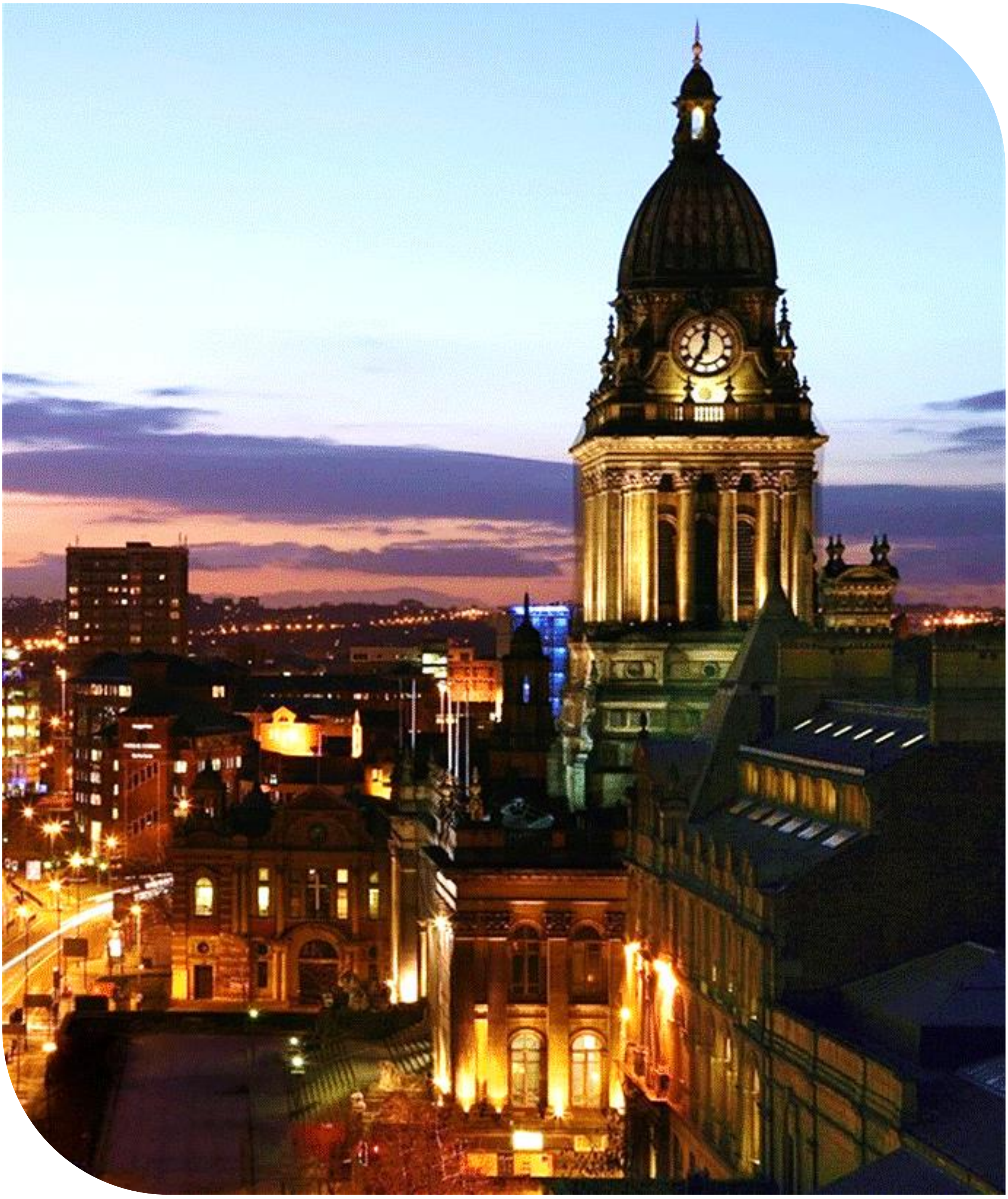
AUTHORITY MONITORING REPORT

1st April 2023 – 31st March 2024



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Introduction to the AMR

As outlined the Localism Act 2011, the subsequent Local Planning Regulations 2012 removed the requirement for local planning authorities to submit an Authority Monitoring Report to the Secretary of State, whilst retaining the overall duty to monitor.

The primary purpose of the AMR is to assess the implementation of the Local Development Scheme and the extent to which policies in the Local Plan are being achieved. It also enables the Council to share the performance and achievements of the planning service with the local community at least once every 12 months. Authorities can largely choose for themselves which targets and indicators to include in the report provided they are in line with the relevant UK and EU legislation.

Monitoring helps to address key issues, including:

- are policies achieving their objectives?
- have the predicted effects on sustainability objectives actually occurred?
- are policies delivering sustainable development?
- have policies had unintended consequences?
- are the assumptions behind policies still correct?
- are targets being achieved?

The monitoring of plan preparation (including Neighbourhood Plan progress) is set out in the Local Development Scheme. The current Local Development Scheme (2023-2026) can be viewed here.

AMR 2023/24

The AMR is published annually covering the previous annual period, with this document looking at the period covering 1st April 2023 – 31st March 2024.

The 2023/24 AMR is focused around eleven key topics split up by subsequent sub-topics, broadening the focus beyond just the monitoring indicators set within the Local Plan to allow for more data to be reported on which directly and indirectly influence these monitoring indicators and subsequently ensures that the Local Plan is having its intended effect on communities in Leeds.

The most recent and relevant data is highlighted to set out the current position for each sub-topic, with previous data also being shown to identify key trends as well as comparison with regional and national data wherever available to allow for performance to be assessed against the short and long terms, with an indicative red, amber or green scoring given wherever appropriate.

Adopted Development Plan Documents (DPDs):

The key adopted documents which form the Leeds Development Plan are set out below:

Table AMR1: Adopted Development Plan Documents; 2024	
DPD title	**Adoption Date**
Unitary Development Plan (as amended by the Unitary Development Plan Review)	August 2001 (reviewed in July 2006)
Core Strategy (as amended by the Core Strategy Selective Review)	November 2014 (amended by the CSSR in September 2019)
Natural Resources and Waste Local Plan	January 2013 (Policies Minerals 13 and 14 re-examined September 2015)
Aire Valley Leeds Area Action Plan	November 2017
Site Allocations Plan (as amended 2024)	July 2019 (as amended by the Remittal process in January 2024)
Spatial policies within the Development Plan can be viewed together on the Policies Map	

The Development Plan is also comprised of made Neighbourhood Plans, with Garforth and Rawdon Neighbourhood Plans adopted within the 2023/24 period. The Development Plan is also supported by guidance contained within adopted Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) to help make decisions on planning applications, with the Leeds City Centre West: Innovation Arc North SPD having been adopted in October 2023.

Table AMR2: Made Neighbourhood Plans; 2024	
Neighbourhood Plan	**Date Made**
Clifford	March 2017
Collingham	June 2017
Bardsey-cum-Rigton	November 2017
Barwick in Elmet and Scholes	November 2017
Boston Spa	November 2017
Thorp Arch	January 2018
Linton	March 2018
Holbeck	April 2018
Alwoodley	July 2018
Walton	October 2018
Bramham cum Oglethorpe	March 2019
Kippax	March 2019
Scarcroft	March 2019
Aberford	November 2019
Wetherby	February 2020
Horsforth	May 2020
Shadwell	June 2021
Otley	November 2021
Oulton and Woodlesford	December 2021
Headingley	January 2023
Garforth	June 2023
Rawdon	March 2024
Neighbourhood forum and parish / town council boundaries can be viewed on the Neighbourhood Planning Map	

Table AMR3: Adopted Supplementary Planning Documents; 2024	
SPD Title	**Date Made**
Eastgate and Harewood Quarter	October 2005
Advertising Design Guide	November 2006
Biodiversity and Waterfront Development SPD	December 2006
Designing for Community Safety	May 2007
Tall Buildings Design Guide	Spring 2010
Building for Tomorrow Today – Sustainable Design & Construction	August 2011
Householder Design Guide	April 2012
Neighbourhoods for Living SPD	December 2003 (updated 2015)
Holbeck and Southbank	June 2016
Accessible Leeds SPD	November 2016
South Bank Leeds	July 2018
East Leeds Extension	August 2018
Hot Food Takeaway SPD	April 2019
Transport SPD	February 2023
Leeds City Centre West: Innovation Arc North	October 2023
A current list of adopted SPDs can be viewed here	

Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPGs) has also been produced to help implementation of policies within the Local Plan, which can be viewed here.

Planning documents in preparation:

The Council is preparing an extensive update to the Local Plan, firstly through Local Plan Update which seeks to update and review policies in response to the declared Climate Emergency, and secondly through Leeds Local Plan 2040 which is a broader update in response to identified updates required within the Local Plan Review 2022. Ongoing work continues for the preparation and updates for Neighbourhood Plans and subsequent updates to the Policies Map.

Table AMR4: Development Plan Documents in preparation; 2024		
DPD title	**Current stage (as of March 2024)**	**Expected adoption**
Local Plan Update	In progress; initial scoping stage (Regulation 18) completed and further Publication draft consultation (Regulation 19) completed in December 2023 with review of responses underway	2025/26
Leeds Local Plan 2040	In progress; responses from initial Regulation 18 consultation reviewed, published sites submitted through the Call for Sites process, and progressing evidence base including a Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) and preparing methodologies for urban capacity study, site assessments and Green Belt review	2026/27
Neighbourhood Plans	Ongoing; with consultation or referendums being made for Adel, Chapeltown, Harehills, Holbeck, Little Woodhouse, Mabgate, Lincoln Green and Burmantofts, Pool-in-Wharfedale and Thorner	Various; 2024-26
Updates to Policies Map	Ongoing	N/A. Ongoing updates as required.

The Council is also preparing new Supplementary Planning Documents as well as updating existing SPDs to further assist in implementation of policies within the Local Plan and decision-making on planning applications. As of March 2024, the following SPDs were at some stage of preparation:

Table AMR5: Supplementary Planning Documents in Preparation; 2024		
Title	**Details**	**Current Stage (as of March 2024)**
Tall Buildings (update)	To provide advice on the location and design of tall buildings across Leeds.	Initial consultation completed Autumn 2019. Document under review.
Housing Standards for Homes in Multiple Occupation and Purpose Built Student Accommodation	Set space and quality standards for the provision of the titled accommodation	Initial consultation completed in Spring 2021. Plan re-scoped to remove Co-Living element. Document to be incorporated into Leeds Local Plan 2040.

The indicators used in this AMR are set out in the Core Strategy Monitoring Framework Update (October 2019) which relates to policies primarily within the Core Strategy (as amended) but also those in the Natural Resources and Waste Local Plan, the Aire Valley Leeds Area Action Plan and the Site Allocations Plan.

List of monitoring indicators:

A list of these monitoring indicators are set out in Table AMR6 below, alongside the policies and sub-topics which these indicators directly relate to. Note that not all sub-topics covered in the AMR will directly relate to a monitoring indicator and therefore may not be shown in the table below.

Table AMR6: List of monitoring indicators and associated topic and policies; 2024

Monitoring indicator	Relevant topic / sub-topic		Relevant policies
1: % of development activity to the south of the river in the City Centre as compared to north of the river	Centres & Neighbourhoods	City Centre	CSSR Policies SP2, SP3, CC1 & CC2
	Housing	Housing delivery by area	
2: Vibrancy, character and cultural appeal of the City Centre	Centres & Neighbourhoods	City Centre	CSSR Policies SP3, CC1 & CC2
3: Net additional dwellings by location within the Settlement hierarchy	Housing	Housing need and supply	CSSR Policies SP6, SP7
		Housing delivery by area	CSSR Policies SP1, H1 & H2
		Total housing delivery	CSSR Policies H1 & H2
4: Net additional dwellings by Housing Market Characteristic Area	Housing	Housing need and supply	CSSR Policies SP6, SP7
		Housing delivery by area	CSSR Policies SP1, H1 & H2
		Total housing delivery	CSSR Policies H1 & H2
4a: Net additional dwellings (new and converted units) in Aire Valley	Housing	Housing need and supply	CSSR Policies SP1, SP5, SP6, SP7 and policies within the AVLAAP
		Housing delivery by area	
	Centres & Neighbourhoods	Aire Valley Leeds	
5: New and converted housing units on Previously Developed Land	Housing	Total housing delivery	CSSR Policies H1 & H2
6: Five year supply of housing sites and the long term housing trajectory	Housing	Housing need and supply	CSSR Policies H1 & H2
7: Housing completions (new and converted units) by land type	Housing	Housing delivery	CSSR Policies H1 & H2
8: Density of new housing sites	Housing	Housing delivery	CSSR Policies H1 & H3
9: Mix of net housing units delivered each year by housing type and number of bedrooms	Housing	Housing mix	CSSR Policy H4
9a: Mix of net housing units delivered each year by housing type and number of bedrooms in Aire Valley	Housing	Housing mix	CSSR Policy H4
	Centres & Neighbourhoods	Aire Valley Leeds	CSSR Policies SP5 & H4
10: Gross affordable housing completions	Housing	Affordable housing	CSSR Policy H5
11: Total number of C2 housing units delivered per annum	Housing	Older persons accommodation	CSSR Policies H4 & H8

11: Total number of C2 housing units delivered per annum	Housing	Student accommodation & HMOs	CSSR Policy H6
12: Total number of Gypsy and Traveller pitches in the District as compared to the previous year	Housing	Gypsy & Traveller sites	CSSR Policy H7
13: Total number of Travelling Showpeople plots in the District as compared to the previous year	Housing	Gypsy & Traveller sites	CSSR Policy H7
14: % of empty homes in the District (as measured through properties classified as long term vacant)	Housing	Housing need and supply	CSSR Policies SP6, SP7 & H1
15: Total amount of additional employment floorspace by type	Economy	Employment delivery	CSSR Policies SP9, EC1 & EC2
16: Total demand for employment land forecasted in the District until the end of the plan	Economy	Employment delivery	CSSR Policies SP9, EC1 & EC2
17: Employment land available by sector	Economy	Employment supply	CSSR Policies SP9, EC1 & EC2
18: Net change of employment land in Leeds	Economy	Changes to employment stock	CSSR Policies EC1, EC2 & EC3
19: Retail Land Supply / Total A1 (Retail) development in the District	Economy	Commercial & community uses	CSSR Policies SP2 & SP3
20: Total D2 (Leisure) development delivered in the District	Economy	Commercial & community uses	CSSR Policies SP2 & SP3
21: % of A1-A5, B1a, C1 and D1-D2 development within and on the edge of town and local centres	Centres & Neighbourhoods	Town & Local Centres	CSSR Policies SP2, P2, P3, P4 & P5
22: % of development within and on the edge of town and local centres dividing between schemes of units larger or smaller than 372sqm	Centres & Neighbourhoods	Town & Local Centres	CSSR Policies SP2, P1, P2, P3, P6 & P8
23: Provision of Infrastructure as outlined in CIL	Built Environment & Infrastructure	Infrastructure delivery (CIL and Section 106)	CSSR Policies SP1 & ID2
24: Provision of Green Infrastructure and greenspace as obtained through development process and other sources	Built Environment & Infrastructure	Infrastructure delivery (CIL and Section 106)	CSSR Policies SP13, ID2, G4 & G5
25: Amount of green space lost to redevelopment	Natural Environment	Green & blue infrastructure	CSSR Policies G1, G4 & G5
26: Number of Conservation Area appraisals completed as a proportion of total Conservation Areas	Historic Environment	Heritage designations	CSSR Policies P11 and saved UDPR Policies N18a, N18b, N19, N20 & N22
27: Number of buildings noted as 'At Risk' on the 'At Risk Register'	Historic Environment	Heritage at risk	CSSR Policies P11 and saved UDPR Policies N14, N15, N16, N17, N28 & N29
28: Number of Listed Buildings demolished	Historic Environment	Heritage designations	CSSR Policies P11 and saved UDPR Policies N14
29: Total development in Regeneration Priority Areas	Centres & Neighbourhoods	Regeneration Programme Priority Areas	CSSR Policies SP1, SP4 & SP5
30: Performance as measured by the Index of Multiple Deprivation	Population & Health	Indices of Deprivation	CSSR Policies SP4 & SP5
31: Delivery of a City Centre park	Centres & Neighbourhoods Natural Environment	City Centre Green & blue infrastructure	CSSR Policies SP3, CC1, CC2 & G5
32: Accessibility of new dwellings to local services, employment, health, education and centres	Transport & Accessibility	Public transport accessibility	CSSR Policies SP1 & T2

33: Public transport accessibility of new employment, health, education, leisure and retail developments	Transport & Accessibility	Public transport accessibility	CSSR Policies SP1 & T2
34: The delivery of transport management priorities	Transport & Accessibility	Transport infrastructure delivery	CSSR Policies SP11 & T1
35: Mode of travel to work	Transport & Accessibility	Transport modal share	CSSR Policy T1
36: Expansion of the Leeds Core Cycle Network	Transport & Accessibility	Transport infrastructure delivery	CSSR Policies SP11 & T1
37: Quality of existing Sites of Special Scientific Interest in Leeds	Natural Environment	Nature conservation	CSSR Policies SP1, G8 & G9
38: Increase in the amount of tree cover in the District	Natural Environment	Tree & woodland cover	CSSR Policies G1 and G2 & NRWLP Land 2
39: Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk and water quality	Climate Change	Flood risk	CSSR Policy EN5 and NRWLP Policies 3-6
	Environmental Quality	Water quality	NRWLP Policy Water 2 & 7
40: Delivery of the Leeds Flood Alleviation Scheme	Climate Change	Flood risk	CSSR Policies SP3 & EN5 and NRWLP Water 3-6
41: Air quality in Leeds	Environmental Quality	Air quality	CSSR Policy EN1 and NRWLP Policy Air 1
42: Renewable energy generation	Climate Change	Renewable energy	CSSR Policies EN3, EN4 and NRWLP Policies Energy 1-4
43: Production of primary land won aggregates	Minerals & Waste	Minerals	CSSR Policy EN7 and NWRLP Policies 1-14
44: Capacity of new waste management facilities	Minerals & Waste	Waste	CSSR Policy EN6 and NWRLP Policies 1-11
45: Amount of municipal waste arising and managed by waste stream	Minerals & Waste	Waste	CSSR Policy EN6 and NWRLP Policies 1-11
NRWLP Minerals 1, 4 & 5: Amount of aggregate produced in line with the plan period provision in the NRW DPD	Minerals & Waste	Minerals	CSSR Policy EN7 and NWRLP Policies 1-14
NRWLP Waste 1 & 3: Gap between capacity of existing facilities and forecasted arisings is met	Minerals & Waste	Waste	CSSR Policy EN6 and NRWLP Policies 1 & 3
NRWLP Waste 3 & 6: Continued uptake of waste management other than landfilling	Minerals & Waste	Waste	CSSR Policy EN6 and NRWLP Policies 3 & 6
NRWLP Energy: Ongoing annual progress towards meeting overall renewable energy capacity requirements within NWRLP Table 5.1	Climate Change	Renewable energy	CSSR Policies EN3 and NRWLP Policies Energy 1-4
NRWLP Air: Continued improvement of the District's air quality	Environmental Quality	Air quality	CSSR Policy EN1 and NRWLP Policy Air 1
NRWLP Water 1: Reduction in consumption of water per capita over the plan period	Climate Change	Water consumption	NRWLP Water 1
NRWLP Water 2 & 7 - Water quality of watercourses & sensitive water bodies are protected and applications are refused on grounds of water pollution	Environmental Quality	Water quality	NRWLP Policy Water 2 & 7
NRWLP Water 3-6: Ensure flood risk is managed, taking into account the effects of climate change	Climate Change	Flood risk	CSSR Policies SP3 & EN5 and NRWLP Water 3-6
Land 2: Protect and increase the amount of tree cover	Natural Environment	Tree & woodland cover	CSSR Policies G1 & G2 and NRWLP Land 2

Summary of performance of sub-topics:

An indicative score (red, amber, green) has been provided for most of the sub-topics against performance for the short and long terms, wherever data has been made available and where performance can be assessed and compared against. A grey colour indicates where a scoring has not been possible (e.g. data not available or no target to assess against).

Table AMR7 below provides a summary of the scoring for each of the sub-topics, which should be read alongside the justification given for these, which are set out at the end of each of the sub-topic pages. To note, short-term typically refers to comparisons with the last year, and long term with the start of the Plan Period or when data was first available.

Table AMR7: Summary of AMR sub-topic scorings; 2023/24

Topic	Sub-topic	AMR 2023/24 scoring	
		Short-term	Long-term
Housing	Housing need and supply	*(green)*	*(amber)*
	Total housing delivery	*(amber)*	*(amber)*
	Housing delivery by area	*(green)*	*(green)*
	Affordable housing	*(amber)*	*(red)*
	Housing mix	*(red)*	*(amber)*
	Accessible and adaptable homes standards	*(green)*	*(grey)*
	Older persons accommodation	*(green)*	*(amber)*
	Student accommodation & HMOs	*(green)*	*(green)*
	Gypsy & Traveller sites	*(red)*	*(amber)*
Transport & Accessibility	Public transport accessibility	*(green)*	*(amber)*
	Transport modal share	*(green)*	*(green)*
	Transport infrastructure	*(grey)*	*(grey)*
Minerals & Waste	Minerals	*(green)*	*(amber)*
	Waste	*(amber)*	*(amber)*
Climate Change	Carbon reduction	*(amber)*	*(amber)*
	Energy efficiency	*(amber)*	*(green)*
	Renewable energy	*(green)*	*(green)*
	Water consumption	*(green)*	*(grey)*
	Flood risk	*(amber)*	*(green)*
Natural Environment	Green & blue infrastructure	*(amber)*	*(grey)*
	Nature conservation	*(green)*	*(amber)*
	Tree & woodland cover	*(green)*	*(green)*
	Public Rights of Way	*(grey)*	*(grey)*
Environmental Quality	Air quality	*(green)*	*(green)*
	Water quality	*(amber)*	*(red)*
	Light pollution	*(green)*	*(green)*
Built Environment & Infrastructure	Urban Design	*(grey)*	*(grey)*
	Infrastructure delivery	*(green)*	*(green)*
Population & Health	Population characteristics	*(grey)*	*(grey)*
	Indices of Deprivation	*(amber)*	*(red)*
	Health outcomes	*(amber)*	*(grey)*
	Social progress	*(red)*	*(amber)*
Centres & Neighbourhoods	Town and Local Centres	*(green)*	*(green)*
	City Centre	*(green)*	*(amber)*
	Regeneration Programme Priority Areas	*(grey)*	*(grey)*
	Aire Valley Leeds	*(amber)*	*(red)*
Economy	Employment delivery	*(amber)*	*(red)*
	Employment supply	*(green)*	*(green)*
	Changes to employment stock	*(amber)*	*(amber)*
	Commercial & community uses	*(red)*	*(amber)*
	Tourism & visitor economy	*(amber)*	*(amber)*
	Socio-economic indicators	*(amber)*	*(green)*

Historic Environment	Heritage designations	*(amber)*	*(amber)*
	Heritage at risk	*(green)*	*(green)*
	Non-designated heritage assets	*(grey)*	*(grey)*

AMR 2023/24

HOUSING

6.6 years of housing supply

Net completions of **4,441** homes, **up 64%** from last year

114 older persons units delivered

34,699 homes in outstanding permission

Exceeded delivery targets by **1,194** dwellings

520 student accommodation units delivered

79% delivery on brownfield land

1.4% empty homes

665 affordable homes delivered

Housing

Housing need and supply

Overall sub-topic performance	Short Term	Long Term

Relevant Monitoring Indicators:

- Indicator 3: Net additional dwellings (new and converted units) by Settlement Hierarchy
- Indicator 4: Net additional dwellings (new and converted units) by HMCA
- Indicator 6: Five-year supply of housing sites and the long term housing trajectory
- Indicator 14: % of empty homes in the District (as measured through properties classified as long term vacant)

Relevant Local Plan Policies:

- Policy SP6: The Housing Requirement and Allocation of Housing Land
- Policy SP7: Distribution of Housing Land and Allocations

Targets:

- For housing development to meet the broad spatial distribution patterns outlined in SP7 (Settlement Hierarchy and HMCAs)
- Increases in supply to meet requirements and maintain five-year housing land supply
- Reduction in number of long-term empty properties

Triggers / Interventions:

- Bring forward further supply identified in the next phase of the SAP (and/or SHLAA) to achieve a five-year supply
- Ensure appropriate housing churn is achieved and new housing is having a positive impact on vacancy rates

Context

Housing requirements

The Core Strategy was amended in September 2019 by the adoption of the Core Strategy Selective Review which included a new housing requirement of 51,952 (net) between 2017 and 2033. This is the amount of housing Leeds needs to build, and equates to 3,247 dwellings per annum.

Housing stock and completions

Current Position (2023/24)

The 2024 Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) assessed 1,178 sites with a total capacity of 199,151 dwellings. Of these, 297 sites are considered to be suitable, available and achievable contributing a total of 38,776 units of which 35,042 units to the identified supply from SHLAA sites from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2033. Table H1 below shows a rolling trajectory of deliverable supply from available and achievable SHLAA sites (i.e. excluding windfall) that is updated on an annual basis.

Table H1: Deliverable housing supply; SHLAA 2024

Type	Sites	Units
Under construction	113	7,179
Site with detailed planning permission	80	14,775
Site with outline planning permission	13	1,635
Allocated site without planning permission	91	15,187
Unallocated site without planning permission	0	0
TOTAL	297	38,776

Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

The 2024 SHLAA update shows 24,764 units in the short term across 173 sites. To strengthen the five-year supply position to the greatest level of certainty in deliverability terms, all sites in the short-term are either currently under construction or have detailed planning permission. The SHLAA identified sites provide 6.2 years of supply, and with the inclusion of windfall at 500 per annum (adopted Core Strategy) and the discount of demolitions, the total overall supply is 6.6 years.

Overall supply remains extremely healthy and prospects for delivery for this year are promising with large sites in and around the city centre set to complete. Over 100 sites remain active across the city including schemes that will contribute significantly to completions.

Vacant properties

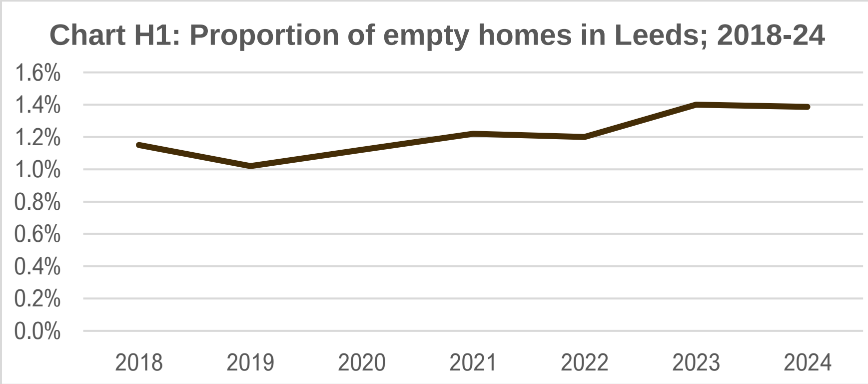
A healthy housing market has vacancy levels within it as it allows choice within the market and is sometimes inevitable as properties sit empty for short periods of time. However, long term vacancy and empty homes can sometimes indicate potential housing supply. A general rule of thumb is that a 3% vacancy rate is appropriate in a healthy housing market.

Current Position (2023/24)

5,156 properties in Leeds have been classified as 'long term vacant' (longer than six months) within the Council Tax Register, equating to 1.4% of all properties in Leeds. This figure remains unchanged from last year.

Table H2: Empty homes in Leeds (as measured through properties classified as long term vacant); as of March 2024

Property type	Total
Number of properties	371,697
Number of empty properties	5,156
% OF EMPTY HOMES	**1.4%**



Source: LCC Council Tax Register

Trends

There has been a general, albeit slight, trend in increasing vacant homes in recent years, with an increase of 0.4% in the last five years, although this vacancy rate remains relatively low and allows for adequate churn in the housing supply for a healthy housing market.

Overall performance against target

A green score has been given over the short term reflective of recent delivery and the stock of sites with current planning permission and five-year housing land supply. An amber score has been given over the long-term reflecting a healthy supply of land with planning permissions and site allocations and a relatively low proportion of empty properties although the overall quantum of supply drops across the medium and short term.

Housing

Total housing delivery

Overall sub-topic performance	Short Term	Long Term

Relevant Monitoring Indicators:

- Indicator 3 - Net additional dwellings (new and converted units) by Settlement Hierarchy
- Indicator 4 - Net additional dwellings (new and converted units) by HMCA
- Indicator 5 - New and converted housing units on Previously Developed Land
- Indicator 7 - Housing completions (new and converted units) by land type
- Indicator 8 - Density of new housing sites

Relevant Local Plan Policies:

- Policy SP6: The Housing Requirement and Allocation of Housing Land
- Policy SP7: Distribution of Housing Land and Allocations
- Policy H1: Manged Release of Sites
- Policy H2: New Housing on Non-Allocated Sites
- Policy H8: Housing for Independent Living

Targets:

- 55% of all new housing development on previously developed land
- Increases in supply to meet requirements and maintain five-year housing land supply
- Achieve housing densities as per Policy H3
- Reduction in number of long-term empty properties

Triggers / Interventions:

- Review land release and resist further greenfield land release if PDL targets are not being met
- Significant deficit of delivery against net additional dwellings requirement

Context

Total housing requirement

The Core Strategy Selective Review (2019) sets an overall housing requirement in Policy SP6 and seeks to distribute housing delivery in line with the spatial strategy through Policy SP7, so that all parts of Leeds have the advantage of new homes to meet local needs and the major settlements fulfil their role as a prime focus for growth.

Total housing completions

Current Position (2023/24)

A net total of 4,441 dwellings were completed in 2023/24, exceeding Core Strategy Selective Review targets by 1,194 units. This is up 64% from the previous year.

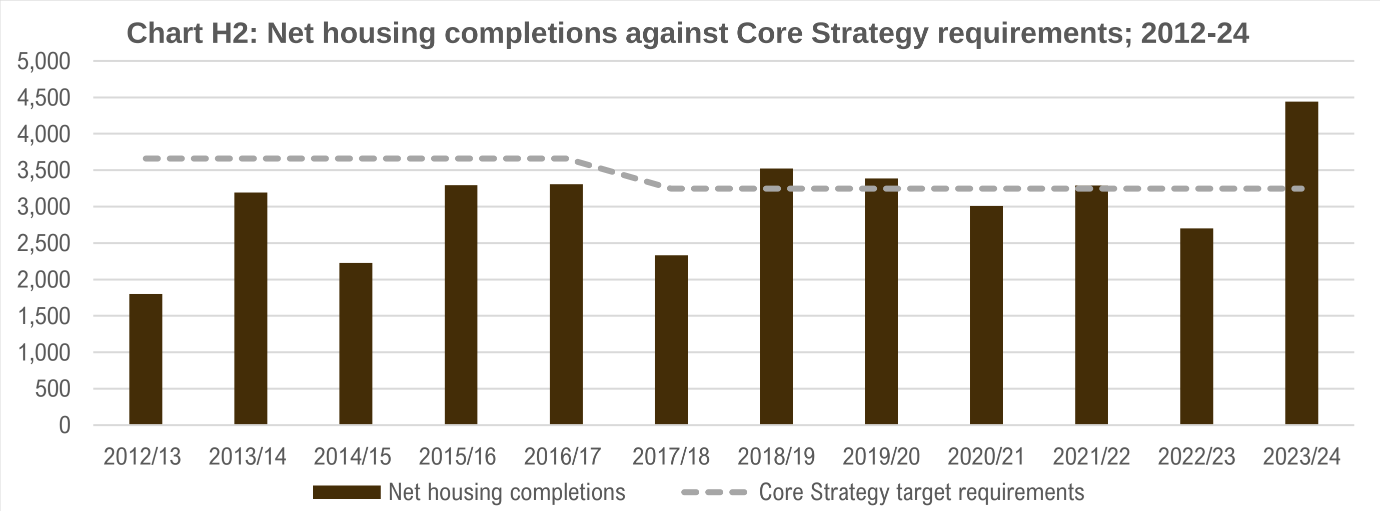
Trends

Over the current Plan Period (2017-2024), a net total of 22,682 dwellings have been completed. Following significantly high levels of delivery in the current year, this falls just short of expected delivery targets set out in the CSSR by 47 units indicating positive progress in meeting this long-term target of 51,952 new dwellings by 2033.

Table H3: Net housing completions over Plan Period; 2017-24

Year	Core Strategy Policy SP6	Type			Losses to demolition	Total	Delivery against target
		New and net converted units	Empty homes	Older persons housing (C2)			
2017/18	3,247	2,289	18	68	6	2,333	-914
2018/19	3,247	3,430	0	94	3	3,521	+274
2019/20	3,247	3,333	0	58	5	3,386	+139
2020/21	3,247	2,950	0	66	7	3,009	-238
2021/22	3,247	3,264	0	51	26	3,289	+42
2022/23	3,247	2,704	0	6	7	2,703	-544
2023/24	**3,247**	**4,340**	**0**	**114**	**13**	**4,441**	**+1,194**
TOTAL	22,749	22,310	18	457	67	22,682	-47

Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring



Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

Completions by land type

Current Position (2023/24)

A total of 3,422 of new dwellings were delivered on brownfield land in 2023/24, representing 79% of all housing, up by 18% from the previous year and exceeding the target of 55%. The number of approved units fell by 22% from last year, although the proportion of these being approved on brownfield land versus greenfield was roughly the same.

Where data is available, 68% of homes were delivered on allocated sites and 32% came through windfall delivery.

Trends

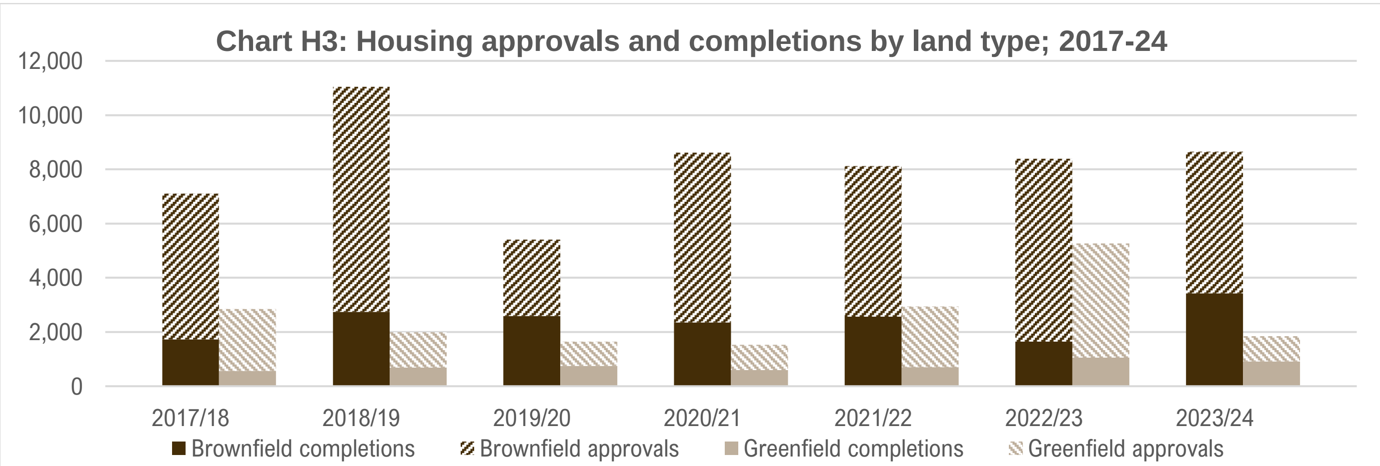
Housing completions have remained overwhelmingly located on brownfield land which is reflective of the Council's overall strategy for sustainable growth focused in the City Centre and Main Urban Area, with all years meeting the target of at least 55% being delivered on PDL. The strategy gains support from the NPPF and recognises that a range of tools and solutions are necessary to stimulate delivery on brownfield sites. The short-term has seen the highest units completed on brownfield land over the current Plan Period, with the second lowest approvals on greenfield land.

Table H4: Homes approved and completed by land type and % of delivery; 2017-24

Year	Brownfield			Greenfield			Total (gross)
	Approved	Completed	% Delivery*	Approved	Completed	% Delivery*	
2017/18	5,377	1,727	75.4%	2,283	562	24.6%	**2,289**
2018/19	8,300	2,741	79.9%	1,303	689	20.1%	**3,430**
2019/20	2,818	2,584	77.5%	901	749	22.5%	**3,333**
2020/21	6,259	2,358	79.9%	941	592	20.1%	**2,950**
2021/22	5,561	2,562	78.5%	2241	702	21.5%	**3,264**
2022/23	6,743	1,651	61%	4,219	1,052	39%	**2,704**
2023/24	**5,227**	**3,422**	**78.8%**	**928**	**918**	**21.2%**	**4,340**

*Gross building new and converted (not including care homes and empty properties/demolitions)

Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring



Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

Housing density

Current Position (2023/24)

The City Centre continues to provide the highest density developments with an average density of 448 units per hectare, followed by other urban areas (136), fringe urban areas (52) which all align and exceed the minimum density targets set out in the Core Strategy, with the lowest density development being located within the smaller settlements with a density of 13.1 units per hectare, falling considerable short of minimum targets.

Trends

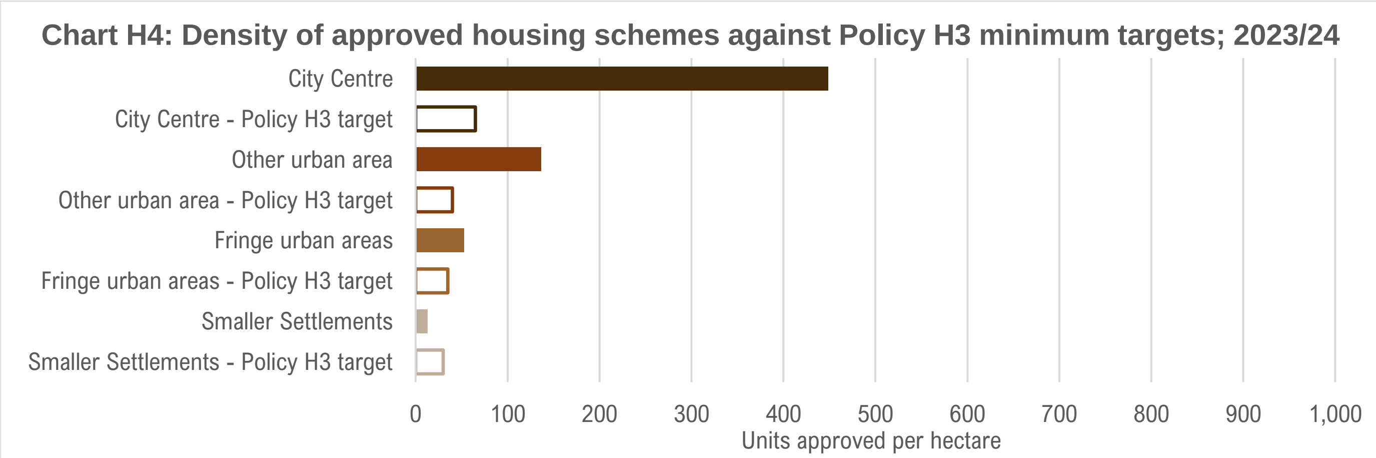
The average densities across the last five years continues to exceed Core Strategy targets for all areas, with the exception of smaller settlements, with only 2019/20 having met this target in the last five years. Over the short term, the average density achieved in smaller settlements was the lowest recorded in the current Plan Period.

Increases have been seen in the densities achieved in the City Centre and other urban areas, with the City Centre meeting the minimum target by 690% and other urban areas by 340%. There is therefore a need to ensure that planning applications for new residential developments within smaller settlements achieve slightly higher densities in line with planning policy targets.

Table H5: Density of housing schemes approved (units per hectare); 2013/14 and 2019-24

Period	City Centre and fringe	Other urban area	Fringe urban areas	Smaller Settlements
2013/14	292.9	64.8	41.9	22.9
2019/20	441.6	90.8	86.5	45.2
2020/21	475.0	93.8	51.1	23.2
2021/22	992.6	124.6	79.6	22.3
2022/23	432.4	81.3	89.9	18.9
2023/24	448.4	136.2	52.4	13.1
FIVE-YEAR AVERAGE	558.0	105.3	71.9	24.5
Core Strategy Policy H3 target minimum	*65*	*40*	*35*	*30*

Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring



Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

Housing delivery and stock of planning permissions

Current Position (2023/24)

There is an outstanding capacity for nearly 35,000 new homes that are either under construction or with planning permission, with delivery of 4,441 homes in the current period representing 11% of this supply.

Trends

The Council has a range of strategies and programmes in place to unlock land and support the delivery of new homes. This recognises that the private sector is unlikely to be able to deliver the quantum of homes to meet the city's needs in isolation, and the important role that the Council and other public sector bodies will have in directly developing new homes. It also acknowledges that some sites may require targeted support if their potential for development is to be fully realised.

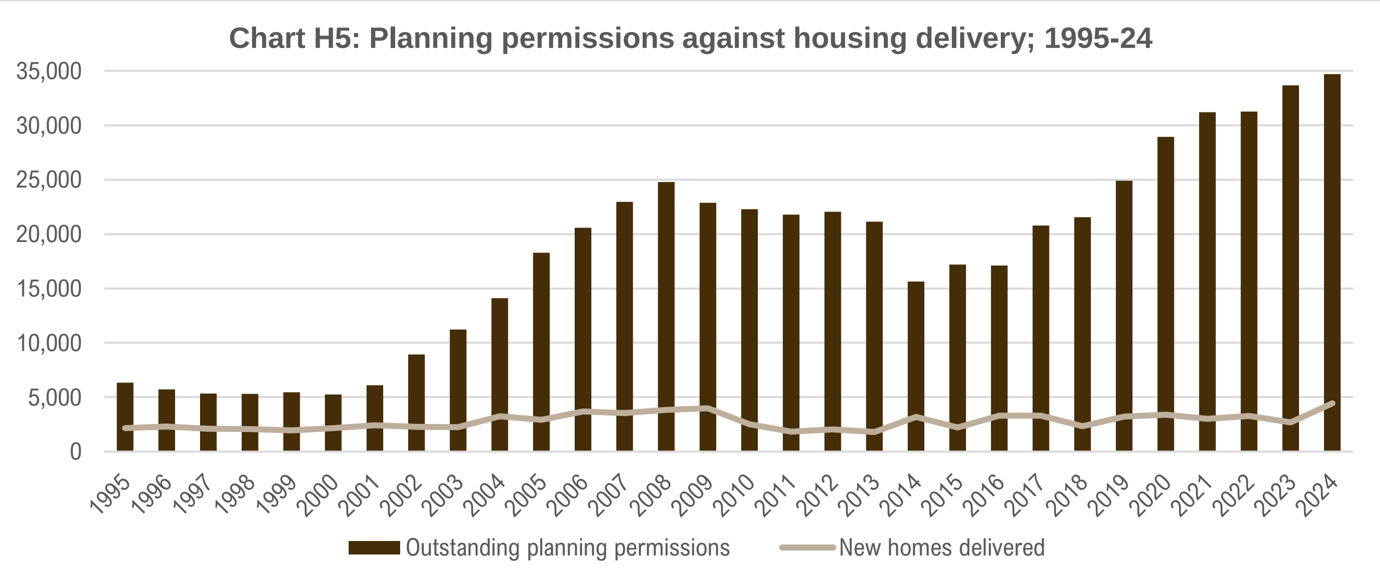
More planning permissions have been granted for housing over the past five years than at any time including a record-breaking level in 2022/23 of over 10,000 units in a single year. The number of homes approved are now well above housing requirement figures. During this period, the Council has consistently made a clear priority to maximise the use of brownfield land in meeting the need for new homes across the district and are actively engaged with incentivising the bringing back into use of brownfield sites. 76% of all planning approvals since 2017/18 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 Aarea.

Whilst this stock of planning permissions against delivery does represent a healthy pipeline of sites to contribute to the delivery of new homes to the end of the current Plan Period (and beyond), this also highlights the difference between the high levels of houses being approved by the Council and the rate of delivery of houses by developers.

Table H6: New homes completed and outstanding capacity at year end; 2017 and 2020-24

Period	New homes delivered	Outstanding planning permissions	Delivery as a % of outstanding planning permissions
2017	3,306	20,774	15.9%
2020	3,386	28,931	11.7%
2021	3,009	31,187	9.6%
2022	3,289	31,262	10.5%
2023	2,703	33,679	8.0%
2024	**4,441**	**34,699**	**12.8%**
FIVE-YEAR AVERAGE	**3,341**	**30,776**	**10.9%**

Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring



Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

Overall performance against target

An amber score has been given for the short and long-term reflecting the mixed picture on delivery against the Core Strategy requirements including a small overall deficit for the plan period set against a healthy supply of planning permission which is expected to facilitate improved delivery in forthcoming years.

Housing

Housing delivery by area

Overall sub-topic performance	Short Term	Long Term

Relevant Monitoring Indicators:

- Indicator 3: Net additional dwellings (new and converted units) by Settlement Hierarchy
- Indicator 4: Net additional dwellings (new and converted units) by HMCA

Relevant Local Plan Policies:

- Policy SP1: Location of new development
- Policy SP3: Role of Leeds City Centre
- Policy SP6: The Housing Requirement and Allocation of Housing Land
- Policy SP7: Distribution of Housing Land and Allocations

Targets:

- For housing development to meet the broad spatial distribution pattern outlined in Spatial Policy 7: Distribution of housing land and allocations

Triggers / Interventions:

- In the case of over provision / under provision in any one area, limit / promote permissions or adjust the phased release of allocated sites until an appropriate balance is maintained

Context

Housing distribution

The Site Allocations Plan saw the comprehensive release of a range of sites across the 11 Housing Market Characteristic Areas (HMCAs). Policy SP7 of the Core Strategy sets the distribution of the housing requirement in Policy SP6. The oversupply of housing allocations in the City Centre and Inner Areas when measured against the indicative targets of Policy SP7 was characteristic of the Site Allocations Plan. It meets needs in the most sustainable locations, is in line with the inclusive growth strategy objectives of locating homes close to jobs, especially in the priority areas and aligned with programmes for city centre growth such as the South Bank.

Core Strategy Policy SP6 also notes that the identification of dwellings is guided by the settlement hierarchy. This is contained in Policy SP1 of the Core Strategy, which among other things notes that the largest amount of development will be located within the Main Urban Area and Major Settlements, previously developed land within the Main Urban Area or relevant Settlement, suitable infill sites and lastly, sustainable extensions to the Main Urban Area or Settlement.

Housing completions by HMCA

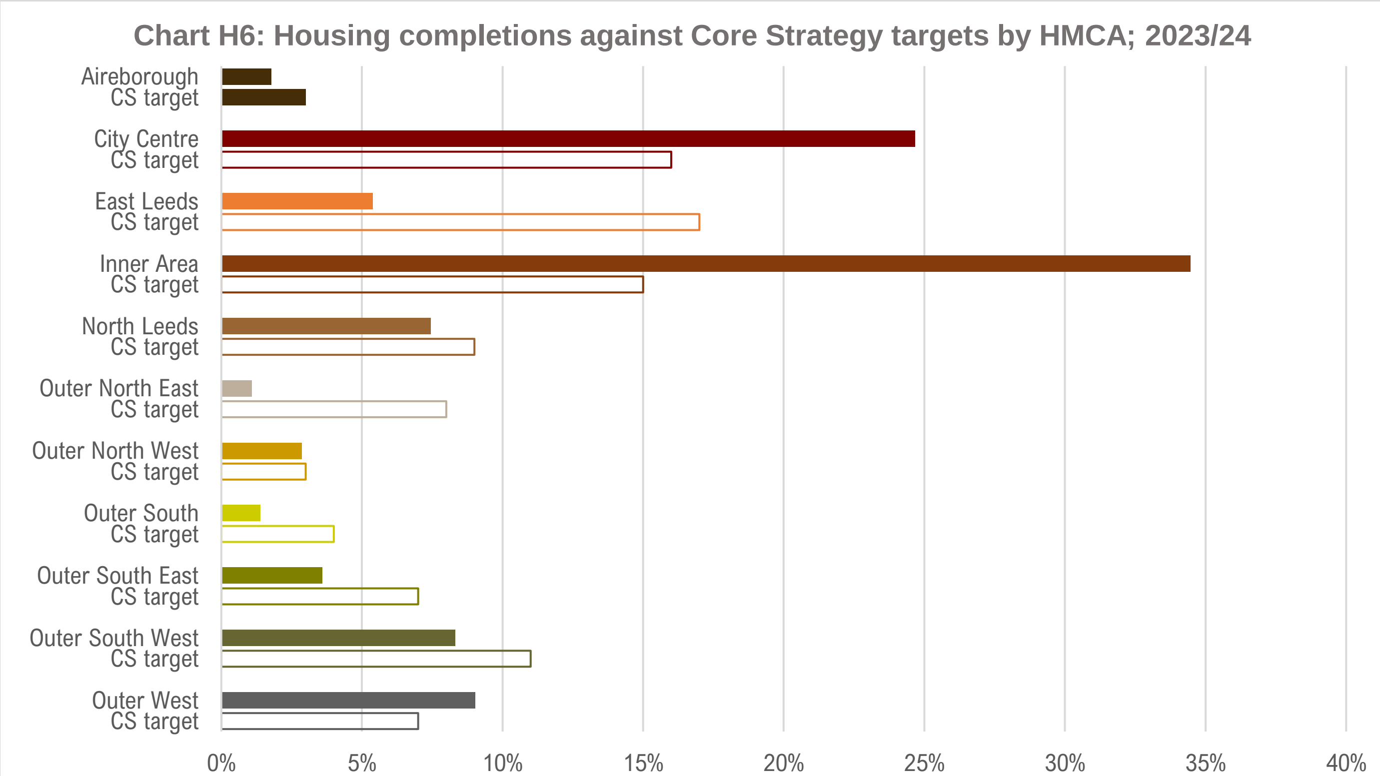
Current Position (2023/24)

Table H7 sets out the distribution of housing delivery by HMCA areas which were identified within the SAP. The Inner Area (the outlying neighbourhoods which surround the City Centre) makes up the highest proportion of housing delivery with 1,538 net dwellings (34%) as well as the City Centre (24%), followed by Outer West (10%), Outer South West (8%) and North Leeds (8%). On the lower end, Outer North East provided just 47 (1%) and Outer South 60 (1%) new houses.

Comparing this against targets set out within the Core Strategy, the Inner Area and City Centre far exceeds the target proportion. Accounting for expected annual fluctuations in delivery, all other areas broadly align with the target proportions, with the exception of East Leeds and Outer North East which are considerably below target. This is best illustrated in Chart H4 below.

Table H7: Housing completions by HMCA; 2023/24						
Location	Core Strategy Policy SP7 (excluding windfall)	%	Total housing gain (gross)	Demolished and/or lost units	Total change (net)	% of total change (net)
Aireborough	1,558	3%	77	0	77	2%
City Centre	8,312	16%	1071	0	1,071	24%
East Leeds	8,832	17%	234	0	234	5%
Inner Area	7,793	15%	1545	7	1,538	35%
North Leeds	4,676	9%	351	5	346	8%
Outer North East	4,156	8%	47	0	47	1%
Outer North West	1,558	3%	124	0	124	3%
Outer South	2,078	4%	60	0	60	1%
Outer South East	3,637	7%	156	0	156	4%
Outer South West	5,715	11%	361	0	361	8%
Outer West	3,637	7%	428	1	427	10%

Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring



Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

Housing completions by settlement hierarchy

Current Position (2023/24)

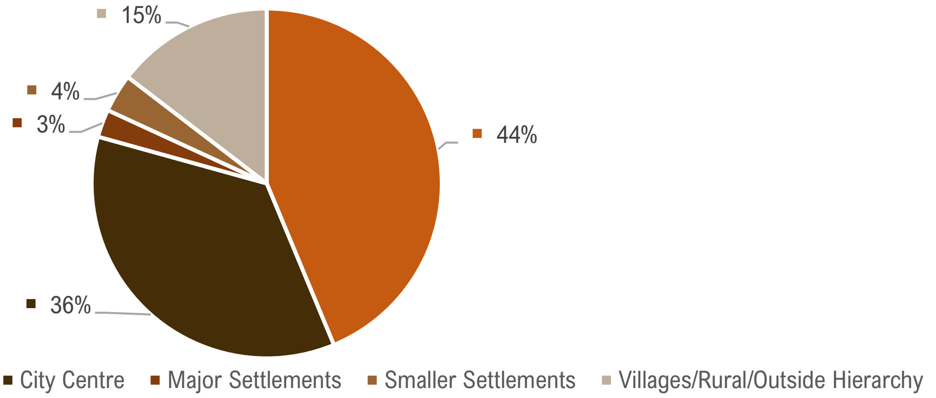
The Main Urban Area continues to deliver the majority of housing developments across the District, with just under half (44%) of the homes completed in the current year being located in this area. 36% was located within the City Centre, 3% in Major Settlements (primarily within Guiseley/Yeadon/Rawdon), 4% within Smaller Settlements, and a considerable portion (15%) having been delivered within villages, rural land or outside of the hierarchy.

This somewhat aligns with the approach set out in the Core Strategy with most of housing this year being delivered within the Main Urban Area and City Centre, with smaller levels of development within the major and smaller settlements, although a considerable portion of development continues to be located outside of the hierarchy (albeit this proportion has decreased in the short term).

Table H8: Housing completions by settlement hierarchy; 2023/24				
Location	Total housing gain (gross)	Demolished and/or lost units	Total change (net)	% of total change (net)
Main Urban Area (outside City Centre)	1,955	13	1,942	44%
City Centre	1,580	0	1,580	36%
Major Settlements	114	0	114	3%
Garforth	*1*	*0*	*1*	*0.0%*
Guiseley/Yeadon/Rawdon	*74*	*0*	*74*	*2%*
Morley	*7*	*0*	*7*	*0.2%*
Otley	*8*	*0*	*8*	*0.2%*
Rothwell	*17*	*0*	*17*	*0.4%*
Wetherby	*7*	*0*	*7*	*0.2%*
Smaller Settlements	157	0	157	4%
Villages/Rural/Outside Hierarchy	648	0	648	15%
TOTAL	4,454	13	4,441	100%

Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

Chart H7: Housing completions by settlement hierarchy; 2023/24



Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

Overall performance against target

A green score has been given over both the short and long terms reflecting the continued focus of new development in sustainable locations in the City Centre and urban areas in line with the approach set out in the Core Strategy, although noting the relatively low levels of completions within the major settlements and high proportion being located out of the settlement hierarchy.

Housing

Affordable housing

Overall sub-topic performance	Short Term	Long Term

Relevant Monitoring Indicators:

- Indicator 10: Gross affordable housing completions

Relevant Local Plan Policies:

- Policy SP1: Location of new development
- Policy H5: Affordable Housing

Targets:

- SHMA identifies need for 1,230 affordable units per annum (but does not set a plan target)
- For housing development to meet the broad targets set out in Policy H5: Affordable Housing

Triggers / Interventions:

- Review SHMA, Economic Viability Study and Economic Viability Assessment as necessary dependant on achievability of targets and changes to the key inputs e.g. state of the housing market / economy.
- To review alternative delivery options, such as obtaining grants, to enable affordable housing

Context

Affordable housing

The Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2017) identified an annual need of 1,230 affordable dwellings across Leeds (on year requirements + backlog), which is not being met. There is very limited scope to increase the % targets for delivery through planning obligations (S106), therefore other methods (which currently deliver about 75% of affordable homes) need to be maximised. These are also influenced by factors outside the control of the planning system, i.e. grant funding to Registered Providers.

Affordable housing completions

Current Position (2023/24)

A total of 665 affordable homes were delivered in 2023/24, with the majority delivered through LCC programmes and non-assistance (44%) and with 29% delivered through grant assistance and the remaining 27% through Section 106 agreements.

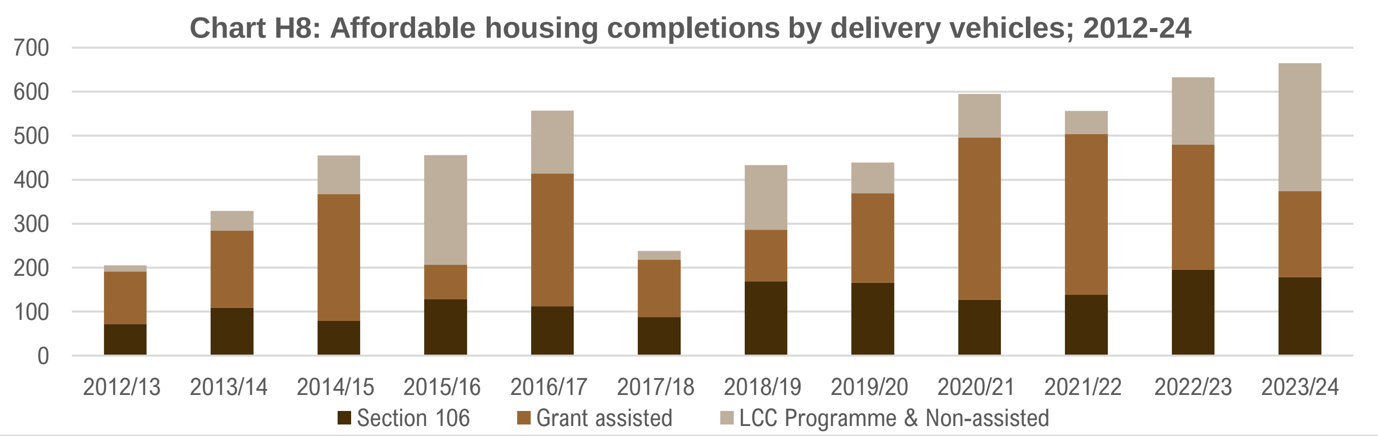
Trends

The current year has again seen the highest affordable home completions since 2012, following a general trend of increasing affordable homes completions since 2017/18. A total of 5,561 affordable homes have been delivered across the Plan Period, with just under half of these being through grant assisted schemes, 28% through Section 106 implementations, and 22% through Council-led grant schemes.

The recent increases in affordable housing delivery shows some positive signs, and continues to reflect: a) partnership work via the Affordable Housing Growth Partnership Action Plan (the culmination of engagement with the Affordable Housing sector between 2021 and 2022 through a series of 1-to-1 discussions through the Council's Affordable Housing Delivery Group, which is made up of Registered Provider partners), b) regeneration programmes, c) Section 106 spending, and d) delivery of schemes across the District which has sought to improve this delivery, with longer term work in progress as part of reviewing and updating the spatial and housing policy approach for Leeds Local Plan 2040. However, despite these increases, annual delivery still falls short of identified need within the SHMA.

Table H9: Affordable housing completions by delivery vehicles; 2012/13 and 2019-24				
Period	Section 106	Grant assisted	LCC Programme & Non-assisted	Total
2012/13	72	119	14	205
2019/20	166	203	70	439
2020/21	127	369	99	595
2021/22	138	366	52	556
2022/23	196	284	153	633
2023/24	178	196	291	665
TOTAL	1,563	2,627	1,371	5,561

Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

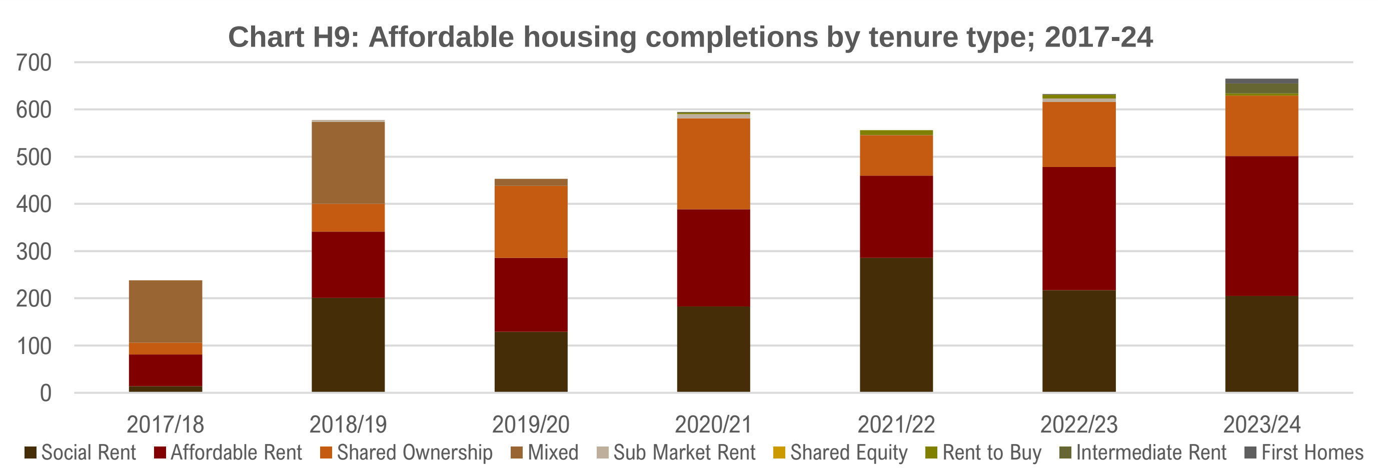


Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

Table H10 and Chart H8 shows the affordable housing completions by tenure type. The highest proportion in 2022/23 was for affordable rent (45%), followed by social rent (31%) and shared ownership (19%), with some affordable completions through intermediate rent, first homes and rent to buy.

Table H10: Affordable housing completions by tenure; 2017-24								
Tenure	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Total
Social Rent	14	201	129	183	286	217	205	**1,235**
Affordable Rent	67	140	157	206	174	261	296	**1,301**
Shared Ownership	25	59	152	192	85	138	128	**779**
Mixed	132	174	15	0	1	0	0	**322**
Sub Market Rent	0	4	0	9	0	7	0	**20**
Shared Equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Rent to Buy	0	0	0	3	10	8	5	**26**
Intermediate Rent	0	0	0	2	0	0	21	**23**
First Homes	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	**12**
TOTAL	238	578	453	595	556	633	665	3,718

Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring



Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

Overall performance against target

An amber score has been given for the short-term reflecting improved delivery of affordable housing in recent years and a pipeline of schemes that should be able to maintain this upward trend, but noting that this still falls short of the level of need identified in the SHMA. A red score has been given over the longer term due to the challenges to deliver increased levels of affordable homes to meet identified needs; including the considerable uncertainty over the availability of grant funding for affordable homes and the continual losses of affordable housing stock in the District through the Right to Buy.

An updated Strategic Housing Market Assessment will assess needs in terms of numbers, type, size, tenure, location and review affordable housing policy to maximise delivery to meet updated needs, which will be reflected as part of Leeds Local Plan 2040.

Housing

Housing mix

Overall sub-topic performance	Short Term	Long Term

Relevant Monitoring Indicators:

- Indicator 9: Mix of net housing (new and converted units) delivered each year by housing type and number of bedrooms

Relevant Local Plan Policies:

- Policy H4: Housing Mix

Targets:

- For housing development to meet the preferred housing mix as set out in Table H4

Triggers / Interventions:

- Where targets in Table H4 are not being met over a number of years (average over previous 3-5 years), review housing mix policy against current and projected population demands to ensure policy is still relevant. If the policy is found to still be relevant, the Council will encourage developments to help address the problem through the planning application stage. Refusals of planning applications may be required if they do not meet the mix.

Context

Housing mix targets

Core Strategy Policy H4 guides housing mix and requires that “developments should include an appropriate mix of dwelling types and sizes to address needs measured over the long-term taking into account the nature of the development and character of the location”. Targets for house type and number of bedrooms are not set in Policy H4 itself but are illustrated in the introductory text and there is a target for 60% of homes to be 1 and 2 bed and 40% of homes to be 3 and 4 bed with a range to allow for some flexibility. This is in response to demographic changes and the rise of single person households (Core Strategy para 5.2.10) and notes that the focus is not primarily on family housing.

Developments should include an appropriate mix of dwelling types and sizes to address needs measured over the long-term taking into account the nature of the development and character of the location.

Housing completions by housing type

Current Position (2023/24)

Out of the 4,340 new dwellings constructed in 2023/24, 59% of these were for flats and 41% were for houses – split down further by 19% terraced, 10% semi-detached and 11% detached. This represents a considerable oversupply of flats and undersupply of houses as set out in Policy H4.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="6">Table H11: Housing completions by housing type; 2023/24</th></tr>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Completions</th><th rowspan="2">Flat and apartments</th><th colspan="3">Housing units (includes bungalows)</th><th rowspan="2">Total</th></tr>
<tr><th>Terrace</th><th>Semi-detached</th><th>Detached</th></tr>
<tr><td>Units completed</td><td>2,567</td><td>832</td><td>445</td><td>496</td><td>4,340</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Proportion of units</td><td rowspan="2">59%</td><td>19%</td><td>10%</td><td>11%</td><td rowspan="2">100%</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">41%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Core Strategy Policy H4 target</td><td>25%</td><td colspan="3">75%</td><td>100%</td></tr>
</table>

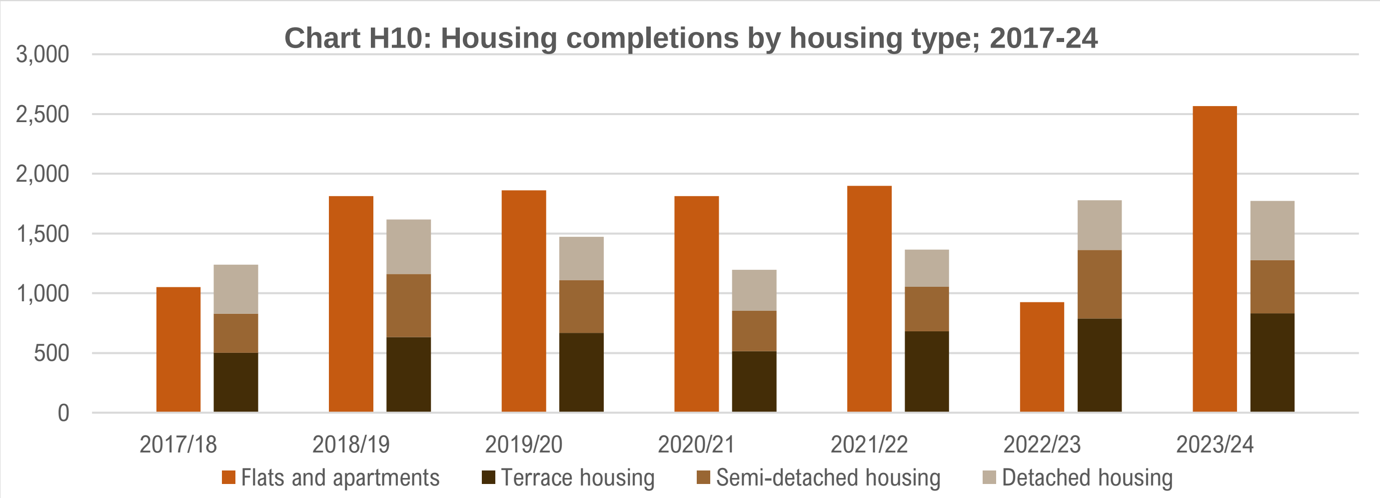
Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

Trends

The current year has seen poor alignment to the housing mix targets set out in Policy H4, with delivery of flats over doubling from last year and reaching highest levels in the current Plan Period with houses remaining similar to last year. This proportion split follows a similar trend for most years, with the exception of last year where lower completions were seen for flats.

Table H12: Housing completions by housing type; 2017-24					
Year	Flats and apartments	Housing units (includes bungalows)			Total
		Terrace	Semi-detached	Detached	
2017/18	1,050	502	326	411	2,289
2018/19	1,813	633	527	457	3,430
2019/20	1,862	668	443	360	3,333
2020/21	1,814	516	336	343	3,009
2021/22	1,899	680	375	310	3,264
2022/23	926	789	573	416	2,704
2023/24	**2,567**	**832**	**445**	**496**	**4,340**
TOTAL	11,931	4,620	3,025	2,793	22,369
	53%	47%			100%
FIVE-YEAR AVERAGE	54%	21%	13%	12%	100%
		46%			
Core Strategy Policy H4 target	25%	75%			100%

Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring



Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

Housing completions by number of bedrooms

Current Position (2023/24)

The highest proportion of all housing completed in 2023/24 was for 1-bedroom properties (40%) and with other housing types having a similar proportion around 20%. This represents a significant oversupply of 1-bedroom properties and to a lesser extent 4+ bedrooms, and a undersupply of both 2 and 3 bedroom dwellings.

As for houses, this was mainly for 3-bedroom (45%) and 4+-bedroom dwellings (38%), with flats being made primarily up of 1-bedroom (66%) and 2-bedroom dwellings (28%).

Table H14 sets out this split just for the City Centre, with the majority being delivered for one-bedroom properties (66%), followed by two-bedroom properties (16%), three-bedroom properties (11%) and 4+ bedroom properties (8%). This represents a significant oversupply of one-bedroom properties and undersupply of two and three bedroom properties against City Centre targets set out in Policy H4, with closer alignment for four bedroom properties.

Table H13: Housing completions by number of bedrooms; 2023/24					
Type	1	2	3	4+	Total
Flats/Apartments	1,691	728	86	62	2,567
	66%	**28%**	**3%**	**2%**	**100%**
Houses/Bungalows	60	232	806	675	1,773
	3%	**13%**	**45%**	**38%**	**100%**
TOTAL	**40%**	**22%**	**21%**	**17%**	**100%**
Core Strategy H4 target	10%	50%	30%	10%	100%

Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

Trends

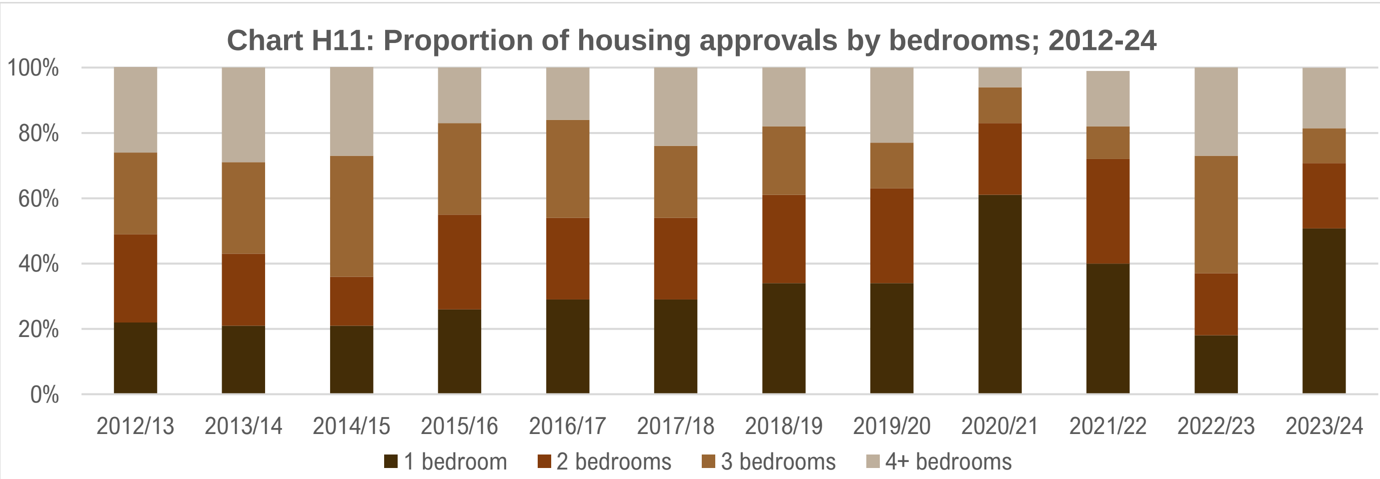
Across the District, the current period has seen high delivery again for one-bedroom properties, with a subsequent decrease in the proportion of three- and four-bedroom properties. There continues to be an undersupply of two-bedroom properties over the long-term with this target never having been achieved and to a lesser extent three-bedroom properties, with a continued significant oversupply of one-bedroom properties, and with fluctuations over the long-term somewhat alignment for four-bedroom properties.

The oversupply of one-bedroom properties is a result of the increased levels of delivery in the City Centre, which is predominantly for one-bedroom properties and has been the case over the long term. The proportion of other bedroom types have fluctuated over the years, although generally with decreasing levels of two- and three-bedroom properties and low but fluctuating levels of four-bedroom properties, with a significant and continued undersupply for all of these housing types. More recently however, there has been closer alignments in the delivery of four-bedroom properties and increases to three-bedroom properties in some years.

Table H14: Proportion of housing approvals by number of bedrooms; 2012 and 2018-24

Year	Total Leeds District				Leeds City Centre			
	1	2	3	4+	1	2	3	4+
2012/13	22%	27%	25%	26%	78%	4%	18%	0%
2018/19	34%	27%	21%	18%	44%	36%	15%	5%
2019/20	34%	29%	14%	23%	72%	25%	3%	0%
2020/21	61%	22%	11%	6%	85%	11%	3%	0%
2021/22	40%	32%	10%	17%	62%	29%	1%	8%
2022/23	18%	19%	36%	27%	48%	16%	25%	11%
2023/24	**51%**	**20%**	**11%**	**19%**	**66%**	**16%**	**11%**	**8%**
FIVE-YEAR AVERAGE	**41%**	**24%**	**16%**	**18%**	**67%**	**19%**	**9%**	**5%**
Core Strategy Policy H4 target	10%	50%	30%	10%	10%	50%	30%	10%

Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring



Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

Overall performance against target

A red score has been given over the short-term given the oversupply of flats and the subsequent oversupply of one-bedroom properties against Core Strategy targets, although noting this is reflective of the higher levels of residential development in the City Centre and not reflective of the District as a whole. An amber score has been given over the longer term reflecting the fluctuating levels of housing mix delivery which has seen some years reach close alignment to the expected targets.

Housing

Accessible and adaptable homes standards

Overall sub-topic performance	Short Term	Long Term

Relevant Monitoring Indicators:

- No relevant monitoring indicators

Relevant Local Plan Policies:

- Policy H10: Accessible Housing Standards

Targets:

- 30% of dwellings meet the requirements of M4(2) 'accessible and adaptable dwellings' of Part M Volume 1 of the Building Regulations.
- "2% of dwellings meet the requirement of M4(3) 'wheelchair user dwellings' of Part M volume 1 of the Building Regulations."

Triggers / Interventions:

- Delivery of M4(2) or M4(3) dwellings is below target requirement

Context

In Leeds there is an evidenced need for housing which is suitable for disabled people, older people and families with young children. The provision of dwellings which meet the optional accessible housing standards provided in Part M volume 1 of the Building Regulations can help meet this need.

The optional accessible housing standard M4(2) 'accessible and adaptable dwellings' contained within Part M volume 1 of the Building Regulations provides a higher level of accessibility and adaptability than standard dwellings ('standard dwellings' are those which meet the requirements of M4(1) of Part M volume 1 of the Building Regulations). The optional accessible housing standard M4(3) 'wheelchair user dwellings' provides a standard for dwellings which are accessible for wheelchair users or can easily be adapted to be suitable for wheelchair users.

Accessible and adaptable housing standards

Current Position (2023/24)

Monitoring of approvals for planning permission reveals that Policy H10 targets for both M4(2) 'accessible and adaptable dwellings' and M4(3) 'wheelchair user dwellings' are currently being met for a second consecutive year since monitoring began last year. This relates to recording of liable schemes for the development of new dwellings of 2 or more dwellings (new build developments only - excludes conversions, change of use, care homes and student accommodation).

Table H15: Proportion of housing approvals meeting accessibility standards; 2022-24

Year	Approvals meeting M4(2) standard		Approvals meeting M4(3) standard	
2022/23	4,413	41%	210	2%
2023/24	1,424	33%	111	2%
Core Strategy Policy H10 target	-	*30%*	-	*2%*

Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

Overall performance against target

A green score has been given for the short term as both M4(2) and M4(3) accessible dwellings approvals exceeded the Core Strategy requirement set out in Policy H10 for the current period. No score has been provided over the long-term due to data not being available.

Housing

Older persons accommodation

Overall sub-topic performance	Short Term	Long Term

Relevant Monitoring Indicators:

- Indicator 11a: Total number of C2 housing units delivered per annum

Relevant Local Plan Policies:

- Policy H4: Housing Mix
- Policy H8: Housing for Independent Living

Targets:

- No set targets

Triggers / Interventions:

- No set triggers or interventions

Context

C2 housing

An ageing population requires the Council to understand the need for older persons accommodation through the provision of extra care housing, supported living and care homes. The NPPF requires local planning authorities to assess need for of extra care accommodation for older people.

There is evidence to support a programme of accommodation delivery to help meet the needs of older people and those with disabilities. Although most older people want to remain in their own home with support when needed, there is a need to diversify options available to older people wanting to move to more appropriate accommodation.

Across the City of Leeds there are around 16,311 units of specialist older persons accommodation comprising 10,058 specialist older accommodation (C3 planning use class), 1,585 Extra Care units (C2 use class) and 4,668 bedspaces in residential care settings (C2 use class).

C2 housing completions

Current Position (2023/24)

114 C2 housing units were completed in 2023/24, representing 228 new bedspaces. This was significantly up by 1,800% from last year, which saw only 6 units completed (although which was likely a result of delayed construction due to Covid-19).

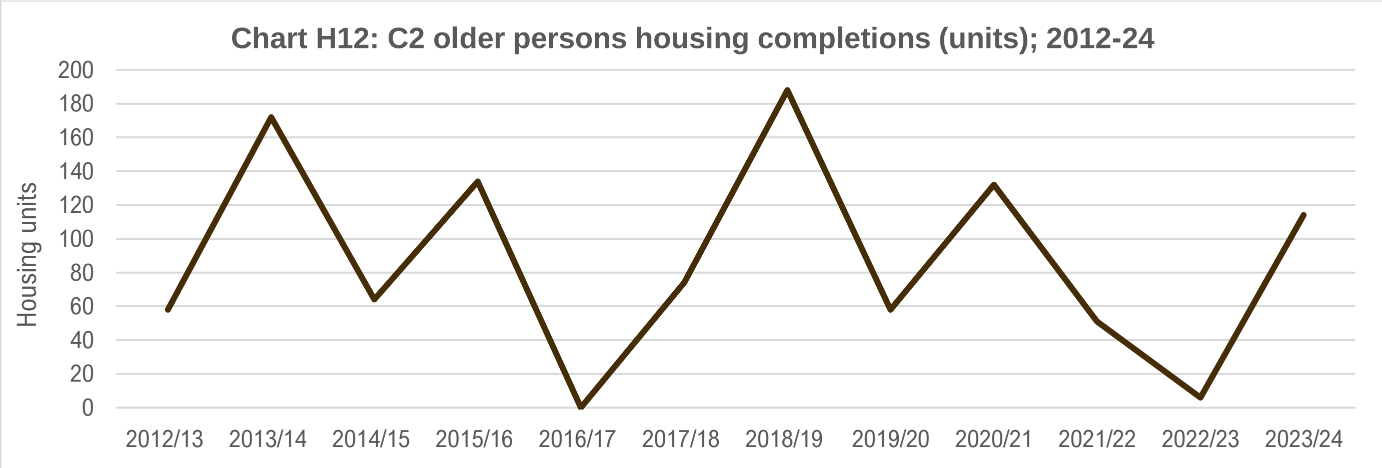
Trends

The current period represents average levels of older persons housing completions, although still representing the second highest level of completions in the last five years, although delivery has considerably increased from 2012 levels, with the long-term seeing considerable annual fluctuations in delivery. This is likely a result of only a few sites coming forward at any one point.

Table H16: C2 housing completions; 2012/13 and 2018-24

Year	Bedspaces	No of C2 units	Rolling 5-year average
2012/13	116	58	-
2019/20	116	58	91
2020/21	264	132	90
2021/22	102	51	101
2022/23	12	6	87
2023/24	**228**	**114**	**72**

Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring



Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

Overall performance against target

A green score has given for the short-term reflecting the significant increase in older persons housing from last year, although noting this is a return to average levels. An amber score has been given over the longer term which reflects fluctuating levels of delivery of older persons accommodation in previous years as well as uncertainty over whether this addresses the critical need to provide this type of accommodation to support the needs a growing older population in Leeds.

Housing

Student accommodation & HMOs

Overall sub-topic performance	Short Term	Long Term

Relevant Monitoring Indicators:

- Indicator 11b: Total number of student housing units

Relevant Local Plan Policies:

- Policy SP6: The Housing Requirement and Allocation of Housing Land
- Policy H1: Manged Release of Sites
- Policy H6: Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs), Student Accommodation and Flat Conversion

Targets:

- An increasing number of purpose-built accommodation to free up existing housing stock for non-students

Triggers / Interventions:

- Where there is a decreasing number of purpose built accommodation, application of the policy will be evaluated to see whether it is unduly restricting delivery / sufficient opportunities for purpose build accommodation exist

Context

Student accommodation in Leeds

In mapping student housing supply and demand in Leeds, the research provides an evidence-based assessment of the size, shape, profile and distribution of the local student housing market in 2022/23. Between 2014/15 and 2022/23, citywide full-time student numbers grew by 9,522, up from 50,491 to 60,013 (+18.9 per cent). Available information on student number planning indicates future growth of 4,061 between 2022/23 and 2027/28 (+6.8 per cent).

Purpose-built student accommodation – institutional, private and charitable combined – is catering for the breadth of student housing needs and it is likely more will be needed as other housing options reduce. Almost half (47 per cent) of students living in PBSA provision as a whole are UK undergraduates; and a fifth (20 per cent) are Chinese students. Nearly two-thirds (63 per cent) of students living in university-provided or commissioned PBSA are UK students; eight per cent are Chinese nationals. There is a demonstrable demand for affordable PBSA provision.

HMO Article 4 Directions in Leeds

Under national rules, planning permission is not required to convert a house into a house of multiple occupation (HMO) (such as those traditionally occupied by students in the Headingley, Hyde Park and Woodhouse areas). However, reflecting the impact such accommodation can have on the balance of communities in those areas of Leeds, the Council established what is known as an Article 4 direction in 2012. This has the effect of removing the right to convert housing to HMO accommodation without planning consent, and therefore gives the Council greater control over this form of development. This approach has the effect of limiting the further loss of existing housing suitable for family accommodation to HMOs.

Student accommodation approvals

Current Position (2023/24)

2,677 student accommodation units were approved in 2023/24, representing 3,536 additional bedspaces. This is down slightly from the previous year by 9%. The majority of this was delivered in the City Centre (95%).

Table H17: Student accommodation approvals; 2017-24

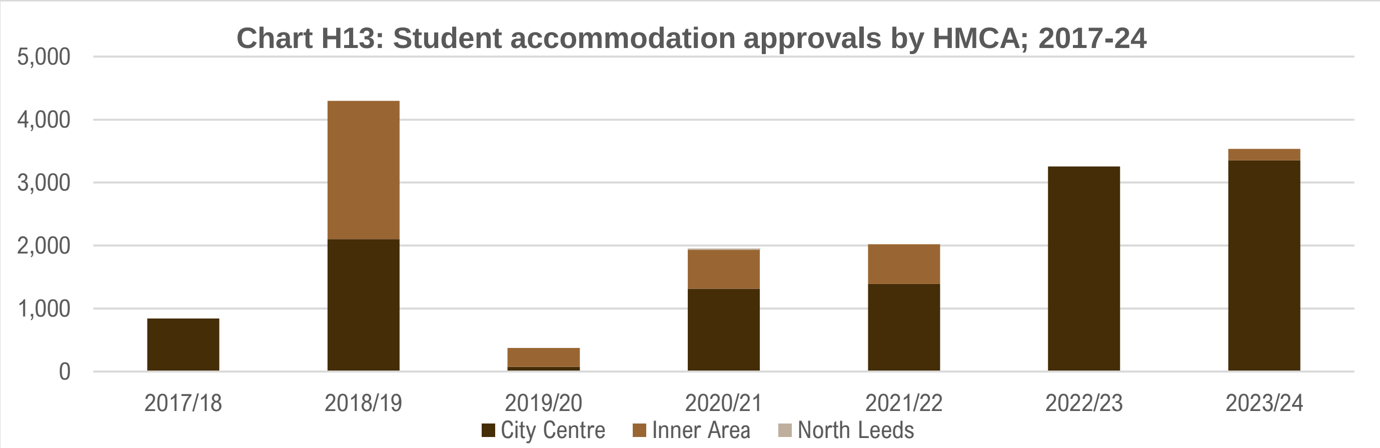
Year	Units	Bedspaces
2017/18	728	842
2018/19	2,797	4,298
2019/20	203	373
2020/21	1,698	1,969
2021/22	821	1,932
2022/23	2,942	3,975
2023/24	**2,677**	**3,536**
TOTAL	11,866	16,925

Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

Trends

Despite the slight decrease over the short-term, the current year has seen relatively high levels of student accommodation approvals compared to past years, having the third highest levels of approvals, and indicates a strong and healthy pipeline for increased student accommodation to come forward over forthcoming years.

The majority of this comes forward in the City Centre, with 73% having been delivered since 2017. The rest of this is primarily located on the edge of the Inner Area (23%) and some on the edge of North Leeds (0.1%) where 20 units were constructed in 2020/21.



Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

Student accommodation completions

Current Position (2023/24)

4 new student accommodation schemes were completed in 2023/24, providing a total of 520 units. This is up significantly from last year by 269%.

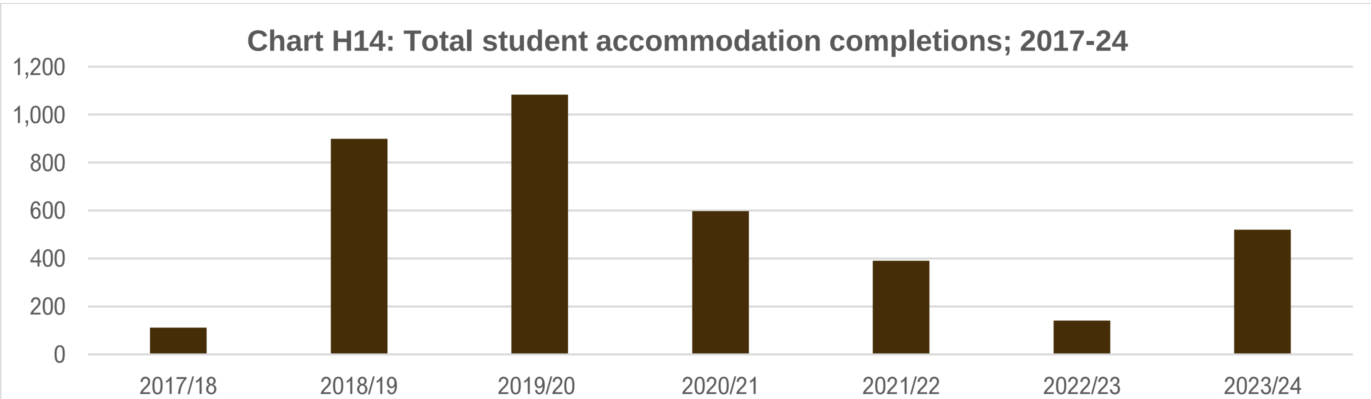
Trends

Despite the increase seen from last year, the current period reflects average levels of completions over the current Plan Period, with an average of 535 units being completed in the last seven years. The long-term trend has seen increasing levels of completions at the start of the Plan Period between 2017 and 2020, although with decreases seen between 2020 and 2023 and an increase seen for the first time this year.

Table H18: Student accommodation completions; 2019-24

Year	Schemes	Total Units
2017/18	1	112
2018/19	12	899
2019/20	6	1,083
2020/21	4	598
2021/22	5	391
2022/23	2	141
2023/24	**4**	**520**
TOTAL	34	3,744

Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring



Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

Of the 17,001 bedspaces approved over the current Plan Period, 4,905 had been delivered up to 1st April 2024, with 4,842 under construction and a further 7,254 yet to start. These schemes have made a significant and important contribution to overall housing land supply and delivery in recent years.

Table H19: Status of student accommodation approvals; as of 1st April 2024

Year	Completed	Not yet started	Under construction	Total
2017/18	842	0	0	842
2018/19	2,507	1,501	290	4,298
2019/20	373	0	0	373
2020/21	607	43	1,307	1,957
2021/22	476	1,456	88	2,020
2022/23	100	3,875	0	3,975
2023/24	**0**	**379**	**3,157**	3,536
TOTAL	4,905	7,254	4,842	17,001

Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

Overall performance against target

A green score has been given for both the short and long terms reflecting the continued high levels of planning approvals and completions over the last year and the current Plan Period.

Housing

Gypsy & Traveller sites

Overall sub-topic performance	Short Term	Long Term

Relevant Monitoring Indicators:

- Indicator 12: Total number of Gypsy and Traveller pitches in the District as compared to the previous year
- Indicator 13: Total number of Travelling Showpeople plots in the District as compared to the previous year

Relevant Local Plan Policies:

- Policy H7: Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Show People
- SAP Policy HG6: Safeguarded Gypsy and Traveller sites
- SAP Policy HG7: Allocated Gypsy and Traveller sites
- SAP Policy HGR2: Gypsy and Traveller Monitoring and Review Policy
- SAP Policy HG8: Allocated permanent Travelling Showpeople sites

Targets:

- Meet the provision outlined in Policy H7 (council provision of 25 pitches, private provision of 28 pitches, negotiated stopping provision of 9 pitches, and 15 plots for Travelling Showpeople)

Triggers / Interventions:

- Identify sites through the SAP to meet needs as set out in Policy H7 and be responsive to changes in need arising through the plan period.
- Policy HGR2 requires a plan review of sites for G&T against Core Strategy needs in Policy H7 for private and public provision should the quantum of such sites provided through planning permissions be less than 13 as at 31st March 2023

Context

Gypsy & traveller sites

In planning for all sections of the community to have access to decent housing, there is a need to make appropriate provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople. There is a requirement to update needs assessment for pitches and plots, as set out within the adopted Site Allocations Plan (2019), Policy HGR2. Like most other parts of the country, Leeds has a shortage of authorised Gypsy and Traveller (G&T) sites. There are also some concerns over the deliverability of previously identified sites.

Gypsy and traveller pitches (total)

Current Position (2023/24)

No additional pitches were delivered in Leeds during 2023/24. This results in a total of 67 pitches within Leeds, with 49 made up of public pitches and 18 made up of private pitches. These are all pitches found within Leeds, although many are of a historical nature and therefore do not contribute to the Policy H7 requirement and Leeds' 5-year supply position (5YS).

Table H20: Gypsy and Traveller pitches in Leeds; 2015-24

Type	Site	Number of pitches		
		2015/16	2016-22	2022-24
Public provision	Cottingley Springs	41	41	**41**
	Kidacre Street	5	8	**8**
Private provision	Nepshaw Lane	2	2	**2**
	Rose Neath	1	1	**1**
	Ninevah Lane *(temporary)*	1	1	**1**
	Knotford Nook	1	1	**1**
	Springfield Villas	2	2	**2**
	Rear Of 115 Valley Road, Pudsey *(temporary)*	0	0	**1**
Private provision (safeguarded sites)	Dunningley Lane, Middleton	2	2	**2**
	White Rose Farm, Gildersome	2	2	**2**
	Scarecrow Farm, Gildersome	1	1	**1**
	Thorp Lane, Tingley	3	3	**3**
	Urn Farm, Middleton	2	2	**2**
TOTAL PROVISION		63	66	67

Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

Gypsy and Traveller pitches (delivery)

Current Position (March 2024)

The need for 62 pitches for Gypsy and Travellers was identified through Policy H7 in 2014. The Site Allocations Plan identified 49 of those pitches through safeguarding existing sites, new allocations and through negotiated stopping protocol. From adoption of the SAP in July 2019, the Council has not approved any new permanent private or public G&T pitches.

As of March 2024, the Council has not met the requirements with Policy HGR2 of the SAP which is to deliver 13 non-allocated sites through planning permissions and is therefore seeking to conduct a G&T policy and site review within Leeds Local Plan 2040. The review is intending to provide new policy mechanisms to encourage and deliver new G&T pitches within Leeds.

Table H21: Delivery of Gypsy and Traveller pitches in Leeds; 2018-24 and 2024-28

Type	SAP ref	Address	Planning status	Previous delivery						Expected delivery					Total
				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	
Public	HG6-1	Cottingley Springs	Allocation (expansion)	0	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	*2*	*0*	*0*	*0*	2
	HG6-2	Kidacre Street	Allocation (8 pitches built)	8	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	*0*	*5*	*0*	*0*	13
	HG7-1	West Wood, Morley	Allocation	0	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*5*	5
	HG7-2	Tong Road, Wortley	Allocation	0	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	*5*	*0*	*0*	*0*	5
Private	HG6-4	Nepshaw Lane	Allocation (1 existing pitch safeguarded)	0	1	0	0	0	0	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	1
	HG6-9	Dunningley Lane	Allocation (2 existing pitches safeguarded)	0	2	0	0	0	0	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	2
	HG6-11	White Rose Farm	Allocation (2 existing pitches safeguarded)	0	2	0	0	0	0	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	2
	HG6-12	Scarecrow Farm	Allocation (1 existing pitch safeguarded)	0	1	0	0	0	0	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	1
	HG6-13	Urn Farm	Allocation (2 existing pitches safeguarded)	0	2	0	0	0	0	*0*	*2*	*0*	*0*	*0*	4
	HG6-15	Thorpe Lane West	Allocation (2 existing pitches safeguarded)	0	2	0	0	0	0	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	2
	HG6-16	Thorpe Lane East	Allocation (1 existing pitch safeguarded)	0	1	0	0	0	0	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	2
	N/A	Land off Hollinhurst	Planning Permission	1	0	0	0	0	0	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	1
TOTAL ANNUAL DELIVERY				9	11	0	0	0	0	*0*	*10*	*5*	*0*	*5*	40

Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

Gypsy and Traveller pitches (5-year supply)

Current Position (March 2024)

As of March 2024, the Council has a supply position of 2.3 years, which is significantly short of the required 5-year supply.

Table H22 details Leeds' current G&T supply position, which is made up of sites allocated and safeguarded through the SAP, and those granted permanent provision (temporary not included). The 5-year supply is calculated by the expected delivery of pitches over the next 5 years divided by the current 5 year requirement (remaining pitch requirement for each year remaining of the current Plan Period x 5).

Table H22: Current 5-year requirement of Gypsy and Traveller pitches in Leeds	
Total Plan Period G&T pitch requirement (not including negotiated stopping sites)	53
Total pitches delivered within current Plan Period	20
Remaining pitch requirement	33
Remaining years of Plan Period	5
Remaining pitch requirement per year of current Plan Period	6.6
CURRENT 5-YEAR REQUIREMENT	33

Table H23: Year supply position of Gypsy and Traveller pitches in Leeds	
Expected delivery (2023-28)	15
CURRENT YEAR SUPPLY POSITION	2.3

Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

Overall performance against target

A red score has been given for the short term given the lack of provision of additional pitches in recent years. An amber score has been given over the longer term as there has been some delivery at the start of the Plan Period through the SAP, providing 20 out of the required 53 pitches (excluding negotiated stopping pitch requirement) over the current Plan Period.

Emerging Local Plan policies – Housing:

Leeds Local Plan 2040

Following Local Plan Update, Leeds City Council is preparing a further comprehensive update to the Local Plan in order to review, update and / or replace all existing remaining policies contained within the Local Plan to ensure policies are effective, up-to-date and reflect needs up to 2040. This includes reviewing housing delivery and requirement targets, setting the overall spatial strategy to guide overall housing development across the District, and updating existing policies on specialised housing development.

Initial Regulation 18 public consultation and call for sites process completed and comments reviewed in 2023/24, with work progressing developing the required evidence base and policy options, in preparation for further public consultation anticipated in 2024/25.

Details of LLP 2040, including latest news of the development of the plan update and information on the initial scoping topics, can be viewed here.

TRANSPORT & ACCESSIBILITY

71% of new dwellings less than 15-minute public transport journey to key services

55% of journeys to work were made by sustainable modes or working from home, similar to 2022 levels, although **43%** of journeys remain made by private vehicles

99% of new employment, commercial and community uses accessible to public transport

Continued delivery of key transport infrastructure projects

Transport & Accessibility

Public transport accessibility

Overall sub-topic performance	Short Term	Long Term

Relevant Monitoring Indicators:
- Indicator 32 - Accessibility of new dwellings to local services, employment, health, education and centres
- Indicator 33 - Public transport accessibility of new employment, health, education, leisure and retail developments

Relevant Local Plan Policies:
- Spatial Policy 1: Location of development
- Policy EC1: General employment land
- Policy T1: Transport management
- Policy T2: Accessibility requirements
- Policy P8: Sequential and impact assessments
- Policy P9: Community facilities and other services

Targets:
- Most new housing development is accessible to a variety of services either by walking or by public transportation.
- Most new employment, health, education, leisure and retail uses is accessible to a variety of services either by walking or by public transportation.

Triggers / Interventions:
- Review the location of allocated housing land available for development.
- Apply Policies SP9, EC1, EC2, P7 and T2 more stringently. Review the location of allocated employment land available for development.

Public transport accessibility of new residential development

Public transport accessibility is measured by total journey time using public transport from new housing developments (5 dwellings or more) to a range of key services and facilities: employment (which refers to recorded office, industrial and leisure sites), primary and secondary schools, higher education, GP surgeries and hospitals.

Current Position (2023/24)

An average of 71% of new dwellings were accessible within less than 15 minutes by public transport to all key local services (employment sites, schools and education, and health centres) in 2023/24, up 2% from last year. This increases to 87% when looking at a journey time less than 30 minutes on public transport, up 3% from last year. Highest accessibility was for primary schools, employment, GP services (all at over 90% for 15 minute journeys), with the least accessible services being hospitals and higher education.

Table TA1: Accessibility of new dwellings to key services by public transport; 2023/24

Key Local Services	Less than 15 Minutes	Less than 30 Minutes
Employment	92%	94%
Primary Schools	94%	96%
Secondary Schools	64%	92%
Higher Education	43%	74%
GP Services	91%	94%
Hospitals	40%	72%
AVERAGE	**71%**	**87%**

Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

Trends

There has been an increase in the average level of public transport accessibility over the short term, following the low level for last year and reaching similar levels to 2019/20.

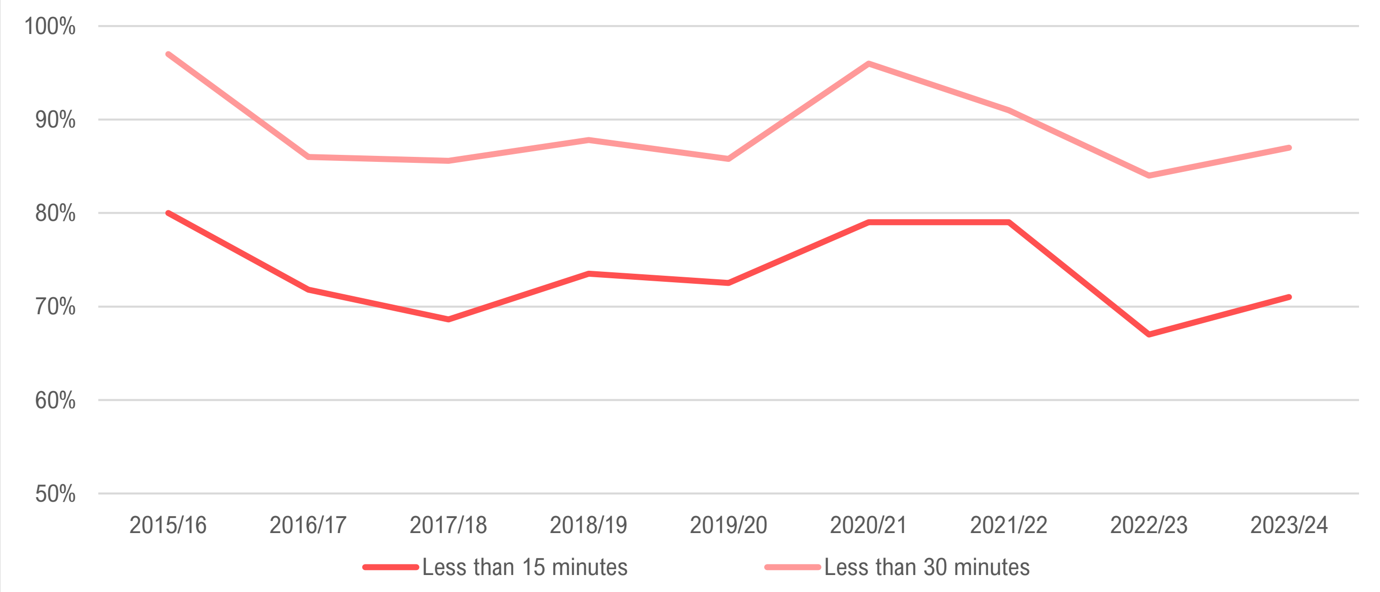


Chart TA1: Average public transport accessibity of new dwellings to key services; 2015-24

Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

Public transport accessibility of new non-residential development

> Accessibility to the public transport network is measured by whether new non-residential development (offices, industrial, health, education, culture, leisure and retail uses) are within a 5 minute (400m) walking distance to the nearest bus stop.

Current Position (2023/24)

An average of 99% of new non-residential development accessible to the public transport network in 2023/24, up from 95% last year. This includes 100% of all new office, cultural, health, education and commercial development, and 90% of all industrial development.

Table TA2: Accessibility of new employment, commercial and community uses to the public transport network; 2023/24

Development Type	Accessibility
Office	100%
Industrial	90%
Health	100%
Education	100%
Culture	100%
Leisure	100%
Retail	100%
AVERAGE	**99%**

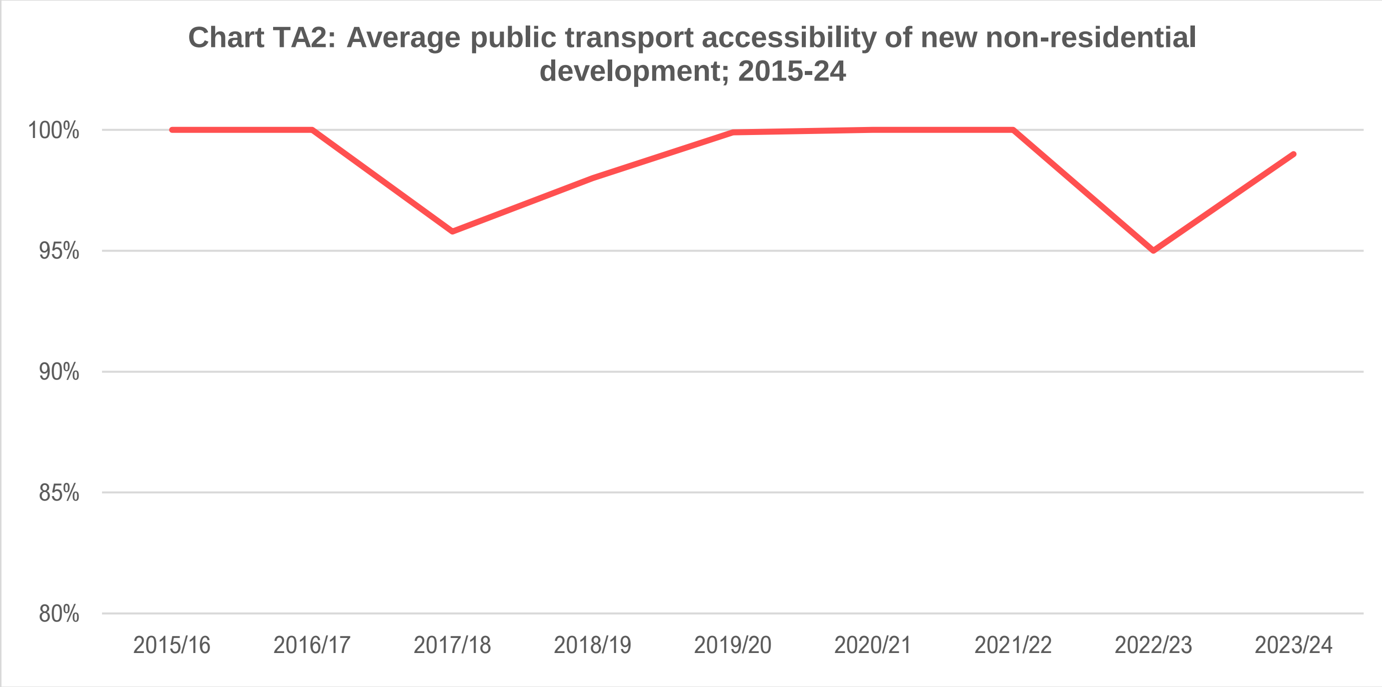
Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

Trends

Levels of accessibility of new non-residential development to the public transport network have increased by 4% from the previous year. Accessibility for industrial uses remain typically lower compared to other uses, which is to be expected given the location which some of these premises require away from dense residential areas in the interests of amenity.

Longer term, average accessibility has remained typically high since 2015/16, remaining at levels above 95% on average.

However, some caution should be noted with this data as this assumes a 5-minute walking time to a bus stop from a singular point, and does not reflect actual walking routes, any topographical or geographical constraints and no assessment on the level of service the bus stop affords (i.e. number of bus services and frequency).



Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

Overall performance against target

A green score has been given over the short-term reflecting the recent increases in average accessibility and the high accessibility levels seen for new residential and non-residential development to local services (except for those services with larger catchment areas). An amber score has also been given over the longer term reflecting the slight reduction seen in the overall trend in average levels of accessibility from 2015/16, although this is relatively minor and accessibility remains relatively high overall.

Transport & Accessibility

Transport modal share

Overall sub-topic performance	Short Term	Long Term

Relevant Monitoring Indicators:
- Indicator 35 – Mode of travel to work

Relevant Local Plan Policies:
- Spatial Policy 1: Location of development
- Policy T1: Transport management
- Policy T2: Accessibility requirements

Targets:
- Increasing the modal share of sustainable transport use

Triggers / Interventions:
- Lobby for public transport infrastructure improvements and stricter application of policies to focus new employment in locations accessible by public transport, cycling and walking

Context

Travel to Work Survey

The travel to work survey is an annual survey conducted by Connecting Leeds that helps to identify commuting trends and to inform future transport investment decisions. The 2024 survey ran between 6th March and 5th April 2024 (returning to its former spring period), with 5,073 individual responses received. The survey is sent to numerous registered public and private businesses in Leeds, asking individuals how many days they commute to work and their primary method of commuting to work for each day of the week.

Mode of travel to work

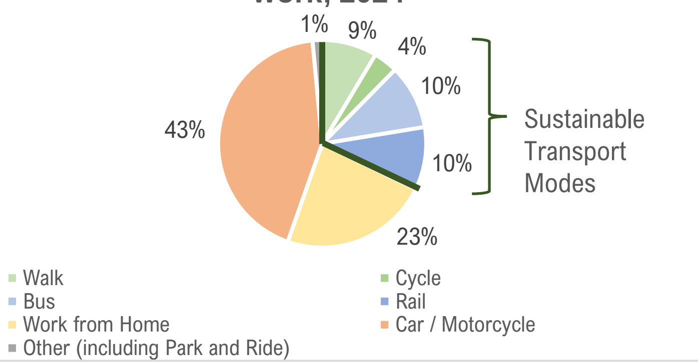
Current Position (2023/24)

32% of all work journeys monitored as part of the Travel to Work survey were undertook through sustainable transport modes (walking, cycling, bus and rail) in 2024, with 23% involving no travel through working from home. 43% of journeys were undertaken with either a car or motorcycle, and 1.5% were by 'other' modes (which includes park and ride journeys which equated to 1%).

Table TA3: Modal share of journeys to work; 2024

Travel Method	Modal share
Sustainable transport modes	32.3%
Walk	*8.6%*
Cycle	*3.8%*
Bus	*10.1%*
Rail	*9.8%*
Work from Home	23.3%
Car / Motorcycle	43.3%
Other (including Park & Ride)	1.5%

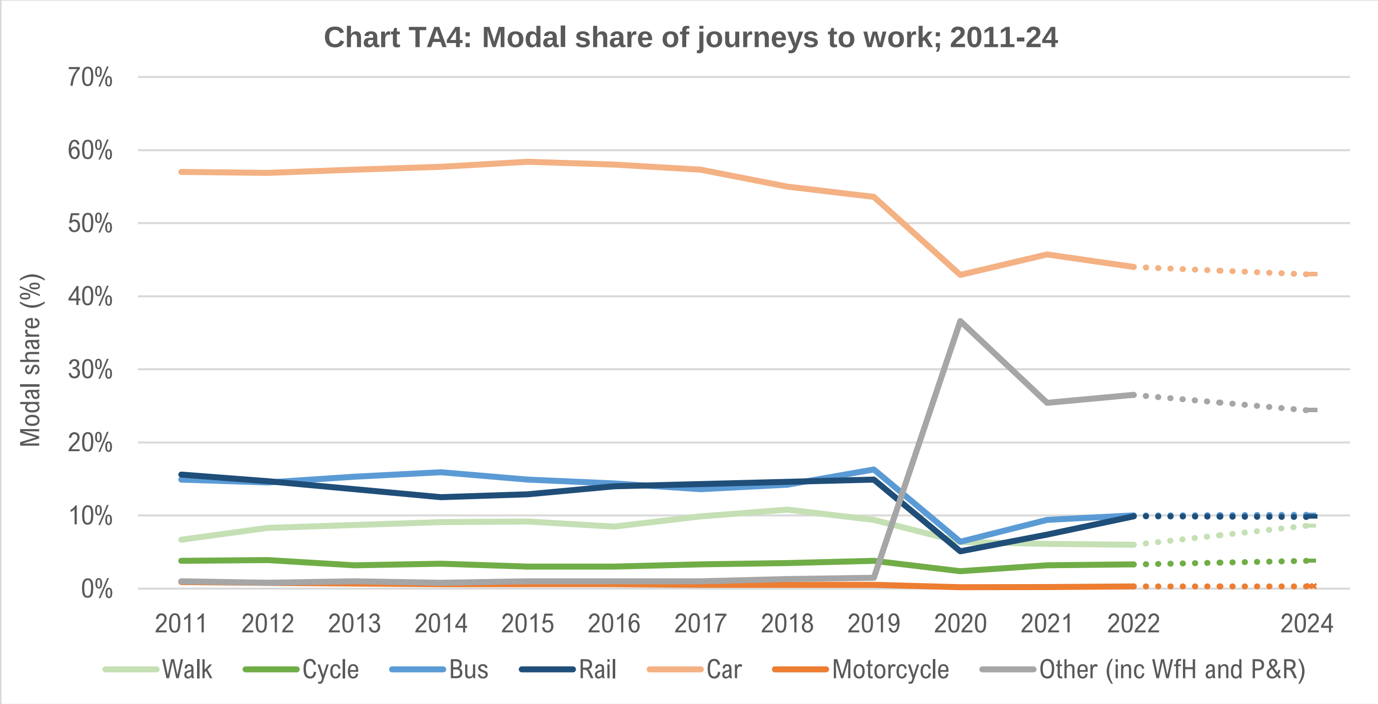
Chart TA3: Modal share of journeys to work; 2024



Source: Connecting Leeds

Trends

The Travel to Work Survey was not undertaken in 2023 so no data is available for last year. The main mode of travelling to work in Leeds has been by cars for every year since 2012, with very little change between 2011 and 2017, with a small gradual decrease between 2017 and 2019, a sharp decrease in 2020 (related to Covid-19) and remaining at a lower proportion since and with a small gradual decrease being seen once again at a similar rate pre-2019. Sustainable transport modes have remained relatively consistent between 2011 and 2019, with decreases apparent in 2020 (more so for bus and rail) and with gradual increases seen since in recent years. The decreases for all these transport modes from 2019 levels have been a result of the surge in 'other' modes, mainly working from home, which has a slight decrease in the last period.



Source: Connecting Leeds

Table TA4 shows there has been an 11% increase in the proportion of travel to work trips made by sustainable transport modes in 2024 compared to 2022, with a 2% decrease in the proportion of trips made by cars and motorcycles in the same time frame, indicating an overall shift towards sustainable travel modes. However, the longer term shows a decrease of 35% in sustainable travel modes in the last five years (2020-24) compared to the five years prior (2015-19), with a smaller 22% decrease in the proportion of trips by private car/motorcycles. However, this reflects the shift towards working from home in recent years which would involve no travel rather than a fundamentally negative trend in terms of sustainable travel, hence a grey shading being used in this instance.

Table TA4: Trends in modal share of journeys to work in Leeds

Travel method	One year average (short term)			Five year average (medium term)		
	2022	2024	Change (%)	2015-19	2020-24	Change (%)
Sustainable Methods	29.2%	32.3%	11%	41.7%	27.0%	-35%
Car / Motorcycle	44.3%	43.3%	-2%	57.0%	44.2%	-22%

Source: Connecting Leeds

Mode of travel to school

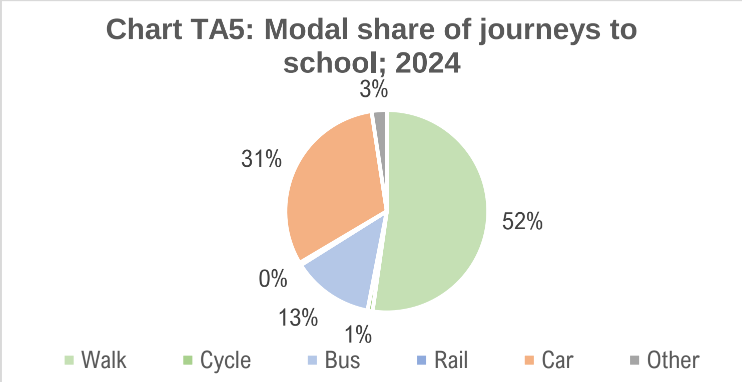
Travel to School Survey

The Travel to School survey is an annual survey conducted by Leeds Influencing Travel Behaviour Team that helps to promote sustainable transport throughout Leeds and collects data to monitor the success of this. The 2023/24 survey received 86,814 responses from 189 schools across Leeds, asking school pupils the main mode of travel to school.

Current Position (2023/24)

66% of all school journeys monitored as part of the Travel to School survey were undertook through sustainable transport modes (walking, cycling, bus and rail) in 2024. This was down roughly by 1% from last year. 31% of journeys were undertaken with a car (including car sharing and taxis), and 2% were by ‘other’ modes.

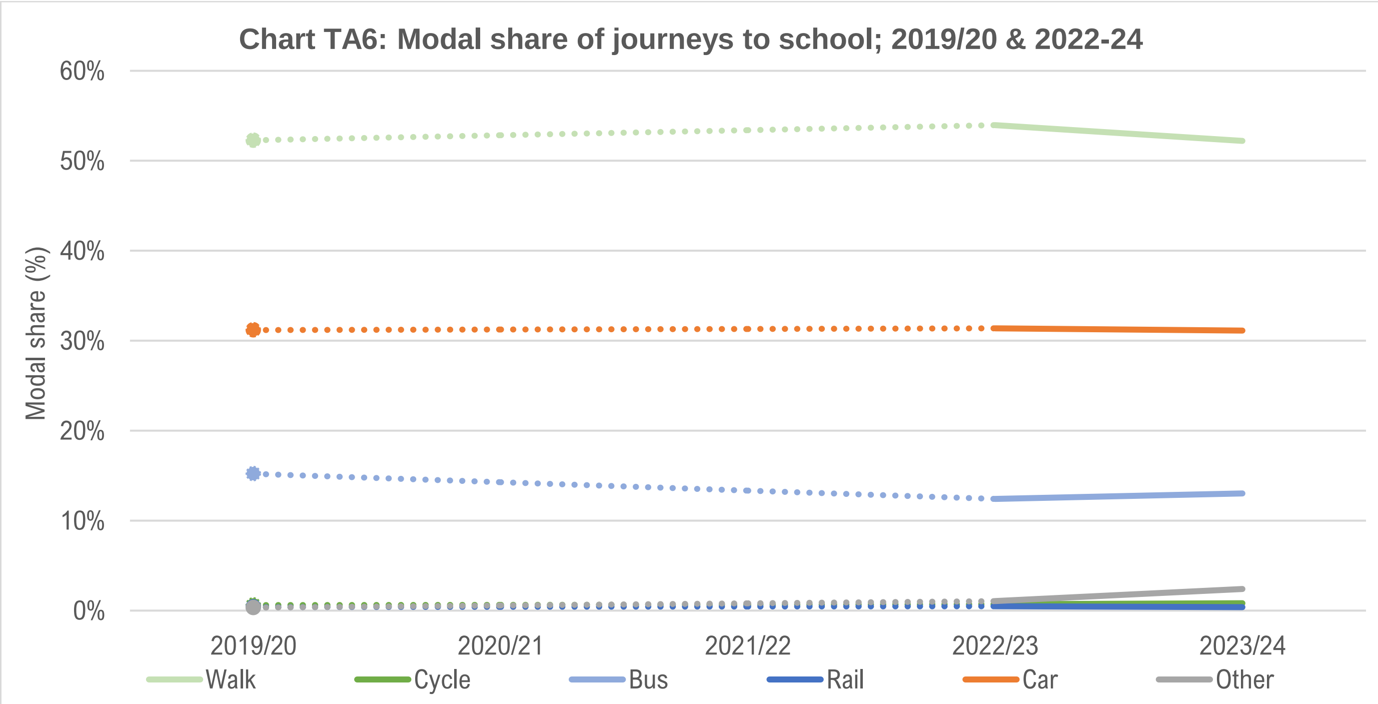
Table TA5: Modal share of journeys to school; 2024	
Travel Method	**Modal share**
Sustainable transport modes	66.4%
Walk	*52.2%*
Cycle	*0.8%*
Bus	*13.0%*
Rail	*0.4%*
Car	31.1%
Other	2.4%



Source: Influencing Travel Behaviour Team

Trends

The Travel to School survey has only been undertaken three times, once in 2019 before Covid-19 and two in 2022/23 and 2023/24 post-Covid. This is shown in Chart TA5 below, where the dashed lines represent years where data is not available. The main mode of travelling to school in Leeds has been by walking for each of these few years by a considerable margin, with car journeys second, all buses (public and school buses) third with the other methods having a much lower modal share. There has been little change from the 2019 baseline, particularly for walking and car journeys, although with some decrease in bus journeys and an increase in 'other' transport modes.



Source: Influencing Travel Behaviour Team

Overall performance against target

A green score has been given for the short term due to the continued increase in sustainable transport modes in recent years for work journeys, with a subsequent decrease in private car usage (despite this still remaining the highest proportion of all travel modes) and the continued prominence of walking for school journeys. A green score has been given over the longer term as despite work journeys made through sustainable transport modes have decreased considerably since 2011, this is a result of the surge in working from home and this decrease is still less than the equivalent decrease in private car usage.

Transport & Accessibility

Transport infrastructure delivery

Overall sub-topic performance	Short Term	Long Term

Relevant Monitoring Indicators:
- Indicator 34 - The delivery of transport management priorities
- Indicator 36 - Expansion of the Leeds Core Cycle Network

Relevant Local Plan Policies:
- Spatial Policy 1: Location of development
- Policy T1: Transport management
- Policy T2: Accessibility requirements

Targets:
- Increasing the modal share of sustainable transport use and supporting new development / growth areas

Triggers / Interventions:
- Review priorities to determine if appropriate. Seek investment to further enact priorities
- Lobby for public transport infrastructure improvements
- Review constraints

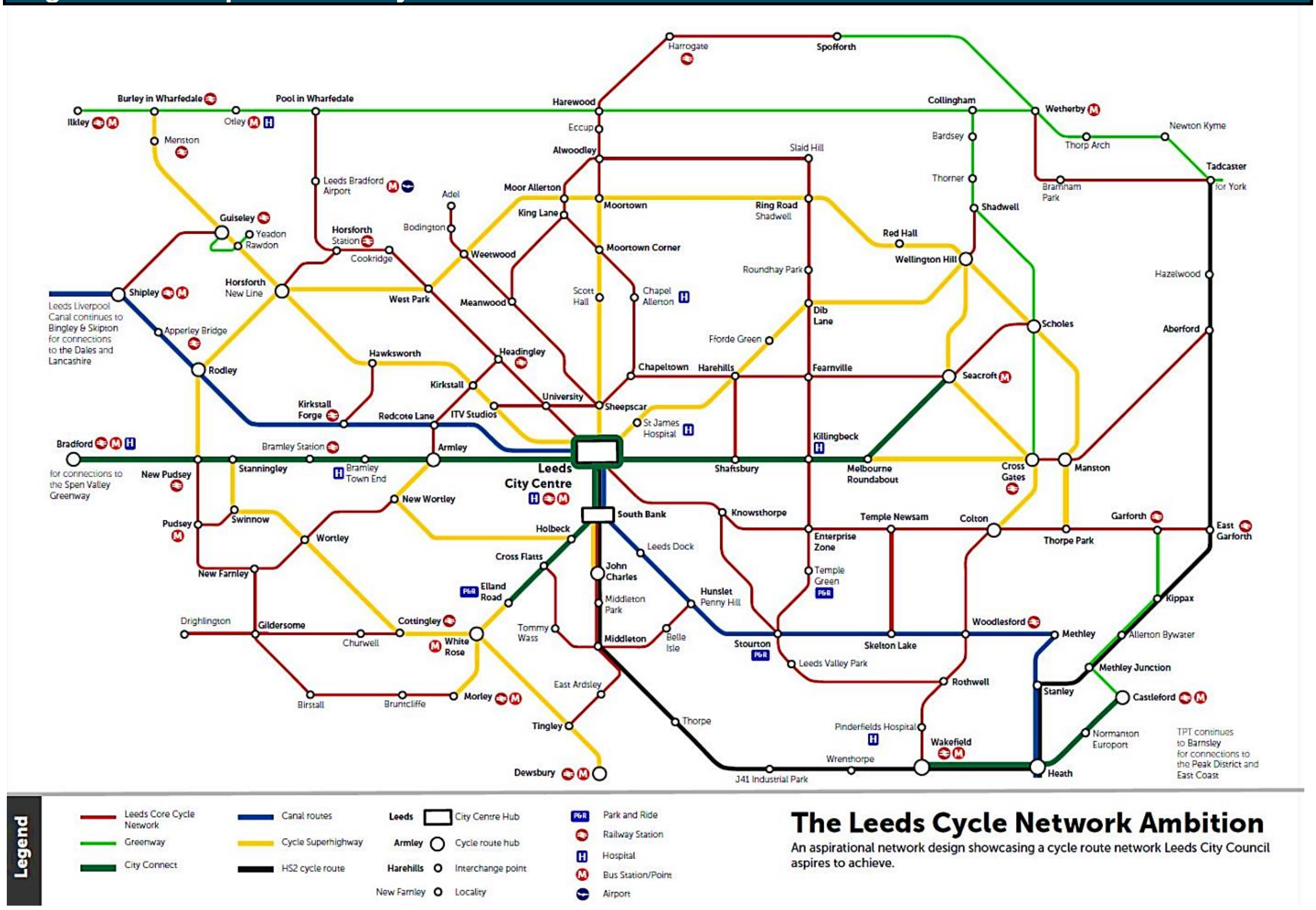
Context

Connecting Leeds Transport Strategy and Action Plan to 2024 (2021)

The Connecting Leeds Transport Strategy sets out the vision for Leeds to be a city where a car isn't needed and where everyone has an affordable zero carbon choice in travel to help address the climate emergency, deliver inclusive growth and improve health and wellbeing. The strategy can be viewed here.

The associated Action Plan to 2024 sets out the measures to achieve this. One of the four themes the plan focuses on is infrastructure development, which sets out numerous actions to improve public transport and deliver active travel infrastructure across Leeds, including the delivery of more segregated cycle routes and the completion of the city centre cycle network as set out in the Leeds Cycle Network Ambition below (Figure TA1).

Figure TA1: Map of Leeds Cycle Network Ambition



Delivery of transport infrastructure projects

Current Position (2023/24)

Leeds has seen continued progress towards delivering strategic transport improvements in 2023/24, including starts, continued progress and completions of several key projects:

May 2023:

Next phase of construction started on the £46.1m Sustainable Travel Gateway scheme set to transform Leeds City Rail Station to create an improved people-friendly environment and accommodate for growing passenger numbers, with the closure of New Station Street. Demolition works completed December 2023, with construction works starting soon after.

August 2023:

Final phase of construction and surfacing works completed at City Square, continuing to remove general through-traffic from the City Centre by introducing and reinstating new bus gates, changing road layouts and creating a new pick up and drop off facility.

September 2023:

Construction scheduled for Phase Two of the £23.3m Connecting West Leeds scheme, with construction on a new mixed-use path between Rodley roundabout and Dawsons Corner to start Winter 2023 and a new accessible bridge connecting Calverley and Farsley to start Spring 2024.

September 2023:

Leeds City Bikes started operation, with more than 1,200 users taking 1,600 trips covering 375km in its first week.

October 2023:

Construction started on replacing three footbridges over the Armley Gyratory, with the Spence Lane and Geldard Bridges set to complete in Spring 2024, and the Wellington Road Bridge set to be replaced over Summer 2024.

October 2023:
Construction work started on £10.4m transport improvements along A660 Otley Road, Headingley Lane and Woodhouse Lane, set to make journeys safer, improve bus, cycling and pedestrian journeys and improve the street environment.

October 2023:
Leeds City Links public consultation launched on proposals to improve walking, wheeling and cycling journeys to the north and south of the City Centre, extending from Great George Street to Call Lane, part of the £830m City Regional Sustainable Transport Settlement.

October 2023:
£7.8m Government funding secured for five schemes across Leeds to improve active travel journeys, including Armley, Meanwood and Leeds City Centre (Eastern Gateway, Whitehall Road, Westgate Connector), to be delivered March 2025.

November 2023:
Ten large-scale artworks completed along Neville Street, celebrating history, life and culture in Leeds.

February 2024:
Over 550 trees planted as part of the Armlet Gyratory improvement scheme.

February 2024:
Completion of the £22.5m LED Lighting Scheme, converting over 89,000 streetlights over six years improving the energy efficiency of street lighting across Leeds.

February 2024:
Western Gateway scheme in west Leeds opened, creating a new cycle track from Kirkstall Road to Wellington Street.

Source: Leeds City Council Newsroom / Connecting Leeds

Overall performance against target

Whilst clear and significant progress continues at delivering transport infrastructure in Leeds, including the expansion of the Leeds Cycle Network Ambition, no score is provided as progress cannot be assessed against a benchmark or against a clear set target.

Emerging Local Plan policies – Transport & Accessibility:

Leeds Local Plan 2040

Following Local Plan Update, Leeds City Council is preparing a further comprehensive update to the Local Plan in order to review, update and / or replace all existing remaining policies contained within the Local Plan to ensure policies are effective, up-to-date and reflect needs up to 2040. This includes updating the spatial strategy, overall transport infrastructure ambitions, and transport and accessibility policies and approaches.

Initial Regulation 18 public consultation and call for sites process completed and comments reviewed in 2023/24, with work progressing developing the required evidence base and policy options, in preparation for further public consultation anticipated in 2024/25.

Details of LLP 2040, including latest news of the development of the plan update and information on the initial scoping topics, can be viewed here.

MINERALS & WASTE

No sand and gravel production, **deficit of 140,000 tonnes**

2,000,000 tonnes of waste received in Leeds, **down 5%** from last year

36% from commercial & industrial

33% from construction

27% from municipal solid waste

4% from hazardous

461,000 tonnes of crushed rock produced, a **surplus of 21,000 tonnes**

36% waste recycled

62% waste incinerated with energy recovery

0.7% collected waste sent to landfill

Minerals & Waste

Minerals

Overall sub-topic performance	Short Term	Long Term

Relevant Monitoring Indicators:

- Indicator 43: Production of primary land won aggregates
- NRWLP Minerals 1, 4 & 5 - Amount of aggregate produced in line with the plan period provision in the NRW DPD

Relevant Local Plan Policies:

- CS Policy EN7: Minerals
- NWRLP Policies: Minerals 1-14

Targets:

- Annual aggregate provision of 146,000 tonnes of sand and gravel and 440,000 tonnes of crushed rock

Triggers / Interventions:

- Action taken when provision undershoots 25% over five years of the plan period and review appointment alongside WY authorities.

Context

Mineral extraction sites

There are currently no coal working sites in Leeds except where coal is removed from development sites as part of site preparation. Where possible, former workings have been restored to provide a beneficial use for biodiversity and recreation, such as at St Aidan's country park. A policy in the Natural Resources & Waste Local Plan encourages the removal of coal from development sites and there are signs this proves effective in avoiding the sterilisation of some shallow coal. However, as a fossil fuel, the medium-term prospect is that coal extraction will cease except where required to secure ground stabilisation.

As of 2024, there are seven active quarries in Leeds:

- Hawksworth Quarry, Guiseley (Mineral: Sandstone)
- Moor Top Quarry, Guiseley (Mineral: Sandstone)
- Highmoor Quarry, Bramham (Mineral: Magnesian Limestone)
- Blackhill Quarry, Bramhope (Mineral: Sandstone)
- Arthington Quarry, Bramhope (Mineral: Sandstone). No quarrying is currently taking place, but reserves remain
- Howley Park Quarry & Brickworks, Morley (Minerals: Sandstone and Clay)
- Britannia Quarry, Morley (Mineral: Sandstone)

The annual tonnages and sales from each individual quarry are confidential competitive market information.

Aggregate landbank and reserves

Current Position (2023/24)

Leeds had a crushed rock reserve of just under 20,000,000 tonnes in 2023, with no recorded sand and gravel reserves.

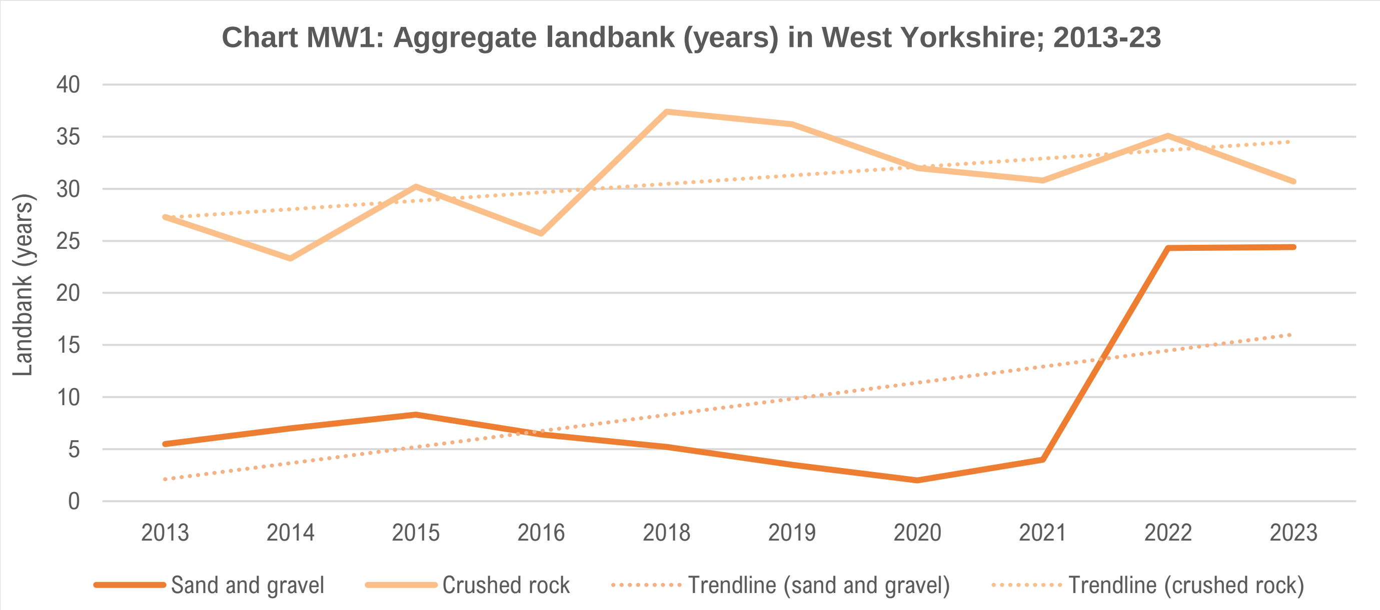
Looking regionally (given the reliance on importing and exporting between authorities), West Yorkshire had a crushed rock reserve of 35,800,000 tonnes and a sand and gravel reserve of 1,880,000 tonnes. This equates to a crushed rock landbank of 30 years and 8 months and 24 years and 5 months for sand and gravel, with both far exceeding the requirement set out in the NPPF (7 years for sand and gravel and 10 years for crushed rock).

Regional trends

In the short term, the crushed rock reserve decreased by 12.5% and the sand and gravel landbanks remained largely unchanged in West Yorkshire (Chart MW1).

The crushed rock landbank does fluctuate from year to year but there has been an upward trend in the size of the landbank over the longer term. The landbank continues to be significantly higher than the NPPF requirement. These high levels should not be seen as particularly excessive given the dependence on neighbouring regions for higher specification crushed rock aggregates

The sand and gravel landbank has seen little change in the last year due to the resilience of a single 1.6m tonne site in Wakefield (Stanley Ferry) which has yet to produce sand and gravel. This site was permitted in 2022, and which explains the recent surge in the sand and gravel landbank.



Source: West Yorkshire Local Aggregate Assessment (2023 data)

Aggregate production

Current Position (2023/24)

Leeds had a production of just over 460,000 tonnes of crushed rock in 2023 (surplus of 21,000 tonnes), with no sand and gravel aggregate production (deficit of 146,000 tonnes).

Table MW1: Aggregate production / sales and production requirement (tonnes) in Leeds; 2023

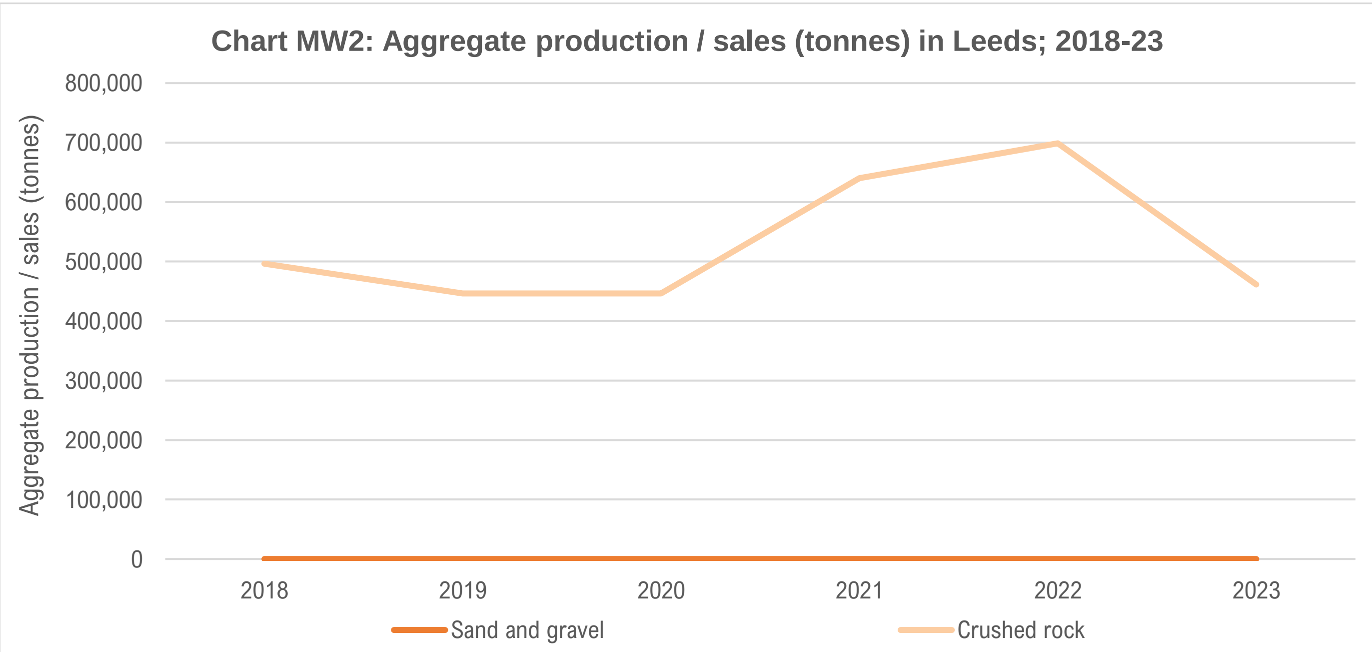
Aggregate	Production / sales	Production requirement	Surplus / deficit
Sand and gravel	0	146,000	-146,000
Crushed rock	461,375	440,000	+21,375

Source: LCC Aggregate Returns Information (2023)

Trends

The short term has seen a considerable decrease in crushed rock production in Leeds, although this still exceeds production requirements set out in the NRWLP and is similar to pre-Covid levels. Longer term, there continues to be a high level of production of crushed rock in Leeds, particularly between 2021 and 2022 which far exceeded production requirements.

Despite a production requirement of 146,000 tonnes each year, there has been no sand and gravel production in the past five years in Leeds, representing a significant deficit / underproduction.

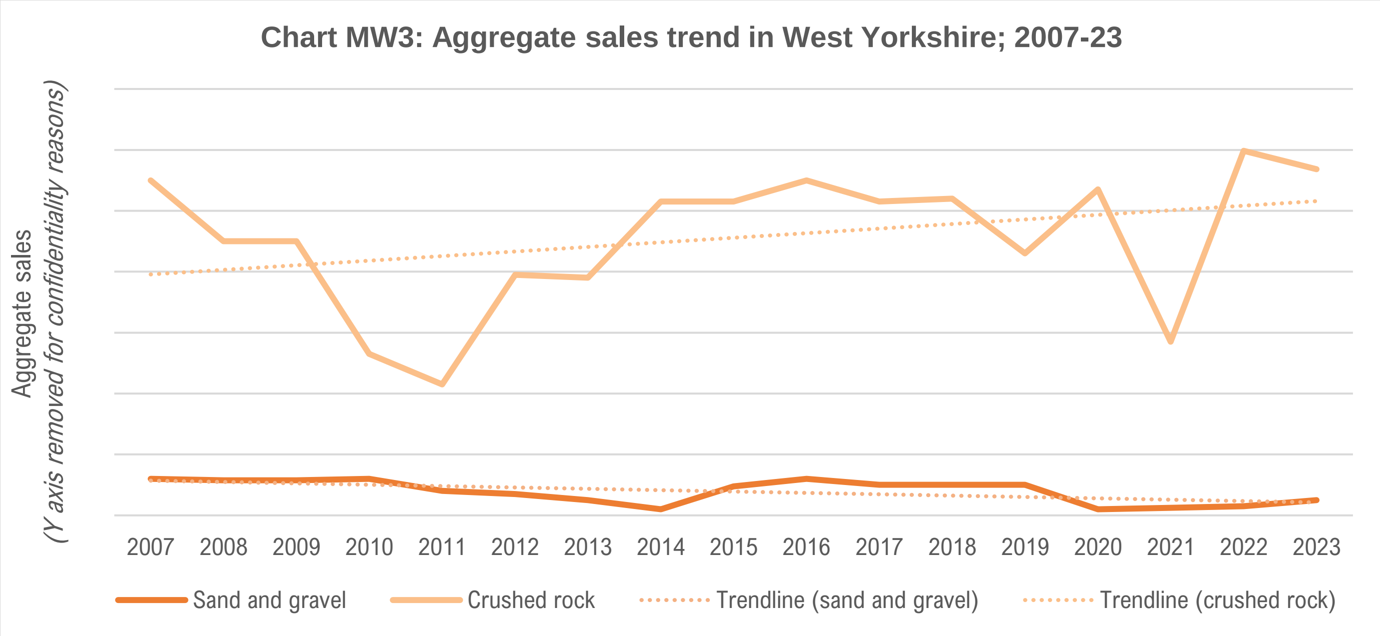


Source: LCC Aggregate Returns Information (2023)

Regional trends

West Yorkshire saw crushed rock sales of 1,140,000 tonnes in 2023 (down 5% from 2022), with a ten-year average of 1,010,000 tonnes that increased by 4%. The annual sand and gravel sales are kept confidential for market reasons, although a ten-year average of 70,000 tonnes has been provided, remaining unchanged from last year.

Chart MW3 below provides the trend data for crushed rock and sand and gravel sales across the region, although with the Y axis being removed for market confidentiality reasons. Nevertheless, this illustrates low and slightly increasing sand and gravel sales across the region, reflecting new reserves opening up in Wakefield and Bradford. Crushed rock sales decreased slightly in the last year, although this followed a peak year and somewhat follows the pre-Covid trend, and nevertheless a general upward trend can be seen over the long term.



Source: West Yorkshire Local Aggregate Assessment (2023 data)

Recycled aggregate

Leeds saw recycled aggregate production of just over 410,000 tonnes in 2023, up 40% from the previous year, following a trend seen across West Yorkshire (Table MW2). Hardcore aggregate produced for recovery increased further, nearly doubling from last year. Leeds makes up nearly 54% of West Yorkshire's total recycled aggregate production, which increased further from last year, indicating strong continued regional importance in this regard.

Table MW2: Estimated recycled aggregate production in West Yorkshire (tonnes); 2021-23						
LPA	Inferred recycled aggregate production			Hardcore produced for recovery		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Leeds	**331,956**	**293,539**	**411,350**	**25,716**	**33,454**	**66,157**
Bradford	67,116	47,332	24,825	72,024	38,642	40,440
Calderdale	17,721	13,856	16,935	2,237	1,179	545
Kirklees	76,932	83,242	101,221	590	690	6,882
Wakefield	244,198	168,565	214,425	13,031	8,550	7,129
TOTAL	737,922	606,533	768,756	113,598	82,516	121,153

Source: West Yorkshire Local Aggregate Assessment (2022 data)

West Yorkshire summary 'dashboard'

The West Yorkshire Local Aggregate Assessment (2023 data) sets out a summary dashboard to report on performance against key indicators, providing trends for regional aggregates. This includes sales data and reserves, landbank and capacity with comments provided for each aggregate type. An indicative trend has been provided based upon comparison with the previous LAA; with green and an upward arrow indicating an increasing trend, amber indicating no change, and red and a downwards indicating a declining trend. This is set out in Table MW3 below to provide further regional context.

Table MW3: West Yorkshire minerals summary 'dashboard'; 2023									
Aggregate Type	2023 Sales (Mt) & Trend	Average (10yr) Sales & Trend (Mt)	Average (3yr) Sales & Trend (Mt)	Aggregate Provision Rate (Mt)	Reserve (Mt)	Landbank (years)	Allocations (years)	Productive Capacity (Mtpa)	Comments
Sand & Gravel	*Market confidential data	0.07 (no change)	⇧ 0.03	0.77 ⇩ -1%	1.88 ⇩ -1.5%	24.5 (no change)	7.5	No data	APR = 16% uplift on 10-year average sales; Landbank > 7 years mainly due to 2 sites so landbank resilience remains uncertain.
Crushed Rock	1.14 ⇩ -5%	+4% ⇧ 1.01	+2% ⇧ 0.97	+1% ⇧ 1.17	35.79 ⇩ -12%	30.7 ⇩ +13%	0	No data	A slight decrease in sales. Notable reduction in reserves and landbank in part due to exclusion of reserves of non-aggregates
Recycled / Secondary Aggregates	+41% ⇧ 1.2	No data	+16% ⇧ 1.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.2	Sales based on WDI 2023. Capacity based on max output achieved in recent yrs (2023).
Marine Sand & Gravel	0.019	No data	⇧ 1.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	Wharf stopped importing marine won S&G. Data = – HGV imports. Potential 2mt capacity of Aire & Calder Navigation Wharfs.
Rock Imports by Sea	No data	No data	No data	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	No data	Rock is imported by rail to WY
Rail Depot Sales (Sand & Gravel)	No data	No data	No data	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	There is one rail depot importing aggregate	Sales from rail depots are not surveyed
Rail Depot Sales (Crushed Rock)	No data	No data	No data	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	There is one rail depot importing aggregate	CR is imported by rail but sales from rail depots are not surveyed

Source: West Yorkshire Local Aggregate Assessment (2023 data)

Overall performance against target

A green score has been given for the short term due to the increase in the regional crushed rock and sand and gravel landbanks and continued high production of crushed rock in Leeds and the region. An amber score has been given over the longer term reflecting the uncertainty on the reliance of the new sand and gravel reserves in the region and the continued lack of sand and gravel production in Leeds against NRWLP targets.

Minerals & Waste

Waste

Overall sub-topic performance	Short Term	Long Term

Relevant Monitoring Indicators:

- Indicator 44 - Capacity of new waste management facilities
- Indicator 45 - Amount of municipal waste arising and managed by waste stream
- NRWLP Waste 1 & 3 - Gap between capacity of existing facilities and forecasted arisings is met
- NRWLP Waste 3 & 6 - Continued uptake of waste management other than landfilling

Relevant Local Plan Policies:

- CS Policy EN6: Strategic Waste Management
- NWRLP Policies Waste 1-11

Targets:

- To provide for the projected arisings by waste stream to 2026 as follows in tonnes per annum:
  Municipal Solid Waste - 383,976,
  Commercial and Industrial - 1,212,000,
  Construction, Demolition & Excavation - 1,556,000,
  Hazardous - 103,026

Triggers / Interventions:

- Failure to meet targets over a five year period
- Review if any new national waste management targets are set for after 2020

Waste received

Current Position (2023)

Leeds saw just over 2,000,000 tonnes of waste received in 2023. 36% of this was from commercial and industrial waste (C&I), 33% from construction associated waste (CD&E), 27% from municipal waste (MSW) and 4% hazardous waste.

Trends

The total amount of waste received in Leeds decreased by 5% from last year, with considerable decreases seen in construction (-14%) and commercial (-2%) associated waste but also slight increases seen in municipal (+3%) and hazardous (+2%) waste. Longer term, there has been annual fluctuations in the total waste originating in Leeds, although with a general increasing trend, with a 53% increase being seen from 2012. The largest of these increases has been for hazardous waste (up 124%), commercial (up 99%) and municipal waste (up 59%), with construction associated waste only up by 16%.

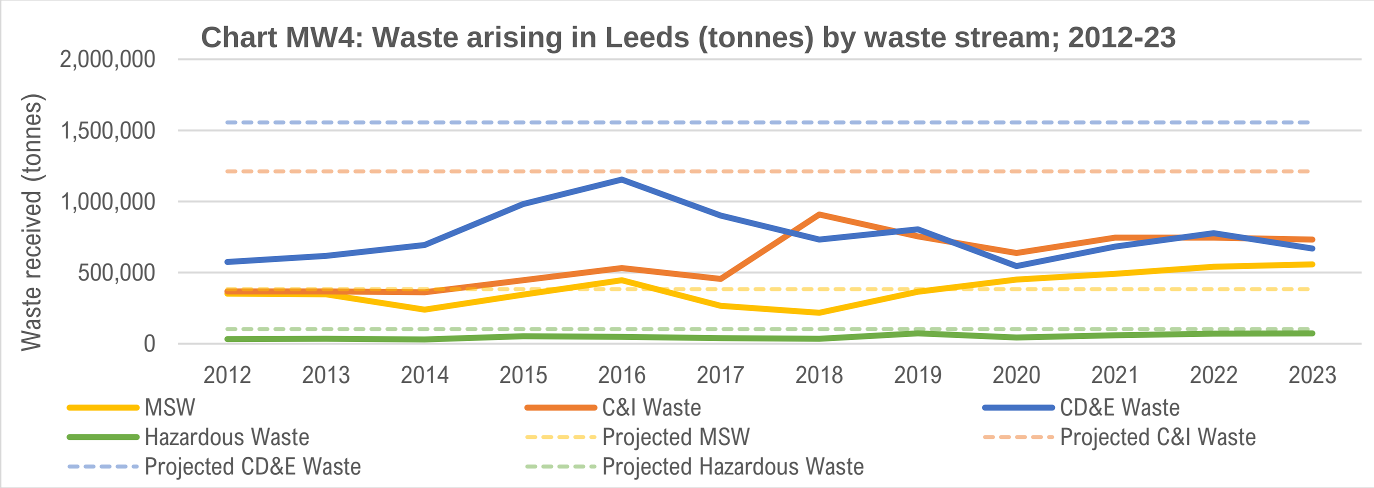
The largest waste streams continues to be for CD&E and C&I. 90% of this C&I waste consisted of waste and water treatment, with the majority of this falling under the 'Mechanical treatment of waste (for example sorting - crushing - compacting - pelletising)' sub-category.

All waste streams continue to be below the waste arising projections in the Local Plan up to 2026, with the exception of MSW which was 175,000 tonnes above the projected waste figure. MSW has risen each year since 2018, exceeding the projected figure since 2020. Waste policies are currently being reviewed as part of Leeds Local Plan 2040 to ensure adequate capacity to manage current and projected waste levels, based upon up-to-date evidence.

Table MW4: Waste arising (originating) in Leeds (tonnes) by waste stream; 2019-23

Waste stream	Projected arisings (per annum)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)	**383,976**	365,616	451,478	490,599	541,312	558,031
Commercial and Industrial (C&I)	**1,212,000**	755,779	637,709	745,640	745,009	731,936
Construction, Demolition & Excavation (CD&E)	**1,556,000**	804,483	545,914	683,549	778,578	668,540
Hazardous	**103,026**	72,949	43,967	59,169	71,845	73,027
TOTAL	-	**1,998,827**	**1,679,067**	**1,978,956**	**2,136,743**	**2,031,534**

Source: DEFRA Waste Data Interrogators (2018-2023)



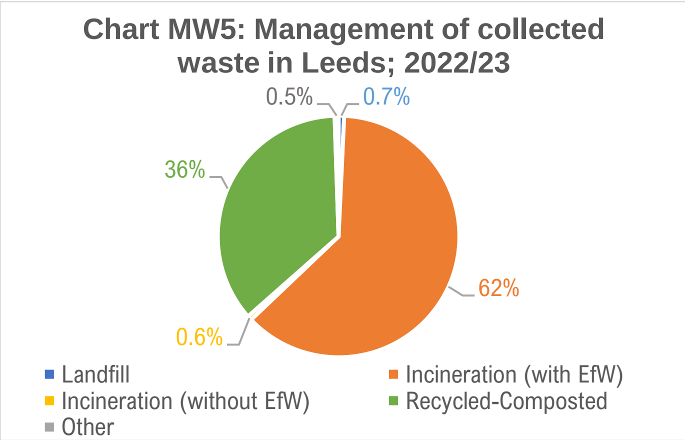
Source: DEFRA Waste Data Interrogators (2012-2023)

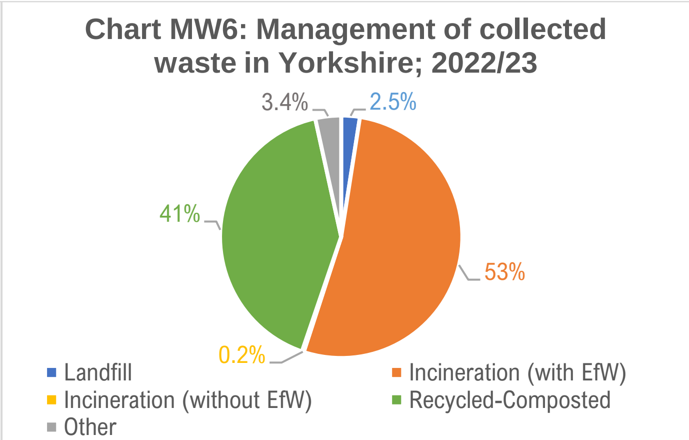
Waste treatment

Current Position (2023)

Leeds saw just over 320,000 tonnes of collected waste treated in 2023, which consists mainly of waste from households but also street and garden waste, fly-tipping and some commercial waste collected by the Council. 62% of this collected waste was treated through incineration with energy recovery (predominantly at Leeds Recycling and Energy Recovery Facility – RERF), 36% was recycled and under 1% was sent each to landfill, incinerated without energy recovery and other means (which includes waste treated by other unspecified processes as well as process / moisture loss).

The proportion of waste recycled in Leeds is less than that for Yorkshire and Humber, although less in Leeds is sent to landfill and a much higher proportion is incinerated with energy recovery.





Source: DEFRA Waste Data Interrogators (2012-2023)

Trends

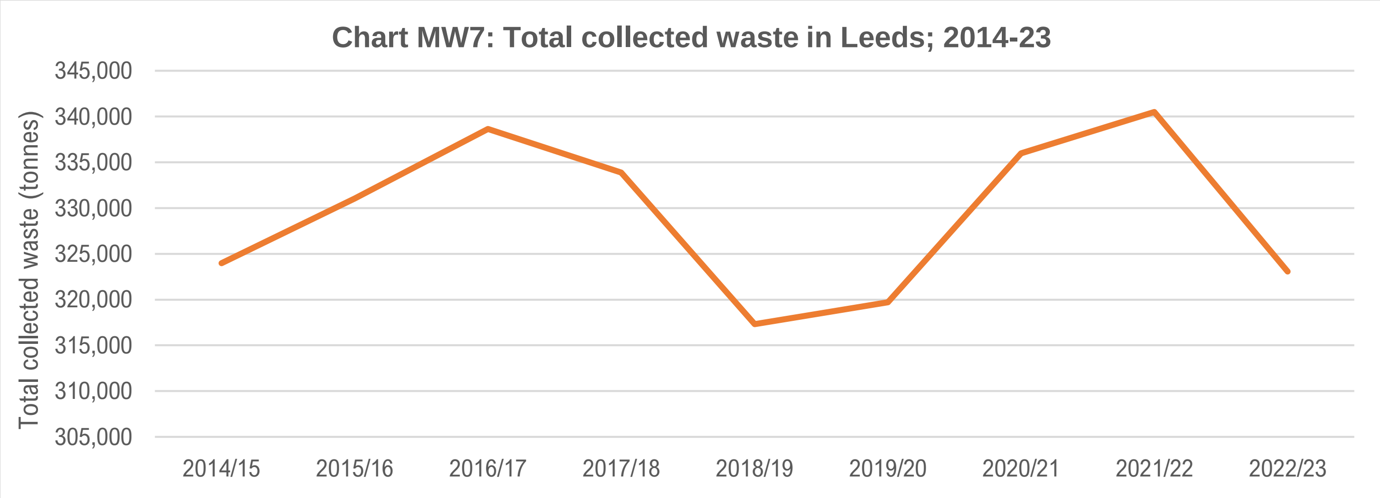
The total amount of waste collected in Leeds decreased by 5% in 2023 from the previous year, with slight decreases seen in all treatment types except for incineration without energy recovery. This is the first decrease in total collected waste since 2018/19, following three years of consecutive increases and replicates the trend seen between 2016 and 2018, similar to waste collection levels in 2014.

Landfill has seen a significant drop in waste collection from 2014 (-98%), with a subsequent increase in waste being incinerated (with energy recovery) (+380%) and a slight decrease in recycling (-13%) within the same time frame. Waste collected was first recorded through 'other' means in 2017 and for incineration without energy recovery since 2021.

Table MW5: Management of collected waste in Leeds (tonnes); 2014/15 and 2018-23

Treatment Type	2014/15	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Landfill	148,933	10,576	2,467	2,102	3,088	2,404
Incineration (with Energy from Waste)	41,756	186,961	181,177	208,028	206,855	200,796
Incineration (without Energy from Waste)	0	0	0	0	1,831	1,937
Recycled-Composted	133,276	119,612	126,526	121,033	125,426	116,234
Other	0	165	9,521	4,809	3,297	1,688
TOTAL	**323,965**	**317,313**	**319,691**	**335,972**	**340,496**	**323,059**

Source: DEFRA 'Local Authority Collected Waste Statistics' (Table 2)



Source: DEFRA 'Local Authority Collected Waste Statistics' (Table 2)

Waste performance indicators

Current Position (2023)

Table MW6 sets out performance against selected key indicators on waste for each year in Leeds for the last five years (with Charts MW7 and MW8 providing this data from 2014), being based upon the National Indicators for local authorities which were discontinued in 2012. These continue to be monitored and published, providing an indication on performance against set key indicators on waste treatment and recycling.

Just under 523kg of residual waste was produced per household in Leeds in 2023, with 361kg of household waste being collected per person. 35% of household waste was recycled, and just 0.7% of municipal waste was sent to landfill.

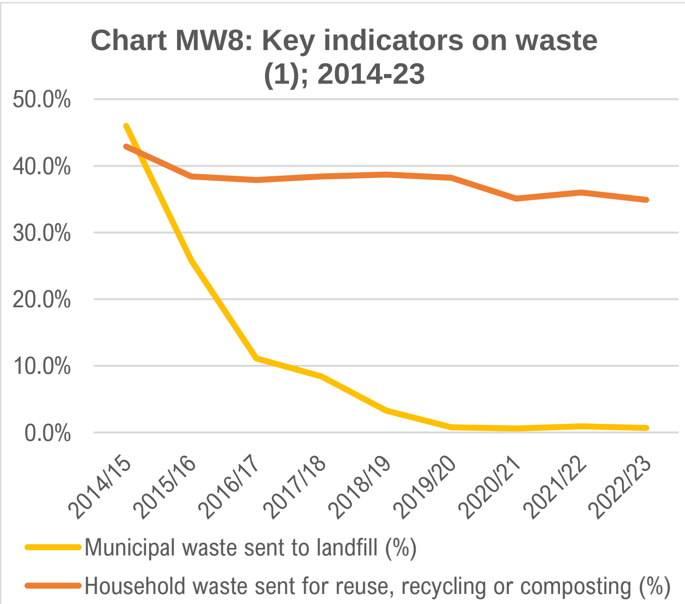
Trends

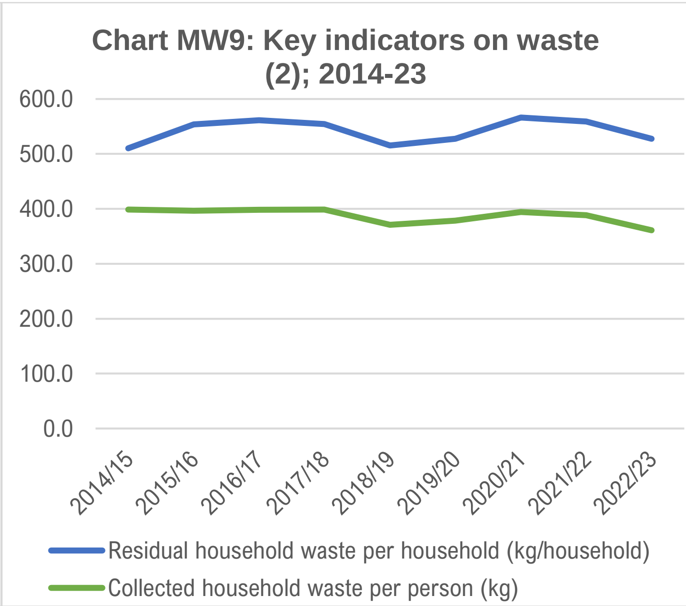
Charts MW7 and MW8 show relatively constant figures for household recycling rates and waste per household and per household across the long term, with recent decreases being seen in the short term. This contrasts with the amount of municipal waste sent to landfill which significantly dropped between 2014 and 2016, with the shorter-term trend showing constant low levels.

Table MW6: Key indicators on waste in Leeds; 2018-23

Indicator	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Municipal waste sent to landfill	3.3%	0.8%	0.6%	0.9%	0.7%
Household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting	38.7%	38.2%	35.1%	36.0%	34.9%
Residual household waste per household (kg/household)	515.2	527.6	566.3	559.2	527.9
Collected household waste per person (kg)	370.7	378.8	394.4	388.7	361.0

Source: DEFRA 'Local Authority Collected Waste Statistics' (Table 3)





Source: DEFRA 'Local Authority Collected Waste Statistics' (Table 3)

Regional/national comparison

The recycling rate in Leeds (35%) is lower than the comparable regional and national rates (42%), although the 0.7% proportion sent to landfill is significantly less than the regional and national figures (2.5% and 7% respectively).

Overall performance against target

An amber score has been given for both the short and long term given the generally decreasing levels of total waste arising in Leeds, as well as the low levels of waste being sent to landfill and high levels of recycling and energy recovered waste and with C&I, CD&E and hazardous waste being below projected arisings. However, municipal waste continues to increase and has failed to meet NRWLP projected arising targets for the last four years.

Emerging Local Plan policies – Minerals & Waste:

Leeds Local Plan 2040

Following Local Plan Update, Leeds City Council is preparing a further comprehensive update to the Local Plan in order to review, update and / or replace all existing remaining policies contained within the Local Plan to ensure policies are effective, up-to-date and reflect needs up to 2040. This includes reviewing existing policies and targets on mineral extraction and waste management.

Initial Regulation 18 public consultation and call for sites process completed and comments reviewed in 2023/24, with work progressing developing the required evidence base and policy options, in preparation for further public consultation anticipated in 2024/25.

Details of LLP 2040, including latest news of the development of the plan update and information on the initial scoping topics, can be viewed here.

CLIMATE CHANGE

128,500MWH of renewable energy generated, up 3% from last year

2,700kt of CO_2 emitted, **down 7%** from last year and **down 47%** from 2005

43% from transport

27% from domestic

24% from commercial and industry

12% from public sector

1% from agriculture

101MWH renewable energy capacity, **exceeding target of 75MWH**

Water demand of **167 megalitres, same as 2019/20 levels**

88% applications determined in line with Environment Agency advice

Construction continues on FAS2

Climate Change

Carbon reduction

Overall sub-topic performance	Short Term	Long Term

Relevant Monitoring Indicators:

- No relevant monitoring indicators

Relevant Local Plan Policies:

- Policy EN1: Climate Change - Carbon Dioxide Reduction
- Policy EN2: Sustainable Design and Construction
- Policy EN3: Low carbon energy
- Policy EN4: District heating

Targets:

- LCC Climate Emergency commitment of zero carbon by 2030
- National target of zero carbon by 2050

Triggers / Interventions:

- No set triggers or interventions

Context

Carbon emissions data

Data on carbon (CO_2) emissions is published annually by the Government two years in arrears, with the latest data published in 2024 relating to 2022, with a baseline year of 2005. Estimated figures for every year from 2005 are also recalculated and revised annually to account for methodological improvements.

Carbon dioxide emissions (within the scope of Local Authorities)

Current Position (2022)

An estimated 2,690 kilo tonnes (kt) of carbon dioxide within the scope of Local Authorities was emitted in Leeds in 2022 (this subset dataset excludes emissions from large industrial sites, railways, motorways, land-use, livestock and soils outside the remit of LAs). This is a decrease of 6.9% in the level of carbon emissions from 2021.

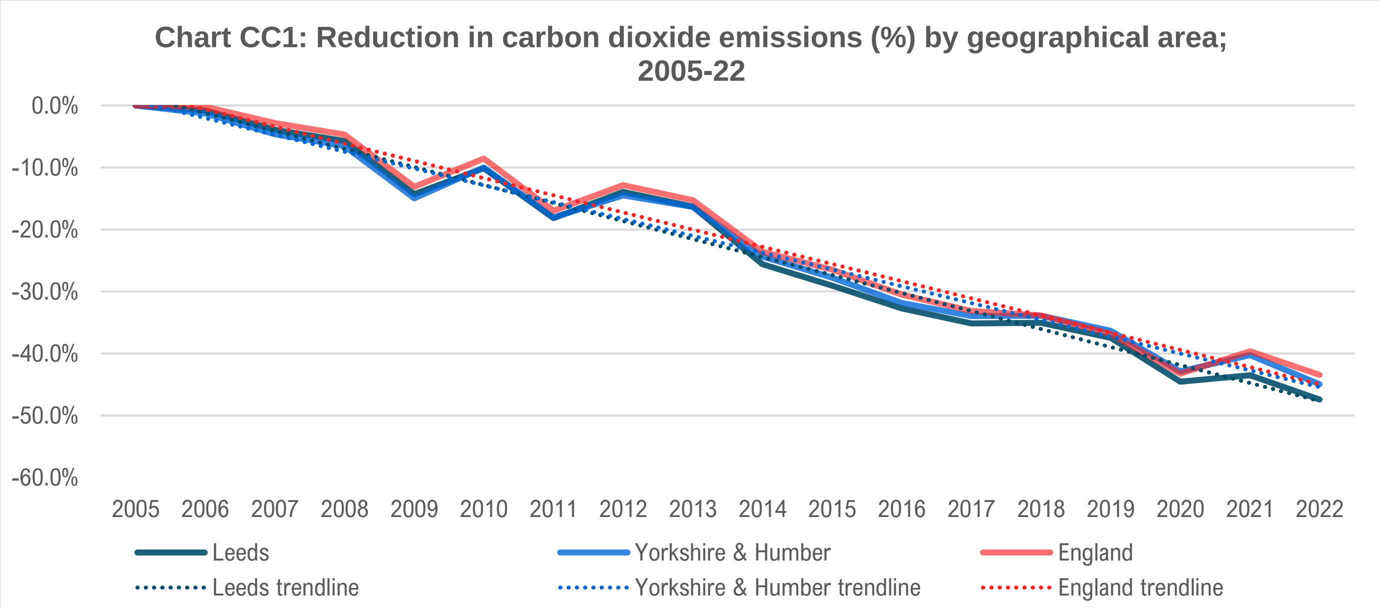
Trends

There has been a clear trend of consistent reductions in CO_2 emissions from the 2005 baseline, with a 47% reduction within this timeframe (an average annual decrease of 2.6%). Chart CC1 shows some fluctuations in the data (particularly between 2009 and 2013), although with relatively consistent decreases seen from 2014 onwards (with the exception of 2020/2021).

Table CC1: CO_2 emissions within the scope of LPAs by geographical area; 2005 and 2018-22

Year	Leeds		Yorkshire & Humber		U.K.	
	Estimated CO_2 emissions (kt)	% change	Estimated CO_2 emissions (kt)	% change	Estimated CO_2 emissions (kt)	% change
2005	5,114	-	38,960	-	367,141	-
2018	3,323	-35.0%	25,755	-33.9%	242,905	-33.8%
2019	3,199	-37.4%	24,798	-36.3%	231,945	-36.8%
2020	2,836	-44.5%	22,263	-42.9%	208,376	-43.2%
2021	2,890	-43.5%	23,279	-40.2%	221,633	-39.6%
2022	**2,690**	**-47.4%**	21,450	-44.9%	207,677	-43.4%

Source: Gov.uk / DESNZ 'UK local authority and regional greenhouse gas emissions national statistics: 2005-2022 (Table 2.1)



Source: Gov.uk / DESNZ 'UK local authority and regional greenhouse gas emissions national statistics: 2005-2022' (Table 2.1)

Table CC2: CO_2 emission trends within the scope of LPAs by geographical area

Trend Period	Leeds		Yorkshire & Humber		UK	
	Change in CO_2 emissions (kt)	Average annual % change	Change in CO_2 emissions (kt)	Average annual % change	Change in CO_2 emissions (kt)	Average annual % change
One year period (current) - 2020-22	-200.1	-6.9%	-1,829.6	-7.9%	-13,956.9	-6.3%
Five-year period (short term) - 2016-22	-628.3	-21.8%	-4,286.2	-19.2%	-37,807.0	-18.6%
Ten-year period (medium term) - 2011-22	-1,710.7	-35.7%	-11,861.5	-32.8%	-112,217.5	-31.9%
Total (long-term) - 2005-22	-2,224.45	-47.4%	-15,692.1	-44.9%	-149,012.6	-43.4%

Source: Gov.uk / DESNZ 'UK local authority and regional greenhouse gas emissions national statistics: 2005-2022' (Table 2.1)

Regional/national comparison

These local trends are best presented in the context of the comparable figures for Yorkshire & Humber and the U.K, which are shown in Chart CC1 and Table CC2. In the short term, carbon emissions in the last year also fell for the region and nation, with this decrease in Leeds (-6.9%) being greater than that seen across the U.K. (-6.3%) but less than that seen in Yorkshire & Humber (-7.9%). Looking longer term and at all other trend periods, Leeds has seen a greater reduction in CO_2 emissions from the baseline year when compared to the regional and national figures, indicating generally good local performance against both the short and long terms, with Chart CC1 showing that carbon reduction in Leeds increased faster than that seen regionally and nationally in 2020 and has remained as such since.

Total carbon dioxide reduction (per capita)

Current Position (2022)

An estimated 4.1kt of carbon dioxide was emitted for every person living in Leeds in 2022 (with this subset dataset including emissions from large industrial sites, railways, motorways, land-use, livestock and soils outside the remit of LAs). This equates to a decrease of 6.8% in the level of carbon reduction per capita from 2021.

Trends

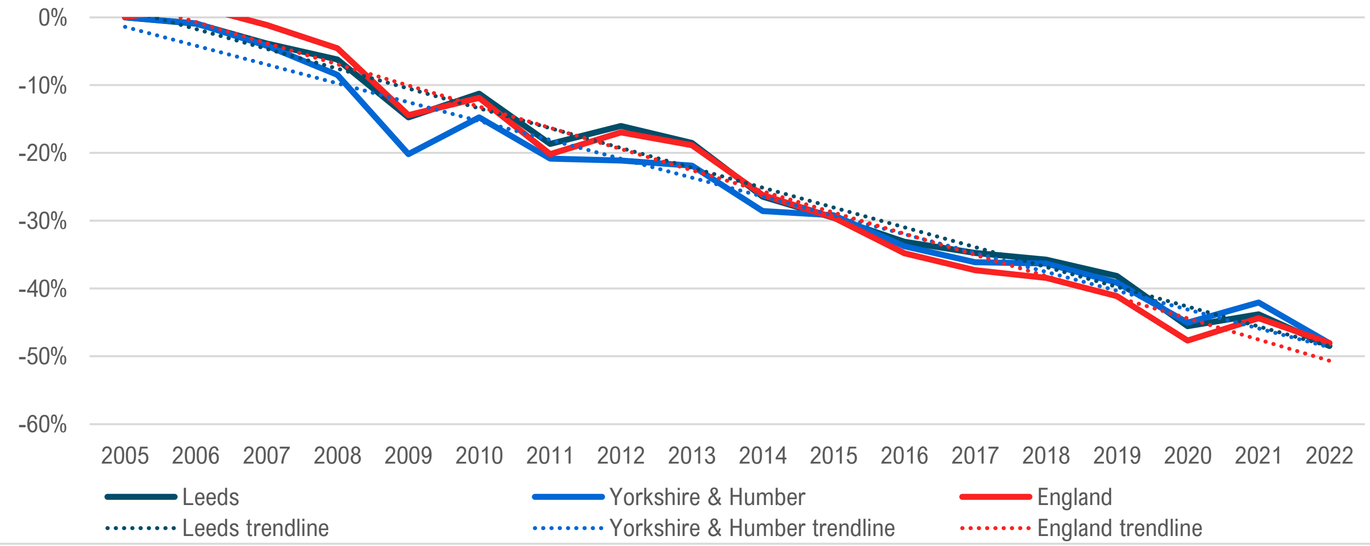
There has been a drop in the carbon emissions per capita in the past year following a singular year of increase as a result of emerging after Covid-19, and with 2022 levels following the same level of reduction seen pre-Covid. The longer term for the per capita reduction has also seen similar fluctuations as above, with a total 48.5% reduction from the 2005 baseline year showing consistent and strong reduction in carbon reduction per capita.

Table CC3: Total carbon dioxide reduction per capita by geographical areas; 2005 and 2018-22

Year	Leeds		Yorkshire & Humber		England	
	Estimated CO_2 emissions per capita (kt)	Per capita % reduction	Estimated CO_2 emissions per capita (kt)	Per capita % reduction	Estimated CO_2 emissions per capita (kt)	Per capita % reduction
2005	7.9	-	10.5	-	8.8	-
2018	5.1	-35.7%	6.6	-36.3%	5.3	-38.4%
2019	4.9	-38.1%	6.3	-39.1%	5.1	-41.1%
2020	4.3	-45.5%	5.7	-45.0%	4.5	-47.7%
2021	4.4	-43.8%	6.0	-42.1%	4.8	-44.4%
2022	**4.1**	**-48.5%**	5.4	-48.1%	4.5	-48.0%

Source: Gov.uk / DESNZ 'UK local authority and regional greenhouse gas emissions national statistics: 2005-2022' (Table 1.2)

Chart CC2: Reduction in carbon dioxide emissions (%) per capita by geographical area; 2005-22



Source: Gov.uk / DESNZ 'UK local authority and regional greenhouse gas emissions national statistics: 2005-2022' (Table 1.2)

Regional/national comparison

When comparing the rates in per capita carbon reductions to the regional and national figures over the short term, Leeds performs slightly favourably (-6.8%) compared to the national figure (-6.3%), but less so to the regional figure (-10%), although the per capita emissions in Leeds remains much lower than the regional figure and slightly lower than the national figure. Leeds has also seen a greater total reduction against the 2005 baseline (-48.5%) compared to both Yorkshire & Humber (-48.1%) and England (-48.0%).

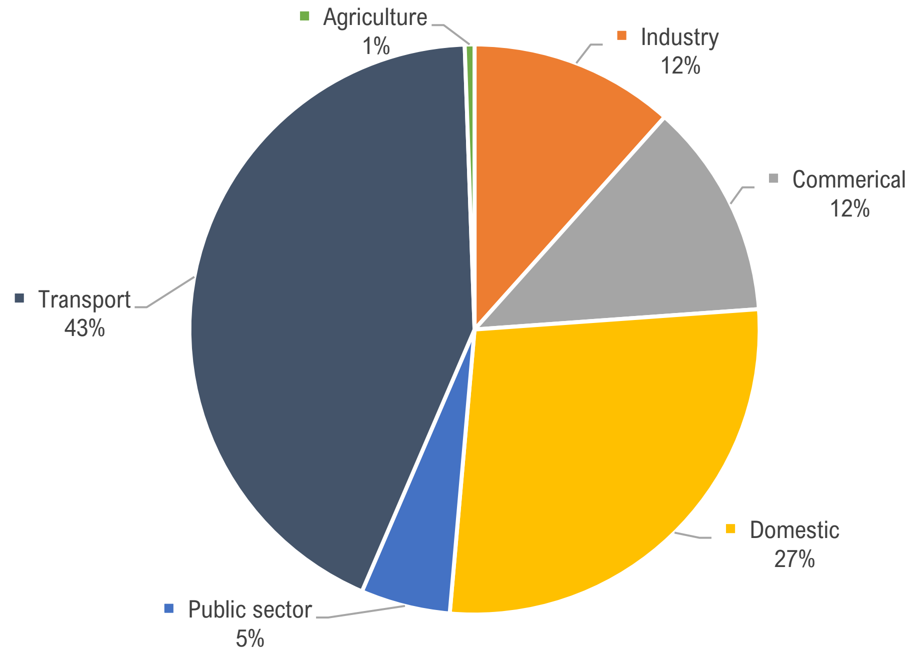
For wider context and comparing this against all other authorities, Leeds has the 158th lowest per capita carbon emissions in England out of a total of 307 England authorities, 130th out of 274 England authorities outside of London.

Total carbon dioxide emissions by major emitter type

Current Position (2022)

Just over 3350kt of carbon dioxide was emitted in Leeds in 2022, down 6.8% from 2021. Breaking this down by major emitter (Chart CC3), the largest types in 2022 were for transport (43%), domestic (27%), commercial (12%) and industry (12%), with the other emitters being made up of public sector (5%) and agriculture (1%).

Chart CC3: Total carbon dioxide emissions (kt) in Leeds by major emitter; 2022



Source: Gov.uk / DESNZ 'UK local authority and regional greenhouse gas emissions national statistics: 2005-2022' (Table 1.2)

Trends

In the last year, all major emitter types (with the exception of transport) have seen decreases in carbon dioxide emissions, with the greatest decreases being seen in domestic (-15%), industry (-14%) and agriculture (-11%). Transport emissions increased for a second consecutive year by 1.2%.

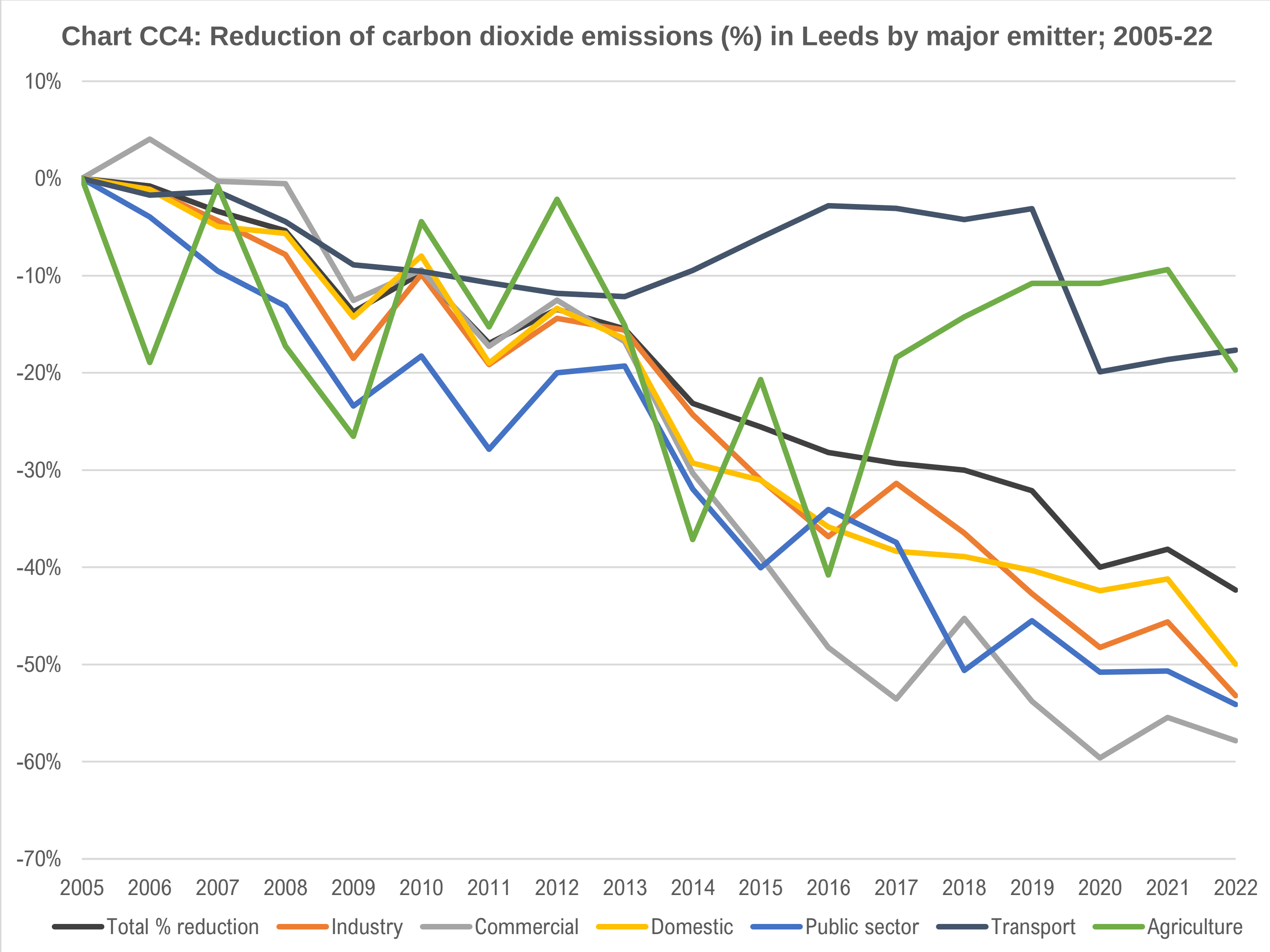
The longer-term trend has shown general decreases in most emitter types, with the largest reduction in carbon dioxide emissions from 2005 being seen in the commercial (-58%), public sector (-54%), industry (-53%) and domestic (-50%) sectors. Each of these sectors have seen gradual decreases since 2005, although with some varying level of annual fluctuation (Chart CC4).

The lowest reductions have been seen in the agriculture (-20%) and transport (-18%) sectors. The agriculture sector has seen the highest level of fluctuation, although with consistent increases from 2016 and 2021, with a recent decrease for the first time since 2016. Transport saw gradual decreases in emissions between 2005 and 2013 followed by gradual increases up to 2019 (reaching levels similar to the 2005 baseline) followed by a sharp drop as a result of reduced travel during Covid-19, with levels recently slowly increasing although at much lower levels pre-Covid. It is worth noting that agriculture only makes up a small portion of the overall emissions in Leeds, whilst transport makes up the highest proportion thereby having a greater impact.

Table CC4: Total carbon dioxide emissions in Leeds by major emitters; 2005 and 2018-22

Year	Total CO_2 emissions (kt)	Absolute % reduction	Industry % reduction	Commercial % reduction	Domestic % reduction	Public sector % reduction	All transport % reduction	Agriculture % reduction
2005	5815.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2018	4070.4	-30.0%	-36.5%	-45.2%	-38.9%	-50.6%	-4.2%	-14.2%
2019	3947.5	-32.1%	-42.7%	-53.8%	-40.3%	-45.5%	-3.1%	-10.8%
2020	3490.4	-40.0%	-48.2%	-59.6%	-42.4%	-50.8%	-19.9%	-10.8%
2021	3597.2	-38.1%	-45.6%	-55.5%	-41.2%	-50.7%	-18.6%	-9.4%
2022	**3352.9**	**-42.3%**	**-53.2%**	**-57.8%**	**-50.0%**	**-54.1%**	**-17.7%**	**-19.7%**

Source: Gov.uk / DESNZ 'UK local authority and regional greenhouse gas emissions national statistics: 2005-2022' (Table 1.2)



Source: Gov.uk / DESNZ 'UK local authority and regional greenhouse gas emissions national statistics: 2005-2022' (Table 1.2)

Overall performance against target

An amber score has been given for both the short and long terms due to the recent decreases in carbon emissions following untypical increases the year prior and the continued reduction in carbon emissions from the 2005 baseline, typically comparing positively against the regional and national figures, although remaining lower than what is necessary to achieve net zero ambitions. Transport, which accounts for the most emissions of any sector in Leeds, has also seen two consecutive years of carbon emission increases.

Climate Change

Energy efficiency

Overall sub-topic performance	Short Term	Long Term

Relevant Monitoring Indicators:
- No relevant monitoring indicators

Relevant Local Plan Policies:
- Policy EN1: Climate Change - Carbon Dioxide Reduction
- Policy EN2: Sustainable Design and Construction

Targets:
- Increase in A and B Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) ratings for new lodgements for domestic and non-domestic buildings
- Reduction in E, F, G Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) ratings for new lodgements for domestic and non-domestic buildings

Triggers / Interventions:
- No set triggers or interventions

Context

Energy Performance Certificates ('EPCs'):

Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs) provide information on a property's energy use and costs. An EPC lodgement is required when a property is built, sold or rented, with data being available on all new lodgements for existing domestic and commercial buildings and all new domestic buildings. A building is rated from A (most efficient) to G (least efficient), with the data here being divided into three levels of EPCs; high ratings (A and B), average ratings (C and D) and low ratings (E, F and G). The most recent data available is from 2022.

EPC domestic lodgements

Current Position (2023)

The majority of new EPCs made for all dwellings (new and existing) achieved the C and D ratings (69%), with 17% being for the higher A and B ratings and 14% for the lower E, F and G ratings. For new dwellings only, the majority for EPC lodgements made achieved the higher A and B ratings (51%), with similar proportions for the average C, D and E (26%) and low E, F and G ratings (23%).

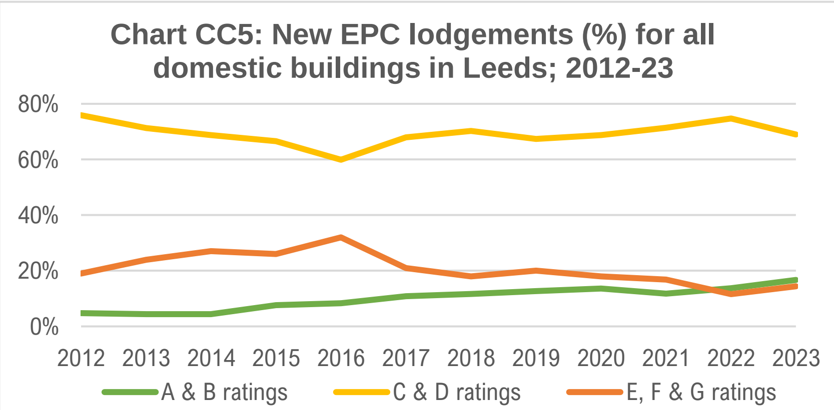
Trends

The short term has seen a slight increase in the higher EPC ratings (+3%) and lower EPC ratings (+3%), with a decrease in the C & D EPC ratings (-6%). The C & D ratings remains the higher proportion and has done so for all years, which might be explained by a dependence on homeowners improving the efficiency of existing housing stock, difficulty in improving the efficiency of some older housing stock, and no requirements for existing dwellings to adhere to new building regulations.

After consistent increases each year in the higher A & B ratings and general decreases in the lower E, F & G ratings since 2016, the higher EPC ratings remain the second highest proportion for a second consecutive year, which might be a result of initiatives (e.g. government grants) helping to improve the efficiency of some existing dwellings in recent years, personal benefits and pressure to do so (e.g. reducing energy bill costs and the cost of living crisis) and the gradual replacement of older stock with new housing.

Table CC5: New EPC lodgements (%) for all domestic properties (new and existing) in Leeds; 2012 and 2019-23

Year	A & B ratings	C & D ratings	E, F & G ratings
2012	4.8%	75.9%	19.3%
2019	12.7%	67.4%	19.1%
2020	13.6%	68.7%	17.7%
2021	11.8%	71.4%	16.8%
2022	13.7%	74.7%	11.6%
2023	**16.7%**	**69.0%**	**14.4%**



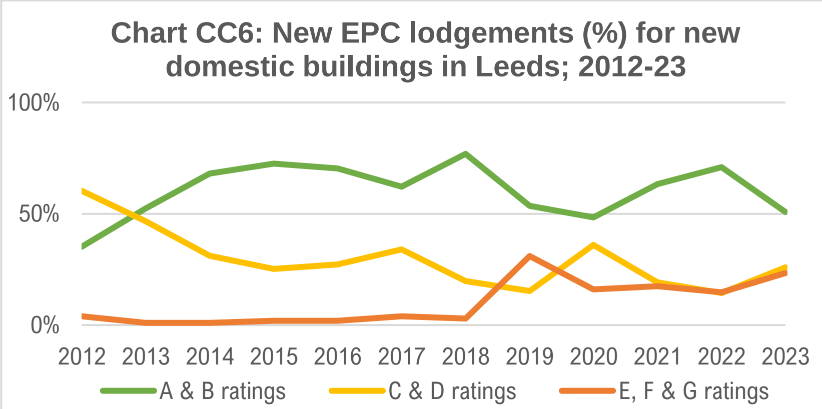
Source: Gov.uk / DHLUC 'Live tables on Energy Performance of Buildings Certificates' (Table D1)

For new dwellings only, there has been a greater level of fluctuation over the long term, with a general but gradual increase in the higher A and B EPC ratings, which is likely a result of updates to building regulations in that time which has required more efficient construction methods and design, as well as the introduction and implementation of planning policy encouraging more energy efficiency in new builds – for example, nationally with the NPPF and NPPG, and locally with the Core Strategy and Policy EN1.

The proportion of the C & D ratings lodged generally decreases between 2012 and 2018, with the lower E, F & G ratings remaining very low until this same point, whereby the proportion of both these ratings increases and have remained at similar levels. This might be a result of new dwellings being created through changes of use of existing buildings by Permitted Development, which may typically consist of older property stock (including Listed Buildings) which have poorer EPC ratings as a result of the building's age and not being built for residential use.

Table CC6: New EPC lodgements (%) for new domestic properties in Leeds; 2012 and 2019-23

Year	A & B ratings	C & D ratings	E, F & G ratings
2012	35.2%	60.3%	4.5%
2019	53.5%	15.3%	31.2%
2020	48.4%	36.0%	16.6%
2021	63.3%	19.2%	17.5%
2022	70.9%	14.4%	14.7%
2023	**50.8%**	**25.9%**	**23.3%**



Source: Gov.uk / DHLUC 'Live tables on Energy Performance of Buildings Certificates' (Table NB1)

EPC non-domestic lodgements

Current Position (2023)

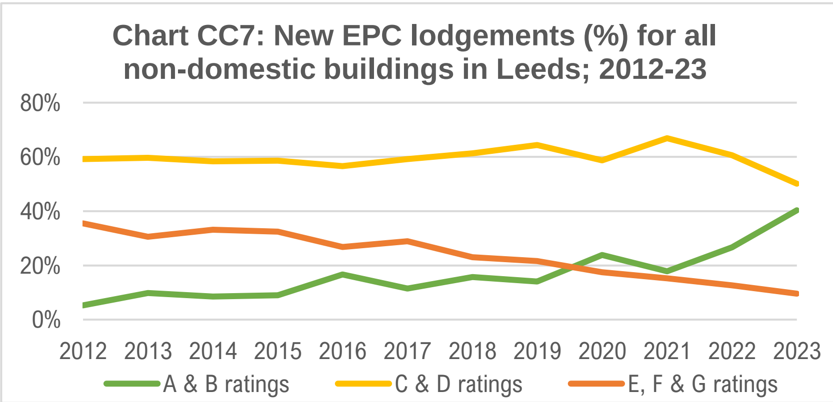
The highest proportion of new EPCs for all non-domestic properties achieved the C and D ratings (50%), with 40% being for the higher A and B ratings and 10% for the lower E, F and G ratings.

Trends

The proportion of new EPC lodgements made for all non-domestic properties remained relatively constant over the long term, although with a general and consistent increase in the higher A and B EPC ratings and a subsequent decrease in the lower ratings from 2020 onwards. This could be due to the replacement of older non-domestic property stock with more modern and energy-efficient buildings, which would help to operate more efficiently and comply with relevant building regulations. The short term has seen the most significant change with a 14% increase in the higher EPC ratings and a subsequent 11% and 3% decrease in the mid and lower EPC ratings.

Table CC7: New EPC lodgements (%) for all non-domestic properties in Leeds; 2012 and 2019-23

Year	A & B ratings	C & D ratings	E, F & G ratings
2012	5.3%	59.3%	35.5%
2019	14.1%	64.3%	21.6%
2020	23.8%	58.7%	17.4%
2021	17.8%	66.9%	15.3%
2022	26.7%	60.7%	12.7%
2023	**40.3%**	**50.1%**	**9.6%**



Source: Gov.uk / DHLUC 'Live tables on Energy Performance of Buildings Certificates' (Table A)

Overall performance against target

An amber score has been given over the short-term reflecting the low proportions of the E, F and G ratings for all types of properties and the significant increase in the higher EPC ratings for non-domestic properties, although with recent decreases in the proportion of the higher EPC ratings for new domestic properties. A green score has been given over the longer term given the continued general trend of increasing higher EPC ratings and decreasing lower ratings.

Climate Change

Renewable energy

Overall sub-topic performance	Short Term	Long Term

Relevant Monitoring Indicators:

- Indicator 42 – Renewable energy production
- NRWLP Energy – Ongoing annual progress towards meeting overall renewable energy capacity requirements within NWRLP Table 5.1

Relevant Local Plan Policies:

- Policy EN3: Low Carbon Economy
- Policy EN4: District Heating
- NRWLP Policies Energy 1-4

Targets:

- 75MW of installed renewable energy capacity by 2021 (Core Strategy)
- 20MW of wind power energy production, 10MW of renewable micro-production, and 35MW of energy from waste production by 2026 (NRWLP)

Triggers / Interventions:

- Review of development application process to ensure policy implementation set triggers or interventions

Context

Renewable energy sources

Photovoltaics - Solar power generates electricity by capturing sunlight on solar panels in a joint chemical and physical reaction. Energy generation is dependent on the availability and strength of sunlight at any given time, and can be affected by location, weather / season and time of day.

Onshore wind - Onshore wind generates electricity by spinning the blades of wind turbines, which converts this into electric energy. Energy generation is dependent on the availability and strength at wind at any given time, and can be affected by location and weather.

Hydro - Hydro power is created using the movement of flowing or falling water. Electricity is generated through underwater turbines that turn a generator.

Anaerobic Digestion - Anaerobic digestion can produce heat and energy through the natural process of micro-organisms breaking down organic matter found in wet biomass waste (such as sewage sludge, animal manure and slurry and waste food) to produce biogas which can be burnt to directly produce heat or be used in a combined heat and power unit to produce heat and electricity, or be cleaned to remove the carbon dioxide to produce biomethane which can be used in the same way as natural gas or vehicle fuel.

Landfill Gas - Landfill gas is a natural by-product of the decomposition of organic material in landfills. These gases are captured instead of escaping into the atmosphere and is then converted to be used as energy or electricity.

Municipal Solid Waste - Municipal Solid Waste ('MSW') can produce energy by typically being burned at waste-to-energy plants to produce steam which generates electricity through a turbine, or uses heat to directly warm buildings using a district heating network. Recovering energy from waste is only appropriate for waste that cannot be prevented, reused or recycled with less greenhouse gas emissions. This process also helps reduce the amount of waste which is sent to landfills and subsequent landfill methane emissions.

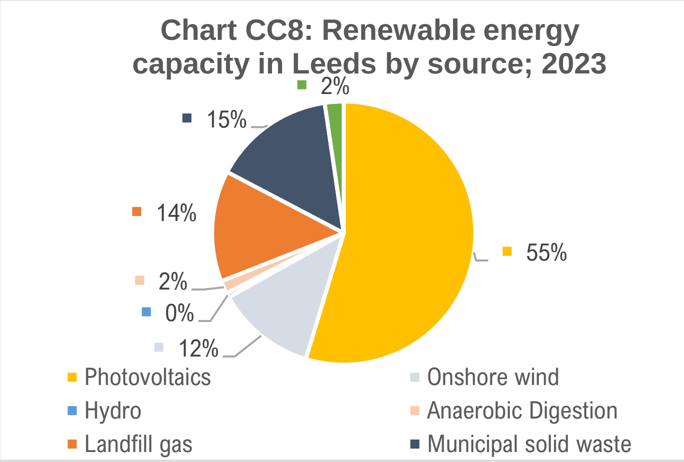
Plant Biomass - Bioenergy can generate electricity when organic matter is burned as a foul source. Carbon dioxide is emitted when bioenergy is made, but this is still considered a renewable source as the biomass can be regrown and absorbs as much as carbon as they emit through this process across their lifespans.

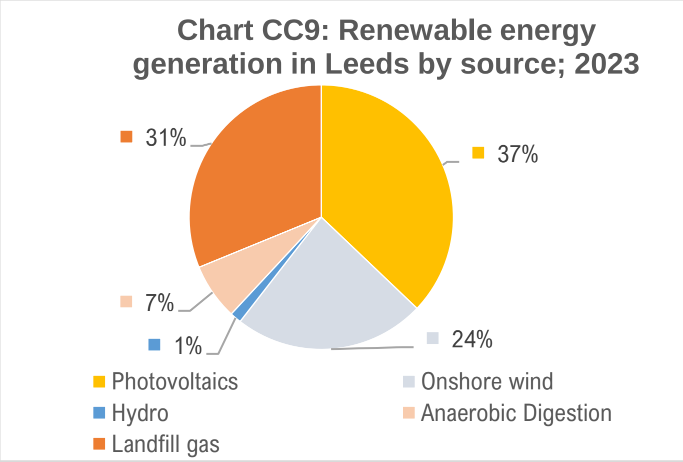
Renewable energy

Current Position (2023)

Leeds had a total of 12,303 renewable electricity installations at the end of 2023, up from 14.5% from the previous year. This is mostly photovoltaic (solar panel) installations (99.6%), which is unsurprising given the small-scale nature of these installations.

These installations resulted in a renewable energy capacity of 101.2MW in 2023, up 7.5% and exceeding the 75MW target set for 2021. 55% was made up by photovoltaics, 15% municipal waste, 14% landfill gas and 12% onshore wind (Chart CC8). A total of 128,500MWH of renewable energy was produced in 2023, up 2.8%. 37% of this was from photovoltaics, 31% landfill gas and 24% onshore wind.





Source: Gov.uk / DESNZ 'Renewable electricity by local authority 2014 - 2023'

Trends

Looking at the short-term trend, increases have been seen in renewable energy installations, capacity and generation within the last year. This is also apparent in the long-term trend, seeing considerable increases for all from 2014; an increase of 168% in installations, 195% in capacity and 39% in generation.

The importance of photovoltaics continues to increase with installations, capacity and generation roughly tripling from 2014, likely due to the relative low cost and practicality of installing and retrofitting these across Leeds. Landfill gas is the only source which has saw consistent year-on-year decreases in generation despite unchanged installations and capacity, which is likely due to less waste being sent to landfill which is a positive and expected trend, and which could explain the general decrease in total renewable energy production from 2017.

For all other sources, the number of installations and subsequent capacity have remained the same in recent years, although generation has greatly fluctuated for most of these, which is expected as a result of external factors which impact on some renewable generation (such as wind, rainfall and sunshine as well as management of the energy sources). Analysis cannot be made on municipal waste or plant biomass given data is confidential for market reasons.

Table CC8: Number of renewable electricity installations in Leeds; 2014 and 2018-23

Year	Photovoltaics (solar)	Onshore wind	Hydro	Anaerobic Digestion	Landfill gas	Municipal solid waste	Plant biomass	TOTAL	Annual change
2014	4,552	23	2	-	5	1	1	**4,584**	-
2019	8,494	27	3	3	5	2	2	**8,536**	+980
2020	8,790	29	3	3	5	2	2	**8,834**	+298
2021	9,241	29	3	3	5	2	2	**9,285**	+451
2022	10,698	29	3	3	5	2	2	**10,742**	+1,457
2023	**12,259**	**29**	**3**	**3**	**5**	**2**	**2**	**12,303**	**+1,561**

Source: Gov.uk / DESNZ 'Renewable electricity by local authority 2014 - 2022'

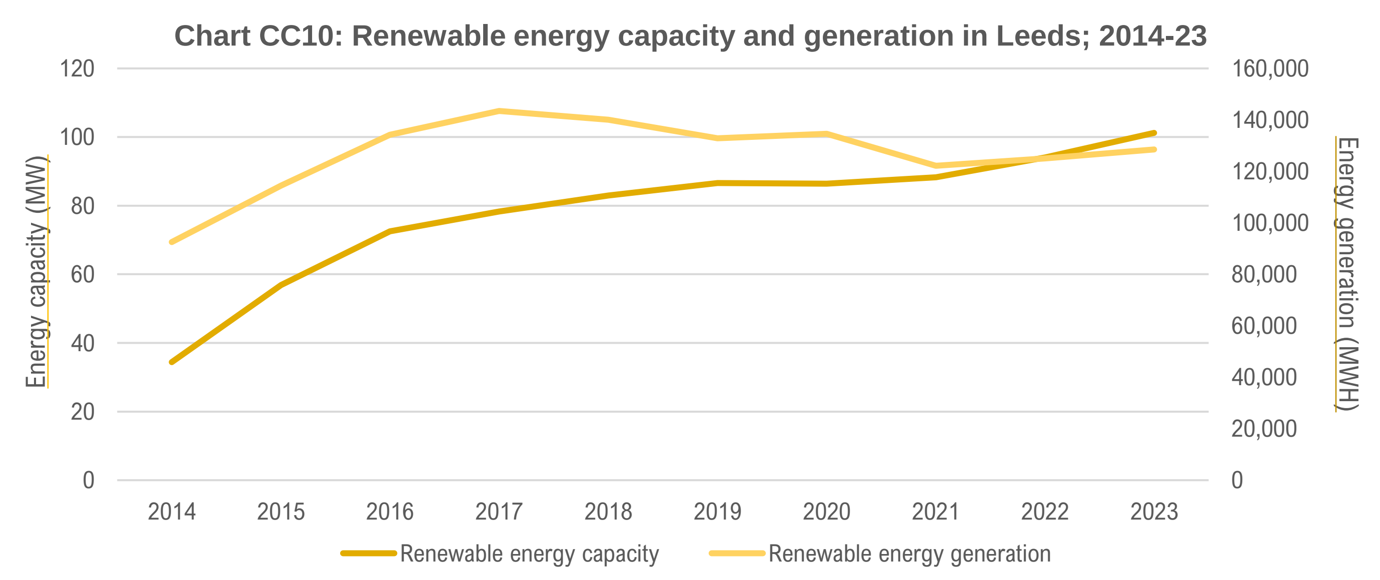
Table CC9: Renewable energy capacity (MW) in Leeds; 2014 and 2018-23

Year	Photovoltaics (solar)	Onshore wind	Hydro	Anaerobic Digestion	Landfill gas	Municipal solid waste	Plant biomass	TOTAL	Annual change
2014	17.8	0.2	0.2	-	13.8	0.2	2.2	**34.4**	-
2019	39.3	12.4	0.6	1.6	13.8	16.7	2.3	**86.6**	+3.7
2020	40.5	12.4	0.6	1.6	13.8	15.2	2.3	**86.4**	-0.2
2021	42.4	12.4	0.6	1.6	13.8	15.2	2.3	**88.3**	+1.9
2022	48.2	12.4	0.6	1.6	13.8	15.2	2.3	**94.1**	+5.8
2023	**55.3**	**12.4**	**0.6**	**1.6**	**13.8**	**15.2**	**2.3**	**101.2**	**+7.1**

Source: Gov.uk / DESNZ 'Renewable electricity by local authority 2014 - 2023'

Table CC10: Renewable energy generation (MWH) in Leeds; 2014 and 2018-23									
Year	Photovoltaics	Onshore wind	Hydro	Anaerobic Digestion	Landfill gas	Municipal solid waste	Plant biomass	TOTAL	Annual change
2014	14,817	420	661	0	76,295	[X]	340	**92,533**	-
2019	35,673	30,832	1,949	8,835	55,590	[X]	[X]	**132,879**	-7,250
2020	35,880	35,611	2,122	8,871	52,064	[X]	[X]	**134,548**	+1,669
2021	34,758	28,629	1,713	8,847	48,283	[X]	[X]	**122,230**	-12,318
2022	40,142	31,202	1,936	8,847	42,967	[X]	[X]	**125,093**	+2,863
2023	**47,700**	**30,108**	**1,802**	**8,847**	**40,088**	[X]	[X]	**128,545**	**+3,452**
[X] - there was some generation but it has been suppressed to prevent the output of individual plants being revealed									

Source: Gov.uk / DESNZ 'Renewable electricity by local authority 2014 - 2023'



Source: Gov.uk / DESNZ 'Renewable electricity by local authority 2014 - 2023'

Renewable energy capacity and generation targets

The Core Strategy sets out a target for a total of 75MW of installed renewable energy capacity by 2021, which was first met in 2017 and has been met for each year since with further annual increases.

The Natural Resources and Waste Local Plan sets further targets for generation by 2026, with expected wind power energy production of 20MW, renewable micro-production of 10MW and renewable energy from waste of 35MW. Data is not available on micro-production, although renewable energy production targets for wind production were first met in 2016 and has achieved this for every year since and even with the absence of data on municipal solid waste, targets for energy from waste have been exceeded for each year since 2014 (anaerobic digestion and landfill gas).

Heat networks

Current Position (2023/24)

Table CC11 below sets out all updates to heat networks in Leeds in 2023/24.

Table CC11: Updates to heat networks in Leeds; 2023/24

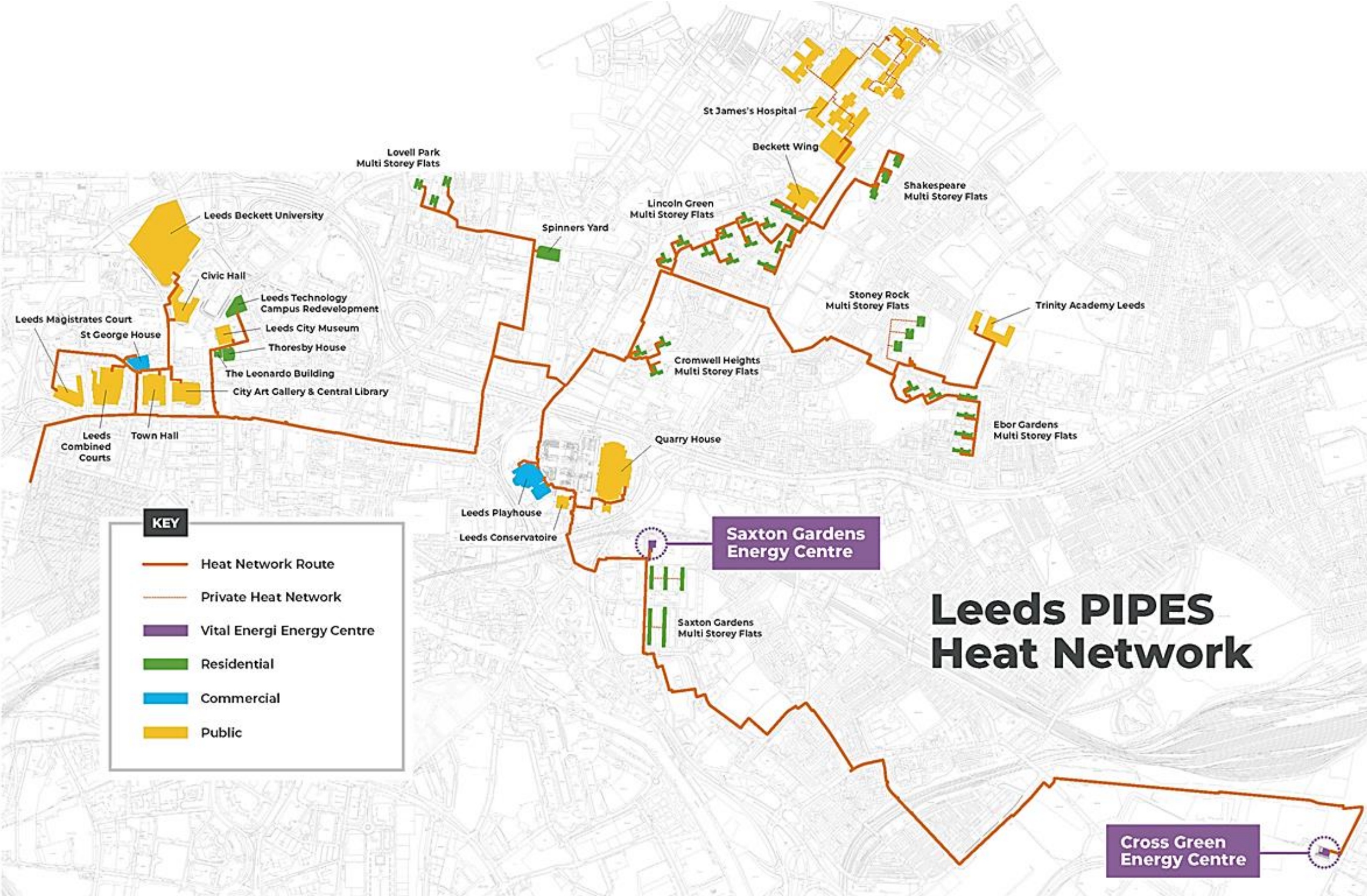
Site name	Operator / Applicant	Development status	Record last updated	Development type	Heat network connection type	Building use	Primary fuel type	Technology type	Number of customer connections	Installed capacity (MWelec)
Denbigh Heights - Ground source heat array	Leeds City Council	Operational	12/04/2022	New	Communal	Residential	Electric	Ground Source Heat Pumps	-	0.15
Doncaster Monk Bridge - Mixed Development and 307 Flats	Highline Investments GP Limited	Under Construction	21/04/2022	New	District	Residential, Café	Gas	Gas Fired CHP	322	-
Doncaster Monk Bridge - 357 Flats	Highline Investments GP Limited	Under Construction	21/04/2022	New	District	Residential	Gas	Gas Fired CHP	357	-
Leeds Combined and Magistrates Courts - District Heating Network	Leeds City Council	Under Construction	04/07/2022	Expansion	District	Law Building	Gas	EfW Incineration	1	-
Leeds Trinity University, Horsforth - Training Facility	Leeds Trinity University	Under Construction	28/07/2022	Expansion	District	University	Gas	Gas Fired CHP	1	-
Mushroom Street - 80 Flats & 37 Bed Hotel	Sing Kee Foods Supplies Limited	Planning Application Submitted	03/08/2022	New	Communal	Residential	Electric	Air Source Heat Pumps	80	-
Holdforth Court, Brussels Street - 189 Flats	KMRE Group Limited	Planning Application Submitted	12/09/2022	Expansion	District	Residential	Gas	EfW Incineration	189	-
Grayson Crest, Eden Mount - Air Source Heat Pumps	Leeds City Council	Planning Permission Granted	13/12/2022	Renovation	Communal	Residential	Electric	Air Source Heat Pumps	69	0.20
Holborn Towers - Air Source Heat Pump	Leeds City Council	Planning Permission Granted	10/01/2023	New	Communal	Residential	Electric	Air Source Heat Pumps	17	0.15
Sheepscar Grove - 355 Bedroom Student Accommodation	MBU Capital	Planning Permission Granted	17/01/2023	New	Communal	Student Accommodation	Gas	Gas Fired CHP	-	-
Queensview, Seacroft Crescent - Air Source Heat Pumps	Leeds City Council	Planning Permission Granted	24/02/2023	Renovation	Communal	Residential	Electric	Air Source Heat Pumps	91	0.15

Source: Gov.uk / DESNZ 'Heat Networks Planning Database'

As for updates to the Leeds PIPES district heating network, this reduced Leeds' carbon footprint by 5,945 tonnes of CO_2 in 2023 (an increase of 50% from last year). The £62m network has created over 430 green jobs across the region and connects over 2,000 homes and 13 key buildings across the City Centre with 30km of district heating pipework. Work has been progressing on expanding the PIPES network with plans for two major extensions in the City Centre and numerous connections to the network, including over 239 council properties in tower blocks at Lovell Park, as well as further private leaseholders in Little London.

Figure CC1 below shows the PIPES network as of December 2023.

Figure CC1: Leeds PIPES Heat Network Map; December 2023



Overall performance against target

A green score has been given over both the short and long terms due to the renewable energy capacity and generation targets set out in the Core Strategy and Natural Resources and Waste Local Plan continuing to be exceeded, and renewable installations, capacity and generation also continue to grow from the 2014 figure and within recent years.

Work is also continuing at pace at extending heat networks in Leeds, including the continued expansion of the Leeds PIPES network.

Climate Change

Water consumption

Overall sub-topic performance	Short Term	Long Term

Relevant Monitoring Indicators:

- NRWLP Water 1 - Reduction in consumption of water per capita over the plan period

Relevant Local Plan Policies:

- NRWLP Water 1: Water Efficiency

Targets:

- Use of water reduces over the plan period

Triggers / Interventions:

- Review implementation of policy with Yorkshire Water if per capita usage has increased compared to previous five years

Water demand

Current Position (2023/24)

Water demand in Leeds was an average of 167 megalitres (i.e. 167 million litres) in 2023/24, down by a further 1.2% from the previous year.

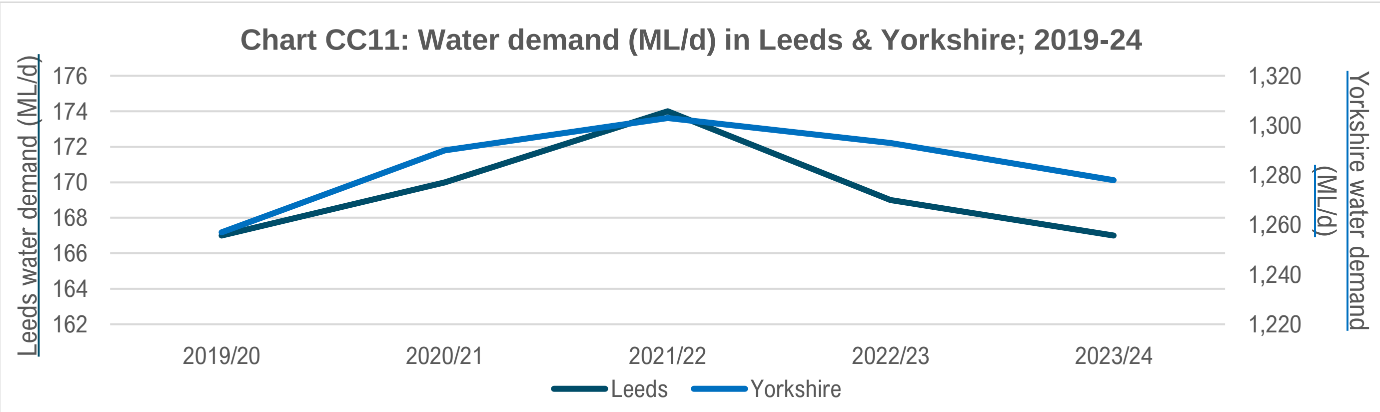
Trends

Data on water consumption and demand has only been made available from 2019, so only short-medium term trends can be established. There has been increases in the level of water demand between 2019 and 2021, although seeing recent decreases since, with the current period meeting the 2019 baseline level in Leeds.

Table CC12: Water demand in Leeds & Yorkshire; 2019-24

Year	Leeds		Yorkshire	
	Average demand (ML/d)	% change from baseline	Average demand (ML/d)	% change from baseline
2019/20	167	-	1,257	-
2020/21	170	+1.8%	1,290	+2.6%
2021/22	174	+4.2%	1,303	+3.7%
2022/23	169	+1.2%	1,293	+2.9%
2023/24	**167**	**+0.0%**	**1,278**	**+1.7%**

Source: Yorkshire Water 'Watsit'



Source: Yorkshire Water 'Watsit'

Regional/national comparison

There is a similar trend between the water demand locally and regionally, although with Leeds performing slightly better. Yorkshire has seen a similar decrease of 1.2% in the previous year, although with a much higher overall increase of 1.7% since the 2019 baseline.

Overall performance against target

A green score has been given over the short term due to the further decrease in water demand in the previous year and which performs somewhat positively against the regional figure, and reflects no increase from the 2019 baseline for the first time. No scoring has been given over the longer term as data is only available from 2019 onwards.

Climate Change

Flood risk

Overall sub-topic performance	Short Term	Long Term

Relevant Monitoring Indicators:

- Indicator 39 - Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk and water quality
- Indicator 40 - Delivery of the Leeds Flood Alleviation Scheme
- NRWLP Water 3-6 - Ensure flood risk is managed, taking into account the effects of climate change

Relevant Local Plan Policies:

- CS Policy SP3: Role of Leeds City Centre
- CS Policy EN5: Managing Flood Risk
- NRWLP Policy Water 3: Functional Flood Plain
- NRWLP Policy Water 4: Development in Flood Risk Areas
- NRWLP Policy Water 5: Zones of Rapid Inundation
- NRWLP Policy Water 6: Flood Risk Assessments

Targets:

- 100% of applications determined to comply with Environment Agency advice
- Delivery of Flood Alleviation Scheme by 2025

Triggers / Interventions:

- Sustained non-compliance of Environment Agency advice
- Sustained increase in total applications (over a two year period) where flood risk issues have not been addressed
- SFRA updates indicate the need to review flood risk policies

Context

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment ('SFRA'):

Leeds has produced a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) which defines the four flood zones:

- Zone 1 is areas of low flood probability;
- Zone 2 (Undefended 0.1% AEP Flood Event Outline) are areas of medium flood probability;
- Zone 3a (Undefended 1% AEP Flood Event Outline) are areas of high flood probability; and
- Zone 3b is the functional floodplain.

The current SFRA map can be accessed here, which includes a map on the flood zones, various climate change scenarios and the subsequent predicted impacts on flood risk, and residual risk (areas protected by flood protection).

Environment Agency flood risk objections

Current Position (2023/24)

Out of a total of 17 objections received on the basis of flood risk, advice from the Environment Agency was followed on all but two applications which were determined in 2023/24 (Table CC12). This represents 88% of applications being determined in line with EA objections.

As for the matters for each of the two applications above, the Environment Agency was initially consulted on 21/02729/FU and objected on the basis of no flood risk assessment. A flood risk assessment was received later in the application process, and further consultee discussions took place with LCC Flood Risk Management (the Lead Local Flood Authority) rather than EA, and was subsequently determined that the proposal was acceptable in terms of flood risk.

The Environment Agency objected to 22/08476/FU due to an unacceptable flood risk assessment for the proposal for 6no. apartments in Flood Zones 2 and 3, as well as objection from LCC Flood Risk Management. The application was significantly amended, involving a change of use of the existing building with minor external works, and was determined that the amended proposal would have no greater harm in terms of flood risk than existing.

Therefore, whilst acknowledging that due processes were not fully carried out in these applications in terms of reconsulting EA when additional information or amendments were made to the application, a balanced judgement has been used to ensure flood risk matters have been determined accordingly.

Table CC13: Planning applications determined in 2023/24 with objections received from Environment Agency on flood risk			
LPA reference	**Development type**	**Year initial EA objection made**	**LPA decision compared to EA advice**
20/9/00075/MOD	Mixed Use - Major	2020-21	Environment Agency advice followed
20/03767/FU	Educational Institutions - Major	2020-21	
20/06716/DPD	Residential - Non-Major	2020-21	
20/07179/FU	Mixed Use - Non-Major	2020-21	
21/00832/FU	Residential - Non-Major	2020-21	
21/01796/FU	Residential - Major	2021/22	
21/02729/FU	Other - Major	2021/22	Permission granted against Environment Agency advice
21/03575/FU	Other - Major	2021/22	Environment Agency advice followed
21/08498/FU	Residential - Non-Major	2021/22	
21/08506/RM	Mixed Use - Major	Not Recorded	
21/09628/FU	Agriculture - Major	2021/22	
21/10114/FU	Residential - Major	2021/22	
22/06592/FU	Mixed Use - Non-Major	2022/23	
22/06698/FU	Residential - Non-Major	2022/23	
22/08476/FU	Residential - Non-Major	2022/23	Permission granted against Environment Agency advice
23/02213/DPD	Residential - Non-Major	2023/24	Environment Agency advice followed
23/05592/FU	Residential - Non-Major	2023/24	

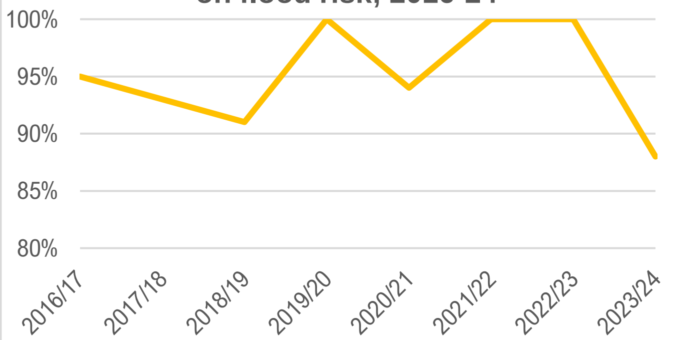
Source: Environment Agency

Trends

Table CC13 and Chart CC12 below shows the percentage of applications determined following the advice of Environment Agency on flood risk for each year from 2016/17 onwards. This shows that out of the seven years data is available for, only three years have followed the advice of EA, with these having been recorded in the past five years.

Table CC14: Proportion of Environment Agency advice followed on flood risk; 2016-24	
Year planning application determined	**% of EA advice followed**
2016/17	95%
2017/18	93%
2018/19	91%
2019/20	100%
2020/21	94%
2021/22	100%
2022/23	100%
2023/24	**88%**

Chart CC12: Proportion of Environment Agency advice followed on flood risk; 2016-24



Source: Environment Agency

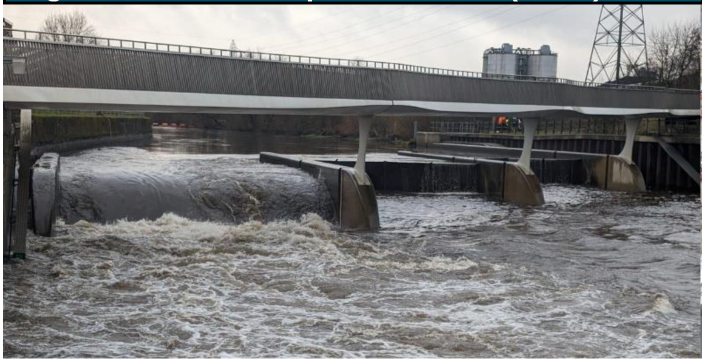
Leeds Flood Alleviation Scheme ('FAS')

The Leeds Flood Alleviation Scheme is one of the largest flood alleviation schemes in the country, consisting of the construction of various flood mitigating schemes in order to reduce the risk of flooding across Leeds primarily from the River Aire and Hol Beck. This is to be delivered over two phases (FAS1 – running downstream to the south of the City Centre, and FAS2 – running upstream to the north of the City Centre being delivered in two steps).

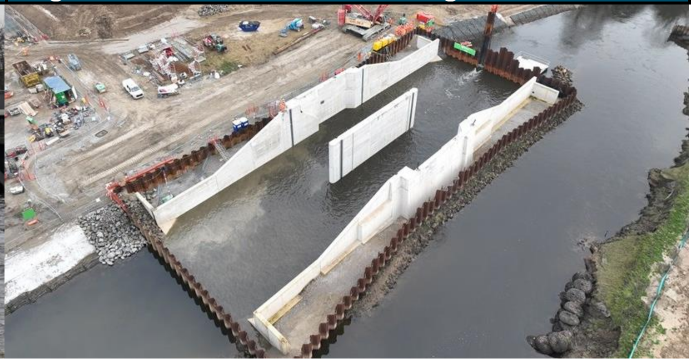
Current Position (2023/24)

FAS1 was completed in October 2017, which cost £50m and protects more than 3,000 homes, 500 businesses and 300 acres of development land and safeguards more than 22,000 jobs over the next ten years. The first phase involved the construction of state-of-the-art moveable weirs at Crown Point and Knostrop that can control river levels, removal of the Knostrop Cut to merge the river and canal and new flood walls, glazed panels and embankments stretching more than 4.5km.

Figure CC2: Knostrop – weir down (FAS1)	Figure CC3: FAS2 Flood Storage Area



The movable weir at Knostrop (one of two moveable weirs completed as part of the FAS1) in the aftermath of Storm Elin and Fergus in December 2023



The removal of the first steel sheet pile from the dry working area, resulting in water covering the structure for the first time; under construction as part of FAS2 (December 2022)

Following the completion of the first phase, work now continues at pace on Phase 2 (FAS2). This focuses on a combination of natural flood management (e.g. creation of new woodland areas which will more than double canopy coverage in the River Aire catchment, active land management to reduce run off and the restoration of meanders) and engineered measures (e.g. new defence walls, embankments and a flood storage area) to help slow the flow and catch water further up the catchment so that flood peaks are reduced further downstream. This will reduce flood risk to a 0.5% probability of occurring in any given year (1 in 200 probability), including an allowance for climate change until 2069 and represents an overall investment of £112.1m. Upon completion (expected Spring 2024), this will protect 1,048 homes, 474 businesses and key infrastructure along a 14km stretch from Apperly Bridge to Leeds City Station.

The FAS was triggered for its ninth time during Storm Babet in October 2023, including lowering the moveable weirs at Crown Point and Knostrop, defending the City Centre from flooding, demonstrating the effectiveness of parts of the completed scheme.

Progress on the Flood Alleviation Scheme can be viewed on the Leeds City Council website or on the Leeds FAS X (formerly Twitter) page. Further details on the FAS can also be viewed here.

Overall performance against target

An amber score has been given over the short term as EA advice was not followed for all applications in 2023/24, although this reflects procedural matters. A green score has been given over the long term as EA advice has been followed over recent years, and work on the Flood Alleviation Scheme is set to complete in line with the 2025 target.

Emerging Local Plan policies – Climate Change:

Local Plan Update

Leeds City Council is preparing a Local Plan Update ('LPU') which will introduce new and amend existing local planning policies in order to respond to the Council's declared Climate Emergency in 2019; helping to meet carbon reduction targets and prepare for the effects of climate change upon people, places and the natural environment. The LPU is being prepared with the following five objectives: carbon reduction, flood risk, green and blue infrastructure, place-making, and sustainable infrastructure.

Details of the LPU, including its current stage of the Plan-making process and a list of emerging proposed policies, can be viewed here.

Leeds Local Plan 2040

In addition to Local Plan Update, Leeds City Council is also preparing a further comprehensive update to the Local Plan in order to review, update and / or replace all existing remaining policies contained within the Local Plan to ensure policies are effective, up-to-date and reflect needs up to 2040. This includes wide-ranging policies and potential allocations to support carbon reduction through improved accessibility standards and greater emphasis on sustainable transport, and exploring potential new sites for renewable energy production.

Public consultation on the initial scope of the update was conducted early 2023 as well as launching a call for sites process, with work beginning on analysing public comments and refining the scope and progressing work on the background evidence needed to support the update.

Details of LLP 2040, including latest news of the development of the plan update and information on the initial scoping topics, can be viewed here.

AMR 23/24

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

10% of SSSI habitat units are favourable, **75%** unfavourable – recovering, **10%** unfavourable – no change, **5%** unfavourable – declining and **0.5%** destroyed

Average tree cover of **17.3%,** similar to 2016 levels and up from 6.9% in 2011 (Forest Research)

PROW network increased by **3km**, extending approximately 865km across 1,400 rights of way

Minimum standard of green space not met as measured by the Green Space Index, with **average provision of 26.5sqm** and **8.6%** of population not within a 10-minute walk of public green space

Natural Environment

Green & blue infrastructure

Overall sub-topic performance	Short Term	Long Term

Relevant Monitoring Indicators:

- Indicator 25 – Amount of green space lost to redevelopment
- Indicator 31 – Delivery of a City Centre park

Relevant Local Plan Policies:

- Spatial Policy 13: Strategic Green Infrastructure
- Policy G1: Enhancing and Extending Green Infrastructure
- Policy G3: Standards for Open Space, Sport and Recreation
- Policy G4: Green Space Improvement and New Green Space Provision
- Policy G5: Open Space Provision in the City Centre

Targets:

- To lose no greenspace that is not justified according to Policy G6 criteria
- No set target for greenspace provision

Triggers / Interventions:

- Review unjustified loss of green space to development and reasons for lower achievement

Strategic Green and Blue Infrastructure Typologies

The Council has produced a Strategic Green and Blue Infrastructure (GBI) Network Map as part of the draft Local Plan Update, which shows the spatial extent of the network. This shows the following types of GBI, using the latest data available:

- Green Space
- Nature Conservation Sites
- Leeds Habitat Network
- Woodland
- Historic Parks and Gardens
- River corridors, lakes, and ponds
- Functional flood plain

Current Position (2023/24)

A substantial portion of Leeds continues to be covered by Green and Blue Infrastructure (GBI). Table NE1 below shows the cover of Leeds by each green and blue infrastructure typology, with caution to be noted that several of these may overlap so these cannot be added together to calculate the total GBI coverage of the District.

Habitat Network sites make up the highest proportion of all of the GBI typologies in Leeds at 21.5%, followed by green and open spaces (11.3%) and woodlands (10%). Land serving as functional floodplain has the highest proportion of the blue infrastructure typologies at 4%.

Table NE1: Green and Blue Infrastructure Network in Leeds by typology

Green / Blue Infrastructure	Typology	Total Area (ha)	% Cover of Leeds
Green Infrastructure	Habitat Network	11,857	**21.5%**
	Green Space & Open Space	6,233	**11.3%**
	Woodland	5,499	**10.0%**
	Nature Conservation Sites	3,590	**6.5%**
	Historic Parks & Gardens	2,477	**4.5%**
	Ancient Woodland	747	**1.4%**
Blue Infrastructure	Functional Floodplain	2212	**4%**
	Lakes, Dams & Ponds	500	**0.9%**
	Rivers & Canals	319	**0.6%**

Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

Green space

Fields in Trust (2023/24)

Fields in Trust produces an annual Green Space Index which takes stock of the quantity and accessibility of local park provision against local population, using OS Greenspace data. This provides an overall GSI score which measures whether an area meets a minimum level of park and green space provision (roughly 2.4ha of local green space in close proximity for every 1,000 population), with a score of 1 demonstrating a minimum standard of provision is being met. The exact GSI score is only provided at ward level, but an overall indicator has been used to indicate whether a minimum standard of green space provision has been met.

Leeds once again did not meet the minimum standard of green space provision in 2024 (i.e. achieved a score less than 1), with each person having an average green space provision of 26.5sqm, up by 3.5% from last year. 8.6% of the population (69,055) is not within a 10-minute walk of public green space or parks, roughly up by 500 people last year.

Table NE4 compares this against the other LAs in West Yorkshire, with all authorities in West Yorkshire not meeting the minimum standard of green space provision with the exception of Wakefield. Leeds continues to achieve the second highest green space provision per person, although with the lowest proportion of population within a 10-minute walk.

Table NE2: Green Space Index results in West Yorkshire; 2024			
Local Authority	**Overall GSI score indicator**	**Provision per person (sqm)**	**Population within a 10-min walk**
Leeds		**26.5**	**91.4%**
Bradford		17.4	95.6%
Calderdale		25.1	92.2%
Kirklees		19.5	95.8%
Wakefield		42.1	94.4%

Source: Fields in Trust

Comparing the Green Space Index scores for Leeds with Yorkshire & Humber and England, Leeds provides less green space than the national figure but slightly more than the regional provision. Leeds' green space is also more accessible to slightly more people than within Yorkshire. Neither have a GSI score over 1 meaning these do not meet the minimum provision standard, although with Yorkshire scoring less than the national average.

Table NE3: Green Space Index results in Leeds, Yorkshire and England; 2024			
Region	**Overall GSI score & indicator**	**Provision per person (sqm)**	**Population within a 10-min walk**
Leeds	-	**26.5**	**91.4%**
Yorkshire & Humber	0.75	26	91.0%
England	0.84	29	-

Source: Fields in Trust

Overall performance against target

An amber score has been given for this sub-topic over the short term due to the slight improvement in green space provision and accessibility from last year, although which still compares generally unfavourably regionally and nationally. No score has been given over the long-term due to lack of data for past years.

Natural Environment

Nature conservation

Overall sub-topic performance	Short Term	Long Term

Relevant Monitoring Indicators:

- Indicator 37 – Quality of existing Sites of Special Scientific Interest in Leeds

Relevant Local Plan Policies:

- Spatial Policy 1: Location of Development
- Policy G8: Protection of Important Species and Habitats
- Policy G9: Biodiversity Improvements

Targets:

- Improvement in quality of SSSIs

Triggers / Interventions:

- Recommendations made by Natural England on how SSSI management could be improved and adverse external impacts reduced

Context

Sites of Special Scientific Interest

A Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) is a formal conservation designation by Natural England when a site has features of special interest and best represent natural heritage, such as through its wildlife (flora and fauna), geology and landform.

Natural England regularly assesses the quality of SSSIs (typically every 6 or 10 years), and categorises these into:

- Favourable - the objective for all SSSIs to indicate healthy habitats and features
- Unfavourable (recovering) – current management measures are sustained and site will recover over time
- Unfavourable (no change or declining) – special features are not being conserved or are being lost
- Destroyed or part destroyed – fundamental damage where special features have been permanently lost and favourable condition cannot be achieved

There are 17 SSSIs that are wholly or partially located in Leeds, split between multiple main habitat units, as set out in Table NE7 below.

Quality of SSSIs in Leeds

Current Position (2023/24)

Table NE7 provides a list of all SSSIs located in Leeds as of March 2024, and the latest reported condition of the main habitat units of each by Natural England. It is worth noting that due to the size and location of some SSSIs, not all habitat units will be located within Leeds (such as the South Pennine Moors which covers nearly 21,000ha).

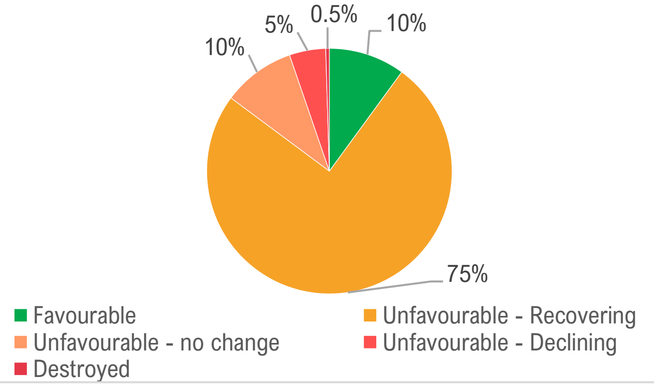
Recent assessments undertaken within the 2023/24 period were made for Fairburn & Newton Ings (March 2024; remaining unfavourable - recovering) and Micklefield Quarry (March 2024; remaining favourable).

Table NE6 and Chart NE1 provides a summary of the condition of all SSSI habitat units in Leeds. Three quarters of habitat units are in unfavourable but recovering condition, with 10% both in favourable and unfavourable with no change condition, with 5% unfavourable and declining and 0.5% (1 unit) being destroyed at Roach Lime Hills. There has been no change from the last year in the overall condition of SSSIs in Leeds.

Table NE4: Summary of SSSI habitat unit condition in Leeds; 2023/24

Habitat unit condition	Number of habitat units	Proportion of habitat units
Favourable	21	10.0%
Unfavourable - Recovering	157	75.1%
Unfavourable - No change	20	9.6%
Unfavourable - Declining	10	4.8%
Destroyed	1	0.5%

Chart NE1: Summary of SSSI habitat unit conditions in Leeds; 2023/24



Source: Natural England

Table NE5: Quality of Sites of Special Scientific Interests in Leeds; 2023/24

SSSI Name	Area (ha)		Date last surveyed	Main habitat unit	Latest condition
Breary Marsh	9.7	7.8	27/11/2020	Broadleaved, Mixed and Yew Woodland - Lowland	Favourable
		0.3	10/07/2015	Fen, Marsh and Swamp - Lowland	Favourable
		1.6	27/11/2020	Broadleaved, Mixed and Yew Woodland - Lowland	Favourable
East Keswick Fitts	12.6	3.9	25/01/2019	Rivers and Streams	Unfavourable - Declining
		8.7	25/01/2019	Rivers and Streams	Unfavourable - Declining
Eccup Reservoir	116.2	91.3	24/05/2022	Standing Open Water and Canals	Favourable
		24.9	24/05/2022	Broadleaved, Mixed and Yew Woodland - Lowland	Favourable
Fairburn & Newton Ings	173.9	76.0	**06/03/2024**	Fen, Marsh and Swamp – Lowland	Unfavourable - Recovering
		25.2	**06/03/2024**	Fen, Marsh and Swamp – Lowland	Unfavourable - Recovering
		72.7	**06/03/2024**	Neutral Grassland - Lowland	Unfavourable - Recovering
Great Dib Wood	1.0	1.0	24/03/2023	Earth Heritage	Favourable
Hetchell Wood	14.7	1.4	09/06/2022	Calcareous Grassland – Lowland	Unfavourable - No change
		10.8	10/06/2022	Broadleaved, Mixed and Yew Woodland – Lowland	Favourable
		2.5	21/05/2012	Dwarf Shrub Heath - Lowland	Unfavourable - Recovering
Hook Moor	2.3	0.7	08/07/2010	Neutral Grassland - Lowland	Favourable
		0.4	08/07/2010	Neutral Grassland - Lowland	Favourable
		0.7	29/06/2010	Neutral Grassland - Lowland	Favourable
		0.5	29/06/2010	Neutral Grassland - Lowland	Favourable
Leeds - Liverpool Canal	16.6	2.0	10/04/2012	Standing Open Water and Canals	Unfavourable - Recovering
		2.0	10/04/2012	Standing Open Water and Canals	Unfavourable - Recovering
		3.3	29/11/2011	Standing Open Water and Canals	Favourable
		2.1	10/04/2012	Standing Open Water and Canals	Unfavourable - Recovering
		2.4	10/04/2012	Standing Open Water and Canals	Unfavourable - Recovering
		2.5	10/04/2012	Standing Open Water and Canals	Unfavourable - Recovering
		2.4	10/04/2012	Standing Open Water and Canals	Unfavourable - Recovering
Linton Common	0.9	0.9	02/08/2011	Calcareous Grassland - Lowland	Unfavourable - Declining
Madbanks and Ledsham Banks	6.0	4.5	09/06/2010	Calcareous Grassland - Lowland	Favourable
		1.5	09/06/2010	Calcareous Grassland - Lowland	Favourable
Micklefield Quarry	0.6	0.6	**12/03/2024**	Earth Heritage	Favourable
Mickletown Ings	38.0	8.4	20/09/2011	Standing Open Water and Canals	Unfavourable - Declining
		11.6	20/09/2011	Standing Open Water and Canals	Unfavourable - Declining
		1.4	31/08/2011	Standing Open Water and Canals	Unfavourable - Declining
		14.9	01/03/2012	Standing Open Water and Canals	Unfavourable - Recovering
		1.7	01/03/2012	Standing Open Water and Canals	Unfavourable - Recovering
Norwood Bottoms	10.5	2.9	31/10/2022	Broadleaved, Mixed and Yew Woodland - Lowland	Unfavourable - Recovering
		7.6	31/10/2022	Broadleaved, Mixed and Yew Woodland - Lowland	Favourable
Roach Lime Hills	4.7	0.7	24/06/2010	Calcareous Grassland - Lowland	Destroyed
		2.5	21/07/2015	Calcareous Grassland - Lowland	Unfavourable - Recovering
		1.5	30/07/2015	Calcareous Grassland - Lowland	Unfavourable - Recovering
South Pennine Moors	20944.5		Mar, Nov/Dec 2009, Feb/Dec 2010, Dec 2011, Mar 2012, Mar 2013, Mar/June/July/ Oct/Nov/Dec 2014, Nov 2015, Jan 2016, Feb 2021, Feb 2022, Dec 2022, March 2023	Bogs - Upland *(164 Units)*	Unfavourable – Declining *(3)*
					Unfavourable – No change *(19)*
					Unfavourable – Recovering *(138)*
					Favourable *(4)*
Townclose Hills	11.6	3.3	06/07/2021	Broadleaved, Mixed and Yew Woodland – Lowland	Unfavourable - Recovering
		7.7	18/03/2022	Neutral Grassland - Lowland	Unfavourable - Recovering
		0.2	06/07/2021	Neutral Grassland - Lowland	Unfavourable - Recovering
		0.4	18/03/2022	Neutral Grassland - Lowland	Unfavourable - Recovering
Yeadon Brickworks and Railway Cutting	3.2	2.6	25/04/2022	Earth Heritage	Unfavourable - Declining
		0.6	24/06/2010	Earth Heritage	Favourable

Source: Natural England

Nature conservation sites

Current Position (2023/24)

Leeds' Nature Conservation Sites covers a total area of 3,590ha (6.5% of the District), with these non-statutory remaining unchanged in 2023/24 with the exception of a planning application approved at Thorp Arch Estate for a garden estate which consented removal of 549m^2 which is yet to be implemented. Leeds' Habitat Network covers a further 11,857ha (21.5% of the District), which is likely to have had a number of planning applications approved that have removed parts of the Habitat Network, although monitoring is not available on this.

Leeds has the following Local Protected Sites (non-statutory):

- Local Wildlife Sites: 107
- Local Geology Sites: 11
- Local Nature Reserves: 14

Overall performance against target

A green score has been given over the short-term reflecting the condition of SSSI habitat units in Leeds remaining unchanged in the previous year, with an amber score being given over the longer term as 85% of SSSI habitat units within Leeds remains favourable or unfavourable but recovering.

Natural Environment

Tree & woodland cover

Overall sub-topic performance	Short Term	Long Term

Relevant Monitoring Indicators:

- Indicator 38 – Increase in the amount of tree cover in the District
- NRWLP Land 2 - Protect and increase the amount of tree cover

Relevant Local Plan Policies:

- Policy G1: Enhancing and Extending Green Infrastructure
- Policy G2: Creation of New Tree Cover
- NRWLP Land 2: Development and Trees

Targets:

- Increase of tree cover from 6.9% to the England average of 8.2% (Forestry Commission; 2005)

Triggers / Interventions:

- Review development process to ensure tree cover is being addressed at the planning application stage

Tree cover

There are various datasets and methodologies available in estimating tree and woodland cover, including from Forest Research and Friends of the Earth:

UK Urban Canopy Cover (2019/20)

Latest data from the Forest Research (a child agency of the Forest Commission) shows that Leeds has an average tree cover of 17.3% across all of Leeds' 33 wards (last survey in 2019/20). This compares to a baseline position of 17.4% in 2016, suggesting little change in tree cover in Leeds using this methodology.

Forest Research also estimate a tree cover of 16.3% across all wards in England as of March 2024, with this increasing to 16.7% within the 4,904 urban wards. To note, that whilst the whole dataset was last updated in March 2024, this does not mean that all surveys were last conducted in 2024.

Friends of the Earth (2022/23)

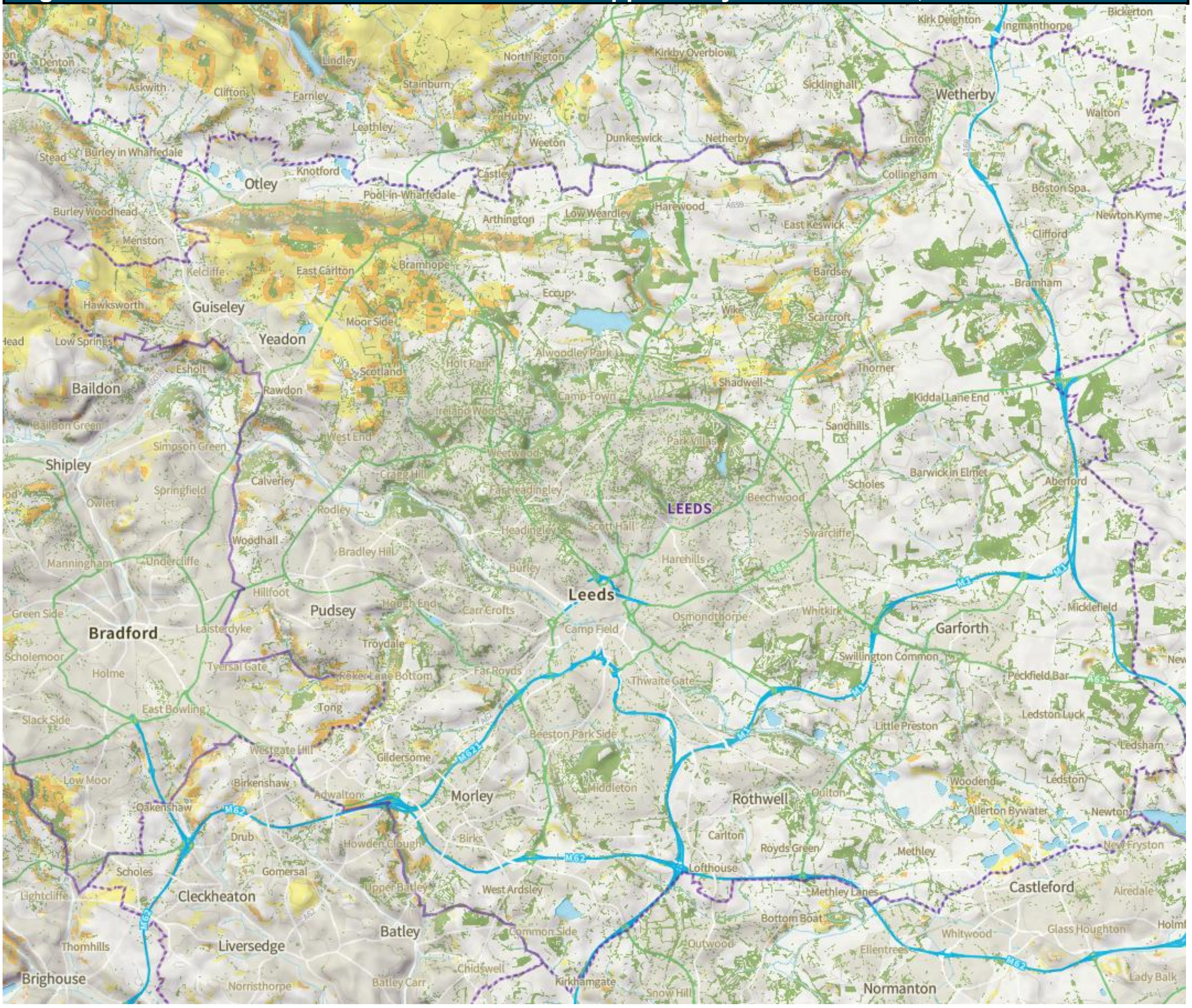
More recent data available from Friends of the Earth analyses Environment Agency data available from 2016 and 2022 as well as latest laser LiDAR imagery to map tree cover in England, using algorithms to produce this. More details on the methodology can be found here.

This suggests a slightly lower tree canopy cover of 12.7% in 2023. The extent of this cover can be seen in Figure NE1 below, shown as green shading. This shows fairly dense tree cover surrounding and on the rim of the main urban area (particularly to the northern rim), with large parcels of tree cover to the east of Leeds. This tree cover ranks 172th nationally out of all local authorities, or 107th when comparing just predominantly 'urban' districts.

In addition to estimating tree cover, Friends of the Earth also highlights woodland opportunities in rural areas, with Leeds having a potential of 3,432ha (6.2%) of land to accommodate new rural woodland, with 1,463ha of this being able to be done through rewilding.

This is shown below in Figure NE1, with these opportunity areas being predominantly located to the north-west of the district and some to the north-east. Woodland opportunities areas are shown in yellow and rewilding opportunities shown overlaid in orange.

Figure NE1: Estimated tree cover and woodland opportunity areas in Leeds; 2022/23



Source: Friends of the Earth (2023)

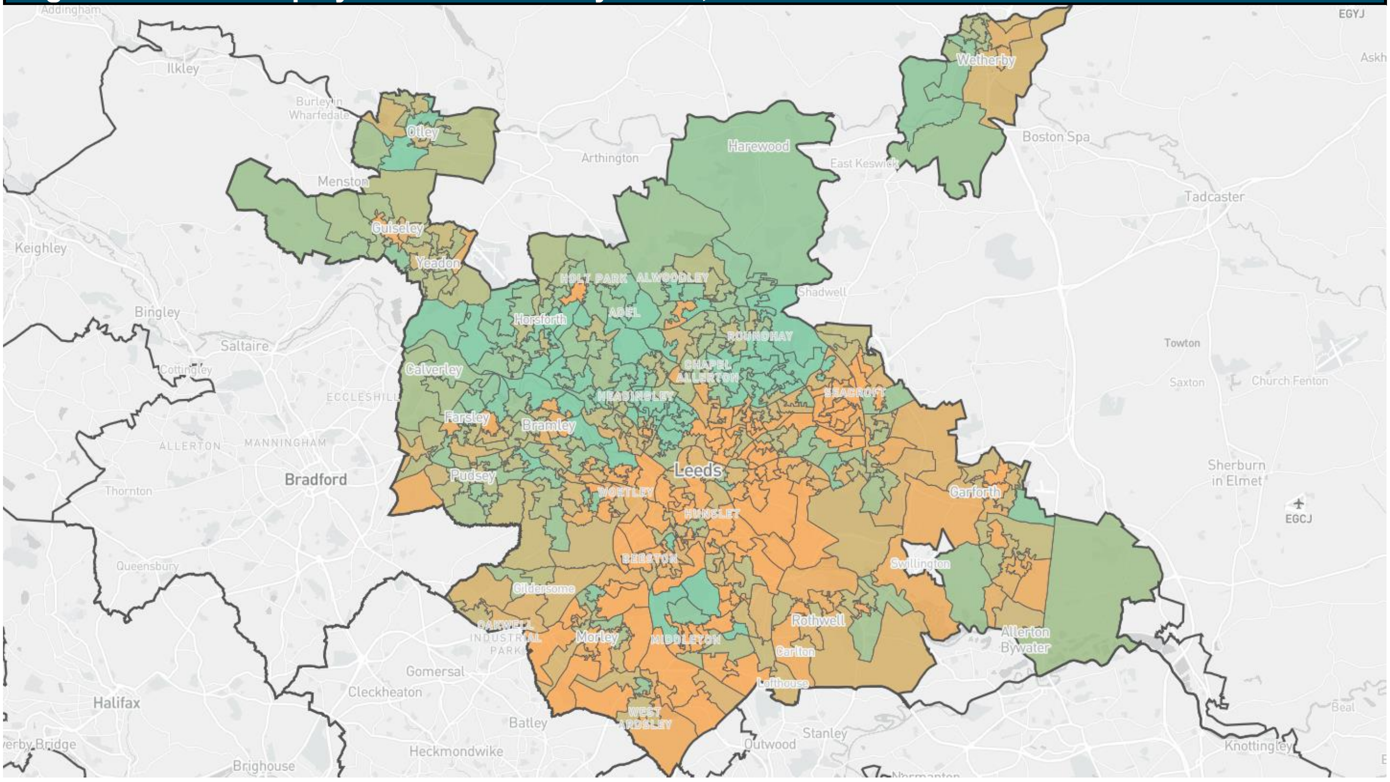
Tree Equity Score UK (2023)

> The Tree Equity Score seeks to highlight inequitable access to trees and measures how well the benefits of trees are reaching communities. This combines information from a variety of sources (including estimated tree cover from Google Environmental Insights Explorer and priority factors such as income, employment, health, age, heat severity and air pollution) to create a single measure from 0 to 100, with a lower score indicating a greater need for tree planting and investment. An update to the data is considered when new tree canopy, Census or Indices of Multiple Deprivation data becomes available. More details on the Tree Equity Score, including its methodology, can be found here.

Leeds has an average Tree Equity score of 81, with a tree canopy cover of 44sqm per person. 13% of Leeds' neighbourhoods lie within the highest priority band (scoring 0-69), with 11% having adequate tree cover (scoring 100). This compares slightly unfavourably to the average tree canopy of 45sqm across urban areas in England, with 8.8% of neighbourhoods lying in the highest priority band and 15% having adequate tree cover.

Figure NE2 highlights the Tree Equity score for each lower-layer super output area within urban settings, with dark green indicating a high Tree Equity score and dark orange showing low scores. This generally shows that neighbourhoods to the south of Leeds generally score worse than neighbourhoods to the north. This may reflect the density and character of these areas, with the south tending to be higher density urban areas and the north being more rural areas surrounded by open countryside. No data is available for some super output areas, particularly those in the rural eastern part of the District.

Figure NE2: Tree Equity Score in Leeds by LSOA; 2023



Source: Tree Equity Score UK

Overall performance against target

A green score has been given over the short and long terms given the relatively high levels of tree cover estimated in all methodologies, comparing favourably or similarly to the regional and national averages, and far exceeding the 8.2% tree cover target set within the Core Strategy. However, as some of the data above suggests, this is not equally spread across the District and tree cover in some neighbourhoods needs to be increased to ensure for adequate tree cover for all areas of Leeds.

Natural Environment

Public Rights of Way

Overall sub-topic performance	Short Term	Long Term

Relevant Monitoring Indicators:
- No relevant monitoring indicators

Relevant Local Plan Policies:
- Spatial Policy 13: Strategic Green Infrastructure
- Policy G1: Enhancing and Extending Green Infrastructure

Targets:
- No set targets

Triggers / Interventions:
- No set triggers or interventions

Public Rights of Way network

Current position (2024)

The Public Rights of Way (PROW) network in Leeds is both extensive and varied and includes a number of key recreational routes. Key aspects to highlight include:

- Total length of path network of approximately 865km across 1,400 public rights of way, broken down to 649km of footpaths, 206km of bridleways and 11km of byways. Over and above this provision permissive paths 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 Millennium 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.

The online PROW map is available to view here. Definitive paths are shown in black, with claimed paths shown in green but require investigating. It is worth noting this is a test map which is under development, and is not the definitive map.

Definitive Map Modification Orders can be made to allow changes to the definitive map through Public Path Orders, allowing for public paths being diverted, created or extinguished. Two Definitive Map Modification Orders were applied for in 2023/24, as set out below:

Table NE6: Definitive Map Modification Orders applications; 2023/24

Date	Address	Claim
May 2023	Wetherby Road to Bay Horse Lane	Add a bridleway
September 2023	Kepstorn Rise to Woodridge Place	Abbey Road to Butcher Hill

Source: Leeds Public Rights of Way

Notable improvements to the PROW network in 2023/24 include the creation of 7km segregated bridleway between Roundhay and A63 link adjacent to Thorpe Park as well as upgrades to a 593m footpath to bridleway status as part of the East Leeds Orbital Road (ELOR) and a new replacement bridleway bridge installed at Breary Marsh / Golden Acre Park.

Future envisaged improvement plans include the following:

- Various tarmacking repairs on the PROW network
- The provision of a new footbridge at Otley Footpath No.37 at Ellar Ghyll to maintain important footpath link
- Micklefield Footpath 3 - surface upgrade to tarmac from earth to compliment new housing development
- Horsforth Bridleway 35 - bridge repairs to rectify defects found by LCC Bridges
- East Keswick Footpath 10 (Fitts Lane) Surface improvements and drainage
- Barwick in Elmet Footpath 40 surface improvements for better access to bus stop
- Leeds Bridleways 18 & 19 and improvements to Meanwood Valley Trail adjacent to King Lane & Stairfoot Lane
- Morley Greenway: Potential improvements to Public Rights of Way network connections (Public Footpaths Morley Nos. 128, 62, 147, 138, 35, 33 and Leeds Footpath No. 229) between Morley Railway Station to the White Rose Shopping centre and new WRC Railway Station to provide a safer year-round route utilising existing unsurfaced public footpaths for walkers and pedal cyclists (via permissive access) between transport hubs, facilities and connecting streets

Trends

Annual monitoring of the PROW network within the AMR began in 2021/22, so some short term comparisons can now be made. The PROW network has increased from 862km in the last period to 865km, equating to an increase of 0.3% similar to the previous year. This equates to an annual average increase of 2.5km since 2021/22.

Previous data on the PROW network is limited, although some comparisons can be made where data has been made available in the past. In the long term, there has been an increase of approximately 105km (13.8%) in the PROW network from 760km in 1985, equating to an average annual rate of approximately 2.7km.

Whilst annual monitoring of the PROW network has commenced within the AMR, which allows some assessment of the growth of the network, this is District-wide data and does not assess the quality or accessibility of the PROW network. Nevertheless, improvements to the PROW network have continued to be carried out in accordance with the priorities set in the Rights of Way Improvement Plan to deliver the long-term development of the public rights of way network in Leeds when funding has been made available. The current Rights of Way Improvement Plan was published in 2009 and is currently under review.

Overall performance against target

Leeds' Public Rights of Way network has been steadily increasing suggesting more of Leeds' countryside and green spaces is accessible to more of Leeds' population, which is a positive sign over the short and long term. Unfortunately, no qualitative data or detailed information is available on the current quality or accessibility of the PROW network to help supplement this data.

No score has been provided for this sub-topic as this rate of expansion has not been regularly monitored and reported on, and progress cannot be compared accurately given the lack of target to assess performance against.

Emerging Local Plan policies – Natural Environment:

Local Plan Update

Leeds City Council is preparing a Local Plan Update ('LPU') which will introduce new and amend existing local planning policies in order to respond to the Council's declared Climate Emergency in 2019; helping to meet carbon reduction targets and prepare for the effects of climate change upon people, places and the natural environment. The LPU is being prepared with the following five objectives: carbon reduction, flood risk, green and blue infrastructure, place-making, and sustainable infrastructure.

Details of the LPU, including its current stage of the Plan-making process and a list of emerging proposed policies, including a suite of new policies on green and blue infrastructure (including green space, tree planting and protection, biodiversity and nature conservation) can be viewed here.

Leeds Local Plan 2040

In addition to Local Plan Update, Leeds City Council is also preparing a further comprehensive update to the Local Plan in order to review, update and / or replace all existing remaining policies contained within the Local Plan to ensure policies are effective, up-to-date and reflect needs up to 2040. This may include a suite of policies covering matters on landscape, and open land and green corridors in urban areas.

Initial Regulation 18 public consultation and call for sites process completed and comments reviewed in 2023/24, with work progressing developing the required evidence base and policy options, in preparation for further public consultation anticipated in 2024/25.

Details of LLP 2040, including latest news of the development of the plan update and information on the initial scoping topics, can be viewed here.

AMR 2023/24

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

All six Air Quality Management Areas and **all but one** automatic monitoring site met UK Air Quality Regulations for NO_2 levels

71% of water bodies have moderate water quality, 21% testing poor and 7% testing good

All water bodies failed for chemical water quality

All three monitoring sites met UK Air Quality Regulations for particulate matter

Average light pollution radiance of **11.8nW/cm2/sr, down 3.3%** from last year

Environmental Quality
Air quality

Overall sub-topic performance | Short Term | Long Term

Relevant Monitoring Indicators:
- Indicator 41 – Air quality in Leeds
- NRWLP Air 1 – Continued improvement of the District's air quality

Relevant Local Plan Policies:
- CS Policy EN1: Climate Change – Carbon Dioxide Reduction
- NRWLP Policy Air 1: The management of air quality through development

Targets:
- Continued reduction of specific pollutants throughout the lifetime of the Plan

Triggers / Interventions:
- Consider need for specific technical guidance to assist planning applications
- Review of policy and planning permissions subject to the policy to determine if being implemented correctly

Context

Air quality monitoring

There are two primary air pollutants of concern within Leeds and which are actively monitored at various sites across the District:
- Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), of which the main source is vehicle emissions and the burning of other fossil fuels
- Particulate matter (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$), of which a third is from sources outside of the UK, a half comes from domestic wood burning or transport emissions, and a small proportion comes from naturally occurring sources such as pollen, sea salt, and airborne dust.

Other pollutants (including carbon dioxide and sulphur dioxide) are found at levels well within the national and World Health Organisation guidelines in Leeds.

The Leeds City Council and DEFRA monitoring network includes:
- 9 automatic NO_2 monitors to allow the hourly and yearly average air quality objectives to be assessed
- 3 automatic particulate matter monitors to allow the 24-hour and yearly average air quality objectives to be assessed
- 201 manual diffusion tubes to provide yearly average concentrations for NO_2 to allow the annual average air quality objective to be assessed

UK Air Quality Objectives

The Government set out levels for certain air pollutants that shall not be exceeded over a set period. Those relevant for air quality monitoring in Leeds are:
- Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) – shall not exceed 40µg/m^3 averaged over a one-year period and shall not exceed 200µg/m^3 for more than 18 hours in a single year
- Particulate matter (PM_{10}) – shall not exceed 40µg/m^3 averaged over a one-year period and shall not exceed 50µg/m^3 for more than 35 days in a single year
- Particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) – shall not exceed 20µg/m^3 averaged over a one-year period

NO_2: Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)

Air Quality Management Areas are declared when a local authority finds an area where Air Quality Objectives are not being achieved. Leeds City Council have previously declared six AQMAs which exceeded NO_2 objectives:
- Ebor Gardens, Burmantofts
- Caspar Apartments, North Street
- The Normans, Kirkstall
- The Tilburys, Holbeck
- Pool-in-Wharfedale
- Chapel Hill, Morley

Air quality monitoring (at various stations) and reporting for each of these areas are therefore required to take place to ensure air quality levels consistently comply with the Air Quality Objectives. All but Pool-in-Wharfedale are to be revoked in July 2024 due to continued compliance with UK air quality targets.

Current Position (2023)

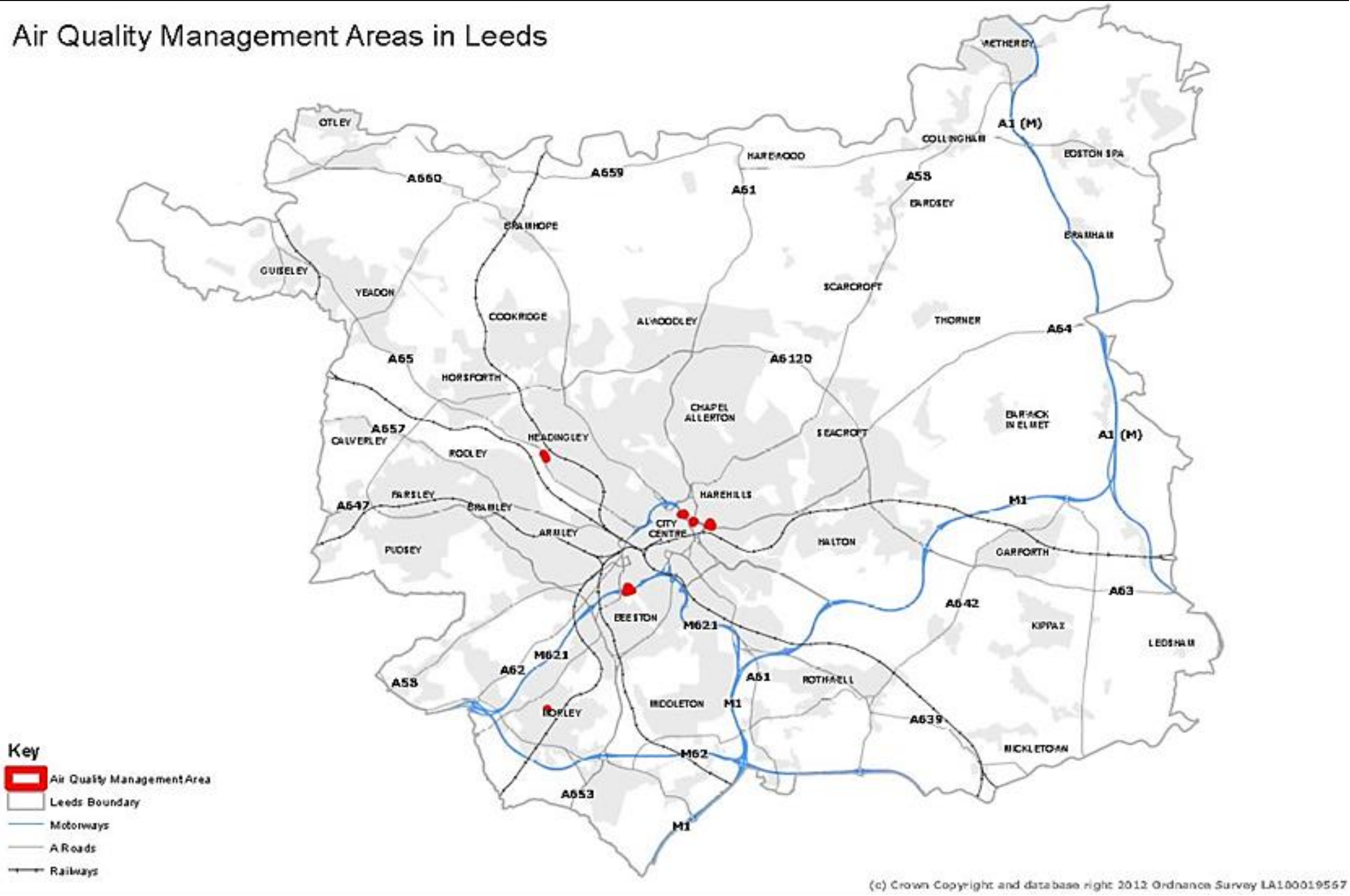
All of the six designated Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) in Leeds met the UK Air Quality Regulations objective of not exceeding an annual mean of NO_2 of 40 µg/m^3 in 2023. Due to continued compliance with air quality targets, 5 AQMAs (1, 2, 3, 4 and 5) are to be revoked in July 2024, although monitoring continues to ensure for ongoing compliance and reassurance. AQMA 5 Pool-in-Wharfedale requires a further 2 years of compliant data before being revoked to ensure for consistent compliance with UK air targets.

Table EQ1: Air Quality Management Areas in Leeds; 2023

AQMA Name	AQMA description	Annual mean NO_2 level	Air Quality Objective
AQMA 1 Ebor Gardens, Burmantofts	Residential properties on Burmantofts St and Haslewood Close. Originally declared in 2001, and extended in 2010 to include Burmantofts St and York Road	23 µg/m^3	Has not exceeded NO_2 annual mean objective of 40µg/m^3
AQMA 2 Caspar Apartments, North Street	Caspar Apartments. Originally declared in 2001, it was extended in 2010 to include North Street and the slip road onto the A58(M)	24 µg/m^3	Has not exceeded NO_2 annual mean objective of 40µg/m^3
AQMA 3 The Normans, Kirkstall	Residential properties in the 'Normans' in the immediate vicinity of, and including, Abbey Road.	30 µg/m^3	Has not exceeded NO_2 annual mean objective of 40µg/m^3
AQMA 4 The Tilburys, Holbeck	Residential properties in the 'Tilburys' and 'Eustons' in the vicinity of, and including, the M621 together with on and off slip roads.	19 µg/m^3	Has not exceeded NO_2 annual mean objective of 40µg/m^3
AQMA 5 Pool-in-Wharfedale	Residential properties, particularly at the back of the footpath adjacent to the A658 (Main Street) through the village.	34 µg/m^3	Has not exceeded NO_2 annual mean objective of 40µg/m^3
AQMA 6 Chapel Hill, Morley	Residential properties with a frontage on Chapel Hill in the 'Morley Bottoms' area of the town.	27 µg/m^3	Has not exceeded NO_2 annual mean objective of 40µg/m^3

Source: Clean Air Leeds / DEFRA

Figure EQ1: Map of Air Quality Management Areas in Leeds



Source: Leeds City Council

Trends

In the short term, improvements have been seen across five AQMAs from 2022: Pool-in-Wharefedale (-19%), The Tilburys (-14%), Ebor Gardens (-12%), Caspar Apartments (-11%) and The Normans (-3%), with an increase of 17% having been seen at Chapel Hill in Morley.

Looking longer term, all AQMAs have seen improvements in air quality since 2018, although by varying amounts: e.g. Caspar Apartments has seen the lowest decrease of 20% in NO_2 concentrations and Ebor Gardens has seen the largest decrease of 43%.

This therefore shows general improvements in all AQMAs over the short and long term, particularly from pre-Covid levels.

Table EQ2: NO_2 levels (µg/m^3) in Leeds' Air Quality Management Areas; 2018-23

Site Name	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	% Change
AQMA 1 Ebor Gardens	40	No data available		26	26	**23**	-42.5%
AQMA 2 Caspar Apartments	30			26	27	**24**	-20.0%
AQMA 3 The Normans	39			33	31	**30**	-23.1%
AQMA 4 The Tilburys	31			25	22	**19**	-38.7%
AQMA 5 Pool in Wharfedale	52			38	42	**34**	-34.6%
AQMA 6 Chapel Hill, Morley	35			25	23	**27**	-22.9%

Source: Clean Air Leeds / DEFRA

NO_2: Automatic air quality monitoring sites (AURN)

Current Position (2023)

Consistent and automatic monitoring for air quality and pollutant levels are also undertaken at nine sites across Leeds as part of the Automatic Urban and Rural Network (AURN), shown in Table EQ3. In 2022, monitoring of A2 Corn Exchange stopped due to redevelopment work and monitoring commenced in a different location in 2023 under new monitoring site A23 Corn Exchange 2.

None of the nine automatic monitoring sites exceeded the national air quality objective of 40µg/m^3 of NO_2 levels in 2023.

Trends

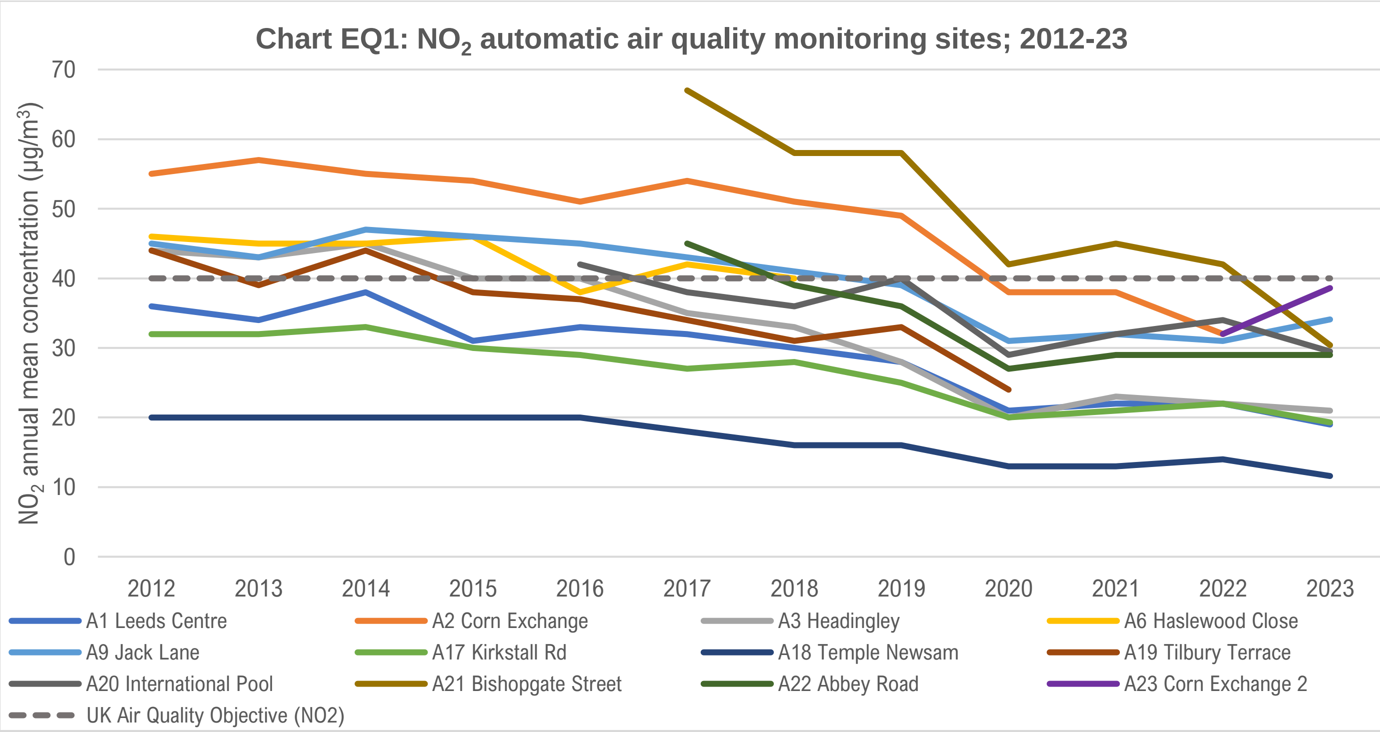
Two of the automatic monitoring sites in Leeds saw worsening air quality levels in the short term from 2022: A23 Corn Exchange 2 (+21%) and A9 Jack Lane (+10%). Six sites saw some considerable improvements in air quality: A21 Bishopgate (-28%), A18 Temple Newsam (-17%). A1 Leeds Centre (-14%), A20 International Pool (-13%), A17 Kirkstall Rd (-12%) and A3 Headingley (-5%), with no changes seen in A22 Abbey Rd.

All automatic monitoring sites, with the exception of the recently created A23 Corn Exchange 2, have seen significant improvements in air quality over the longer term since monitoring began, with the largest improvement in mean NO_2 reduction being seen in A21 Bishopgate St (-55%) and Headingley (-52%), with the lowest reduction being in A9 Jack Lane (-24%).

For the first time since 2012, no monitoring sites have exceeded the air quality objective of 40µg/m^3, with recent works around Bishopgate Street (e.g. City Square redevelopment and new road layouts) has helped bring improvements to air quality in the area and meet statutory national air quality targets for the first time since being monitored.

Table EQ3: NO_2 levels (µg/m³) in Leeds' automatic air quality monitoring sites; 2012 and 2019-23							
Site Name	**2012**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**Total % change**
A1 Leeds Centre	36	28	21	22	22	**19**	-47.2%
A2 Corn Exchange	55	49	38	38	32	-	-41.8%
A3 Headingley Kerbside	44	28	20	23	22	**21**	-52.3%
A9 Jack Lane	45	39	31	32	31	**34**	-24.2%
A17 Kirkstall Rd	32	25	20	21	22	**19**	-39.7%
A18 Temple Newsam	20	16	13	13	14	**12**	-42.0%
A19 Tilbury Terrace	44	33	24	-	-	-	-45.5% *(2012-2020)*
A20 International Pool	-	40	29	32	34	**30**	-29.8% *(2016-23)*
A21 Bishopgate Street	-	58	42	45	42	**30**	-54.6% *(2017-23)*
A22 Abbey Road	-	36	27	29	29	**29**	-35.6% *(2017-23)*
A23 Corn Exchange 2	-	-	-	-	32	**39**	+20.6%

Source: Clean Air Leeds



Source: Clean Air Leeds

National comparison

NO_2 concentration levels can be compared with average data from the Government's Automatic Urban and Rural Network. This shows that decreases in NO_2 levels have been seen for both roadside and urban background sites, although with urban background locations (Leeds Centre AURN compared to the national average) seeing much better air quality improvements than the national average, and roadside locations (Headingley Kerbside AURN compared to the national average) seeing less of an improvement. However, average NO_2 roadside levels in Leeds remain much lower than the national average, with urban background being much higher. This indicates general good performance in improving air quality at both roadside and urban sites and progress to having both fall below the national average.

Table EQ4: NO_2 levels (µg/m³) in Leeds compared with national average; 2023			
Location	**Average NO_2 levels in 2023**	**Actual difference from 2022**	**% difference from 2022**
Headingley Kerbside (roadside)	**21**	**-1**	**-4.5%**
National average at 'roadside' locations	22	-2	-7.6%
Leeds Centre (urban background)	**19**	**-3**	**-13.6%**
National average at 'urban background' locations	14	-2	-9.0%

Source: DEFRA / UK Air

Particulate matter (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$)

Current Position (2023)

All three sites which monitor particulate matter across Leeds met the UK Air Quality Objective of 40µg/m^3 annual average for PM_{10} and 20µg/m^3 for $PM_{2.5}$ in 2023: Leeds Centre AURN, Headingley Kerbside Affiliated AURN and A23 Corn Exchange 2 Kerbside.

It is worth noting that due to the limited sites which monitor for particulate matter, this may not be wholly representative of the District, although the Council are exploring how monitoring for this can be improved, including particulate monitoring at Corn Exchange having started in the previous year.

Trends

Data for particulate matter is available from 2012 onwards for Leeds Centre and Headingley Kerbside, with monitoring having begun in 2022 for A23 Corn Exchange 2 Kerbside (Table EQ5) replacing A2 Corn Exchange following redevelopment in the area. UK Air Quality Objective for both PM_{10} and 20µg/m^3 for $PM_{2.5}$ have been met since 2012.

The short term has seen slight decreases in the average PM_{10} concentration levels, with Headingley Kerbside seeing a 30% decrease and Leeds Centre seeing a 13% decrease in the last year, following 2022 which saw increases and reflects the trend seen pre-Covid. However, PM_{10} concentration levels increased slightly at Corn Exchange 2 by 4%, the first time consecutive data has been available. The longer term has seen general and considerable decreases, with Headingley Kerbside seeing a 36% decrease and Leeds Centre seeing a 24% decrease from 2012 levels.

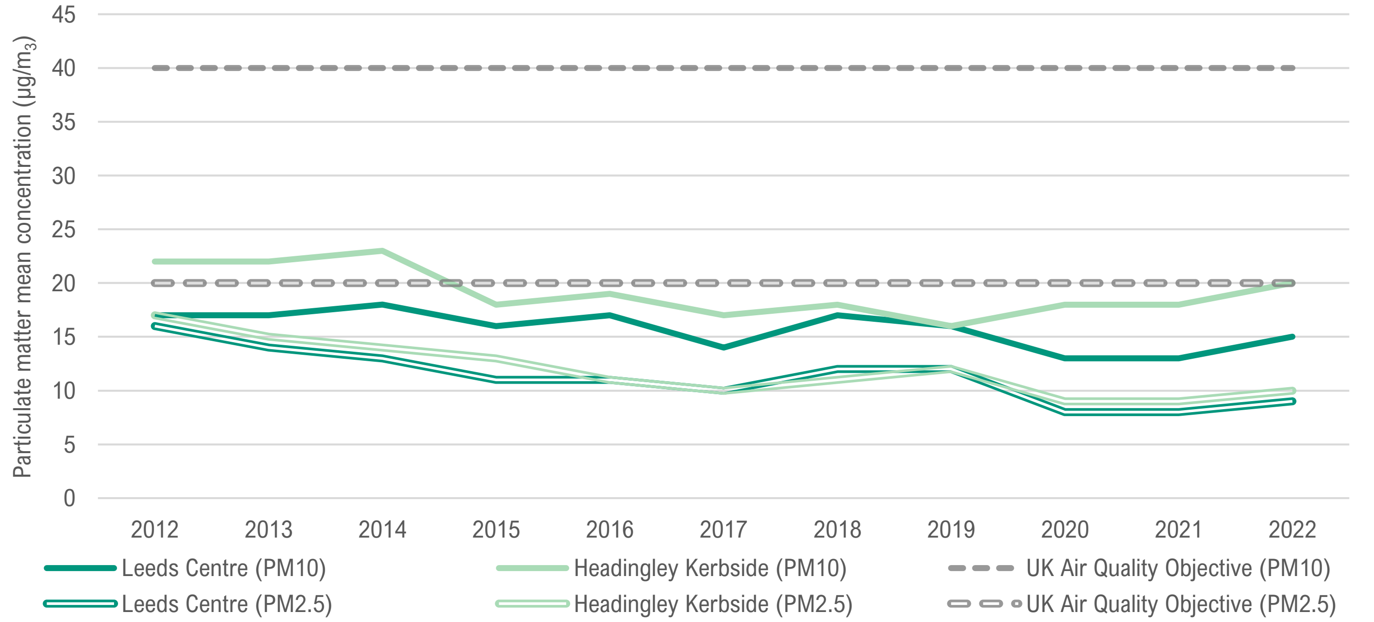
Decreases have also been seen for the average $PM_{2.5}$ concentration levels, with Headingley Kerbside seeing a 20% decrease and Leeds Centre seeing a 11% decrease in the last year, and with Corn Exchange 2 seeing no change. More significant decreases have been seen for $PM_{2.5}$ concentration against the long term, with both Headingley and Leeds Centre seeing levels halve since 2012.

Table EQ5: Particulate matter (µg/m^3) monitoring sites; 2012 and 2019-23

Site name	Particulate matter	2012	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Leeds Centre AURN	PM_{10}	17	16	13	13	15	**13**
	$PM_{2.5}$	16	12	8	8	9	**8**
Headingley Kerbside AURN	PM_{10}	22	16	18	18	20	**14**
	$PM_{2.5}$	17	12	9	9	10	**8**
Corn Exchange 2 Kerbside	PM_{10}	-	No data available			16	**17**
	$PM_{2.5}$					9	**9**

Source: Clean Air Leeds

Chart EQ2: Particulate matter monitoring sites; 2012-23



Source: Clean Air Leeds

Overall performance against target

A green score has been provided over both the short and long terms due to continued improvements in air quality for NO_2 and particulate matter across nearly all monitoring sites in Leeds in the last year as well as from the baseline position. In addition, all monitoring sites have complying with UK Air Quality Objectives for the first time during the Plan Period, with five AQMAs to be revoked in 2024 due to continued compliance.

> Further details on air quality in Leeds, including the latest annual status report, what the Council is doing about air pollution and how to help reduce and protect from air pollution, can be found on the Leeds City Council Clean Air Leeds website.

Environmental Quality

Water quality

Overall sub-topic performance | Short Term | Long Term

Relevant Monitoring Indicators:

- Indicator 39 – Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk and water quality
- NRWLP Water 2 & 7 - Water quality of watercourses and sensitive water bodies are protected and applications are refused on grounds of water pollution

Relevant Local Plan Policies:

- NRWLP Policy Water 2: Protection of water quality
- NRWLP Policy Water 7: Surface Water Run Off

Targets:

- All approvals have considered water quality and ensured that sensitive bodies are protected
- No sustained objections by the EA on basis of water quality each year

Triggers / Interventions:

- Annual review of planning permissions where water quality has been affected
- Sustained increase in total applications (over a two year period) where water quality issues have not been addressed as identified by the EA

Water quality of Leeds' water bodies

Current Position (2022)

Water quality data from the Environment Agency is updated approximately every three years, with the last update being in 2022 with some limited data covering the 2019 and 2021 period on ecological water quality.

This shows that the majority of Leeds' water bodies have moderate ecological water quality (71%; nine water bodies), with 21% (three water bodies) having poor / bad ecological water quality and only 7% (one water body) having good ecological water quality.

All of Leeds' water bodies most recently failed for chemical water quality in 2019, although this is a trend seen nationally where no water bodies in England achieved a 'good' classification due to a change in methodology in order to accurately report the presence of certain chemicals. Previous data therefore overestimated the quality of water bodies.

Trends

Over the short term, there has been a change of one moderate ecological water body classification to poor / bad for Lin Dike, although there has also been a change of one moderate classification to good within the Stan Beck catchment, which is the first good ecological classification in Leeds since 2013.

Most water bodies do remain in moderate condition and have done so for lengthy periods. In 2010, 14.3% of Leeds' water bodies had a poor classification and 14.3% had a good classification, which compares unfavourably against the most recent data of 21.4% having a poor classification and only 7.1% having a good classification, indicating little long-term progress in terms of ecological water quality.

As for chemical water quality, and as explained above, most recent data from 2019 cannot be compared with previous data due to a change of methodology, and whilst all water bodies have most recently failed, this does not necessarily indicate a sudden and considerable deterioration in chemical water quality but instead reflects a change in methods used, and future data will be required to provide analysis against this new accurate 2019 baseline and see if any improvements have been made.

Table EQ6: Environment Agency water body classifications in Leeds; 2010-2022										
Water body	Ecological water quality					Chemical water quality				
	2010	2013	2016	2019	2022	2010	2013	2016	2019	2022
Eccup reservoir	Amber	Amber	Amber	Amber	N/A	N/A	Green	Green	Red	N/A
Aire from Gill Beck (Baildon) to River Calder	Red	Red	Amber	Amber	Amber	Red	Red	Green	Red	N/A
Carlton Beck from Source to River Aire	Green	Amber	Amber	Amber	Amber	N/A	Green	Green	Red	N/A
Cock Beck Catchment (trib of Wharfe)	Amber	Red	Red	Red	Red	N/A	Green	Green	Red	N/A
Collingham Bk Catchment (trib of Wharfe)	Red	Red	Amber	Amber	Amber	N/A	Green	Green	Red	N/A
Gill Beck Guiseley from Source to River Aire	Amber	Amber	Amber	Amber	Amber	N/A	Red	Green	Red	N/A
Lin Dike from Source to River Aire	Amber	Amber	Amber	Amber	Red	N/A	Red	Green	Red	N/A
Low/Wortley/Pudsey Becks	Amber	Amber	Amber	Amber	Amber	N/A	Green	Green	Red	N/A
Meanwood Beck from Source to River Aire	Amber	Amber	Amber	Amber	Amber	N/A	Green	Green	Red	N/A
Milshaw Beck to Low/Wortley/Pudsey Bks	Amber	Amber	Amber	Amber	Amber	N/A	Red	Green	Red	N/A
Oulton Beck from Source to River Aire	Amber	Amber	Amber	Amber	Amber	Green	Green	Green	Red	N/A
Stank Beck catchment (trib of Wharfe)	Amber	Amber	Amber	Amber	Green	N/A	Green	Green	Red	N/A
Thorner Beck Catchment (trib of Wharfe)	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	N/A	Green	Green	Red	N/A
Wyke Beck from Source to River Aire	Amber	Red	Amber	Amber	Amber	Green	Red	Green	Red	N/A

Table EQ6 Key:		
Classification score	Ecological water quality	Chemical water quality
Green	Good	Good
Amber	Moderate	-
Red	Poor / Bad	Fail

Source: Environment Agency Catchment Data Explorer

Environment Agency water quality objections

Current Position (2023/24)

No planning objections were received from the Environment Agency in relation to water quality in 2023/24, continuing a long-term trend.

Overall performance against target

An amber score has been given over the short term due to the improvement of one water body and deterioration of one other water body in terms of ecological water quality between the two most recent periods. A red score has been given over the longer term due to the lack of improvement in ecological water quality since 2010 and all water bodies failing chemical water tests (although this is seen nationally due to a change in methodology).

Environmental Quality

Light pollution

Overall sub-topic performance	Short Term	Long Term

Relevant Monitoring Indicators:
- No relevant monitoring indicators

Relevant Local Plan Policies:
- No relevant Local Plan policies

Targets:
- No set targets

Triggers / Interventions:
- No set triggers or interventions

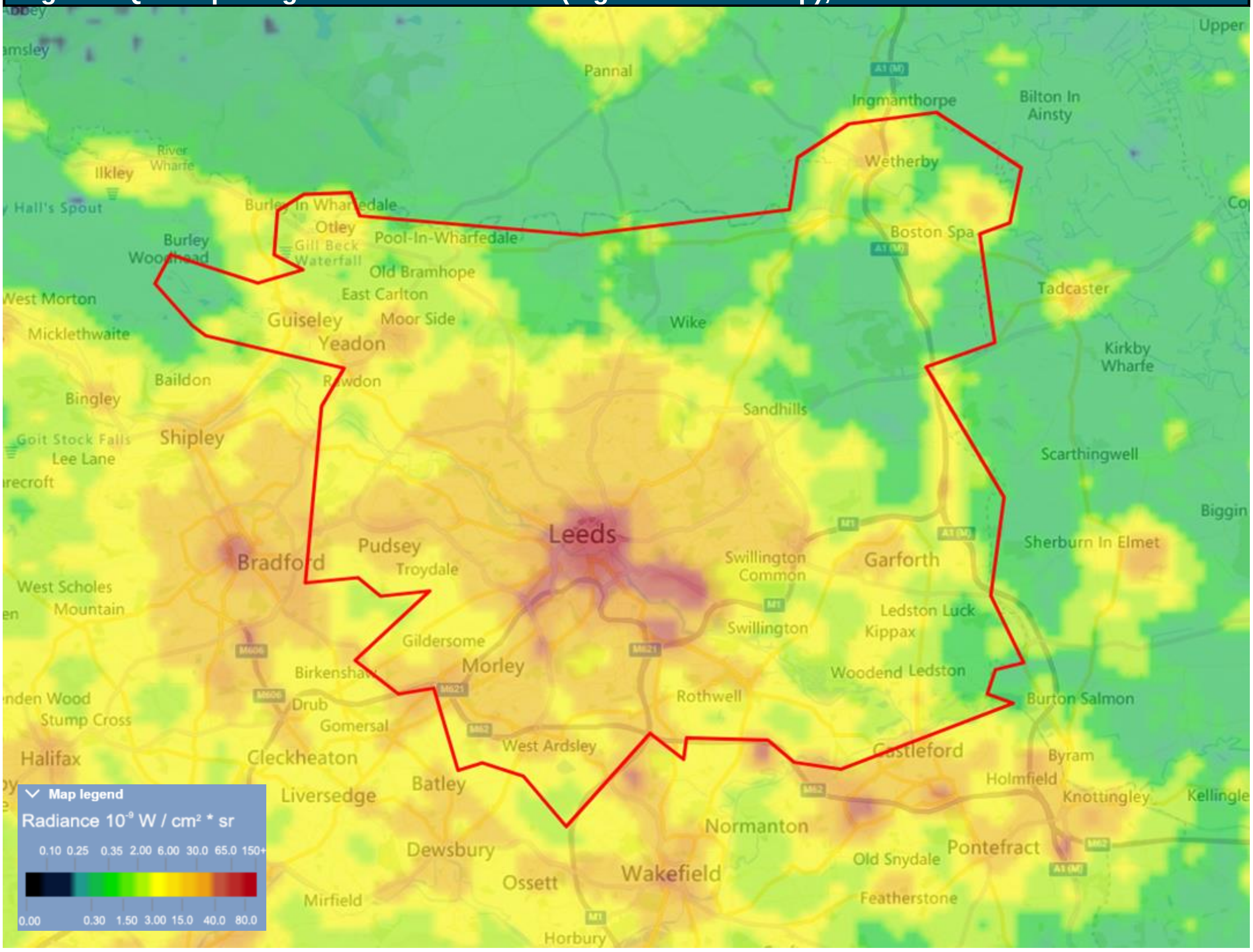
Light pollution across Leeds

Current Position (2023)

Data available from Light Pollution Map (which extracts and presents data from NASA's infrared VIIRS) provides annual data on light radiance. A rough polygon has been drawn to demonstrate the Leeds District (as shown below in Figure EQ2) to allow annual comparisons to be made.

In 2023, the mean radiance for this polygon was 11.8nW/cm^2/sr (down 3.3% from 2022) and the sum radiance was 51,412nW/cm^2/sr.

Figure EQ2: Map of light radiance in Leeds (Light Pollution Map); 2023



Source: Light Pollution Map

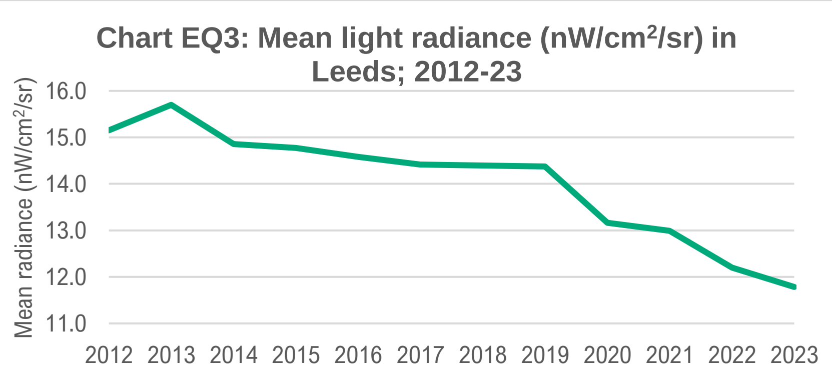
Trends

Given the size and scale of Leeds as a major urban city, it is expected that there will be some level of night light pollution. As Figure EQ2 shows, most of the light pollution in Leeds emanates primarily from the City Centre and inner neighbourhoods, with moderate levels of radiance from the Main Urban Area (mainly to the south and west of the District), and to a slightly lesser extent within the outlying Major and Smaller Settlements. This has remained the case since 2012, with the light pollution from the City Centre area and across the district having considerably decreased in this time.

This is reflected in the sum and mean light radiance levels across all of the District, which have seen annual decreases for each year since 2013. The mean light radiance has decreased by 3.3% within the past year, 18% within the past five years and 22.4% since 2012. There has therefore been a gradual and consistent decrease in the level of light pollution with significant decreases having been seen most between 2013-14, 2019-20 (as a likely result of Covid-19), and most recently in 2021-22. This is likely to be a result of the continued rollout and replacement of efficient LED street lighting and the implementation of part-night street lighting across some parts of the District (where some street lights are turned off between midnight and 05:30).

Table EQ7: Light radiance (nW / cm^2 / sr) in Leeds; 2012 and 2019-23

Year	Sum Radiance	Mean Radiance
2012	66,370	15.2
2019	62,730	14.4
2020	57,440	13.2
2021	56,670	13.0
2022	53,400	12.2
2023	**51,412**	**11.8**



Source: Light Pollution Map

Overall performance against target

A green score has been given over both the short and long terms due to the consistent decreases in the light radiance levels in Leeds since 2013 and within the current period.

Emerging Local Plan policies – Environmental Quality:

Local Plan Update ('LPU')

Leeds City Council is preparing a Local Plan Update ('LPU') which will introduce new and amend existing local planning policies in order to respond to the Council's declared Climate Emergency in 2019; helping to meet carbon reduction targets and prepare for the effects of climate change upon people, places and the natural environment. The LPU is being prepared with the following five objectives: carbon reduction, flood risk, green and blue infrastructure, place-making, and sustainable infrastructure.

Details of the LPU, including its current stage of the Plan-making process and a list of emerging proposed policies, can be viewed here.

Leeds Local Plan 2040

Following Local Plan Update, Leeds City Council is preparing a further comprehensive update to the Local Plan in order to review, update and / or replace all existing remaining policies contained within the Local Plan to ensure policies are effective, up-to-date and reflect needs up to 2040. This includes updating policies on design for proposals to seek to avoid harm in terms of general pollution and protect amenity, as well as an update and potential introduction of new transport policies and strategies which will help improve air quality across Leeds.

Initial Regulation 18 public consultation and call for sites process completed and comments reviewed in 2023/24, with work progressing developing the required evidence base and policy options, in preparation for further public consultation anticipated in 2024/25.

Details of LLP 2040, including latest news of the development of the plan update and information on the initial scoping topics, can be viewed here.

BUILT ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY

Work progresses on updating design policies as part of Local Plan Update

£9,850,000 received in CIL receipts

80% retained for Strategic Fund

16% retained for Neighbourhood Fund

5% retained for administrative costs

28th Leeds Architecture Awards commenced in November

£780,000 spent on local infrastructure

£13,600,000 spent on strategic infrastructure

£1,400,000 Section 106 income for green space and play, with **£1,8000,000** spent

Built Environment and Infrastructure Delivery

Overall sub-topic performance	Short Term	Long Term

Urban design

Relevant Monitoring Indicators:
- No relevant monitoring indicators

Relevant Local Plan Policies:
- Spatial Policy 1: Location of development
- Spatial Policy 6: Housing requirement and allocation of housing land
- Policy P10: Design
- Policy P11: Conservation
- Policy P12: Landscape
- Policy EN2: Sustainable design and construction
- UDPR Policy BD2: Design and siting of new buildings
- UDPR Policy BD6: Alterations and extensions
- UDPR Policy BC7: Development in Conservation Areas

Targets:
- No set targets

Triggers / Interventions:
- No set triggers or interventions

Context

Local Plan Update:

Leeds City Council is preparing a Local Plan Update ('LPU') which will introduce new and amend existing local planning policies in order to respond to the Council's declared Climate Emergency in 2019; helping to meet carbon reduction targets and prepare for the effects of climate change upon people, places and the natural environment. The LPU is being prepared with the following five objectives: carbon reduction, flood risk, green and blue infrastructure, place-making, and sustainable infrastructure. As part of place-making, this will include new policies on promoting good sustainable design.

Details of the LPU, including its current stage of the Plan-making process and a list of emerging proposed policies, can be viewed here. More details on the currently proposed design policies is provided below.

Progress on updated design policies:

Current Position (as of March 2024)

Public consultation at the Regulation 19 (Pre-submission changes) took place during October and December 2023 on the following draft place-making policies:
- New Policy SP1a 'Achieving Complete, Compact and Connected places' which seeks to implement places which have a good level of accessibility to a range of local services within a 10-minute walk and which maximises density, housing mix and mixed uses and offers high quality design and public realm. The new policy seeks to minimise the dependence of car travel and promotes new (windfall) housing development to areas of good accessibility according to complete, compact, connected principles.
- New Spatial Policy SP1B 'Achieving well-designed sustainable places' and amended existing Policy P10 'Development principles for high-quality design and healthy place making' seeks to strengthen Leeds' current design principles in order to achieve high quality design throughout the district to deliver well-designed sustainable and resilient places which seeks to achieve climate change mitigation and adaption, promotes health and wellbeing, community cohesion, inclusive growth and accessibility and inclusion, and protects and enhances Leeds natural landscape and historic assets.
- New Policy P10a 'The health impacts of developments' seeks to ensure the impact of health is taken into account from the outset in considering all development proposals and seeks to deliver safe and healthy places by promoting development which reduces the causes of ill health, improves the health and wellbeing of Leeds' communities and reduces health inequalities in the district. This would also require mitigation measures wherever appropriate, and for health impact assessments to be submitted for large-scale residential and non-residential development.

As of March 2024, work was underway on processing and considering all 1,474 comments which were received from 547 local residents, developers and statutory bodies. This will help refine the scope and direction of the proposed draft policies, including addressing concern raised through the introduction of the '20 Minute Neighbourhood' concept and practical concerns regarding the capacity to implement some policies. Once these updated draft policies are finalised, it is anticipated a further round of public consultation will take place.

Leeds Architecture Awards 2023:

Leeds Architecture Awards:

The 28th Leeds Architecture Awards took place in November 2023, celebrating excellence in architectural design across publicly visible buildings and spaces completed between 1st July 2018 – 16th June 2023. This is a collaboration between Leeds Civic Trust, Leeds Society of Architects, Leeds City Council and RIBA, with the awards having taken place in the Howard Assembly Room. Initially, more than 50 schemes were nominated across six award categories (New Buildings – up to £10m in value, New Buildings – more than £10m in value, Adapted Buildings, Cultural Projects, Public realm & Landscape, and Sustainability), which was then shortened down to 15 shortlisted schemes.

Current Position (2023)

The following schemes and projects won their respective award in the following award categories:

NEW BUILDINGS *(up to £10m in value)*

Winner:

Maggie's Yorkshire Centre, St James's Hospital

Designed by:
Heatherwick Studio

This cancer support centre was opened by the Maggie's charity in 2020. The building was constructed using a prefabricated and sustainably-sourced spruce timber system. Inside, a mix of natural and tactile materials, soft lighting and variety of spaces all encourage social opportunities as well as quiet contemplation.

The judges said: "This is a warm, beautiful and welcoming place with an almost spiritual feel. It has a calmness and serenity which belies its surroundings, and attention to detail in its choice of materials and execution is exemplary."

NEW BUILDINGS *(more than £10m in value)*

Winner:

Sir William Henry Bragg Building, University of Leeds

Designed by:
ADP Architecture

This seven-storey glass-and-steel complex off Woodhouse Lane is home to the University of Leeds's Faculty of Engineering and Physical Sciences. Its high-tech teaching rooms and laboratories have been designed to further establish the university as a world-leading research centre, while also providing a welcoming, accessible and modern gateway into campus.

The judges said: "This is a very successful combination of new and old, uniting pre-existing post-war structures with a substantial contemporary insertion."

ADAPTED BUILDINGS

Winner:

Opera North's Music Works

Designed by:
Enjoy Design

Music Works has given New Briggate and Harrison Street an extra cultural dimension with the opening of the Howard Opera Centre, complete with facilities such as an education studio, tuition rooms and orchestra rehearsal space. A dedicated box office and public atrium have also been incorporated into Opera North's Howard Assembly Room.

The judges said: "The public part of the scheme provides a sequential journey from the box office to the assembly room. The atrium space is bold and the fittings carefully conceived."

CULTURAL PROJECTS

Winner:
Leeds Playhouse

Designed by:
Page\Park

This much-loved city centre theatre has been transformed by a reconfiguration and extension of the existing building, with a new frontage – featuring brightly-coloured ceramics – being created on St Peter's Street. Extra seating capacity and improvements to access have also been delivered in the site's two main performance spaces.

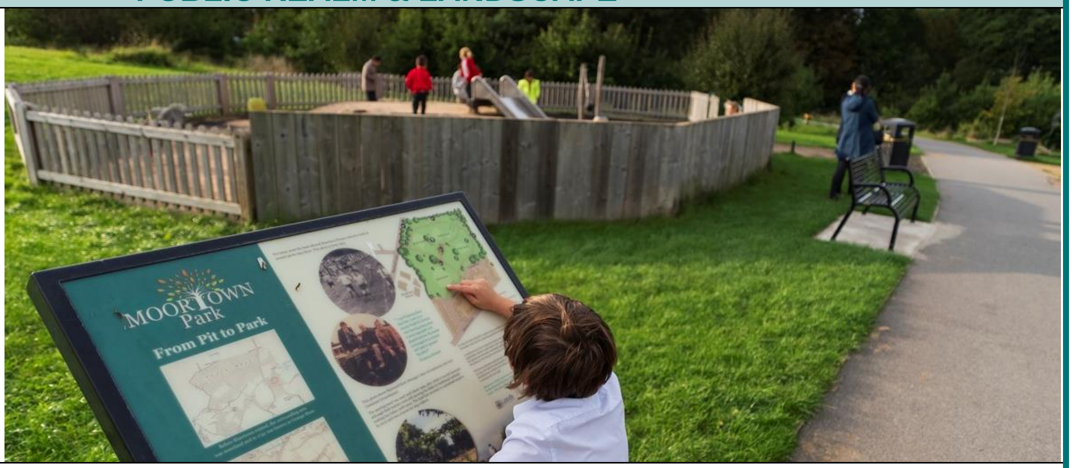
The judges said: "The creation of a visually arresting and yet practical new 'front door' achieves an important goal in reorienting the theatre towards the city centre and creates a physical manifestation of a rebranding of the theatre as a whole."

PUBLIC REALM & LANDSCAPE

Winner:

Moortown Park

Designed by:
re-form landscape architecture with The Friends of Moortown Park



Opened at the end of 2018, this seven-acre park sits on a former corporate sports ground and provides a welcoming green space for visitors of all ages. Designed and developed to make the most of its underlying landscape, the park's notable features include a deep woodland corridor, dog walking paths, grassy and flower meadows and a small wetland area.

The judges said: "This is an example of a well-designed (but not over-designed) flourishing and well-used urban park, which will only get better in future years."

SUSTAINABILITY

Winner:

11 & 12 Wellington Place

Designed by:
tp bennett

Hailed as one of the UK's most sustainable office developments, 11 & 12 Wellington Place's design elements include a distinctive bridge and striking metallic bronze facades that mirror the stonework pattern of an adjacent Grade II-listed railway lifting tower. Situated between Wellington Street and Whitehall Road in the city centre, the buildings run entirely on renewable electricity.

The judges said: "Many of the schemes entered for this year's competition displayed excellent sustainability credentials, but this building sets a new standard for Leeds."

Overall performance against target

Whilst this highlights the ongoing work and some of the successes in achieving high quality design in Leeds, no scoring has been provided for this sub-topic given no indicator or target to assess performance against.

Built Environment and Infrastructure Delivery

Overall sub-topic performance	Short Term	Long Term

Infrastructure delivery (CIL and Section 106)

Relevant Monitoring Indicators:

- Indicator 23 - Provision of Infrastructure as outlined in CIL
- Indicator 24 - Provision of Green Infrastructure and green space as obtained through development process and other sources and collection and spend of commuted sums towards space projects

Relevant Local Plan Policies:

- Spatial Policy 1: Location of development
- Spatial Policy 13: Strategic Green Infrastructure
- Policy ID2: Planning Obligations and Developer Contributions
- Policy G3: Standards for Open Space, Sport and Recreation
- Policy G4: New Greenspace Provision
- Policy G5: Open Space Provision in the City Centre

Targets:

- As in Infrastructure Delivery Plan and determined through CIL
- Continued investment to improve the offer of greenspace and green infrastructure in the District in line with Policy G3

Triggers / Interventions:

- Review reasons for lower achievement of green infrastructure and apply policies more strictly if necessary

Context

Infrastructure Delivery Plan:

Infrastructure is essential to support social, economic, and environmental objectives. The term 'infrastructure' has a very wide meaning and relates to all facilities and services which are necessary for successful communities to function. This includes services such as transport (e.g. roads, railways, buses, public transport systems, cycle and pedestrian provision, parking, travel cards and real-time information) education, health facilities, greenspaces, leisure and cultural facilities, and utilities for instance water and electricity.

The Infrastructure Delivery Plan supports the LDF and identifies, as far as possible, the currently planned infrastructure provision in Leeds, including the critical infrastructure necessary for the delivery of the Core Strategy over the whole Plan Period. It provides an overarching framework for other service providers' plans and programmes, to bring them into one place and to ensure that all providers are planning for the predicted level and locations of future growth as set out in the Core Strategy, the Core Strategy Selective Review and the Site Allocations Plan. Due to the level of growth anticipated in the SAP, this identifies infrastructure needs, particularly in relation to transport and schools, set out in Appendix 2 of the SAP within the Infrastructure Background Paper (May 2017).

Infrastructure Funding Statement:

Local Planning Authorities (acting as a Charging Authority under CIL) are required to produce an annual Infrastructure Funding Statement (IFS) following amendments to legislation relating to the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) which came into force 1st September 2019.

The 2023/24 Statement is the fourth IFS to be issued by Leeds City Council. This sets out information for the financial year 1st April 2023 to 31st March 2024, relating to CIL and developer contributions received via Section 106 Agreements, as well as being intended to outline forthcoming infrastructure requirements and expenditure, aligning this with planned development and local planning policies. The main areas required to be included in the IFS are a statement of the infrastructure projects or types of infrastructure which Leeds City Council intends will be funded by CIL (the infrastructure list); a report about CIL and s106 planning obligations for the reporting year.

The latest Infrastructure Funding Statement can be viewed here.

CIL income and expenditure:

The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a charge which can be levied by Local Planning Authorities on new development in their area. It is a planning charge for developers and landowners which is used to support the development of infrastructure in the local area. The CIL is charged per square metre on new developments and is based on viability evidence, which sets out rates which are deliverable along with Local Plan policies such as affordable housing, green space, and other Section 106 requirements. In Leeds, CIL applies to new dwellings of any size and any development where the internal area of a new building, extension or change of use exceeds 100sqm, with some exceptions. The liability of CIL is triggered on commencement of development and there can often be a time lag between the grant of a planning permission and the collection of CIL.

CIL was adopted by Full Council on 12th November 2014 and the associated policies approved by Executive Board on the 17th September 2014, with the charges being implemented across Leeds from 6th April 2015. More details on CIL can be found here.

Current Position (2023/24)

Leeds received £9.85m in CIL receipts in 2023/24. £7.86m was retained for the Strategic Fund (80%) and £1.56m paid to the Neighbourhood Fund (16%), with the remaining being spent on administrative costs (5%).

The 2023/24 Infrastructure Funding Statement sets in detail out how this money (alongside unspent money set aside in previous years) has been spent in the current year. A total of £13,611,962 has been used in 2023/24, being spent on the Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 (FAS2), the David Oluwale Bridge and Education (Learning Places Programme). £269,070.68 was spent separately on local infrastructure by Parish and Town Councils. £512,779.26 has been spent by the Charging Authority (Community Committees) on local infrastructure projects.

Trends

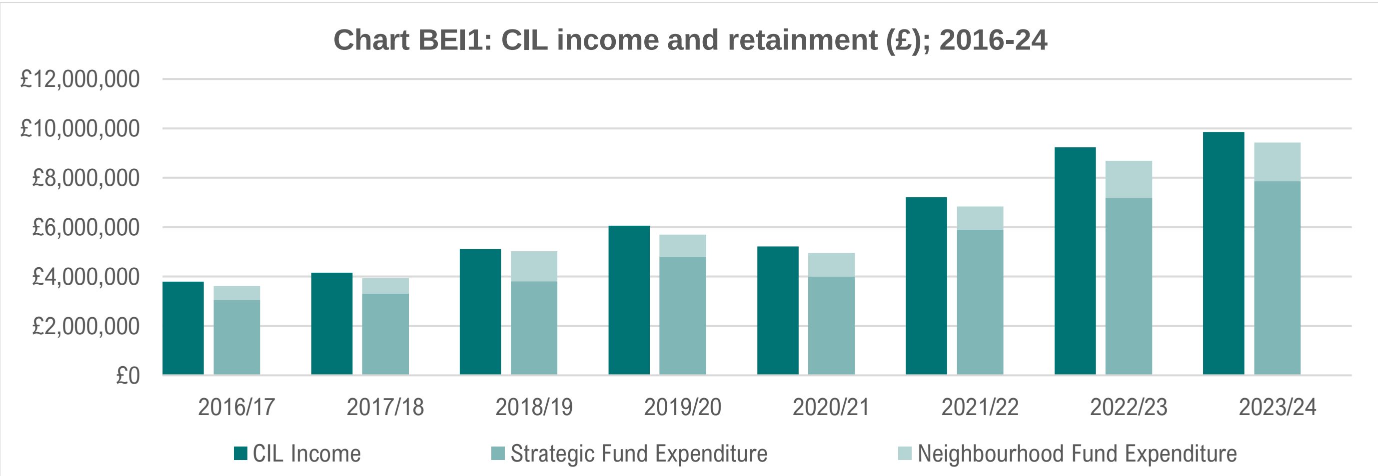
CIL income continues to increase year-on-year, increasing by 6.6% in the short term from the previous year and by 159% over the long term since 2016/17. The only year which saw a drop in CIL income was for 2020/21, which was likely a result of a drop in planning applications being received and completed and a subsequent drop in CIL receipts being received, although as can be seen, this was temporary, with CIL receipts since increasing above pre-Covid levels.

The increasing CIL income has resulted in subsequent increased money being set aside for the Strategic Fund and being paid toward the Neighbourhood Fund to be spent locally by Parish / Town Councils or Community Committees, with both of these also seeing year-on-year increases and both reaching peaks in expenditure in the current year showing positive short and long term progress.

Table BEI1: CIL income and retainment (£); 2019-24

Year	Total amounts of CIL receipts	Amount retained by Council (Strategic Fund)	Amount paid to Parish/Town Councils or Community Committees (Neighbourhood Fund)
2019/20	£6,060,297.00	£4,805,713.00	£887,492.00
2020/21	£5,222,994.00	£3,995,174.50	£968,270.50
2021/22	£7,206,730.00	£5,898,388.00	£941,785.00
2022/23	£9,236,457.67	£7,191,553.37	£1,500,321.00
2023/24	**£9,848,175.12**	**£7,865,612.29**	**£1,562,418.00**

Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring



Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

Section 106 income and expenditure:

Section 106 obligations are obtained under the provisions of Section 106 of the Town & Country Planning Act 1990 (commonly referred to as planning obligations or developer contributions) when it is considered that a development will have impacts that cannot be mitigated through conditions in the planning permission, and are used to fund the provision of supporting on-site or off-site infrastructure which is required as a result of such development.. Obligations can only be sought where they are directly related to the development, fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development, and necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms.

Obligations are often drafted so that certain infrastructure is specified which is to be provided or upon which the monetary in-lieu contribution is to be spent. Correspondingly, obligations can often be tied to a particular geographical location. Contributions can be paid over a number of years and triggers for payment are often dependent on particular phases of the development being commenced or completed. Therefore, contributions collected in a given year do not necessarily relate to planning permissions granted, developments commenced or sites / works completed in the same year. Examples of obligations include green space provision, traffic calming measures or road improvements, providing educational facilities, public transport contributions, affordable housing and local employment initiatives. More details on S106 agreements can be found here.

Current Position (2023/24)

A total of £8.97m was received in 2023/24 from S106 planning obligations from planning applications dated within this year and historical planning permissions, this was down by 33% from last year. £1.4m of this was received for green space and play. For planning permissions granted this year, planning obligations totalled £10.46m (although money will only be received where development commences / completes).

£8m of S106 funds was spent on infrastructure in 2023/24, this was down by 23% from last year. Appendix 1 of the IFS sets out detailed expenditure of S106 funds, with £4.9m being spent on highway projects (61%), £1.8m on greenspace projects (23%), £1.35m on 4 education projects (17%), and £55,250 was spent on monitoring and reporting of S106 contributions (0.7%). Expenditure is to be confirmed on refurbishing existing affordable homes for this year.

The total balance of S106 funds as of the end of 2023/24 stands at just under £49.5m.

Trends

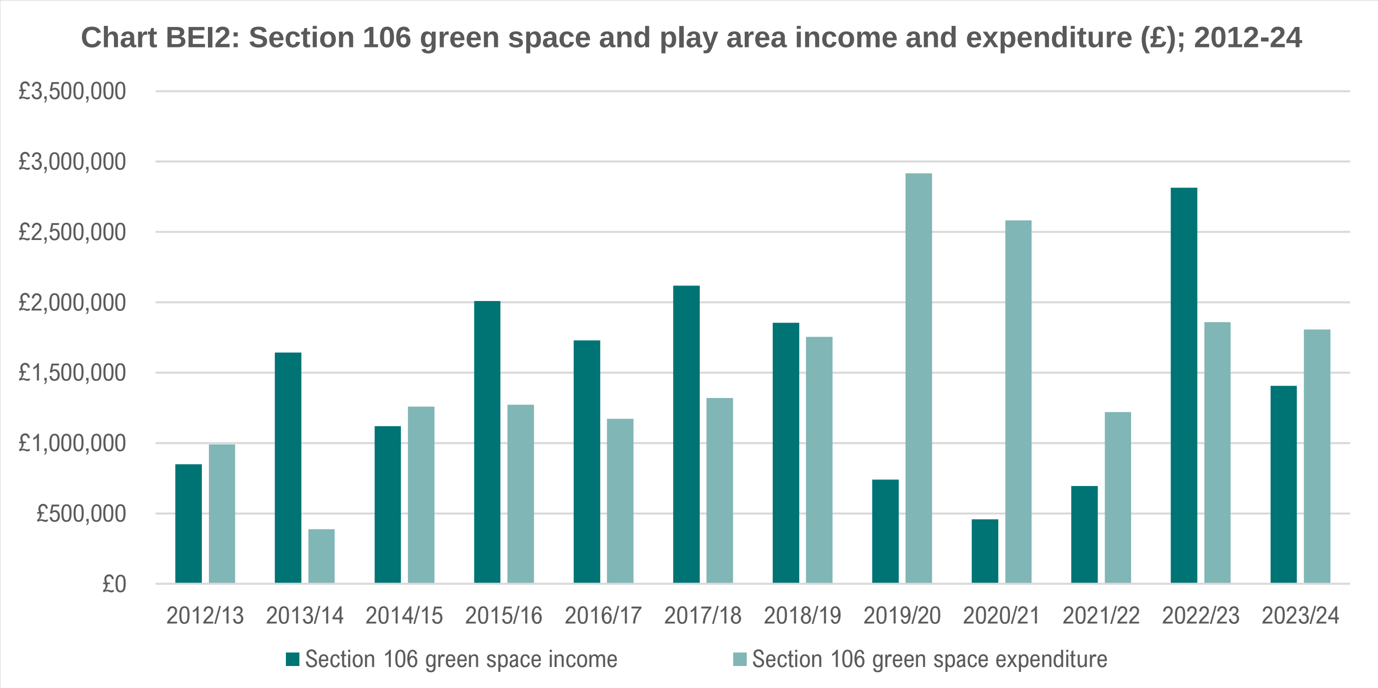
Previous data on S106 income and expenditure has not been able to be collected due to how reporting has been conducted in the past. However, data on income and expenditure on green space is available from 2012 onwards.

This shows money received for green space contributions decreased by half from last year, although which is likely a result of 2022/23 seeing unusually high income due to low levels over Covid-19, indicating no concern over the short or long terms. Expenditure on green space in the current year decreased slightly by 2.8%, reflecting a similar pre-Covid trend.

Table BEI2: S106 green space and play income and expenditure (£); 2018-24

Year	Amount received	Amount spent
2018/19	£1,855,401.99	£1,754,653.75
2019/20	£740,669.46	£2,917,417.82
2020/21	£456,969.27	£2,582,659.96
2021/22	£694,549.01	£1,218,859.86
2022/23	£2,813,392.00	£1,859,846.64
2023/24	**£1,424,485.76**	**£1,807,226.07**

Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring



Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

Overall performance against target

Income from CIL receipts and S106 agreements continues to increase over the short term and generally over the longer term, resulting in subsequent spending on various infrastructure projects across the District, across greenspace, highways, housing, education and flood risk projects. Whilst there is no clear set target to be met, a green score has been provided over the short and long terms given the current and continued levels of income being received and spent supporting infrastructure across Leeds.

AMR 2023/24

POPULATION & HEALTH

Mid-year population of 829,400

Life expectancy of **78.7 years** for males and **82.7 years** for females

Mortality rate of **369.9** from all causes

Infant mortality rate of 5.0

118.5 KSI road casualties

24% LSOAs in most deprived decile, and **7%** in the least deprived

Overall Social Progress Index score of **55.1** (out of 100), **down 5%** from last year

62 for Basic Human Needs

54 for Foundations of Wellbeing

49 for Opportunity

Population & Health

Population characteristics

Overall sub-topic performance	Short Term	Long Term

Relevant Monitoring Indicators:
- No relevant monitoring indicators

Relevant Local Plan Policies:
- No specific relevant Local Plan policies

Targets:
- No set target

Triggers / Interventions:
- No set triggers or interventions

Context

Census 2021

The census is undertaken by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) every 10 years and gives us a picture of the population and households in England and Wales. The census asks a broad range of questions on individuals, households and homes which helps to build a detailed snapshot of society. Information from the census can then help the government and local authorities to plan and fund local services; such as education, doctors' surgeries and roads. More information on the Census 2021 can be found here.

The most recent census was undertaken in 2021, with the one prior having been conducted in 2011.

Population growth

Current Position (2021)

As of 2021, Leeds population was 812,000, an increase of 8.2% from 751,500 in 2011. The mid-year population estimate for 2023 is 829,400, an increase of 2% in the last two years.

Breaking this down by age, the largest population change has been for the 70-74 (+31%) and 55-59 (+26%) age groups, with decreases seen in the 45-49 (-3%), 0-4, 15-19, 20-24 (-2%) and 40-44 (-1%) age groups from 2011. This equates to an increase of 15.7% for people aged 65+, an increase of 5.3% for people aged 15-64 and 12.4% for children aged 15 and under. The median age in Leeds sits at 36, up from 35 in 2011.

As for household composition, the largest group was for one-person households at 20.8%, down from 21.3% in 2011. The proportion of households with children (co-habiting and lone parent families with dependent and non-dependent children) increased by 1% from 33.8% to 34.8%.

Trends

Leeds population continues to grow decade-on-decade, seeing considerable increases in the last thirty years, with the current period seeing the largest population increase in the last fifty years. However, over the longer term, there has only been a slight increase of 2.9% in the total population from 1971, with 1981 and 1991 having seen considerable decreases in the population.

Table PH1: Change in Leeds population; 1971-21

Census Year	Estimated population	% decade change
2021	**812,000**	**+8.2%**
2011	751,500	+5.0%
2001	715,400	+5.1%
1991	680,700	-1.1%
1981	688,600	-12.7%
1971	789,000	-

Source: Office for National Statistics

Regional/national comparison

Leeds' population is the second highest in England being behind Birmingham (1,114,900). This ranking remains unchanged from 2011.

Leeds' population growth of 8.1% compares to 3.7% for Yorkshire & Humber and 6.6% for England. Leeds is the 3rd largest growing population in Yorkshire, behind Selby (10.2%) and Wakefield (8.4%). Nationally, Leeds has the 101th largest population growth out of 309 other authorities.

The population change seen in Leeds by age group shows there is an ageing population in Leeds, although this is not unique to just Leeds. In fact, comparing this to the national figures, Leeds has seen a significantly higher increases for children and the working age population. The median age of 36 in Leeds is the joint lowest in Yorkshire & Humber (alongside Kingston upon Hull and Bradford), and is lower than the median age of 40 for all of England.

Ethnicity and religion

Current Position (2021)

Leeds is made up of diverse and multicultural communities., with 79% of Leeds' population identifying as "White", 9.7% as "Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh", 5.6% as "Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African", 3.3% as "Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups", and 2.3% as "other ethnic groups" in 2021.

As for religious composition, 40.2% described themselves as identifying with "No religion", with 42.3% as Christian, 7.8% as Muslim, 1.2% as Sikh, 1.1% as Hindu, 0.8% as Jewish and 0.4% as Buddhist, and 5.8% providing no answer. The largest increase from 2011 was seen for those identifying with no religion (+12%) with a slight increase in Muslim (+2.4%), with decreases or no change in all other reported religions, particularly for Christianity which saw a decrease of 13.6%. English remains to be the main language spoken in Leeds at 90.9%, similar to the national figure.

Trends

The proportion of Leeds' white population has decreased by just over 6% since 2011, with subsequent increases in "Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African" (+2.2%), "Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh" (+1.9%), "other ethnic groups" (+1.2%) and mixed or multiple ethnic group (+0.8%) categories.

For changes in religion since the last census, the largest increase from 2011 was seen for those identifying with no religion (+12%) and a slight increase in Muslim (+2.4%), with decreases or no change in all other reported religions, particularly for Christianity which saw a decrease of 13.6%.

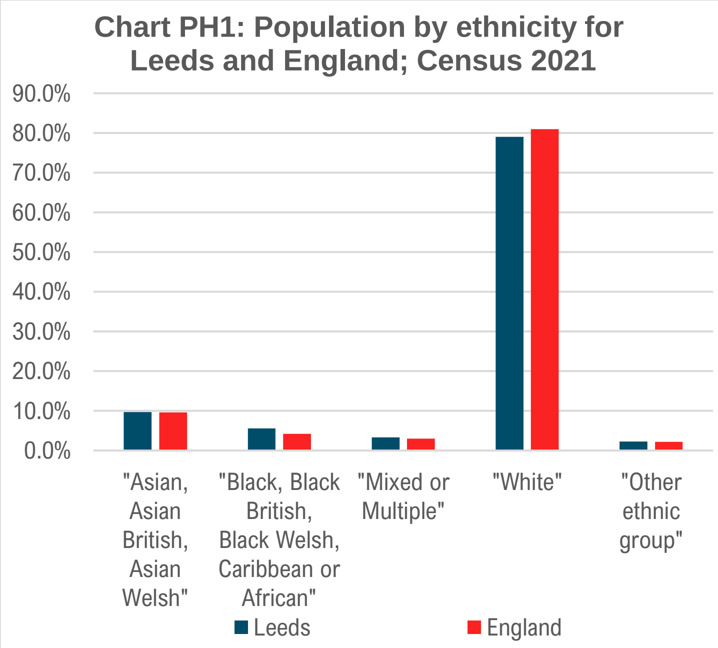
Table PH2: Population by ethnicity and religion for Leeds and England; 2021 and 2011					
Ethnicity	**Leeds Census 2011**	**Leeds Census 2021**	**Leeds Change 2011-21**	**England Census 2021**	**Leeds / England Difference**
"Asian, Asian British, Asian Welsh"	7.7%	**9.7%**	+2.0%	9.6%	+0.1%
"Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African"	3.5%	**5.6%**	+2.1%	4.2%	+1.4%
"Mixed or Multiple"	2.7%	**3.3%**	+0.6%	3.0%	+0.3%
"White"	85.0%	**79.0%**	-6.0%	81.0%	-2.0%
"Other ethnic group"	1.1%	**2.3%**	+1.2%	2.2%	+0.1%
Religion	**Leeds Census 2011**	**Leeds Census 2021**	**Leeds Change 2011-21**	**England Census 2021**	**Leeds / England Difference**
Buddhist	0.4%	**0.4%**	0.0%	0.5%	-0.1%
Christian	55.9%	**42.3%**	-13.6%	46.2%	-3.9%
Hindu	0.9%	**1.1%**	+0.2%	1.7%	-0.6%
Jewish	0.9%	**0.8%**	-0.1%	0.5%	+0.3%
Muslim	5.4%	**7.8%**	+2.4%	6.5%	+1.3%
Sikh	1.2%	**1.2%**	+0.0%	0.9%	+0.3%
Other religion	0.3%	**0.4%**	+0.1%	0.6%	-0.2%
No religion	28.2%	**40.2%**	+12.0%	37.2%	+3.0%
Not answered	6.8%	**5.8%**	-1.0%	6.0%	-0.2%

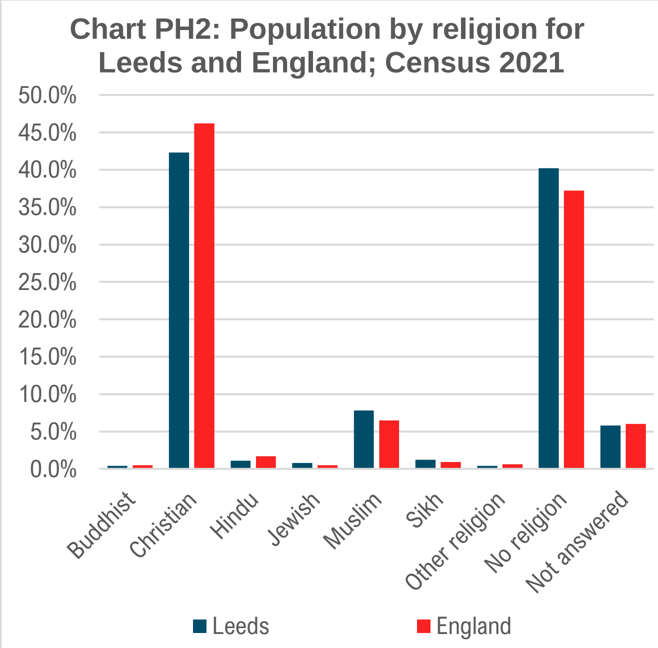
Source: Office for National Statistics

Regional/national comparison

Leeds' has a slightly lower population identifying as "White" than the national figure, with a slightly higher proportion of Leeds' population identifying as "Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African" (+1.4% difference), "Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups" (+0.7%), "Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh" (+0.1%) and "other ethnic groups" (+0.1%).

In addition, more of Leeds' population identifies with no religion compared to the national figure (+3% difference), with a higher proportion of Leeds' population identifying as Muslim (+1.3%), Hindu (+0.6%), Sikh (+0.3%), Buddhist (+0.1%) with less identifying as Christian (-3.9%).





Source: Office for National Statistics

Overall performance against target

No score has been provided for the change in population characteristics due to the lack of any indicator, policy approach or targets to assess population changes against.

Population & Health

Indices of Deprivation

Overall sub-topic performance	Short Term	Long Term

Relevant Monitoring Indicators:

- Indicator 30 - Performance as measured by the Index of Multiple Deprivation

Relevant Local Plan Policies:

- Spatial Policy 4: Regeneration Priority Programme Areas
- Spatial Policy 5: Aire Valley Leeds Urban Eco-Settlement

Targets:

- No set targets

Triggers / Interventions:

- No set triggers or interventions

Context

Index of Multiple Deprivation:

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is the official measure of relative deprivation in England. It measures the relative deprivation across 32,844 small areas or neighbourhoods, called Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOA), in England. Leeds is made up of 482 LSOAs.

It ranks each LSOA from most deprived (1) to least deprived (32,844) based on 39 separate indicators organised into the following 7 domains which are combined and weighted to calculate the IMD:

Table PH3: Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) domains

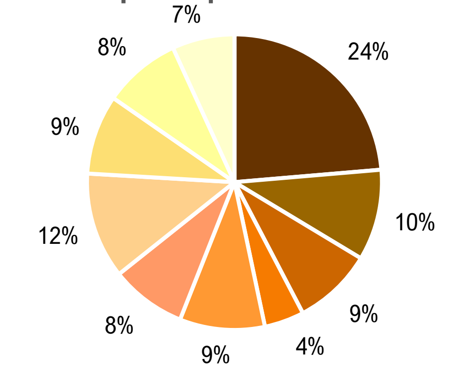
Domain	Description	Weighting
Income	Measures the proportion of the population experiencing deprivation relating to low incomes including supplementary indices relating to deprivation affecting children and older people	22.5%
Employment	Measures the proportion of the working age population in an area involuntary excluded from the labour market	22.5%
Education	Measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population	13.5%
Health	Measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental heath	13.5%
Crime	Measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services	9.3%
Barriers to Housing and Services	Measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services	9.3%
Living Environment	Measures the quality of both the indoor and outdoor local environment	9.3%

The IMD is regularly updated, with the last two being undertaken in 2015 and 2019. It is anticipated that the next update will be published in 2025.

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019

Current Position (2019)

Out of Leeds' 482 Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs), 114 (24%) are in the most deprived 10% nationally (decile 1) and 33 (7%) being in the least deprived 10% nationally (decile 10). The split between all ten deciles is shown below in Chart PH3:



Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2019)

Out of the seven domains, Leeds performs best against barriers to housing and services (ranking 270th most deprived nationally), but less well against crime (24th most deprived), living environment (32nd) and health and deprivation (69th).

Table PH4: IMD ranking in Leeds by decile; 2019	
IMD decile	**IMD ranking (out of 317 local authorities)**
Income	116
Employment	131
Education, Skills and Training	130
Health Deprivation and Disability	69
Crime	24
Barriers to Housing and Services	270
Living Environment	32

Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2019)

Trends

The proportion of LSOAs in the 10% most deprived nationally has increased for each IMD between 2010 and 2019, with an increase of 22 LSOAs and an estimated 36,000 people in this relative deprivation since 2010.

Table PH5: LSOAs in 10% most deprived nationally in Leeds; 2010, 2015 and 2019			
Type	**IMD 2010**	**IMD 2015**	**IMD 2019**
Percentage of LSOAs	19%	22%	**24%**
Number of LSOAs	92	105	**114**
Number of People	150,000	164,000	**186,300**

Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

However, caution should be had when comparing real changes in deprivation over time as some changes will result in variation in scores, including changes to indicators, changes to administrative or statistical geographies, and revisions to population estimates. For example, in the 2015 IMD the rankings are out of 324 local authorities, with the 2019 being out of 317. However, a consistent approach and methodology which has been retained does allow for comparisons of relative rankings over time and to other areas.

Between 2015 and 2019, Leeds' ranking for the proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived decile improved slightly compared to other authorities, by two positions, although with the rankings of the average score and rankings of all LSOAs in Leeds increasing considerably compared to other authorities indicating some neighbourhoods in Leeds may have become more deprived or have improved to a lesser extent in relation to all other LSOAs nationally.

Table PH6: Change in IMD rankings in Leeds; 2010, 2015 and 2019			
IMD rankings	**IMD 2010**	**IMD 2015**	**IMD 2019**
Rank of proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally	-	31	**33**
Rank of average rank	97	100	**92**
Rank of average score	68	70	**55**

Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

Regional/national comparison

In relation to the proportion of neighbourhoods in the most deprived 10% nationally, Leeds is ranked the 33rd most deprived out of 317 local authorities. As for the Core Cities, Leeds compares moderately well, having the second lowest proportion of LSOAs in the 10% most deprived behind Bristol. Leeds also ranks second out of the Core Cities for the ranking of the average ranks of LSOAs (just one position behind Sheffield) and third for the rank of average scores (behind Bristol and Sheffield).

For rank of income scale (number of people experiencing income deprivation) and employment scale (number of people experiencing employment deprivation), Leeds performs significantly worse nationally, ranking 4th and 3rd respectively. However, comparing this against the Core Cities which have larger populations, Leeds performs moderately, with Leeds ranking third for income scale and second for employment scale (behind Bristol).

Table PH7: IMD rankings for England Core Cities; 2019

Core City	Rank of LSOAs in most deprived 10%	Rank of average rank	Rank of average score	Rank of income scale	Rank of employment scale
Leeds	**33**	**92**	**55**	**28**	**50**
Nottingham	15	10	11	43	11
Bristol	60	82	65	44	68
Manchester	5	2	6	13	2
Liverpool	2	4	3	5	1
Sheffield	30	93	57	36	47
Newcastle upon Tyne	23	74	41	12	38
Birmingham	7	6	7	30	4

Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2019)

It is important to note that the indices do not measure changes in the *absolute* level of deprivation in places over time, but instead changes in *relative* deprivation and changes in the pattern of deprivation. Due to the breadth and complexity of indicators and the fact that the data is relative to other local authorities, it is difficult to analyse exactly why the relative levels of deprivation have changed in Leeds. This could be due to changes within Leeds and/or changes within other local authorities.

Overall performance against target

An amber score has been given over the short term (noting referring to the latest data from 2019) due to the decrease in ranking of the proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived decile between 2015 and 2019 and which compares moderately against other English Core Cities, although the ranking of average ranks and scores across all of Leeds' LSOAs has increased indicating worsening deprivation in some areas of Leeds compared to other areas nationally. A red score has been provided over the long term due to the increase of rankings from the 2010 IMD.

Population & Health

Health outcomes

Overall sub-topic performance	Short Term	Long Term

Relevant Monitoring Indicators:
- No relevant monitoring indicators

Relevant Local Plan Policies:
- Policy P9: Community Facilities and Other Services

Targets:
- No set targets

Triggers / Interventions:
- No set triggers or interventions

Context

Local Authority Health Profiles:

The local authority health profiles provide an overview of health for each local authority in England. They pull together existing information and data on a range of indicators for local populations, highlighting issues that can affect health in each locality. The aim of the profile is to help local government and health services make plans to improve the health of their local population and reduce health inequalities.

The data and reports for the Leeds Local Authority Health Profile can be accessed here.

Latest Health Profiles for Leeds

The tables below provide the latest and previously available data across a range of health indicators. Data is updated periodically, with the bold data in the tables below reflecting where there has been a change from the last AMR. This provides the count (actual value) for each indicator in Leeds, as well as a local, regional and national value of the indicator to allow for spatial comparisons. A trend has also been provided, and a colouring of the latest local value based upon the national value, as per the key below:

Table PH8: Health Profile Table Key

Recent Trend		Value Colouring	
⇩ / ⇧ (green)	Decreasing / increasing & getting better	(green)	Better 95% of the national value
⇨ (amber)	No significant change	(amber)	Similar to the national average
⇧ / ⇩ (red)	Increasing / decreasing and getting worse	(red)	Worse 95% of the national value
-	Could not be calculated		

Life expectancy and causes of death

Life expectancy data has not been updated for the current period, although this increased by one year in 2022 from the previous period. The life expectancy sits considerably higher than the regional figure, although slightly less than the national figure.

Mortality rates have increased from all causes (+3.7%) and for all cardiovascular diseases (+6.6%), contrary to slight decreases in the comparable regional and national figures. Continued reductions have been seen in the cancer mortality rate, similar to the regional and national trend. The suicide rate in Leeds has decreased slightly, compared to slight increases seen across the region and nation.

Table PH9: Leeds Health Profile - life expectancy and causes of death									
Indicator	Latest Period	Count	Recent Trend	Leeds Value		Regional Value		National Value	
				Previous	Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Latest
Life expectancy at birth (Male)	2022	-	-	77.7	78.7	78.0	78.1	78.7	79.3
Life expectancy at birth (Female)	2022	-	-	82.2	82.7	82.0	82.0	82.8	83.2
Under 75 mortality rate from all causes / 100,000	**2023**	**2,315**	⇨	356.7	**369.9**	383.9	**379.7**	342.3	**341.6**
Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases / 100,000	**2023**	**479**	⇨	73.0	**77.8**	89.6	**88.1**	77.8	**77.4**
Under 75 mortality rate from cancer / 100,000	**2023**	**771**	⇨	127.7	**126.1**	130.3	**128.9**	122.4	**120.8**
Suicide rate (10+ yrs) / 100,000	**2021-23**	**248**	-	11.9	**11.6**	12.1	**12.3**	10.3	**10.7**

Source: Public Health England

Injuries and ill health

Those killed and seriously injured on roads have considerably decreased in Leeds in the last year (-12.5%), following a increase from the year prior. This increase has been seen similarly nationally, although a further slight increase has been seen regionally, with the Leeds figure now falling slightly lower than that seen in Yorkshire but remaining much higher than for England.

Self-harm hospital admissions have considerably decreased for a further year (-33.6%) and at a much higher rate than that seen regionally (-17.7%) and nationally (-22.8%). Hip fractures, and cancer, diabetes and dementia diagnoses have increased in Leeds, although these having seen similar increases to the comparable regional and national rates. With the exception of dementia rates, these are all also lower than the national value, indicating good local health progress for these indicators.

Table PH10: Leeds Health Profile - injuries and ill health									
Indicator	Latest Period	Count	Recent Trend	Leeds Value		Regional Value		National Value	
				Previous	Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Latest
Killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties on England's roads	**2023**	**493**	⇨	135.4	**118.5***	114.1	**119.8***	94.5	**91.9***
Emergency Hospital Admissions for Intentional Self-Harm	**2022/23**	**695**	-	121.3	**80.5**	146.6	**120.6**	163.7	**126.3**
Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over	2022/23	730	⇨	517	554	546	572	551	558
Percentage of cancers diagnosed at stages 1 and 2	2021	1,718	⇨	52.7%	53.4%	50.7%	52.6%	52.3%	54.4%
Estimated diabetes diagnosis rate	2018	-	-	75.8%	77.2%	80.6%	81.9%	77.1%	78.0%
Estimated dementia diagnosis rate (aged 65 and over)	2023	6,150	⇨	66.2%	68.3%	63.1%	65.1%	62.0%	63.0%

**Data based upon modelling or projections*

Source: Public Health England

Child health

Data has been updated for the current period for smoking status at time of birth, which has decreased by 15%, similar to the regional and national figures, although still remaining higher than the national figure but lower than the region, and for prevalence of obesity for 10-11yrs which has decreased slightly by 4.7% again similarly to the regional and national values, and remaining lower to the regional value and similar to England.

The conception rate for under 18s remains much higher in Leeds compared to the national and regional values, although a decrease has been seen from the previous period compared to slight increases elsewhere. This is similar for infant mortality, where Leeds has a higher value compared to Yorkshire and England, although no change for Leeds in the previous period but slight increases elsewhere.

Table PH11: Leeds Health Profile - child health

Indicator	Latest Period	Count	Recent Trend	Leeds Value		Regional Value		National Value	
				Previous	Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Latest
Under 18s conception rate / 1,000	2021	246	-	19.8	19.3	16.5	17.1	13	13.1
Smoking status at time of delivery	**2023/24**	600	⇩	10.0%	**8.5%**	11.6%	**9.3%**	8.8%	**7.4%**
Infant mortality rate / 1,000	2020-22	129	-	5.0	5.0	4.4	4.7	3.9	4.0
Year 6 prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity)	**2023/24**	2,055	⇧	23.3%	**22.2%**	24.1%	**23.6%**	22.7%	**22.1%**

Source: Public Health England

Health protection

Data has been updated for new STI diagnoses (excluding chlamydia under 25), although with data quality issues meaning data is not available for Leeds, although with increases having been seen for both Yorkshire and England.

The winter mortality index significantly decreased everywhere from the previous period, remaining considerably lower than the regional and national values. TB incidences have also decreased in Leeds from the previous period, similarly seen elsewhere, although having a higher value than for Yorkshire and England.

Table PH12: Leeds Health Profile - health protection

Indicator	Latest Period	Count	Recent Trend	Leeds Value		Regional Value		National Value	
				Previous	Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Latest
Winter mortality index	2021-22	110	-	18.7%	4.6%	21.3%	6.9%	36.2%	8.1%
New STI diagnoses (excluding chlamydia aged under 25) / 100,000	**2023**	-	⇩	437	**- ***	375	**388***	496	**520**
TB incidence (three year average)	2020-22	185	-	8.2	7.7	5.9	5.6	7.8	7.6

**Data quality issue*

Source: Public Health England

Behavioural risk factors

Alcohol admissions continues to be much lower in Leeds than Yorkshire and England following a further significant decrease in the current period (-40.6%). Increases have been seen for alcohol-related conditions in Leeds (1.5%), although at a lower rate seen elsewhere and the local value is lower than that elsewhere. Adult smoking rates have decreased slightly from last year in Leeds (-10.5%), with the figure being lower than the regional and national figures which also saw similar decreases.

The percentage of physically active adults continues to remain higher in Leeds than in Yorkshire and England, although this proportion having slightly decreased in the last year which has also been seen similarly regionally and nationally. The percentage of obese and overweight adults have decreased in Leeds (-2.2%), comparing to slight increases elsewhere and with the local value remaining lower than both the regional and national value.

Table PH13: Leeds Health Profile - behavioural risk factors									
Indicator	Latest Period	Count	Recent Trend	Leeds Value		Regional Value		National Value	
				Previous	Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Latest
Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions - Under 18s	**2020/21-22/23**	**75**	-	24.6	**14.6**	27.2	**21.4**	29.3	**26.0**
Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow)	**2022/23**	**2,808**	-	473	**480**	489	**533**	456	**494**
Smoking Prevalence in adults (18+) - current smokers (APS)	**2023**	-	-	12.4%	**11.1%**	13.1%	**12.7%**	12.7%	**11.6%**
Percentage of physically active adults	**2022/23**	-	-	69.1%	**69.0%**	66.1%	**65.7%**	67.3%	**67.1%**
Overweight and obesity prevalence in adults (18+)	**2022/23**	-	-	65.0%	**63.6%**	66.5%	**66.6%**	63.8%	**64.0%**

Source: Public Health England

Inequalities

Data has been updated for smoking prevalence in routine and manual workers, having increased in Leeds by 3.9% compared to slight decreases regionally and nationally, although the local figure remains lower than elsewhere.

Leeds' overall deprivation score increased from 2015, comparing unfavourably to the national figure which slightly decreased, and which remains considerably higher than the latest regional and national values. Inequality in life expectancy increased slightly from the previous period in Leeds, with this rate being more so for females than for males, although this inequality remained much higher for men. This increase was seen similarly in Yorkshire and England, although the inequality for both men and women remained much higher in Leeds than elsewhere.

Table PH14: Leeds Health Profile - inequalities									
Indicator	Latest Period	Count	Recent Trend	Leeds Value		Regional Value		National Value	
				Previous	Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Latest
Deprivation score (IMD 2019)	2019	-	-	26.6	27.3	-	26.0	21.8	21.7
Smoking prevalence in adults in routine and manual occupations (18-64) - current smokers (APS)	**2023**	-	-	17.9%	**18.6%**	21.7%	**21.6%**	22.5%	**19.5%**
Inequality in life expectancy at birth (Male)	2018-20	-	-	11.3%	11.4%	10.4%	10.7%	9.4%	9.7%
Inequality in life expectancy at birth (Female)	2018-20	-	-	9.4%	9.7%	8.5%	8.8%	7.6%	7.9%

Source: Public Health England

Wider detriments of health

Under 16s in relative or absolute low incomes families increased slightly in Leeds from last year (following considerable decreases the period prior), being a trend seen similarly across Yorkshire, although with the rate of relative poverty decreasing slightly across England. This rate remains lower than that regionally, but higher than that nationally. Homelessness also fell in Leeds by 17.7% from the last reported period, compared to slight increases elsewhere, although with the value in Leeds remaining slightly higher.

Average Attainment 8 score decreased slightly again in Leeds from last year (-4.9%) at similar rates for Yorkshire and England, and which remains higher than the regional value and similar to the national value. The percentage of people in employment decreased in Leeds by 3.8%, which is higher than the decrease seen across Yorkshire (-1.7%) and compares unfavourably to the unchanged national figure, although the local value remains lower than the national value.

Hospital admissions for violent crime continues to fall in Leeds (-38.9%), similarly to that seen elsewhere, with the value in Leeds being considerably lower than both the regional and national values.

Table PH15: Leeds Health Profile - wider detriments of health									
Indicator	Latest Period	Count	Recent Trend	Leeds Value		Regional Value		National Value	
				Previous	Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Latest
Children in relative low income families (under 16s)	2022/23	33,482	⇩	21.5%	**21.6%**	22.7%	**23.1%**	19.9%	**19.8%**
Children in absolute low income families (under 16s)	2022/23	27,751	⇩	16.8%	**17.9%**	17.7%	**19.2%**	15.3%	**15.6%**
Average Attainment 8 score	2022/23	-	-	48.5	**46.1**	46.9	**44.7**	48.7	**46.2**
Percentage of people in employment	2023/24	378,900	⇨	76.4%	**73.5%**	74.4%	**73.1%**	75.7%	**75.7%**
Homelessness - households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act	2022/23	5,109	-	18.5	**15.2**	11.3	**12.7**	11.2	**12.4**
Violent crime - hospital admissions for violence (including sexual violence)	2020/21-22/23	770	-	48.8	**29.8**	47.3	**39.0**	41.9	**34.3**

Source: Public Health England

Overall performance against target

A wide range of health-related indicators are reported on within the Health Profile, although on the whole, improvements have been made over the short term across numerous indicators in Leeds, although with several comparing unfavourably against the regional and national values (particularly on life expectancy and mortality rates) hence an amber score being given. No score has been given over the long term given the lack of data reported on over any lengthy period of time.

Population & Health

Social progress

Overall sub-topic performance	Short Term	Long Term

Relevant Monitoring Indicators:

- No relevant monitoring indicators

Relevant Local Plan Policies:

- Spatial Policy 1: Location of Development
- Spatial Policy 4: Regeneration Priority Programme Areas
- Spatial Policy 6: The Housing Requirement and Allocation of Housing Land
- Spatial Policy 8: Economic Development Priorities
- Policy P9: Community Facilities and Other Services
- Policy T2: Accessibility Requirements and New Development

Targets:

- No set targets

Triggers / Interventions:

- No set triggers or interventions

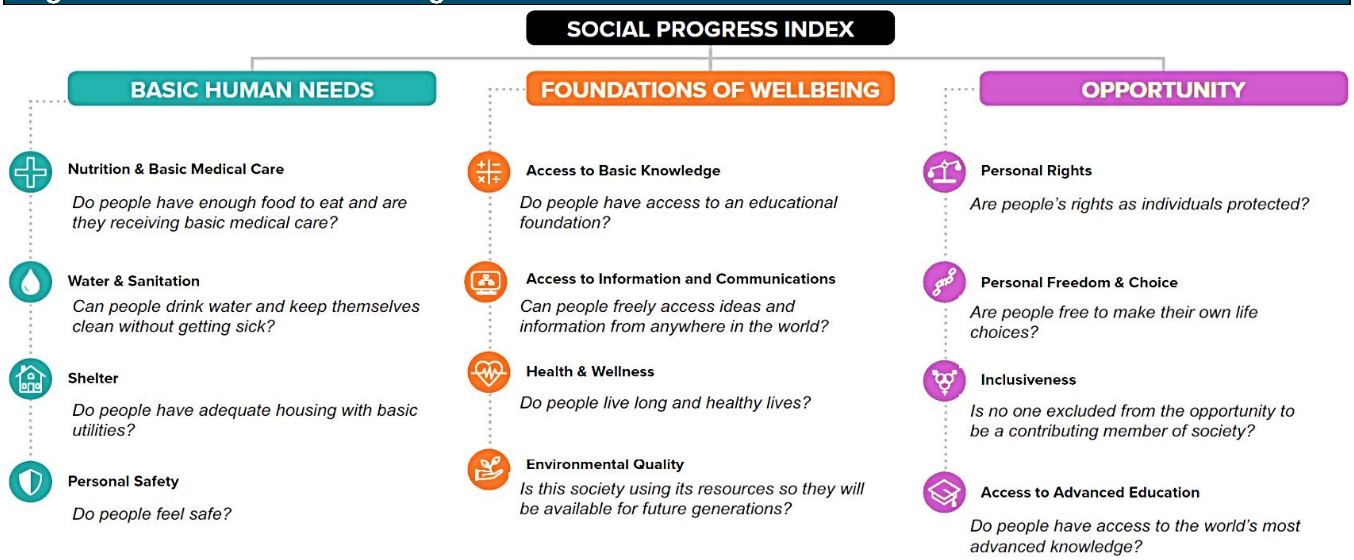
Context

Social Progress Index:

The Social Progress Index (SPI) is a framework designed by a global non-profit organisation called the Social Progress Imperative as a method of providing a comprehensive measure of the real quality of life across communities that measures outcomes or the lived experience. This has been adapted to help measure social progress in Leeds, providing an indication of how well Leeds is progressing on inclusive growth, and helps build a better understanding of what is happening across all wards in the District.

Composed of three dimensions (Basic Human Needs, Foundations of Wellbeing, and Opportunity), it can be used to benchmark success and provide a holistic, spatial, transparent, outcome-based measure of wellbeing that is independent of economic indicators. Each dimension comprises of four components whose underlying concepts relate to, and are guided by questions in the framework to answer with available data:

Figure PH1: Leeds Social Progress Index framework

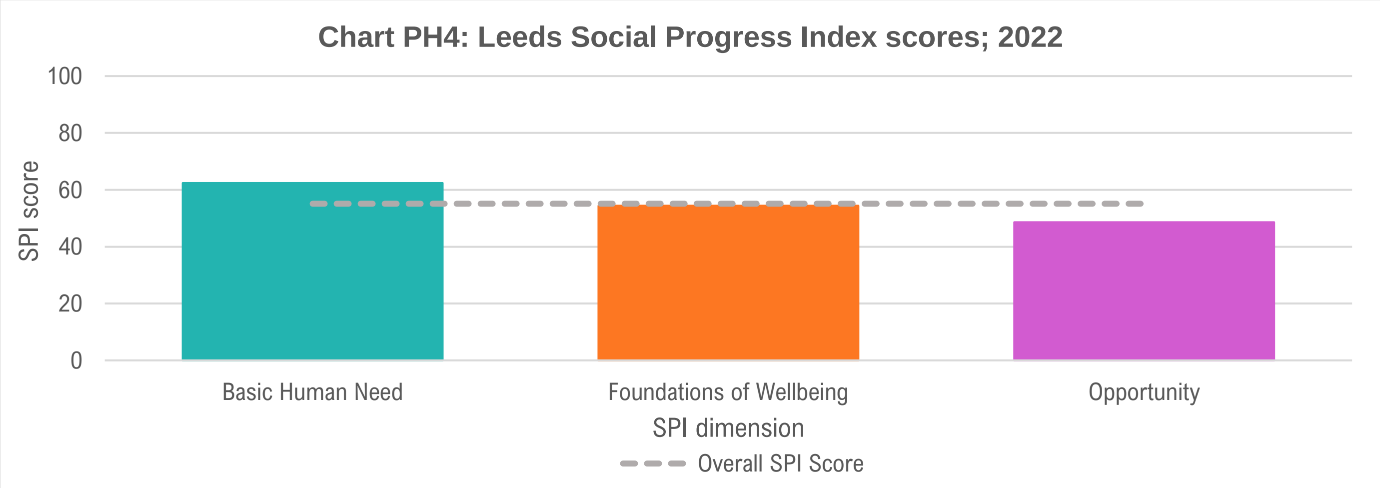


Each component is further defined by a selection of 45 outcome-based indicators that have been identified and set locally for Leeds. The component, dimension, and overall index scores are scaled from 0 to 100 to provide an intuitive index for the interpretation of absolute performance, benchmarked against the best and worst-possible scenarios in terms of social progress performance, where 100 corresponds to the most desirable outcome.

Social Progress Index

Current Position (2022)

The latest Social Progress Index (2022) demonstrated the overall SPI score for Leeds was 55.1 (out of 100, with higher the score representing a desirable outcome). This is broken down by the three dimensions: Basic Human Need – 62.4, Foundations of Wellbeing – 54.4, and Opportunity – 48.6.

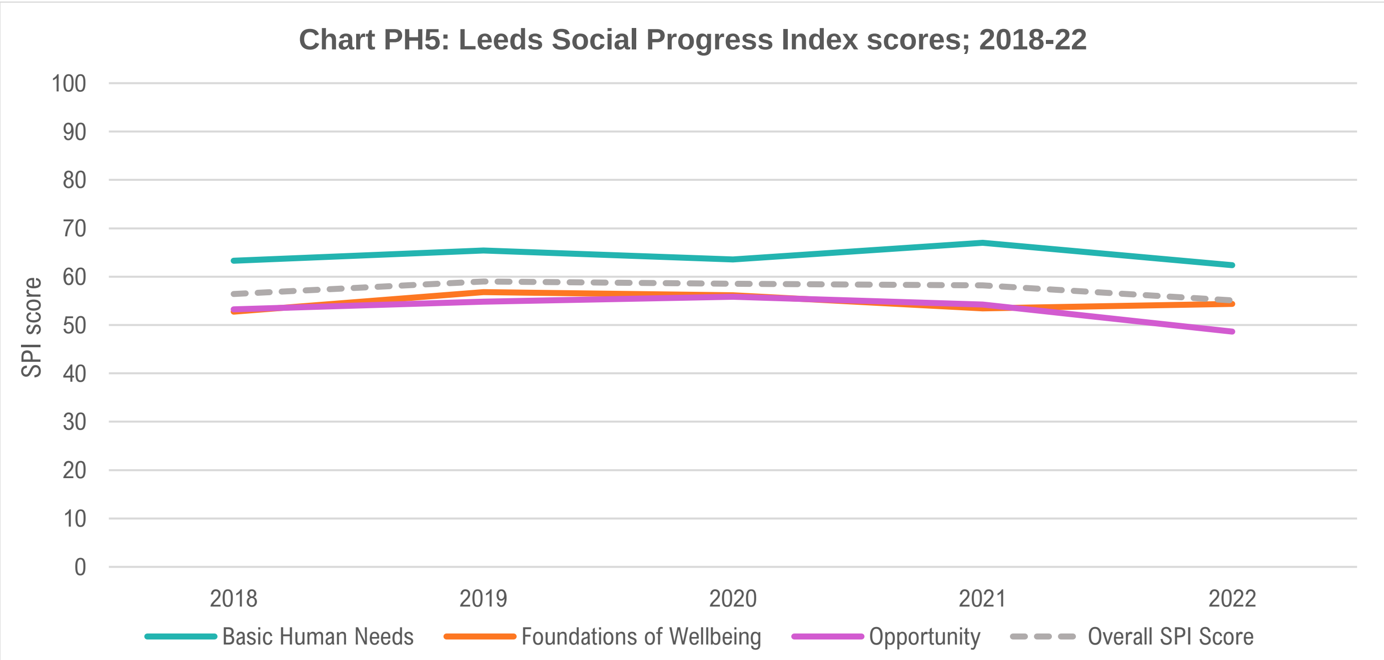


Source: Inclusive Growth Leeds

Trends

SPI data for Leeds is available for each year from 2018 onwards. Chart PH8 shows the overall SPI score for Leeds increased in 2019, with a slight decrease between 2019 and 2021, and a more considerable decrease in 2022. This represented an overall decrease of 5.3% from the previous year and 2.3% since 2018.

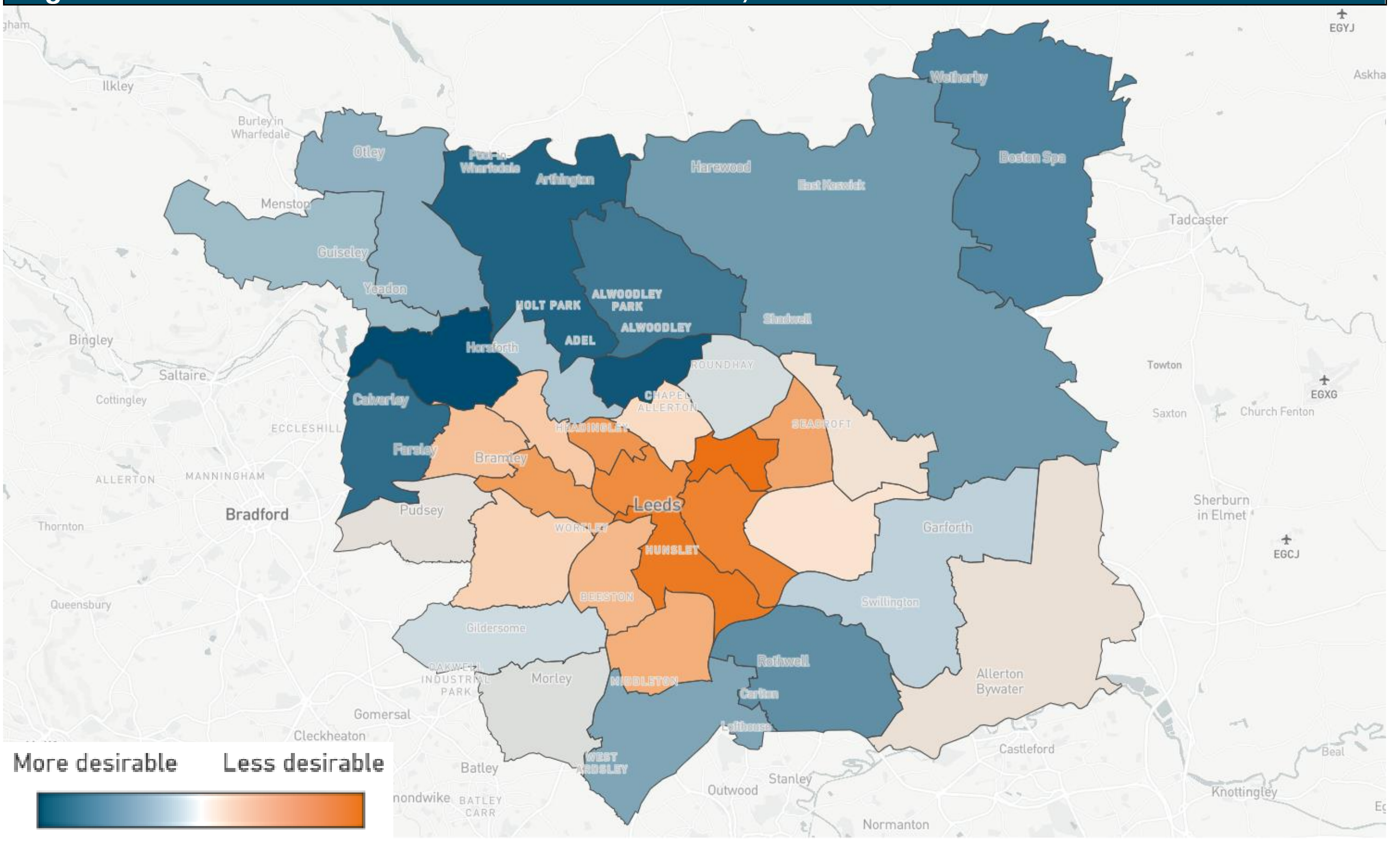
The largest decrease in scoring for the three dimensions in the previous year was for Opportunity which decreased by 10.3%. Basic Human Needs also saw a considerable decrease of 6.9% in the previous year, although with Foundations of Wellbeing actually seeing a slight increase of 1.8%. Looking longer term at the dimensions, Basic Human Needs and Foundations of Wellbeing have remained somewhat similar to their respective 2018 baseline figure (although with year-on-year fluctuations), with Foundations of Wellbeing increasing by 3% and Basic Human Needs decreasing slightly by 1.4%, although with Opportunity having seen a 8.7% decrease since 2018.



Source: Inclusive Growth Leeds

Looking geographically, the inner-city wards typically have a lower SPI score than those on the outer edges of the District. Horsforth, Moortown and Adel & Wharfedale rank the highest in the District, with Gipton & Harehills, Hunslet & Riverside and Burmantofts & Richmond Hill ranking the lowest.

Figure PH2: Overall SPI score for all wards in Leeds; 2022



Source: Inclusive Growth Leeds

Overall performance against target

A red score has been provided over the short term given the considerable decrease in the SPI score for Leeds in the last year, and with an amber score provided over the long term as the decrease was lower against the 2018 baseline.

Emerging Local Plan policies – Population & Health:

Leeds Local Plan 2040

Following Local Plan Update, Leeds City Council is preparing a further comprehensive update to the Local Plan in order to review, update and / or replace all existing remaining policies contained within the Local Plan to ensure policies are effective, up-to-date and reflect needs up to 2040. This includes reviewing the overall spatial strategy to accommodate for planned future population growth as well as updating existing policies to help achieve inclusive growth, improve health and tackle inequality across the District.

Initial Regulation 18 public consultation and call for sites process completed and comments reviewed in 2023/24, with work progressing developing the required evidence base and policy options, in preparation for further public consultation anticipated in 2024/25.

Details of LLP 2040, including latest news of the development of the plan update and information on the initial scoping topics, can be viewed here.

AMR 2023/24

CENTRES & NEIGHBOURHOODS

742sqm non-residential development in Town & Local Centres

12.3m City Centre visitors

59% of non-residential development was within centres (including City Centre), and **83%** within or on the edge of

11.6ha of employment and **29,000sqm** of offices delivered in Aire Valley

1,580 homes delivered in City Centre

124 homes delivered in Aire Valley

40,000sqm non-residential development completed in City Centre

Regeneration Areas delivered **1,122** homes and **88,000sqm** of non-residential development

Delivery of Aire Park progresses

Centres & Neighbourhoods

Town & Local Centres

Overall sub-topic performance	Short Term	Long Term

Relevant Monitoring Indicators:

- Indicator 21 - % of A1-A5, B1a , C1 and D1-D2 development within and on edge of town & local Centres
- Indicator 22 - % of development within and on the edge of town and local centres dividing between schemes of units larger or smaller than 372sqm

Relevant Local Plan Policies:

- Spatial Policy 2: Hierarchy of Centres & Spatial Approach to Retailing, Offices and Intensive Leisure & Culture
- Policy P1: Town and Local Centre Designations
- Policy P2: Acceptable Uses in and on the edge of Local Centres
- Policy P3: Uses in Local Centres
- Policy P4: Shopping Parades & Small Scale Stand Alone Food Stores Serving Local Neighbourhoods and Communities
- Policy P5: Approach to Accommodating New Food Stores Across Leeds
- Policy P6: Approach to Accommodating New Comparison Shopping in Town and Local Centres
- Policy P8: Sequential and Impact Assessments for Town Centre Uses

Targets:

- For the majority of retail, non-retail, community and leisure uses (A1/A2/A3/A4/A5/D1/D2) to be located in Centres in line with Policy P8 thresholds and new food stores in line with Policy P5.
- For the majority of office development to be located in the City Centre.
- For town and local Centres to provide some small scale office development.

Triggers / Interventions:

- Review of application of sequential test when determining planning policies.
- Review to see if sufficient locations are available in the City, Town and Local Centres to accommodate uses

Context

Hierarchy of Centres

The Core Strategy (Policy SP2) sets out a hierarchy of centres to ensure development is directed to the appropriate level of centre based on its scale and catchment: firstly the City Centre, then Town Centres, and lastly Local Centres. Policy CC1 defines the extent of the City Centre boundary (carried forward from the UDP) which also contains four Local Convenience Centres, and Policy P1 designates the relevant Town and Local Centres across the District: 27 Town Centres, 12 Higher Order Local Centres and 21 Lower Order Local Centres.

Economic Land Availability (ELA)

Non-residential completions are internally monitored and recorded within the Economic Land Availability (ELA) dashboard, which monitors the availability of land, starts and completions for all economic development uses - offices, industrial, waste, mixed commercial, retail, food and beverage, leisure, hotels, community and other (typically sui generis uses). However, industrial and waste completions have not been shown within this topic as the spatial strategy does not direct this type of development toward centres, and caution should be had with community and other uses as these are not necessarily always directed within centres. Consistent monitoring for hotel, community and 'other' uses only began in 2020/21, and whilst some completions have been backdated, this cannot be accurately compared with previous years.

It is also worth noting the ELA only captures completions recorded through approved planning decisions, with a threshold of proposed development creating more than 500sqm of each non-residential use. Therefore, not all completed development under these categories can be picked up and monitored (i.e. those developments not requiring planning permission such as changes of use within Class E, or very small proposals).

The Economic Land Availability interactive dashboard can be viewed and filtered here.

Non-residential development within centres

Current Position (2023/24)

59% of all non-residential development (excluding industrial and waste uses) in Leeds was located within all centres in 2023/24, down slightly from last year. This equated to just over 41,000sqm across all of Leeds' centres (including the City Centre), with the majority of this being for offices (70%), which was all located within the City Centre. 83% was located within or on the edge of all centres.

Breaking this down further for Local and Town Centres only (i.e. excluding the City Centre), there was a total of just 742sqm of completed non-residential floorspace, for one change of use to leisure use in Rothwell.

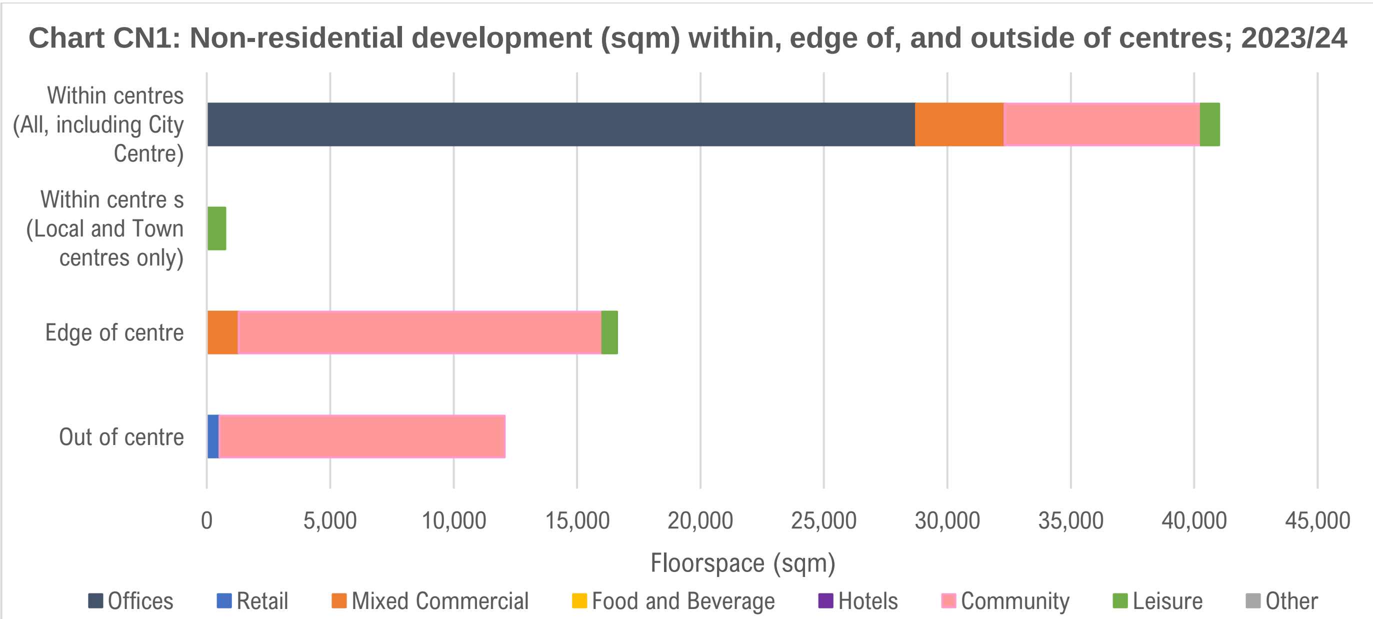
This demonstrates a considerable proportion of non-residential development being completed within centres in 2023/24, albeit mostly in the City Centre. The City Centre provided all office development this year with Local and Town Centres providing no small-scale office development.

Table CN1: Non-residential development (sqm) within, edge of, and outside centres; 2023/24

Use	Within centres		Edge of centre*	Out of centre
	All centres (including City Centre)	*Local and Town Centres only*		
Offices	28,725	*0*	0	0
Retail	0	*0*	0	515
Mixed Commercial	3,600	*0*	1,295	0
Food and Beverage	0	*0*	0	0
Hotels	0	*0*	0	0
Community	7,943	*0*	14,731	11,551
Leisure	742	*742*	593	0
Other	0	*0*	0	0
TOTAL	41,010	742	16,619	12,066

*Edge of centre refers to a location that is well connected to and within easy walking distances (i.e. up to 300 metres) of the Primary Shopping Area for retail purposes. For all other main town centre uses, this is within 300 metres of the town centre boundary taking into account local circumstances (or for offices 500 metres from a centre's public transport interchange).

Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring



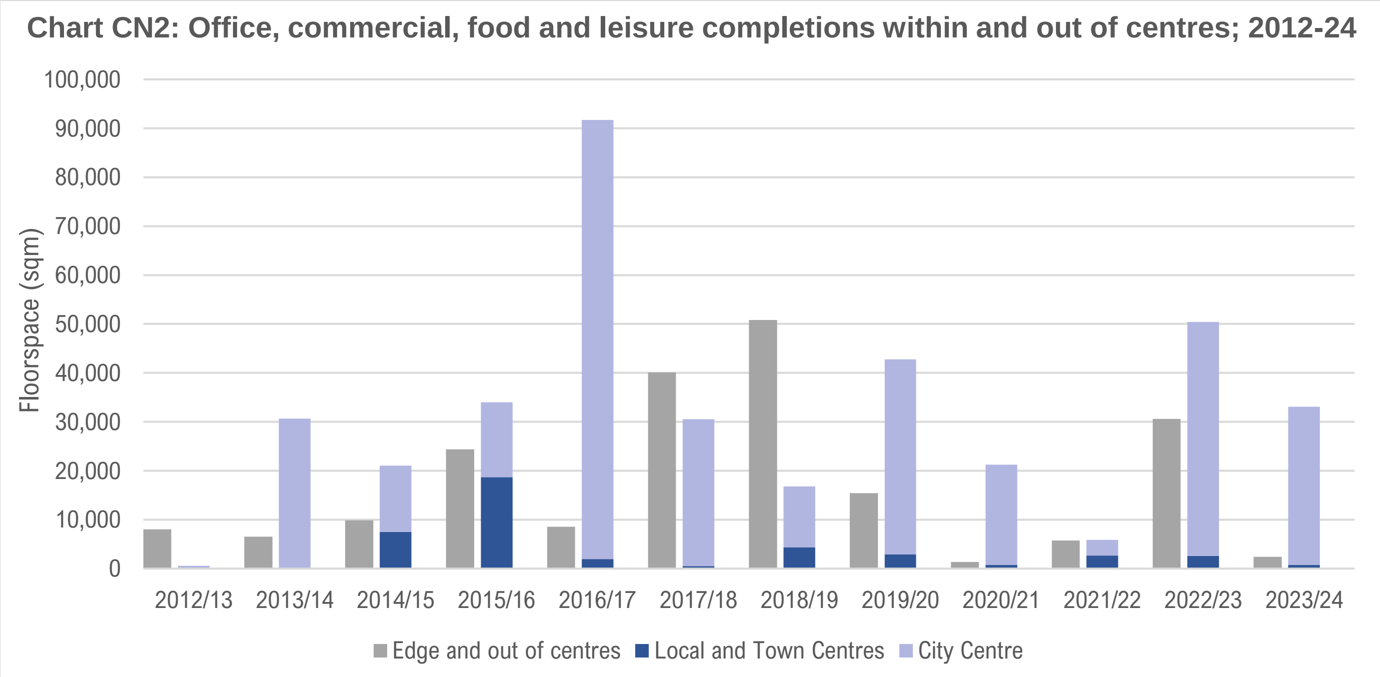
Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

Trends

Monitoring for office, mixed commercial, retail, food and beverage and leisure uses have taken place since 2012, with hotel and community completions have only been consistently monitored since 2021/22. Therefore, in order to accurately establish long-term trends and compare this against the short-term trend, hotel and community uses will not be included as part of the trend analysis below.

In the short term, nearly all office, commercial, food and leisure development was located within centres in 2023/24 (93%), following a rough 60-40 split in the previous year. Looking longer term, there has been fluctuations in the proportions of non-residential development being located within or outside of centres (e.g. 2016/17 having a far higher proportion of development within centres although 2018/19 seeing the reverse with a higher proportion outside centres). Nevertheless, 65% of all office, commercial, food and leisure completions since 2012 have been within centres.

Specifically for offices, the majority have been completed within the City Centre since 2012 (76%), with a small proportion (2%) being located with local and town centres across the District. With no set target for office development within local centres, this figure broadly aligns with the aims set out within the Local Plan which seeks for town and local centres to provide some small scale office development.



Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

Overall performance against target

A green score has been given over both the short and long term due to the continued delivery of non-residential development within centres, broadly aligning with the aims and targets set out within the Core Strategy.

Centres & Neighbourhoods

City Centre

Overall sub-topic performance	Short Term	Long Term

Relevant Monitoring Indicators:

- Indicator 1 - % of development activity to the south of the river in the City Centre as compared to north of the river
- Indicator 2 - Vibrancy, character and cultural appeal of the City Centre
- Indicator 31 - Delivery of a City Centre park

Relevant Local Plan Policies:

- Spatial Policy 2: Hierarchy of Centres & Spatial Approach to Retailing, Offices and Intensive Leisure & Culture
- Spatial Policy 3: Role of Leeds City Centre
- Policy CC1: City Centre Development
- Policy CC2: City Centre South
- Policy P8: Sequential and Impact Assessments for Town Centre Uses
- Policy P9: Community Facilities and Other Services
- Policy G5: Open Space Provision in the City Centre

Targets:

- Increasing and exceeding development activity in the southern part of the City Centre
- Increase in footfall, hotel occupancies, residential developments and environmental enhancements.
- Increase of developments such as cinema screens, theatres, live music venues, restaurants and bars/pubs
- Assumed annual delivery target of 31,000sqm office floorspace
- 31,000sqm additional retail space over Plan Period
- Annual delivery of 520 net dwellings
- Delivery of a City Centre Park of at least 3ha

Triggers / Interventions:

- Review mechanisms for bringing forward development opportunities to identify any barriers preventing southern development e.g. preparation of planning frameworks
- Work with other council services, to help support and facilitate opportunities and promotional events

Context

Leeds City Centre

Policy CC1 defines the extent of the City Centre boundary (carried forward from the UDP) which also contains four Local Convenience Centres, and alongside Policy SP3, sets out the expected delivery targets for within the City Centre: 655,000sqm of office floorspace (31,000sqm annually without margin of choice), 31,000sqm of net additional retail space and updated CS Policy SP7 sets a minimum target delivery of 8,312 dwellings (520 annually). Policy CC2 also sets out priorities to direct new development to the south of the City Centre to better integrate and balance the City Centre alongside the delivery of a new City Centre park (Aire Park).

Total City Centre development

Current Position (2023/24)

Leeds saw a total of 1,580 homes delivered in the City Centre in 2023/24, with 71% of these being north of the River Aire and 29% to the south. As for non-residential uses, there was a total of just over 40,000sqm completions across six completions in the City Centre, a slight increase of 3% from last year. This was split 19% to the north of the River Aire and 81% to the south. The majority of this development was for offices (71%) which was located to the north, with community uses (20%) primarily located to the north and some mixed commercial completions (9%) primarily to the south.

Table CN2: Total City Centre development north and south of the River Aire; 2023/24					
Development type	North of the River Aire		South of the River Aire		City Centre total
	Residential units / non-residential floorspace (sqm)	North / South %	Residential units / non-residential floorspace (sqm)	North / South %	
Residential	**760**	**71%**	**311**	**29%**	**1,071**
Non-residential total	**7,461**	**19%**	**32,807**	**81%**	**40,268**
Office	0	0%	28,725	100%	28,725
Retail	0	-	0	-	0
Mixed Commercial	740	21%	2,860	79%	3,600
Food and Beverage	0	-	0	-	0
Leisure	0	-	0	-	0
Hotels	0	-	0	-	0
Community	6,721	85%	1,222	15%	7,943
General Employment	0	-	0	-	0
Other	0	-	0	-	0

Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

Trends

Monitoring for office, mixed commercial, retail, food and beverage and leisure uses have taken place since 2012, with hotel and community completions have only been consistently monitored since 2021/22. Therefore, in order to accurately establish long term trends and compare this against the short-term trend, hotel and community uses will not be included as part of the trend analysis below.

As for the split for development to the north and south of the River Aire in the City Centre, there is a clear trend over the long term that development is focused to the north of the river, although with the current period showing more development to the south for the first time over the current Plan Period and follows a considerable proportion of development to the south last year. Since 2012, 82% of non-residential development was located to the north and just 18% to the south. However, the current year has seen the highest proportion of development to the south.

As for the quantum of total non-residential development in the City Centre, the short term has seen the third highest level of development across the current Plan Period. The long term has seen generally consistent levels of development, albeit with some fluctuations, roughly between 10,000sqm - 30,000sqm, although with some years (2012/23 and 2021/22) seeing very low levels of development.

Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

City Centre residential development

Current Position (2023/24)

Leeds saw a total of 1,580 residential units completed in the City Centre in 2023/24, with 71% of these being located to the north of the River Aire and 29% to the south.

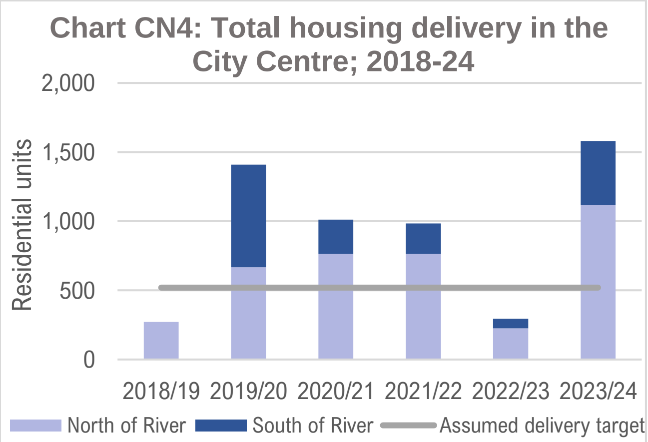
Trends

Data showing the split of housing completions in the City Centre is available from 2018 onwards. Over the short term, total housing completions within the current period increased substantially from the previous year by 437%, far exceeding the expected annual delivery target of 520 net dwellings for the City Centre, and reaching peak delivery in the current Plan Period. This increase in delivery might be explained by a recovery in pick-up in construction following Covid-19. Looking longer term, a total 3,812 homes have been delivered in the City Centre since 2018/19, exceeding the 3,120 expected homes.

For most years, the majority of housing has come forward to the north of the river, with the exception of 2019/20 which saw a slightly higher proportion completed to the south. The current year has seen a continued increase in the proportion of housing completions to the south of the River Aire, with the second highest net delivery of housing over the plan period. Since 2018, three quarters of housing completions have been to the north of the river, with one quarter being to the south.

Table CN3: Total residential units completed in the City Centre by north and south of the River Aire; 2018-24

Year	North of River Aire		South of River Aire		City Centre total
2018/19	272	100%	0	0%	272
2019/20	667	47%	743	53%	1,410
2020/21	765	76%	247	24%	1,012
2021/22	765	78%	220	22%	985
2022/23	226	77%	68	23%	294
2023/24	**1,117**	**71%**	**463**	**29%**	**1,580**
TOTAL	3,812	75%	1,741	25%	5,553



Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

City Centre office development

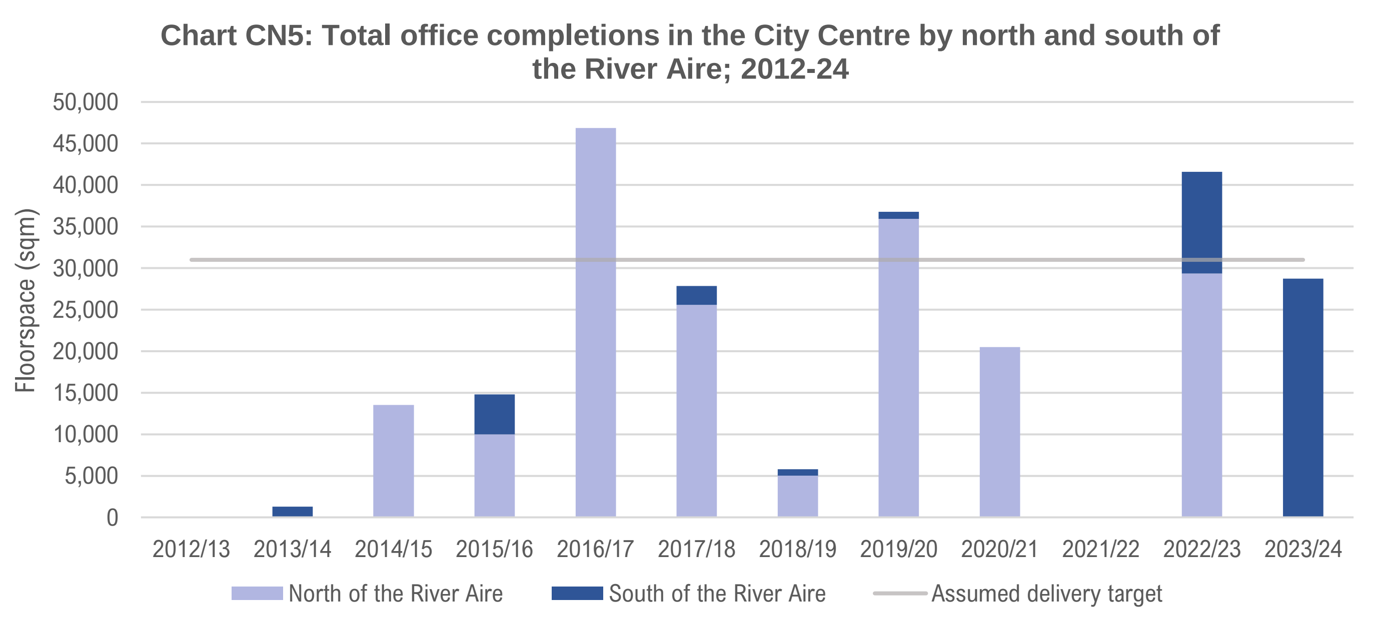
Current Position (2023/24)

Leeds saw nearly 29,000sqm of office floorspace completions in the City Centre in 2023/24, down by 31% from last year. This was through one completion to the south of the River Aire at the former Tetley Brewery site (Aire Park).

Trends

Office floorspace in the City Centre has fluctuated greatly during the Plan Period, with only three years having met the annual assumed delivery target of 31,000sqm (2016/17, 2019/20 and 2022/23) and with two years recording no completions (2012/13 and 2021/22). The current period continues to provide good progress following a second high last year, with this year falling slightly short of the annual assumed delivery target. Looking at the longer term, 82% of the assumed target has been met in the last five years and only 64% over the current Plan Period.

The majority of office floorspace completions continues to be located to the north of the River Aire (79%), with 21% having been located to the south since 2012. The short term continues to improve this split of development, with 100% of office completions being located to the south in 2023/24, reflecting increased completions as development proceeds at Aire Park.



Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

Table CN4: Office floorspace completed in the City Centre compared to Core Strategy targets (sqm)				
Period	**Assumed delivery target (sqm)**	**Total delivery (sqm)**	**% of planned floorspace**	**Performance Indicator**
One year period (current) - 2023/24	31,000	28,725	93%	Within 10% of target
Five year period (short term) - 2019-24	155,000	127,562	82%	More than 10% below target
Current Core Strategy plan period - 2012-24	372,000	237,646	64%	More than 10% below target

Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

City Centre commercial development

Current Position (2023/24)

Leeds saw a total of 11,543sqm of commercial, leisure and community (retail, mixed commercial, food and beverage, leisure, hotel and community uses) completions in the City Centre in 2023/24, up by 84% from last year. However, the proportion of all commercial, leisure and commercial development across the entire District located in the City Centre decreased to just 25%, down from 54% last year, primarily as a result of large community use completions. Only community use (69%) and mixed commercial (31%) completions were recorded in the current period.

65% of commercial, leisure and community completions in the City Centre was completed to the north of the River Aire in 2022/23, with 35% to the south. This compares to the 92% / 8% split recorded last year.

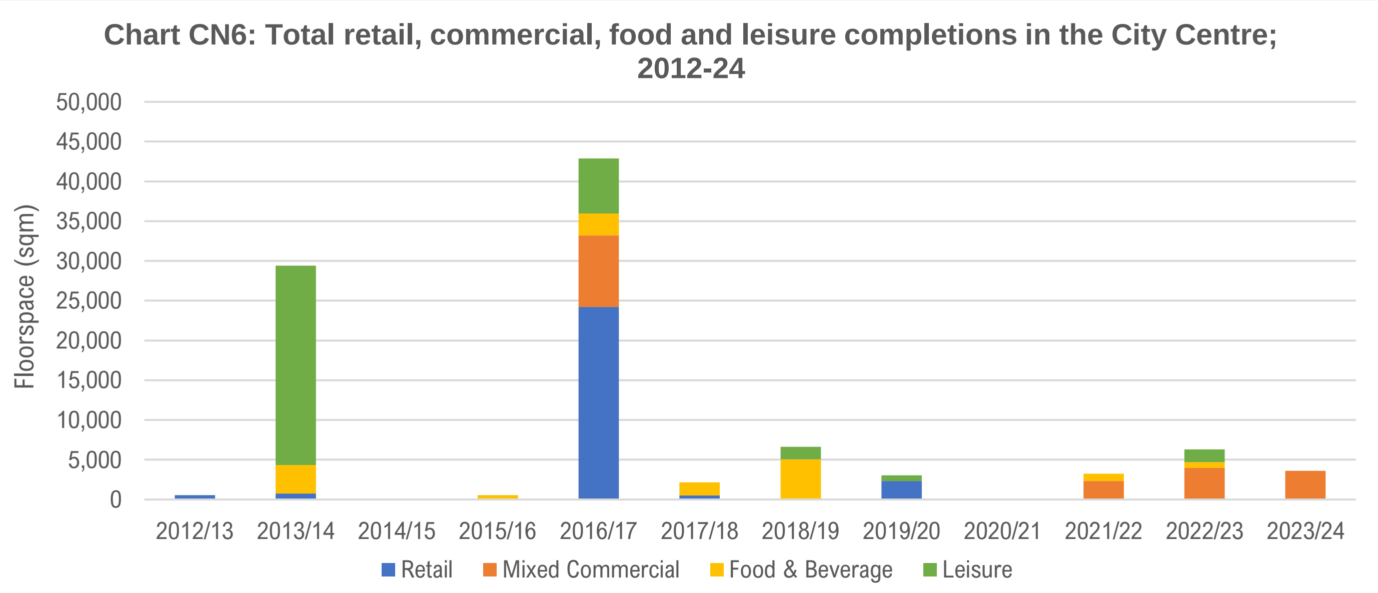
Table CN5: Commercial and leisure development within and outside the City Centre; 2023/24						
Year	**Within City Centre**				**Outside City Centre**	
	North of the River Aire		**South of the River Aire**			
	Floorspace (sqm)	**%**	**Floorspace (sqm)**	**%**	**Floorspace (sqm)**	**%**
Retail	0	0%	0	0%	515	100%
Mixed Commercial	740	15%	2,860	58%	1,295	26%
Food and Beverage	0	-	0	-	0	-
Leisure	0	0%	0	0%	1,335	100%
Hotels	0	0%	0	0%	4,895	100%
Community	6,721	20%	1,222	0%	26,282	77%
TOTAL	**7,461**	**16%**	**4,082**	**9%**	**34,322**	**75%**
	11,543 (25%)					

Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

Trends

> Monitoring for office, mixed commercial, retail, food and beverage and leisure uses have taken place since 2012, with hotel and community completions have only been consistently monitored since 2021/22. Therefore, in order to accurately establish long term trends and compare this against the short term trend, hotel and community uses will not be included as part of the trend analysis below.

Total completions for commercial and leisure uses in the City Centre have generally remained low for each year during the Plan Period (under 7,500sqm), with the exception of 2013/14 and 2016/17 which saw untypically high completions of 29,400sqm and 42,900sqm respectively. The majority of this in 2013/14 was for leisure uses (primarily the First Direct Arena) and for retail in 2016/17 (primarily for the John Lewis store at Victoria Gate. The short term appears to be consistent with the trend seen otherwise during the Plan Period.



Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

As for retail specifically, delivery across the short and medium terms continues to remain low and below annual assumed delivery targets, with a total need of 31,000sqm of additional retail space being identified within the Core Strategy. However, looking longer term and across the current Plan Period (2012-2024), these assumed delivery targets have been met, with large-scale, planned retail development coming forward at the start of the Plan Period, particularly in 2016/17.

Whilst this demonstrates positive progress against this indicator for the long term, this significant under delivery of retail development in the short term may also be indicative of recent changes to the overall retail market with a move towards mixed commercial developments through the creation of Class E which allows for greater flexibility between uses rather than just retail. When including mixed commercial uses, the annual assumed delivery target of 1,938sqm would have been met for both the current and last five-year periods.

It is also likely that monitoring would not be picking up the majority of retail development in the City Centre given most changes of use of existing stock would not require planning permission (which is likely to constitute for most of the commercial development in the City Centre), as well as smaller completions under 500sqm not being monitored. Retail and commercial policies will be reviewed and updated to reflect these changes as part of Leeds Local Plan 2040.

Table CN6: Retail floorspace completed in the City Centre compared to Core Strategy targets (sqm)

Period	Assumed delivery target (sqm)	Total delivery (sqm)	% of planned floorspace	Performance Indicator
One year period (current) - 2023/24	1,938	0	0%	More than 10% below target
Five-year period (short term) - 2019-24	9,688	2,323	24%	More than 10% below target
Current Core Strategy plan period - 2012-24	23,256	28,340	122%	More than 10% above target

Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

Delivery of City Centre park

Current Position (2023/24)

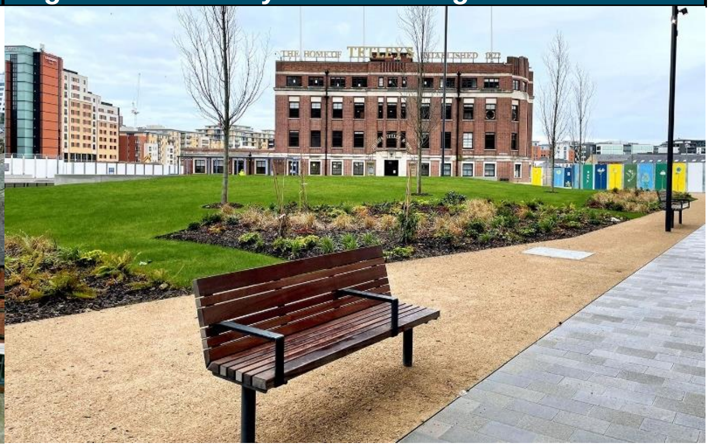
Plans to deliver a new 3.5 ha City Centre park (as part of the 'Aire Park' development in the South Bank) continued to progress at pace during 2023/24. The first new green space (the Tetley Green) was completed, providing 0.2ha of new green space immediately to the west of The Tetley building. Theatre Gardens was also completed to the north of Tetley Green, a paved walkway with seating areas, two stages and flower beds connecting the new green space with the 0.3ha of open space and the Hibiscus Rising sculpture which was completed last year.

Construction continues for various buildings and open space within Aire Park which is set to provide further open and green space. March 2024 also saw the unveiling of Phase Two of the Aire Park masterplan, which is set to provide the final hectare of the park and further public realm including the Flowering Avenue, extending the park to the south of Crown Point Road. When completed, the 8-acre park will be the largest new city centre green park in the UK.

Figure CN1: Tetley Green from above

Tetley Green in front of 1 & 3 South Brook Street
Credit: Aire Park

Figure CN2: Tetley Green from ground-level



Tetley Green with The Tetley building
Credit: Aire Park

City Centre footfall

Current Position (2023)

Footfall in the City Centre, as measured along Briggate, reached 12,315,000 in 2023, up 25% from last year.

Trends

Footfall has increased year-on-year following Covid-19 which saw a dramatic fall in footfall by nearly half in 2020, indicating continued recovery over the short term. However, footfall still remains lower than pre-Covid levels, remaining 8% lower than 2019 levels, although footfall was decreasing annually pre-Covid.

Table CN7: Annual footfall measured along Briggate in Leeds City Centre; 2018-23

Year	Footfall
2018	13,728,045
2019	13,418,904
2020	6,925,501
2021	8,148,641
2022	9,870,490
2023	12,314,550

Source: LCC City Centre Management

Overall performance against target

A green score has been provided for the short-term given the considerable delivery of housing in the City Centre far exceeding expected targets, a growing level of non-residential development located to the south and with office completions falling just short of the assumed annual target. An amber score has been given over long term due to the continued overall delivery of development within the City Centre and housing targets being achieved on average in the last five years, although recognising that only 64% of planned City Centre office development having been achieved in the current Plan Period.

Centres & Neighbourhoods

Regeneration Programme Priority Areas

Overall sub-topic performance	Short Term	Long Term

Relevant Monitoring Indicators:
- Indicator 29 - Total development in Regeneration Priority Areas

Relevant Local Plan Policies:
- Spatial Policy 1: Location of Development
- Spatial Policy 4: Regeneration Priority Programme Areas
- Spatial Policy 5: Aire Valley Leeds Urban Eco-Settlement

Targets:
- No set target, although there is a priority for development to be located within regeneration areas
- Specific targets for Aire Valley (minimum of 6,500 homes and 250ha of employment land)

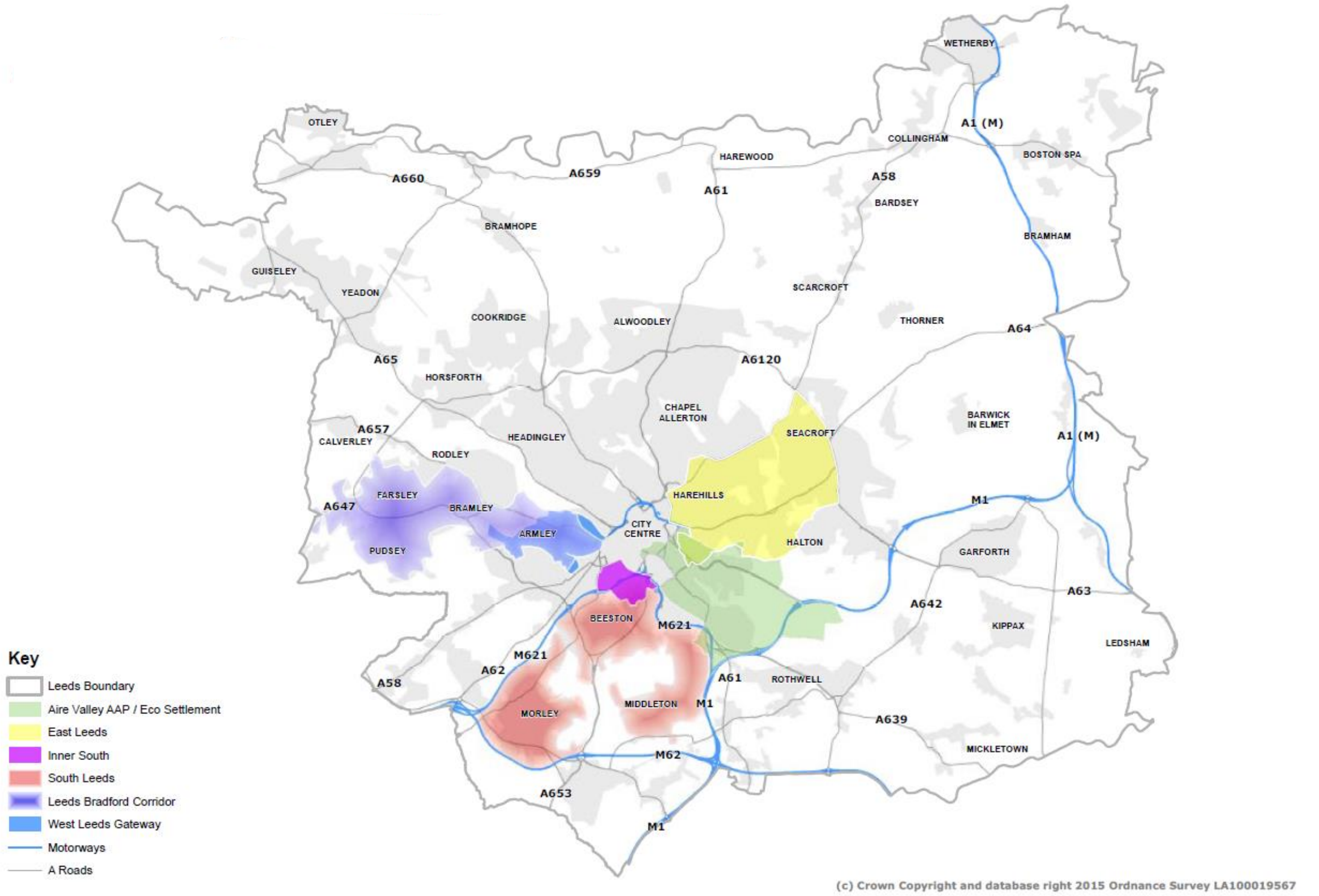
Triggers / Interventions:
- No set triggers or interventions

Context

Regeneration Programme Priority Areas

Spatial Policy 4 within the Core Strategy identifies four Regeneration Programme Priority Areas to give priority for regeneration funding and resources and directing development opportunities toward these areas: East Leeds, Aire Valley Leeds, Leeds Bradford Corridor and South Leeds. These areas are shown on Map 5 of the Core Strategy, extracted below in Figure CN4:

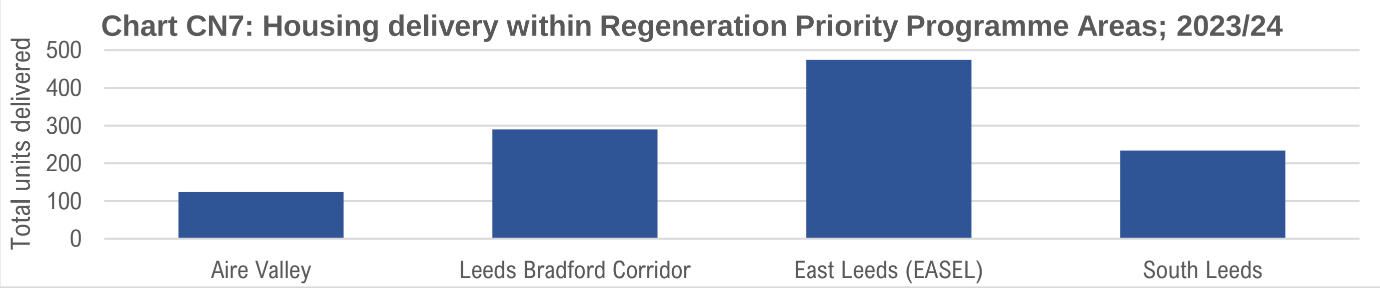
Figure CN3: Map of Regeneration Priority Programme Areas within the Core Strategy



Residential development within Regeneration Programme Priority Areas

Current Position (2023/24)

A total of 1,122 dwellings were completed in all of Leeds' four Regeneration Programme Priority Areas, with East Leeds providing the majority of these homes (42%), with moderate completions in Leeds Bradford (26%) and South Leeds (21%), and some completions in the Aire Valley (11%).



Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

Trends

Housing completions data for each of the Regeneration Programme Priority Areas has only been provided since 2021, meaning no longer term analysis can be made. The current year has seen similar housing delivery to last year, with increases seen in Leeds Bradford and decreases elsewhere. East Leeds continues to provide the majority of housing within the regeneration areas, and to a lesser extent, South Leeds, as well as recently in Leeds Bradford.

Table CN8: Total residential units completed within Regeneration Priority Programme Areas; 2021-24

Year	Aire Valley	Leeds Bradford Corridor	East Leeds (EASEL)	South Leeds	Total
2021/22	172	182	303	222	879
2022/23	165	173	543	237	1,118
2023/24	**124**	**290**	**474**	**234**	**1,122**
TOTAL	461	645	1,320	693	3,119

Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

Non-residential development within Regeneration Programme Priority Areas

Current Position (2023/24)

There was a total of just over 88,000sqm of non-residential development completed within all four of Leeds' Regeneration Programme Priority Areas, down by 60% from last year. The majority of this was completed within the Aire Valley (68%), with some development in the Leeds Bradford Corridor (28%), with some small-scale development at East Leeds and South Leeds (each with 2%).

The majority of this was for general employment uses (63%), with the majority of this being provided in the Aire Valley and Leeds Bradford Corridor, and for offices (33%) all within the Aire Valley, with small-scale community, mixed commercial and food and beverage uses being completed across Leeds Bradford Corridor, East Leeds and South Leeds.

Table CN9: Non-residential development (sqm) within Regeneration Priority Programme Areas; 2023/24

Use	Aire Valley	Leeds Bradford Corridor	East Leeds (EASEL)	South Leeds	Total
Office	28,725	0	0	0	28,725
General Employment	31,473	23,485	0	803	55,761
Retail	0	0	0	0	0
Mixed Commercial	0	1,295	0	0	1,295
Food and Beverage	0	0	0	0	0
Leisure	0	0	0	593	593
Hotels	0	0	0	0	0
Community	0	0	1,668	0	1,668
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	60,198	24,780	1,668	1,396	88,042

Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

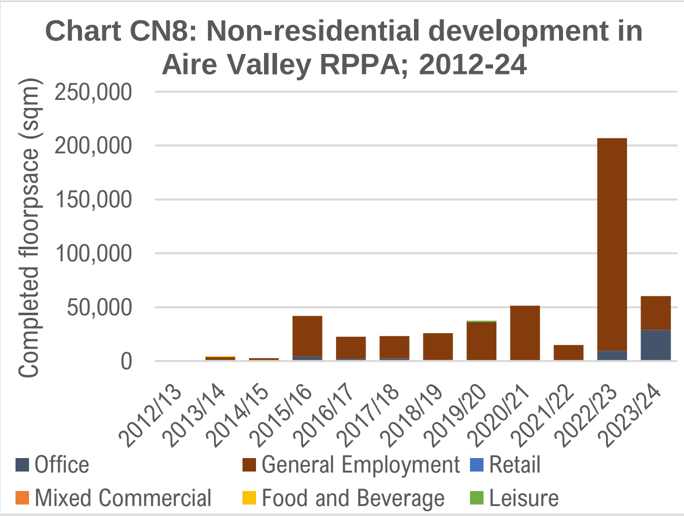
Trends

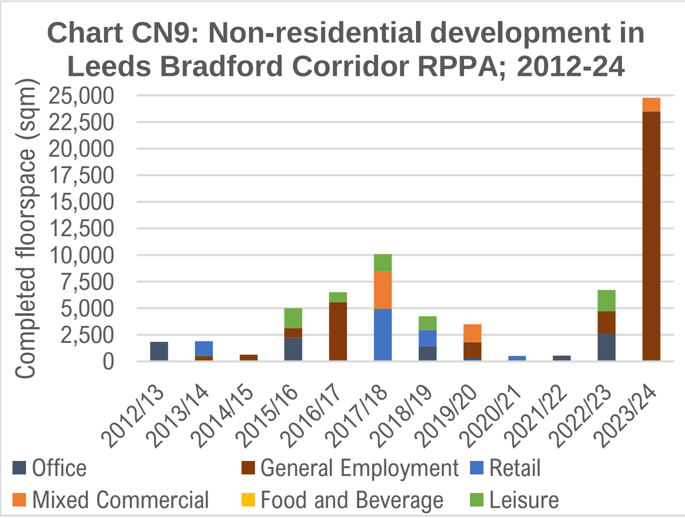
Monitoring for office, general employment (industry and waste uses), mixed commercial, retail, food and beverage and leisure uses have taken place since 2012, with hotel and community completions have only been consistently monitored since 2021/22. Therefore, in order to accurately establish long term trends and compare this against the short term trend, hotel and community uses will not be included as part of the trend analysis below.

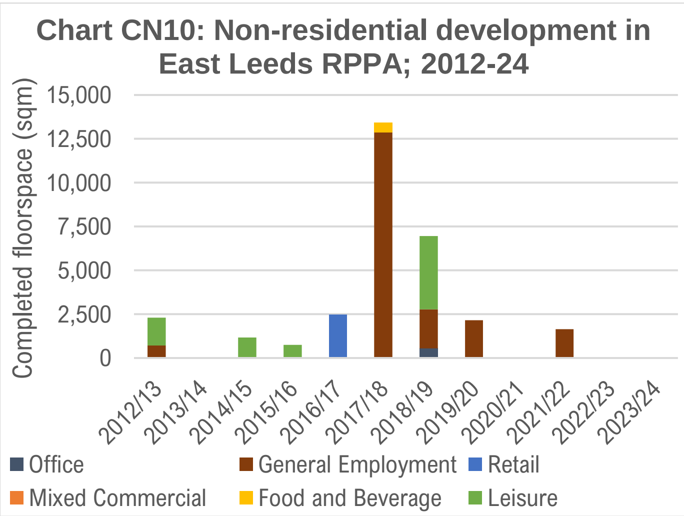
Looking across the current Plan Period, the majority of development has been for general employment (522,000sqm; 79%), which is to be expected with the completion of the large Amazon distribution hub in the Aire Valley in 2022/23. When removing this, 336,069sqm was still for general employment (71%), 68,130sqm for offices (14%), 33,316sqm for leisure (7%), 22,336sqm for retail (5%), 13,596sqm for mixed commercial (3%) and 1,907sqm for food and beverage (0.4%).

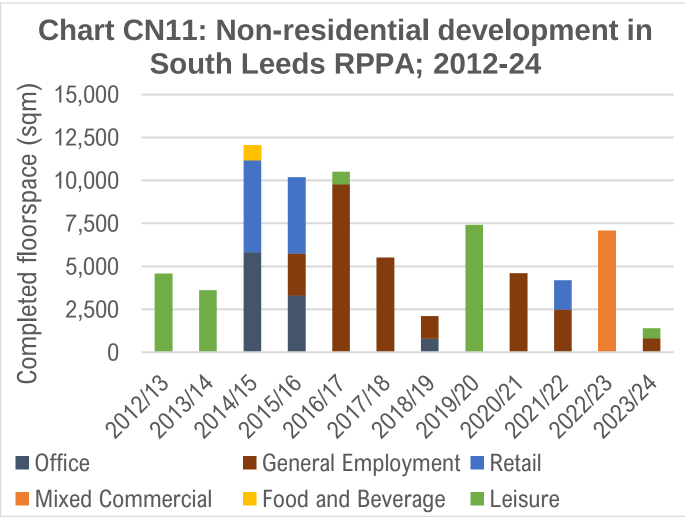
General employment development has been significant for all regeneration areas, with this use having the highest proportion for each area since 2012, with 90% of all development in Aire Valley being for general employment, 64% in East Leeds, 52% in Leeds Bradford following the 23,485sqm completion this year at Armley, and 37% in South Leeds. Leisure is also an important use for East Leeds, Leeds Bradford and South Leeds, with some office development being seen in South Leeds and East Leeds as well as retail / mixed commercial development.

The majority of all development has been located in Aire Valley (74%), which is to be somewhat expected given its increased strategic importance and priority provided through Policy SP5 and the Aire Valley Leeds Area Action Plan (AVLAAP) which provides policy and spatial targets and requirements. 11% of development has been located in South Leeds, 10% in Leeds Bradford and 5% in East Leeds.









Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

Overall performance against target

Whilst there are no set targets for development within Regeneration Programme Priority Areas, and thus no scoring has been given, there has been a considerable level of development completed in each of the areas over the Plan Period. The Aire Valley has a focus on delivering industrial employment, East Leeds on residential and Leeds Bradford and South Leeds bringing a mixture of residential, employment and commercial uses.

Centres & Neighbourhoods

Aire Valley Leeds

Overall sub-topic performance	Short Term	Long Term

Relevant Monitoring Indicators:

- Indicator 4a - Net additional dwellings (new and converted units) in Aire Valley
- Indicator 9a - Mix of net housing (new and converted units) delivered each year by housing type and number of bedrooms in Aire Valley

Relevant Local Plan Policies:

- Spatial Policy 4: Regeneration Priority Programme Areas
- Spatial Policy 5: Aire Valley Leeds Urban Eco-Settlement
- Policies contained within the Aire Valley Leeds Area Action Plan (AVLAAP)

Targets:

- Minimum delivery of 6,500 new homes (assumed annual delivery of 310 net dwellings)
- Minimum delivery of 250ha of land for employment uses (assumed annual delivery of 11.9ha)

Triggers / Interventions:

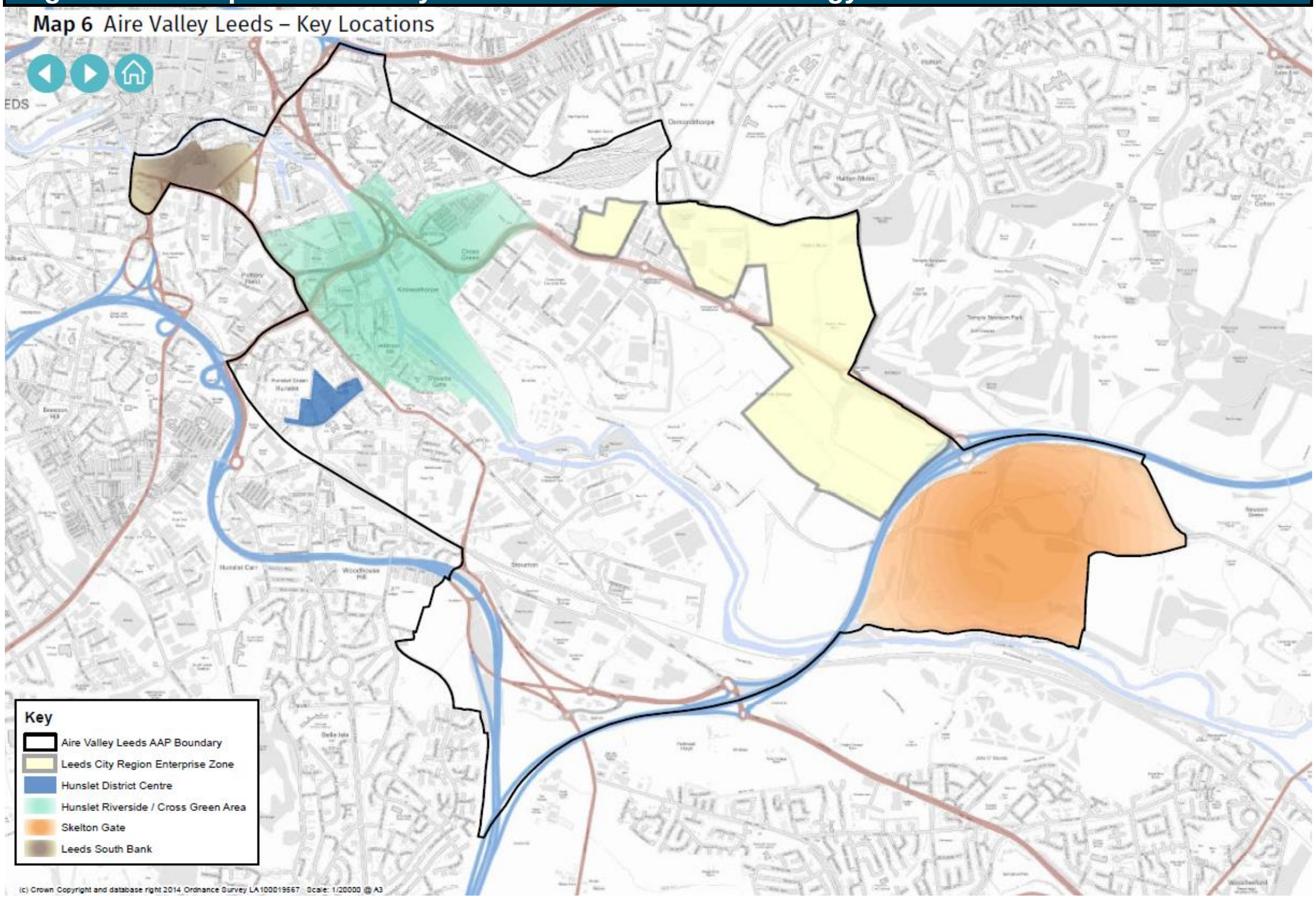
- No set triggers or interventions

Context

Aire Valley Leeds

Aire Valley Leeds has been identified as a major economic development and regeneration area, primarily guided through Spatial Policy 4, as well as more specifically through Spatial Policy 5 and the Aire Valley Leeds Area Action Plan (which was adopted in 2017) and identifies the area to provide a minimum of 6,500 homes, 250ha of employment land and new retail services. The Aire Valley Leeds area boundary is shown on Map 6 of the Core Strategy, extracted below in Figure CN4:

Figure CN4: Map of Aire Valley Leeds within the Core Strategy



Residential development within Aire Valley Leeds

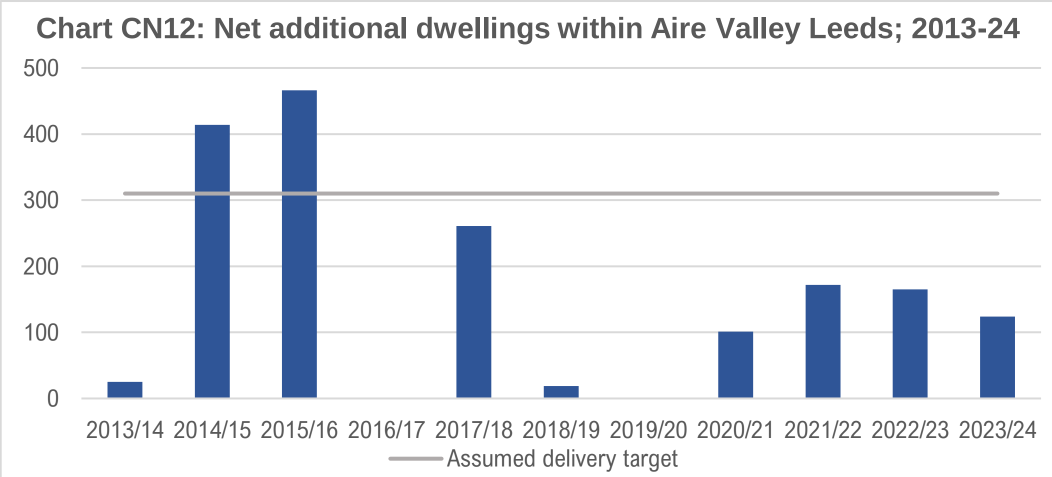
Current Position (2023/24)

The Aire Valley Leeds area saw a total delivery of 124 residential units completed in 2023/24, short of the assumed annual delivery target by 186.

Trends

Housing completions decreased by 25% from the previous year, representing a second consecutive year of decreases in housing delivery and the sixth lowest year of delivery across the current Plan Period. The Core Strategy sets out an overall target of 6,500 new homes for the area, equating to an annual delivery of 310 dwellings, with only two years towards the start of the Plan Period having met this target, and with two years having no recorded completions. Recent years have seen moderate and consistent levels of housing completions compared to the relatively higher levels seen between 2014 and 2017.

Table CN10: Housing completions within Aire Valley Leeds; 2013/14 and 2018-24	
Year	**Units completed**
2013/14	25
2019/20	0
2020/21	101
2021/22	172
2022/23	165
2023/24	**124**
TOTAL	**1,623**



Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

This is best seen when looking at the current, short and longer term trends, which shows all trend periods significantly underperforming against Core Strategy targets. Only 40% of housing has been delivered in the current period, and just over half has been delivered across the current Plan Period, particularly from the start of the Plan Period.

Table CN11: Housing completions within Aire Valley Leeds against Core Strategy requirements (units)				
Period	**Assumed delivery target**	**Total delivery**	**% of planned housing units**	**Performance Indicator**
One year period (current) - 2023/24	310	124	40%	More than 10% below target
Five year period (short term) - 2018-24	1,550	562	36%	More than 10% below target
Current Core Strategy plan period - 2013-24	3,410	1,747	51%	More than 10% below target

Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

Employment development within Aire Valley Leeds

Current Position (2023/24)

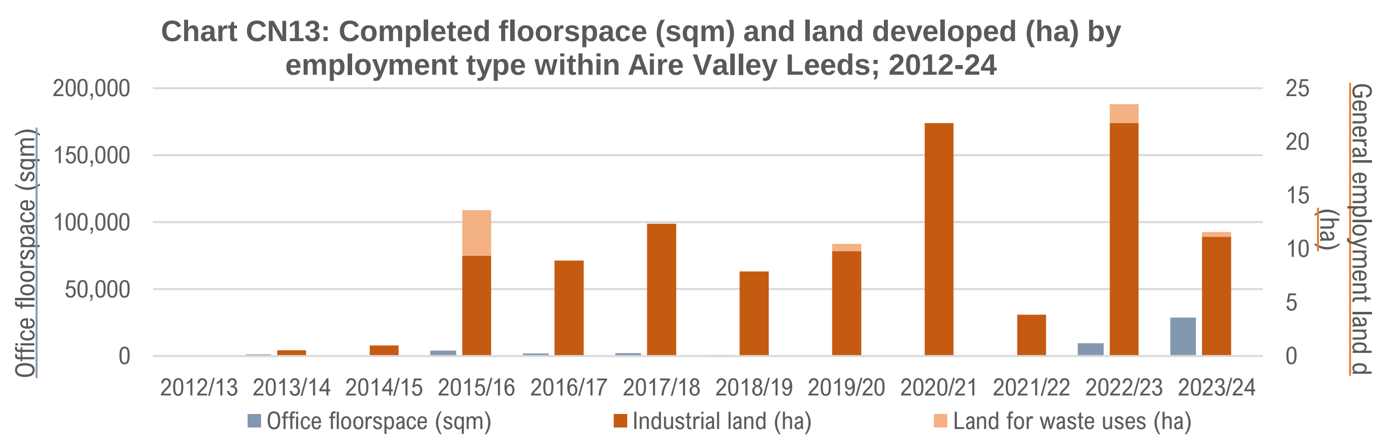
The Aire Valley saw a total of 11.6ha of general employment land (industrial and waste) completions in 2023/24 across three industrial and one waste site. This is down just over 50% from last year. There was also one office completion in in 2023/24, creating 28,725sqm of office floorspace in Hunslet, an increase of 200% from last year.

Trends

General employment completions were very low between 2012 and 2014, with moderate levels of completions between 2015 and 2019 with an average of 10.6ha each year within this five year period. More recently, general employment completions have been much higher, although with the exception of 2021/22 which saw the lowest levels of completed employment land since 2014 which is likely to have been a result of stalled construction and market uncertainty as a result of Covid-19.

Delivery across the short term has just fell short of expected delivery targets set out in the Core Strategy, at 97% of the plan target in 2023/24, although with 120% having been met over the last five years. However, looking longer term, only 81% of the plan target has been delivered across the current Plan Period (2012-2024) due to slow delivery at the start of the period, which has also been constrained by HS2 safeguarded land.

Office delivery has remained low across both the short and long terms when compared to general employment delivery, although this is to be expected given the priorities set out in the Core Strategy and AVLAAP and the type of land that is available and in demand in the Aire Valley area. Nevertheless, the highest office delivery across the Plan Period has been seen in 2023/24, up significantly from last year which also saw relatively high levels of development. This is indicative of progression of development of Aire Park in the South Bank.



Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

Table CN12: General employment land completions within Aire Valley Leeds against Core Strategy requirements (ha)				
Period	**Expected delivery target (ha)**	**Total delivery (ha)**	**% of planned floorspace**	**Performance Indicator**
One year period (current) - 2022/23	11.9	11.6	97%	Within 10% of target
Five year period (short term) - 2019-24	59.5	71.2	120%	More than 10% above target
Current Core Strategy plan period - 2012-24	142.8	115.5	81%	More than 10% below target

Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

Overall performance against target

An amber score has been given for the short term due to the high levels of general employment completions but low residential development within recent years. A red score has been provided over the longer term given the continued under delivery of houses, and to a lesser extent general employment completions, across the current Plan Period, performing lower than Core Strategy targets.

Emerging Local Plan policies – Centres & Neighbourhoods:

Leeds Local Plan 2040

Following Local Plan Update, Leeds City Council is preparing a further comprehensive update to the Local Plan in order to review, update and / or replace all existing remaining policies contained within the Local Plan to ensure policies are effective, up-to-date and reflect needs up to 2040. This includes reviewing the overall spatial strategy and approach to where and what type of development is located across the District (including updated needs and requirements), as well as reviewing the role of the City Centre and local and town centres, and policies supporting regeneration areas and the Aire Valley.

Initial Regulation 18 public consultation and call for sites process completed and comments reviewed in 2023/24, with work progressing developing the required evidence base and policy options, in preparation for further public consultation anticipated in 2024/25.

Details of LLP 2040, including latest news of the development of the plan update and information on the initial scoping topics, can be viewed here.

AMR 2023/24

ECONOMY

Office supply of **1,018,500sqm**

General employment supply of **502ha**

28,725sqm office floorspace delivered, down 55% from last year

18.8ha general employment land delivered, down 43% from last year

Office floorspace stock of **1.8m sqm**

Industrial floorspace stock of **4.93m sqm**

41,000sqm commercial floorspace delivered, down 2% from last year

Retail floorspace stock of **1.38m**

Employment rate of **73.5**, down 2.9%

387,000 residents in employment

14.9m day and **2.2m** overnight trips made

Economy

Employment delivery

Overall sub-topic performance	Short Term	Long Term

Relevant Monitoring Indicators:
- Indicator 15 - Total amount of additional employment floorspace by type
- Indicator 16 - Total demand for employment land forecasted in the District until the end of the plan

Relevant Local Plan Policies:
- Policy SP9: Provision for Offices, Industry & Warehouse Employment Land and Premises
- Policy EC1: General Employment Land
- Policy EC2: Office Development

Targets:
- Offices – Assumed delivery of 33,600 sqm per annum (538,000 sqm over 2012-28 period).
- General employment – Assumed delivery of 23.5 ha of land & 88,000 sqm per annum (376ha & 1.4m sqm over 2012-28)

Triggers / Interventions:
- Substantial over or under delivery over a sustained five year trend could trigger the need for an intervention either in relation to a review of the target or the quantity, quality or location of sites in the supply.

Context

Core Strategy requirements

The Core Strategy sets out the requirements for offices and general employment land (industrial, distribution and waste uses) as part of Spatial Policy 9.

For offices, this sets out an allocation target of 1,000,000 sqm of office floorspace - allowing for a margin of choice and flexibility. This equates to an assumed delivery target of 538,000sqm new office floorspace over the 2012-2028 Plan Period (average of 33,600sqm annually). It is also worth noting that Policy CC1 sets out a requirement that 655,000sqm of the allocation target should be accommodated in Leeds City Centre. This is considered as part of the City Centre analysis within the 'Centres & Neighbourhoods' topic.

For general employment, this sets out an allocation target of 493 hectares of general employment land across the whole District. This equates to a delivery target of 376 hectares of new general employment land over the 2012-2028 Plan Period (average of 23.5 hectares annually).

Economic Land Availability (ELA)

Employment completions are recorded within the Economic Land Availability (ELA) dashboard, which monitors the availability of land, starts and completions for all economic development uses.

This captures completions through approved planning decisions, with a threshold of proposed development creating more than 500sqm of additional office, industrial or waste use space. Therefore, not all completed development under these categories is monitored (i.e. those developments not requiring planning permission such as changes of use within Class E for offices or within the same use class for industrial premises, or smaller proposals).

The ELA interactive dashboard can be viewed and filtered here.

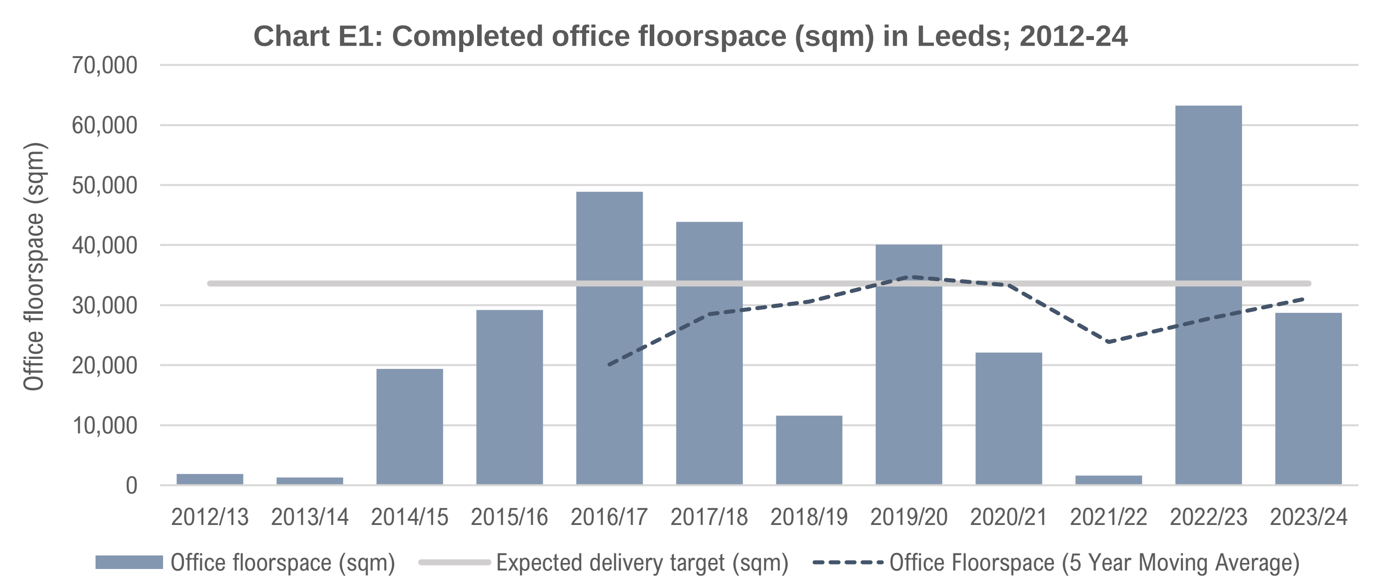
Office completions

Current Position (2023/24)

28,725sqm of additional office floorspace was developed from 1 completion in 2023/24, equating to just over 85% of planned floorspace for the year. This was a decrease of over 34,500sqm (or -55%) from the previous year, going from the highest office completions recorded in the Plan Period last year to the sixth highest this year. This falls slightly below the five-year average of 31,000sqm. However, completions this year followed a year of untypically high completions likely as a result of stalled construction sites finally being delivered following Covid-19.

Trends

Chart E1 shows total office completions since 2012, with a five-year moving average, and against the annual expected delivery target of 33,600sqm. With another year of completions below expected delivery targets, office delivery remains below expected delivery over the short and longer terms as seen in Table E1, with 77% of planned floorspace being met over the current Plan Period (2012/13 - 2023/24). There has been some improvement in the planned floorspace being completed across the last five years, with 93% having been completed for this period. Delivery in the current five-year period compares favourably to that of the prior period, seeing a slight 2% increase, as seen in Table E2.



Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

Table E1: Office floorspace completions in Leeds against Core Strategy requirements (sqm)				
Period	**Expected delivery target (sqm)**	**Total delivery (sqm)**	**% of planned floorspace**	**Performance Indicator**
One year period (current) – 2023/24	33,600	28,725	85%	More than 10% below target
Five year period (short term) - 2019-24	168,000	155,798	93%	Within 10% of target
Current Core Strategy plan period - 2012-24	403,200	311,786	77%	More than 10% below target

Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

Table E2: Trends in office floorspace completions in Leeds (sqm)					
One-year trend (short term)			**Five-year trend (medium term)**		
2022/23	**2023/24**	**Change (%)**	**2014-19**	**2019-24**	**Change (%)**
63,233	28,725	-55%	152,868	155,798	+2%

Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

General employment completions

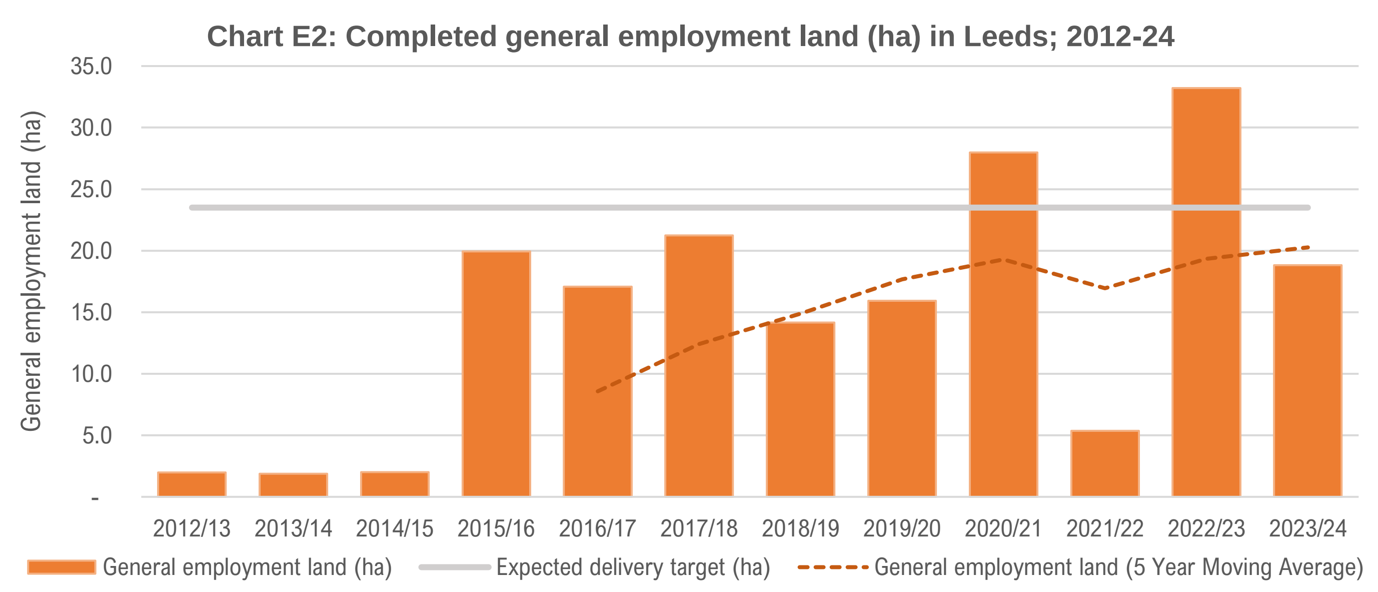
Current Position (2023/24)

18.83ha of additional industrial and waste (general employment) land was developed across 11 completions in Leeds in 2023/24, equating to 80% of planned land developed for the year. This was a decrease of over 14.4ha (or -43%) from the previous year, from the highest general employment completions recorded in the Plan Period last year to the fifth highest recorded this year. This falls slightly below the five-year average of 20ha. However, just as with office completions, this followed a year of untypically high completions likely as a result of stalled construction sites finally being delivered following Covid-19.

Trends

Chart E2 shows total general employment completions since 2012, with a five-year moving average, and against the annual expected delivery target of 23.5ha. With another year of completions below expected delivery targets, general employment delivery remains below expected delivery over the short and longer terms as seen below in Table E3, with 64% of planned floorspace being met over the current Plan Period (2012/13 - 2023/24).

There has been an increase in the completed floorspace in the last five years, with 86% of planning floorspace having been completed during this period. Delivery in the current five-year period compares more favourably to that of the prior period, seeing a considerable 36% increase, as seen in Table E4, indicating some recent progress compared to that of lower completions at the start of the Plan Period. Nevertheless, this continued long-term under delivery may be indicative of constraints in the amount of land available in the supply for market needs (e.g. large, flat sites) particularly due to HS2 safeguarded land in the Aire Valley.



Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

Table E3: General employment land completions in Leeds against Core Strategy requirement (ha)				
Period	**Expected delivery target (ha)**	**Total delivery (ha)**	**% of planned land**	**Performance Indicator**
One year period (current) – 2023/24	23.5	19	80%	More than 10% below target
Five year period (short term) - 2019-24	117.5	101	86%	More than 10% below target
Current Core Strategy plan period - 2012-24	282.00	180	64%	More than 10% below target

Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

Table E4: Trends in general employment land completions in Leeds (ha)					
One-year trend (short term)			**Five-year trend (medium term)**		
2022/23	**2023/24**	**Change (%)**	**2014-19**	**2019-24**	**Change (%)**
33.18	18.83	-43%	74.44	101.31	+36%

Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

Overall performance against target

An amber score has been given over the short term based on under-delivery of planned floorspace for office and general employment completions in both the current period, although with this averaging out closer to expected delivery targets over the short-term five-year trend. A red score has also been given over the long term due to continued under-delivery of planned floorspace for both office and general employment completions across the current Plan Period, with 77% being seen for offices and 64% for general employment.

Economy

Employment supply

Overall sub-topic performance	Short Term	Long Term

Relevant Monitoring Indicators:

- Indicator 16 - Total demand for employment land forecasted in the District until the end of the plan
- Indicator 17 - Employment land available by sector

Relevant Local Plan Policies:

- Policy SP9: Provision for Offices, Industry & Warehouse Employment Land and Premises
- Policy EC1: General Employment Land
- Policy EC2: Office Development

Targets:

- Offices - Minimum of 706,250 sqm required (33,600 sqm estimated need plus margin of choice). Core Strategy requirement of 1,000,000 sqm to be identified
- General Employment - Minimum of 493 ha allocated (376 ha for new/relocated jobs plus margin for choice)

Triggers / Interventions:

- Substantial over or under delivery over a sustained five year trend could trigger the need for an intervention either in relation to a review of the target or the quantity, quality or location of sites in the supply.

Office floorspace supply

Current Position (30/03/2024)

Leeds has a current office floorspace supply of 706,600sqm as of 30th March 2024, which equates to 21 years of supply, and down by just over 90,000sqm in the last year. The current supply consists of allocations, sites with planning permission, and sites under construction for office uses. Whilst a decrease is generally expected as sites are developed during the Plan Period, this may also be a combined result of windfall sites with planning permissions expiring with no construction starting and thus being removed from the supply; a reduction in planning permissions for offices coming forward in the last year; sites being allocated as mixed-use not delivering the assumed office floorspace; and non-office permissions on existing sites.

The Plan Period office supply (current supply and completions since 2012/13) is 1,018,500sqm, a surplus of 18,500sqm against Core Strategy requirements. Whilst this has decreased in the last year, the current 21-year supply position remains sufficient in meeting demand and targets, with a considerable surplus still in the overall supply position indicating a strong office site supply across Leeds.

Table E5: Current office floorspace supply position; March 2024

Current supply (as of 30/03/2024)		Change from March 2023	
Floorspace	Years supply	Floorspace	Years supply
706,600 sqm	21	-90,100 sqm	-2.7

Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

Table E6: Plan Period office floorspace supply position; 2012-24

Plan Period Supply	Core Strategy requirement	Surplus / deficit
1,018,500 sqm	1,000,000 sqm	Surplus of 18,500 sqm

Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

General employment land supply

Current Position (30/03/2024)

Leeds has a current general employment land supply of 315.4ha as of 30th March 2024, which equates to 13.4 years of supply. The current supply consists of allocations, sites with planning permission, and sites under construction for general employment and waste uses, but excludes land within the HS2 Safeguarded Area boundary as this land is not considered available for development. This was up by 16.4ha in the last year mainly as a result of the allocation of Barrowby Lane (EG2-37) following the SAP Remittal examination in January 2024, as well a windfall site of 3.4ha coming forward in Stourton (22/02479/FU).

The Plan Period general employment supply (current supply and completions since 2012/13) is 501.6ha, providing a small surplus of 8.6ha against Core Strategy requirements indicating a broadly balanced position for the first time during the Plan Period, which is a result of the EG2-37 allocation. The 13.4 year supply is considered sufficient in meeting current demand and targets, although this would need to be monitored longer term to ensure new sites within the supply are delivered and new sites continue to come forward. Implications of land within the HS2 Safeguarded Area would also need to be monitored

Table E7: Current general employment land supply position; March 2024			
Current supply (as of 30/03/2024)		Change from March 2023	
Land area	Years supply	Land area	Years supply
315.4 ha	13.4	+16.4 ha	+0.7

Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

Table E8: Plan Period general employment land supply position; 2012-24		
Plan Period Supply	Core Strategy requirement	Surplus / deficit
501.6 ha	493 ha	Surplus of 8.6 ha

Source: LCC Data & Intelligence Monitoring

Overall performance against target

A green score has been provided over both the short and long terms given the strong current and Plan Period office and general employment supply positions, with 21 years supply for offices and 13.4 years supply for general employment, and surpluses in both the office and general employment Plan Period being recorded for the first time, being considered sufficient to meet current demand and planned targets.

Economy

Changes to employment stock

Overall sub-topic performance	Short Term	Long Term

Relevant Monitoring Indicators:

- Indicator 18 - Net change of employment land in Leeds

Relevant Local Plan Policies:

- Policy EC1: General Employment Land
- Policy EC2: Office Development
- Policy EC3: Safeguarding Existing Employment Land and Industrial Areas

Targets:

- Employment land supply accommodates demand for employment

Triggers / Interventions:

- Depending on whether demand is more or less than supply, more stringent application of Policy EC3, which seeks to preserve current employment land from being lost to non-employment use

Context

Valuations Office Agency

There is no specific data available to measure change in employment land, but data from the Valuation Office Agency can be used to measure the net change in total floorspace for office and industrial properties to measure net change in space each year. This gives an indication of whether the space available for employment is growing or declining. This can be compared to regional and national trends to indicate whether the change is specific to Leeds or a more general economic trend.

Business floorspace data has not been made available by the Valuations Office Agency for 2024, with the next release being delayed to 2025 to allow for the publication of a Quality Assurance of Administrative Data (QAAD) exercise (due Autumn 2024) and subsequent consultation on the content of future business floorspace statistics. Therefore, for the 23/23 AMR, data for this sub-topic refers to the latest data available for 2023.

Office floorspace stock

Current Position (2022/23)

As of 31st March 2023, Leeds had 1.8 million square metres of office floorspace (across 8,300 properties), a decline of 8,000 square metres (or 0.4% of the total stock) in the past year. This indicates that more office space was lost through demolitions, redevelopment or changes of use than was gained through new development.

Trends

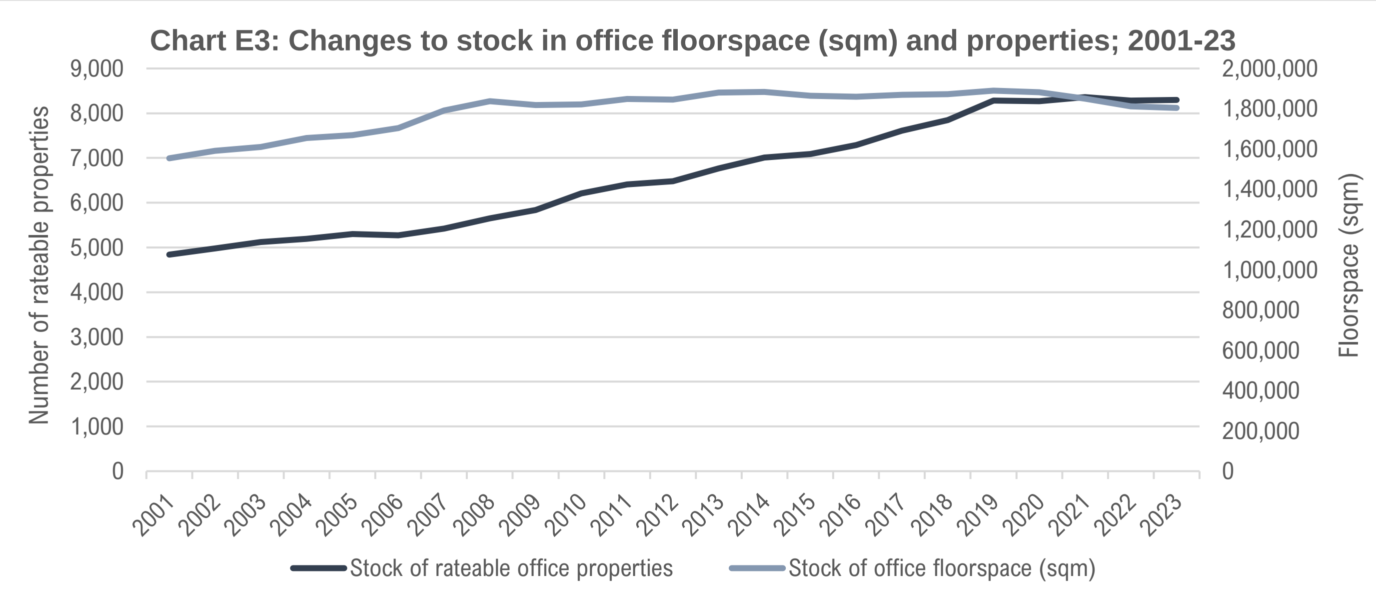
The trend of a net loss of office space has been apparent over the last five years (see Table E9), although the decline in office floorspace in 2023 was lower than in the previous two years. Over the longer term the office stock increased consistently over a twenty-year period peaking in 2019 before the more recent declines (see Chart E3). There are two potential reasons for the recent decline:

- The implications of the Covid-19 pandemic which has seen a move to greater numbers of employees working from home which has reduced demand for office space.
- Changes to Permitted Development rights which has allowed offices to change to residential uses and other commercial use without the need for planning permission to be sought.

Table E9: Stock and change in office properties and floorspace; 2012 and 2019-23

Year	Stock of rateable properties			Floorspace (sqm) stock		
	Stock of office properties	Annual change	Annual change (%)	Stock of office floorspace	Annual change	Annual change (%)
2012	6,480	-	-	1,845,000	-	-
2019	8,280	+430	+5.2%	1,890,000	+17,000	+0.9%
2020	8,270	-10	-0.1%	1,882,000	-8,000	-0.4%
2021	8,360	+90	+1.1%	1,850,000	-32,000	-1.7%
2022	8,280	-80	-1.0%	1,812,000	-38,000	-2.1%
2023	**8,300**	**+20**	**+0.2%**	**1,804,000**	**-8,000**	**-0.4%**

Source: Valuation Office Agency (2023)



Source: Valuation Office Agency (2023)

Regional/national comparison

The stock of office space in Leeds declined (0.4%) at a lower rate than both the Yorkshire & Humber (1%) and national (1.8%) figures in 2023 (Table E10). This is apparent in five-year trend where the Leeds space declined by 4.6%, compared to 4.3% across Yorkshire & Humber and 6.9% nationally. Despite declining, this suggests that Leeds has performed better than other districts at retaining office stock despite pressures in the market and this resilience shows that Leeds continue to be an attractive location for office-based business and organisations.

Table E10: Trends in office floorspace stock in Leeds (sqm)

Area	One-year trend (2022-23)	Five-year trend (2019-23)	Ten-year trend (2014-23)	Twenty-year trend (2004-23)
Leeds	**-0.4%**	**-4.6%**	**-4.2%**	**+9.1%**
Yorkshire & Humber	-1.0%	-4.3%	-6.7%	+7.4%
England	-1.8%	-6.9%	-8.1%	-1.7%
OVERALL TREND				

Source: Valuation Office Agency (2023)

Industrial floorspace stock

Current Position (2022/23)

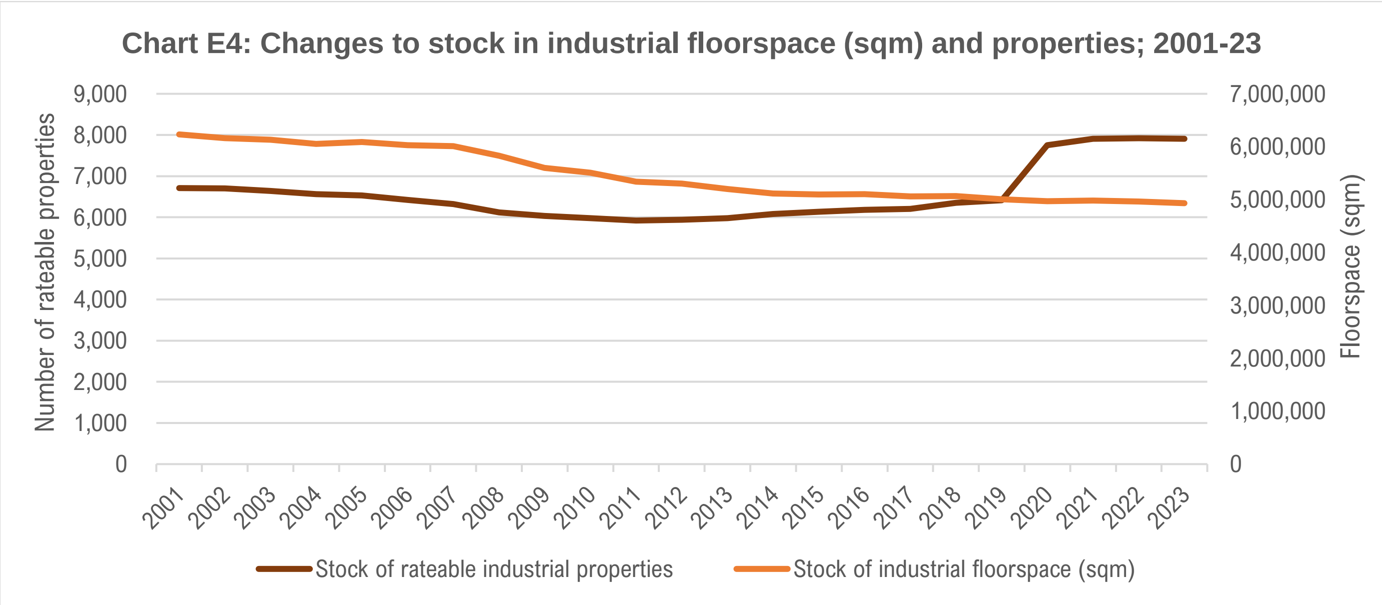
As of 31st March 2023, Leeds had 4.93 million square metres of industrial floorspace (across 7,910 properties) in 2022/23, a decline of 33,000 square metres (or 0.7% of the total stock) in the past year. This indicates that more industrial space was lost through demolitions, redevelopment or changes of uses than was gained through new development.

Trends

The trend of a net loss of industrial space has been apparent over the last five years (see Table E11) with the decline in 2023 being the highest since 2020. Industrial space has been in decline in Leeds since at least 2000 (as shown in Chart E4) albeit the rate of decline has slowed in the last 10 years. This decline might be explained by competition with neighbouring authorities which may have more land better suited for industrial development (i.e. large, flat sites) as well as HS2 safeguarded land in Leeds restricting development on such land within the Aire Valley. The increase in industrial properties is likely a result of a change in definition, given the unusual rise seen only in 2020.

Table E11: Stock and change in industrial properties and floorspace; 2012 and 2018-23						
Year	Stock of rateable properties			Floorspace (sqm) stock		
	Stock of industrial properties	Annual change	Annual change (%)	Stock of industrial floorspace	Annual change	Annual change (%)
2012	5,940	-	-	5,300,000	-	-
2019	6,410	+60	+0.9%	5,005,000	-61,000	-1.2%
2020	7,750	+1,340	+17.3%	4,970,000	-35,000	-0.7%
2021	7,910	+160	+2.0%	4,980,000	+10,000	+0.2%
2022	7,920	+10	+0.1%	4,965,000	-15,000	-0.3%
2023	**7,910**	**-10**	**-0.1%**	**4,932,000**	**-33,000**	**-0.7%**

Source: Valuation Office Agency (2023)



Source: Valuation Office Agency (2023)

Regional/national comparison

The decline of industrial space in Leeds in 2023 (-0.7%) was not reflected in Yorkshire & Humber (+0.5%) or nationally (+0.8%) where space has grown (Table E12). This is also apparent in the five-year trends where total space has fallen in Leeds by 1.5% but instead grown in Yorkshire & Humber by 2% and nationally by 2.3%. Leeds has therefore underperformed comparators for all trend periods. There are two potential explanations for this:

- Leeds has had safeguarding directions placed on over 50 hectares of employment land since 2017 in locations which are attractive to the market which is likely to have inhibited new development for industrial uses compared to that which would have been seen if the land was available.
- Leeds has a large stock of older industrial buildings such as former mills which have been converted or redeveloped for residential uses over the last 20 years particularly in and around the centre of Leeds. The Valuation Office data will not reflect the quality of space or whether it is vacant / underused.

Table E12: Trends in industrial floorspace stock in Leeds (sqm)				
Area	One-year trend (2022-23)	Five-year trend (2019-23)	Ten-year trend (2014-23)	Twenty-year trend (2004-23)
Leeds	**-0.7%**	**-1.5%**	**-3.6%**	**-18.5%**
Yorkshire & Humber	+0.5%	+2.0%	+4.4%	-0.4%
England	+0.8%	+2.3%	+3.9%	-2.5%
OVERALL TREND				

Source: Valuation Office Agency (2023)

Overall performance against target

For 2023, an amber scoring has been given over the short and long terms for this indicator given the continued resilience seen in the office market when compared to the national and regional figures despite continued decreases seen in floorspace stock, and with continued underperformance of the industrial market when compared regionally and nationally.

Economy

Commercial & community uses

Overall sub-topic performance | **Short Term** | **Long Term**

Relevant Monitoring Indicators:
- Indicator 19: Retail land supply
- Indicator 20: Total leisure development delivered in District

Targets:
- For the forecasted demand for retail to be met by the availability of retail land supply
- No target for other uses

Relevant Local Plan Policies:
- Policy SP2: Hierarchy of Centres and Spatial Approach to Retailing, Offices, Intensive Leisure and Culture
- Policy SP3: Role of Leeds City Centre
- Policy P9: Community Facilities and Other Services

Triggers / Interventions:
- If demand is greater than retail land supply, review of demand and sites or interventions may be needed
- Work with market and leisure providers to facilitate delivery of appropriate development

Context

Commercial and community use monitoring

Commercial and community use completions are monitored and recorded within the ELA dashboard, which monitors the starts and completions for all economic development uses over 500 sqm (see office section for more details).

Consistent monitoring for hotels, community facilities and other non-residential uses only began in 2020/21, and whilst some completions have been backdated, caution should be had when comparing with data before 2021 for these uses.

The ELA interactive dashboard can be viewed and filtered here.

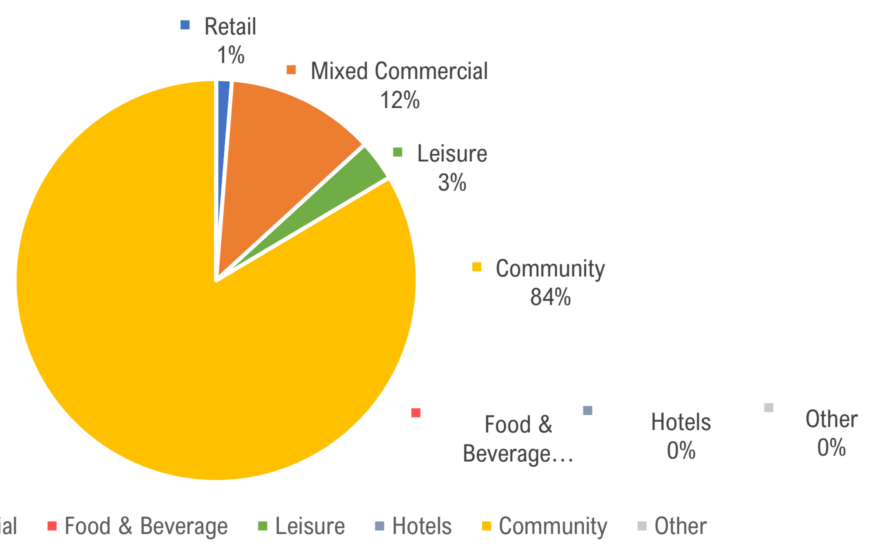
Commercial and community completions

Current Position (2023/24)

Leeds had just over 41,000sqm of recorded completions under the retail, mixed commercial, food and beverage, leisure, hotels, community and 'other' (typically sui generis) categories in 2023/24. This was down by just under 700sqm (-1.8%) from the previous year. The highest proportion was for community uses (84%), mixed commercial (12%), leisure (3%) and retail (1%), with no recorded completions for food & beverage, hotels, or 'other' uses (Chart E5).

6,071sqm remains in the current retail supply over three sites with planning permission, all for supermarkets.

Chart E5: Commercial and community completions in Leeds; 2023/24

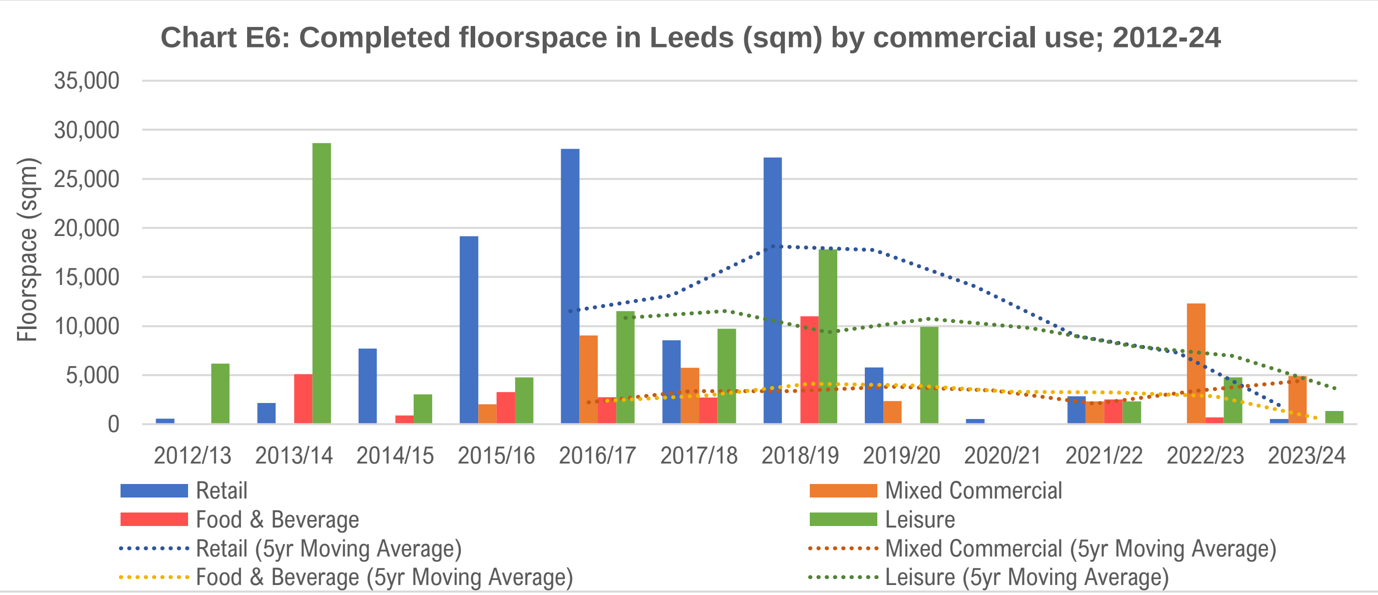


Source: LCC Economic Land Availability (ELA)

Trends

With significant fluctuations in completion data year-on-year for each use, it is hard to establish clear trends and patterns, particularly in the short term. However, the trend of declining commercial completions (retail, mixed commercial, leisure and food & beverage) continues to be apparent, seeing a 70% decrease in completions for these uses within the current five period (2019-2024) compared to that previously (2014-2019), and with the exception of mixed commercial, the five-year moving average for these has declined each year since 2019. This might be explained by continued impacts associated with Covid-19 resulting in increased market uncertainty, exacerbating the significant change which was already being seen with a move to online shopping. This is particularly evident when looking at retail, which saw increasing levels of development towards the start of the Plan Period, but has since decreased significantly since 2018 with only very small scale development recorded since, with a decline of 89% recorded between the current and previous five-year periods.

It is also important to note that changes recorded development may not simply illustrate a decline in new retail space in Leeds but may also reflect changes to the property market with a move towards new permissions for Class E mixed commercial uses rather than the standalone former Class A1 retail. In addition, with some exceptions, it would also be expected that the majority of retail completions would now not require planning permission through Permitted Development and cannot be monitored.



Source: LCC Economic Land Availability (ELA)

Table E13: Trends in completed floorspace in Leeds (sqm) by commercial use

Use	One-year trend (short term)			Five-year trend (medium term)		
	2022-23 (previous)	2023-24 (current)	Change (%)	2014-19 (previous)	2019-24 (current)	Change (%)
Retail	0	515	N/A	90,624	9,761	-89%
Mixed Commercial	12,317	4,895	-60%	16,784	21,896	+30%
Food & Beverage	703	0	-100%	20,594	3,206	-84%
Leisure	4,781	1,335	-72%	46,857	17,008	-64%
Hotels	0	0	-	N/A - data not available for these periods as consistent monitoring for these uses began in 2021/22		
Community	9,718	34,225	+252%			
Other	14,179	0	-100%			
TOTAL	**41,698**	**40,970**	**-2%**	**174,859**	**51,871**	**-70%**

Source: LCC Economic Land Availability (ELA)

Retail floorspace stock

Data on retail floorspace stock is provided annually by the Valuation Office Agency, although this has not been made available for 2024, with the next release being delayed to 2025 to allow for the publication of a Quality Assurance of Administrative Data (QAAD) exercise and consultation on the content of future floorspace statistics. Therefore, for the 23/24 AMR, this shall refer to the latest data available for 2023.

Current Position (2022/23)

As of 31st March 2023, Leeds had 1,378,000sqm stock of retail floorspace (across 7,100 properties), a decrease of 60,000sqm (or 0.6% of the total stock) in the past year. This indicates that more retail space was lost through redevelopment or changes of uses than was gained through new development.

Trends

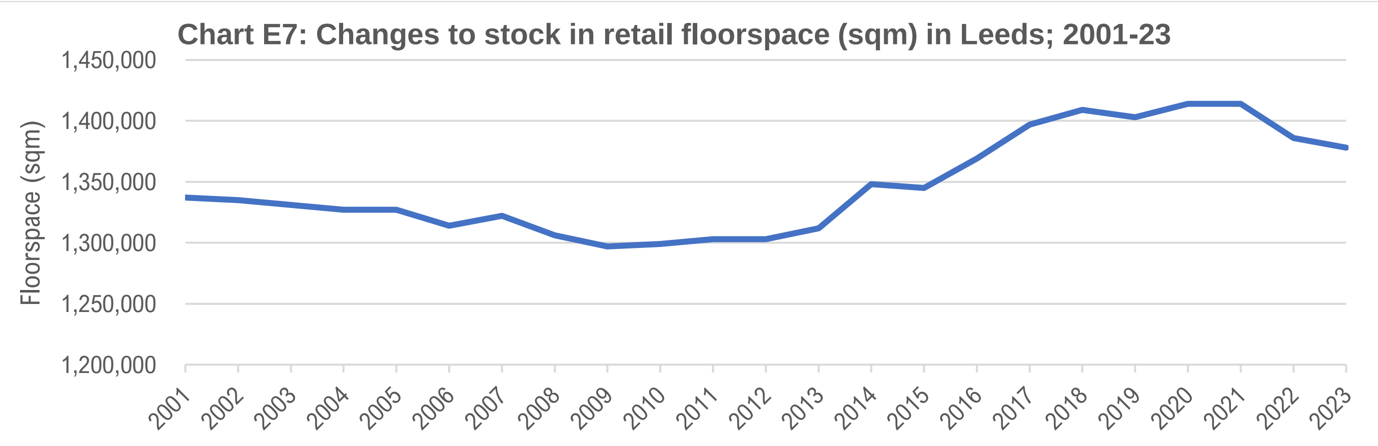
Over the immediate short term, there has been a considerable decline in retail floorspace, seeing a drop of 1.8% in the last five years (see Table E14), with this decline occurring in the last two years alone. Over the longer term however, the retail stock significantly and consistently increased between 2011 and 2018, seeing a 6.2% increase in the last fifteen years. Potential reasons for this recent decline are:

- Covid-19 and the wide-ranging impacts it has had on the retail industry, exacerbating issues which had already impacted the market prior (albeit to a lesser extent), such as competition with online shopping.
- Relaxed Permitted Development rights which have allowed retail properties to change to other commercial, finance and service uses, as well as residential, without the need of planning permission.

Table E14: Stock and change in retail properties and floorspace; 2012 and 2019-23

Year	Stock of rateable properties			Floorspace (sqm) stock		
	Stock of retail properties	Annual change	Annual change (%)	Stock of retail floorspace	Annual change	Annual change (%)
2012	7,000	-	-	1,303,000	-	-
2019	7,050	+30	+0.4%	1,403,000	-6,000	-0.4%
2020	7,060	+10	+0.1%	1,414,000	+11,000	+0.8%
2021	7,140	+80	+1.1%	1,414,000	-/+	-/+
2022	7,120	-20	-0.3%	1,386,000	-28,000	-2.0%
2023	**7,100**	**-20**	**-0.3%**	**1,378,000**	**-8,000**	**-0.6%**

Source: Valuation Office Agency (2023)



Source: Valuation Office Agency (2023)

Regional/national comparison

In 2023, the stock of retail floorspace in Leeds declined (-0.6%) at a slower rate than the national figure (-0.8%) but at a higher rate than that for Yorkshire & Humber (-0.3%), which is also apparent across the last five-years. Looking at the longer term, retail floorspace in Leeds grew higher in the last ten years (2.2%) compared to the regional (1.8%) and national (-0.5%) figures although growth in the last twenty years was lower than the comparable geographical regions. This therefore suggests the retail market in Leeds compares similarly to that across the region and much positively across England, showing a somewhat resilient retail market.

Table E15: Trends in retail floorspace stock in Leeds (sqm)

Area	One year trend (2022-23)	Five-year trend (2019-23)	Ten-year trend (2014-23)	Twenty-year trend (2004-23)
Leeds	**-0.6%**	**-1.8%**	**+2.2%**	**+3.8%**
Yorkshire & Humber	-0.3%	-1.7%	+1.8%	+6.4%
England	-0.8%	-2.1%	-0.5%	+5.2%
OVERALL TREND				

Source: Valuation Office Agency (2023)

‘Other sector’ floorspace stock

Data on retail floorspace stock is provided annually by the Valuations Office Agency, although this has not been made available for 2024, with the next release being delayed to 2025 to allow for the publication of a Quality Assurance of Administrative Data (QAAD) exercise and consultation on the content of future floorspace statistics. Therefore, for the 23/24 AMR, this shall refer to the latest data available for 2023.

'Other' for the purposes of this data has been categorised by the Valuation Office Agency as those which could not be assigned to 'retail', 'office' or 'industry' and contains uses such as assembly and leisure, education, health, hotels and accommodation, non-residential institutions, offices and retail within a specialist property, residential institutions, storage & distribution, transport, utilities and other (e.g. car parks, cemeteries, film and TV studios). Caution should therefore be used when using this data, as whilst this does contain certain commercial and community uses, this is not wholly the case.

Current Position (2022/23)

As of 31st March 2023, Leeds had 849,000 sqm stock of ‘other sector’ floorspace (across 8,270 properties), an increase of 40,000sqm (or 0.5% of the total stock) in the past year. This indicates that more ‘other’ commercial and community floorspace was created through new development, redevelopment and changes of use than was lost in the same time period.

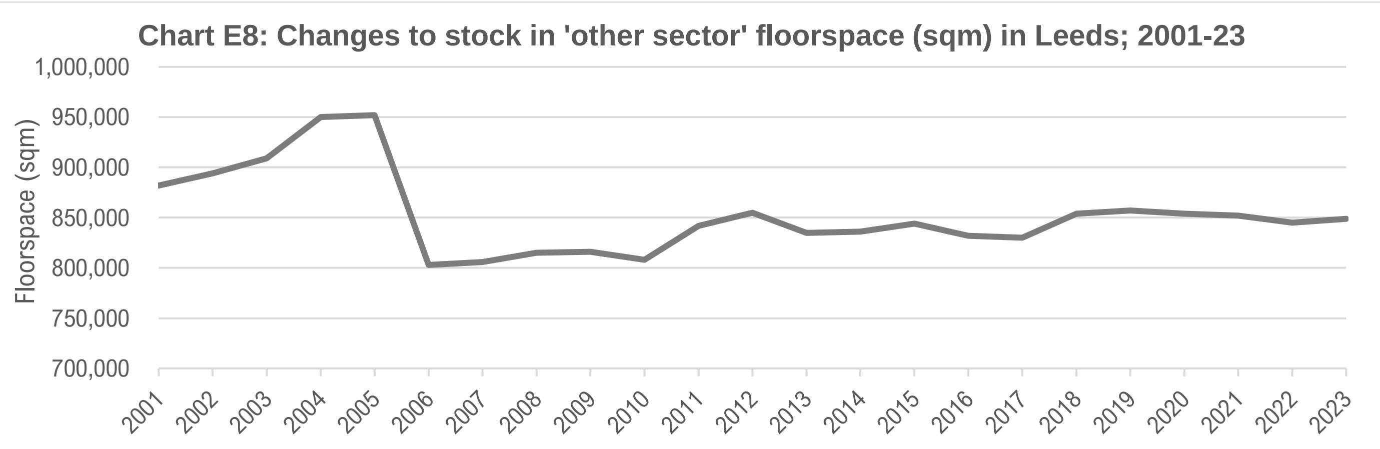
Trends

Over the immediate short term, there has been a slight decline in floorspace within the ‘other sector’ category, seeing a drop of 0.9% in the last five years (see Table E16), with this decline occurring between 2020 and 2022. Over the longer term however, there has been a gradual (albeit fluctuating) increase in this floorspace stock since 2006, seeing a 6.2% increase in the last fifteen years.

Table E16: Stock and change in ‘other sector’ floorspace; 2012 and 2019-23

Year	Stock of ‘other sector’ floorspace	Annual change	Annual change (%)
2012	855,000	-	-
2019	857,000	+3,000	+0.4%
2020	854,000	-3,000	-0.4%
2021	852,000	-2,000	-0.2%
2022	845,000	-7,000	-0.8%
2023	**849,000**	**+4,000**	**+0.5%**

Source: Valuation Office Agency (2023)



Source: Valuation Office Agency (2023)

Regional/national comparison

In 2023, the stock of ‘other’ floorspace in Leeds increased (0.5%) at a greater rate than for the region (0.1%) and similar to that for the national figure (0.5%). Looking at the longer term, whilst there has been growth within this sector in Leeds in the past twenty years, this is less than that for the region (6%) and across England (9.5%). Whilst this sector does cover a multitude of uses, these are predominantly commercial, leisure and community uses, and does reflect a slowly growing sector within Leeds, comparing favourably within the short term and moderately against the medium-long terms.

Table E17: Trends in retail floorspace stock in Leeds (sqm)				
Area	One-year trend (2022-23)	Five-year trend (2019-23)	Ten-year trend (2014-23)	Twenty-year trend (2004-23)
Leeds	**+0.5%**	**-0.9%**	**+0.6%**	**+5.7%**
Yorkshire & Humber	+0.1%	-0.9%	-4.3%	+6.0%
England	+0.5%	+2.0%	+2.0%	+9.5%
OVERALL TREND				

Source: Valuation Office Agency (2023)

Overall performance against target

A red score has been given over the short term due to the decrease in mixed commercial, food & beverage and leisure completions and with little retail completions being recorded, although this might not simply indicate lower levels of development due to less requirements for planning permission for these uses, and in 2023 saw a declining stock in retail floorspace although which compares similarly against the regional and national figures. An amber scoring has been provided over the long term given the continued trend of declining overall commercial and community completions, although with retail floorspace having increased albeit at a slower pace than that compared to the regional and national figures.

Economy

Tourism & visitor economy

Overall sub-topic performance	Short Term	Long Term

Relevant Monitoring Indicators:
- No relevant monitoring indicators

Relevant Local Plan Policies:
- Saved UDPR Policies LPT3, LT4, LT5, LT5a, LT5b, LT6, LT6a and LT6b
- AVLAAP Policies AVL15 – Tourism and Recreation in Aire Valley Leeds and SG4 – New Visitor Destination at Skelton Lake
- CS Policies SP3, SP8 and CC2

Targets:
- No set target

Triggers / Interventions:
- No set triggers or intervention

Domestic visitors and spending

Current Position (2021-2023)

Leeds had an average of just under 15 million domestic day trips (ranking fourth nationally) and 2 million overnight trips each year between 2021 and 2023, with a total spend of over £1.3bn. This was down from the previous period (2017-19), although caution should be made comparing with previous data due to a change in methodologies by Visit Britain. However, a drop in visitors is to be somewhat expected for this period emerging after Covid-19. Leeds also had 300,000 visitors for holiday reasons (ranking eighteenth nationally) with a total spend of £113m.

Trends

Data on domestic day and overnight stays are available from Visit Britain from 2012/13 onwards (Tables E18 and E19), which has shown a general trend of gradually increasing day trips and subsequent spending and relatively stable overnight trips and spending prior to 2019. However, this data cannot be compared with the most recent data available for the 2021-2023 period due to a change in methodology (which uses a two-year annual average and records the one main destination stayed at for 2021-23 compared to a three-year annual average and records all destinations visited within one trip for previous data), thus trend analysis cannot be made. Data is also not available between 2019 and 2021 due to Covid-19.

Table E18: Domestic day trips to Leeds (annual average); 2013-23

Year	Total trips	National rank	Total spend
2013-15	21,710,000	#5	£737,000,000
2014-16	23,200,000	#5	£904,000,000
2015-17	24,800,000	#5	£931,000,000
2016-18	24,000,000	#5	£963,000,000
2017-19	22,700,000	#6	£857,000,000
2021-23[1]	**14,900,000**	**#4**	**£823,000,000**

Source: Visit Britain

Table E19: Domestic overnight trips to Leeds (annual average); 2012-23

Year	Total trips	Total nights	Total spend
2012-14	1,510,000	3,168,000	£251,000,000
2013-15	1,547,000	3,632,000	£254,000,000
2014-16	1,480,000	3,516,000	£268,000,000
2015-17	1,555,000	3,695,000	£294,000,000
2016-18	1,548,000	3,431,000	£291,000,000
2017-19	1,504,000	3,277,000	£259,000,000
2021-23[1]	**1,900,000**	**5,100,000**	**£489,000,000**

Source: Visit Britain

[1] N.B: Due to a change in methodology, the most recent data for 2021-23 (which uses two-year annual average) is not directly comparable with the previous data (three-year annual average). Data is also unavailable for 2019-21 due to Covid-19.

Regional/national comparison

Leeds ranks fourth nationally in terms of number of domestic day trips, up from sixth previously in 2017-19, and fifth for overnight trips. For both day and overnight trips, Leeds has the highest visitors and spending out of all authorities within Yorkshire & Humber, although Leeds has lower holiday visitors than some regional authorities (i.e. Scarborough, York and East Riding of Yorkshire). This provides an indication of a strong, active and increasing visitor economy (particularly for day trips) in Leeds when viewed within this regional and national context.

International visitors

Current Position (2022)

Leeds had just under 290,000 international overnight trips in 2022, up by 445% the previous year (Table E20). This places Leeds eleventh nationally in terms of visitor numbers, remaining unchanged from the previous year.

Trends

Whilst 2022 saw a significant jump in international visitor numbers, it should be noted that this followed a slump in numbers in 2021 which was likely a result of emerging from Covid-19 and associated travel restrictions, as well as some data on Eurotunnel data partially missing due to interviews not being able to be conducted. The visitor numbers for 2022 are still substantially below that pre-Covid (being 86% of number of visitors in 2019) which may reflect partially missing data or longer term effects on international travel and behavioural patterns following Covid-19.

The main reason for international travel to Leeds is for visiting friends and family (51%), business (27%), holiday (17%), study (2%) and 5% other. Highest proportion of oversea visitors live in Poland (34,000), Éire (30,000) and France & Monaco (21,000). The majority for Polish visitors is for business reasons, with Irish and French visitors primarily seeing friends and relatives.

Table E20: International overnight 'staying visits' to Leeds (annual average); 2012-22

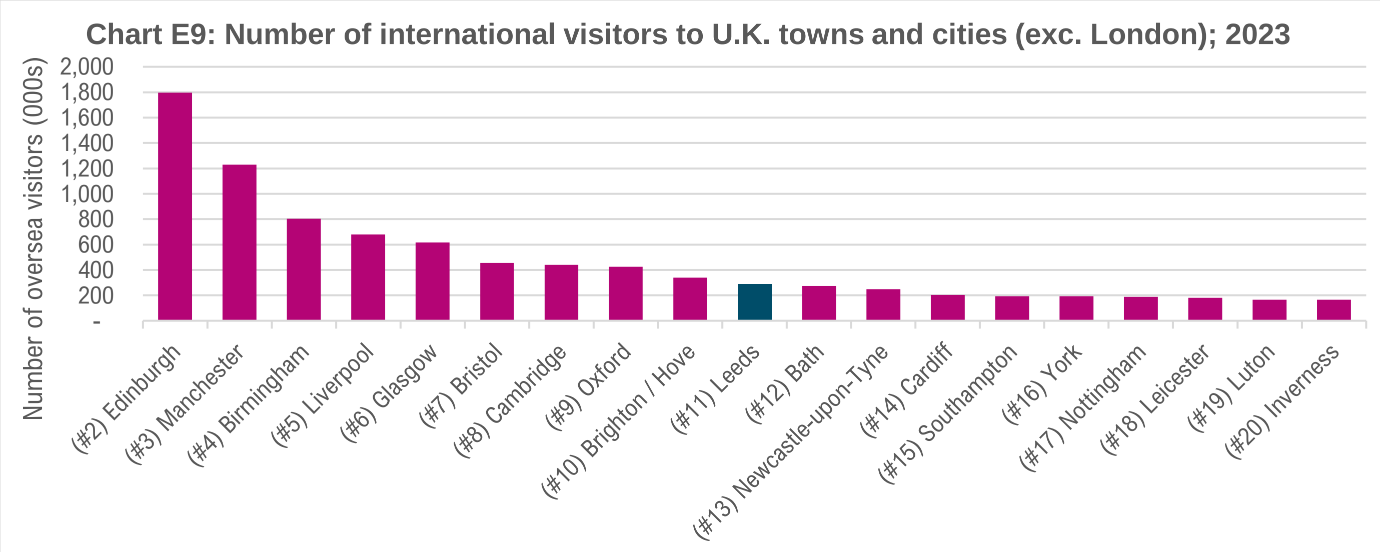
Year	Total international visitors		Leeds national rank for towns/cities	
	Number	Change from previous	Rank	Change from previous
2012	308,000	-5%	#11	+1
2013	306,000	-0.6%	#11	+/-
2014	369,000	+21%	#11	+/-
2015	300,000	-19%	#14	-3
2016	338,000	+13%	#14	+/-
2017	304,000	-10%	#15	-1
2018	352,000	+16%	#13	+2
2019	338,000	-4%	#13	+/-
2020[2]	No data available for this period due to COVID-19			
2021[2]	53,000	-84%	#11	+2
2022[2]	**289,000**	**+445%**	**#11**	**+/-**

Source: Visit Britain

[2] N.B: No data is available for 2020 due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, and some data regarding Eurotunnel arrivals (but not Eurostar) is partially missing for 2021 and 2022.

Regional/national comparison

Leeds ranks eleventh nationally in terms of number of international overnight stays, remaining the same from 2021 although up two places from 2019 pre-Covid. This suggests that despite lowering visitor numbers, Leeds still performs favourably or similarly compared to other authorities (Table E9) and matches the ranking position last seen between 2012-2014, indicating somewhat positive performance against other authorities. No other Yorkshire & Humber town or cities are within the top twenty towns for international visitor numbers, which is likely a result of the proximity and connection of Leeds Bradford Airport, and being the largest metropolitan area near to this airport to encourage and allow international tourism.



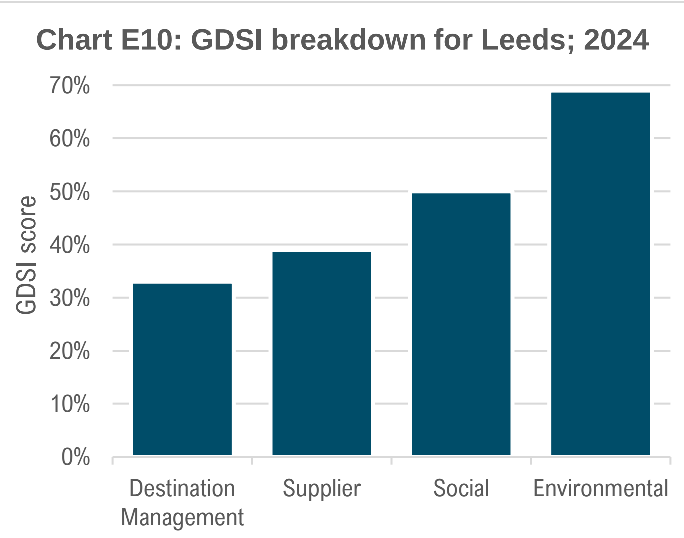
Source: Visit Britain

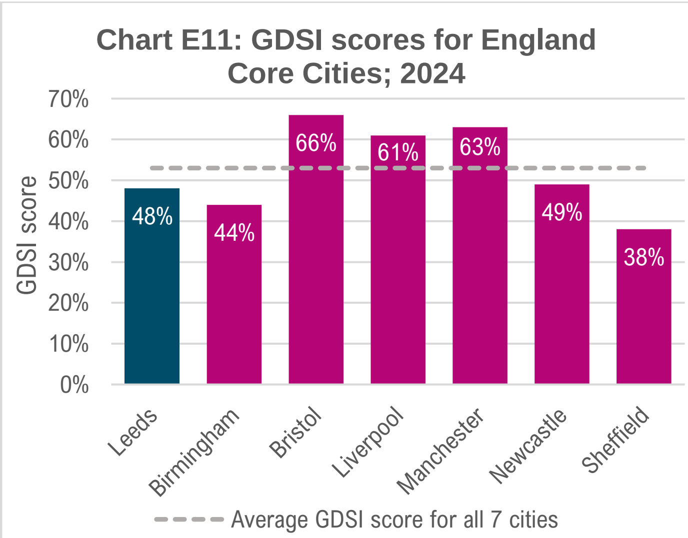
Global Destination Sustainability (GDS) Index

Current Position (2023/24)

The Global Destination Sustainability (GDS) Movement measures the sustainability performance of tourism destinations, and has assessed Leeds Index since 2023. This helps show how well Leeds performs as a sustainable destination, and provides recommendations for Leeds to improve upon its sustainable tourism offer. Details on the GDS Index, and its methodology, can be found here.

Leeds has an overall GDSI score of 48%, down 5% from the previous year. Leeds continued to score well for environmental (69%) and social (50%) factors, although less so for supplier factors (39%) and poorly for destination management (33%) (Chart E10).





Source: Global Destination Sustainability Movement (2024)

Regional/national comparison

Chart E11 shows the overall GDSI scores for seven English Core Cities that the GDS have assessed (Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle and Sheffield) and the average score of 53% for all seven cities, which increased from 48% last year. Leeds has fallen from ranking 3rd last year to 5th, has seen a decrease compared to an average increase to other cities (with the exception of Sheffield) and has fallen below the average score.

Overall performance against target

An amber score has been given over the short term due to the recent increase in overall domestic and international day and overnight visitors to Leeds, comparing positively to other towns and cities across the country, but a worsening GDSI score. An amber score has also been given over the long term given visitor levels are still lower than pre-Covid, although this still compares positively or similarly to other cities and is reflecting a trend seen nationally.

Economy

Socio-economic indicators

Overall sub-topic performance	Short Term	Long Term

Relevant Monitoring Indicators:
- No relevant monitoring indicators

Targets:
- No set target

Relevant Local Plan Policies:
- Spatial Policy 8: Economic Development Priorities

Triggers / Interventions:
- No set triggers or interventions

Employment rate

Current Position (2023/24)

Leeds had a total of 387,700 people in employment between April 2023 and March 2024, down 3.3% from the previous year. The employment rate in Leeds for the same period is at 73.5%, down 2.9%.

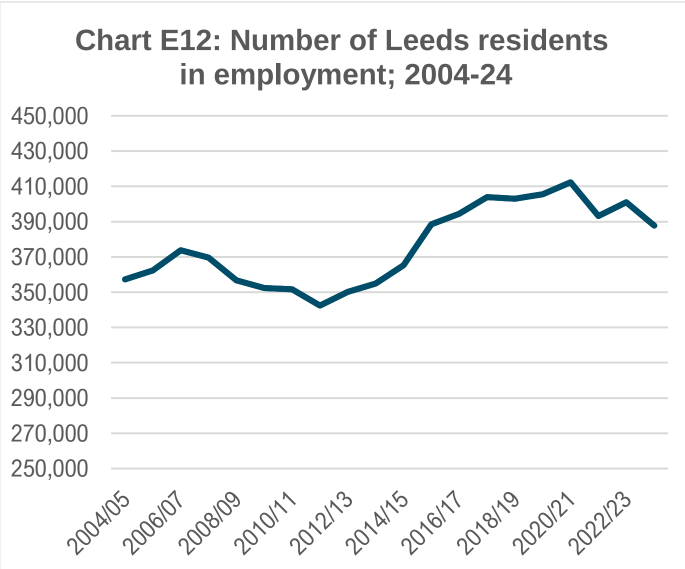
Trends

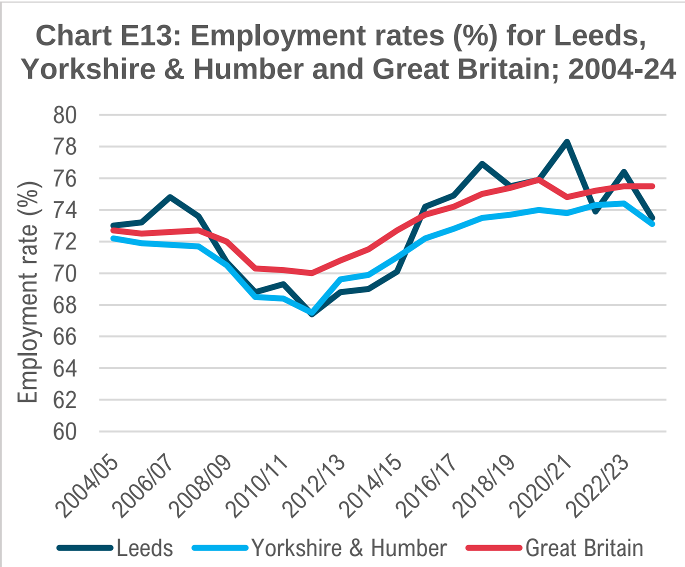
Looking at the short term, employment figures have fallen after an increase seen in the previous year, reaching the lowest levels since 2014/15. This follows a general trend of increasing employment pre-Covid and falling levels since. This is the same for the employment rate, although which has seen greater year-on-year fluctuation.

Table E21: Number of residents in employment and employment rates; 2012 and 2019-24

Year	Number of residents in employment (Leeds)	Employment rate (%)		
		Leeds	Yorkshire & Humber	Great Britain
2012/13	350,200	68.8	69.6	70.8
2019/20	405,500	75.9	74	75.9
2020/21	412,300	78.3	73.8	74.8
2021/22	393,200	73.9	74.3	75.2
2022/23	401,000	76.4	74.4	75.5
2023/24	387,700	73.5	73.1	75.5
5 YEAR AVERAGE	399,940	75.6	73.9	75.4

Source: Nomis Labour Market Profile





Source: Nomis Labour Market Profile

Table E22: Trends in employment and employment rates against regional and national figures					
Period	**Change in number in employment in Leeds**	**Change in employment rate % in Leeds**	**Change in employment % in Yorkshire & Humber**	**Change in employment % in Great Britain**	**Overall Trend**
One year period (current) - 2023/24	-13,300	-2.9	-1.3	+0.3	-
Five year period (short term) – 2018/19-24	-15,200	-2.0	-0.6	+0.5	-
Ten year period (medium term) – 2013/14-24	+32,800	+4.5	+3.2	+4.0	+
Fifteen year period (long term) – 2008/09-24	+31,000	+2.8	+2.6	+3.5	+/-

Source: Nomis Labour Market Profile

Regional/national comparison

Table E21 and Chart E13 shows the employment rate in Leeds as well as for Yorkshire & Humber and Great Britain. In the last year and for the short term, this shows Leeds has seen a sharp decrease in the employment rate, something not seen similarly at the regional and national level, where Great Britain has seen slight growth and Yorkshire & Humber has seen a decline but to a much lesser extent. Longer term, this has shown better growth in the employment rate when compared to the regional and national figures, with a 4.5% rise seen over the last ten years (exceeding that seen in Yorkshire & Humber and Great Britain) and 2.8% in the last fifteen years (similar to Yorkshire & Humber although not as high as the growth seen for Great Britain). This shows a continued strong employment market in Leeds when placed within the regional and national context across the long term, also demonstrating a particular and somewhat sustained recovery from the 2008 recession, although not necessarily from Covid-19.

Employment pay

Current Position (2023/24)

Leeds has a median gross weekly pay of £662.90, up by 6.7% from 2022. 12.2% of jobs in Leeds were paid below the hourly living wage in Leeds, a decrease of 0.1% from the previous year. To note, the UK Living Wage is defined by the Living Wage Foundation and is based upon the cost of living to help workers meet everyday needs. The Living Wage rate for 2023/24 is £12 an hour (£13.15 within London).

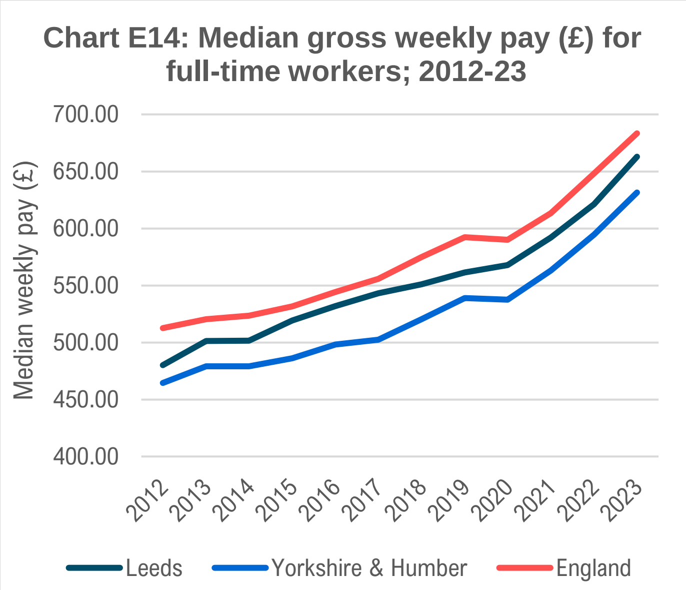
Trends

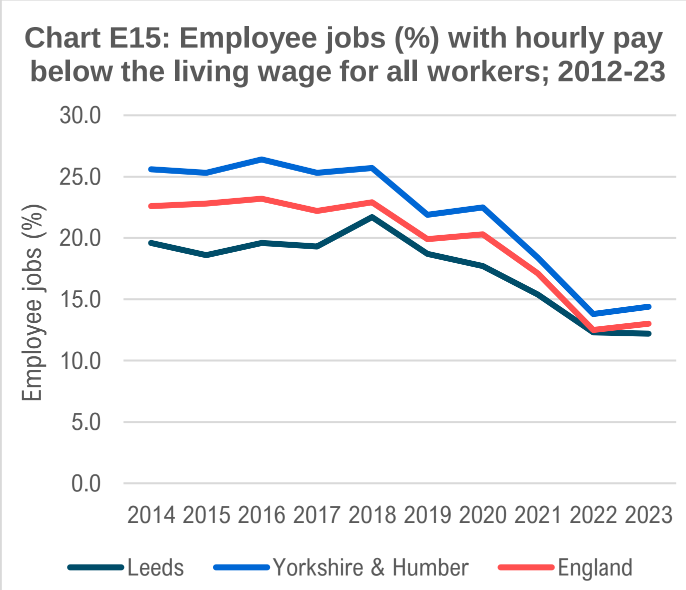
Looking at the short term, median pay for Leeds workers grew the fastest in the last eleven years, growing 20% in the last five years. Looking longer term, it is apparent that pay has increased year-on-year, albeit at fluctuating rates with stagnated median pay in 2014 and more consistent growth seen between 2015 and 2020.

As for hourly pay below the living wage in Leeds, this has remained similar to the previous year indicating somewhat good progress in ensuring no more working people are being paid less than the living wage than previously, and with a considerable decrease of 44% being seen in the last five years indicating more substantial improvement. The longer-term trend does show a general decrease in the proportion of workers being paid under the hourly living wage, particularly between 2017 and 2022, with greater fluctuation and slight increases before 2017.

Table E23: Median gross weekly pay (full time workers; £) in Leeds; 2012 and 2019-23					
Year	**Leeds**	**Yorkshire & Humber**	**England**	**Leeds as % of regional average**	**Leeds as % of national average**
2012	481.10	464.50	512.60	103.6%	93.9%
2019	561.30	538.90	592.20	104.2%	94.8%
2020	568.00	537.60	590.00	105.7%	96.3%
2021	591.90	563.00	613.30	105.1%	96.5%
2022	621.30	594.50	648.20	104.5%	95.9%
2023 (provisional)	662.90	631.50	683.40	105.0%	97.0%
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR	6.7%	6.2%	5.4%	0.5%	1.2%

Source: Office for National Statistics; Ref. ASHE Table 8.1a





Source: Office for National Statistics; Refs. ASHE Table 8.1a and LWF.1 Table 7

Regional/national comparison

The median weekly pay in Leeds for 2022 compares favourably for that against the regional average, representing 105% of the regional average, with this gap closing over the long term (although with a slight increase from the previous year). This may be indicative of Leeds having a higher proportion of skilled and professional jobs located within the City Centre compared to other regional towns and cities, where commuting into Leeds might be more common. The median pay in Leeds compares negatively against the national average, representing 97% of the national average, although with this gap starting to close after several years of this disparity increasing.

In terms of hourly pay below the living wage, Leeds has had a lower proportion compared to the regional and national figures for all years since 2014, with the regional and national figure seeing slight increases in the last year compared to slight decreases in the proportion of workers being paid below the living wage in Leeds, indicating strong continued performance in this regard.

Overall performance against target

An amber score has been given over the short term given the slight decreases in employment figures in the last year, which compares unfavourably to the regional and national figures, although progress continues to be made in relation to employment pay. A green score has been given over the longer term given the general and continued increases in both employment rates and pay.

It is however important to note the limitations which planning can have in controlling and improving pay levels, although any potential for planning policies to help increase pay equality will be explored wherever possible as part of Leeds Local Plan 2040, which shall also be complemented by other Council strategies, such as Inclusive Growth Strategy.

Emerging Local Plan policies – Economy:

Leeds Local Plan 2040

Following Local Plan Update, Leeds City Council is preparing a further comprehensive update to the Local Plan in order to review, update and / or replace all existing remaining policies contained within the Local Plan to ensure policies are effective, up-to-date and reflect needs up to 2040. This includes reviewing employment delivery and requirement targets and the overall employment spatial strategy, and updating existing policies on safeguarding existing premises, retail and centres policies and on leisure and tourism.

Initial Regulation 18 public consultation and call for sites process completed and comments reviewed in 2023/24, with work progressing developing the required evidence base and policy options, in preparation for further public consultation anticipated in 2024/25.

Details of LLP 2040, including latest news of the development of the plan update and information on the initial scoping topics, can be viewed here.

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

2,447 designated heritage assets:

2,371 Listed Buildings, increase of 2 from last year

60 Scheduled Monuments

15 Registered Park and Gardens

1 Battlefield

67% Conservation Areas appraised, unchanged from last year

Demolition of **one Listed Building** (St Mary's Convent Church), contrary to targets, although with partial retention

22 non-designated heritage assets identified

10 Listed Buildings at risk, decrease of one from last year and meets targets

93 Listed Buildings on local at risk list, down 17% from last year

Historic Environment

Heritage designations

Overall sub-topic performance	Short Term	Long Term

Relevant Monitoring Indicators:

- Indicator 26 - Number of Conservation Area appraisals completed as a proportion of total Conservation Areas
- Indicator 28 - Number of Listed Buildings demolished

Relevant Local Plan Policies:

- CS Policy P11: Conservation
- Saved UDPR Policies N14, N15, N16, N17, N18A, N18B, N19, N20, N28, N29

Targets:

- 100% of Conservation Area Appraisals produced
- Zero Listed Buildings demolished

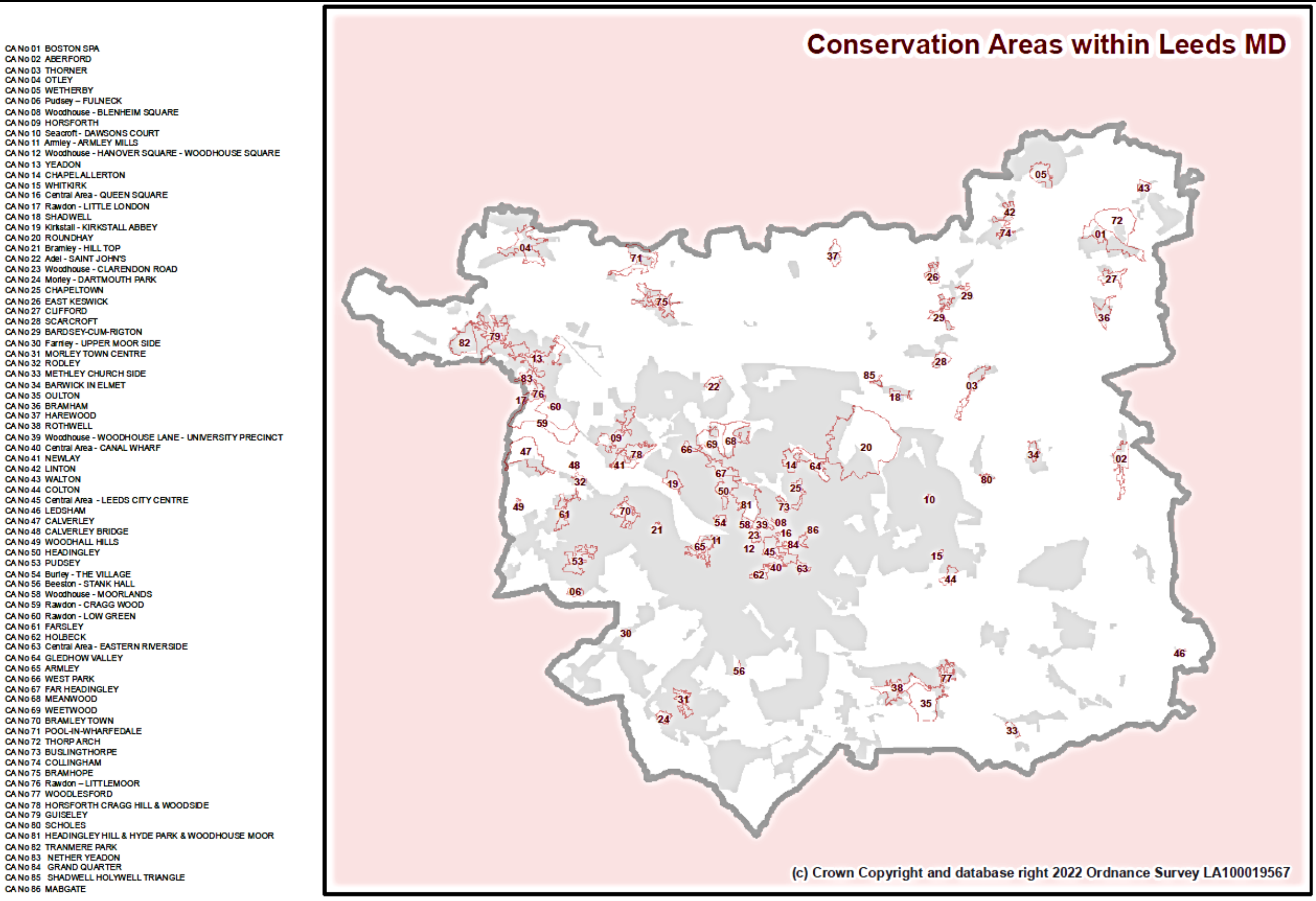
Triggers / Interventions:

- Continued outstanding CAAs or an increased need for those not completed could necessitate a greater prioritisation for undertaking outstanding CAAs
- Demolition of listed buildings

Conservation Areas

Leeds has a total of 81 Conservation Areas across the District, as set out in Figure HE1 below:

Figure HE1: Map of Conservation Areas in Leeds



A list of all of the individual Conservation Area maps, as well as appraisal documents (wherever relevant), can be viewed here.

Current Position (2023/24)

Out of Leeds' 81 Conservation Areas, 54 (67% of the total) have Conservation Area appraisals.

Trends

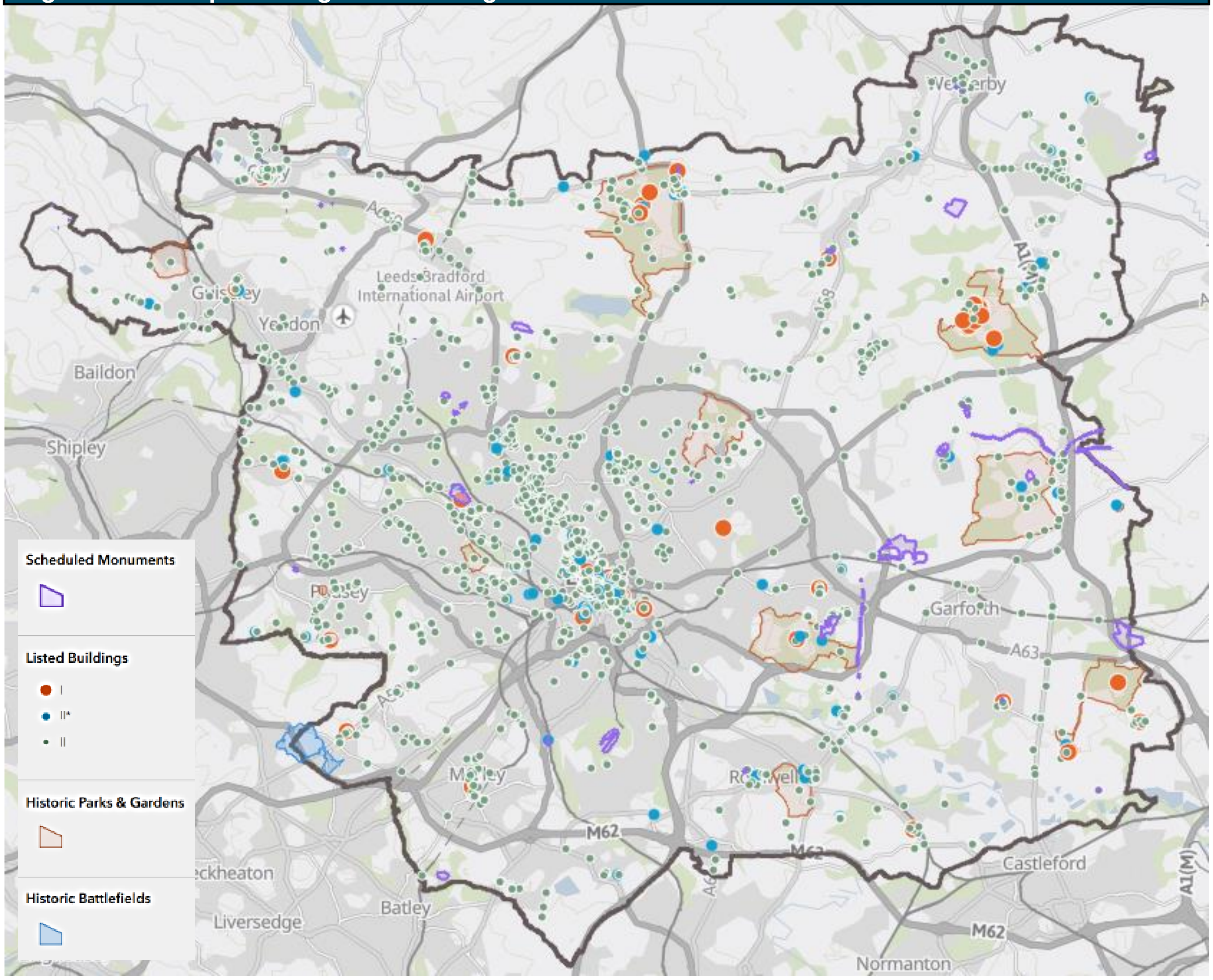
There has been no change in the number of Conservation Areas designated or appraisals produced in the last year.

However, changes have been proposed for the Morley Town Centre and Dartmouth Park Conservation Areas, expanding the boundaries of both to create a new unified Morley Conservation Area. Alongside this, a draft Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan has been prepared, with adoption of the new Conservation Area expected next year.

Listed Buildings

A map of Leeds' designated heritage assets is set out in Figure HE2 below, including Listed Buildings (Grade I, II and II*), Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks & Gardens and Historic Battlefields:

Figure HE2: Map of designated heritage assets in Leeds



A current list of all of Leeds' designated Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, registered Parks and Gardens, and Battlefields can be found by filtering the available data on Historic England website here.

Current Position (2023/24)

There are currently 2,447 designated heritage assets in Leeds. This includes 2,371 Listed Buildings (Grade II – 2,221, Grade II* - 104, Grade I – 46), 60 Scheduled Monuments, 15 Registered Park and Gardens (Grade II – 11, Grade II* - 2, Grade I – 2) and 1 Battlefield. Two new Grade II buildings were listed in 2023/24: Former office block of the Scotch Foundry and former warehouse of the Scotch Foundry, LS12 2HG.

One Listed Building was demolished in the last year: the Presbytery and Nave and Aisles of St Mary's Convent Church under planning applications 20/03519/FU and 20/03520/LI. The Presbytery and rear Nave and Aisles was approved to demolished for a five-storey apartment block and six storey extension as it was no longer considered viable to maintain the entirety of the building, which was independently examined by the District Valuer as part of the application process and found to be justified, although with partial retention of the front of St Mary's Convent Church.

Overall performance against target

An amber score has been provided over the short term given the partial demolition of one Listed Building and lack of progress of the production of Conservation Area appraisals over the last year, although with two new listings having been made. An amber score has been given over the long term due to limited progress towards having all Conservation Areas appraised over the current Plan Period and general increase in listings.

Historic Environment

Heritage at risk

Overall sub-topic performance	Short Term	Long Term

Relevant Monitoring Indicators:

- Indicator 27 - Number of buildings noted as 'At Risk' on the 'At Risk Register'

Relevant Local Plan Policies:

- CS Policy P11: Conservation
- Saved UDPR Policies N14, N15, N16, N17, N28, N29

Targets:

- For the number of buildings considered to be 'At Risk' in Leeds to be less in 2028 than at the start of the Plan. In 2011, there were 11 buildings at risk in Leeds

Triggers / Interventions:

- A rise of buildings at risk to more than 11

Heritage at Risk Register (Historic England)

The Heritage at Risk Register is produced annually by Historic England, and includes historic buildings and sites that are at risk of being lost through neglect, decay or deterioration. It includes all types of designated heritage assets, including Conservation Areas, which are designated and assessed by Local Planning Authorities, other than Grade II buildings.

The aim of the Register is to focus attention on those places in greatest need. Historic England, in partnership with others, are able to help tackle heritage at risk, working with owners, friends groups, developers and other stakeholders to find imaginative solutions for historic places and sites at risk across England.

The Heritage at Risk North East & Yorkshire Register 2023 can be viewed here.

Current Position (2023/24)

There were 10 Grade II* or Grade I Listed Buildings on Historic England's 'Heritage at Risk register' in Leeds in 2023. Of these 10, 6 are in 'poor' condition and 4 in 'very bad' condition. This indicates good performance against the target of no more than 11 Listed Buildings on the Register, seeing a decrease of one Listed Building in the last year (Hunslet Mill which has been repaired / consolidated).

In addition to this, 5 Conservation Areas (Poor – 3, Very Bad – 2), 4 Places of Worship (Poor – 3, Fair – 1), 2 Registered Parks and Gardens, 9 Scheduled Monuments and 1 Battlefield are also on the Heritage at Risk register within or partially within the Leeds District boundary. One Place of Worship has been removed from the Register for positive reasons in the last year (Church of St Augustine which has been repaired / consolidated).

Trends

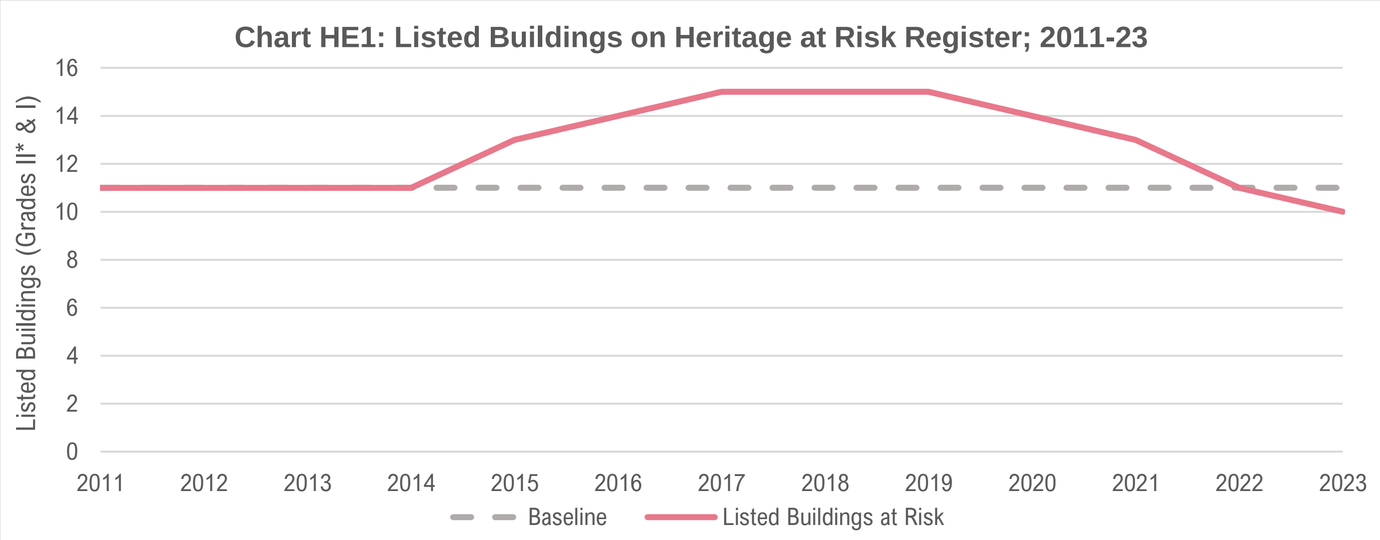
The short term has seen the removal of one Listed Building and one Place of Worship for positive reasons, with no additions, indicating improvement.

Longer term, there has been a decrease of one Listed Building from the 2011 baseline, falling below this baseline target for the first time in the Plan Period as shown in Chart HE1 following several years of decreases from 2019 onwards, also indicating continued improvement. There has also been a decrease of one Place of Worship and one Scheduled Monument, but the addition of a Conservation Area.

Table HE1: Designated heritage assets on 'Heritage at Risk' Register in Leeds; 2023, 2022 & 2011

Designated Heritage Asset	2022 (previous)	2023 (current)	Change from 2022	2011 (baseline)	Change from 2011
Listed Buildings (Grade II* and I)	11	**10**	-1	11	-1
Places of Worship	5	**4**	-1	5	-1
Scheduled Monuments	9	**9**	0	10	-1
Registered Parks and Gardens	2	**2**	0	2	0
Registered Battlefields	1	**1**	0	1	0
Conservation Areas	5	**5**	0	4	+1

Source: Historic England



Source: Historic England

Heritage at Risk List (Civic Trust)

The Leeds Civic Trust, working with the Council, also produces a local Heritage at Risk List on listed and unlisted buildings across the District that are considered in need of preservation. Unlike the Historic England's Register, this includes Grade II buildings and non-designated heritage assets. Buildings on this list are assessed as being either 'At Risk' (vulnerable through neglect and decay) or 'Urgent' (in immediate structural danger).

More details can be found on the Civic Trust Leeds website here.

Current Position (2023)

As of July 2023, there were 93 Listed Buildings on the list – 64 being Grade II, 4 Grade II*, 2 Grade I, 1 Grade II* & II, 1 Grade I & II*, 1 Various and 18 Not Listed.

Trends

Previous local Heritage at Risk lists are not available to access on the Leeds Civic Trust website, so comparisons with all previous years are not possible. Nevertheless, there has been a decrease of 17% in the number of assets on the list year than previous year from 112, indicating improvement in terms of local heritage preservation in the short term.

Overall performance against target

A green score has been given over the short term due to the continued decrease in the number of Listed Buildings on the Heritage at Risk register and list. A green score has been given over the longer term because the number of Listed Buildings on the register has fell below the 2011 baseline position for the first time over the Plan Period, exceeding the target set out in the Core Strategy.

Historic Environment

Non-designated heritage assets

Overall sub-topic performance	Short Term	Long Term

Relevant Monitoring Indicators:

- No relevant monitoring indicators

Relevant Local Plan Policies:

- CS Policy P11: Conservation
- Saved UDPR Policies N14, N15, N16, N17, N28, N29

Targets:

- No set targets

Triggers / Interventions:

- No set triggers or interventions

Local Non-Designated Heritage Assets (NDHA) List

The Council has been working to produce a list of non-designated heritage assets (NDHA), which incorporates sites identified in the Site Allocations Plan, the Aire Valley Leeds Area Action Plan and made Neighbourhood Plans, as well as any others - e.g. those identified through the planning applications process. This list is not exhaustive and will be continually updated and will be published in each AMR.

Current Position (2023/24)

22 NDHAs have been identified in the AVLAAP and 9 in the SAP. These are set out in the below table.

There has been no update to the NDHA list in the last year, although work is still underway in producing an updated list of suitably identified NDHAs in Leeds' made Neighbourhood Plans - these require checking due to changes to the National Planning Policy Guidance in 2019 in how these assets formally go on the NDHA list. This includes reviewing the evidence for these being identified as a NDHA within the Neighbourhood Plan, and once finished and if agreed, these assets will form part of our local NDHA list as well as form part of the Local Plan.

Table HE2: List of local Non-Designated Heritage Assets; 2023/24

NDHA Ref.	Assets Site Address
Aire Valley Leeds Area Action Plan (AVLAAP)	
1	54 Cross Green Lane, Cross Green
2	20 Crown Point Road, Hunslet
3	The Small Mill, Chadwick Street, Hunslet
4	The Malthouse, Chadwick Street, Hunslet
5	The Sun Public House, 134 Church Street, Hunslet
6	Crown Hotel, Crown Point Road, Hunslet
7	Ellerby House, 1-2 Ellerby Lane, Cross Green
8	Goodman House, Goodman Street, Hunslet
9	T F and J H Braime Holdings PLC, Hunslet Road, Hunslet
10	The Tetley, 17 – 33 Hunslet Road, Hunslet
11	315 – 329 Hunslet Road, Hunslet
12	331 – 333 Hunslet Road, Hunslet
13	St Josephs Convent, 5 Joseph Street, Hunslet
14	51 Low Road, Hunslet
15	34 Lupton Street, Hunslet
16	3 Sheaf Street, Hunslet
17	St Saviours Church Hall and Parish Building, 9 Upper Accommodation Road, Cross Green
18	21 Upper Accommodation Road, Cross Green
19	Hunslet Branch Library, Waterloo Road, Hunslet
20	13 Brookfield Street, Hunslet
21	The Brewery, Hunslet Road, Hunslet
22	Old Offices, Crown Point Road, Hunslet
Site Allocations Plan (SAP)	
City Centre HMCA	
MX2 -15	Leeds General Infirmary, Great George Street
MX2-20	Brotherton House, Westgate

North HMCA	
HG2-37	Brownberrie Lane, Horsforth
Outer South HMCA	
HG2-186	Main Street, Hunts Farm, Methley
Outer South East HMCA	
HG2-129	Ash Tree Primary School, Kippax
Outer South West HMCA	
HG2-155	Joseph Priestly College, School Street/Peel Street, Morley
HG2-158	Tingley Mills, Tingley Common, Morley
EG2-19	Land off Topcliffe Lane, North of Capitol Park, Morley
Outer West HMCA	
HG2-67	Owlcotes Farm/Owlcotes Gardens, Pudsey
Made Neighbourhood Plans	
See link for up-to-date list. The Council is currently reviewing all made Neighbourhood Plans and checking and identifying suitable assets in line with revised NPPG 2019 changes.	

Overall performance against target

No score has been given for this sub-topic due to the lack of target or indicator to compare performance or change against.

Emerging Local Plan policies – Historic Environment:

Local Plan Update ('LPU')

Leeds City Council is preparing a Local Plan Update ('LPU') which will introduce new and amend existing local planning policies in order to respond to the Council's declared Climate Emergency in 2019; helping to meet carbon reduction targets and prepare for the effects of climate change upon people, places and the natural environment. The LPU is being prepared with the following five objectives: carbon reduction, flood risk, green and blue infrastructure, place-making, and sustainable infrastructure. This includes design, green space and transport policies which seek to further protect Leeds' heritage and historic environment.

Details of the LPU, including its current stage of the Plan-making process and a list of emerging proposed policies, can be viewed here.

Leeds Local Plan 2040

Following Local Plan Update, Leeds City Council is preparing a further comprehensive update to the Local Plan in order to review, update and / or replace all existing remaining policies contained within the Local Plan to ensure policies are effective, up-to-date and reflect needs up to 2040. This includes updating policies on heritage and the historic environment, particularly those saved from the UDP.

Initial Regulation 18 public consultation and call for sites process completed and comments reviewed in 2023/24, with work progressing developing the required evidence base and policy options, in preparation for further public consultation anticipated in 2024/25.

Details of LLP 2040, including latest news of the development of the plan update and information on the initial scoping topics, can be viewed here.

Appendix 1

List of tables, charts and figures

Appendix 1 below sets out all tables, charts and figures presented in the AMR document above:

Appendix 1: List of tables, charts and figures in Leeds AMR 2023/24

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