 places of worship
- 9 Scheduled Monuments
- 2 Historic Parks and Gardens
- 4 Conservation Areas

Historic England also maintains registers of both Historic Parks and Gardens and Historic Battlefields. Leeds has 14 historic parks and gardens:

- Armley House (Gotts Park) - Grade II
- Beckett Street Cemetery – Grade II
- Bramham Park – Grade I
- Harewood House – Grade I
- High Royds Hospital – Grade II
- Hunslet Cemetery – Grade II
- Lawnswood Cemetery – Grade II
- Ledston Hall Park – Grade II*
- Lotherton Hall – Grade II
- Oulton Hall – Grade II

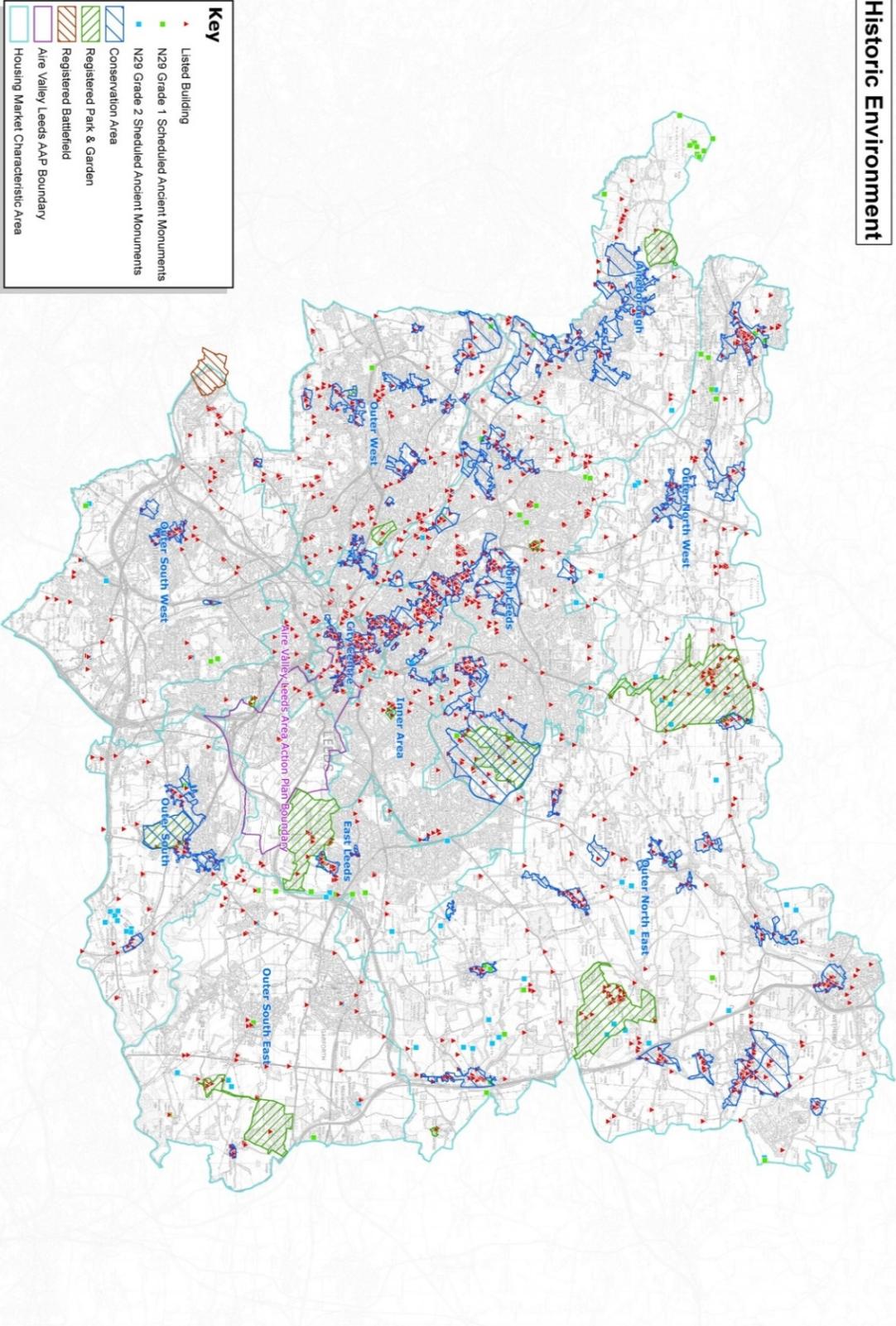
- Parlinton Estate – Grade II
- Pudsey Cemetery – Grade II*
- Roundhay Park – Grade II
- Temple Newsham – Grade II

Leeds also has one historic battlefield at Adwalton Moor near Drighlington.

The most important archaeological sites are designated as Scheduled Monuments. Consent is required from the Secretary of State for any works to them; there are 59 such sites within the Leeds district.

The designated heritage assets represent part of the total heritage resource of the District. There are in addition a number of non-designated heritage assets.

Historic Environment



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Plan: L:\COMMENTS\Presentations\Associations\GPO\Phase 2\02a\to compare with Historic Environment\to compare with Historic Environment.mxd



Landscape (EvP15)

The following maps 16 and 17 show the results of the Landscape Character Assessment Review from 2011; this is the most recent update of this data since the 1996 Landscape Quality Assessment. The maps are supported by a written document that describes in detail the features of each landscape character area. The written descriptions are still current.

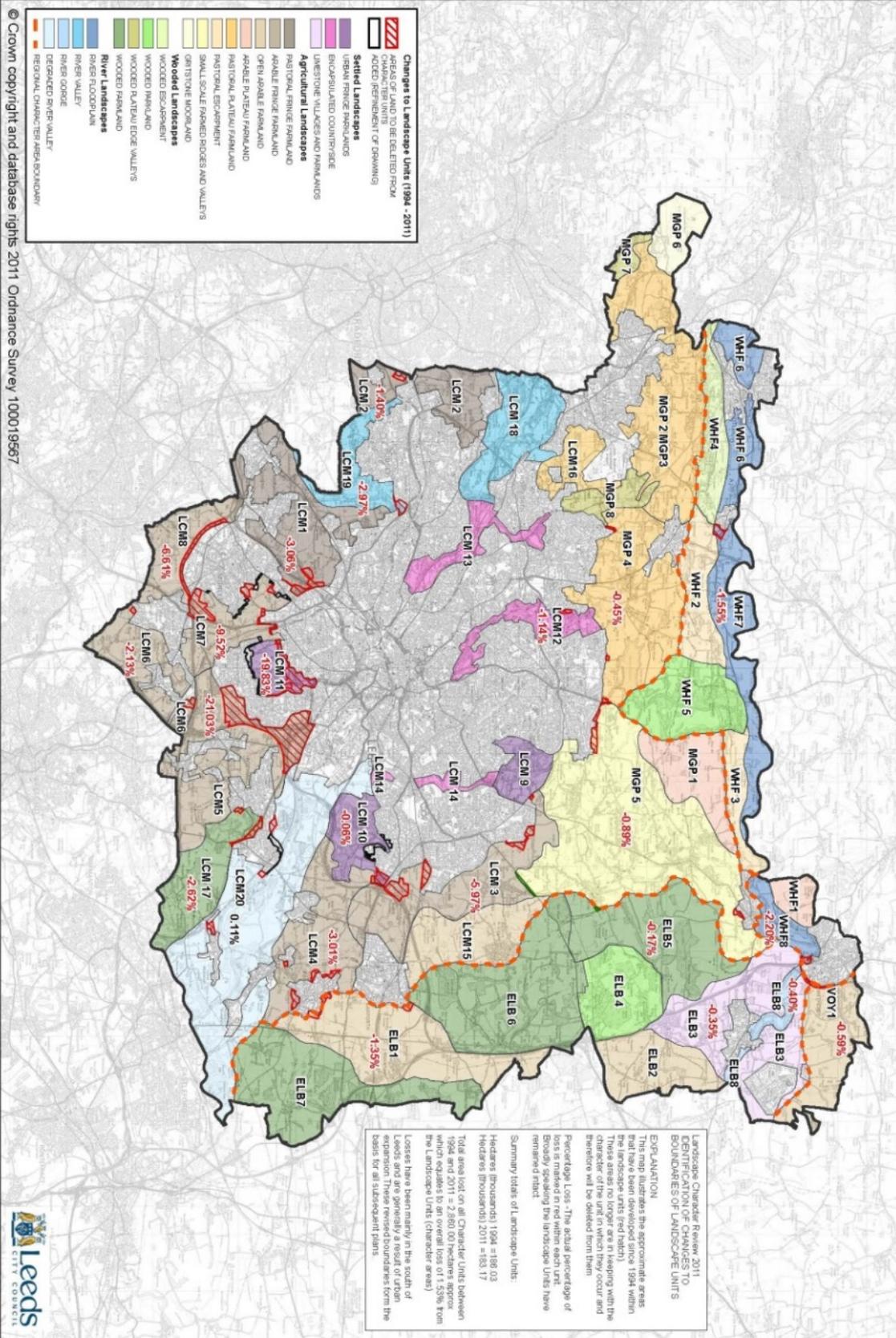
The map 16 below shows the boundaries of the landscape character areas, as amended in the 2011 review. The boundaries were revised to reflect the changes that have taken place since they were first laid out in the 1994 assessment.

The map 17 below illustrates the approximate areas that have been developed since 1994 within the landscape units. These areas are no longer in keeping with the character of the unit in which they occur and have therefore been deleted from them. The second map fixes the new boundaries to the landscape character areas.

In addition, the special qualities and the setting of the Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), which lies to the north of Otley in Harrogate District, will need to be considered.

Landscape Character Review 2011
IDENTIFICATION OF CHANGES TO BOUNDARIES OF LANDSCAPE UNITS

PLAN 1



Landscape Character Review 2011
IDENTIFICATION OF CHANGES TO
BOUNDARIES OF LANDSCAPE UNITS

EXPLANATION

This map illustrates the approximate areas that have been developed since 1994 within the landscape units (red hatch). These areas no longer are in keeping with the character of the unit in which they occur and the boundary will be deleted from them.

Percentage Loss - The actual percentage of loss is marked in red within each unit. Broadly speaking the landscape units have remained intact.

Summary totals of landscape units:

Hectares (thousands) 1994 = 188.03
Hectares (thousands) 2011 = 183.17

Total area lost on all Character Units between 1994 and 2011 = 2,680.00 hectares approx which equates to an overall loss of 1.53% from the Landscape Units (character areas).

Losses have been mainly in the south of Leeds and are mostly due to urban expansion. These revised boundaries form the basis for all subsequent plans.



Noise Complaints and Transport Noise Maps (EvP16)

The following statistics have been provided by Environmental Health and show the number of commercial noise complaints in Leeds between between 01/03/2016 and 31/03/2017.

Complaints Type	Number
Noise - Air-Con Units/Ventilation/Chillers Count	34
Noise - Buskers Count	14
Noise - Church Bells/Clocks/Calls Prayer Count	3
Noise - Commercial Alarms (intnl/extnl) Count	72
Noise - Commercial/Industrial Activities Count	281
Noise - Construction Sites Count	183
Noise - Delivery/Collection Vehicles Count	75
Noise - Fairgrounds Count	8
Noise - Farming Activities Count	5
Noise - Farming Bird Scarers Count	7
Noise - Fireworks (Commercial Premises) Count	14
Noise - Ice Cream Van Chimes Count	8
Noise - Licensed Premises Count	289
Noise - Low Frequency Count	25
Noise - Major Domestic Building Works Count	16
Noise - Mobile Plant/Machinery Count	4
Noise - Motor Vehicles (On Private Land) Count	32
Noise - PA Systems & Loud Speakers Count	58
Noise - Patrons Entrng/Extng Buildings Count	17
Noise - Roadworks Count	20
Noise - Shooting Count	1
Noise - Taxis Count	5
Noise - Transport Not Constructn Related Count	9
Noise - Vehicle Repairs Count	5

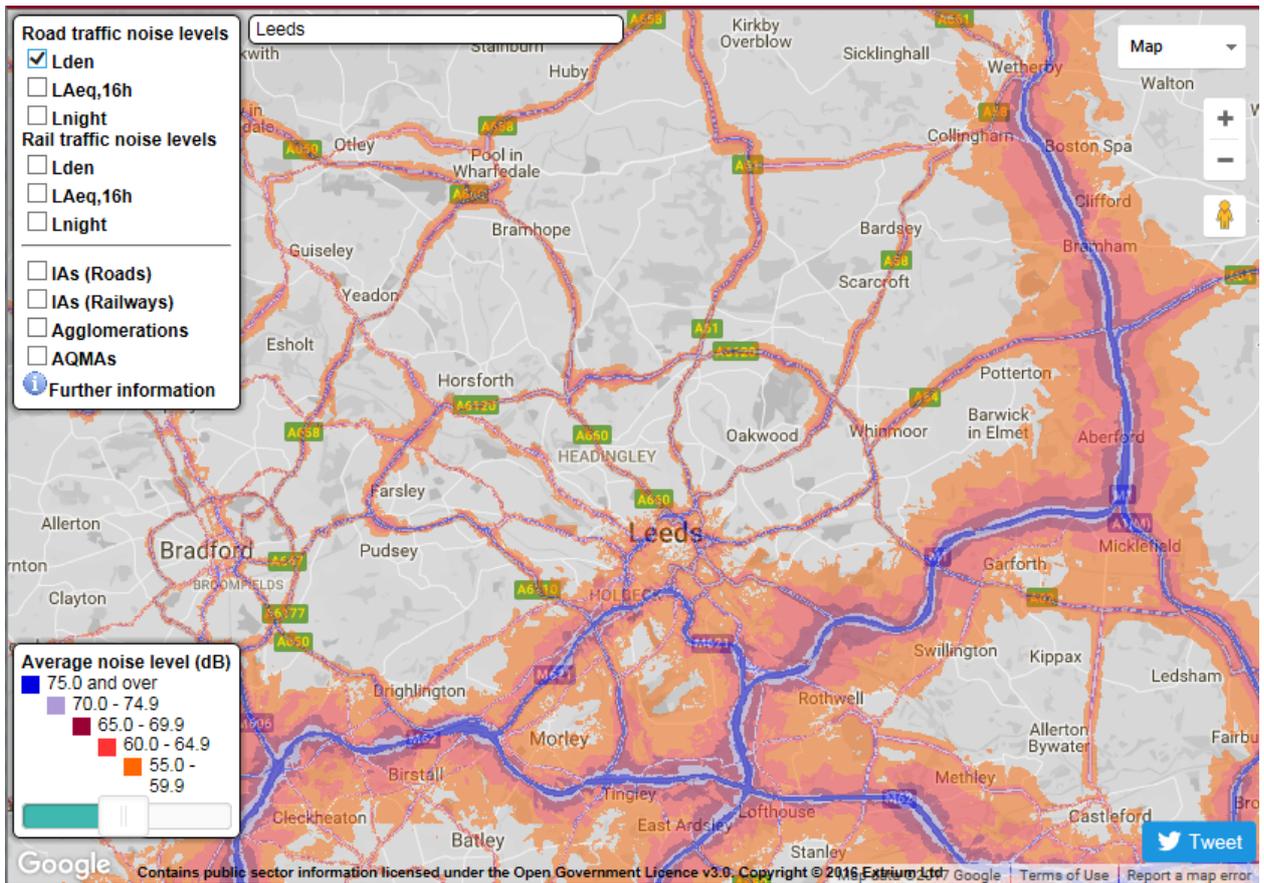
Road Noise: Lden

These noise maps (Map 18-23) are sourced from the national transport noise website <http://www.extrium.co.uk/noiseviewer.html> (18th September 2017).

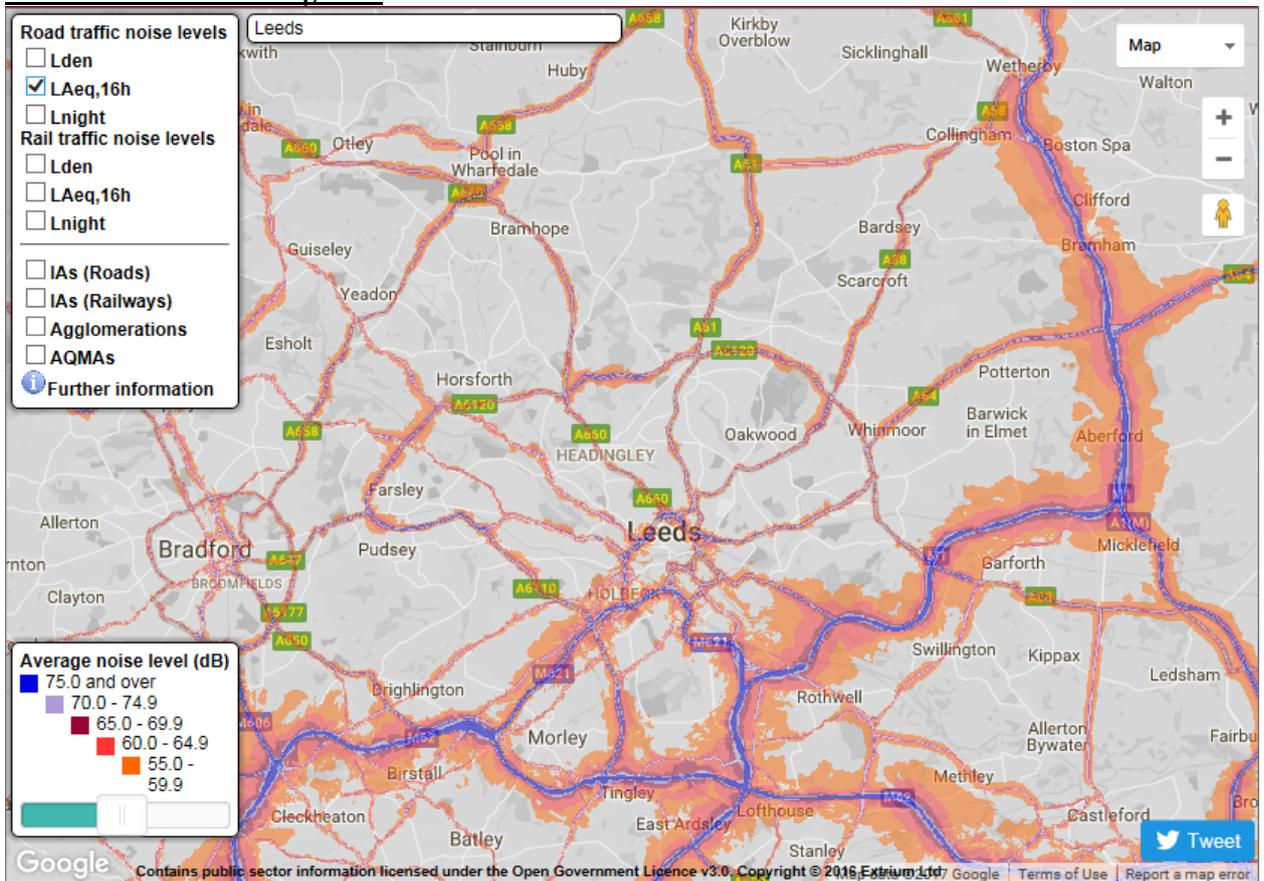
Lden Day Evening Night Sound Level is the average sound level over a 24 hour period, with a penalty of 5 dB added for the evening hours or 19:00 to 22:00, and a penalty of 10 dB added for the nighttime hours of 22:00 to 07:00.

LAeq,16h indicates the annual average noise levels for the 16-hour period between 0700 – 2300.

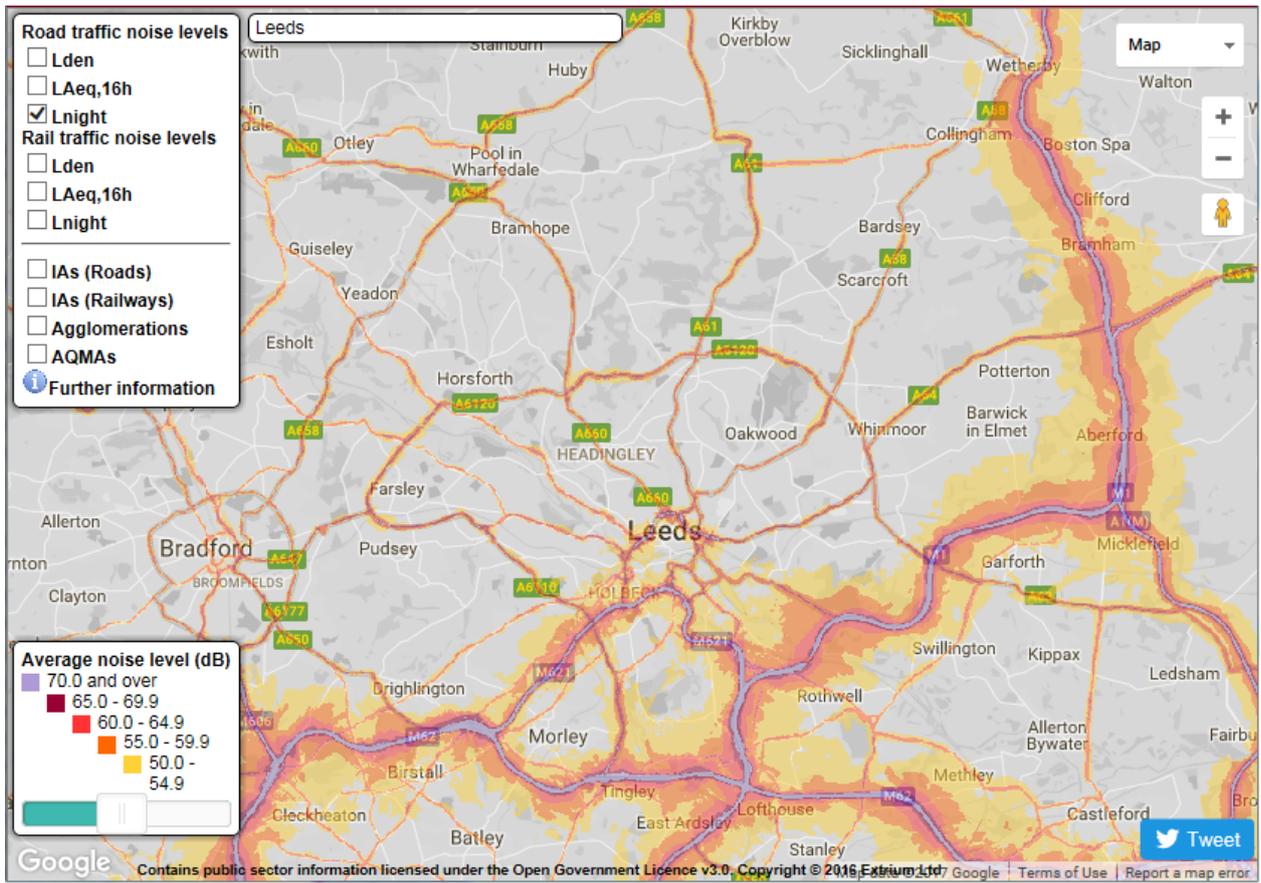
Lnight is a weighted annual sound level, measured overnight 23.00 - 0700 hours.



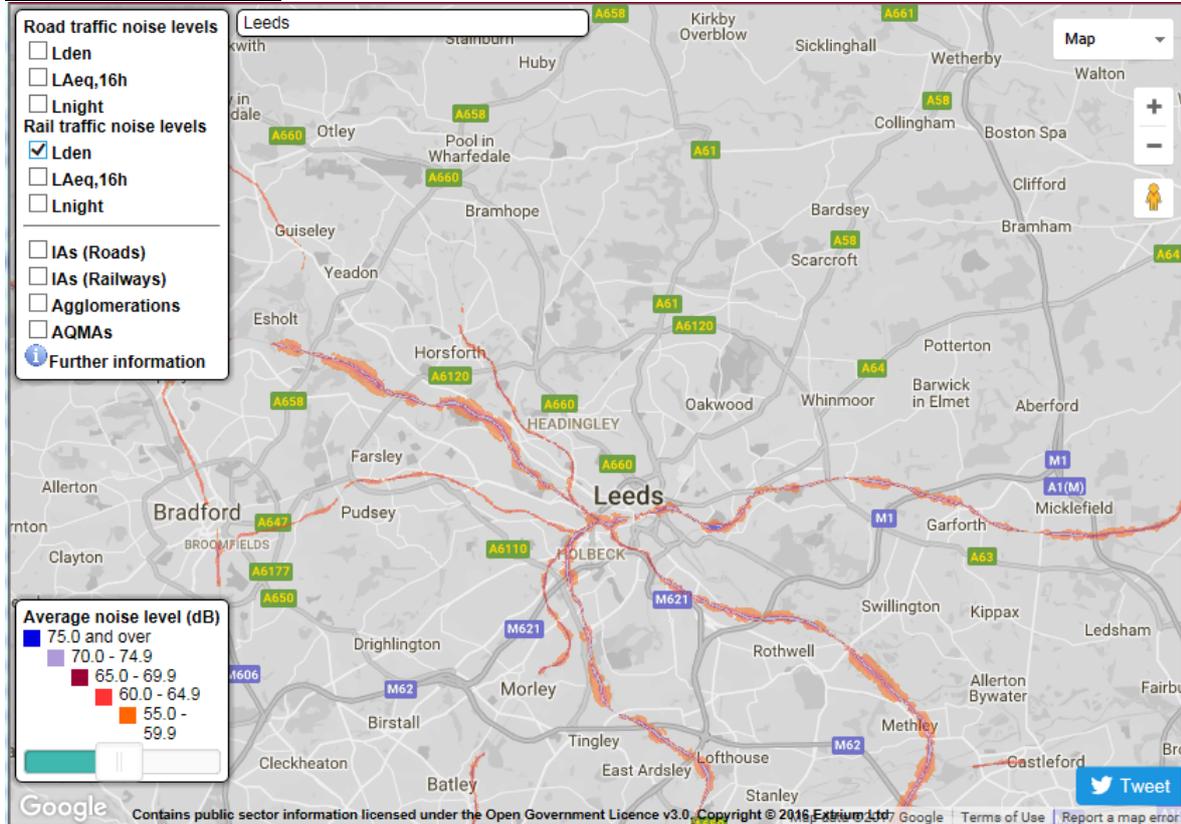
Road Noise: LAeq,16h



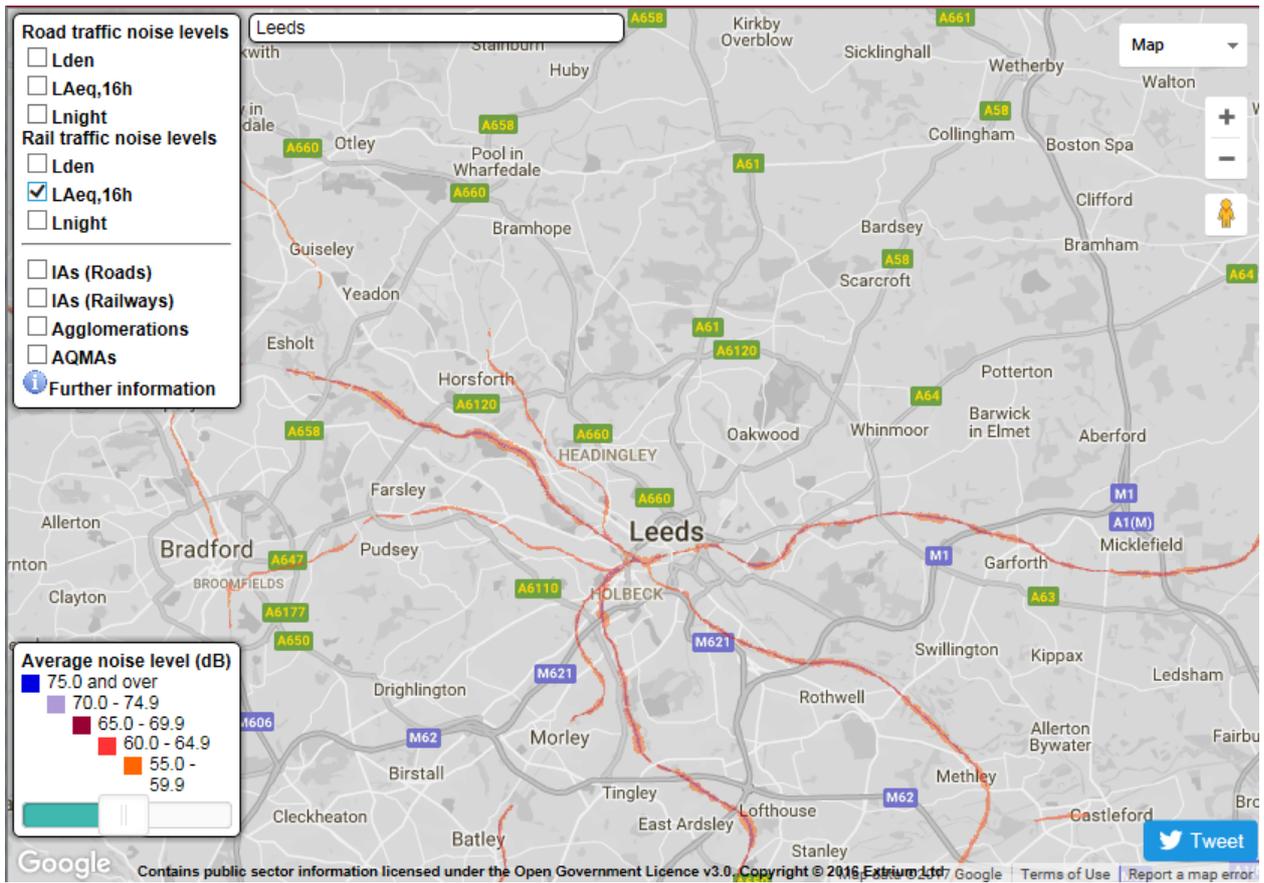
Road Noise: Lnight



Rail Noise: Lden



Rail Noise: LAeq,16h



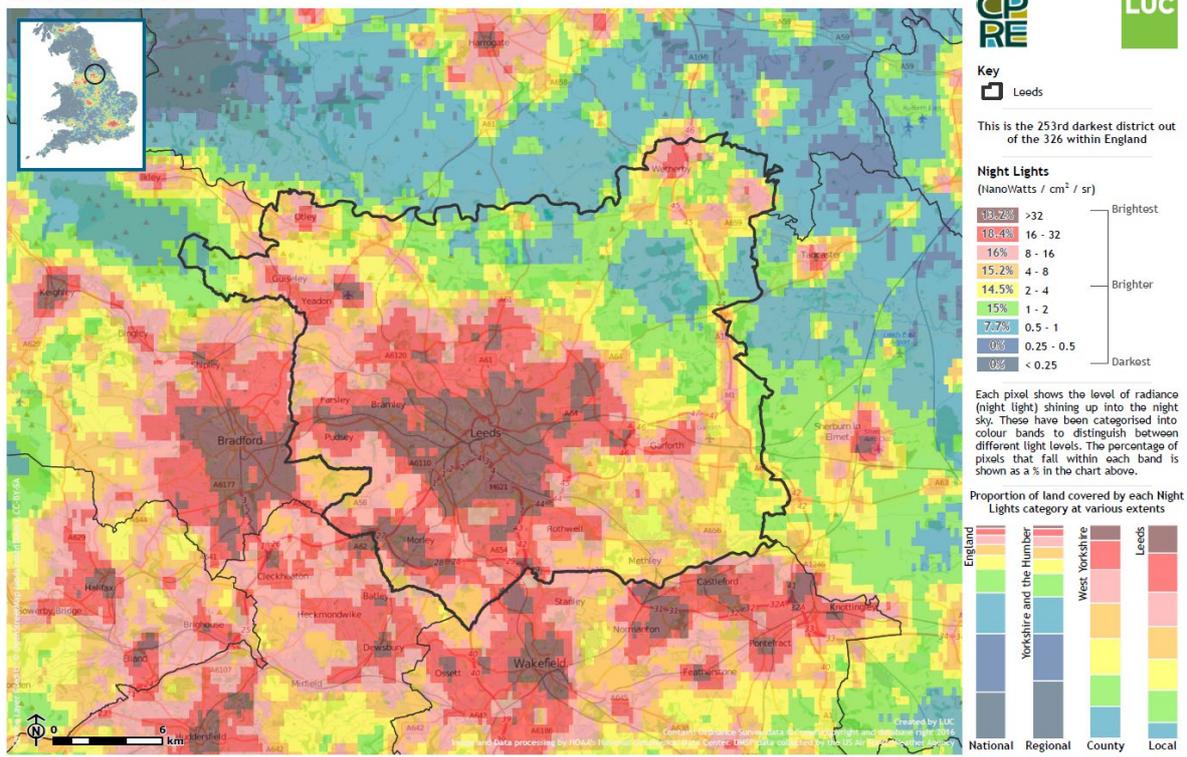
Rail Noise: Lnight



Light Pollution (EvP17)

The map 24 is provided by the Campaign to Protect Rural England (CPRE) and LUC. Further information regarding their methodology and sources can be found at <https://nightblight.cpre.org.uk/>

Leeds District



Odour (EvP18)

The following statistics have been provided by Environmental Health and show the number of commercial odour complaints in Leeds between 01/03/2016 and 31/03/2017.

Complaints Type	Number
Odour - Agricultural Count	25
Odour - Commercial/Industrial Premises Count	110
Odour - Cooking at Commercial Premises Count	25
Odour - Sewage Works Count	10
Odour/Light - Licensed Premises Count	1

Waste (EvP19)

The following statistics have been provided by Environmental Health and show the amount of domestic and commercial waste complaints in Leeds between 01/03/2016 and 31/03/2017.

SRRECTYPE	Date Range	Total
Commercial Waste Issue	01/03/2016 To 31/03/2017	773
Domestic Waste Issue	01/03/2016 To 31/03/2017	764
Waste in Garden	01/03/2016 To 31/03/2017	2139

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK (OBJECTIVES, DECISION MAKING CRITERIA & INDICATORS)

SA OBJECTIVES	DECISION-MAKING CRITERIA		INDICATORS	COMMENTS
SA1 EMPLOYMENT	DM01	Create more jobs (permanent and temporary)	BCP: 10, 11, 14, 15, 18, 19 AMR: 2, 3, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 23, 32, 33, 34, 36	
	DM02	Improve physical access to jobs		
	DM03	Improve skills & access to training		
SA2 BUSINESS INVESTMENT / ECONOMIC GROWTH	DM04	Promote economic development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Offices, industry & distribution - Retail & commercial leisure - Tourism & culture - Energy sector - Minerals & waste sectors - Health & education sectors - Transport & physical infrastructure - Housebuilding & other residential sectors 	BCP: 13 AMR: 2, 3, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 31, 34, 40	
	DM05	Increase/maintain vibrancy of centres		
	DM06	Promote improved ICT networks & technological innovation		
	DM07	Promote growth & diversity of rural economy		
SA3 HEALTH	DM02	Improve physical access to jobs	BCP: 4, 5, 10, 11, 14 16 & 18 AMR: 23, 24, 25, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38	Crossing cutting objective
	DM03	Improve skills & access to training		
	DM08	Encourage people to take more physical exercise		
	DM10	Increase/maintain access to fresh food		
	DM19	Improve quality/standard of housing		
	DM37	Increase provision of and access to green infrastructure		
	DM50	Appropriate provision of key services and facilities (schools, health facilities, retail & commercial leisure)		
	DM51c	Increase/maintain access to health facilities		
	DM54	Avoid exposure to poor air quality		
	DM55	Impact of policy/proposal on air quality		
DM71a	Increase energy efficiency of housing and reduce energy bills & fuel poverty			

SA OBJECTIVES	DECISION-MAKING CRITERIA		INDICATORS	COMMENTS
SA4 CRIME	DM11	Reduce crime / fear of crime	BCP: 3	
SA5 CULTURE	DM04c	Development of tourism and cultural facilities (hotels, museums, galleries, theatres etc)	BCP: 20 AMR: 2, 20, 31	
	DM12	Increase/maintain arts facilities		
	DM13	Increase/maintain community facilities inc. religious buildings		
	DM14	Promotes sports, entertainment and cultural events		
	DM15	Supports further and higher education sectors		
	DM16	Promotes creative industries		
SA6 HOUSING	DM17	Meet housing delivery targets	BCP: 15, 16 AMR: 3, 4, 4A, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9a, 10, 11, 12, 13 & 14	
	DM18	Provide appropriate mix of housing types & sizes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Affordable housing - Size of dwellings - Specialist needs (older people / independent living) 		
	DM19	Improve quality/standard of housing		
SA7 SOCIAL INCLUSION & COMMUNITY COHESION	DM02	Improve physical access to jobs	BCP: 10, 12, 16, 18 AMR: 4A, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 36 National Indices of Deprivation (IoD)	
	DM20	Provide services & facilities appropriate for the needs of BME groups, older people, young people and disabled people		
	DM21	Reduce overall levels of economic & social deprivation		
	DM22	Reduce disparities in levels of economic and social deprivation		
	DM23	Create opportunities for people from different communities to have increased contact with each other		
	DM51	Increase/maintain accessibility to employment and key services & facilities (centres/food store; schools & health facilities)		
SA8 GREEN SPACE, SPORTS & RECREATION	DM24	Increase/maintain quantity of greenspace & indoor	BCP: 4 AMR: 23, 24, 25 & 31	
	DM25	Increase/maintain indoor and outdoor sports facilities		
	DM26	Increase quality of green space		
	DM27	Improve accessibility to greenspace		
	DM28	Increase/maintain the public rights of way network		

SA OBJECTIVES	DECISION-MAKING CRITERIA		INDICATORS	COMMENTS
SA9 EFFICIENT & PRUDENT USE OF LAND	DM29	Promote brownfield development and minimise	AMR: 5, 8	
	DM30	Promote higher density development		
	DM31	Minimise loss of Green Belt land		
	DM32	Minimise loss of high quality agricultural land		
	DM33	Prevent unacceptable risk from land instability		
SA10 BIODIVERSITY & GEODIVERSITY	DM34	Protect & enhance existing habitats including long term management	AMR: 23, 24, 25, 31, 37, 38	
	DM35	Protect & enhance protected & important species		
	DM37	Increase green infrastructure provision		
	DM38	Protect sites of geological interest		
SA11 CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION (GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS)	DM39	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport	BCP: 16, 18 & 19 AMR: 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 42	Cross cutting objective
	DM40	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from buildings		
	DM41	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from energy generation & distribution		
SA12 CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION	DM37	Increase green infrastructure provision	AMR: 23, 24, 25, 31, 38, 39, 40	Cross cutting objective
	DM42	Prepare for likelihood of increased flooding		
SA13 FLOOD RISK	DM43	Reduce risk of flooding from rivers	AMR: 23, 24, 38, 39, 40	
	DM44	Reduce risk of surface water flooding		
SA14 TRANSPORT NETWORK (INFRASTRUCTURE)	DM45	Increase proportion of journeys by non-car modes	BCP: 18 & 19 AMR: 23, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36	
	DM46	Ease congestion on road network		
	DM47	Make environment more attractive for non-car users		
	DM48	Encourage freight transfer from road to rail/water		
	DM49	Reduce transport-related accidents		
SA15 ACCESSIBILITY TO EMPLOYMENT, SERVICES & FACILITIES	DM02	Improve physical access to jobs	BCP: 18 & 19 AMR: 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 32, 33, 34, 36	
	DM50	Appropriate provision of key services and facilities (schools, health facilities, retail & commercial leisure)		
	DM51	Increase/maintain accessibility to key services & facilities (centres/food store; schools & health facilities)		
SA16 WASTE	DM52	Provide or safeguard facilities for waste management (storage at source; recycling, recovery; processing; disposal)	BCP: 17 AMR: 44 & 45	
	DM53	Reduce waste sent to landfill (recycling & recovery)		

SA OBJECTIVES	DECISION-MAKING CRITERIA		INDICATORS	COMMENTS
SA17 AIR QUALITY	DM54	Avoid exposure to poor air quality	BCP: 6 AMR: 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 41	
	DM55	Impact of policy/proposal on air quality		
SA18 WATER QUALITY	DM56	Improve the quality of water bodies (rivers, streams, lakes and groundwater)	AMR: 39	
SA19 LAND AND SOILS QUALITY	DM57	Promote remediation of contaminated land	AMR:43	
SA20 AMENITY	DM58	Reduce/avoid exposure to noise pollution		
	DM59	Reduce/avoid exposure to light pollution		
	DM60	Reduce/avoid exposure to odour nuisance		
	DM61	Avoid inappropriate development within HSE Major Hazard Zones		
SA21 LANDSCAPE & TOWNSCAPE QUALITY	DM62	Maintain/enhance special landscape areas	AMR: 24, 25, 31, 37, 38	
	DM63	Protect/enhance landscape features e.g. trees, hedgerows ponds, dry stone walls		
	DM64	Increase quality & quantity of woodland		
	DM65	Maintain/enhance landscape character of the area		
	DM66	Provide landscape features in new development		
	DM67	Ensure development in urban areas is appropriate to its setting		
	DM68	Encourage innovative and distinctive urban design		
SA22 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT	DM69	Conserve and enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Listed buildings - Conservation areas - Historic parks & gardens - Scheduled ancient monuments - Registered battlefields - Non-designated heritage assets (local list) 	AMR: 26, 27, 28	
	DM70	Reduce number of heritage assets 'at risk'		
SA23	DM71	Increase energy efficiency of buildings/development	BCP: 16	
	DM72	Increase water efficiency of buildings/development		

SA OBJECTIVES	DECISION-MAKING CRITERIA		INDICATORS	COMMENTS
ENERGY & RESOURCE EFFICIENCY	DM73	Increase proportion of energy generated from renewable/low carbon sources	AMR: 23, 42, 43	
	DM74	Promote low carbon energy distribution & storage e.g. heat networks		
	DM75	Safeguard land designated for minerals use and promote prior extraction		

Assessment of SA effects of reasonable alternatives

Option 1: Propose all 37 Green Belt sites as allocations in the SAP

SA1 - Employment	N	DM01 - Create more jobs	+	Notes	DM03 - Improve skills & access to training	N
		DM02 - Access to employment (transport)	-			
SA2 - Business investment / economic growth	N	DM02 - Access to employment (transport)	-	Notes	DM06 - Promote improved ICT networks & tech innovation	N
		DM04 - Promote economic development	+			
		DM05 - Increase / maintain vibrancy of centres	N			
SA3 - Health	N	DM02 - Access to employment (transport)	-	Notes	DM37 - Increase green infrastructure provision	-
		DM03 - Improve skills & access to training	N			
		DM08 - Encourage people to take more physical exercise	-			
		DM09 - Safe local environment	N			
		DM10 - Increase / maintain access to fresh food	N			
		DM19 - Improve quality / standard of housing	+			
		DM50 - Appropriate provision of key services & facilities	N			
	DM51c - Accessibility to health facilities (primary)	N				
	DM54 - Avoid exposure to poor air quality	N				
	DM55 - Impact of policy / proposal on air quality	-				
	DM71a - Increase energy efficiency (domestic buildings)	+				
SA4 - Crime	N	DM11 - Reduce crime rates / fear of crime	N	Notes		
SA5 - Culture	N	DM04c - Development of tourism & cultural facilities	N	Notes	DM14 - Promote sports, entertainment & cultural events	N
		DM12 - Increase / maintain arts facilities	N			
		DM13 - Increase / maintain community facilities	N			
SA6 - Housing	++	DM17 - Meet housing delivery targets	++	Notes	DM19 - Improve quality / standard of housing	+
		DM18 - Provide appropriate mix of housing types & sizes	+			

SA7 - Social inclusion & community cohesion <input type="button" value="Notes"/>	N	DM02 - Access to employment (transport)	-	DM22 - Reduce disparities in levels of economic & social deprivation	N
		DM09 - Safe local environment	N	DM23 - Create opportunities for people from different communities to have increase contact with each other	N
		DM20 - Provide services & facilities appropriate for the needs of BME groups, older people, young people and disabled people	+	DM51 - Increase/maintain accessibility to key services & facilities	-
		DM21 - Reduce overall levels of economic and social deprivation	+		
SA8 - Green space, sports & recreation <input type="button" value="Notes"/>	+	DM24 - Increase / maintain quantity of green space	+	DM27 - Improve accessibility of green space	+
		DM25 - Increase/maintain indoor & outdoor sports provision	+	DM28 - Increase / maintain public rights of way	N
		DM26 - Increase quality of green space	+		
SA9 - Efficient & prudent use of land <input type="button" value="Notes"/>	--	DM29 - Promote brownfield & minimise greenfield devlpmt	--	DM32 - Minimise loss of high quality agricultural land	--
		DM30 - Promote higher density development	-	DM33 - Prevent unacceptable risk from land instability	-
		DM31 - Minimise loss of Green Belt land	--		
SA10 - Biodiversity & geodiversity <input type="button" value="Notes"/>	--	DM34 - Protect & enhance / create new habitat	--	DM37 - Increase green infrastructure provision	-
		DM35 - Protect & enhance protected / important species	--	DM38 - Protect sites of geological interest	--
		DM36 - Protect/enhance all designated nature conservation sites	--		
SA11 - Climate change mitigation <input type="button" value="Notes"/>	-	DM39 - Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport	-	DM41 - Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from energy generation & distribution	N
		DM40 - Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from buildings	+		
SA12 - Climate change adaptation <input type="button" value="Notes"/>	-	DM37 - Increase green infrastructure provision	-	DM76 - Build capacity for biodiversity to adapt to climate change	N
		DM42 - Prepare for likelihood of increased flooding	-		
SA13 - Flood risk <input type="button" value="Notes"/>	-	DM43 - Reduce risk of flooding from rivers	-		
		DM44 - Reduce risk of surface water flooding	N		

SA14 - Transport network <input type="button" value="-"/> <input type="button" value="v"/> <input type="button" value="Notes"/>	DM45 - Increase proportion of journeys by non-car modes	-	DM48 - Encourage freight transfer from road to rail/water	N
	DM46 - Ease congestion on road network	-	DM49 - Reduce transport-related accidents	N
	DM47 - Make environment more attractive for non car users	N		
SA15 - Accessibility <input type="button" value="-"/> <input type="button" value="v"/> <input type="button" value="Notes"/>	DM02 - Access to employment (transport)	-	DM51 - Increase/maintain accessibility to key services/facilities	-
	DM50 - Appropriate provision of key services & facilities	N		
SA16 - Waste <input type="button" value="N"/> <input type="button" value="v"/> <input type="button" value="Notes"/>	DM52 - Provide or safeguard facilities for waste management (storage at source; recycling; recovery; processing)	N	DM53 - Reduce waste sent to landfill (recycling & recovery facilities)	N
SA17 - Air quality <input type="button" value="-"/> <input type="button" value="v"/> <input type="button" value="Notes"/>	DM54 - Avoid exposure to poor air quality	N	DM77 - Reduce/avoid adverse air quality impacts on nature conservation sites	N
	DM55 - Impact of policy / proposal on air quality	-		
SA18 - Water quality <input type="button" value="N"/> <input type="button" value="v"/> <input type="button" value="Notes"/>	DM56 - Improve the quality of water bodies (rivers, streams, lakes & groundwater)	N	DM78 - Reduce/avoid adverse water quality impacts on nature conservation sites	N
SA19 - Land & soils quality <input type="button" value="+"/> <input type="button" value="v"/> <input type="button" value="Notes"/>	DM57 - Promote remediation of contaminated land	+		
SA20 - Amenity <input type="button" value="N"/> <input type="button" value="v"/> <input type="button" value="Notes"/>	DM58 - Reduce / avoid exposure to noise pollution	N	DM60 - Reduce / avoid exposure to odour nuisance	N
	DM59 - Reduce / avoid exposure to light pollution	N	DM61 - Avoid inappropriate devt. within HSE Major Haz Zones	N

SA21 - Landscape & townscape quality <input type="button" value="--"/> <input type="button" value="Notes"/>	DM62 - Maintain / enhance special landscape areas	--	DM65 - Maintain / enhance landscape character of the area	-
	DM63 - Protect/enhance landscape features (trees, hedgerows, ponds, dry stone walls)	--	DM66 - Provide landscape features in new development	N
	DM64 - Increase quality & quantity of woodland	-	DM67 - Ensure devt. in urban areas appropriate to its setting	N
			DM68 - Encourage innovative and distinctive urban design	N
SA22 - Historic environment <input type="button" value="-"/> <input type="button" value="Notes"/>	DM69 - Conserve / enhance designated & non designated heritage assets and their setting	-	DM70 - Reduce number of heritage assets 'at risk'	N
SA23 - Energy & resource efficiency <input type="button" value="+"/> <input type="button" value="Notes"/>	DM71 - Increase energy efficiency of buildings/development	+	DM74 - Promote low carbon energy distribution & storage such as heat networks	N
	DM72 - Increase water efficiency of buildings/development	+	DM75 - Safeguard land designated for minerals use & promote prior extraction	N
	DM73 - Increase proportion of energy generated from renewable/low carbon sources	+		

SA scores - final

SAN00060

SA1 - Employment	N	DM01, DM02, DM03
SA2 - Business investment / economic growth	N	DM02, DM04, DM05, DM06, DM07
SA3 - Health	N	DM02, DM03, DM08, DM09, DM10, DM19, DM37, DM50, DM51c, DM54, DM55, DM71a
SA4 - Crime	N	DM11
SA5 - Culture	N	DM04c, DM12, DM13, DM14, DM15, DM16
SA6 - Housing	++	DM17, DM18, DM19
SA7 - Social inclusion & community cohesion	N	DM02, DM09, DM20, DM21, DM22, DM23, DM51
SA8 - Green space, sports & recreation	+	DM24, DM25, DM26, DM27, DM28
SA9 - Efficient & prudent use of land	--	DM29, DM30, DM31, DM32, DM33
SA10 - Biodiversity & geodiversity	--	DM34, DM35, DM36, DM37, DM38
SA11 - Climate change mitigation	-	DM39, DM40, DM41
SA12 - Climate change adaptation	-	DM37, DM42, DM76
SA13 - Flood risk	-	DM43, DM44
SA14 - Transport network	-	DM45, DM46, DM47, DM48, DM49
SA15 - Accessibility	-	DM02, DM50, DM51
SA16 - Waste	N	DM52, DM53
SA17 - Air quality	-	DM54, DM55, DM77
SA18 - Water quality	N	DM56, DM78
SA19 - Land & soils quality	+	DM57
SA20 - Amenity	N	DM58, DM59, DM60, DM61
SA21 - Landscape & townscape quality	--	DM62, DM63, DM64, DM65, DM66, DM67, DM68
SA22 - Historic environment	-	DM69, DM70
SA23 - Energy & resource efficiency	+	DM71, DM72, DM73, DM74, DM75

Notes

Outcome - commentary

Whilst there are significant positive effects arising from the provision of new housing to address Policy SP6 and SP7 (including meeting housing delivery targets and the provision of affordable housing (SA6)), positive effects of associated greenspace provision (SA8), land & soils resulting from the potential remediation of some contaminated land (SA19) and energy & resource efficiency arising from the construction (SA23) (1 significant positive and 3 positive effects on SA objectives, respectively), this is outweighed by the 7 negative effects and 3 significant negative effects on SA objectives relating to the environment and transport arising from the allocation of sites in the Green Belt. The result of this is a significant negative effect on the efficient & prudent use of land (SA9), biodiversity & geodiversity (SA10) and landscape & townscape quality (SA21). Negative effects are also identified for Climate change mitigation (SA11), climate change adaptation (SA12), flood risk (SA13), transport network (SA14), accessibility (SA15) and air quality (SA17) and historic environment (SA22). The remaining objectives are assessed to be neutral.

Option 2: Propose none of the 37 Green Belt sites as allocations in the SAP and retain them all as Green Belt

SA1 - Employment	-	DM01 - Create more jobs	-	DM03 - Improve skills & access to training	N
	Notes	DM02 - Access to employment (transport)	N		
SA2 - Business investment / economic growth	N	DM02 - Access to employment (transport)	N	DM06 - Promote improved ICT networks & tech innovation	N
	Notes	DM04 - Promote economic development	-	DM07 - Promote growth & diversity of rural economy	N
		DM05 - Increase / maintain vibrancy of centres	N		
SA3 - Health	N	DM02 - Access to employment (transport)	N	DM37 - Increase green infrastructure provision	+
	Notes	DM03 - Improve skills & access to training	N	DM50 - Appropriate provision of key services & facilities	N
		DM08 - Encourage people to take more physical exercise	N	DM51c - Accessibility to health facilities (primary)	N
		DM09 - Safe local environment	N	DM54 - Avoid exposure to poor air quality	N
		DM10 - Increase / maintain access to fresh food	N	DM55 - Impact of policy / proposal on air quality	N
		DM19 - Improve quality / standard of housing	N	DM71a - Increase energy efficiency (domestic buildings)	-
SA4 - Crime	N	DM11 - Reduce crime rates / fear of crime	N	Notes	
SA5 - Culture	N	DM04c - Development of tourism & cultural facilities	N	DM14 - Promote sports, entertainment & cultural events	N
	Notes	DM12 - Increase / maintain arts facilities	N	DM15 - Supports further & higher education sectors	N
		DM13 - Increase / maintain community facilities	N	DM16 - Promote creative industries	N
SA6 - Housing	N	DM17 - Meet housing delivery targets	+	DM19 - Improve quality / standard of housing	N
	Notes	DM18 - Provide appropriate mix of housing types & sizes	-		
SA7 - Social inclusion & community cohesion	N	DM02 - Access to employment (transport)	N	DM22 - Reduce disparities in levels of economic & social deprivation	N
	Notes	DM09 - Safe local environment	N	DM23 - Create opportunities for people from different communities to have increase contact with each other	N
		DM20 - Provide services & facilities appropriate for the needs of BME groups, older people, young people and disabled people	N	DM51 - Increase/maintain accessibility to key services & facilities	N
		DM21 - Reduce overall levels of economic and social deprivation	N		

SA8 - Green space, sports & recreation <input type="button" value="-"/> <input type="button" value="v"/> <input type="button" value="Notes"/>	DM24 - Increase / maintain quantity of green space	-	DM27- Improve accessibility of green space	-
	DM25 - Increase/maintain indoor & outdoor sports provision	-	DM28 - Increase / maintain public rights of way	N
	DM26 - Increase quality of green space	-		
SA9 - Efficient & prudent use of land <input type="button" value="+"/> <input type="button" value="v"/> <input type="button" value="Notes"/>	DM29 - Promote brownfield & minimise greenfield devlpmnt	+	DM32 - Minimise loss of high quality agricultural land	+
	DM30 - Promote higher density development	N	DM33 - Prevent unacceptable risk from land instability	N
	DM31 - Minimise loss of Green Belt land	++		
SA10 - Biodiversity & geodiversity <input type="button" value="+"/> <input type="button" value="v"/> <input type="button" value="Notes"/>	DM34 - Protect & enhance / create new habitat	+	DM37 - Increase green infrastructure provision	+
	DM35 - Protect & enhance protected / important species	+	DM38 - Protect sites of geological interest	+
	DM36 - Protect/enhance all designated nature conservation sites	+		
SA11 - Climate change mitigation <input type="button" value="N"/> <input type="button" value="v"/> <input type="button" value="Notes"/>	DM39 - Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport	N	DM41 - Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from energy generation & distribution	N
	DM40 - Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from buildings	-		
SA12 - Climate change adaptation <input type="button" value="N"/> <input type="button" value="v"/> <input type="button" value="Notes"/>	DM37 - Increase green infrastructure provision	+	DM76 - Build capacity for biodiversity to adapt to climate change	N
	DM42 - Prepare for likelihood of increased flooding	N		
SA13 - Flood risk <input type="button" value="+"/> <input type="button" value="v"/> <input type="button" value="Notes"/>	DM43 - Reduce risk of flooding from rivers	+		
	DM44 - Reduce risk of surface water flooding	N		

SA14 - Transport network	N	DM45 - Increase proportion of journeys by non-car modes	N	DM48 - Encourage freight transfer from road to rail/water	N
	Notes	DM46 - Ease congestion on road network	N	DM49 - Reduce transport-related accidents	N
		DM47 - Make environment more attractive for non car users	N		
SA15 - Accessibility	N	DM02 - Access to employment (transport)	N	DM51 - Increase/maintain accessibility to key services/facilities	N
	Notes	DM50 - Appropriate provision of key services & facilities	N		
SA16 - Waste	N	DM52 - Provide or safeguard facilities for waste management (storage at source; recycling; recovery; processing)	N	DM53 - Reduce waste sent to landfill (recycling & recovery facilities)	N
	Notes				
SA17 - Air quality	N	DM54 - Avoid exposure to poor air quality	N	DM77 - Reduce/avoid adverse air quality impacts on nature conservation sites	N
	Notes	DM55 - Impact of policy / proposal on air quality	N		
SA18 - Water quality	N	DM56 - Improve the quality of water bodies (rivers, streams, lakes & groundwater)	N	DM78 - Reduce/avoid adverse water quality impacts on nature conservation sites	N
	Notes				
SA19 - Land & soils quality	N	DM57 - Promote remediation of contaminated land	N		
	Notes				
SA20 - Amenity	N	DM58 - Reduce / avoid exposure to noise pollution	N	DM60 - Reduce / avoid exposure to odour nuisance	N
	Notes	DM59 - Reduce / avoid exposure to light pollution	N	DM61 - Avoid inappropriate devt. within HSE Major Haz Zones	N

SA21 - Landscape & townscape quality <input type="button" value="Notes"/>	+	DM62 - Maintain / enhance special landscape areas	+	DM65 - Maintain / enhance landscape character of the area	+
		DM63 - Protect/enhance landscape features (trees, hedgerows, ponds, dry stone walls)	+	DM66 - Provide landscape features in new development	N
		DM64 - Increase quality & quantity of woodland	N	DM67 - Ensure devt. in urban areas appropriate to its setting	N
				DM68 - Encourage innovative and distinctive urban design	N
SA22 - Historic environment <input type="button" value="Notes"/>	N	DM69 - Conserve / enhance designated & non designated heritage assets and their setting	N	DM70 - Reduce number of heritage assets 'at risk'	N
SA23 - Energy & resource efficiency <input type="button" value="Notes"/>	-	DM71 - Increase energy efficiency of buildings/development	-	DM74 - Promote low carbon energy distribution & storage such as heat networks	N
		DM72 - Increase water efficiency of buildings/development	-	DM75 - Safeguard land designated for minerals use & promote prior extraction	N
		DM73 - Increase proportion of energy generated from renewable/low carbon sources	-		

SA scores - final

SAN00062

SA1 - Employment	-	DM01, DM02, DM03	Notes
SA2 - Business investment / economic growth	N	DM02, DM04, DM05, DM06, DM07	Notes
SA3 - Health	N	DM02, DM03, DM08, DM09, DM10, DM19, DM37, DM50, DM51c, DM54, DM55, DM71a	Notes
SA4 - Crime	N	DM11	Notes
SA5 - Culture	N	DM04c, DM12, DM13, DM14, DM15, DM16	Notes
SA6 - Housing	N	DM17, DM18, DM19	Notes
SA7 - Social inclusion & community cohesion	N	DM02, DM09, DM20, DM21, DM22, DM23, DM51	Notes
SA8 - Green space, sports & recreation	-	DM24, DM25, DM26, DM27, DM28	Notes
SA9 - Efficient & prudent use of land	+	DM29, DM30, DM31, DM32, DM33	Notes
SA10 - Biodiversity & geodiversity	+	DM34, DM35, DM36, DM37, DM38	Notes
SA11 - Climate change mitigation	N	DM39, DM40, DM41	Notes
SA12 - Climate change adaptation	N	DM37, DM42, DM76	Notes
SA13 - Flood risk	+	DM43, DM44	Notes
SA14 - Transport network	N	DM45, DM46, DM47, DM48, DM49	Notes
SA15 - Accessibility	N	DM02, DM50, DM51	Notes
SA16 - Waste	N	DM52, DM53	Notes
SA17 - Air quality	N	DM54, DM55, DM77	Notes
SA18 - Water quality	N	DM56, DM78	Notes
SA19 - Land & soils quality	N	DM57	Notes
SA20 - Amenity	N	DM58, DM59, DM60, DM61	Notes
SA21 - Landscape & townscape quality	+	DM62, DM63, DM64, DM65, DM66, DM67, DM68	Notes
SA22 - Historic environment	N	DM69, DM70	Notes
SA23 - Energy & resource efficiency	N	DM71, DM72, DM73, DM74, DM75	Notes

Outcome - commentary

This option has neutral effects for the majority of SA objectives reflecting the fact that deletion of sites will not effect the majority of the objectives. There is a negative impact on employment (SA1) due to loss of a mixed use allocation which includes 10 ha of employment land and loss of jobs in the construction and employment sector. The effect on the housing objective (SA6) is neutral overall as district wide housing delivery will be maintained by this option, however there will be less provision for meeting local housing needs arising from the deletion of housing sites in the outer areas (HMCAs) with Green Belt. There are 4 positive effects relating to environmental objectives (efficient & prudent use of land (SA9), biodiversity & geodiversity (SA10), flood risk (SA13) and landscape & townscape quality (SA21).

Option 3: Propose some of the Green Belt sites as allocations in the SAP

SA1 - Employment	N	DM01 - Create more jobs	+	Notes	DM03 - Improve skills & access to training	N
		DM02 - Access to employment (transport)	-			
SA2 - Business investment / economic growth	N	DM02 - Access to employment (transport)	-	Notes	DM06 - Promote improved ICT networks & tech innovation	N
		DM04 - Promote economic development	+		DM07 - Promote growth & diversity of rural economy	N
		DM05 - Increase / maintain vibrancy of centres	N			
SA3 - Health	N	DM02 - Access to employment (transport)	-	Notes	DM37 - Increase green infrastructure provision	-
		DM03 - Improve skills & access to training	N		DM50 - Appropriate provision of key services & facilities	N
		DM08 - Encourage people to take more physical exercise	-		DM51c - Accessibility to health facilities (primary)	N
		DM09 - Safe local environment	N		DM54 - Avoid exposure to poor air quality	N
		DM10 - Increase / maintain access to fresh food	N		DM55 - Impact of policy / proposal on air quality	-
		DM19 - Improve quality / standard of housing	+		DM71a - Increase energy efficiency (domestic buildings)	+
SA4 - Crime	N	DM11 - Reduce crime rates / fear of crime	N	Notes		
SA5 - Culture	N	DM04c - Development of tourism & cultural facilities	N	Notes	DM14 - Promote sports, entertainment & cultural events	N
		DM12 - Increase / maintain arts facilities	N		DM15 - Supports further & higher education sectors	N
		DM13 - Increase / maintain community facilities	N		DM16 - Promote creative industries	N
SA6 - Housing	++	DM17 - Meet housing delivery targets	++	Notes	DM19 - Improve quality / standard of housing	+
		DM18 - Provide appropriate mix of housing types & sizes	+			
SA7 - Social inclusion & community cohesion	N	DM02 - Access to employment (transport)	-	Notes	DM22 - Reduce disparities in levels of economic & social deprivation	N
		DM09 - Safe local environment	N		DM23 - Create opportunities for people from different communities to have increase contact with each other	N
		DM20 - Provide services & facilities appropriate for the needs of BME groups, older people, young people and disabled people	+		DM51 - Increase/maintain accessibility to key services & facilities	-
		DM21 - Reduce overall levels of economic and social deprivation	+			

SA8 - Green space, sports & recreation <input type="button" value="+"/> <input type="button" value="v"/> <input type="button" value="Notes"/>	DM24 - Increase / maintain quantity of green space	+	DM27- Improve accessibility of green space	+
	DM25 - Increase/maintain indoor & outdoor sports provision	+	DM28 - Increase / maintain public rights of way	N
	DM26 - Increase quality of green space	+		
SA9 - Efficient & prudent use of land <input type="button" value="--"/> <input type="button" value="v"/> <input type="button" value="Notes"/>	DM29 - Promote brownfield & minimise greenfield devlpmnt	--	DM32 - Minimise loss of high quality agricultural land	--
	DM30 - Promote higher density development	-	DM33 - Prevent unacceptable risk from land instability	-
	DM31 - Minimise loss of Green Belt land	--		
SA10 - Biodiversity & geodiversity <input type="button" value="--"/> <input type="button" value="v"/> <input type="button" value="Notes"/>	DM34 - Protect & enhance / create new habitat	--	DM37 - Increase green infrastructure provision	-
	DM35 - Protect & enhance protected / important species	--	DM38 - Protect sites of geological interest	--
	DM36 - Protect/enhance all designated nature conservation sites	--		
SA11 - Climate change mitigation <input type="button" value="-"/> <input type="button" value="v"/> <input type="button" value="Notes"/>	DM39 - Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport	-	DM41 - Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from energy generation & distribution	N
	DM40 - Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from buildings	+		
SA12 - Climate change adaptation <input type="button" value="-"/> <input type="button" value="v"/> <input type="button" value="Notes"/>	DM37 - Increase green infrastructure provision	-	DM76 - Build capacity for biodiversity to adapt to climate change	N
	DM42 - Prepare for likelihood of increased flooding	-		
SA13 - Flood risk <input type="button" value="-"/> <input type="button" value="v"/> <input type="button" value="Notes"/>	DM43 - Reduce risk of flooding from rivers	-		
	DM44 - Reduce risk of surface water flooding	N		

SA14 - Transport network	-	DM45 - Increase proportion of journeys by non-car modes	-	DM48 - Encourage freight transfer from road to rail/water	N
	Notes	DM46 - Ease congestion on road network	-	DM49 - Reduce transport-related accidents	N
		DM47 - Make environment more attractive for non car users	N		
SA15 - Accessibility	-	DM02 - Access to employment (transport)	-	DM51 - Increase/maintain accessibility to key services/facilities	-
	Notes	DM50 - Appropriate provision of key services & facilities	N		
SA16 - Waste	N	DM52 - Provide or safeguard facilities for waste management (storage at source; recycling; recovery; processing)	N	DM53 - Reduce waste sent to landfill (recycling & recovery facilities)	N
	Notes				
SA17 - Air quality	-	DM54 - Avoid exposure to poor air quality	N	DM77 - Reduce/avoid adverse air quality impacts on nature conservation sites	N
	Notes	DM55 - Impact of policy / proposal on air quality	-		
SA18 - Water quality	N	DM56 - Improve the quality of water bodies (rivers, streams, lakes & groundwater)	N	DM78 - Reduce/avoid adverse water quality impacts on nature conservation sites	N
	Notes				
SA19 - Land & soils quality	+	DM57 - Promote remediation of contaminated land	N		
	Notes				
SA20 - Amenity	N	DM58 - Reduce / avoid exposure to noise pollution	N	DM60 - Reduce / avoid exposure to odour nuisance	N
	Notes	DM59 - Reduce / avoid exposure to light pollution	N	DM61 - Avoid inappropriate devt. within HSE Major Haz Zones	N

SA21 - Landscape & townscape quality <input type="button" value="--"/> <input type="button" value="v"/> <input type="button" value="Notes"/>	DM62 - Maintain / enhance special landscape areas	--	DM65 - Maintain / enhance landscape character of the area	-
	DM63 - Protect/enhance landscape features (trees, hedgerows, ponds, dry stone walls)	--	DM66 - Provide landscape features in new development	N
	DM64 - Increase quality & quantity of woodland	-	DM67 - Ensure devt. in urban areas appropriate to its setting	N
			DM68 - Encourage innovative and distinctive urban design	N
SA22 - Historic environment <input type="button" value="-"/> <input type="button" value="v"/> <input type="button" value="Notes"/>	DM69 - Conserve / enhance designated & non designated heritage assets and their setting	-	DM70 - Reduce number of heritage assets 'at risk'	N
SA23 - Energy & resource efficiency <input type="button" value="+"/> <input type="button" value="v"/> <input type="button" value="Notes"/>	DM71 - Increase energy efficiency of buildings/development	+	DM74 - Promote low carbon energy distribution & storage such as heat networks	N
	DM72 - Increase water efficiency of buildings/development	+	DM75 - Safeguard land designated for minerals use & promote prior extraction	N
	DM73 - Increase proportion of energy generated from renewable/low carbon sources	+		

SA scores - final

SAN00064

SA1 - Employment	N	DM01, DM02, DM03	Notes
SA2 - Business investment / economic growth	N	DM02, DM04, DM05, DM06, DM07	Notes
SA3 - Health	N	DM02, DM03, DM08, DM09, DM10, DM19, DM37, DM50, DM51c, DM54, DM55, DM71a	Notes
SA4 - Crime	N	DM11	Notes
SA5 - Culture	N	DM04c, DM12, DM13, DM14, DM15, DM16	Notes
SA6 - Housing	++	DM17, DM18, DM19	Notes
SA7 - Social inclusion & community cohesion	N	DM02, DM09, DM20, DM21, DM22, DM23, DM51	Notes
SA8 - Green space, sports & recreation	+	DM24, DM25, DM26, DM27, DM28	Notes
SA9 - Efficient & prudent use of land	--	DM29, DM30, DM31, DM32, DM33	Notes
SA10 - Biodiversity & geodiversity	--	DM34, DM35, DM36, DM37, DM38	Notes
SA11 - Climate change mitigation	-	DM39, DM40, DM41	Notes
SA12 - Climate change adaptation	-	DM37, DM42, DM76	Notes
SA13 - Flood risk	-	DM43, DM44	Notes
SA14 - Transport network	-	DM45, DM46, DM47, DM48, DM49	Notes
SA15 - Accessibility	-	DM02, DM50, DM51	Notes
SA16 - Waste	N	DM52, DM53	Notes
SA17 - Air quality	-	DM54, DM55, DM77	Notes
SA18 - Water quality	N	DM56, DM78	Notes
SA19 - Land & soils quality	+	DM57	Notes
SA20 - Amenity	N	DM58, DM59, DM60, DM61	Notes
SA21 - Landscape & townscape quality	--	DM62, DM63, DM64, DM65, DM66, DM67, DM68	Notes
SA22 - Historic environment	-	DM69, DM70	Notes
SA23 - Energy & resource efficiency	+	DM71, DM72, DM73, DM74, DM75	Notes

Outcome - commentary

Whilst there are significant positive effects arising from the provision of new housing to address Policy SP6 and SP7 (including meeting housing delivery targets and the provision of affordable housing (SA6)), positive effects of associated greenspace provision (SA8), and short term economic benefits from construction (SA2) (1 significant positive and 3 positive effects on SA objectives, respectively), this is outweighed by the 3 negative effects and 6 significant negative effects on SA objectives relating to the environment and transport. The opportunities for identifying land within sustainable locations on brownfield land are anticipated to be limited and this will inevitably lead to increased pressure for the release of further greenfield and green belt land. The result of this is a significant negative effect on environmental objectives for prudent use of land (SA9), biodiversity & geodiversity (SA10), climate change (SA11 & SA12), transport network (SA14), and landscape & townscape quality (SA21)). Negative effects are also identified for flood risk (SA13), accessibility (SA15) and air quality (SA17). The remaining objectives are assessed to be neutral.

Notes accompanying the assessment of SA effects of reasonable alternatives

Option	SA Objective	Comment for Assessment of Option Against SA Objective
Option 1	SA1	Overall neutral effect for employment as positive score for DMO1 (as more temporary jobs would be created in construction industry if more more housing built and job creation from mixed use allocation including employment use) evened out by negative effect for DM02 (given the accessibility of new housing to employment (places of work)) and neutral effect on DM03 - improve skills and access to training.
Option 1	SA2	Neutral score overall. More housing would create construction jobs and help promote economic development (positive scores for DM02). A negative score is given for access to employment reflecting the relative accessibility of housing allocations to employment (DM04). Neutral scores for remaining decision making criteria as effects of more housing on vibrancy of town centres (DM05), promotion of ICT (DM06) and growth and diversity of the rural economy (DM07) unknown.
Option 1	SA3	Scores overall neutral as positive scores for improved quality/standard of housing (in new developments) (DM19), and increased energy efficiency (in new builds) (DM71a) is balanced with negative scores for increased provision of green infrastructure (DM37) and access to employment (transport) (DM02) and encourage people to take more physical exercise (DM08). The remaining decision making criteria are neutral.
Option 1	SA4	Overall neutral score as decision making criteria DM11 for reduction in crime rates/fear of crime scores neutral as the effect is unknown.
Option 1	SA5	Neutral effect on culture as unknown effects on for example tourism, cultural, sports and entertainment facilities.
Option 1	SA6	Significant positive effect on housing overall reflecting effects for meeting housing delivery targets (DM17). A single positive effect on provision of appropriate mix of housing types and sizes (DM18) and improvement of the quality/standard of housing (DM19) as a result of providing new housing to meet local housing needs including affordable housing. Significant positive effect overall.
Option 1	SA7	Overall neutral effect, as the positive effects for providing services/facilities for different groups (DM20) and reduce overall levels of economic and social deprivation (DM21) are counterbalanced by the negative effects for access to employment(transport)(DM02) and increase/maintain accessibility to key services & facilities (DM51). Neutral effects for safe local environment (DM09) reduce disparities in levels of economic & social deprivation (DM22) and create opportunities for people with different communities to have increased contact with each other (DM23).
Option 1	SA8	Overall positive effect, as the 37 housing allocations will enable an increase/maintenance of the quantity of green space (DM24), indoor and outdoor sports provision (DM25), increase in quality of greenspace (DM26)and improving accessibility of green space (DM27) (single positive scores are gained for all 4 of these decision making criterion). DM28 increase/maintenance of public rights of way scores neutral as the effects are unknown
Option 1	SA9	Overall significant negative effect reflecting assessment of promoting brownfield/minimising greenfield (DM29), minimising loss of Green Belt land (DM31) and agricultural land (DM32). This is because the provision of the allocations will create the loss of Green Belt and greenfield land. There is a single negative score for promotion of higher density development (DM30) as housing allocations in the outer areas of Leeds are likely to have lower densities than sites in the city centre or inner areas. A single negative score is also given for preventing unacceptable risk from land instability (DM33) as this is a potential risk.
Option 1	SA10	Overall score is significant negative reflecting the potential effect on protecting and enhancing/creating new habitat (DM34).protecting and enhancing protected/important species (DM35), designated nature conservation sites (DM36) and geological interest sites (DM38).Single negative effect on increasing green infrastructure provision (DM37).
Option 1	SA11	Whilst there is a single positive effect on reduced greenhouse gas emissions from buildings (DM40) arising from the new construction of buildings and neutral effect on emissions from energy generation and distribution (DM41), this effect is likely to be exceeded by the negative effect from reduced greenhouse emissions from transport (DM39) due to the location of the allocations. The overall effect on SA11 is assessed as negative.
Option 1	SA12	Overall negative effect. Negative score for DM37 increasing green infrastructure provision as the allocations could take up green infrastructure land and preparation for likelihood of increased flooding (DM42) as some allocations affect flood risk zones. Neutral effect for building capacity for biodiversity to adapt to climate change (DM76) as effect unknown.
Option 1	SA13	Overall negative effect on flooding as reduced risk from flooding of rivers (DM43) is assessed as negative given that some allocations affect flood risk zones. The effect on reduced risk from surface water flooding is neutral DM44).
Option 1	SA14	Overall negative effect on the transport network reflecting the negative scores for increase proportion of journeys by non-car modes(DM45) and ease congestion on the road network (DM46) as the relatively less sustainable location of the allocations will add to the road network and will not in itself increase non car modes of transport. Neutral scores for other criterion as effects of the allocations are unknown or will have no effect on making the environment attractive for non car users (DM47), encouraging freight transfer from road to rail/water (DM48) and reducing transport related accidents (DM49).
Option 1	SA15	Overall negative effect. The relatively less sustainable location of the allocations in the outer areas means that access to employment(transport)(DM02) (albeit some employment is provided by one mixed use allocations) and increase/maintain accessibility to key services/facilities (DM51) is likely to be negative. A neutral score is given for appropriate provision of key services & facilities (DM50) as this is unknown.
Option 1	SA16	Overall neutral score as both decision making criterion score neutral. The effects of new development on provision or safeguarding of facilities for waste management (DM52) and on reducing waste sent to landfill, recycling and recovery facilities (DM53) are unknown/there is no strong link.
Option 1	SA17	Overall negative score as the location of the allocations will impact on air quality negatively (DM55) given the relatively less sustainable location of sites in the outer areas. Other criterion both score neutral as effects unknown or no link to avoiding exposure to poor air quality (DM54) and reducing/avoiding adverse air quality impacts on nature conservation sites (DM77).

Option	SA Objective	Comment for Assessment of Option Against SA Objective
Option 1	SA18	Overall neutral effect as both criterion score neutral. The effects of the allocations on improving quality of water (rivers, streams, groundwater etc) (DM56) and reducing/avoiding adverse water quality impacts on nature conservation sites (DM78) are unknown or not directly linked.
Option 1	SA19	A positive effect identified because a number of the sites were identified as potentially contaminated. Development of the land would be positive if the land could be remediated (DM57).
Option 1	SA20	Overall neutral effect as all criterion score neutral - there are no effects or effects are unknown from the allocations reducing/avoiding exposure to noise pollution (DM58), light pollution (DM59) and odour nuisance (DM60) and avoiding inappropriate development within major hazard zones (DM61)
Option 1	SA21	Overall significant negative score as 4 out of 7 decision making criteria have significant negative or negative scores. The allocations will have significant negative effects upon maintenance/enhancement of special landscape areas (DM62) and protection/enhancement of landscape features (hedges, trees, walls etc) (DM63). Maintenance or enhancement of landscape character (DM65) or increase the quality and quantity of woodland (DM64) have a single negative score. Neutral scores are given for provision of landscape features in new development (DM66), ensuring development in urban areas is appropriate to its setting (DM67) and encouraging innovative and distinctive urban design (DM68) as whilst these criteria would all be encouraged in new developments, it is unknown at this stage whether new development would enable this..
Option 1	SA22	Overall negative effect reflecting negative effect on conserving/enhancing designated and non designated heritage assets (DM69) of some of the allocations. The effect on reducing the number of heritage assets at risk (DM70) is assessed as neutral.
Option 1	SA23	Overall positive effect, as decision making criterion score positively: new developments now deal with climate change/are more energy efficient, so increasing energy efficiency of buildings/development (DM71), and water efficiency (DM72) and the proportion of energy generated from renewable/low carbon sources (DM73) all score single positive. There are neutral scores for provision of low carbon energy distribution and storage eg. heat networks (DM74) and for safeguarding land designated for minerals use and promotion of extraction (DM75) as whilst the Council promotes the former and has policies for the latter links are not apparent or unknown.
Option 2	SA1	The overall effect is considered to be negative reflecting loss of mixed use (housing/employment) allocation and loss of temporary construction jobs (DM01). Neutral effect for access to employment (transport)(DM02) and improve skills & access to training (DM03), negative effect identified for more jobs (DM01)
Option 2	SA2	Neutral scores for the majority of decision making criteria as deletion of the 37 allocations . Will not have an effect on access to employment (transport) (DM02), increasing the vibrancy of centres (DM05), promotion of improved ICT networks (DM06) and growth and diversity of the rural economy (DM07). However there will be a negative effect on promote economic development (DM04) due to loss of employment site.
Option 2	SA3	Neutral scores for the majority of decision making criteria as deletion of 37 allocations will not increase the impact of the Plan on the criteria, which include safe local environment (DM09), increase/maintain access to fresh food (DM10) and avoid exposure to poor air quality (DM54). There will be a positive score for increase green infrastructure provision (DM37) as the retention of the Green Belt will retain more open areas suitable for green infrastructure and a negative score for increased energy efficiency for domestic buildings (DM71a) due no new houses being built.
Option 2	SA4	Overall neutral score as decision making criteria DM11 for reduction in crime rates/fear of crime scores neutral as the effect is unknown.
Option 2	SA5	Overall neutral score. Neutral scores for all 6 decision making criteria as deletion of 37 allocations will not increase the impact of the Plan on the criteria, which include development of tourism and cultural facilities (DM04c) and supporting further and higher education sectors (DM15).
Option 2	SA6	Positive score for meeting housing delivery targets (DM17) as overall targets met even with deletion of the 37 allocations, although distribution across HMCA is made more uneven through the deletion of the sites. There is a negative score for provide appropriate mix of housing types & sizes (DM18) due to loss of affordable housing through not developing these sites and a neutral score for improve quality/standard of housing (DM19). Therefore overall a neutral score is given.
Option 2	SA7	Overall neutral score. Neutral scores for all 7 decision making criteria as deletion of 37 allocations will not increase the impact of the Plan on the criteria, which include provision of services and facilities for BME, older, young and disabled people (DM20) and creating opportunities for people from different communities to have increased contact (DM23).
Option 2	SA8	Negative score for the majority of decision making criteria including increase/maintaining quality of green space (DM24) and increase/maintain quality of green space (DM26) as no green space will be delivered as the housing allocations are deleted. There will be a neutral effect on increase/maintain public rights of way (DM28) as the effects are unknown.
Option 2	SA9	Overall positive effect reflecting positive effects of minimising the loss of Green Belt land (DM29) and minimising loss of high quality agricultural land (DM32). Remaining criteria score neutral, including promotion of higher density development (DM30) as deletion of 37 allocations will not increase the impact of the Plan on these criteria.
Option 2	SA10	The overall effect is positive as all criteria have a positive score including protection and enhancing/creating new habitat (DM34) and protect/enhance all designated nature conservation sites (DM36) as retaining 37 sites as Green Belt will retain existing biodiversity and geodiversity.
Option 2	SA11	Neutral scores for the majority of decision making criteria (including reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport (DM39) and reduce greenhouse gas emissions from energy generation and distribution (DM41) except reduce greenhouse gas emissions from buildings (DM40) if the 37 sites are not released as allocations. Therefore overall neutral score given.
Option 2	SA12	Neutral scores for majority of decision making criteria as reliance on existing allocations and sites with planning permission will not increase the impact of the Plan on, preparation for likelihood of increased flooding (DM42) and building capacity for biodiversity to adapt to climate change (DM76). There is a positive effect on increasing green infrastructure provision (DM37) due to the retention of the Green Belt arising from deletion of the allocations.

Option	SA Objective	Comment for Assessment of Option Against SA Objective
Option 2	SA13	Overall positive score reflecting the reduced risk of flooding through deletion of allocations (reducing the risk of flooding from rivers (DM43)). The effect on risk to surface water flooding (DM44) unknown).
Option 2	SA14	Neutral score for all decision making criteria (including increase proportion of journeys by non-car modes (DM45), ease congestion on road network (DM46) and reduce transport-related accidents (DM49) as the deletion of the 37 allocations will not the impact the transport network.
Option 2	SA15	Neutral score for all decision making criteria (including appropriate provision of key services & facilities (DM50) and increase/maintain accessibility to key services/facilities (DM51) as deletion of the 37 allocations will not affect the accessibility considerations.
Option 2	SA16	Neutral score for all decision making criteria (provide or safeguard facilities for waste management (DM52) and reduce waste sent to landfill (DM53) as deletion of the 37 allocations will not affect this SA objective related to waste.
Option 2	SA17	Neutral scores for all decision making criteria as deletion of 37 allocations will not increase the impact of the Plan on the criteria. All 3 criterion score neutral as effects unknown or no link to; avoiding exposure to poor air quality (DM54), impact of policy/proposal on air quality (DM55) and reducing/avoiding adverse air quality impacts on nature conservation sites (DM77).
Option 2	SA18	Overall neutral score. Neutral scores for both decision making criteria as deletion of 37 allocations will not effect the impact of the Plan on the criteria (improving quality of water (DM56) and avoiding/reducing adverse water quality impacts on nature conservation sites (DM78)).
Option 2	SA19	Overall neutral score as promotion of remediation of contaminated land (DM57) scores neutral because deletion of 37 allocations will not effect the impact of the Plan on the criterion.
Option 2	SA20	Overall neutral score. Neutral scores for all 4 decision making criteria as deletion of 37 allocations will not effect the impact of the Plan on the criteria, which include reduction/avoidance of exposure to noise pollution (DM58), light pollution (DM59), odour nuisance (DM60) and avoiding inappropriate development in major hazard zones (DM61).
Option 2	SA21	Half of the decision making criteria score positive (maintain/enhance special landscape areas (DM62), protect/enhance landscape features (DM63) and maintain landscape character of the area (DM65) and the remainder score neutral (provide landscape features in new development (DM66), ensure development in urban areas appropriate to its setting (DM67) and encourage innovative and distinctive urban design (DM68). Overall the effect is considered to be positive due to the deletion of 37 allocations from the Green Belt which will maintain existing landscape and townscape.
Option 2	SA22	Neutral score for all decision making criteria (conserve / enhance designated & non designated heritage assets and their setting (DM69) and reduce number of heritage assets 'at risk' (DM70) due to deletion of 37 allocations
Option 2	SA23	Negative effect on increase energy efficiency of buildings/development (DM71), increase water efficiency of buildings/development (DM72) and increase proportion of energy generated from renewable/low carbon sources (DM73) due to the deletion of 37 allocations means that less energy and resource efficient houses will be developed. Neutral score for promote low carbon energy distribution & storage such as heat networks (DM74) and safeguard land designated for minerals use and promote prior extraction (DM75) as the effects are unrelated. The effect on SA23 is negative overall.
Option 3	SA1	Overall neutral effect for employment as positive score for DMO1 (as more temporary jobs would be created in construction industry if more housing built and job creation from mixed use allocation including employment use) evened out by negative effect for DM02 (given the accessibility of new housing to employment (places of work)) and neutral effect on DM03 - improve skills and access to training.
Option 3	SA2	Neutral score overall. More housing would create construction jobs and help promote economic development (positive scores for DM02). A negative score is given for access to employment reflecting the relative accessibility of housing allocations to employment (DM04). Neutral scores for remaining decision making criteria as effects of more housing on vibrancy of town centres (DM05), promotion of ICT (DM06) and growth and diversity of the rural economy (DM07) unknown.
Option 3	SA3	Scores overall neutral as positive scores for improved quality/standard of housing (in new developments) (DM19), and increased energy efficiency (in new builds) (DM71a) is balanced with negative scores for, increased provision of green infrastructure (DM37) and access to employment (transport) (DM02) and encourage people to take more physical exercise (DM08). The remaining decision making criteria are neutral
Option 3	SA4	Overall neutral score as decision making criteria DM11 for reduction in crime rates/fear of crime scores neutral as the effect is unknown.
Option 3	SA5	Neutral effect on culture as unknown effects on for example tourism, cultural, sports and entertainment facilities.
Option 3	SA6	Significant positive effect on housing overall reflecting effects for meeting housing delivery targets (DM17). A single positive effect on provision of appropriate mix of housing types and sizes (DM18) and improvement of the quality/standard of housing (DM19) as a result of providing new housing to meet local housing needs including affordable housing. Significant positive effect overall.
Option 3	SA7	Overall neutral effect, as the positive effects for providing services/facilities for different groups (DM20) and reduce overall levels of economic and social deprivation (DM21) are counterbalanced by the negative effects for access to employment(transport)(DM02) and increase/maintain accessibility to key services & facilities (DM51).Neutral effects for safe local environment (DM09) reduce disparities in levels of economic & social deprivation (DM22) and create opportunities for people with different communities to have increased contact with each other (DM23).

Option	SA Objective	Comment for Assessment of Option Against SA Objective
Option 3	SA8	Overall positive effect, as more housing will enable an increase/maintenance of the quantity of green space (DM24) and indoor and outdoor sports provision (DM25), as well as increase in quality of greenspace (DM26) (single positive scores are gained for all 3 of these decision making criterion) and DM 27 improving accessibility of green space. DM28 increase/maintain public rights of way score neutral as effects are unknown
Option 3	SA9	Overall significant negative effect reflecting assessment of promoting brownfield/minimising greenfield (DM29), minimising loss of Green Belt land (DM31) and agricultural land (DM32). This is because the provision of the allocations will create the loss of Green Belt and greenfield land. There is a single negative score for promotion of higher density development (DM30) as housing allocations in the outer areas of Leeds are likely to have lower densities than sites in the city centre or inner areas. A single negative score is also given for preventing unacceptable risk from land instability (DM33) as this is a potential risk.
Option 3	SA10	As a result of the allocation of GB land, the overall score is significant negative reflecting the potential effect on protecting and enhancing/creating new habitat (DM34), protecting and enhancing protected/important species (DM35), designated nature conservation sites (DM36) and geological interest sites (DM38). Negative effect on increasing green infrastructure provision (DM37).
Option 3	SA11	Whilst there is a positive effect on reduced greenhouse gas emissions from buildings (DM40) arising from the new construction of buildings and no anticipated effect on emissions from energy generation and distribution (DM41), this effect is likely to be exceeded by the negative effect from reduced greenhouse emissions from transport (DM39) due to the location of the allocations. The overall effect on SA11 is assessed as negative.
Option 3	SA12	Overall negative effect. Negative score for DM37 increasing green infrastructure provision as the allocations could take up green infrastructure land and preparation for likelihood of increased flooding (DM42) as some allocations affect flood risk zones. Neutral effect for building capacity for biodiversity to adapt to climate change (DM76) as this is unknown.
Option 3	SA13	Overall single negative effect on flooding as reduced risk from flooding of rivers (DM43) is assessed as single negative given that some allocations affect flood risk zones. The effect on reduced risk from surface water flooding is neutral.
Option 3	SA14	Overall negative effect on the transport network reflecting the negative scores for increase proportion of journeys by non-car modes (DM45) and ease congestion on the road network (DM46) as the relatively less sustainable location of the allocations will add to the road network and will not in itself increase non car modes of transport. Neutral scores for other criterion as effects of the allocations are unknown or will have no effect for making the environment attractive for non car users (DM47), encouraging freight transfer from road to rail/water (DM48) and reducing transport related accidents (DM49).
Option 3	SA15	Overall single negative effect. The relatively less sustainable location of the allocations in the outer areas means that access to employment (transport) (DM02) (albeit some employment is provided by one mixed use allocation) and increasing or maintaining accessibility to key services/facilities (DM51) is likely to be negative. A neutral score is given for appropriate provision of key services & facilities (DM50) as this is unknown.
Option 3	SA16	Overall neutral score as both decision making criterion score neutral. The effects of new development on provision or safeguarding of facilities for waste management (DM52) and on reducing waste sent to landfill, recycling and recovery facilities are unknown/there is no strong link.
Option 3	SA17	Overall single negative score as new development will impact on air quality negatively (DM55) given the relatively less sustainable location of the sites in the outer areas. Other criterion both score neutral as effects unknown or no link to avoiding exposure to poor air quality (DM54) and reducing/avoiding adverse air quality impacts on nature conservation sites (DM77).
Option 3	SA18	Overall neutral effect as both criterion score neutral. The effects of the allocations on improving quality of water (rivers, streams, groundwater etc) (DM56) and reducing/avoiding adverse water quality impacts on nature conservation sites (DM78) are unknown or not directly linked.
Option 3	SA19	A positive effect identified because a number of the sites were identified as potentially contaminated. Development of the land would be positive if the land could be remediated.
Option 3	SA20	Overall neutral effect as all criterion score neutral - there are no effects or effects are unknown from allocating land on reducing/avoiding exposure to noise pollution (DM58), light pollution (DM59) and odour nuisance (DM60) and avoiding inappropriate development within major hazard zones (DM61)
Option 3	SA21	Overall significant negative score as 4 out of 7 decision making criteria have significant negative or negative scores. The allocations will have significant negative effects upon maintenance/enhancement of special landscape areas (DM62) and protection/enhancement of landscape features (hedges, trees, walls etc) (DM63). Maintenance or enhancement of landscape character (DM65) or increase the quality and quantity of woodland (DM64) have a single negative score. Neutral scores are given for provision of landscape features in new development (DM66), ensuring development in urban areas is appropriate to its setting (DM67) and encouraging innovative and distinctive urban design (DM68) as whilst these criteria would all be encouraged in new developments, it is unknown at this stage whether new development would enable this.
Option 3	SA22	Overall negative effect reflecting negative effect on conserving/enhancing designated and non designated heritage assets (DM69) of some of the allocations. The effects on reducing the number of heritage assets at risk (DM70) is assessed as neutral.
Option 3	SA23	Overall positive (single positive) effect, as decision making criterion score positively: new developments now deal with climate change/are more energy efficient, so increasing energy efficiency of buildings/development (DM71), and water efficiency (DM72) and the proportion of energy generated from renewable/low carbon sources (DM73) all score single positive. There are neutral scores for provision of low carbon energy distribution and storage eg. heat networks (DM74) and for safeguarding land designated for minerals use and promotion of extraction (DM75) as whilst the Council promotes the former and has policies for the latter links are not apparent as no specific sites have been identified.