



## **Core Strategy Selective Review**

# **Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment) Adoption Statement**

## **Leeds Local Plan**

**Development Plan Document**

**October 2019**

## 1. Introduction

- 1.1. This document is the Sustainability Appraisal Adoption Statement for the Core Strategy Selective Review (CSSR) which was adopted on the 11th September 2019 by Leeds City Council
- 1.2. The CSSR updates the Core Strategy which was originally adopted in 2014. It is a development plan document within the Local Plan for Leeds. As such it forms part of the statutory development plan alongside saved UDP Policies, the Site Allocations Plan, the Natural Resources and Waste Local Plan, the Aire Valley Leeds Area Action Plan and made Neighbourhood Plans. All the adoption documents can be viewed online at [www.leeds.gov.uk/planning/planning-policy](http://www.leeds.gov.uk/planning/planning-policy) and follow the link to Adopted Local Plan
- 1.3. The CSSR supersedes these original Core Strategy policies:
  - SP6 – the Housing Requirement
  - SP7 – Housing Distribution (consequential amendments)
  - H5 – Affordable Housing
  - G4 – Green Space
  - EN2 – Sustainable Construction
- 1.4. It introduces new policy in the following areas:
  - H9 – Minimum Internal Space Standards for New Housing
  - H10 – Accessible Housing for New Build Housing Development
  - EN8 – Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure
- 1.5. It also amends Policies G5 and G6 concerning Green Space in the City Centre and Protection of Green Space.
- 1.6. The CSSR has been subject to examination by an independent Inspector appointed by the Secretary of State. The Inspector's Report was published in July 2019. In terms of the legal requirements for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) the Inspector concluded that the CSSR's preparation was based on an adequate process of SA. She also concluded that the Habitats Regulations Appropriate Assessment Screening Report (as revised) in June 2018 justifiably set out why an AA is not necessary.
- 1.7. This statement has been prepared in accordance with the Environmental Assessment Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (the SEA Regulations). As part of this, Regulation 16(3) and (4) require the preparation of a statement outlining:-
  - i. How environmental and sustainability considerations have been integrated into the CSSR (See Section 2 of this statement);
  - ii. How the Sustainability Appraisal has been taken into account (See Section 2 of this statement);
  - iii. How the opinions in response to the consultations on the Sustainability Appraisal have been taken into account (See Section 3 of this statement);
  - iv. The reason for choosing the CSSR as adopted in light of other reasonable alternatives (See Section 4 of this statement);

- v. The measures agreed to monitor the significant effects of the implementation of the CSSR (See Section 5 and Appendix 1 of this statement);

**2. How environmental and sustainability considerations have been integrated into the CSSR and how the Sustainability Appraisal has been taken into account**

- 2.1. When preparing planning documents, such as the CSSR, local planning authorities must conduct an environmental assessment in accordance with the requirements of the European Directive 2001/42/EC. This must include assessment of the effects of plans on the environment (the Strategic Environmental Assessment or SEA Directive). The 2004 Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act transposed this requirement into English Law requiring the preparation of sustainability appraisal incorporating environmental, social and economic effects of plans.
- 2.2. The SA (incorporating the SEA) of the CSSR commenced in 2017 and has been carried out as an iterative and ongoing process throughout every stage of the CSSR and was undertaken in accordance with the Environmental Assessment Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (the SEA Regulations).

CSSR Production Stage	SA Production Stage	Period	Public Consultation
Scope and Content	Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report	June 2017	19/6/17 – 31/7/17
Publication	Sustainability Appraisal Report (Publication Draft)	February 2018	9/2/18 – 23/3/18
Submission	Sustainability Appraisal Report (Submission Draft)	July 2018	n/a
Examination	Sustainability Appraisal Addendum: Policy Alternatives	February 2019	Placed on the Examination web page.
Examination	Sustainability Appraisal Addendum: Main Modifications	May 2019	17/5/19 – 28/6/19

- 2.3. The iterative process of undertaking the SA and how the findings and recommendations were taken into account in each stage of the CSSR process is explained in more detail below.

Scoping

- 2.4. Parallel to the start of the CSSR preparation process, the scoping of the SA was undertaken in 2017. The existing SA framework, baseline evidence and plans and programmes was reviewed and adapted to reflect the purpose and nature of the CSSR. The three statutory SA consultees (Natural England, Historic England and the Environment Agency) were consulted on the draft Scoping Report in May 2017 and recommended changes to the SA Framework, to the baseline information and to the additional plans/strategies relevant to the SA, which were all incorporated in the Publication version of the SA Report.

### Publication

- 2.5. The policy options were subject to the SA assessment process and an assessment was made of the overall cumulative impact of the CSSR on the SA objectives and mitigation measures to address significant adverse impacts were considered. The completion of this work was the SA Report published in February 2018 as part of the consultation on the Publication draft CSSR. The three statutory SA consultees were consulted on the Publication Draft SA Report and their comments addressed in the Submission Draft SA Report.
- 2.6. *How the SA was taken into account* – The SA helped to understand the positive and negative effects of the policy options on different economic, social and environmental sustainability appraisal objectives. Of the three statutory SA consultees neither the Environment Agency nor Natural England sought any changes. Historic England suggested changes which were associated with the new settlement at Parlington proposed in the Site Allocations Plan, but the Council did not consider they warranted any change to the CSSR SA Report. The reasons for this concern the strategic nature of CSSR Policy SP7 which mean that negative impacts to individual historic sites are impossible to discern. It is also noted that more historic assets are located in other parts of Leeds with higher housing quotas. Also the assessment of impact takes into account a variety of factors, not just impact on Historic Parks and Gardens. The reasoning is set out in Appendix 1B of the CSSR SA Report.

### Submission (incorporating Pre-Submission Changes)

- 2.7. Following the public consultation on the Publication draft CSSR a number of pre-submission changes were proposed to the CSSR policies and supporting paragraphs, but none of these were considered to alter the effect of the policy options in terms of assessment of impacts on the SA Objectives. In the case of the pre-submission changes, these were carried forward into the Main Modifications and Additional Modifications. The Main Modifications were subject to sustainability appraisal (see para 2.11 below)
- 2.8. *How the SA was taken into account* – Consideration of the pre-submission changes identified that none of the changes would have a material effect on the SA objectives. In response to negative scores of different policy options, possible mitigation measures were considered in Appendix 9 of the SA Report.

### Examination of the CSSR

- 2.9. In her matters and issues for the examination, the Inspector raised a question of whether the absence of a formal “alternative options” stage of preparing the CSSR affected the soundness of the sustainability appraisal. Following the hearing session that considered the sustainability appraisal, she asked for options considered in Council Panel Reports to be incorporated into the Sustainability Appraisal. As a consequence, the Council prepared an SA Addendum of Policy Alternatives for the Inspector which was placed on the examination website for public view. The SA Addendum of Policy Alternatives clarified the source of and thinking behind the different policy options that were assessed against the SA objectives. It was not considered necessary to formally consult on the SA Addendum because it sought to clarify and bring together existing material rather than propose policy change.
- 2.10. *How the SA was taken into account* – The SA was subject to examination as part of the hearing on Matter 1 “Process”. This included examination of the efficacy of the assessment of Policy options.

### Main Modifications

- 2.11. The Inspector identified a number of main modifications considered necessary to make the CSSR sound. All of these modifications were subject to SA screening to identify whether they might affect the original SA assessment and results of the SA process. Because the modifications were to policies that had already been scored, the modifications were screened to ascertain if the modification materially changed the effect of the policy on the SA objectives. Where a potential effect was identified, the modification was then subject to an SA assessment – The screening of the main modifications revealed that most had no material impact on the intent of the policy, but two were thought to have sufficient change to warrant re-assessment of the policy against the SA objectives. These were modification 3 concerning Policy SP7 and past housing delivery and modification 23 concerning the deletion of amendments to Policy EN1.
- 2.12. *How the SA was taken into account* In the case of the re-assessment of Policy SP7 and Policy EN1 the revised assessment brought more positive/less negative effects on the SA objectives.

### **3. How the opinions in response to the consultations on the Sustainability Appraisal have been taken into account**

- 3.1. As highlighted in Section 2, the CSSR and accompanying SA process have evolved through several stages of public consultation. At each stage opportunity was provided for general comments to be made on the SA Reports (including Non-Technical Summaries). Table 1 above outlines the key stages of the CSSR and SA process and the respective consultation periods. In the event no responses were received on the SA, except from the statutory consultees.
- 3.2. The statutory SA consultees (Natural England, Historic England and the Environment Agency) were consulted from the initial scoping stage and their comments were taken into account for example in updating and amplifying the baseline evidence and the additional plans/strategies relevant to the SA as well as refining the SA framework to assess the plan policies. The comments of the SA consultees along with the City Council's responses are set out in part 2.4 and Appendix 1A of the Sustainability Appraisal Report.

### **4. The reason for choosing the CSSR as adopted in light of other reasonable alternatives**

- 4.1. The SEA Regulations require assessment of the likely significant effects of implementing the plan and "reasonable alternatives" taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan, and the reasons for selecting alternatives should be outlined in the SA Report. Extant SA/SEA guidance advises that the term "reasonable alternative" should be taken to mean realistic and deliverable.
- 4.2. The CSSR has involved updating a number of policies that existed in the original Core Strategy (2014) and introducing a number of new policies. Opportunities for alternative approaches varied between the policies. For example, several of the policies involved setting numerical targets (SP7, H5, H10 and G4) meant that a number of quantitative alternatives could be considered. Other policies were constrained (H9 and EN2) so that alternatives were limited. The policy alternatives that had been considered were addressed by the Sustainability Appraisal Addendum: Policy Alternatives which was published in February 2019

to set out the reasons for the different policy alternatives that were scored against the SA objectives.

- 4.3. The Council was able to have regard to the assessed impacts of different policy alternatives in determining its preferred policies as set out in the Publication Draft of the CSSR, although other critical factors would have been important too, such as national policy, evidence of need and economic viability assessment. Through the examination of the CSSR, the Inspector, objectors and other third parties with an interest in the Plan were able to consider the alternatives and the assessment as set out in the SA documents. Objectors made comments about the SA at the examination hearings that had not previously been submitted as duly made representations. For example, representatives of the house building industry suggested that the High Housing alternative of 60,528 dwellings should have been scored more positively than the Mid-Range alternatives in terms of impact on employment and economic growth. Through this process the SA Report made information available that was considered publicly through the examination of the CSSR and led to the Inspector's conclusion that the CSSR was sound, subject to her modifications.

## **5. The measures agreed to monitor the significant effects of the implementation of the CSSR**

- 5.1. The SEA Directive requires the monitoring of significant environmental effects arising from the implementation of the CSSR. The monitoring framework of the original Core Strategy (2014) has been updated to incorporate the new and superseding policies of the CSSR. This will be used to assess the effects of the CSSR. The monitoring framework is provided as Appendix 1 to this statement.

## **6. Strategic Environmental Assessment**

- 6.1. As part of the preparation of the CSSR, the Council undertook a screening of the effects of the Plan on protected nature conservation sites and concluded that there were insufficient impacts to warrant undertaking an Appropriate Assessment under the Habitats Regulations 2017. This conclusion was confirmed by Natural England. The screening was made available for the submission of the CSSR including modifications recommended by Natural England to account for the People over Wind, Peter Sweetman v Collite Teoranta judgement of the Court of Justice of the European Union of 12/04/18.

# Core Strategy (incorporating the Core Strategy Selective Review) Monitoring Framework

## Leeds Local Plan

*This document is drafted on the basis that the policies within the Submission draft Core Strategy Selective Review (CSSR), are to be adopted, without modifications. Those policies within the CSSR Review will be incorporated into the Core Strategy on adoption and the whole Plan monitored as one. Therefore the references in this document to the Core Strategy include those policies adopted pursuant to the CSSR.*

*This document will be amended prior to the adoption of the CSSR to reflect any Main Modifications recommended by the Inspector.*

## 1. Introduction

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

## 2. Methodology

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

## 3. Review

- 3.1. When the Monitoring Framework was first published it was acknowledged that it would need to be updated to reflect new circumstances to ensure it remains effective. As the Core Strategy itself is reviewed the Monitoring Framework will need to be updated accordingly. Regard would also need to be given to availability of resources.
- 3.2. The Core Strategy Selective Review (2017 – 2019) concerns the amendment of some pre-existing policies and creation of some entirely new ones. The Core Strategy Monitoring Framework amends the existing monitoring indicators and introduces new ones as appropriate.



3.3. The considerations for the changes are as follows:

Policies SP6 and SP7: Housing Requirement and Distribution

3.4. These policies set out the housing requirement, considerations for appropriate distribution and percentage targets for different areas of Leeds. The review has retained most of the original policy. One area of change was the deletion of percentage targets for the distribution of new dwellings to different parts of the Settlement Hierarchy. The original monitoring indicators for Policies SP6 and SP7 were as follows:

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

3.5. The CSSR removed the need for indicator number 3 because Policy SP7 no longer sets targets for distribution of dwellings according to Settlement Hierarchy areas. Indicator number 3 remains relevant for Policy SP1, which gives policy preference for growth to different parts of the Settlement Hierarchy. Indicator number 3 has therefore been added to the monitoring of Policy SP1.

Policy H5: Affordable Housing

3.6. This policy requires provision of affordable housing in association with major housing development. The CSSR has retained most of the original policy intent although there are changes to definitions and changes of emphasis. Affordable private rent in association with Build-to-Rent schemes is a new area of policy. The original monitoring indicators for Policy H5 were as follows:

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

- 3.7. The only change concerns Indicator 10. The intention of the change is to differentiate between different types of affordable dwellings according to definitions in Policy H5, including affordable private rent and commuted sum equivalents. This has been rewritten as follows:

10 Gross affordable housing completions by type

Policy H9: Minimum Space standards for new dwellings

- 3.8. This is a new policy as a result of the CSSR. It applies the nationally described space standards to new housing development in Leeds. All new dwellings should meet the standards, although it is accepted that the standards will have to be applied differently to student accommodation and houses in multiple occupation. Whilst it is anticipated that all dwellings will meet the standards, exceptions may be justified through the development management process. A new indicator is included:

46 Number and percentage of new dwellings permitted that do not meet the Nationally Described Space Standards

Policy H10: Accessible housing

- 3.9. This is a new policy as a result of the CSSR. It sets the percentages of dwellings on new developments that need to be of accessible form and design. Two types of accessible dwelling are required as defined in the Building Regulations. New developments are expected to provide 30% of dwellings as M4(2) accessible types and 2% as M4(3) accessible types. An appropriate indicator of delivery of this policy will be the number and percentage of total dwellings that are M4(2) and M4(3) types. A new indicator is inserted:

47 Number and percentage of new dwellings permitted that are M4(2) and M4(3) types.

3.10. Policies G4, G5 and G6: Green Space

- 3.11. These policies concern the provision of new green space and protection of existing. Policy G4 requires new development to provide green space. Policy G5 concerns requirements for green space in the city centre and Policy G6 concerns protection of green space. The essential purpose of the policies is not changed by the CSSR Policy G4 is recast with a different target and more clarity on the seeking of different types of green space or off-site arrangements. Policy G5 has its advice changed on where commuted sums are to be used: instead of priorities of the city centre park and pedestrianisation the revised policy expects contributions to be used toward identified open space and public realm projects. The revised Policy G6 has additional wording to add protection to pedestrian corridors in the City Centre. The original monitoring indicators for Policies G4, G5 and G6 were as follows:

24 Provision of Green Infrastructure and green space as obtained through development process and other sources

25 Amount of greenspace lost to redevelopment

31 Delivery of a City Centre Park

3.12. Given the clearer circumstances for accepting commuted sums in Policy G4 and revised guidance for spend of commuted sums in the City Centre it is appropriate to revise indicator number 24 to include

24 Green Infrastructure and Space obtained through development process and collection/spend of commuted sums toward Green Space projects and Open Space projects in the City Centre.

Policies EN1, EN2 and EN8

3.13. Policies EN1 and EN2 concern carbon dioxide reduction and sustainable design and construction. The CSSR reduced the scope of control over housing development to the areas allowable under the Government's written ministerial statement of March 2015. Policy EN8 is a new policy requiring provision of electric vehicle charging points to parking spaces associated with new development. The original monitoring indicators for Policies EN1 and EN2 were as follows:

41 Air Quality in Leeds

42 Renewable energy generation

3.14. It is considered that the indicator 42 (Renewable energy generation) remains appropriate for monitoring the revised EN2 policy. However, Indicator 41 (Air Quality) is not an appropriate indicator for Policy EN1 which concerns climate change. Therefore, new indicator 49 (CO2 Emissions) is added as an indicator for Policy EN1.

42 Renewable energy generation

49 Carbon Dioxide emissions reduction in Leeds District by major emitter

3.15. Indicator 41 is appropriate for monitoring the new EN8 policy (Electric Vehicle Charging Points). A new indicator for Policy EN8 is included

41 Air Quality in Leeds

48 Number of electric vehicle charging points permitted in new development

**Table 1: Monitoring Indicators**

ID	Indicator
<b>City Centre</b>	
1	% of development activity to the south of the river in the City Centre as compared to north of the river
2	Vibrancy, character and cultural appeal of the City Centre
<b>Managing the needs of a successful district</b>	
3	Net additional dwellings by location within the Settlement Hierarchy
4	Net additional dwellings by Housing Market Characteristic Area
5	New and converted housing units on Previously Developed Land
6	Five year supply of housing sites and the long term housing trajectory
7	Housing completions by land type
8	Density of new housing sites
9	Mix of housing units delivered each year by housing type and number of bedrooms
10	Gross affordable housing completions by type
11	Total number of C2 housing units delivered per annum
12	Total number of Gypsy and Traveller pitches in the District as compared to the previous year
13	Total number of Travelling Showpeople plots in the District as compared to the previous year
14	% of empty homes in the District (as measured through properties classified as long term vacant)
15	Total amount of additional employment floorspace by type
16	Total demand for employment land forecasted in the District until the end of the plan
17	Employment land available by sector
18	Net change of employment land in Leeds
19	Retail land supply
20	Total D2 (leisure) development delivered in District
<b>Place making</b>	
21	% of A1-A5, B1a , C1 and D1-D2 development within and on the edge of town and local centres
22	% of development within and on the edge of town and local centres dividing between schemes of units larger or smaller than 372sqm
23	Provision of Infrastructure as outlined in CIL

- 24 Green Infrastructure and Space obtained through development process and collection/spend of commuted sums toward Green Space projects and Open Space projects in the City Centre.
- 25 Amount of greenspace lost to redevelopment
- 26 Number of Conservation Area appraisals completed as a proportion of total Conservation Areas
- 27 Number of buildings noted as 'At Risk' on the 'At Risk Register'
- 28 Number of Listed Buildings demolished
- 29 Total development in Regeneration Priority Programme Areas
- 30 Performance as measured by the Index of Multiple Deprivation
- 31 Delivery of a City Centre park

### **A well connected district**

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

### **Managing environmental resources**

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

### **Core Strategy Update Policies 2018**

- 46 Number and percentage of new dwellings permitted that do not meet the Nationally Described Space Standards
- 47 Number and percentage of new dwellings permitted that are M4(2) and M4(3) types
- 48 Number of electric vehicle charging points permitted in new development
- 49 Carbon Dioxide emissions reduction in Leeds District by major emitter

**Table 2: Monitoring Indicators by Policy**

<b>SP1 Location of Development</b>	
<b>ID</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
3	Net additional dwellings by location within the Settlement Hierarchy
10	Gross affordable housing completions
11	Total number of C2 housing units delivered per annum
20	Total D2 (leisure) development delivered in District
23	Provision of infrastructure as outlined in CIL
24	Green Infrastructure and Space obtained through development process and collection/spend of commuted sums toward Green Space projects and Open Space projects in the City Centre.
25	Amount of greenspace lost to redevelopment
29	Total development in Regeneration Priority Programme Areas
<b>SP2 Hierarchy of Centres &amp; Spatial Approach to Retailing, Offices, Intensive Leisure &amp; Culture</b>	
<b>ID</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
2	Vibrancy, character and cultural appeal of the City Centre
20	Total D2 (leisure) development delivered in District
21	% amount of A1-A5, B1ai, C1 and D1-D2 development within and on the edge of town and local centres
<b>SP3 Role of Leeds City Centre</b>	
<b>ID</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
1	% of development activity to the south of the river in the City Centre, as compared to north of the river
2	Vibrancy, character and cultural appeal of the city centre
3	Net additional dwellings by location within the Settlement Hierarchy
9	Mix of housing units delivered each year by housing type and number of bedrooms
19	Retail land supply
24	Green Infrastructure and Space obtained through development process and collection/spend of commuted sums toward Green Space projects and Open Space projects in the City Centre.
34	The delivery of transport management priorities
39	Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk and water quality
40	Delivery of the Leeds Flood Alleviation Scheme
<b>SP4 Regeneration Priority Programme Areas</b>	
<b>SP5 Aire Valley Leeds Urban Eco-Settlement</b>	
<b>ID</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
5	New and converted housing units on Previously Developed Land
10	Gross affordable housing completions

11	Total number of C2 housing units delivered per annum
17	Employment land available by sector
20	Total D2 (leisure) development delivered in District
23	Provision of Infrastructure as outlined in CIL
24	Green Infrastructure and Space obtained through development process and collection/spend of commuted sums toward Green Space projects and Open Space projects in the City Centre.
25	Amount of greenspace lost to redevelopment
29	Total development in Regeneration Priority Programme Areas
30	Performance as measured by the Index of Multiple Deprivation

#### **SP6 The Housing Requirement and Allocation of Housing Land**

#### **SP7 Distribution of Housing Land and Allocations**

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

#### **SP8 Economic Development Priorities**

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

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

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

<b>P10 Green Belt</b>	
<b>ID</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
3	Net additional dwellings by location within the Settlement Hierarchy
4	Net additional dwellings by Housing Market Characteristic Area
5	New and converted housing units on Previously Developed Land
6	Five year supply of housing sites and the long term housing trajectory
17	Employment land available by sector
29	Total development in Regeneration Priority Programme Areas
32	Accessibility of new dwellings to local services, employment, health, education and centres
39	Planning Permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk and water quality

<b>SP11 Transport Infrastructure Investment Priorities</b>	
<b>ID</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
32	Accessibility of new dwellings to local services, employment, health, education and centres
33	Accessibility of new employment, health, education, retail and leisure uses
34	The delivery of transport management priorities
35	Mode of travel to work
36	Expansion of the Leeds Core Cycle Network

<b>SP12: Managing the Growth of Leeds Bradford International Airport</b>	
<b>ID</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
34	The delivery of transport management priorities

<b>SP13 Strategic Green Infrastructure</b>	
<b>ID</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
24	Green Infrastructure and Space obtained through development process and collection/spend of commuted sums toward Green Space projects and Open Space projects in the City Centre.
31	Delivery of a City Centre Park
36	Expansion of the Leeds Core Cycle Network
39	Planning Permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk and water quality

<b>CC1 City Centre Development</b>	
<b>ID</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
2	Vibrancy, character and cultural appeal of the city centre
16	Total Demand for Employment Land forecasted in the District until the end of the Plan
17	Employment land available by sector
19	Retail land supply
20	Total D2 (leisure) development delivered in District



- 24 Green Infrastructure and Space obtained through development process and collection/spend of commuted sums toward Green Space projects and Open Space projects in the City Centre.
- 25 Amount of greenspace lost to redevelopment
- 31 Delivery of a City Centre Park
- 32 Accessibility of new dwellings to local services, employment, health, education and centres
- 33 Accessibility of new employment, health, education, retail and leisure uses

### CC2 City Centre South

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

### CC3 Improving Connectivity between the City Centre and Neighbouring Communities

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

### H1: Managed Release of Sites

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

- 32 Accessibility of new dwellings to local services, employment, health, education and centres
- 37 Quality of existing Sites of Special Scientific Interest in Leeds

<b>H2: New Housing Development on Non Allocated Sites</b>	
<b>ID</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
3	Net additional dwellings by location within the Settlement Hierarchy
5	New and converted housing units on Previously Developed Land
6	Five year supply of housing sites and the long term housing trajectory
32	Accessibility of new dwellings to local services, employment, health, education and centres

<b>H3: Density of Residential Development</b>	
<b>ID</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
3	Net additional dwellings by location within the Settlement Hierarchy
8	Density of new housing sites

<b>H4: Housing Mix</b>	
<b>ID</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
3	Net additional dwellings by location within the Settlement Hierarchy
9	Mix of housing units delivered each year by housing type and number of bedrooms
11	Total number of C2 housing units delivered per annum

<b>H5: Affordable Housing</b>	
<b>ID</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
10	Gross affordable housing completions by type
11	Total number of C2 housing units delivered per annum

<b>H6: Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs), Student Accommodation and Flat Conversion</b>	
<b>ID</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
5	New and Converted Housing Units on Previously Developed Land
9	Net additional dwellings by location within the Settlement Hierarchy

<b>H7: Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Show People</b>	
<b>ID</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
12	Total number of gypsy and traveller pitches in the District as compared to the previous year
13	Total number of Travelling Showpeople plots in the District as compared to the previous year

<b>H8: Housing for Independent Living</b>	
<b>ID</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
3	Net additional dwellings by location within the Settlement Hierarchy
5	New and Converted Housing Units on Previously Developed Land
9	Mix of housing units delivered each year by housing type and number of bedrooms
11	Total number of C2 housing units delivered per annum
32	Accessibility of new dwellings to local services, employment, health, education and centres

<b>H9 Housing Space Standards</b>	
<b>ID</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
46	Number and percentage of new dwellings permitted that do not meet the Nationally Described Space Standards

<b>H10 Accessible Housing Standards</b>	
<b>ID</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
47	Number and percentage of new dwellings permitted that are M4(2) and M4(3) types

<b>EC1 General Employment Land</b>	
<b>ID</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
15	Total amount of additional employment floorspace by type
17	Employment land available by sector
18	Net change of employment land in Leeds & loss of employment land to other uses
21	% amount of A1-A5, B1ai, C1 and D1-D2 development within and on the edge of town and local centres
29	Total development in Regeneration Priority Programme Areas
33	Accessibility of new employment, health, education, retail and leisure uses

<b>EC2: Office Development</b>	
<b>ID</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
15	Total amount of additional employment floorspace by type
16	Total Demand for Employment Land forecasted in the District until the end of the Plan
17	Employment land available by sector
18	Net change of employment land in Leeds & loss of employment land to other uses
21	% amount of A1-A5, B1ai, C1 and D1-D2 development within and on the edge of town and local centres
29	Total development in Regeneration Priority Programme Areas

**EC3: Safeguarding Existing Employment Land and Industrial Areas**

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

**P1: Town and Local Centre Designations**

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

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

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

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

ID	Indicator
19	Retail land supply
21	% amount of A1-A5, B1ai, C1 and D1-D2 development within and on the edge of town and local centres
22	% of development within and on the edge of town and local centres dividing between schemes of units larger or smaller than 372sqm
33	Accessibility of new employment, health, education, leisure and retail

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

ID	Indicator
19	Retail land supply
22	% of development within and on the edge of town and local centres dividing between schemes of units larger or smaller than 372sqm
33	Accessibility of new employment, health, education, leisure and retail

<b>P7: The Creation of New Centres</b>	
<b>ID</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
17	Employment land available by sector
19	Retail land supply
21	% amount of A1-A5, B1ai, C1 and D1-D2 development within and on the edge of town and local centres
33	Accessibility of new employment, health, education, leisure and retail

<b>P8: Sequential and Impact Assessments for Town Centre Uses</b>	
<b>ID</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
2	Vibrancy, character and cultural appeal of the city centre
17	Employment land available by sector
19	Retail land supply
21	% amount of A1-A5, B1ai, C1 and D1-D2 development within and on the edge of town and local centres
33	Accessibility of new employment, health, education, retail and leisure uses

<b>P9: Community Facilities and Other Services</b>	
<b>ID</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
2	Vibrancy, character and cultural appeal of the city centre
20	Total D2 (leisure) development delivered in District
21	Total amount of A1-A5, B1ai, C1 and D1-D2 development within and on the edge of town and local centres
33	Accessibility of new employment, health, education, retail and leisure uses

<b>P10: Design</b>	
<b>ID</b>	<b>Indicator</b>

<b>P11: Conservation</b>	
<b>ID</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
26	Number of Conservation Area Appraisals completed as a proportion of total Conservation Areas
27	Number of buildings noted as 'At Risk' on the 'At Risk Register'
28	Number of Listed Buildings demolished

<b>P12: Landscape</b>	
<b>ID</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
37	Quality of existing Sites of Special Scientific Interest in Leeds

**Policy T1: Transport Management****Policy T2: Accessibility Requirements and New Development**

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

**Policy G1: Enhancing and Extending Green Infrastructure**

ID	Indicator
24	Green Infrastructure and Space obtained through development process and collection/spend of commuted sums toward Green Space projects and Open Space projects in the City Centre.
31	Delivery of a City Centre Park
37	Quality of existing Sites of Special Scientific Interest in Leeds

**Policy G2: Creation of New Tree Cover**

ID	Indicator
38	Increase in the amount of tree cover in the District

**Policy G3: Standards for Open Space, Sport and Recreation****Policy G4: New Greenspace Provision**

ID	Indicator
24	Green Infrastructure and Space obtained through development process and collection/spend of commuted sums toward Green Space projects and Open Space projects in the City Centre.
31	Delivery of a city centre park

**Policy G5: Open Space Provision in the City Centre**

ID	Indicator
24	Green Infrastructure and Space obtained through development process and collection/spend of commuted sums toward Green Space projects and Open Space projects in the City Centre.
25	Amount of greenspace lost to redevelopment
31	Delivery of a City Centre Park

**Policy G6: Protection and Redevelopment of Existing Greenspace**

ID	Indicator
25	Amount of greenspace lost to redevelopment

**Policy G7: Protection of Important Species and Habitats****Policy G8: Biodiversity Improvements****ID Indicator**

37 Quality of existing Sites of Special Scientific Interest in Leeds

**Policy EN1: Climate Change – Carbon Dioxide Reduction****ID Indicator**

49 Carbon Dioxide emissions reduction in Leeds District by major emitter

**Policy EN2: Sustainable Design and Construction****ID Indicator**

42 Renewable energy generation

**Policy EN3: Low Carbon Energy****Policy EN4: District Heating****ID Indicator**

42 Renewable energy generation

**Policy EN5: Managing Flood risk****ID Indicator**

39 Planning Permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk and water quality

40 Delivery of the Leeds Flood Alleviation Scheme

**Policy EN6: Strategic Waste Management****ID Indicator**

44 Capacity of new waste management facilities

45 Amount of municipal waste arising and managed by waste stream

**Policy EN7: Minerals****ID Indicator**

43 Production of primary land won aggregates

**Policy EN8: Electric Vehicle Charging Points****ID Indicator**

41 Air quality in Leeds

48 Number of electric vehicle charging points permitted in new development

**Policy ID1: Implementation and Delivery Mechanisms****ID Indicator**

No indicators have been developed for this policy. Rather than Authority Monitoring process as a whole seeks to deliver the policy.

**Policy ID2: Planning Obligations and Developer Contributions**

**ID**

**Indicator**

23

Provision of infrastructure as outlined in CIL



**Table 3: Monitoring Indicators explained**

<b>1 % of development activity to the south of the river in the City Centre as compared to north of the river</b>	
<b>Purpose</b>	To identify if development to the south of the river in the City Centre is occurring at a more favourable rate than north of the river.
<b>Definition</b>	The southern half of the City Centre is all land that is located South of the River Aire, but within the defined boundaries of the City Centre.
<b>Target</b>	It is important to ensure that appropriate mechanisms are in place to enable the long term development of the southern half of the Centre.  It is anticipated that due to projects in the northern part of the Centre (Eastgate/Trinity/Arena) and the need for comprehensive master planning for the southern half that it will be toward the later stages of the Plan that development activity in the southern half of the City Centre will be greater than in the northern half.
<b>Actions</b>	Review mechanisms for bringing forward development opportunities to identify any barriers preventing southern development
<b>Documents</b>	City Centre Audit City Centre Occupancy Report Reports on City Centre health by partners

<b>2 Vibrancy, character and cultural appeal of the City Centre</b>	
<b>Purpose</b>	To ensure that the vibrancy, distinctive character and cultural appeal of the City Centre is strengthened.
<b>Definition</b>	Footfall, hotel occupancy, listed buildings, conservation areas, PSQ street enhancement, number of cinemas, number of cinema screens, number of theatres, number of live music venues, number of restaurants, number of bars/pubs
<b>Target</b>	No target
<b>Actions</b>	No action
<b>Documents</b>	City Centre Audits

<b>3 Net additional dwellings by location within the Settlement Hierarchy</b>	
<b>Purpose</b>	To show the levels of housing delivery by location within the Settlement Hierarchy To demonstrate the spatial distribution of housing development by the Settlement Hierarchy.
<b>Definition</b>	The Settlement Hierarchy as defined by Table 1 of the Core Strategy, which includes the following areas  Main Urban Area  Major Settlements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Garforth</li> <li>• Guiseley/Yeadon/Rawdon</li> <li>• Morley</li> <li>• Otley</li> <li>• Rothwell</li> <li>• Wetherby</li> </ul>

	<p>Smaller Settlements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allerton Bywater</li> <li>• Bardsey</li> <li>• Barwick-in-Elmet</li> <li>• Boston Spa</li> <li>• Bramham</li> <li>• Bramhope</li> <li>• Calverley</li> <li>• Collingham</li> <li>• Drighlington</li> <li>• East Ardsley</li> <li>• Gildersome</li> <li>• Kippax</li> <li>• Lofthouse/Robin Hood</li> <li>• Micklefield</li> <li>• Mickletown Methley</li> <li>• Pool-in-Wharfedale</li> <li>• Scholes</li> <li>• Swillington</li> <li>• Tingley/West Ardsley</li> </ul> <p>Villages – all other settlements</p>
<b>Target</b>	For housing development to meet the broad spatial distribution pattern outlined in Spatial Policy 1: Location of Development
<b>Actions</b>	Monitor the release of land by settlement category as appropriate, to ensure that the broad distribution is met. In the case of overprovision/under provision in anyone area to seek to determine whether it is appropriate to limit/promote permissions or adjust the phased release of allocated sites until an appropriate balance is maintained
<b>Documents</b>	<p>Housing Land Monitor Updates</p> <p>Five Year Supply updates</p> <p>Site delivery monitoring via Housing Land Availability</p> <p>Updates to the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment</p> <p>Updates to the Strategic Housing Market Assessment</p> <p>Other housing updates as published by Leeds City Council and partners</p>

<b>4</b>	<b>Net additional dwellings by Housing Market Characteristic Area</b>
<b>Purpose</b>	To show the levels of housing delivery by each Housing Market Characteristic Area
<b>Definition</b>	<p>To demonstrate the spatial distribution of housing development by Housing Market Characteristic Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aireborough</li> <li>• City Centre</li> <li>• East Leeds</li> <li>• Inner Area</li> <li>• North Leeds</li> <li>• Outer North East</li> <li>• Outer North West</li> <li>• Outer South</li> <li>• Outer South East</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outer South West</li> <li>• Outer West</li> </ul>
<b>Target</b>	For housing development to meet the broad spatial distribution pattern outlined in Spatial Policy 7: Housing Distribution by Housing Market Characteristic Area
<b>Actions</b>	Monitor the release of land by Housing Market Characteristic Area to ensure that the broad distribution is met. In the case of overprovision/under provision in anyone area, seek to determine whether it is appropriate to adjust the phased release of allocated sites until an appropriate balance is maintained
<b>Documents</b>	Housing Land Monitor Updates Five Year Supply updates Site delivery monitoring via Housing Land Availability Updates to the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Updates to the Strategic Housing Market Assessment Housing updates as published by Leeds City Council and partners

<b>5</b>	<b>New and converted housing units on Previously Developed Land</b>
<b>Purpose</b>	To show the number of gross new dwellings built upon previously developed land (PDL)
<b>Definition</b>	This indicator should report only those gross completions on PDL as a total of all gross housing completions
<b>Target</b>	65% of all new housing development between 2012 – 2017 to be on PDL  55% of all new housing development 2017 onwards to be on PDL
<b>Actions</b>	If the PDL targets are not being met the Council will review its land release policy in accordance with Policy H1. The Council will be in a position to resist further greenfield land release if the PDL targets are not being met, so as to encourage brownfield and regeneration development, as part of the overall approach of the Core Strategy.
<b>Documents</b>	Housing Land Availability Site Monitoring Housing Land Monitor Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Updates

<b>6</b>	<b>Five year supply of housing sites and the long term housing trajectory</b>
<b>Purpose</b>	To set out a long term housing trajectory and annually identify the supply of specific deliverable housing sites sufficient to provide for five years worth of housing in accordance with the NPPF
<b>Definition</b>	<p>The base date of the plan is set at 1<sup>st</sup> April 2012 and the end date of the plan period is 31<sup>st</sup> March 2028.</p> <p>The Council will set out the net level of additional housing supply deliverable over a fifteen year period i.e. the housing trajectory. For the purposes of the long term housing trajectory, the base date of the long term is the current year plus 15 years. This will be updated annually.</p> <p>Each year the next five year period from 1st April following the current monitoring year will set out the net supply of additional dwellings i.e. the five year supply. Specific deliverable sites will be determined by the Site Allocations Plan and sourced from the SHLAA for each rolling five year period <b>including the net supply of self-contained units from student accommodation, older people's housing and bringing empty homes back into use from the base date of the plan.</b> The expected number of dwellings likely to be completed in the current year</p>

	<p>will be identified taking into account net additional dwellings that have already been recorded.</p> <p>The Council will assess a residual housing requirement against plan requirements from the base date of the plan and bring forward sufficient sites to accommodate any under delivery.</p>
<b>Target</b>	<p>To identify sufficient deliverable sites for housing delivery to meet the requirement of 70,000 units (net) between 2012 and 2028.</p> <p>To maintain a five year supply and ensure that there is enough land to meet the housing requirements of each five year period of the Plan. The type of sites will be in accordance with the strategy.</p>
<b>Actions</b>	<p>In order to positively maintain an annual five year supply of deliverable land the Council will monitor the supply of sites as calculated in the five year supply and long term trajectory and release phases of land as allocations in accordance with Policy H1 and the overall strategy.</p>
<b>Documents</b>	<p>Monitoring of housing land via the Housing Land Availability database SHLAA Updates Annual Housing Land Monitor</p>

<b>7 Housing completions by land type</b>	
<b>Purpose</b>	To identify the contribution towards housing delivery by land type
<b>Definition</b>	<p>Land type is defined as either allocated, non-assessed windfall or Assessed windfall.</p> <p>Allocated sites are sites that are reserved for housing delivery. Sites can be allocated through the planning processes. Current allocated sites are identified in the Unitary Development Plan. Future LDF allocation documents, which include the Site Allocations Development Plan Document and any Area Action Plan documents, will identify sites for housing uses.</p> <p>Non-assessed windfall are those sites which deliver housing not on allocated land and which deliver housing without the delivery having been forecasted and assessed through the SHLAA.</p> <p>Assessed windfall are those sites which deliver housing not on allocated land but where the delivery was assessed through the SHLAA.</p>
<b>Target</b>	<p>To identify 66,000 units for housing delivery over the lifetime of the plan through the Site Allocations Documents.</p> <p>To ensure that windfall delivery meets or exceeds the allowance set of 8000 units (500 units/annum) over the Plan Period</p>
<b>Actions</b>	<p>If housing delivery is not meeting the overall requirement, as set out in SP6, the Council will need to identify if windfall is meeting or exceeding its expected contribution to housing delivery.</p> <p>If windfall is not being met (at an average rate of 500 units/annum), as assessed over a five year period and the Council is not meeting it's housing requirement, the Council will need to review Policy H1 to determine if further land release is needed.</p> <p>This review should take into account housing delivery on PDL, vacancy rates, accessibility and delivery as it relates to the Settlement Hierarchy.</p>

<b>Documents</b>	Continued monitoring of housing land via the Housing Land Availability Database Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Updates Housing Land Monitor
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<b>8 Density of new housing sites</b>	
<b>Purpose</b>	To measure the density of new housing permissions by settlement hierarchy location, to ensure that they represent the best use of land and are promoting sustainable development.
<b>Definition</b>	A housing site is as defined as delivering five units or more (as per the Housing Land Availability Database). The red line boundary of a planning permission will be used as the boundary. Sites will be assessed during the year in which they obtain planning permission and not when they complete.
<b>Target</b>	For sites over 5 dwellings to meet or exceed the site density targets as set out in Policy H3, as laid out below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I) City Centre and fringe – 65 units/hectare</li> <li>II) Other urban areas – 40 units/hectare</li> <li>III) Fringe Urban Areas – 35 units/hectare</li> <li>IV) Smaller Settlements – 30 units/hectares</li> </ul>
<b>Actions</b>	If the Settlement Hierarchy targets are not being met the Council will seek to more stringently enforce Policy H3 as necessary.  If targets are being exceeded within different tiers of the policy and the overall approach to housing delivery is being met (as outlined in Policy SP6) then there may be no need for further action.
<b>Documents</b>	Housing Land Monitor

<b>9 Mix of housing units delivered each year by housing type and number of bedrooms</b>	
<b>Purpose</b>	To ensure that there is a mix of housing size delivered by housing type so as to ensure a wide variety of housing is available to residents
<b>Definition</b>	<p>Housing mix involves housing and accommodation type as well as the size of housing units.</p> <p>Housing type is composed of detached, semi-detached, terraced/town house, flats/apartments/maisonettes. Other specialist housing types such as gypsy and traveller pitches will be recorded as a separate category as necessary.</p> <p>Accommodation type is the delivery of specialist housing units, often classified as C2 land use codes. Total delivery of C2 land use codes will be calculated for each year, along with broad categorization of the accommodation being offered (assisted living/student/). Units which are self-contained will be counted towards meeting the housing requirement as set out in Policy SP6.</p> <p>Housing size is measured by the number of bedrooms. This information is obtained from the planning application stage and will only be available for units gained through the planning system.</p> <p>Bedrooms will be measured in categories of 0, 1, 2, 3, 4+.</p>

<b>Target</b>	<p>For the mix of dwellings completed over the plan period to accord with the targets set out in Table H5:</p> <p>i) outside of the City and Town Centres to meet the “Type” targets as outlined in Table 5 and set out below.</p> <p>ii) Throughout Leeds, to meet the “Size” targets as outlined in Table 5 and set out below.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #002060; color: white;">Type</th> <th style="background-color: #002060; color: white;">Target %</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Houses</td> <td>75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Flats</td> <td>25</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #002060; color: white;">Size</th> <th style="background-color: #002060; color: white;">Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0/1 bed</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 bed</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 bed</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 bed+</td> <td>10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type	Target %	Houses	75	Flats	25	Size	Target	0/1 bed	10	2 bed	50	3 bed	30	4 bed+	10
Type	Target %																
Houses	75																
Flats	25																
Size	Target																
0/1 bed	10																
2 bed	50																
3 bed	30																
4 bed+	10																
<b>Actions</b>	<p>Where it is found that the above targets are not being met over a number of years (average provision over the past three to five years), the Council will need to review the housing mix policy against the current and projected population demands. This is to ensure that the policy is still relevant to the current and expected residential make-up of the District.</p> <p>If the policy is found to be still relevant, the Council will need to encourage developments to help address the problem through the planning application stage. Refusals of planning applications may be required if they do not meet the mix set out above.</p>																
<b>Documents</b>	<p>Strategic Housing Market Assessment  ONS population releases  Housing Land Availability Monitoring</p>																

10	Gross affordable housing completions by type
<b>Purpose</b>	To show affordable housing delivery
<b>Definition</b>	<p>Total supply of affordable housing with their level of affordability designed to meet the needs of households for a) intermediate affordable housing (lower quartile earnings) and b) social rented affordable housing (lower decile earnings). This can include permanent pitches on Gypsy and Traveller sites owned and managed by local authorities or registered social landlords.</p> <p>Affordable housing is measured in gross terms i.e. the number of dwellings completed, through new build, acquisitions and conversions. This does not take account of losses through sales of affordable housing.</p>
<b>Target</b>	To ensure that delivery of affordable housing is in line with the targets as set out in the Core Strategy.
<b>Actions</b>	<p>To review and update the Affordable Housing targets in the Core Strategy</p> <p>To review alternate delivery options, such as obtaining grants, to enable affordable housing</p>
<b>Documents</b>	Quarterly Delivery forecasts as produced by Neighbourhoods and Housing

<b>11</b>	<b>Total number of C2 housing units delivered per annum</b>
<b>Purpose</b>	To identify the delivery of alternate housing types, including student accommodation and independent living units.
<b>Definition</b>	C2 units which are considered to be housing units will be counted towards housing supply. Those units will form the basis for this indicator to align with overall housing target and the need to ensure a variety of housing types delivered.
<b>Target</b>	No target
<b>Actions</b>	No action
<b>Documents</b>	Housing Land Monitor

<b>12</b>	<b>Total number of gypsy and traveller pitches in the District as compared to the previous year</b>
<b>Purpose</b>	To identify the total change to the number of gypsy and traveller pitches within the District each year.
<b>Definition</b>	<p>There is no set definition for the size of a gypsy and traveller residential pitch, because in the same way as the settled community, gypsies and travellers require various accommodation sizes, depending on the number of family members. However, on average, a family pitch must be capable of accommodating an amenity building, a large trailer and touring caravan, (or two trailers), drying space for clothes, a lockable shed, parking space for two vehicles and a small garden area. Smaller pitches must be able to accommodate at least an amenity building, a large trailer, drying space for clothes and parking for at least one vehicle. A standardised size is 500sqm.</p> <p>Measurement of pitch numbers will be through contact with the Gypsy and Traveller Service of Leeds City Council and through numbers of planning permissions given and completed.</p>
<b>Target</b>	Those set out in the West Yorkshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment 2008 which may be updated as necessary.
<b>Actions</b>	No action
<b>Documents</b>	West Yorkshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment 2008

<b>13</b>	<b>Total number of pitches for travelling show people in the District as compared to the previous year</b>
<b>Purpose</b>	To identify the total change to the number of travelling showpeople pitches within the District each year.
<b>Definition</b>	<p>Land will often need to be larger than that needed for Gypsy and Travellers because of the need to store fairground equipment and vehicles.</p> <p>Measurement of pitch numbers will be through contact with the Gypsy and Traveller Service of Leeds City Council and through numbers of planning permissions given and completed.</p>
<b>Target</b>	Those set out in the West Yorkshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment 2008 which may be updated as necessary.
<b>Actions</b>	No action
<b>Documents</b>	West Yorkshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment 2008

14	% of empty homes in the District (as measured through properties classified as long term vacant)
<b>Purpose</b>	To determine the number and percentage of empty homes in the District.
<b>Definition</b>	<p>The number of units that are vacant will be determined as at 31 March each year and compared to the total number of units in the District.</p> <p>The Council will report total vacancy and long term vacancy. Total vacancy is the number of properties that are deemed to be vacant on the day of the data extraction. Long Term Vacant properties are those properties that have been vacant for 6 months or longer.</p> <p>A healthy housing market does have vacancy as it allows churn. This means that there is choice within the market and that a property can sit empty for a short period of time between residents. Too low of a vacancy rate and there is no churn and no choice, driving up the cost of housing. Too high of a vacancy rate and there is concern that the housing market is fragile and that there is migration away from the District. Long Term vacancies indicate that the stock is not available for use and can lead to negative impacts such as crime, dereliction and increased housing costs.</p>
<b>Target</b>	The Strategic Housing Market Assessment Update 2010 noted that a healthy vacancy rate for Leeds was approximately 3%. As of December 2010, the vacancy rate in Leeds was 3% or 5% if second homes were classified as vacant. Therefore the challenge to Leeds will be to lower the vacancy rate over the coming years.
<b>Actions</b>	<p>Vacancy rates should be considered alongside the number of new housing units developed.</p> <p>If the vacancy rate rises substantially alongside new development, there is concern that the new development is not helping the housing market. In such a case, a review of demand for housing, alongside knowledge of vacant housing stock, will be required.</p> <p>If vacancy rates are too low and new housing is being developed, than there is concern that additional development might be needed. The Council will then need to review its land release and housing provision policies to determine whether land release is needed to stimulate the housing market.</p>
<b>Documents</b>	Council Tax records Strategic Housing Market Assessment

15	Total amount of additional employment floorspace by type
<b>Purpose</b>	To show the amount and type of completed employment floorspace (gross)
<b>Definition</b>	<p>Employment development includes land use classes B1 (abc), B2, B8.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gross employment floorspace is calculated as new floorspace completions, plus any gains through change of use and completions.</li> <li>• Floorspace is completed when it is available for use and includes extensions made to existing floorspace, where identified through the development management process</li> <li>• Floorspace should be measured in 'gross internal' square meters. Gross internal floorspace is the entire area inside the external walls of a building and includes corridors, lifts, plant rooms, mezzanines, service accommodation e.g. toilets but excludes internal walls</li> </ul>



<b>Target</b>	Offices = 1,000,000 m2 of floorspace available in the land supply over life of plan. General employment = 493 ha of land available in the land supply over life of plan.
<b>Actions</b>	To safeguard land against loss to other uses as supported by Policy EC3 Review target as per Employment Land Review updates to ensure that total requirements are in line with land supply
<b>Documents</b>	Regular update of the Employment Land Review Site monitoring via Employment Land Availability Employment Land Supply analysis required by application Regional Econometric Model Employment updates as published by partners and Leeds City Council

<b>16</b>	<b>Total demand for employment land forecasted in the District until the end of the Plan</b>
<b>Purpose</b>	To identify whether forecasted jobs are increasing or decreasing. The jobs forecast are then translated into land requirements to determine whether enough land supply is available to meet projected demand.
<b>Definition</b>	Total Number of jobs forecasted in the District, as measured by the Autumn Regional Economic Metric
<b>Target</b>	To ensure that the forecasted demand for land can be met by the available land supply
<b>Actions</b>	If land demand exceeds land supply the Council may wish to initiate a call for sites to identify appropriate parcels of land to deliver employment opportunities. The Council will also look to more stringent and appropriate application of Policy E3, which seeks to preserve current employment land from being lost to non-employment uses.  If land demand is less than land supply, the Council may wish to review the portfolio of sites available for employment uses and seek to release these sites to other, appropriate uses.  In both instances, a one-year shortage/over supply does not mean that action need be taken. A balanced review which is a result of a sustained trend (5 years) will be required before action is taken. This should assist in smoothing out economic fluctuations and the five year period should hopefully represent a more meaningful account of economic climate.
<b>Documents</b>	Analysis of employment supply as required by Policy E3 Employment Land Review updates Regional Econometric Model Monitoring of employment sites through the Employment Land Availability Database

<b>17</b>	<b>Employment land available by sector</b>
<b>Purpose</b>	To identify the amount of land available for employment uses by sector  By identifying the land portfolio for employment uses, the supply figure can be compared to forecasted demand. This enables the Authority to identify whether demand and supply are appropriately balanced.
<b>Definition</b>	Employment Land is defined as offices (Land Use Code B1ai) and General Employment (Land Use Code B1b, B1c, B2, B8).

	<p>The portfolio of available sites is calculated using sites in the Employment Land Availability Database. The Employment Land Review uses these sites to determine whether a site should contribute to the land supply.</p> <p>The supply portfolio consists of sites that have a current planning permission that has not been fully implemented or are allocated for employment use but have not been taken up. Sites which once had a planning permission but the permission has subsequently lapsed and the site has not gone into another use are not considered. However these sites may be form part of future allocations, if they are appropriate for employment.</p>
<b>Target</b>	That employment land supply can accommodate demand for employment.
<b>Actions</b>	<p>If land demand exceeds land supply the Council may wish to initiate a call for sites to identify appropriate parcels of land to deliver employment opportunities. The Council will implement Policy EC3 which seeks to preserve current employment land from being lost to non-employment uses.</p> <p>If land demand is less than land supply, the Council may wish to review the portfolio of sites available for employment uses and seek to release these sites to other, appropriate uses.</p> <p>In both instances, a one-year shortage/over supply does not mean that action need be taken. A balanced review which is a result of a sustained trend (5 years) will be required before action is taken. This should assist in smoothing out economic fluctuations and the five year period represents a more meaningful account of economic climate.</p>
<b>Documents</b>	<p>Analysis of employment supply as required by Policy EC3</p> <p>Employment Land Review updates</p> <p>Regional Econometric Model</p> <p>Monitoring of employment sites through the Employment Land Availability database</p>

<b>18 Net change of employment land in Leeds &amp; loss of employment land to other uses</b>	
<b>Purpose</b>	To identify the total amount of change to the employment land portfolio. Total change is measured by calculating the amount of employment land lost to other uses and subtracting this figure from the total amount of employment land gained from new sources of supply.
<b>Definition</b>	<p>Loss of employment land occurs when land which was last used for an employment purpose is used for non-employment uses (non B Land Use code purposes).</p> <p>Employment Land is gained when new sources of supply are identified. This is either through new allocations and gains from new planning permissions on sites which were not previously in employment land use.</p>
<b>Target</b>	No target
<b>Actions</b>	If land demand exceeds land supply the Council may wish to initiate a call for sites to identify appropriate parcels of land to deliver employment opportunities. The Council will also look to more stringent and appropriate application of Policy EC3, which seeks to preserve current employment land from being lost to non-employment uses.

	<p>If land demand is less than land supply, the Council may wish to review the portfolio of sites available for employment uses and seek to release these sites to other, appropriate uses.</p> <p>In both instances, a one-year shortage/over supply does not mean that action need be taken. A balanced review which is a result of a sustained trend (5 years) will be required before action is taken. This should assist in smoothing out economic fluctuations and the five year period should hopefully represent a more meaningful account of economic climate.</p>
<b>Documents</b>	<p>Analysis of employment supply as required by Policy EC3  Employment Land Review updates  Regional Econometric Model  Monitoring of employment sites through the Employment Land Availability Database</p>

<b>19 Retail land supply</b>	
<b>Purpose</b>	To identify the total amount of Retail land supply available for use
<b>Definition</b>	<p>Retail is defined as land uses codes A1 and A2.</p> <p>Land available for retail use is all land that is allocated for retail use but not implemented, or land available in planning permissions for retail that has not yet been implemented.</p>
<b>Target</b>	For the forecasted demand for retail to be met by the availability of Retail land supply.
<b>Actions</b>	<p>If forecasted demand is greater than Retail land supply, the Council may undertake a review of forecasted demand.</p> <p>The Council may also undertake a comprehensive review of its retail sites to identify if the portfolio is up to date, if interventions are needed to help bring forward sites or if new site allocations are needed.</p>
<b>Documents</b>	<p>Employment Land Availability database – Retail component  Leeds City and Town Centre study, 2010.  Future retail news bulletins</p>

<b>20 Total D2 (leisure) development delivered in District</b>	
<b>Purpose</b>	To monitor the delivery of D1 and D2 uses
<b>Definition</b>	<p>Leisure development includes land use class D2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gross leisure developed is measured by the gain of gross D2 floorspace, as captured through the planning application form and documents for new build and change of use and conversion to Leisure</li> <li>A development is considered complete when it is available for use and includes extensions made to existing floorspace, where identified through the development management process</li> </ul>
<b>Target</b>	No target
<b>Actions</b>	No action
<b>Documents</b>	Employment Land Availability database – Leisure component

<b>21</b>	<b>% of development within and on the edge of town and local centres</b>
<b>Purpose</b>	To identify the health of town and local centres, as measured through development activity.
<b>Definition</b>	Land Use Codes A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, B1, B2, B8, C2, C3, D1 and D2 land uses. Separate A1 food from A1.  Town and local centres are defined by their boundaries. Boundaries will be finalized in future site allocations documents. If a boundary does not exist at present monitoring will commence once the boundary has been established for that centre.
<b>Target</b>	For the majority of office development to be located in the City Centre.  For town and local centres to provide some small scale office.  For the majority of retail, non-retail, community and leisure uses (A1/A2/A3/A4/A5/D1/D2) to be located in centres
<b>Actions</b>	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.
<b>Documents</b>	Employment Land Review Employment Land Availability Retail monitoring

<b>22</b>	<b>% of development within and on the edge of town and local centres dividing between schemes of units larger or smaller than 372sqm</b>
<b>Purpose</b>	To identify the health of town and local centres, as measured through development activity.
<b>Definition</b>	Dividing between schemes of smaller or larger than 372sqm.
<b>Target</b>	No target
<b>Actions</b>	No action
<b>Documents</b>	Employment Land Review Employment Land Availability Retail monitoring

<b>23</b>	<b>Provision of infrastructure as outlined in CIL</b>
<b>Purpose</b>	To identify the delivery of infrastructure outlined in the Authority's CIL
<b>Definition</b>	The Council will publish a Community Infrastructure Levy which will identify a schedule of infrastructure projects that will be funded through development.
<b>Target</b>	No target
<b>Actions</b>	No action
<b>Documents</b>	Community Infrastructure Levy

<b>24</b>	<b>Green Infrastructure and Space obtained through development process and collection/spend of commuted sums toward Green Space projects and Open Space projects in the City Centre.</b>
<b>Purpose</b>	To quantify the delivery of greenspace and green infrastructure delivered and the amount of commuted sums collected and spent on space projects
<b>Definition</b>	<p>Green space is defined as: areas of open space and vegetation, whether public or private, used for formal or informal recreation. Examples include recreation grounds, parks, linear spaces alongside canal towpaths, grass playing pitches, bowling greens, tennis courts, pedestrian areas in the city centre, small play spaces within housing areas, or woodland.</p> <p>Green Infrastructure is defined as: An integrated and connected network of greenspaces, which have more than one use and function. GI is both urban and employment and includes protected sites, woodlands, nature reserves, river corridors, public parks and amenity areas, together with green corridors.</p>
<b>Target</b>	To see continued investment to improving the offer of greenspace and green infrastructure in the District.
<b>Actions</b>	<p>Review reasons for lower achievement.</p> <p>Apply policies more strictly</p>
<b>Documents</b>	PPG 17 Greenspace Audit

<b>25</b>	<b>Amount of Greenspace lost to redevelopment</b>
<b>Purpose</b>	To quantify the amount of designated greenspace lost to redevelopment
<b>Definition</b>	<p>Greenspace is defined as: areas of open space and vegetation, whether public or private, used for formal or informal recreation. Examples include recreation grounds, parks, linear spaces alongside canal towpaths, grass playing pitches, bowling greens, tennis courts, pedestrian areas in the city centre, small play spaces within housing areas, or woodland</p> <p>Redevelopment may or may not be justified according to Policy G6</p>
<b>Target</b>	To lose no greenspace that is not justified according to Policy G6 criteria
<b>Actions</b>	<p>Review reasons for lower achievement.</p> <p>Apply Policy G6.</p>
<b>Documents</b>	Open Space Sport and Recreation Assessment

<b>26</b>	<b>Number of Conservation Area Appraisals</b>
<b>Purpose</b>	Measure number of Conservation Area Appraisals as a proportion of Conservation Areas. With more Conservation Areas that have Appraisals, the Council will be better equipped to maintain and enhance the quality of Conservation Areas
<b>Definition</b>	Number of Conservation Area Appraisals completed as a proportion of total Conservation Areas
<b>Target</b>	100%
<b>Actions</b>	Devote more resources to the task of completing Conservation Area Appraisals
<b>Documents</b>	Conservation Area Appraisals

<b>27</b>	<b>Number of buildings noted as 'At Risk' on the 'At Risk Registrar'</b>
<b>Purpose</b>	To monitor the health of registered buildings within the District
<b>Definition</b>	English Heritage monitor all registered buildings and identify which buildings are 'At Risk' of falling into dereliction or not being able to be economically restored.
<b>Target</b>	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
<b>Actions</b>	
<b>Documents</b>	Buildings At Risk Registrar

<b>28</b>	<b>Number of Listed Buildings Demolished</b>
<b>Purpose</b>	To measure the number of listed buildings demolished as a proxy for how well the City Council is conserving buildings of architectural and historic merit
<b>Definition</b>	Number of Listed Buildings Demolished entirely per year
<b>Target</b>	Zero
<b>Actions</b>	Examine reasoning for demolitions. Raise awareness about the importance of retaining listed buildings. Apply policies more stringently.
<b>Documents</b>	Listed Buildings Register

<b>29</b>	<b>Total development in Regeneration Priority Programme Areas</b>
<b>Purpose</b>	To identify the amount of development taking place in Regeneration Priority Programme Areas, as compared to other parts of the District.
<b>Definition</b>	Regeneration Priority Programme Areas are defined as in SP4 and may also include additional areas that become Regeneration Priority Programme Areas in the future.
<b>Target</b>	<p>There is a priority for development within regeneration areas, but no specific target per se. This indicator is linked to the targets for housing as it relates to settlement hierarchy development, greenfield/brownfield housing land, office development in centres and retail and leisure development.</p> <p>The Aire Valley has specific targets for housing development (between 6500 and 9000) and to provide at least 250 ha of employment land.</p>
<b>Actions</b>	<p>Given the links to other indicators and targets, this indicator will need to consider whether the scale of development in Regeneration Priority Programme Areas is sufficient as compared to other areas in the District. If it is found that there is low development activity in Regeneration Priority Programme Areas yet development rates are exceeding the proportions set out by the Settlement Hierarchy, Centres Hierarchy and greenfield and brownfield split, than action will need to be taken to direct development to Regeneration areas.</p> <p>Actions might include seeking funding from various sources to help enable development, linking the development of greenfield sites to delivery on brownfield sites, incentive development through reduced contributions.</p>
<b>Documents</b>	Aire Valley Area Action Plan documents Neighbourhoods and Housing Regeneration Priority Programmes

<b>30 Performance as measured by the Index of Multiple Deprivation</b>	
<b>Purpose</b>	To identify how poorly performing neighbourhoods (as measured by the index of multiple deprivation) are changing over the years. This information is to be used to help to determine whether the Regeneration Priority Programme Areas (as set out in SP4) represent the most appropriate areas for regeneration support.
<b>Definition</b>	The Index of Multiple Deprivation combines a number of indicators, chosen to cover a range of economic, social and housing issues, into a single deprivation score for each small area in England. This allows each area to be ranked relative to one another according to their level of deprivation.
<b>Target</b>	No target
<b>Actions</b>	No action
<b>Documents</b>	Index of Multiple Deprivation

<b>31 Delivery of a City Centre Park</b>	
<b>Purpose</b>	To monitor progress towards the delivery of a City Centre Park, which is a major Council initiative
<b>Definition</b>	Delivery of the City Centre Park will be defined by the City Centre boundary.
<b>Target</b>	Delivery of a City Centre Park of at least 3 hectares in size.
<b>Actions</b>	This indicator is a qualitative assessment of progress towards delivery the City Centre Park. Major milestones will be reported. These milestones may include Executive Board decisions, acquisition of land, submission of a planning permission, start of construction.
<b>Documents</b>	South Bank Planning Statement

<b>32 Accessibility of new dwellings to services (hospitals, GP surgeries, schools, education facilities and employment)</b>	
<b>Purpose</b>	<p>To identify how accessible new housing developments of 5 or more dwellings are to the services and facilities which they will access.</p> <p>By measuring access of new housing to services, it provides a proxy measurement of how sustainable the locations for new housing are.</p> <p>The more accessible a development is to services by walking or using public transport, the less need for journeys by car. Therefore accessibility is a measure of overall sustainability.</p>
<b>Definition</b>	New dwellings in schemes of 5 or more dwellings are measured for their ease of accessibility by walking or taking public transport to employment, to primary health and education, to secondary education and to the city and town centres
<b>Target</b>	To ensure that most new housing development is accessible to a variety of services either by walking or by public transportation.
<b>Actions</b>	Review the location of allocated housing land available for development.
<b>Documents</b>	Housing Land Monitor Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment

<b>33 Accessibility of new employment, health, education, culture, leisure and retail uses</b>	
<b>Purpose</b>	<p>To identify how accessible new employment, health, education, leisure and retail uses are to public transport</p> <p>By measuring accessibility of new employment, health, education, leisure and retail uses, it provides a proxy measurement of how sustainable the locations for these new uses are.</p> <p>The more accessible a development is to services by walking or using public transport, the less need for journeys by car. Therefore accessibility is a measure of overall sustainability.</p>
<b>Definition</b>	New employment, health, education, leisure and retail uses are measured for their ease of accessibility by walking and taking public transport
<b>Target</b>	To ensure that most new employment, health, education, leisure and retail uses is accessible to a variety of services either by walking or by public transportation.
<b>Actions</b>	Apply Policies SP9, EC1, EC2, P7 and T2 more stringently. Review the location of allocated employment land available for development.
<b>Documents</b>	Employment Land Review

<b>34 The delivery of transport management priorities</b>	
<b>Purpose</b>	To provide an update on the delivery of the transport management priorities measures as set out in T1
<b>Definition</b>	<p>Transport management priorities are listed in SP7 and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) readily available information to encourage sustainable travel choices</li> <li>b) development of sustainable travel proposals for employers and schools</li> <li>c) parking polices to control the use and supply of car parking across the centre</li> </ul>
<b>Target</b>	Generally linked to increasing the modal share of sustainable transport use.
<b>Actions</b>	<p>Review priorities to determine if appropriate</p> <p>Seek investment to further enact priorities</p>
<b>Documents</b>	Local Transport Plan

<b>35 Mode of Travel to Work</b>	
<b>Purpose</b>	To measure the modal share of journeys to/from work, as a measure of overall sustainability
<b>Definition</b>	Proportion of journeys to/from work by car, bus, train, cycle and walk
<b>Target</b>	To see a reduction in car use from the base year
<b>Actions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) lobbying for public transport infrastructure improvements</li> <li>ii) stricter application of policies to focus new employment in locations accessible by public transport, cycling and walking</li> </ul>
<b>Documents</b>	Local Transport Plan



<b>36 Expansion of the Leeds Core Cycle Network</b>		
<b>Purpose</b>	To monitor the growth of the Leeds Core Cycle Network	
<b>Definition</b>	The Leeds Core Cycle Network is being developed to improve conditions for cyclists and encourage cycling as a form of transportation.	
	Each route is to be signed and will use a combination of cycle lanes, tracks, quiet roads and junction improvements to link housing, Leeds city centre, schools, employment sites, parks, greenspace and the wider bridleway and cycle route networks.	
	The Proposed Routes:	
	<b>Route</b>	<b>Status of Route</b>
	1. East Middleton Spur	
	2. Leeds Station to Universities	
	3. Middleton to City Centre	Open
	4. Adel Spur	
	5. Cookridge to City Centre	Open
	6. North Morley Spur	
	7. Scholes to City Centre	
	8. Rothwell to City Centre	
	9. Chapel Allerton to City Centre <sup>6</sup>	
	10. Bramley to City Centre	
	11. Farnley to City Centre	
	12. Garforth to City Centre	
	13. South Morley to City Centre	
14. A64 York Road Corridor Improvements		
15. Alwoodley to City Centre	Open	
16. Wyke Beck Valley		
17. Penda's Way <sup>1</sup>		
<b>Target</b>	Improvements to the Leeds Core Cycle Network.	
<b>Actions</b>	Review constraints to improving the network.	
<b>Documents</b>	Local Transport Plan	

<b>37 Quality of existing Sites of Special Scientific Interest in Leeds</b>	
<b>Purpose</b>	As a proxy to measure the protection and enhancement of natural habitats and biodiversity
<b>Definition</b>	Quality of existing Sites of Special Scientific Interest in Leeds
<b>Target</b>	Improvement in quality
<b>Actions</b>	Recommendations made by Natural England on how SSSI management could be improved and adverse external impacts reduced
<b>Documents</b>	Natural England - Condition of SSSI Units for West Yorkshire

<b>38 Increase in the amount of tree cover in the District</b>	
<b>Purpose</b>	To monitor the increase in tree cover across the District
<b>Definition</b>	i) Tree cover defined in Trees in Towns II. ii) net hectarage of woodland trees on land owned/managed by LCC
<b>Target</b>	Increase the amount of tree cover in Leeds from 6.9% to the England average of 8.2% (as at 2011 this would require an additional 32, 000 trees). Measured by the Forestry Commission in 2005
<b>Actions</b>	Seek to review the development process to ensure that tree cover is being addressed at the planning application stage  This indicator will be reported when subsequent versions of Trees in Towns are published
<b>Documents</b>	Trees in Towns

<b>39 Planning Permissions granted contrary to the Environment Agency's advice on Flood risk and Water quality</b>	
<b>Purpose</b>	To ensure that development does not increase the risk of flooding or adversely affect water quality
<b>Definition</b>	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood risk and water quality grounds. This should only include unresolved objections from the Environment Agency.
<b>Target</b>	No target
<b>Actions</b>	No action
<b>Documents</b>	Environmental Agency

<b>40 Delivery of the Leeds Flood Alleviation Scheme</b>	
<b>Purpose</b>	To ensure that the Leeds Flood Alleviation Scheme , or a scheme similar to the FAS, is implemented
<b>Definition</b>	The Leeds Flood Alleviation Scheme is proposed to be a 19km scheme from Kirkstall through the City Centre to Woodlesford. The FAS will allow for the expected increases in flooding levels that are predicted to happen due to the impacts of climate change. It is expected that this scheme will cost £150 million to build.  The FAS is being reviewed to determine if this is the most cost effect way of delivering flood alleviation. A scheme of this scale will not be fully funded by Government. Other partners will need to be involved and those who benefit could be asked to contribute.
<b>Target</b>	To ensure that Leeds is protected from the effects of flooding through planned investment into infrastructure
<b>Actions</b>	Review contributions through the development process to ensure that flooding is being addressed  Work with partners to ensure that flooding issues are being mitigated  Identify other forms of funding to deliver appropriate infrastructure
<b>Documents</b>	Leeds Flood Alleviation Scheme Monitoring Statement

41 Air quality in Leeds	
<b>Purpose</b>	To ensure that the Air quality in Leeds improves over the lifetime of the Plan
<b>Definition</b>	The UK Air Quality Regulations identify seven pollutants that Local Authorities need to consider when assessing air quality: nitrogen dioxide (NO <sub>2</sub> ), sulphur dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> ), carbon monoxide (CO), PM <sub>10</sub> particles, lead, benzene and 1,3 butadiene. LAs are required to declare Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) when the air quality fails to achieve the objectives contained within these regulations.
<b>Target</b>	Reduction of Nitrogen Dioxide to 40ug/m <sup>3</sup> or below.
<b>Actions</b>	Investigate and establish likely causes. Determine whether progress in application of Air Quality Action Plan can deliver further improvements to address perceived shortfall.
<b>Documents</b>	Leeds City Council Environmental Health Services publications and statistics

42 Renewable energy generation	
<b>Purpose</b>	To show the amount of Renewable energy generation by installed capacity and type
<b>Definition</b>	<p>Installed capacity should be reported for (a) renewable energy developments/installations granted planning permission and (b) completed renewable energy developments/installations. This does not include any developments/installations permitted by a general development order.</p> <p>Installed capacity is the amount of generation the renewable energy development/installation is capable of producing. Capacity should be reported in megawatts and reported in line with current Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) classifications as listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wind energy (onshore)</li> <li>• Geothermal (hot dry rock and aquifers)</li> <li>• Landfill gas and sewage gas</li> <li>• Photovoltaics</li> <li>• Energy from waste</li> <li>• Co-firing of biomass with fossil fuel</li> <li>• Other biomass (animal/plant)</li> <li>• Hydro power [excluding hydro power from plants exceeding 20 MW DNC commissioned before 1 April 2002]</li> <li>• Energy crops (An <b>energy crop</b> is a <u>plant</u> grown as a low cost and low maintenance <u>harvest</u> used to make <u>biofuels</u>, or combusted for its energy content to generate electricity or heat)</li> </ul>
<b>Target</b>	2010 = 11MW (achieved 11.37MW) 2021 = 75 MW
<b>Actions</b>	<p>Review of development application process to ensure policy implementation</p> <p>Identify alternate sources of funding to promote and install renewables</p>
<b>Documents</b>	<p>Digest of United Kingdom energy statistics (DUKES)</p> <p>Natural Resources and Waste Local Plan</p>

<b>43 Production of primary land won aggregates</b>	
<b>Purpose</b>	To show the amount of land won aggregate being produced
<b>Definition</b>	Figures should be provided in tonnes. Aggregates should be broken into categories of crushed rock and sand and gravel as a basic measure.
<b>Target</b>	As set out in the Natural Resources and Waste Development Plan Document:  Average annual production of sand and gravel of at least 146,000 tonnes per annum until 2026.  Average annual production of crushed rock of at least 440,000 tonnes per annum until 2026.
<b>Actions</b>	Action will be taken when provision undershoots 25% over five years of the plan period Review apportionment alongside the other West Yorkshire Authorities. Feedback to the YHRAWP to review the sub-regional apportionment.
<b>Documents</b>	Natural Resources and Waste Local Plan Regional Aggregates Working Party Updates

<b>44 Capacity of new waste management facilities</b>	
<b>Purpose</b>	To show the capacity and operational throughput of new waste management facilities as applicable
<b>Definition</b>	Capacity and operational throughput can be measured as cubic metres, tonnes or litres, reflecting the particular requirements of different types of management facilities (e.g. capacity at landfill sites is measured in cubic metres whilst operational throughput of energy from waste plants is measured in tonnes). Different units of measure should be clearly highlighted.  Management types are to be consistent with management types defined in the standard planning application form.  New facilities are those which have planning permission and are operable within the reporting period.
<b>Target</b>	To provide for the projected arisings by waste stream to 2026 as follows: Tonnes per annum MSW - 383,976 C&I - 1,212,000 CD&E - 1,556,000 Hazardous -103,026
<b>Actions</b>	Review if any new national waste management targets are set for after 2020.
<b>Documents</b>	Natural Resources and Waste Local Plan

<b>45 Amount of municipal waste arising and managed by waste stream</b>	
<b>Purpose</b>	To show the amount of municipal waste arising and how that is being managed by type
<b>Definition</b>	Management type should use the categories consistent with those currently used by DEFRA in their collection of waste data.
<b>Target</b>	To provide for the projected arisings by waste stream to 2026 as follows: Tonnes per annum:

	MSW - 383,976
<b>Actions</b>	Failure to meet targets over a five year period Review if any new national waste management targets are set for after 2020.
<b>Documents</b>	Natural Resources and Waste Local Plan

<b>46</b>	<b>Number and percentage of new dwellings permitted that do not meet the Nationally Described Space Standards</b>																																																																																			
<b>Purpose</b>	To record the scale of new dwellings permitted that do not meet the Nationally Described Space Standards																																																																																			
<b>Definition</b>	<p>The full definition is set out in the <a href="#">national standards of March 2015</a> and repeated in Policy H9. New dwellings are expected to meet the square metre size standards for dwelling sizes by numbers of bedrooms, numbers of bed spaces and number of floors. It applies to all new dwellings with the exception of dwellings designed for student occupation and houses in multiple occupation. Separate standards are to be set for these two categories of residential accommodation.</p> <p><b>Table 1 - Minimum gross internal floor areas and storage (m<sup>2</sup>)</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Number of bedrooms(b)</th> <th>Number of bed spaces (persons)</th> <th>1 storey dwellings</th> <th>2 storey dwellings</th> <th>3 storey dwellings</th> <th>Built-in storage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">1b</td> <td>1p</td> <td>39 (37) *</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2p</td> <td>50</td> <td>58</td> <td></td> <td>1.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">2b</td> <td>3p</td> <td>61</td> <td>70</td> <td></td> <td rowspan="2">2.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4p</td> <td>70</td> <td>79</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3">3b</td> <td>4p</td> <td>74</td> <td>84</td> <td>90</td> <td rowspan="3">2.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5p</td> <td>86</td> <td>93</td> <td>99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6p</td> <td>95</td> <td>102</td> <td>108</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="4">4b</td> <td>5p</td> <td>90</td> <td>97</td> <td>103</td> <td rowspan="4">3.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6p</td> <td>99</td> <td>106</td> <td>112</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7p</td> <td>108</td> <td>115</td> <td>121</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8p</td> <td>117</td> <td>124</td> <td>130</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3">5b</td> <td>6p</td> <td>103</td> <td>110</td> <td>116</td> <td rowspan="3">3.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7p</td> <td>112</td> <td>119</td> <td>125</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8p</td> <td>121</td> <td>128</td> <td>134</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">6b</td> <td>7p</td> <td>116</td> <td>123</td> <td>129</td> <td rowspan="2">4.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8p</td> <td>125</td> <td>132</td> <td>138</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Number of bedrooms(b)	Number of bed spaces (persons)	1 storey dwellings	2 storey dwellings	3 storey dwellings	Built-in storage	1b	1p	39 (37) *			1.0	2p	50	58		1.5	2b	3p	61	70		2.0	4p	70	79		3b	4p	74	84	90	2.5	5p	86	93	99	6p	95	102	108	4b	5p	90	97	103	3.0	6p	99	106	112	7p	108	115	121	8p	117	124	130	5b	6p	103	110	116	3.5	7p	112	119	125	8p	121	128	134	6b	7p	116	123	129	4.0	8p	125	132	138
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<b>Target</b>	The target is zero. It is expected that all dwellings should meet the standards in all areas of Leeds. Any exceptions should be robustly justified.																																																																																			
<b>Actions</b>	Implementation guide and Supplementary Planning Document for purpose built student accommodation and houses in multiple occupation																																																																																			
<b>Documents</b>	Technical housing standards – nationally described space standard as set out in Policy H9 and supporting text.																																																																																			

<b>47</b>	<b>Number and percentage of new dwellings permitted that are M4(2) and M4(3) types</b>
<b>Purpose</b>	To ensure that minimum quantities of accessible dwellings are permitted and completed
<b>Definition</b>	The dwelling types M4(2) and M4(3) are defined in the Building Regulations, <a href="#">Part M</a> . M4(2) dwellings are known as “Accessible and adaptable dwellings”. M4(3) dwellings are known as “Wheelchair user dwellings”
<b>Target</b>	30% of new dwellings to be M4(2) standard and 2% of new dwellings to be M4(3) standard. Where the number of dwellings proposed on a development would result in a requirement of less than 0.5 dwelling, no provision is required.
<b>Actions</b>	Where there has been failure to meet targets over a five year period, review of need and viability of policy targets.
<b>Documents</b>	<a href="#">Building Regulations 2010 Part M</a>

<b>48</b>	<b>Number of electric vehicle charging points permitted in new development</b>
<b>Purpose</b>	To understand the quantity of electric vehicle charging points permitted in new development
<b>Definition</b>	Charging points vary from basic charging on standard mains supply to elaborate fast charging equipment. Need to be durable and water resistant.
<b>Target</b>	For all parking spaces of new homes to have electric charging facilities. For residential visitor car parking spaces to have facilities at a ratio of at least 1 point for every 10 spaces. For development of commercial uses and motorway service stations to have facilities at a ratio of at least 1 point for every 10 spaces. For new petrol stations to have at least one fast charging point.
<b>Actions</b>	Review against rates of electric vehicle ownership in Leeds.
<b>Documents</b>	Air Quality Annual Status Reports, Leeds City Council

<b>49</b>	<b>Carbon Dioxide emissions reduction in Leeds District by major emitter</b>
<b>Purpose</b>	To understand reductions in CO2 emissions in Leeds by the major categories of emitters
<b>Definition</b>	Reductions city wide as absolute tonnage and percentage reductions on the previous year. Percentage reductions per sector: Industry, Domestic and Road Transport
<b>Target</b>	At least some annual reduction
<b>Actions</b>	Review policies where there are no reductions over a 5 year period.
<b>Documents</b>	